MAINE POWER RELIABILITY PROGRAM

A CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY PROGRAM

WHITEFIELD, MAINE
DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

Segment 15

Section 3025: Transmission Line Construction

and

Sections 88 and 60: Transmission Line Rebuild

Prepared for:

Central Maine Power Company
83 Edison Drive
Augusta, Maine 04336

Prepared by:

TRC

TRC Engineers, LLC
400 Southborough Drive
South Portland, Maine 04106

October , 2009

Date Received

NOTICE TO BUILD

If you are constructing a commercial, industrial, institutional, agricultural or rental structure, you must check the Development Ordinance. All relevant maps and ordinances may be obtained from the Town Office.

Your failure to complete this Notice to Build in its entirety, will result in denial by the Planning Board.

The undersigned applicant certifies that all information and attachments to this form are true and correct. It applicant is not owner, owner must sign this form.

1. Applicant:

Name: **Central Maine Power Company, c/o Mary Smith**

Address: **83 Edison Drive**

Augusta, Maine Zip Code **04336**

Telephone: **207-626-4006** Signature: _____

2. Owner:

Name: **Same as applicant**

Address: **Same as applicant**

_____ Zip Code _____

Telephone: **Same as applicant** Signature: _____

3. Address and location of property:

Street Address: **No street address; the corridor is located north of Augusta Road**

Tax Map **18** Lot # **5**

4. Is this property in a Shoreland Zone: **no**

If yes, designate type: _____

5. Existing use of property: **electrical transmission**

6. Is property part of or does it create a subdivision? Yes _____ No **X**

7. Type of structure being built: (Please check all appropriate)

NEW **X** REPLACEMENT **X** REHAB _____ ADDITION _____

(A) Single Family _____
(B) Multi Family _____
(C) Stick Built _____
(D) Trailer _____ Constructed: Mo. _____ Day _____Year _____
Pitched Roof: _____
(E) Owner Occupied _____
(F) Garage _____Porch _____ Outbuilding _____

Commercial _____ Industrial **X** Institutional _____
Agricultural _____ Rental _____

8. Dimensions of proposed structures (length and width):
(A) Residence _____ by _____ Number of stories _____
(B) Garage _____ by _____
(C) Other: **56' to 97' tall** by **4'** * Number of stories **NA**

9. Type of sewage existing disposal: **Not applicable**
(A) tank size _____
(B) field size _____
(C) age (if known) _____

Proposed system (attach a copy of Plumbing permit):

None proposed

10. Type of water supply: **None proposed**

11. Number of acres in lot: **17.8 acres in expanded corridor within Whitefield**

12. Required measurements:
(A) distance from the center of the traveled way **Not applicable**
(B) distance from property lines **50' from northern line; 72' from southern line**†
(C) length of road frontage **Not applicable**
(D) deeded right of way **20' ROW for Batchelder driveway**
(E) distance from lakes, rivers or streams **Not applicable**

* Diameter of poles.
† Measured to poles. Distance to conductors = 43' from the northern line and 59' from the southern line.

13. Provide a sketch on the graph paper provided showing the location of all proposed structure(s) in relation to your property lines, any existing structures, traveled ways and lakes, rivers and streams. Also show existing well and septic system on sketch, if applicable. **See attached map, EXHIBIT 3.**

DATE
RECEIVED: _____APPROVED_____DENIED _____

If application denied, reason for denial:

_____

_____

_____ _____
Code Enforcement Officer Date

_____ _____
Planning Board Date

IF THERE IS A NEW CONSTRUCTION WHICH INCLUDES PUTTING A DRIVEWAY IN, PLEASE CONTACT THE ROAD COMMISSIONER CONCERNING THE PLACEMENT OF A CULVERT. THIS FORM MUST BE SIGNED BY HIM.

No new access is proposed. CMP will comply with all DOT regulations in the course of construction.

YES_____, A CULVERT IS NEEDED. NO_____ , A CULVERT IS NOT NEEDED.

NAME:_____ DATE _____

ROAD COMMISSIONER _____ DATE _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: _____

_____

_____

NOTE: Not all land is suitable for use of a septic tank and leach field. Before you buy a parcel of land or begin building, it is suggested that you have the soil evaluated and check with the Plumbing Inspector. This will help ensure that your site can support your intended use.

