

July 2, 2009

Marcia Spencer-Famous LURC State House Station #22 Augusta, ME 04333

Re: Additional information and amendment to DP 4830

Dear Marcia;

TransCanada is providing the following additional information in support of DP 4830: A modification of the application to reduce the number of met towers from 4 to 1, with an attendant reduction in necessary access trails along the ridge; wetland delineation data mapping and a realignment of the primary access trail to minimize wetland impact; and a Phase 1A archaeological survey report. The trail width has also been reduced to 12 feet and a revised Exhibit A to the Special Use Agreement with Plum Creek, reflecting the current proposal and realignment, is also included.

As a result of the soil and wetland delineation work, wetland impact has been kept to a minimum, and the trail has been realigned to avoid wetland impact to the extent possible. Two different scrub shrub (P-WL2) wetland areas found in a regenerating clear cut on the lower slopes of the mountain will be crossed with equipment mats. The impact areas total approximately 276 square feet, or 0.006 acre of temporary wetland impact. See the attached detailed maps depicting the trail and wetland impact areas. Also attached is a revised Supplement S-3. As described in the original application, there will be a temporary bridge placed for a trail stream crossing. The crossing is along the existing winter road and is at the former site of a culvert/bridge crossing used for timber harvesting in the area. This has not changed from the original application. Trail area within the P-SL2 subdistrict associated with this stream is 2,006 square feet or 0.05 acre.

Research performed for prehistoric archaeological assessment of the site has determined there is minimal likelihood that any such resources are found on the site. This research was performed at the MHPC offices, and Art Speiss of the MHPC concurs with this conclusion. See the attached memo from Rick Will.

TransCanada would also like to amend the current application to include only one met tower and associated trail. The trail and met tower site will also be used for geotechnical investigations. The total cleared area will be reduced by 3.92 acres from 6.25 acres to 2.33 acres of clearing. Total linear distance of trail along the ridge line will be reduced by 1.6 miles. If it becomes necessary to install one or more of the remaining three towers, TransCanada will provide additional wetland delineation data as necessary and seek the necessary approvals to do so at that time. Of this total cleared area, approximately 1.77 acres of clearing is in Chain of Ponds Twp and 0.56 acres is in Kibby Twp. The length of the newly proposed trail is 1.56 miles, made up of existing gravel road (0.24 mile), winter

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road (0.46 mile), skidder trail (0.02 mile), new trail in recently cut regeneration area (0.35 mile), and new trail in forested area (0.5 mile). The vicinity of the site has been cut recently up to 2,700 feet in elevation, so the new trail in forested area is almost entirely above 2,700 feet. Total area that will require clearing above 2,700 feet is 1.79 acres, which includes trail area and the met tower clearing. See the attached location and foot print maps, which include tables with trail lengths and areas.

If you have questions or comments, please let me know. Thank you for your timely review of this material.

Sincerely,

Christine Cinnamon

Jana Valleau.