Agent Authorization Letter

Central Maine Power

August 15, 2008

Bureau of Land & Water Quality
Division of Land Resource Regulation
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0017

Municipalities (various)

Federal Agencies (various)

RE: Central Maine Power Company - Maine Power Reliability Program (MPRP)
Agent Authorization

To Whom It May Concern:

Central Maine Power Company hereby authorizes TRC Engineers, Inc. and TRC staff to act as its agent for all activities associated with the acquisition of Federal, state and local permits related to the above referenced project.

Please call me at 626-9557 or email me at gerry.mirabile@comco.com with any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gerry J. Mirabile
Lead Analyst - Compliance

Development Permit Application

Applicability of the Development Ordinance of the Town of Whitefield

The MPRP is classified under Section 3 of the Development Ordinance of the Town of Whitefield (the "Ordinance") as "industrial" development and, pursuant to Section 4, is regulated by the Ordinance.

Development Application (Ordinance, § 7. B. 1)

See EXHIBIT 1.

Written Statement (Ordinance, § 7.B.2)

Maine Power Reliability Program

The Maine Power Reliability Program (MPRP) is a project by Central Maine Power Company ("CMP") to upgrade Maine's bulk power system. The vast majority of Maine's bulk power transmission system was placed into service in the early 1970s and is now reaching the limits of its ability to meet the growing electrical demand of Maine customers. Since the last major transmission infrastructure was completed almost 40 years ago, the patterns of both available generation and customer load have shifted significantly. For example, population has become more concentrated in the southern part of the state, while the generation needed to serve that load is now more distant and dispersed. When these pattern changes are combined with the increasing peak demand the current transmission infrastructure in Maine will, in very few years, become inadequate. In addition, the reliability and security standards mandated by law and administered by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc. (NPCC), and ISO New England (ISO-NE) have changed significantly in recent years. Central Maine Power Company must upgrade its bulk power system with this proposed project in order to meet the mandatory standards and to provide reliable electric service to Maine customers into the future.

In January of 2007, the MPRP began a comprehensive needs assessment of CMP's bulk power transmission system. The study included a 10-year forecast to evaluate the system in Maine, including a review of system reliability and performance under various system conditions and operating scenarios, as well as a needs assessment to ensure a reliable transmission system in the most cost-effective manner possible. The study identified a number of significant reliability issues with Maine's bulk transmission system, including insufficient 345 kV transmission capacity, insufficient 115/345 kV transformation capacity, and insufficient transmission support and/or infrastructure in all regions served by CMP.

After completing the needs assessment, the MPRP team went to work to study possible solutions. This included both transmission and non-transmission alternatives, before designating its preferred solution.

CMP ultimately selected a primarily transmission solution (a small geographic area know as the South Portland loop will be addressed through non-transmission alternatives) based on a number of factors, including electrical performance, cost effectiveness, impacts to landowners, and Maine's environment under various forecasts of future conditions. The proposed solution consists of a network of 345 kV and 115 kV transmission lines and associated substations throughout CMP's service territory where particular needs were identified. The proposed transmission solution ranges from Eliot in the south, Rumford in the west, Warren and Searsport in the east, and Orrington and Pittsfield to the north. In all, MPRP will encompass nearly 80 Maine towns, and will require approvals from the Maine Public Utilities Commission, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, and numerous municipalities.

a. Description of Proposed Uses

The part of the program located in Whitefield involves work in the approximately 0.6 mile transmission line corridor that traverses the northwest corner of Town, running from Augusta, northeasterly into Windsor. No portion of the corridor is within the shoreland zone.

Central Maine Power's right-of-way in Whitefield is part of the Segment 15 corridor which runs between Lewiston and Windsor. Currently, there are two 115 kV transmission lines in the corridor: Sections 60 and 88. Both lines are now carried on wooden, double-pole structures called H-frames, that are typically[3] 45 feet high and evenly spaced, 75 feet from each other and from the edges of the right-of-way. An AT&T fiber optic cable is also buried within the corridor, on the south side. The entire right-of-way is 225 feet wide and covers about 15.3 acres in Whitefield. It has been cleared of trees and tall shrubs, but remains vegetated. See the "Existing" sketch on cross-section N5-15-4 in EXHIBIT 5.

As part of the MPRP, CMP proposes to upgrade Segment 15 of the electrical transmission grid by installing a new 345 kV line: Section 3025. This new line will be carried on wooden, double-pole H-frames that are typically 75 feet high. The line is proposed for the southern side of the corridor, with the H-frames centered approximately 85 feet from the southern edge of the right-of-way (59 feet from the edge of the right-of-way to the nearest conductor).

In order to accommodate the new line and transmission structures, CMP is proposing to acquire and clear a 40-foot strip of land (about 2.5 acres in total) bordering the northern side of the existing corridor (i.e., the side farthest from the homes along the Augusta Road). Only trees and large shrubs that are capable of growing into the safety zone below the conductors (known as "capable species"), and thus threatening the safety and reliability of the lines, will be removed. Other vegetation will remain, and there will be no grubbing (i.e., stump removal). Another approximately 2,200 square feet of land abutting the southeast edge of the existing right-of-way and the northern town line will also be acquired. The expanded corridor will be 265 feet wide and incorporate 17.8 acres within Whitefield.

[3] The "typical" above-ground structure heights assume level ground. Please note that exact structure heights will vary due to the terrain and the need to achieve spans that will avoid or minimize impacts to natural resources. Individual structures may be taller or shorter than typical heights. See EXHIBIT 6 for a summary of structure heights.

Sections 60 and 88 will be moved and rebuilt toward the northern side of the right-of-way in order to make room for the 345 kV line. Vegetation within the expanded part of the right-of-way will need to be cleared to accommodate the construction vehicles and the new transmission line. The existing Section 60 and 88 structures will be cut off at ground level, leaving the portions of the poles underground undisturbed. Section 88 will be rebuilt on single wooden poles, typically 75 feet high, located approximately 50 feet from the northern edge of the right-of-way. Section 60 will also be carried on single wooden poles that are typically 75 feet high and will be centered 100 feet from the northern edge of the right-of-way and 165 feet from the southern edge. See the "Proposed" sketch on cross-section in EXHIBIT 5.

b. Ground Coverage

The following table describes the "footprint" area of each structure, the number of structures of each type proposed, and the total area covered by the installation of the structures.

Type of Structure	# of structures	Footprint per structure, feet^2	Total Footprint, feet^2
H-frame (three poles)	1	38	38
H-frame (two poles)	6	25	150
single poles	15	13	195
Total for all structures in Whitefield	**22**		**383**

c. Existing and Proposed Easements, Restrictions, and Covenants

No new easements, restrictions, or covenants are proposed in order to allow construction or operation the portion of the MPRP in Whitefield. When CMP originally acquired the portion of the corridor in Whitefield in 1960, the grantors retained limited rights to cross the corridor. (See EXHIBIT 9.) In addition, AT&T holds an easement along the corridor that allowed it to install and maintain the fiber-optic cable that runs along the edge of the corridor. Finally, Mr. Batchelder has an easement for his driveway crossing the right-of-way. The MPRP will not interfere with any of these existing easement rights.

d. Solid Waste

Once the project is constructed, there will be no waste generated by the site. CMP anticipates that solid waste generated from the proposed project area will be limited to minimal land clearing and construction debris. This debris is inert, non-hazardous material that will be handled in accordance with the Maine State Solid Waste Management and Recycling Law (38 M.R.S.A. §§ 2101 et seq.).

Thirteen (13) transmission line poles and associated crossarms and hardware will be removed as a result of the proposed rebuilding of the two 115 kV lines. Removed poles and crossarms will either be donated to private entities or shipped to an approved special waste landfill for disposal. CMP requires recipients of surplus treated wood to sign a Pole Transfer Agreement, in which they agree to utilize the treated wood beneficially in accordance with Chapter 418 (Beneficial

Reuse) of the Department of Environmental Protection's Rules, as well as any other applicable federal, state, and local laws. This Agreement also obliges recipients to accept full responsibility for the use and proper disposal of these treated wood items. In this way, CMP alerts treated wood recipients of management requirements so that this material is utilized in a way that does not have adverse affects.

Wood cut and cleared from the MPRP right of way will be limited to capable species. Slash will be managed in compliance with the Maine Slash Law (12 M.R.S.A. §§ 9331-9336). All other wood waste generated in the process of land clearing will be shipped offsite to be used as fuel at an appropriate licensed boiler, provided to a licensed chip processing plant, or donated to a facility to be utilized in the production of erosion control mulch.

Construction will generate other construction debris. Waste electrical system and construction process components such as scraps of cable, cable spools, and ceramic insulators will be generated. Most of these materials will be recycled or reused. Construction equipment will generate small amounts of waste plastic containers for oils and lubricants, broken filters and belts, and damaged tires. Construction and managerial staff will generate some waste such as paper, bottles, cans, plastics, and food scraps. All of these materials will be recycled or shipped to a licensed landfill, transfer station, or incinerator by a solid waste disposal service. Please refer to the table below.