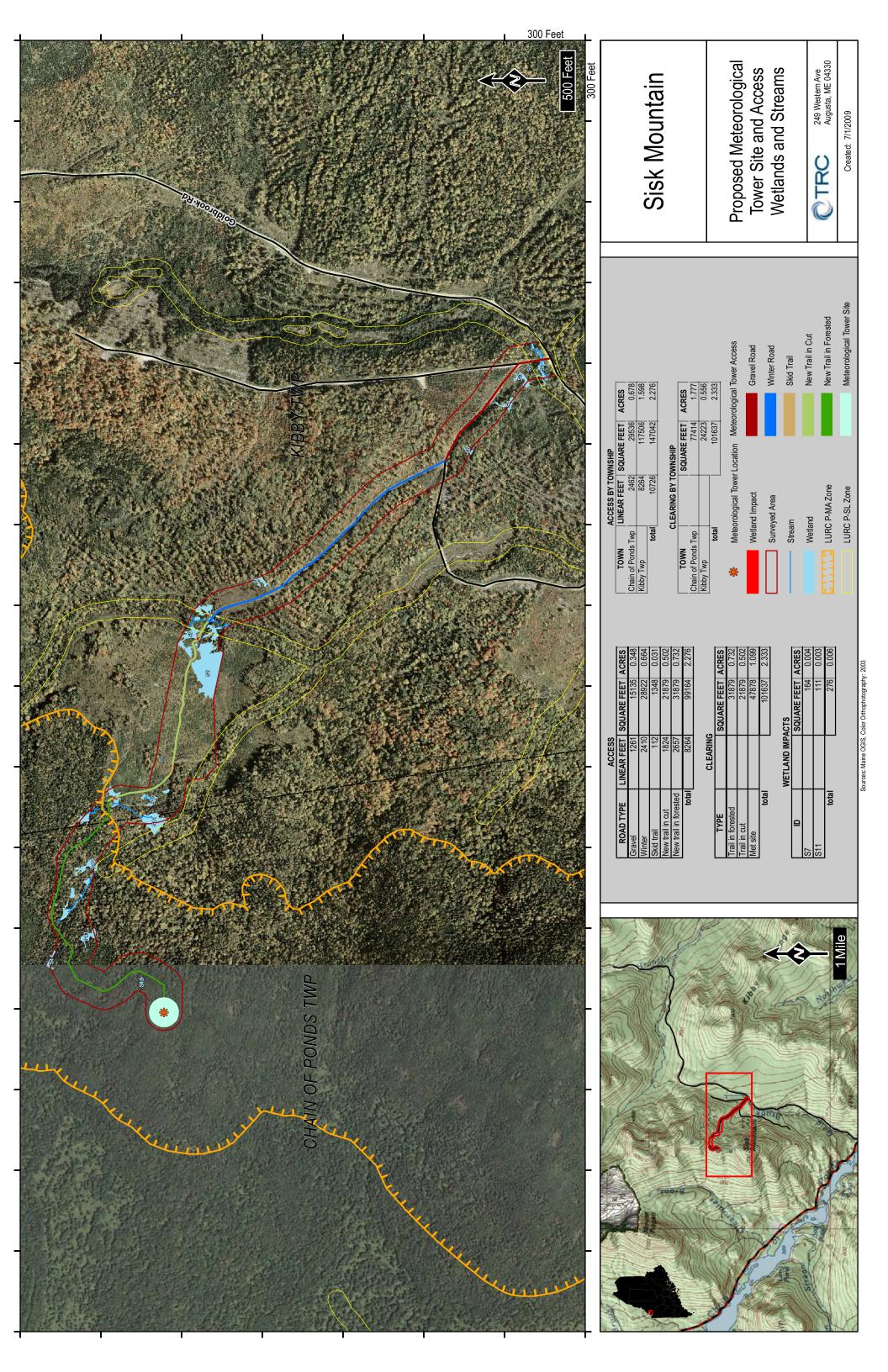
cc: Nick DiDomenico, TransCanada

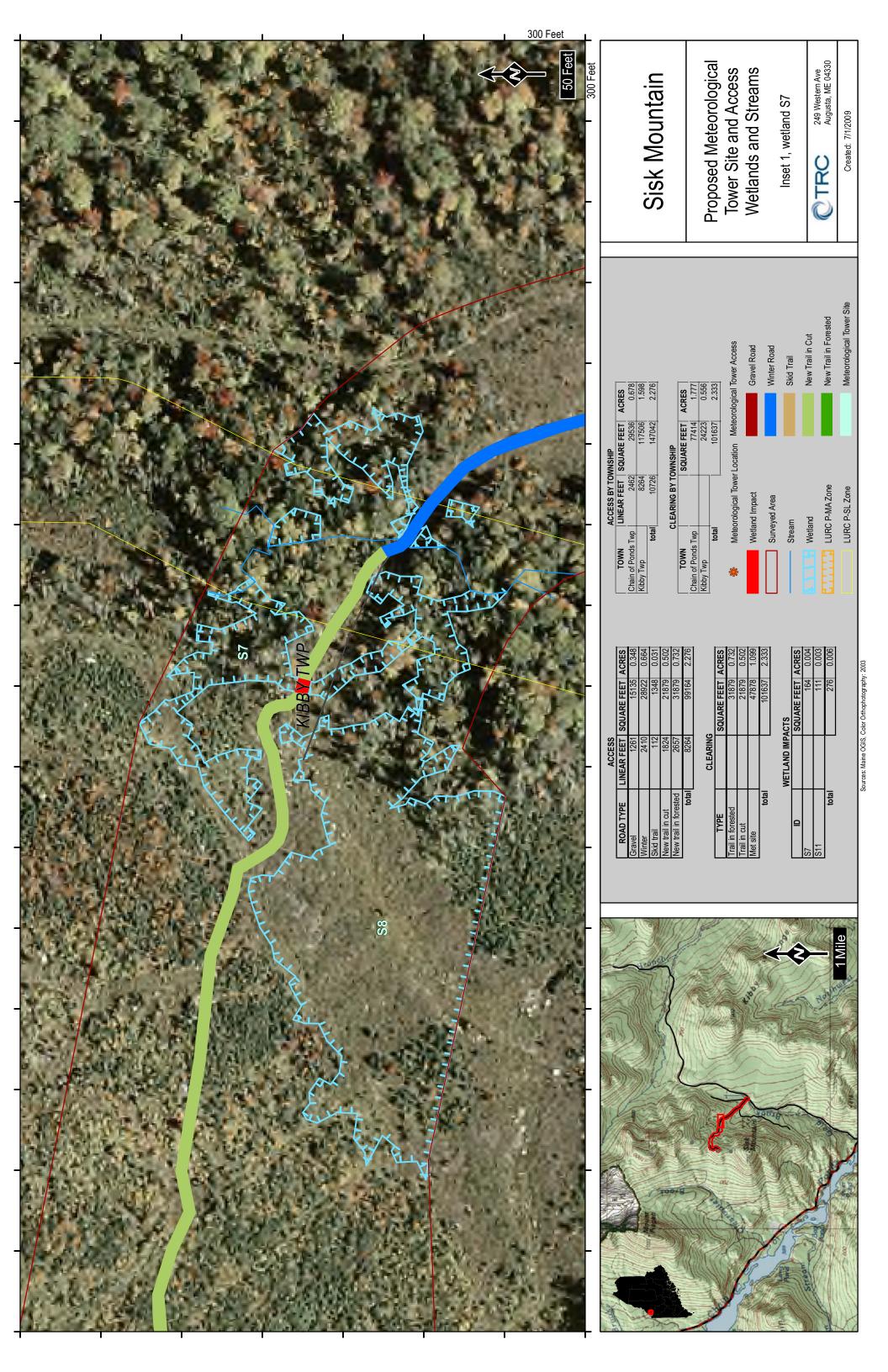
Tom Patterson, TransCanada Vivane Miraghi, TransCanada Juliet Browne, Verrill Dana, LLP