MATERIAL	DISPOSITION
Wood (timber, slash, stumps, etc.)	Chipped on site or hauled off site to boiler, chip plant, or mulch production facility
Treated wood (poles, crossarms)	Donated or landfilled in licensed special waste landfill
Galvanized Steel	Maine Metals Recycling (Auburn)
Porcelain Insulators	Commercial Paving Recycling Corporation, Scarborough (CPRC), crushed and used as road sub-base material
Food waste, plastics, common trash	Shipped to licensed MSW landfill, transfer station, or incinerator
Redeemable drink containers	Redeemed for recycling
Ferrous Metals	Maine Metals Recycling
Wooden Cable Spools & Pallets	Stuart C. Irby Company (Waterville) for reuse
Wooden Insulator Crates	Shipped to licensed MSW landfill, transfer station, or incinerator
Paper	Recycled thru FCR Goodman (various Maine locations)
Scrap Cable	Maine Metals Recycling
Aluminum	Maine Metals Recycling
Concrete Debris	CPRC for use in road sub-base

e. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan

With the exception of the immediate area around the base of the support structures there will be no increase in impervious surface area associated with the transmission line project. The amount of ground disturbance associated with this project will be limited to the immediate vicinity of the pole placements. CMP has developed a standard manual, *Environmental Guidelines for Construction and Maintenance Activities on Transmission line and Substation Projects* (2007), which it uses as a routine part of all transmission and substation projects. (A copy of the manual is attached as EXHIBIT 7.) This manual contains erosion and sedimentation control requirements, standards, and methods that will be used to protect soil and water resources during construction of the various MPRP components. The manual, developed in consultation with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), is largely based on DEP's *Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs*, dated March 2003, and Chapter 500 (Stormwater Management) of DEP's Rules, and contains specific Best Management Practices appropriate for electric transmission line and substation construction. These guidelines will be followed in the construction of the transmission lines in Whitefield.

f. Statement of Financial Capacity

CMP is a subsidiary of Energy East Corporation ("Energy East"), a public holding company (symbol: EAS). On December 31, 2007 Energy East had book equity capital of $3.2 billion and assets of $11.9 billion on a consolidated basis. On May 28, 2008, Energy East Corporation and its subsidiaries had a debt and equity market capitalization of approximately $8 billion. On December 31, 2007, CMP had a book equity capital of $754 million and assets of $1,950 million. CMP has built and maintains several thousand miles of transmission lines in Maine.

CMP has adequate financial resources to develop the approximately 0.6 mile of transmission line in Whitefield.

g. Applicable Local, State, and Federal Ordinances, Statutes, Laws and Regulations

The primary statutes and regulations under which the MPRP must be approved are:

- Maine PUC Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
- Maine DEP Site Location of Development Law
- Maine DEP Natural Resources Protection Act
- Army Corps of Engineers § 404 Clean Water Act
- Local permits from approximately 78 municipalities

h. Roads and Streets

There are no on-site permanent roads, driveways, pedestrian ways, parking areas, loading or unloading facilities, curbs, or sidewalks proposed.

During construction, construction crews, vehicles, and equipment will access the pole sites within the corridor from public roads. Existing trails or paths within the corridor will be utilized as long as using them would not impact wetlands or vernal pools. Where existing accessways do not presently exist, or where wetlands and vernal pools need to be avoided, temporary accessways will be built. These accessways will be established to areas undergoing immediate

construction and will be removed once construction is complete. See the EXHIBIT 3 map for the location of accessways.

i. Time Period for Transmission Line Upgrades and Longevity of the Project

Scheduling of construction within the transmission corridors for the MPRP is dependent on a complex set of considerations, and may change. No construction can start anywhere within the State before all the requisite permits are obtained from state and federal regulators. Currently, work on Segment 15 in Whitefield is scheduled for the second half of 2010, but it is possible that construction will be delayed for months, or even a year or more, if the schedule changes.

Crews work on sections that span several towns and cannot necessarily complete all the work in one town before moving on to the next. Once construction in Whitefield is slated to begin, it could take as little as three months or as long as five months to complete.

The infrastructure's projected lifespan is difficult to predict, and will depend on future electric loads, the location and types of generating facilities, demographic changes, and other factors. The existing transmission grid is almost 40 years old now. The proposed upgrades to the system are designed to make the grid last another 40 years or more.

DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Approval Standards

(From Section 8 of the Development Ordinance)

A. Preservation and Enhancement of the Landscape

Some clearing of vegetation will be required within the proposed corridor to accommodate the project and to ensure that the project meets federal reliability and safety standards. The amount of clearing will be limited to that which is necessary for development of the project, and will require the removal of trees and shrubs that are capable of growing tall enough to interfere with the transmission lines (so-called "capable species") and, in some instances, the occasional removal of mature "danger" trees. Danger trees are those that are large enough and positioned in such a manner that they could fall into the conductor, thereby posing a reliability risk. However, the removal of danger trees is a relatively infrequent occurrence.

The removal of trees for utility line construction is performed using traditional forest harvesting equipment. Other vegetation is only removed to create temporary accessways so that construction crews can access the sites where poles or towers will be erected. Otherwise, non-capable species are allowed to remain to ensure that the corridor is vegetated, which prevents erosion and provides wildlife habitat. No grubbing (i.e., stump removal) or grading will take place, so there will be no soil disturbance associated with the project. After construction, the temporary accessways are removed, and the natural shrub-scrub vegetation is allowed to regenerate. This type of environment provides habitat for a number of species.

B. Relation of Proposed Development to the Environment

Wherever feasible, CMP has located new transmission lines within existing or expanded corridors in order to minimize the need to create entirely new corridors. In Whitefield, only 40 feet of corridor width will be added to the existing corridor and one new transmission line, creating fewer environmental impacts than a new, relocated right-of-way.

The area is – and will continue to be – characterized by scrub-shrub vegetation. For safety and reliability reasons, the existing transmission corridor is already cleared of tree species that are capable of growing tall enough to reach the safety zone under the conductors. The vegetation will be maintained approximately every four years.

During construction, temporary accessways will be built to allow access by equipment and vehicles to the pole sites. Generally, these accessways follow established trails, unless doing so will impact sensitive areas such as vernal pools. In those cases, the accessways will avoid the sensitive area, or if it is unavoidable, cross the area where the impact will be minimized and use construction mats to cross the area with minimal damage. Following construction, all accessways will be removed and the natural drainage of the right-of-way corridor will be restored. Non-capable species will be allowed to regenerate naturally.

All of the transmission corridors slated for upgrading through the MPRP have been surveyed to identify and delineate any rare or endangered plant or animal habitat. None has been found in Whitefield.

C. Air Quality

During construction, dust on access ways will be controlled, if needed, through the use of calcium chloride. Once construction is complete, CMP uses a selective herbicide program to treat an area once every four years to maintain an early successional stage of vegetative growth. Herbicide is selectively applied (using a backpack applicator) to capable species to prevent growth (or re-growth) of individual plants. No broadcast application is used, herbicides are not used when wind speeds are 15 MPH or greater, and no herbicides are used within 25 feet of wetlands.

In the event that blasting is necessary to install transmission structures, suitable dust control equipment will be used during all drilling operations.

Construction and operation of the transmission lines will not impact ambient air quality and will not detrimentally increase the concentration of any gases, particulate matter, odor, or other substrates in the air.

D. Water Quality

The MPRP will not have adverse effects on water quality. No wastewater will be generated by the project and, as discussed above, CMP will takes steps to prevent erosion and sedimentation by following its *Environmental Guidelines for Construction and Maintenance Activities on Transmission line and Substation Projects* (2007). Also, CMP uses a selective herbicide program to encourage the growth of scrub-shrub vegetation. No broadcast application is used, CMP does not use herbicides within 25 feet of any waterbody, significant vernal pool depression, or wetland with standing water at the time of application, and no herbicides are used when wind speeds are 15 MPH or greater. Herbicides are applied to individual plants using a backpack applicator, and those applying the herbicides are led by a team leader who is certified by the Maine Pesticide Control Board. No storage, mixing, or loading of herbicides will occur within 50 feet of any surface waters. The selective use of herbicides within the transmission line corridor does not pose a threat to groundwater quality.

To minimize spill potential during construction, no fueling or maintenance of vehicles will be performed within 25 feet of wetlands, streams, or other sensitive natural resources. All contractors and subcontractors hired to work on the project are required to follow (at a minimum) best management practices when storing, transporting, or using oil, hazardous materials, and wastes.

All the proposed transmission structures in Whitefield will be wooden. Generally, these structures are treated and maintained to prevent rot and insect infestation. Specifications for the MPRP transmission structures indicate that the preservative used must be either pentachlorophenol or ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate. Studies have shown that wood treatment chemicals do not migrate more than a few feet from a pole, and that the potential for

migration of these chemicals to a water supply source are minimal.[4] However, to provide added protection, it is CMP's policy that an untreated pole will be used when the pole is to be sited within 50 feet of the following drinking water sources: shallow wells, dug wells, driven point wells, or springs. EXHIBIT 10 contains the Material Safety Data Sheet for the materials used to preserve the poles. A manufacturer of ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate has posted Frequently Asked Questions online[5] where they state that this chemical is approved for use in aquatic environments and that wood treated with the preservative is "very leach resistant."

As a result of these precautions, there is no threat to groundwater quality from the proposed transmission grid upgrade. There is no water supply needed or proposed for the project, so there will be no effect on surface or groundwater supplies.

E. Noise Level

There will be no noise generated by the transmission lines which would cause harm or excessive inconvenience to abutting property owners. In addition, the project will comply with the Department of Environmental Protection's noise standards.

During construction of transmission lines, occasional shallow-to-bedrock soil depths and subsurface boulders may be encountered. Blasting may be required in order to place transmission line support structures. For transmission line construction, blasting activity will be limited to the small volume of material needed to be removed to fit and plumb the pole structures. In rare circumstances, blasting may be required for breaking or moving large boulders that restrict construction equipment from accessing structure locations. The charges required to complete this task are also predicted to be relatively small.

Blasting will be restricted to daytime hours and will be performed by licensed companies/employees in accordance with the blasting plan filed with the MPRP Site Location of Development application. When blasting is required, it will not impact wetlands, protected areas, wells, or structures on abutting properties.

F. Vehicular Access

There is no permanent access proposed as part of this project, nor will operation of the project have any appreciable impact on traffic. The proposed access to the right-of-way is from public roads, but vehicles will be within CMP's right-of-way most of the time.

G. Surface Water Drainage

With the exception of the immediate area around the base of the support structures, there is no increase in impervious surface area associated with the transmission line. Therefore, there will be no significant storm water run-off generated from the project, and no adverse effects on neighboring properties or down stream conditions.

[4] Zagury GJ, Samson R, Deschênes L., Occurrence of metals in soil and ground water near chromated copper arsenate-treated utility poles, in the Journal of Environmental Quality, 2003 Mar-Apr;32(2):507-14.
[5] See http://www.archchemicals.com/Fed/WOLW/Products/Preservative/Chemonite/faq.htm.

H. General Conditions

The proposed project will maintain the same safe and healthful conditions which are already present in the transmission line corridor. The transmission line corridor and the structures within it are maintained in accordance with established industry standards to ensure the safety of utility workers and the general public. Maintaining sufficient clearances around the conductors is paramount to the safe operation of the line. These clearances are achieved through appropriate siting of the structures themselves and through vegetation maintenance practices as described above. All construction will be in accordance with CMP's transmission standards, general industry standards, and "Good Utility Practice," including all necessary live-line working clearances, strength factors, and reliability factors as governed by the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC). In all instances, the line will be designed to meet or exceed the NESC and other standards, as applicable. The transmission line and all facilities will be operated in full compliance with CMP safety standards, which, in turn, fully comply with Federal Occupational Safety & Health Administration requirements. At a minimum, the 345 kV conductors will be 32' above ground, and the 115 kV lines will be 25' above ground (more typical clearances will be 35' and 27', respectively).

A health concern that is sometimes expressed revolves around the electric and magnetic fields produced by transmission lines. These fields are produced by any electrical equipment or anything that carries electric current. The World Health Organization and numerous other scientific agencies around the world have studied this topic extensively. These studies have been unable to establish that electric and magnetic fields produced by transmission lines, such as those being proposed as part of the MPRP, cause any adverse health effects. Furthermore, there is no scientific basis to project any adverse health effects as a result of the electric and magnetic fields produced by transmission lines associated with this project.

Finally, the project will not impose any burden on the ability of the citizens to finance the Town's educational and other municipal facilities and services. As opposed to imposing any burden, the additional tax revenue generated by the project likely will help the Town finance its municipal services.

I. Utilities

The proposed project will not affect the demand on public utilities.

J. Advertising Features

There will be no signage or advertising associated with the project.