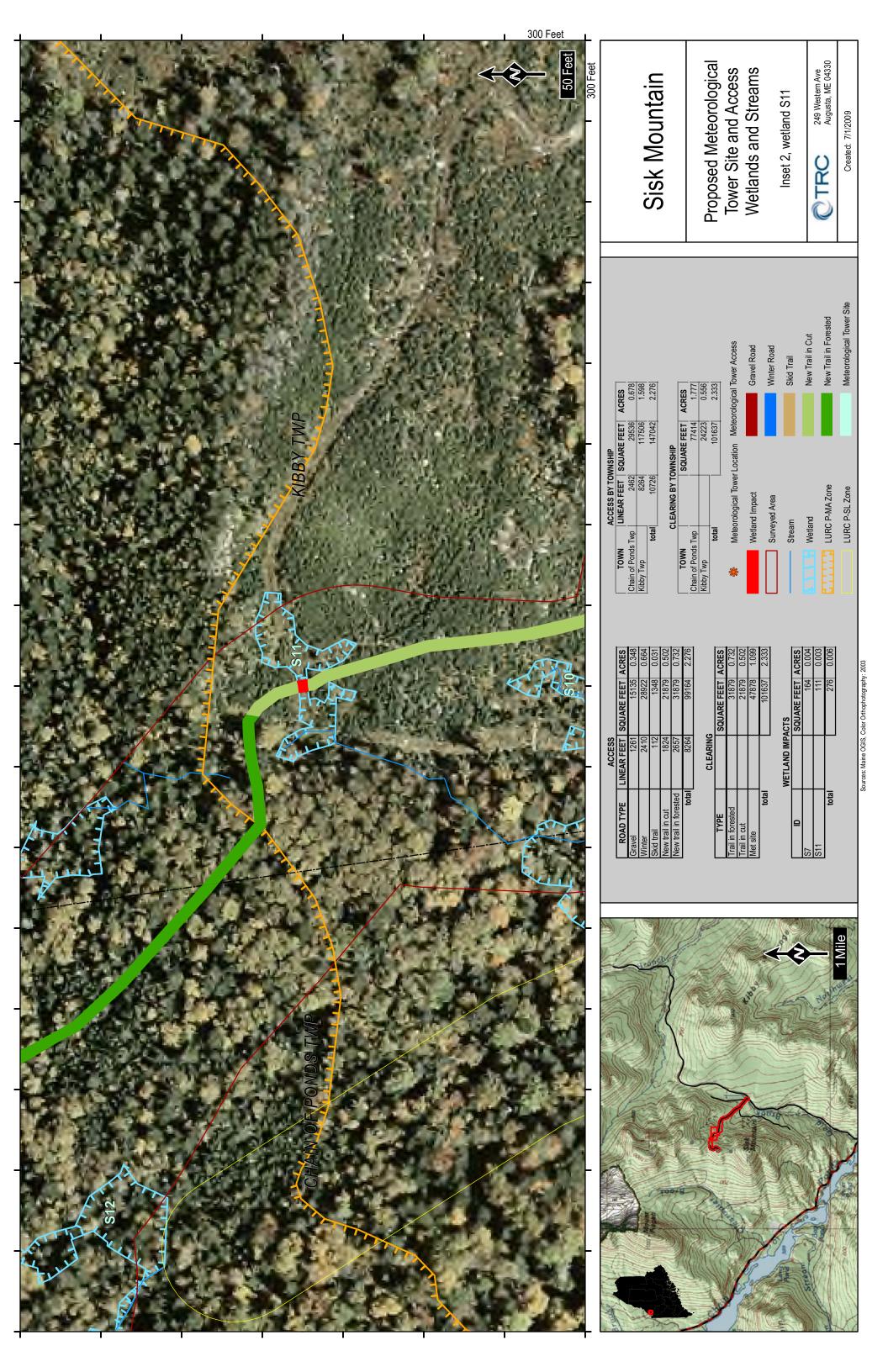
Dana Valleau, TRC

File: 165796-2, TransCanada

Attachments 3







Tracking No.	For office use
Permit No.	



Supplement S-3

Requirements for Wetland Alterations

	Applicant Name(s): Christine Cinnamon, TransCanada Maine Wind Development Project Location (Township and County): Kibby Twp and Chain of Ponds Twp, Franklin County		nty			
NA	ATURE OF WETLAND ALTERATION					
1.	Describe in detail the purpose and need for the proposed wetland alteration and the type of activity involved (use additional paper if needed). Meteorological tower and geotechnical investigation access trail. Trail crosses two wetlands, which will be traversed with temporary equipment mats. A stream will also be crossed with equipment mats at the former site of a forest management road bridge. The mats will span the stream and there will be no alteration to the stream bottom.					
2.			(Yes	□ No		
3.	Will your proposal alter an acre or more of any land area, either upla	and or wetland?	(Yes	No		
	3a. If yes, are there wetlands present within the boundaries of you wetland professional)?		(Yes	□ No		
WI	ETLAND TYPE AND AMOUNT OF ALTERATION					
4.	be altered within each category that is checked off, then calculate the total area of wetland alteration. P-WL1: Wetland of special significance P-WL2: Scrub shrub wetland TOTAL AREA OF WETLAND ALTERATION: sq. ft.					
_	P-WL3: Forested wetland sq. ft.					
5.		River, stream or brook bottom	ories:	_sq. ft.		
6.	□ Freshwater wetland <u>276</u> sq. ft. □ Do the wetlands to be altered contain any critically imperiled (S1) or	Lake or pond bottom imperiled (S2) natural communities?	Yes	sq.ft.		
DE	DEVIOUS ALTERATION AVOIDANCE EDOSIONISEDI	ACNITATION CONTROL				
7.	REVIOUS ALTERATION, AVOIDANCE, EROSION/SEDII Has any wetland area been previously altered on the property?		(Yes	□ No		
7.	If yes, provide the date, purpose, and amount of previous altered forest management activities in the area have cleared forester. Forest management activities in the area have cleared forester.	ation, and whether permits were obtained.	(165	□ NO		
8.	Is there a reasonable way for you to conduct your project that avoid	s alteration of wetland areas?	Yes	X No		
	8a. If no, explain why not and describe how do you propose to min The trail alignment has been revised and sited to avoid wetlan					
9.	How will you keep disturbed soils from eroding into nearby lakes, por Soil disturbance will be minimized to the extent pssible and an eros					
	EVEL OF WETLAND REVIEW REQUIRED EXHIBITS					

10. Determine the level of wetland review required for your project (check only one option!) and submit all necessary exhibits with this supplement (see instructions for details).	Level of Review	Required Exhibits
 □ Altering a P-WL1 of any size. □ Altering 15,000 – 43,559 sq. ft. of a P-WL2 or P-WL3 containing S1 or S2 communities. □ Altering 43,560 sq. ft. or more or a P-WL2 or P-WL3. 	Tier 3	S-3A, S-3B, S-3C, S-3D
□ Altering 20,000 – 43,560 sq. ft. of a P-WL2 or P-WL3 not containing S1 or S2 communities.	Tier 2	S-3A, S-3B, S-3C, S-3D
□ Altering 15,000 – 19,999 sq. ft. of a P-WL2 or P-WL3 not containing S1 or S2 communities.	Tier 2	S-3A, S-3B
□ Altering 4,300 – 14,999 sq. ft. of a P-WL2 or P-WL3.	Tier 1	S-3A
X Altering less than 4,300 sq. ft. of a P-WL2 or P-WL3.	None	S-3A



TRC 249 Western Avenue Augusta, ME 04330

Main 207.621.7000 Fax 207.621.7001

Memorandum

To: Dana Valleau

TRC - Augusta

From: Richard Will

TRC - Ellsworth

Subject: Proposed Meteorological Towers on Sisk Mountain

Date: June 23, 2009 **Project No.:** 165796 Phase 10

TransCanada Maine Wind Development (TransCanada) is assessing the development of a wind power generating facility in the Boundary Mountains of Western Maine known as the Sisk Wind Power Project. Sisk Mountain is located in the unorganized townships of Kibby and Chain of Ponds, in Franklin County, Maine (Figure A-1).

The first step for this project is the proposed installation of four meteorological towers (met towers) on the ridge of Sisk Mountain and associated geotechnical investigations. The met towers will quantify wind resource characteristics in the project area and will assist in ecological data collection. The geotechnical investigations will include borings to determine surficial and underlying rock qualities found on the ridge. In order to install the proposed met towers, access to the ridge must be established. Proposed access trails have been located to allow transport of met towers to their proposed locations for installation via tracked equipment or all terrain vehicles (ATVs). After met towers have been installed, the access trails will be used to reach the met towers for maintenance on foot or via ATV or snowmobile. Access trails will also be used for ecological and geotechnical investigations. Proposed access trails utilize an existing logging road, winter road and skidder trail to the extent possible to minimize the need for clearing of new access trails.

Dr. Richard Will of TRC Ellsworth, Maine was hired to conduct a Precontact period cultural resources management investigation of the meteorological tower project on Sisk Mountain. Dr. Will has conducted similar study of the adjacent Kibby Wind Power Project (Will 1993, 2007). The investigation involved review of materials provided by the client; examination of topographic, surficial, and bedrock geologic maps; consultation with Dr. Arthur Spiess at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC), and review of MHPC archaeological site files.

Survey for Precontact period archaeological site locations is based upon application of sensitivity criteria used to predict whether a cultural resource might be present. Those criteria include factors such as proximity to water, soil type (well drained), proximity of other archaeological sites, and topography (level). Given that Maine Precontact people were largely hunters and gatherers, they preferred settling near water bodies due to the abundant animal and plant resources that could be found along waterways and interior lakes and ponds. In addition, major streams and rivers provided

convenient travel routes to rich resource areas, as well as for commerce with neighboring regions. Thus, in assessing sensitivity of an area for prehistoric resources, the proximity to water ranks extremely high (Spiess 1992).

There were also resource locations that people frequented to obtain raw materials for tool manufacture. Rock resources are the best preserved locations among these. As stone used by prehistoric inhabitants are typically found in certain geologic settings, the sensitivity for the presence of lithic procurement sites can be readily assessed by identifying the nature of the bedrock within the Project area.

Sisk Mountain is not considered an area for Precontact period archaeological sensitivity. Review of MHPC files reveals that there are no known archaeological sites in the area. Water is not immediately available. Surficial geology maps show the mountain is draped in till (Thompson and Borns 1985) that drains poorly and is not greatly suited to camping. Last, the bedrock geology of Maine documents that Sisk Mountain is not underlain by any lithic materials that would be suitable for stone tool manufacture (Osberg, Hussy, and Boone 1985). These factors suggest that no further archaeological investigation of this project is warranted.

References Cited

Osberg, P. H., A. M. Hussey, and G. M. Boone

1985 **Bedrock Geologic Map of Maine.** Maine Geological Survey, scale 1:500,0

Spiess, A. E.

1992 Maine Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: Introduction and Management. Report on file with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

Thompson, W. B., and H. W. Borns, Jr. (eds.)

1985 Surficial Geologic Map of Maine. **Maine Geological Survey**, Department of Conservation, Augusta.

Will, Richard

1993 Report on Phase) Archaeological Survey of the New England Wind Energy Station. Report on file with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

2007 Archaeological Phase I Testing of the Kibby Wind Power Transmission Line. Report on file with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