K. Special Features

There will be no exposed storage areas, soil, gravel or rock extraction areas, exposed machinery installation, service areas, truck loading areas, utility buildings, or other similar structures associated with the site.

The new transmission line structures and corridor vegetation will be similar to the structures and vegetative cover that are already present in the corridor. Although no buildings are proposed, the

structures will be setback more than 40 feet from the edge of the right-of-way. Accordingly, the MPRP will not detract from surrounding properties.

L. Exterior Lighting

There will be no lighting associated with the project.

M. Emergency Vehicle Access

The site will not require any public safety services above and beyond what is currently provided. In the unlikely event of a fire, and in order to ensure that local fire departments would be able to manage it, CMP offers training to local firefighters on a regular basis.

EXHIBIT 1
Section 7.B.1: Application Checklist

1. The applicant requests a waiver of the requirement that the map be at a scale of not less than 1 inch to 100 feet. The attached map is at a scale of 1 inch to 250 feet, and includes the name of the applicant and its authorized agent (see EXHIBIT 3).
    a. The applicant's and agent's names and addresses, as well as the name of the project are on the cover of this application.
    b. As no septic disposal system is proposed, the soils information is not relevant to the application. The Applicant requests a waiver of this requirement.
    c. The tax map and lot numbers of the applicant's property are provided in the attached Notice to Build form. The names of abutting property owners are provided in EXHIBIT 8.
    d. The attached map in EXHIBIT 3 shows the surveyed bounds of Central Maine Power's right-of-way, including the proposed area of expansion, a magnetic north arrow, and a graphic scale.
    e. See EXHIBIT 3 for the proposed locations of the rebuilt and new transmission lines, EXHIBIT 4 for the private right-of-way crossing the transmission corridor, and EXHIBIT 5 for the location of AT&T's cable line within CMP's right-of-way.
    f. See EXHIBIT 3 and EXHIBIT 5 for the location of the proposed rebuilt and new transmission structures, and buildings on abutting parcels.
    g. No sanitary waste facilities are proposed. Facilities for construction crews will be provided at the construction trailer and/or by means of porta-potties within the corridor near road crossings.
    h. No permanent access roads, curbs, or sidewalks are proposed. The locations of temporary accessways are shown in EXHIBIT 3.
    i. No landscaping, fencing or screening is proposed.
    j. Ten-foot contours are shown in EXHIBIT 3; the Applicant requests a waiver of the requirement to show topography of 5-foot contours.
    k. EXHIBIT 5 depicts the proposed structures and their relationships to one another and to the right-of-way.

EXHIBIT 2
MPRP Project Scope

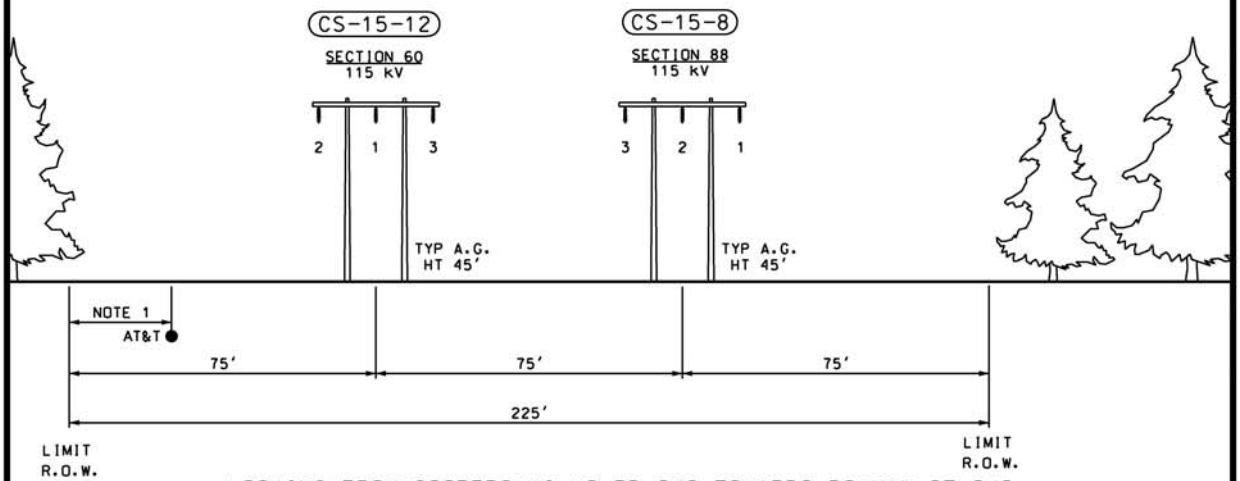
EXHIBIT 3
Transmission Line Corridor with Topography

EXHIBIT 4
Plan of Corridor

EXHIBIT 5
Corridor Cross Section

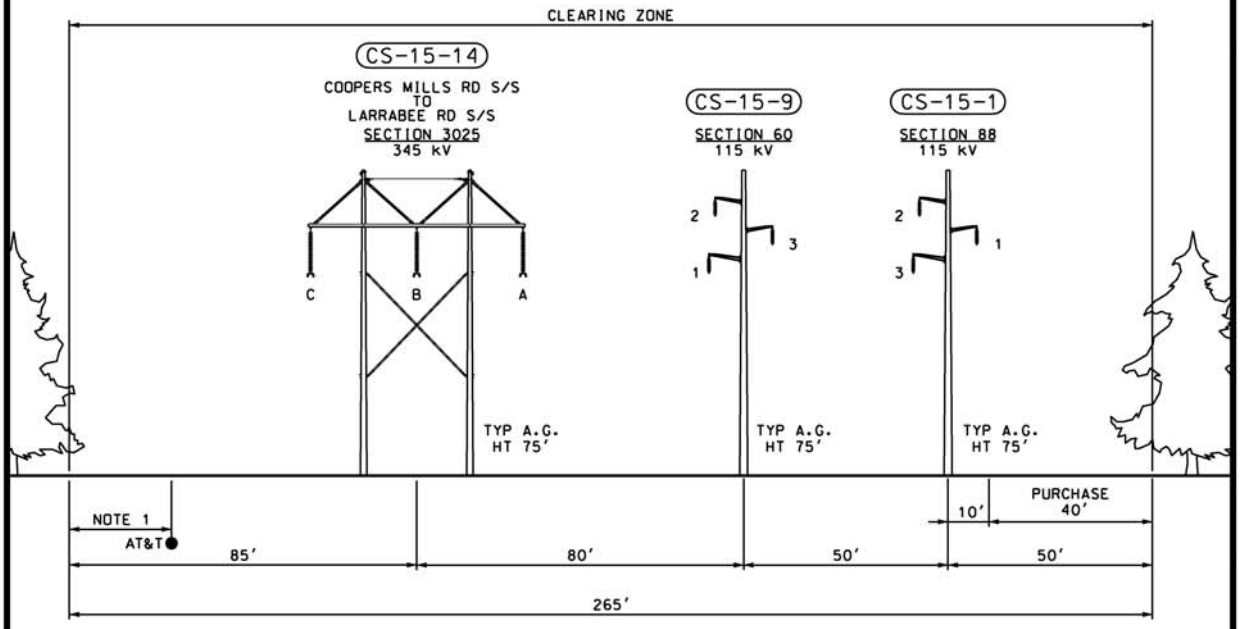
NOTE 1: UNDERGROUND FIBER OPTIC CABLE LOCATION VARIES ALONG R.O.W.

EXISTING



LOOKING FROM COOPERS MILLS RD S/S TOWARDS BOWMAN ST S/S
(APPROX. 0.9 MILES)

PROPOSED



LOOKING FROM COOPERS MILLS RD S/S TOWARDS BOWMAN ST S/S
(APPROX. 0.9 MILES)

-DRAFT-
FOR REVIEW ONLY

ENG. CONTRACTOR

NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY
		/ /	
		/ /	
		/ /	
		/ /	
B	ADDED SEQUENCING/PHASING/ ADDED CLEARING ZONE	9/23/09	PEI
A	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	2/5/09	PEI

SECTION 60 | POLE 41 TO 50 | STA. 207+55 TO 257+34

MAINE POWER RELIABILITY PROGRAM

EXISTING AND PROPOSED R.O.W.
ALTERNATIVE N5 FOR N-1-1 ANALYSIS

CHECKED		DESIGNED KJF	DATE 2/5/09
SGW	9/23/09	DRAWN SAT	APPR.
SCALE	NTS	CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO. TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING	

SEGMENT 15

SHEET N5-15-4

EXHIBIT 6
Structure Height Ranges

Number of Structures	Height Range
1	51-60
9	61-70
8	71-80
2	81-90
2	91-100
22	**Total**

EXHIBIT 7
Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan