State of Rhode Island
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road, Suite 116
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

(401) 783-3370
Fax (401) 783-3767

MEETING NOTICE

September 10, 2025

Site Address: Market Street and Kickemuit Road - Warren
Plat & Lots: Plat 11, Lots 31-44; Plat 21, Lots 246, 54; Plat 9, Lot 18
Proj. Desc: Rebuild the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 (115kV) transmission lines-approx 2.3 miles

The application for State Assent of **The Narragansett Electric Company** CRMC File Number **2024-12-004** will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Coastal Resources Management Council. If you are the applicant, it is necessary that you be present at the meeting to answer any questions that may arise. Please be advised that a copy of the CRMC staff engineer and biologist reports may be obtained from the CRMC offices in Wakefield for the applicant or his/her attorney. Interested parties may attend and present evidence for or against, or for informational purposes in accordance with CRMC rules. Parties interested in this matter are encouraged to review the latest information contained in this file and also should refer to Management Procedures 5.3(8) among others for additional information.

The meeting is to be held at **6:00 p.m.** on **Tuesday, September 23, 2025** in **Conference Room A, at the Administrative Building, One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI**. Evidence or testimony regarding this case may be submitted at the time of the meeting (see CRMC Management Procedures). Files are available in electronic format and can be requested via email to cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov or phone call to 401-783-3370. **Please confirm application's hearing status via CRMC website (www.crmc.ri.gov) or by calling 401-783-3370**.

Parties interested in/or concerned with the above-mentioned matter are invited to be present and/or represented by counsel at the above-mentioned time and place. This meeting place is accessible to individuals with disabilities. The meeting location is accessible to handicapped persons. Any individual requiring a reasonable accommodation in order to participate in this meeting should contact CRMC offices at least 72 hours prior to the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Office Manager
Coastal Resources Management Council

/lat

(Hybrid Meeting Link for Public Viewing Only – All Public Comment Must Be In-Person)

Join from PC, Mac, iPad, or Android:
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87011935685?pwd=05JI4MbctlDc3IVhlJxJb1R4clUTBb.1
Webinar ID: 870 1193 5685; Passcode: 061021

CRMC Mailing List for The Narragansett Electric Company -- **SMM 09-23-2025**
CRMC File Number 2024-12-004

The Narragansett Electric Company
Attn: Marc Smith
280 Melrose Street
Providence, RI 02907

Marc Ryan Smith
RI Energy
MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com

Jay Brolin
RI Energy
GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com

CRMC (PN 2024-12-004)
O. S. Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, RI 02879
LTurner@crmc.ri.gov
RLucia@crmc.ri.gov
ASawaia@crmc.ri.gov

Tim Piacentini
Vanasse Hangen Brustlin
tpiacentini@vhb.com

Adam Rosenblatt
Vanasse Hangen Brustlin
arosenblatt@vhb.com

Sent to Applicant for posting in ProJo
Over 50 abutters

BSullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov

Wenley Ferguson
Save The Bay
wferguson@savebay.org

Attn: Chris Dodge
434 Smith Street
Providence, RI 02908
cdodge@savebay.org

Save the Bay
c/o Chris Dodge, Narr Baykeeper
100 Save the Bay Drive
Providence, RI 02905
cdodge@savebay.org

Attn: Kate Pisano
President of Warren Land Trust
PO Box 565
Warren, RI 02885
katelynpisano@gmail.com

Warren Town Council Conservation Comm
c/o Jane Harrison
jfharrison17@gmail.com

Rock Singewald
Rock9@mindspring.com

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Wednesday, September 10, 2025 11:55 AM
To: Smith, Marc Ryan; Brolin Jr, Jay; Tim Piacentini; Adam Rosenblatt
Cc: Rich Lucia; Anthony Sawaia
Subject: CRMC Semimonthly Meeting Notification - September 23, 2025 -- File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Company
Attachments: SMM Notification 09-23-2025 - 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren.pdf

Good Morning: Please see the attached CRMC Semimonthly Meeting notification. Thank you!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Wednesday, September 10, 2025 11:56 AM
To: Wenley Ferguson, Save The Bay; Chris Dodge, Save The Bay
Subject: CRMC Semimonthly Meeting Notification - September 23, 2025 -- File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Company
Attachments: SMM Notification 09-23-2025 - 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren.pdf

Good Morning: Please see the attached CRMC Semimonthly Meeting notification. Thank you!

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aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Wednesday, September 10, 2025 11:57 AM
To: katelynpisano@gmail.com
Subject: CRMC Semimonthly Meeting Notification - September 23, 2025 -- File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Company
Attachments: SMM Notification 09-23-2025 - 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren.pdf

Kate Pisano, President of Warren Land Trust

Good Morning: Please see the attached CRMC Semimonthly Meeting notification. Thank you!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Wednesday, September 10, 2025 11:58 AM
To: Jane Harrison
Subject: CRMC Semimonthly Meeting Notification - September 23, 2025 -- File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Company
Attachments: SMM Notification 09-23-2025 - 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren.pdf

Good Morning: Please see the attached CRMC Semimonthly Meeting notification. Thank you!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

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aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Wednesday, September 10, 2025 12:00 PM
To: rock9@mindspring.com
Subject: CRMC Semimonthly Meeting Notification - September 23, 2025 -- File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Company
Attachments: SMM Notification 09-23-2025 - 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren.pdf

Good Morning: Please see the attached CRMC Semimonthly Meeting notification. Thank you!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

CRMC DECISION WORKSHEET

Hearing Date:			
Approved as Recommended			
Approved w/additional Stipulations			
Approved but Modified			
Denied		Vote	

APPLICATION INFORMATION

File Number	Town	Project Location	Category	Special Exception	Variance
2024-12-004	Warren	Lines E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Plat: Lot:	B	☒	☐
		Owner Name and Address			
Date Accepted	12/11/2024	The Narragansett Electric Company 280 Melrose Street Providence, RI 02907	Work at or Below MHW		☒
Date Completed	9/3/2025		Lease Required		☐

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Rebuild/replace approximately 2 miles of existing E183-3 and F184N-4/5 transmission lines in Warren from MA state line to Kickemuit Rd.

KEY PROGRAMMATIC ISSUES

Coastal Feature: Coastal Wetland

Water Type: Type 1, Conservation Areas/Palmer River & Type 2, Low Intensity Use/Belcher Cove

Red Book: 1.1.8; 1.2.1(B); 1.2.1(C); 1.2.2(C); 1.2.3; 1.3.1(B), (J), (L)

SAMP:

Variances and/or Special Exception Details: Special Exception for altering/filling Coastal Wetland and Tidal Waters adjacent to Type 1 & Type 2 water. Four of the replacement structures are at or below MHW.

Additional Comments and/or Council Requirements: N/A

Specific Staff Stipulations (beyond Standard stipulations): Environmental Professional to oversee wetland mitigation and coastal wetland restoration and provide monitoring reports.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION(S)

Engineer	**RML**	Recommendation:	**No Objection**
Biologist	**ACS**	Recommendation:	**No Objection**
Other Staff		Recommendation:	

9/3/25
Engineering Supervisor Sign-Off date

9/3/25
Executive Director Sign-Off date

Supervising Biologist Sign-off date

9/3/25
Staff Sign off on Hearing Packet (Eng/Bio) date

Name: The Narragansett Electric Company
CRMC File No.: *2024-12-004*
Staff Report

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

STAFF REPORT TO THE COUNCIL

DATE: 9/3/2025

TO: Jeffrey M. Willis, Executive Director

FROM: Anthony Sawaia

Applicant's Name:	The Narragansett Electric Company
CRMC File Number:	2024-12-004
Project:	Rebuild/replace approximately 2 miles of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 transmission lines in Warren from the MA/RI state line to the Warren Substation. As well as reconfiguring the Warren Substation taps to shift some structures out of coastal wetland to avoid crossing transmission lines. Project will result in the permanent alteration of 1,607 ft^2 of coastal wetland. Project requires a Special Exception to 650-RICR-20-00-1.2.2(C)(1)(c - d) and (C)(2)(a - b). In accordance with §1.3.1(L)(5), 5,460ft2 of mitigation wetland will be created, exceeding the 2:1 replacement requirement.
Location:	Market Street & Kickemuit Road; Warren: Plat(s): 11|21|9; Lot(s): 31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44|246,54|18
Water Type/Name:	Type 1, Conservation Areas/Palmer River Type 2, Low Intensity Use/Belcher Cove
Coastal Feature:	Coastal Wetland; salt marsh, brackish marsh, contiguous freshwater wetland.
Plans Reviewed:	"E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project…" Sheets 1 – 21, last revised 2/5/2025, prepared by VHB.

INTRODUCTION:

The application is a portion of a much larger transmission line project that has been split between DEM and CRMC jurisdiction due to its long linear nature that spans the two jurisdictions, as well as the fact that the work within CRMC Jurisdiction includes altering Coastal Wetland. The portion under CRMC Review starts at the Massachusetts/Rhode Island State Line and runs south approximately 1.9 miles to the poles north of Kickemuit Road. The remainder of the project from Kickemuit Road south to the Bristol substation at 99 Gooding Avenue Bristol, RI is being reviewed by DEM.

The Applicant previously submitted two (2) permit applications for a two-phased geotechnical soil boring program needed to support the design of the proposed replacement structures. Phase 1 was authorized under

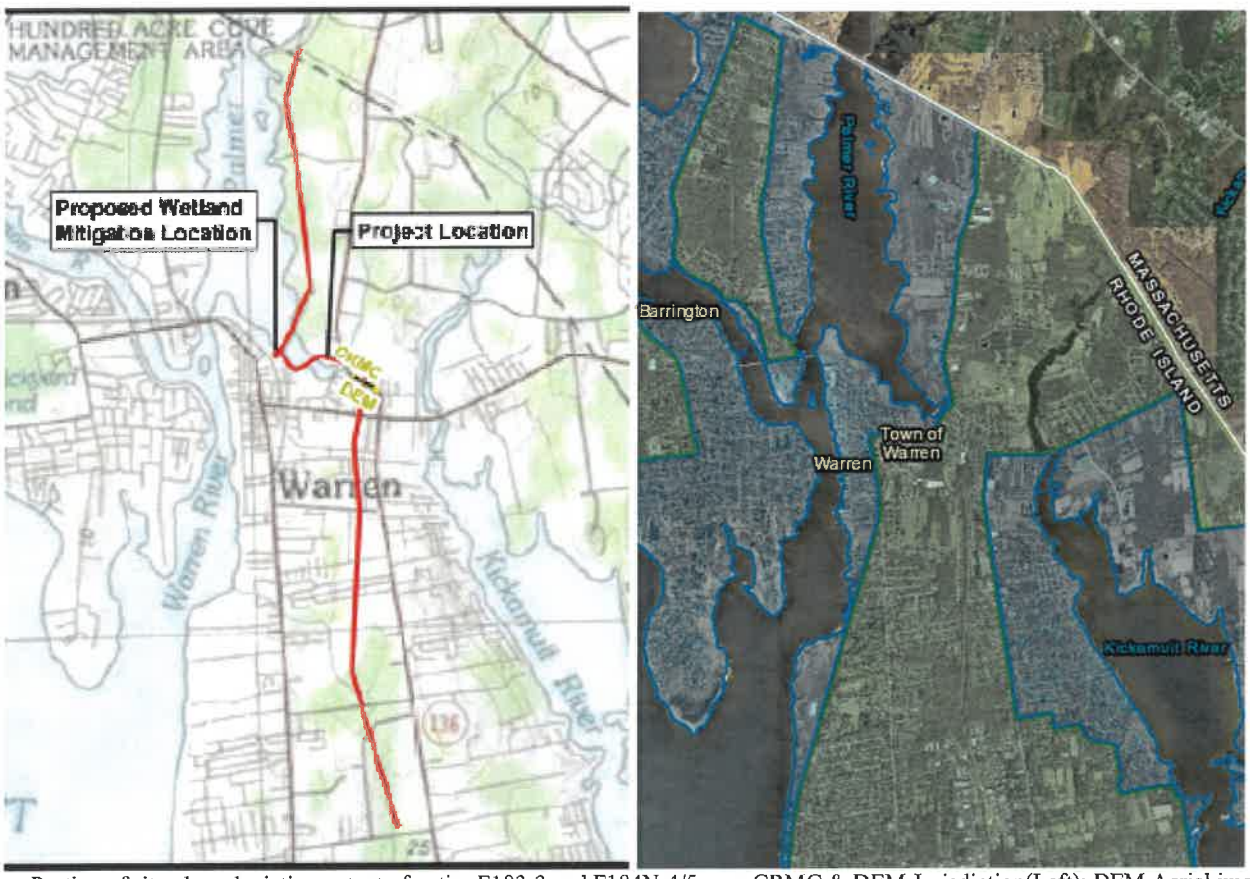
Name: The Narragansett Electric Company
CRMC File No.: *2024-12-004*
Staff Report

CRMC Maintenance Assent 2024-05-053 and USACE Self-Verification (SV) notification under File No. NAE-2024-02-0125 for soil boring in 200-foot Contiguous Area and freshwater wetlands. Phase 2 was authorized under CRMC Maintenance Assent 2024-07-070 and USACE Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) under File No. NAE-2024-01914 for soil boring in coastal wetlands, including contiguous freshwater wetlands. An additional CRMC Assent application was submitted to update the upland ROW access through the Sunoco Gas station at 272 Market Street. This was authorized under Assent 2025-06-042.

A pre-application meeting for this project was held on September 24, 2024, to determine CRMC/DEM jurisdiction, wetland designations and impacts, and how the project should be applied for.

The application to replace the transmission lines in Warren, RI was submitted in December 2024 which included permanent alteration of Coastal Wetland. The applicant submitted a Special Exception request to account for the permanent alterations. There were some discrepancies about the designation of the wetlands and their subsequent impacts. The applicant and staff worked out that the adjacent freshwater wetlands were contiguous freshwater wetlands and therefore defined as coastal wetlands. Updated plans were submitted and the Public Notice was issued on March 26, 2025, and ended April 26, 2025.

The project will result in the permanent alteration of 1,607 ft^2 of Coastal Wetland via the concrete foundations needing to be poured for the new steel poles. The filing of the Coastal Wetland requires a Special Exception to 650-RICR-20-00-1.2.2(C)(1)(c - d) and (C)(2)(a - b). In accordance with §1.3.1(L)(5), 5,460ft2 of mitigation wetland will be created, exceeding the 2:1 replacement requirement.



Above: Portion of site plans depicting extent of entire E183-3 and F184N-4/5 over CRMC & DEM Jurisdiction(Left): DEM Aerial imagery (2024) with Jurisdictional overlay

Name: The Narragansett Electric Company
CRMC File No.: *2024-12-004*
Staff Report

The entire project has been submitted to DEM Water Quality and the Army Corps of Engineers as a single review for each Agency. CRMC sent its portion of the project to HPHC. HPHC responded in letter received on March 20, 2025. Final HPHC approval for the entire project (DEM & CRMC Jurisdictions) has been granted in the Letter sent by HPHC on June 25, 2025. It states " It is our understanding that project impacts to the five potentially eligible site cannot be avoided. We have reviewed PAL's proposal for limited archaeological mitigation at the Palmer River, Haile Farm, Taddy Avenue and Autumn Archer sites. We have determined that this mitigation, along the implementation of PAL's proposed ASAPP, for this project, will result in a finding of no adverse effect to significant cultural resources." (See Attachment A)

Objections were received throughout the public notice period by Save The Bay, The Warren Land Trust, and The Warren Conservation Commission (Attachment B)

COMMENTS ON APPLICATION/APPLICABLE POLICIES, STANDARDS & ETC:

The application falls within the "Red Book" 650-RICR-20-00-1 Regulations. Any freshwater wetlands present are contiguous and defined as coastal wetlands.

"Red Book" / 650-RICR-20-00-1

Section	Title	Subsection	Comment
1.1.8	Special Exceptions		Narrative and Mitigation plan submitted
1.2.1 (B)	Type 1 Water		See below
1.2.1(C)	Type 2 Water		See below
1.2.2(C)	Coastal Wetlands	(1)(c & d): Alterations prohibited	1,607ft^2 of Coastal Wetland will be altered
1.2.3	Areas of Historic and Archeologic Significance	(A)(4): HPHC Comments	No adverse effect (see below)
1.3.1(B)	Filling, Removing or Grading of Shoreline Features	(2)(a): Filling prohibited	See below
1.3.1(J)	Filling In Tidal Waters	(3)(a): Filling prohibited	See below
1.3.1(L)	Coastal Wetland Mitigation		See below
1.3.6	Protection and Enhancement of Public Access to the Shore		See below

Section 1.2.l(B) Type 1 Water: Type 1 waters are classified as areas within or adjacent to conservation areas that retain natural habitat and high scenic values. There is currently a utility line spanning this wetland. The replacement of the utility poles and high lines will not have significant impact to the natural habitat quality of the wetland. Temporary construction matting and other BMP's are proposed as well as restoring and monitoring the matted areas of coastal wetland upon project completion.

Section 1.2.l(C) Type 2 Water: Type 2 waters are classified as having high scenic value. There is currently a utility line spanning this wetland. The replacement of the utility poles and high lines will not have significant impact to the scenic quality of the wetland.

Section 1.2.2(C) Coastal Wetlands:

Subsection (1)(c): *The Council's policy is that all alterations to salt marshes and contiguous freshwater or brackish wetlands abutting Type 1 waters are prohibited except for minimal alterations required by the*

repair of an approved structural shoreline protection facility (see § 1.3.1(G) of this Part), or when associated with a Council-approved restoration activity. In Type 1 waters, structural shoreline protection may be permitted only when used for Council-approved coastal habitat restoration projects.

Subsection (l)(d): *It is the Council's policy that alterations to salt marshes and contiguous freshwater or brackish wetlands abutting Type 2 waters are prohibited except for minor disturbances associated with:*
(1) Residential docks and wetland walkover structures approved pursuant to the standards set forth in§§ 1.3.l(D) and 1.3.l(Q) of this Part, respectively;
(2) Approved repair of structural shoreline protection facilities pursuant to§ 1.3.l(N) of this Part; or,
(3) Council-approved restoration activities."

The alteration of Coastal Wetland does not meet the allowances listed above. As such, a request for Special Exception has been submitted.

Section 1.2.3(A)(4): *"Prior to permitting actions subject to its jurisdiction on or adjacent to properties eligible for inclusion (but not actually listed in the National Register of Historic Places), and/or areas designated as historically or archaeologically sensitive by the RI Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission as the result of their predictive model, the Council shall solicit the recommendations of the Commission regarding possible adverse impacts on these properties".*

HPHC Letter dated June 25, 2025 states " It is our understanding that project impacts to the five potentially eligible site cannot be avoided. We have reviewed PAL's proposal for limited archaeological mitigation at the Palmer River, Haile Farm, Taddy Avenue and Autumn Archer sites. We have determined that this mitigation, along the implementation of PAL's proposed ASAPP, for this project, will result in a finding of no adverse effect to significant cultural resources." (See Attachment A)

1.3.l(B)(2)(a): *"Filling, removing, or grading is prohibited on beaches, dunes, undeveloped barrier beaches, coastal wetlands, cliffs and banks, and rocky shores adjacent to Type 1 and 2 waters unless the primary purpose of the alteration is to preserve or enhance the feature as a conservation area or natural buffer against storms".*

The filling is not to preserve the feature, and therefore a Special Exception request has been submitted.

1.3.1(J)(3)(a): "*Filling in Type 1 and 2 waters is prohibited."*

Filling in Type 1 and Type 2 water is prohibited. Four structures to be replaced are at or below MHW. The fill is related to the concrete foundations to support the structure. A Special Exception request has been submitted.

1.3.6: "*Protection and Enhancement of Public Access to the Shore"*

The proposed project does not alter the current public access to the shore. Temporary access may be restricted due to construction activities but will be restored upon project completion.

1.3.l(L) Wetland Mitigation: See below:

COMMENTS ON SPECIAL EXCEPTION REQUEST & WETLAND MITIGATION:

Name: The Narragansett Electric Company
CRMC File No.: *2024-12-004*
Staff Report

The existing utility line passes through coastal wetlands adjacent to the Palmer River, Type 1 and Belcher Cove, Type 2. The existing utility poles are 2-pole H-framed structures. They will be replaced by single pole steel structures. 34 pole structures are to be replaced within coastal wetland. The new steel single pole structures will require concrete caisson foundations with a diameter of either 7', 8', or 10'. This concrete fill will result in the 1,607 ft^2 of permanent fill in coastal wetland. The removal of the existing 2-pole structures will remove approximately 730 ft^2 of fill in coastal wetland. The remainder of the disturbances are temporary related to site access in the form of construction matting BMP's (appx 538,575 ft^2).

The Narragansett Electric Company addressed the Special Exception criteria in their narrative entitled "E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project" last revised March 2025, prepared by VHB.

The proposed activities are associated with public infrastructure to prevent the failure of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines which could result in power outages in Bristol and Warren.

As described in the Narrative and TNEC's objection response, all reasonable steps have been taken to minimize environmental impacts and/or use conflict. The project has been designed to avoid and minimize environmental impacts to the greatest extent practicable. Impacts to wetlands are minimized by the use of temporary construction matting, crossing wetlands at narrowest points whenever possible, mitigation of permanent impacts, and restoration of coastal wetlands due to any impacts from temporary construction matting. Additionally, qualified environmental monitors will perform visual sweeps prior to start of work to locate any special status species or communities (i.e. diamond backed terrapin) and will employ proper BMP's if any are encountered.

There are no other options to avoid wetland impacts due to the existing transmission lines being located within the coastal wetlands.

The mitigation proposed is greater than the 2:1 ratio required. The mitigation will be to restore/create a high salt marsh habitat with contiguous freshwater wetland (coastal wetland) at 28 Brown St Warren, RI, adjacent to the Warren Substation along Belcher Cove. This site was historically disturbed and filled.

Public access to the shore will not be permanently altered. Temporary restrictions due to construction access and work will be removed upon project completion.

After review of the approved site plans, narrative, objection responses, and proposed mitigation, it is Staff opinion that the Special Exception Criteria has been sufficiently addressed and the proposed project meets the Special Exception Criteria.

COMMENTS ON OBJECTION:

The Town of Warren Conservation Commission has concerns about adding additional Osprey nesting locations and that trees to be planted in forest restoration be compatible with Warren's Tree Canopy Plan.

There will be at least 2 additional osprey nesting structures to the north of the substation. There are 2 existing nests on H-frame structures by the substation to be reconfigured/relocated. One pole from each structure will remain and be fitted with osprey platforms. The trees selected to be replanted are black tupelo (*Nyssa*

sylvatica) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). These tree species are dominant in the area to be cut and are both included in the Warren's Tree Canopy Plan.

It is the opinion of Staff that The Narragansett Electric Company has sufficiently addressed these concerns.

Save The Bay has concerns about the requirements to meet the special exception. They request additional measures be added in order to minimize impacts and to formalize additional mitigation measures should they be needed.

It is the opinion of Staff that adequate measures have been proposed to meet the special exception criteria. Measures have been proposed to mitigate for permanent impacts and to restore any compaction impacts from the use of the temporary construction matting (see below).

Save The Bay & The Warren Land Conservation Trust both have concerns about the temporary construction matting BMP's impacts on the coastal wetlands.

It is standard practice to mitigate for the permanent impacts at a 2:1 ratio. The applicants have proposed the creation of coastal wetland in excess of the ratio. The temporary impacts by the construction matting have been proposed to be restored after project completion. The restoration methods have also been approved by USACE under the previous geotechnical soil boring application (CRMC File No. 2024-07-070 and USACE File No. NAE-2024-01914)(see USACE letter dated 4/24/2025, Attachment C). The applicant's narrative proposes a qualified environmental monitor will be retained to conform with the environmental permit requirements.

It is also standard practice for CRMC to stipulate that the qualified environmental monitor submits yearly monitoring reports for at least 3 years after project completion. These monitoring reports will ensure the restoration of the compacted coastal wetlands from the construction matting, will ensure the mitigation wetland is properly completed, and provide an opportunity to adjust the methods of restoration/mitigation if the desired outcome has not been achieved.

Therefore, it is Staff opinion that the concerns from Save The Bay and The Warren Land Conservation Trust have been adequately addressed.

COMMENTS ON APPLICANT'S OBJECTION RESPONSE:

The applicant submitted responses to the objections on July 9, 2025. Included in the response was a monitoring report of the previously matted areas from the geotechnical soil boring Assent (Attachment D). The areas outlined in this monitoring report are within the same Limit of Disturbance of the proposed Transmission Line Replacement Project. The temporary construction matting will need to be applied to this area again and therefore restoration methods will need to again be applied.

On July 31, 2025, Save The Bay and The Warren Land Trust inspected the areas of the previous soil boring construction matting and have submitted their own report (Attachment E).

It is Staff opinion that the responses and the narrative adequately address the concerns of the objectors. To further ensure the coastal wetlands are properly restored stipulations will be included in the Assent, if approved, to submit yearly monitoring reports of the restoration methods of the temporary impacts from the

construction matting and the mitigation measures of the created coastal wetland. If any restoration methods are determined to be inadequate, new methods will be discussed and required to achieve the restoration of the compacted coastal wetlands.

CONCLUSION:
The impact to coastal wetlands due to the proposed replacement of public utility transmission lines is unavoidable. It is staff opinion that the impacts have been minimized to the greatest extent practicable. The permanent impacts due to concrete foundations will be properly mitigated and the temporary impacts due to construction matting compaction will be restored and monitored. Temporary construction matting is the most practical Best Management Practice for work over coastal wetlands. This will minimize impacts and any compaction to coastal wetlands will be closely monitored and restored as needed as will be required through Assent stipulations if approved.

SIGNATURE: _____ STAFF BIOLOGIST

Attachment A

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION

Old State House 150 Benefit Street Providence, RI 02903

Telephone 401-222-2678
TTY 401-222-3700

Fax 401-222-2968
www.preservation.ri.gov

June 25, 2025

Via email: gdubell@palinc.com

Gregory R. Dubell, RPA
Energy Projects Manager
The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
26 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860

Re: RIHPHC Project No. 18355
TNEC Line F184-E183 Rebuild
Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Dubell:

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) staff has reviewed the information that you provided for the above-referenced project. The Narraganset Electric Company (TNEC) is proposing to rebuild Line F184-E183 in Bristol and Warren, RI. The project will require permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and various state agencies.

On behalf of TNEC, the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) has completed cultural resources due diligence to support the state and federal permit applications as is required per the National Historic Preservation Act, the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Act, and RI General Laws. The project consists of replacement of existing wood pole structures within an existing right-of-way for 5.2 miles from the Massachusetts border to the Bristol TAP north of Gooding Avenue. New poles will be steel mono- and double-poles within the same locations, the poles may increase in height with the tallest being 107 feet. The project includes other improvements such as installing shield wires, replacing associated wiring and equipment, and improving access roads.

Archaeological Resources

The RIHPHC staff has reviewed PAL's technical memorandum describing the results of the Phase I archaeological survey for the above-referenced project. This survey located seven archaeological sites, to which we have assigned the following site numbers—

- Palmer River Site- RI 2914
- Haile Farm Site- RI 2915
- Taddy Ave Site- RI 2916
- Remington Site- RI 2917
- Cottage Street Find Spot- RI 2918
- Autumn Archer Find Spot- RI 2919

- Autumn Archer Site- RI 2920

We concur that the Palmer River, Haile Farm, Taddy Avenue, Remington, and Autumn Archer sites are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and that the Cottage Street and Autumn Archer find spots are not. Please send us site forms for these sites.

It is our understanding that project impacts to the five potentially eligible site cannot be avoided. We have reviewed PAL's proposal for limited archaeological mitigation at the Palmer River, Haile Farm, Taddy Avenue and Autumn Archer sites. We have determined that this mitigation, along the implementation of PAL's proposed ASAPP, for this project, will result in a finding of no adverse effect to significant cultural resources.

RIHPHC permit 20-10 has been amended to include the proposed limited archaeological mitigation and will now expire on 6/24/26.

Architectural Resources

As the proposed project includes replacement of wood poles with metal pole that may be significantly taller than the existing, PAL has defined the area of potential effect (APE) as a 0.25-mile radius from the project site to account for indirect effects to above-ground historic properties. PAL completely survey work within the APE to identify historic properties which included National Register evaluations for properties over 45 years old. For those properties that are listed or were determined eligible, PAL completed an effects assessment.

The Warren Waterfront Historic District, Warren United Methodist Church and Parsonage, and the Cutler Manufacturing Company, which are either listed or have been previously determined eligible for listing, are within the APE. PAL has recommended the following properties as eligible for listing:

- Serpentine Road Rural Historic District
- Warren Waterfront Historic District (Boundary Increase – Child and Coles Streets)
- James A. Seymour House, 388 Child Street, Warren
- Levi Haile House, 384 Market Street, Warren
- Country Club Cleansers, 260 Child Street, Warren
- Parker Mill, 426 Metacom Ave. Warren

PAL has recommended the following previously identified properties as ineligible for listing:

- Child Street-Market Street Area, Warren
- Child Street-Metacom Avenue Area, Warren
- Gooding Avenue Farm District, Bristol
- Back Roads Historic District, Bristol[1]
- Butterworth-Weazer Farm, 335 Market Street, Warren (demolished)
- St. Casimir's Church, 228 Child Street, Warren (demolished)

[1] This district includes the Timothy Fales Farm at 646-648 Metacom Ave., which was determined eligible in 1993 through a CDOE. It is identified as demolished by PAL, however, based upon further discussion, it was concluded by the RIHPHC that this would need to be verified in the field as the Fales House is set far back (500 feet) from the road and is not visible from the public right-of-way. Only the western edge of the property is within the APE. Therefore, no additional information is needed at this time as the project will not affect this property.

- Joseph Sherman House, 261 Child Street, Warren (demolished)
- Lemuel C. Richmond-Usher House, 616 Metacom Avenue, Bristol (demolished)

In addition to the above-mentioned resources, PAL identified more than 900 properties at least 45 years old in the APE. These were "recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register because they lack sufficient historical significance and/or architectural integrity. An additional approximately 300 properties that intersect the Project study area did not meet survey criteria because they are less than 45 years old" (16).

Based upon the information provided, the RIHPHC concurs with these findings of National Register eligibility except for the Timothy Fales Farm as mentioned above. More information would be needed to concur with this determination.

For all of the properties that are listed or found eligible for listing in the National Register, PAL completed an effects assessment. The existing line is visible from some of the properties, and the new line may be more visible due to an increase in structure height and change in material. However, for these properties, PAL has indicated that the project will not adversely affect these resources (see report of individual analysis). Based upon the provided information, the RIHPHC concurs with these findings.

These comments are provided in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Act and Rhode Island General Laws. If you have any questions, please contact Charlotte Taylor, RIHPHC principal archaeologist, at charlotte.taylor@preservation.ri.gov.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Totten
FOR

Jeffrey Emidy
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: John Brown, Cora Pierce, and Mark Andrews (NITHPO)

Attachment B

Oliver Allamby

From: Chris Dodge <cdodge@savebay.org>
Sent: Saturday, April 26, 2025 4:58 PM
To: Cstaff
Cc: Wenley Ferguson; kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil; warrenlctri@gmail.com; bsullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov
Subject: File Number 2024-12-004 - Save The Bay Comment Letter
Attachments: 2024-12-004 - Save The Bay Letter.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Oliver

Director Willis,

Save The Bay, on behalf of its members and supporters, would like to submit the following letter in response to permit application number 2024-12-004. Thank you for considering these comments, and please feel free to reach out should you have any questions or concerns.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Fair Winds and Following Seas!
Chris

Chris Dodge (he/him/his)
Narragansett Baykeeper
@NarraBaykeeper

T: (401) 272-3540 x116 [desk]
T: (401) 206-0328 [field]
E: cdodge@savebay.org

WATERKEEPER® ALLIANCE
MEMBER

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~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

SAVE THE BAY
NARRAGANSETT BAY

THE BAY CENTER
100 Save The Bay Drive
Providence, R.I. 02905
phone: 401 272 3540

SOUTH COUNTY OFFICE
8 Broad Street
Westerly, R.I. 02891
phone 401 315-2709

HAMILTON FAMILY AQUARIUM
23 America's Cup Ave, First Floor
Newport, R.I. 02840
phone: 401-324-6020

Sent via electronic mail to: cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov

April, 26 2025

Jeffrey Willis, Executive Director
Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council
Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, RI 02879

Received
4/28/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Re: CRMC File No: 2024-12-004, The Narragansett Electric Company - Warren, RI and Palmer River

Dear Director Willis,

Save The Bay, on behalf of its members and supporters, has reviewed the Army Corps of Engineers permit application number 2024-12-004 from The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) for work along the E183-3 and F184-N-4/5 lines, and is concerned about the proposed activities and their impacts to the associated habitats, specifically as it pertains to the alterations to wetlands along the Palmer River, and the proposed mitigation efforts associated with this project, in Warren, RI. We do not believe that the application meets the requirements to be granted Special Exceptions to 650-RICR-20-00 §1.2.2(C)(1)(c - d) and (C)(2)(a - b) in order to be approved. Based upon §1.1.8(A)(2), "Special Exceptions may be granted to prohibited activities to permit alterations and activities that do not conform to a Council goal… only if and when the applicant has demonstrated that…" "All reasonable steps shall be taken to minimize environmental impacts to the habitat on site." Additionally, as stated in §1.1.8(C)(1), "in granting Special Exceptions, the Council shall apply conditions as necessary to promote the objectives of the program. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, provisions for:" "Minimizing adverse impacts to the alteration upon other areas and activities by stipulating the type, intensity, and performance of activities…" It is Save The Bay's position that the plan as proposed does not meet the Council's standards for Special Exceptions given that all reasonable steps have not been taken to minimize environmental impacts to the habitat on site and that additional provisions need to be added to the draft proposal.
Save The Bay requests that additional measures be added to the application in order to minimize impacts to the wetlands habitats, to formalize additional future mitigation measures (should impacts to the wetlands be greater than anticipated), and that, if/when permitted, all construction activities follow all plans as approved in the application.

Save The Bay understands the need for maintaining robust energy infrastructure, including modernized transmission capabilities, given the increasing demand from a growing population. However, when it comes to performing these projects through saltwater and freshwater wetlands, habitats which are already heavily

impacted by climate change and past human activities, we are steadfast that these projects need to be performed in a manner that minimizes negative impacts on these integral habitats, which themselves provide many protections to human infrastructure. Save The Bay is especially familiar with the salt marsh resources in the project area from conducting a salt marsh restoration project, in partnership with the Warren Land Trust and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, to restore hydrology affected by legacy impacts to the marsh.

While we are aware of the compensatory mitigation measures proposed in the permit application to address the immediate and permanent loss of wetlands from filling with concrete, this does not address the issue of peat compaction beneath the lengths of construction mat installed through the marsh to gain access to work locations. Functioning marshes rely on healthy peat as a substrate for many of their ecosystem services, and these services cannot persist in places where the peat has been compacted. Save The Bay has already seen and documented compacted peat in this marsh as a result of the preliminary work performed during the drilling activities in January of 2025, where standing water can be seen in the footprint of the matting that supported heavy vehicles and drilling equipment on the marsh (Figure 1 below), and we are concerned about addition negative effects of future work on the marsh. Worsening the effects of the already impactful use of construction matting supporting the weight of heavy equipment, it appears that the construction matting deployed during the first phase of work in January was not placed in accordance with the approved plans. These construction mats were assembled with stringers deployed first, running parallel to the direction of the path created, then with perpendicular timber placed on top creating the mat. This configuration resulted in the entirety of the weight of construction vehicles being focused on the two parallel stringers beneath, and not spread over all perpendicular timbers of the mat.

On March 8, 2025, Save The Bay and the Warren Land Trust, the owner of the marsh, met with representatives from RI Energy and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin Inc. (VHB) to assess the impacts of the matting from the January 2025 drilling activities. In the location of the matting, depressions remained in the area of the marsh which is dominated by smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*). In the lowest elevation areas adjacent to existing drainage features, such as runnels and pre-existing ditches, the peat experienced significant compaction from the matting and is unlikely to revegetate. During this site visit, we discussed mitigation strategies to address the observed compaction including using hand tools prior to this year's growing season to attempt to re-elevate the marsh platform. This technique should be assessed prior to the construction phase to determine its effectiveness.

During the same site visit, RI Energy staff proposed to use a low ground pressure excavator with a rake attachment to elevate the peat after the mats are removed. If this approach is chosen, Save The Bay recommends that the low ground pressure excavator have a PSI of 2 or below. The excavator should follow the path of the affected area and the work should not be conducted perpendicular to it to reduce tracking of the excavator.

During a subsequent site visit in April, within these areas of observed degradation of the marsh platform and standing water from the January work, we observed increased fiddler crab (*Minuca spp.* and *Leptuca spp.*) activity (burrow digging and higher population density). These crabs thrive in areas of decreased vegetation and decomposing roots, where burrow digging in the marsh peat is made easier, and this higher density of crab burrows exacerbates marsh degradation. Save The Bay is concerned that there will be additional severe compaction during the construction phase due to the increased weight of the heavy equipment, now

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including concrete trucks, which will traverse the marsh on the matting, especially given that the matting footprint for the new construction areas will also be much larger than the matting that was conducted this past winter.

Finally, given the extent of marsh degradation already observed from winter work, we are increasingly concerned about the extent of damage to the marsh from the greater quantity of vehicles associated with the construction phase of this project, and the potential increased weight of vehicles gaining access to the marsh, like full concrete trucks. Save The Bay would request to be made aware of the weight and pounds per square inch of construction equipment to be utilized in the construction phase of the project, as it compares to the weight of vehicles and equipment used in the drilling phase.

To address, and attempt to reduce, impacts to the marsh from the construction phase of this project, as outlined in the draft plans, Save The Bay recommends that the additional monitoring and mitigation efforts be required:

1) All construction activities associated with this project should follow the plans as approved, if/when they are approved, including, but not limited to, proper deployment of construction matting to support vehicle traffic.
2) Conduct pre-construction elevation surveys of the marsh platform along the area where the construction mats are proposed to be installed to establish a baseline marsh platform elevation. This data will be used to indicate the level of marsh compaction as a result of the drilling phase. Upon completion of construction, conduct post-construction elevation surveys to determine the quantity and severity of marsh compaction and if additional mitigation measures are necessary
3) After construction mats are removed, either by hand or with a low ground pressure excavator, elevate the compacted peat. After the mitigation measures have been implemented either by hand or with the low ground pressure excavation, conduct additional elevation surveys at the end of the first full growing season after construction activities are completed. This monitoring period should be used to assess persistent marsh compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and impounded water to identify areas of marsh requiring additional mitigation.
4) If after one growing season, the post-construction elevation monitoring identifies compaction of the marsh, conduct additional mitigation of the degraded habitat to address additional wetlands degradation and/or loss caused by the matting and construction activities. The Army Corps of Engineers should require, at minimum, 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation to offset the damage from the construction matting. Additional mitigation could include restoration of the unvegetated depressions caused by prior utility corridor maintenance activities. Sediment addition could be carefully used to elevate these depressions to restore salt marsh function.
5) Included in the application should also be formal language regarding the mitigation of the compacting of the marsh peat as a result of the drilling activities in January of 2025, as discussed on the site visit with RI Energy, and outlined above. The permit for the drilling activities included only hand raking of the salt marsh grasses to address any compacted peat, a technique which will certainly not be sufficient to mitigate the peat compaction already observed.
6) If post-work monitoring determines that the extent of marsh degradation and loss is greater than initially stated in the application, other compensatory mitigation sites should be identified to perform additional wetlands restoration for the Army Corps of Engineers to meet its 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation requirements. If mitigation project sites cannot be identified on the Warren Land Trust

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property, Save The Bay recommends exploring the use of the two parcels adjacent to the northwest of the TNEC parcel proposed for compensatory mitigation, both of which are currently owned by the Town of Warren, and are locations where historic salt marsh filling was performed at the same time as the filling which occurred at the site already proposed for wetlands restoration.

In summary, while the permit application includes compensatory mitigation, as required, in response to the immediate filling of the marsh with concrete, it does nothing to address the much more expansive negative effects to the marsh, which require a longer time scale to quantify, from construction matting and heavy equipment traversing the marsh. This practice has already resulted in habitat degradation on site, which has yet to be addressed by the applicant, and would assuredly result in more harm with the increased scope of the upcoming construction phase outlined in the application. All reasonable steps have not been taken to minimize environmental impacts to the habitat on site, and additional provisions, as outlined in this letter, need to be added to minimize adverse impacts from the activities by stipulating the type, intensity, and performance of activities. For these reasons, Save The Bay does not believe the proposal meets the Council's standards to be granted Special Exceptions and would not be in support of the application being approved without the additional provisions, as outlined above, being included.

Sincerely,

Chris Dodge
Narragansett Baykeeper - Save the Bay
100 Save the Bay Dr.
Providence, RI 02905
(401) 272-3540 x116
cdodge@savebay.org

WATERKEEPER® ALLIANCE
MEMBER

cc by email:

Warren Land Trust

Brian Sullivan - Town Manager, Warren, RI

Kevin Newton - United States Army Corps of Engineers

Wenley Ferguson - Director of Habitat Restoration, Save The Bay

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Management Council

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(Figure 1: Standing water in areas of compacted peat along vehicles tracks from work performed in January 2025. Picture taken March 18, 2025)

Oliver Allamby

From: Warren Land Conservation Trust <warrenlctri@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 25, 2025 4:15 PM
To: Cstaff
Cc: Wenley Ferguson; Rock and Anne Singewald; E Jenny K Flanagan
Subject: Permit Application Number 2024-12-004 - Warren Land Trust Comments
Attachments: WLT ltr to CRMC re pole replacement project 2025-04-08.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Oliver

To Whom It May Concern,

On behalf of the board of Warren Land Trust, I've attached our comments regarding CRMC permit application file number 2024-12-004 for The Narragansett Electric Company.

Thank you for your consideration and time. Please let us know if you need any other information.

Best,
Kate Pisano
President, Warren Land Trust

Warren Land Trust
PO Box 565
Warren, RI 02885

www.warrenlct.org
Facebook
Instagram

April 24, 2025

Received
4/28/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Sent via electronic mail to: cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov

Coastal Resources Management Council
O.S. Government Center
4508 Tower Hill Road
Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879

The Board of the Warren Land Trust has reviewed the CRMC permit application File Number 2024-12-004 from The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) for work along the E183-3 and F184-N-4/5 lines. The Warren Land Trust is the owner of several properties affected by this project. We are troubled about the proposed activities and their impact to the associated habitats, specifically regarding the impacts to the marshlands and wetlands along the Palmer River, in Warren, RI. Additionally, we are concerned that the proposed mitigation efforts associated with this project are inadequate. We request that additional measures be added to the draft application in order to minimize impacts to the wetland habitats. We additionally request mechanisms for further mitigation measures in case the impacts to the wetlands are greater than anticipated.

The Warren Land Trust recognizes the need for maintaining our energy infrastructure. Nonetheless, when these projects cross over saltwater and freshwater wetlands, this work must minimize negative impacts on these fragile habitats. These area are already affected by human activities and increasingly by severe weather events. The Warren Land Trust are stewards of these endangered habitats. We have several projects underway – in collaboration with Save the Bay and the Natural Resources Conservation Service – to restore water flow over the marsh and protect it from further degradation.

We have reviewed the proposed compensatory mitigation measures in the permit application. These measures are ostensibly to address the immediate and permanent loss of wetlands from filling with concrete. However, we have already observed compaction of the high marsh peat as a result of preliminary activities performed this past winter from the use of constructing matting. The health of the high marsh – and its ability to absorb the impacts of storms and other climactic impacts – is directly tied to the height of this peat substrate. This was documented during a meeting on March 8, 2025 with representatives from RI Energy and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin Inc. (VHB), which Save the Bay also attended. We anticipate that this compression will significantly impair the ability of the high marsh plant systems to survive in these areas.

In the plan set submitted for the geotech boring activity, the Construction Mat Layout Detail (Detail #2) is clearly contrasted with the Construction Mat Bridge (Detail #5). Our observations during the installation of the matting appeared to indicate that the work did not conform to either one of these details. Most of the matting was constructed on top of perpendicular stringers which significantly increased the pressure from the weight of the mats and trucks and drill equipment. We

Kate Pisano, President
E. Jenny K. Flanagan, Treasurer
Martha Antaya, Secretary

WARREN LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
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Max Bliss, Trustee
Anat Sagi, Trustee
David Weed, Trustee

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raised this issue at the time the mats were being installed but we were assured that this would not cause increase compaction of the marsh surface. As you can see from the attached photos of the surface after mat removal, our concerns were justified. We have already seen the spread of fiddler crab infestation into the depressed areas caused by the matting so we know that conditions have changed significantly. We request that the applicants prepare calculations of pressure per sq foot for the construction mat detail in the permit application versus the alternate layout that was used for both the access road and for bridge sections.

To address the impacts to the marsh from this project and specifically from the impacts of the construction matting, the Warren Land Trust – in consultation with Save the Bay – respectfully requests that the additional monitoring and mitigation efforts be required:

1) Conduct pre-construction elevation surveys of the marsh platform along the area where the construction mats are proposed to be installed to establish a baseline marsh platform elevation. This data will be used to indicate the level of marsh compaction as a result of the drilling phase. Upon completion of construction, conduct post-construction elevation surveys to determine the quantity and severity of marsh compaction and if additional mitigation measures are necessary.

2) **After construction matting is removed, either by hand or with a low ground pressure excavator, elevate the compacted peat.** After the mitigation measures have been implemented either by hand or with the low ground pressure excavation, conduct additional elevation surveys at the end of the first full growing season after construction activities are completed. This monitoring period should be used to assess persistent marsh compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and impounded water to identify areas of marsh requiring additional mitigation.

3) If after one growing season, the post-construction elevation monitoring identifies compaction of the marsh, conduct additional mitigation of the degraded habitat to address additional wetlands degradation and/or loss caused by the matting and construction activities. **The Army Corps of Engineers should require 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation to offset the damage from the construction matting.** Additional mitigation could include restoration of the unvegetated depressions caused by prior utility corridor maintenance activities. Sediment addition could be carefully used to elevate these depressions to restore salt marsh function.

4) Include in the application formal language regarding the mitigation of the drilling activities in January of 2025 as discussed on the site visit with RI Energy, and outlined above. The permit for the drilling activities included hand raking of the salt marsh grasses to address any compacted peat. This technique will not be sufficient to mitigate the peat compaction.

If post-work monitoring determines that the extent of marsh degradation and loss is greater than initially stated in the application, other compensatory mitigation sites should be identified to perform additional wetlands restoration. If mitigation project sites

Kate Pisano, President
E. Jenny K. Flanagan, Treasurer
Martha Antaya, Secretary

WARREN LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
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cannot be identified on the Warren Land Trust property, we recommend using the two parcels adjacent to the northwest of the TNEC parcel proposed, both of which are currently owned by the Town of Warren, and are locations where historic salt marsh filling was performed at the same time as the filling which occurred at the site already proposed for wetlands restoration.

Respectfully submitted,

Katelyn Pisano, President
Warren Land Trust
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
warrenlctri@gmail.com | warrenlct.org

April 24, 2025
Coastal Resource Management Council

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Kate Pisano, President
E. Jenny K. Flanagan, Treasurer
Martha Antaya, Secretary

WARREN LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
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Max Bliss, Trustee
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Kate Pisano, President
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Martha Antaya, Secretary

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P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
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Kate Pisano, President
E. Jenny K. Flanagan, Treasurer
Martha Antaya, Secretary

WARREN LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
WarrenLCT.org

Max Bliss, Trustee
Anat Sagi, Trustee
David Weed, Trustee

Conservation Commission

Town of Warren, Rhode Island 02885

April 24, 2025

Coastal Resources Management Council
Stedman Government Center
Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, RI

Subject: File No. 2014-12-004
The Narragansett Electric Company

The Warren Conservation Commission has reviewed this project to refurbish transmission lines in the Town of Warren and have the following suggestions:

Additional Osprey nesting structures to accommodate the growing Osprey population and discourage Osprey from nesting on the electric company's poles should be added.

Trees planted in the restoration process should be compatible with Warren's Tree Canopy Plan and chosen in consultation with Warren's Tree Commission.

Sincerely,
Jane Harrison
Jane Harrison
Corresponding Secretary

CC: Warren Town Council
Jacques Afonso, RI Energy

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4/25/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Attachment C

Lisa Turner

From: Tracy Silvia
Sent: Monday, April 28, 2025 9:37 AM
To: Lisa Turner
Subject: FW: NAE-2024-01914 01914 "E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2" Reverification
Attachments: NAE-2024-01914_20250424_REV_LTR.pdf

From: Newton, Kevin M CIV USARMY CENAE (USA) <Kevin.M.Newton@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Monday, April 28, 2025 8:36 AM
To: Smith, Marc Ryan <MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>; Tracy Silvia <tsilvia@crmc.ri.gov>; neal.personeus@dem.ri.gov; Sachs, Erica <Sachs.Erica@epa.gov>; sabrina.pereira@noaa.gov
Subject: NAE-2024-01914 01914 "E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2" Reverification

Good morning,

Please see the attached re-verification letter for NAE-2024-01914 "E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2."

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Kevin Newton
Biologist/Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District, Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742
(978) 318-8044

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04-28-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

April 24, 2025

Regulatory Division
Transportation & Utility Section
File No. NAE-2024-01914

c/o Marc Smith
The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a Rhode Island Energy
280 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907
(via email: mrsmith1@rienergy.com)

Dear Mr. Smith:

This letter is in response to your April 8, 2025, request to modify work that was verified under the Rhode Island General Permits under file number NAE-2024-01914 associated with the E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2. Our verification letter, dated December 6, 2024, authorized the temporary discharge of fill associated with construction matting within approximately 148,350 square feet of tidal salt marshes and 16,360 square feet of non-tidal wetlands in Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island. This letter supersedes the verification letter dated December 6, 2024, for NAE-2024-01914. This file number should be referenced in all correspondence with this office.

The original verification authorized geotechnical investigations to inform design of E183 and F184 115kV transmission line refurbishment. Construction matting was used to access the sites for soil bores within approximately 148,350 square feet of tidal salt marshes and 16,360 square feet of non-tidal wetlands. The project is located in wetlands adjacent to the Palmer River, between the Towns of Bristol and Warren in Bristol County, Rhode Island (Latitude 41.759568°N and Longitude -71.278724°W). The work is shown on the enclosed plans titled "E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Line Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2," on sheets 2-10, and dated 10/25/2024. On April 8, 2025, Rhode Island Energy proposed an alternative method to restore salt marsh impacted by temporary matting by using low ground pressure (LGP) equipment with a rake attachment.

Based on the information you have provided, we verify that the modified activity is authorized under General Permit 21 of the May 6, 2022, federal permit known as the Rhode Island General Permits (GPs). If the extent of the project area and/or nature of the authorized impacts to waters are modified, a revised application must be submitted to this office for written approval before work is initiated. You can find a copy of these permits at: https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/State-General-Permits/.

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Any deviation from the terms and conditions of the permit, or your submitted plans, may subject the permittee to the enforcement provisions of our regulations. Therefore, in the event changes to this project are contemplated, it is recommended you coordinate with this office prior to proceeding with the work. This office must approve any changes before you undertake them. You must perform this work in compliance with the terms and conditions of the GPs listed above and the following special conditions:

Project Specific Special Conditions:

1. The permittee shall complete and return the enclosed Completion Certification Form to this office at least one month following the completion of the authorized work.
2. Appropriate Best Management Practices, including soil erosion, sedimentation, and turbidity controls shall be used and maintained in effective operating condition during in-water construction. Activities capable of producing greater than minimal turbidity or sedimentation shall be done during periods of low-flow or no-flow or when controls are used to obtain dry work conditions. All temporarily disturbed areas within the project limits shall be stabilized and restored following construction.
3. All construction shall be completed in accordance with the limits of construction and construction sequences detailed on the enclosed plan drawings, titled "E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2," on a total of 18 sheets, and dated "July 2, 2024". If you change the plans or construction methods for work within or adjacent to the Palmer River, please contact us immediately to discuss modification of this authorization. The Corps of Engineers must approve any changes before you undertake them.
4. The permittee shall comply with the following best management practices (BMPs) to minimize impacts to essential fish habitat (EFH):
   a) Erosion control barriers shall be installed around sediment bore holes within and adjacent to tidal wetlands.
   b) Environmental monitors shall monitor the wetland boring sites and wetland sites where temporary construction pads will be used for 90 days post-construction.
   c) Wetland sites disturbed by temporary construction matting shall be returned to pre-construction conditions. Native soils and native salt-tolerant plants shall be used if re-soiling and/or planting is needed post-construction. If rutting or soil compaction are observed by the environmental monitor, the areas shall be returned to pre-existing conditions by using low ground pressure (LGP) equipment with a rake attachment. The LGP amphibious excavator rake attachment prongs shall be inserted vertically into the marsh. The rake body is then curled slightly to lift the upper 1-2' of peat high enough to match the unmatted/undisturbed surrounding marsh surface (typically only a few inches), then the rake is returned to its vertical position/orientation and

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removed straight up through the same holes from which it was inserted causing minimal disturbance. LGP equipment shall be used between 1.2 - 1.5 psi. A qualified environmental monitor shall be on site when the machine is being used to monitor field conditions during operations. If the operation starts to cause significant disturbance, the environmental monitor will stop the work. The environmental monitor will photo document surface conditions before and after the use of the machine and will monitor the site after restoration is completed to confirm reestablishment of native vegetative communities has been achieved. Photos of the salt marsh shall be submitted to kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil before and after restoration activities are completed.

5. All temporarily impacted areas shall meet these metrics once mats are removed:
   a) Wetland areas shall be restored to their original condition and elevation, which under no circumstances shall be higher than the pre-construction elevation. Original condition means careful protection and/or removal of existing soil and vegetation, and replacement back to the original location such that the original soil layering and vegetation schemes are approximately the same, unless otherwise authorized.
   b) Soil samples shall be identified as "hydric" in accordance with the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region - Version 2.0 (2012). Positive indicators of hydric soil formation shall be documented.
   c) Unless otherwise provided as part of the restoration plan (i.e. natural succession) all disturbed wetland areas shall be stabilized with a wetland seed mix or plant plugs containing only plant species native to New England; shall be appropriate for site conditions, including salinity and frequency of inundation; and shall not contain any species listed in the "Invasive and Other Unacceptable Plant Species" Appendix K of the New England District "Compensatory Mitigation Standard Operating Procedures" found at https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Mitigation/.
   d) Hydrophytic vegetation shall be present on site and can be identified using the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region - Version 2.0 (2012). Vegetation must meet either the Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation, the Dominance Test >50%, Prevalence Index ≤3.01, or Morphological Adaptations to satisfy this requirement.
   e) The resultant mitigation plant communities shall not result in an increase of areal coverage of invasive plant species compared to the original baseline delineation. These plant communities are identified in "Invasive and Other Unacceptable Plant Species" Appendix K of the New England District "Compensatory Mitigation Standard Operating Procedures" found at https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Mitigation/ post monitoring.

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f) Failure to meet any of these requirements may result in compensatory mitigation for all adverse impacts or effects to aquatic habitats.

This verification is valid until May 6, 2027. You must commence or be under contract to commence the work authorized herein by May 6, 2027, and complete the work by May 6, 2028. If not, you must contact this office to determine the need for further authorization before beginning or continuing the activity. It is recommended that you contact this office before this authorization expires to discuss if permit reissuance is a possibility.

This general permit verification and any associated authorizations does not preclude the necessity to obtain any other Federal, State, or local permits, licenses, and/or certifications, which may be required.

If you have any questions related to this verification or have issues accessing documents referenced in this letter, please contact Kevin Newton, Project Manager, at (978)-318-8044, or by email at kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil and cenae-r-tu@usace.army.mil. This agency continually strives to improve our customer service. In order to better serve you, please complete the Customer Service Survey located at: https://regulatory.ops.usace.army.mil/customer-service-survey/.

Sincerely,

Stephen Rochette
Acting Chief, Technical Support
Branch Regulatory Division

Enclosures

cc (w/enclosures):
Adam Rosenblatt, VHB; arosenblatt@vhb.com
Tracy Silvia, RI CRMC; tsilvia@crmc.ri.gov
Neal Personeus, RIDEM; Neal.Personeus@dem.ri.gov
Erica Sachs, US EPA; Sachs.Erica@epa.gov
Sabrina Pereira, NMFS; sabrina.pereira@noaa.gov

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Attachment D

July 9, 2025

Ref: 73456.01

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Coastal Resources Management Council

Mr. Jeffrey Willis, Executive Director
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, Rhode Island 02879

Re: CRMC Assent Application 2024-12-004
Response to Public Comments
The Narragansett Electric Company
E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Asset Condition Refurbishment Project
Warren, Rhode Island 02885

Dear Mr. Willis:

VHB received public comments on CRMC Assent Application 2024-12-004 from Anthony Sawaia via email on May 14, 2025, for the project referenced above. CRMC received public comments from Save The Bay (STB), The Warren Land Trust (WLT), and The Warren Conservation Commission (WCC). On behalf of our client, The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC), please find responses to the public comments received below. Responses are in italics following the reiterated public comments.

STB Comment 1: We do not believe that the application meets the requirements to be granted Special Exceptions to 650-RICR-20-00 §1.2.2(C)(1)(c-d) and (C)(2)(a-b) in order to be approved. Based upon §1.1.8(A)(2) "Special Exceptions may be granted to prohibited activities to permit alterations and activities that do not conform to a Council goal... only if and when the application demonstrated that..." "All reasonable steps shall be taken to minimize environmental impacts to the habitat on site." Additionally, as stated in §1.1.8(C)(1), "in granting Special Exceptions, the Council shall apply conditions as necessary to promote the objectives of the program. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, provisions for:" "Minimizing adverse impacts to the alteration upon other areas and activities by stipulating the type, intensity, and performance activities..." It is Save The Bay's position that the plan as proposed does not meet the Council's standards for Special Exceptions given that all reasonable steps have been taken to minimize environmental impacts to the habitat on site and that additional provisions need to be added to the draft proposal.

Save The Bay requests that additional measures be added to the application in order to minimize impacts to the wetlands habitats, to formalize additional future mitigation measures (should impacts to the wetlands be greater than anticipated, and that if/when permitted, all construction activities follow all plans as approved in the application.

Response 1: It is VHB's and TNEC's position that the application meets the necessary requirements stated in CRMP §1.1.8(A)(1-3). CRMP §1.1.8(A)(1) identifies a Special Exception for activities associated with

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public infrastructure, such as utilities and energy that serve a compelling public purpose by providing benefits to the public as a whole. Inspections of the lines and analysis of lightning and avian risk models have revealed that the current condition of structures on both lines presents a risk to the reliability of the lines. TNEC has proposed the Project to prevent the failure of the E183 and F184N-4.5 Lines, which could result in power outages in Bristol and Warren.

CRMP §1.1.8(A)(2) identifies a Special Exception for projects provided all reasonable steps are taken to minimize environmental impacts and/or use conflict. The Project has been designed to avoid and minimize environmental impacts to the greatest extent practicable. Impacts to wetlands will be minimized by crossing wetlands at their narrowest point whenever possible and installing temporary construction mat access roads and work pads. Construction matting is considered essential as a best management practice and will minimize ground disturbance to the wetland. Additionally, staked compost filter sock (CFS) sediment control barriers (or approved equivalent) will be installed between excavation areas and coastal wetland resources to minimize sediment transport and consequent sedimentation. The access routes and work pads have been designed to avoid adverse effects to recorded occurrences of special-status species in the Project right-of-way (ROW) to the greatest extent practicable. The Project will not result in use conflicts for Tidal Waters within and adjacent to the Project ROW.

Finally, CRMP §1.1.8(A)(2) identifies a Special Exception for projects when there is no reasonable alternative means of, or location for, serving the compelling public service cited. As stated above the purpose of the Project is to improve condition and performance and to prevent failure of the lines that provide electrical power to Bristol and Warren. Due to the existing configuration of the utility ROW and lines through coastal wetlands and tidal waters, no reasonable alternative exists that would completely avoid impacts to those resources while also accomplishing the Project's purpose to improve the condition and performance of the lines.

Because the proposed activities are required to ensure a reliable power supply, all reasonable steps have been and will be taken to minimize environmental impacts, and with no reasonable alternative to serve the stated public purpose, it is VHB's interpretation of the CRMP that the Project does meet the requirements for the granting of a Special Exception. If CRMC or other regulatory agencies determine that additional measures are needed to further minimize the Project's impacts, then they will be implemented to the extent practicable.

TNEC has formalized additional mitigation measures, including the use of a low ground pressure (LGP) amphibious excavator equipped with a modified rake attachment to restore matting impressions. The use of the LGP amphibious excavator method has been formally approved by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and National Marine Fisheries Service and has been reviewed with CRMC staff as a viable approach to restore the marsh surface.

STB Comment 2: While we are aware of the compensatory mitigation measures proposed in the permit application to address the immediate and permanent loss of wetlands from filling with concrete, this does not address the issue of peat compaction beneath the lengths of construction mat installed through the marsh to gain access to work locations. Functioning marshes rely on healthy peat as a substrate for many of their ecosystem services, and these services cannot persist in places where

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the peat has been compacted. Save The Bay has already seen and documented compacted peat in this marsh as a result of the preliminary work performed during the drilling activities in January of 2025, where standing water can be seen in the footprint of the matting that supported heavy vehicles and drilling equipment on the marsh, and we are concerned about addition negative effects of future work in the marsh. Worsening the effects of the already impactful use of construction matting supporting the weight of heavy equipment, it appears that the construction matting was deployed during the first phase of work in January was not placed in accordance with the approved plans. These construction mats were assembled with stringers deployed first, running parallel to the direction of the path created, then with perpendicular timber placed on top creating the mat. This configuration resulted in the entirety of the weight of construction vehicles being focused on the two parallel stringers beneath, and not spread over all perpendicular timbers of the mat.

Response 2: The use of temporary construction matting is intended to minimize soil disturbance but is expected to result in some amount of compaction. The two parallel timber stringers used to construct the access for the geotechnical soil borings resulted in impressions where the stringers had been placed, however impressions were not observed in the marsh between them. This resulted in a smaller footprint of matting impressions that will be restored compared to if additional stringers had been used.

Temporarily matted access for construction will follow the same path used for the geotechnical soil borings. The equipment used for the Geotech investigation was small and light. For the line reconstruction the Company will be adjusting this substructure under the decking to include 3-4 timber stringers/runners where possible to spread the additional equipment weight if the matting contractor utilizes timber matting.

If the matting contractor utilizes composite matting, the substructure would typically be built to match the decking wherever possible. Marsh creeks/drainage ditches would still need to be bridged using timber matting and composite mat decks would cover them. The substructure would be composed of the high-density polyethylene mats which are pinned together so they remain in place. This pinned/connected composite mat system is lighter than timber mats and may provide better weight distribution across those connected mats which may result in shallower impressions in the marsh surface. All matting impressions resulting from the placement of temporary construction matting will be restored to pre-existing grade using a LGP amphibious excavator equipped with a modified rake attachment.

STB Comment 3: On March 8, 2025, Save The Bay and the Warren Land Trust, the owner of the marsh, met with representatives from RI Energy and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin Inc. (VHB) to assess the impacts of the matting from the January 2025 drilling activities. In the location of the matting, depressions remained in the area of the marsh which is dominated by smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*). In the lowest elevation areas adjacent to existing drainage features, such as runnels and pre-existing ditches, the peat experience significant compaction from the matting and is unlikely to revegetate. During this site visit, we discussed mitigation strategies to address the observed compaction including using hand tools prior to this year's growing season to attempt to re-elevate the marsh platform. This technique should be assessed prior to the construction phase to

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determine effectiveness. During the same site visit, RI Energy staff proposed to use a low ground pressure excavator with a rake attachment to elevate the peat after the mats are removed. If this approach is chosen, Save The Bay recommends that the low ground pressure excavator have a PSI of 2 or below. The excavator should follow the path of the affected area and the work should not be conducted perpendicular to it to reduce tracking of the excavator.

Response 3: Representative from TNEC and VHB met with representatives of Save The Bay and the Warren Land Trust to assess the impacts of the matting deployed for phase 2 of geotechnical soil borings that were conducted in January-March of 2025 and to discuss the restoration of the resulting matting impressions. The Project received a Project Construction Notification (PCN) approval from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) that included a condition to restore matting impressions back to the pre-existing elevation using hand tools only. This condition was the result of consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) because of the status of the Palmer River as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). TNEC coordinated with USACE and NMFS to seek approval to use a LGP amphibious excavator with a modified rake attachment to restore matting impressions because hand tools would be inadequate to restore some impressions in the marsh. USACE and NMFS have authorized the use of the LGP amphibious excavator for restoration and have conditioned that the equipment used be between 1.2 and 1.5 PSI. On April 23, 2025, hand restoration of matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh was conducted (photos below). These areas of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools. Areas of the marsh where hand restoration has been implemented but where ponding and no revegetation are observed will be targeted for restoration with the LGP amphibious excavator following the completion of construction. The LGP amphibious excavator will follow the path of the affected area to reduce tracking in unimpacted areas of the marsh.

STB Comment 4: During a subsequent site visit in April, within these areas of observed degradation of the marsh platform and standing water from the January work, we observed increased fiddler crab (*Minuca spp.* and *Leptuca spp.*) activity (burrow digging and higher population density). These crabs thrive in areas of decreased marsh vegetation and decomposing roots, where burrow digging in the marsh peat is made easier, and this higher density of crab burrows exacerbates marsh degradation. Save The Bay is concerned that there will be additional severe compaction during the construction phase due to the increased weight of the heavy equipment, now including concrete trucks, which will traverse the marsh on matting, especially given that the matting footprint for the new construction areas will also be much larger than the matting that was conducted this past winter.

Response 4: In communications with STB and WLT prior to starting the geotechnical soil borings, representatives of the organizations stated that they had been observing increased fiddler crab activity in the marsh, as well as in other marshes in Rhode Island, as the species' ranges have expanded in recent years and populations in southern New England are increasing. VHB has observed fiddler crab burrows in an area of the marsh that was matted for the geotechnical soil borings. However, these burrows were observed adjacent to a drainage ditch dug by STB and WLT which drains to a mudflat where numerous fiddler crab burrows were documented prior to the installation of the construction matting.

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The increased area of matting is needed for the foundation drilling operations which require more equipment than that used for the geotechnical investigation. Impressions in the marsh surface resulting from the temporary construction matting will be restored using the LGP excavator approach discussed above.

STB Comment 5: Finally, given the extent of marsh degradation already observed from winter work, we are increasingly concerned about the extent of damage to the marsh from the greater quantity of vehicles associated with the construction phase of this project, and the potential increased weight of vehicles gaining access to the marsh like full concrete trucks. Save The Bay would request to be made aware of the weight and pounds per square inch of construction equipment to be utilized in the construction phase of the project, as it compares to the weight of vehicles and equipment used in the drilling phase.

Response 5: The following list includes some of the equipment used in the geotechnical investigation and some of the equipment expected to be used for the line construction phase. Equipment weights and psi are from the manufacturer's specifications when available for specific models observed in use or proposed to be used. The weight and psi for equipment without a specified model are industry averages for a typical equipment type that were available via a web search of regional DOT lists of construction vehicles.

- *Log truck = maximum of 80,000 lbs*
- *Foundation drill rig (assuming HPM200) = 53,100 lbs, 70 psi*
- *Front Loader = 53,700 lbs, 17.25 psi*
- *Concrete Mixer Truck = 69,000 lbs full/28,400 lbs empty, 5.47 psi (front), 25/25 psi (back)*
- *Excavator for mat install (assuming Yanmar SV100) = 21,550 lbs, 5.5 psi*
- *Drill rig for soil boring = 10,500 lbs, 2.5 psi*
- *LGP Excavator for restoration (assuming CAT 306) = 23,900 lbs, 1.3 psi*

STB Comment 6: To address, and attempt to reduce, impacts to the marsh from the construction phase of this project, as outlined in the draft plans, Save The Bay recommends that the additional monitoring and mitigation efforts be required: 1) All construction activities associated with this project should follow the plans as approved, if/when they are approved, including but not limited to, proper deployment of construction matting to support vehicle traffic. 2) Conduct pre-construction elevation surveys of the marsh platform along the area where the construction mats are proposed to be installed to establish a baseline marsh platform elevation. This data will be used to indicate the level of marsh compaction as a result of the drilling phase. Upon completion of construction, conduct post-construction elevation surveys to determine the quantity and severity of marsh compaction and if additional mitigation measures are necessary. 3) After construction mats are removed, either by hand or with a low ground pressure excavator, elevate the compacted peat. After the mitigation measures have been implemented either by hand or with the low ground pressure excavation, conduct additional elevation surveys at the end of the first

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full growing season after construction activities are completed. This monitoring period should be used to assess persistent marsh compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and impounded water to identify areas of marsh requiring additional mitigation. 4) If after one growing season, the post-construction elevation monitoring identifies compaction of the marsh, conduct additional mitigation of the degraded habitat to address additional wetlands degradation and/or loss caused by the matting and construction activities. The Army Corps of Engineers should require, at minimum 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation to offset the damage from the construction matting. Additional mitigation could include restoration of the unvegetated depression caused by prior utility corridor maintenance activities. Sediment addition could be carefully used to elevate these depressions to restore salt marsh function. 5) Included in the application should also be formal language regarding the mitigation of the compacting of the marsh peat as a result of the drilling activities in January of 2025, as discussed on the site visit with RI Energy, and outlined above. The permit for the drilling activities included only hand raking of the salt marsh grasses to address any compacted peat, a technique which will certainly not be sufficient to mitigate the peat compaction already observed. 6) If post-work monitoring determines that the extent of marsh degradation and loss is greater than initially stated in the application, other compensatory mitigation site should be identified to perform additional wetlands restoration for the Army Corps of Engineers to meet its 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation requirements. If mitigation project sites cannot be identified on the Warren Land Trust property, Save The Bay recommends exploring the use of the two parcels adjacent to the northwest of the TNEC parcel proposed for compensatory mitigation, both of which are currently owned by the Town of Warren, and are locations where historic salt marsh filling was performed at the same time as filling which occurred at the site already proposed for wetlands restoration.

Response 6: TNEC has reviewed STB's recommendation above and has the following responses: 1) All work will be conducted in accordance with the approved plans and conditions set forth by CRMC and other regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over this project. 2) The condition of the marsh was photo documented prior to the installation of temporary construction matting for the geotechnical soil borings by the Project's Environmental Monitor. These photos will be used to assess compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water resulting from the Project and where restoration is needed. Visual observations of the matting impressions and the adjacent untouched marsh surfaces will be the primary metric used to determine which matted areas require their surfaces to be reestablished via the LGP amphibious excavator with a modified rake attachment. These areas would be restored to the height of the adjacent untouched marsh surface. Environmental monitors contracted by TNEC would be present during this restoration and monitor these areas following construction to confirm vegetation has reestablished and that the marsh surface was restored to a height similar to that of the adjacent unaffected areas. If the monitor determines additional restoration is needed, that would be communicated to the restoration contractor and be addressed as needed. TNEC does not expect that a preconstruction survey in this nearly flat environment would have enough detail to be more reliable than would be the direct observation of the restoration contractor and environmental monitors looking at the impressions and adjacent unaffected marsh surfaces in the field during the restoration work. 3) Following the completion of construction and removal of temporary matting, hand restoration will be conducted

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to restore matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh where practicable. A LGP amphibious excavator with a modified rake attachment will be used to restore matting impression in lower elevations of the marsh and higher areas of the marsh when hand tools are not adequate. The pre-construction photos of the marsh will be used to assess if restoration with hand tools and/or the LGP amphibious excavator addressed observed compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water observed following the removal of temporary construction matting. 4) An Environmental Monitor will continue to inspect the Project ROW following the completion of construction for compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water to determine if additional restoration activities are needed. If vegetation reestablishment is not observed in areas of the Project ROW that had been matted, the area will be seeded with a native New England wetland seed mix in non-tidal areas or planted with plugs of native New England salt marsh species and will be continued to be monitored. The compensatory mitigation requirements of CRMC will be met through the restoration of historically displaced salt marsh which is proposed at a 2.3:1 ratio. Compensatory mitigation for the Army Corps of Engineers will be established using their In-Lieu Fee (ILF) Program. If the initial restoration is determined to be ineffective through the post construction monitoring of the Project LOD, any additional restorative measures would be recommended and communicated to the regulatory agencies for their review and input.5) Matting impressions in higher elevation areas of the marsh resulting from the temporary matting deployed for the phase 2 geotechnical soil borings were restored using hand tools on April 23, 2025. Following the removal of temporary matting that will be deployed for construction, an LGP amphibious excavator will be used to restore matting impressions in the marsh that will include the phase 2 geotechnical soil borings former work areas and access. This approach was discussed with STB and WLT representatives present for the site meeting on March 18, 2025 and the USACE and NMFS who agreed. 6) If post-construction monitoring determines that Project impacts exceed what was authorized by the regulatory agencies, TNEC will coordinate with the CRMC and USACE to find an acceptable solution that meets the Agency requirements.

WLT Comment 1: We have reviewed the proposed compensatory mitigation measures in the permit application. These measures are ostensibly to address the immediate and permanent loss of wetlands from filling with concrete. However, we have already observed compaction of the high marsh peat as a result of preliminary activities performed this past winter from the use of construction matting. The health of the high marsh – and its ability to absorb the impacts of storms and other climatic impacts, is directly tied to the height of this peat substrate. This was documented during a meeting on March 8, 2025 with representatives from RI Energy and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin Inc (VHB), which Save The Bay also attended. We anticipate that this compression will significantly impar the ability of the high marsh plant systems to survive in these areas.

Response 1: Hand restoration of the matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh from the geotechnical soil borings was conducted on April 23, 2025. These areas will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the efficacy of restoration with hand tools to address compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water. Following the completion of the replacement structure construction and removal of temporary construction matting, any resulting impressions will be restored to pre-existing grade using a LGP amphibious

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excavator with a modified rake attachment. An environmental monitor will regularly inspect the Project ROW following restoration to assess if compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water were addressed and if additional restoration is needed.

WLT Comment 2: In the plan set submitted for the geotech boring activity, the Construction Mat Layout Detail (Detail #2) is clearly contrasted with the Construction Mat Bridge (Detail #5). Our observation during the installation of the matting appeared to indicate that the work did not conform with either one of these details. Most of the matting was constructed on top of perpendicular stringers which significantly increased the pressure from the weight of the mats and trucks and drill equipment. We raised this issue at the time the mats were being installed but we were assure that this would not cause increased compaction of the marsh surface. As you can see from the attached photos of the surface after mat removal, our concerns were justified. We have already seen the spread of fiddler crab infestation in the depressed areas caused by the matting so we know that conditions have changed significantly. We request that the applicants prepare calculations of pressure per sq foot for the construction mat detail in the permit application versus the alternate layout that was used for both the access road and for bridge sections.

Response 2: The construction mat layout detail (detail #2) and the construction mat bridge detail (detail #5) contrast because they depict guidance for installation for specific field conditions. Construction mat bridges were installed for the geotechnical soil boring access wherever the route crossed a stream, drainage ditch or other open body of water. Due to the short width of the streams and drainage ditches crossed, most construction mat bridges installed for the geotechnical soil borings were single span crossings and conformed with Construction Mat Bridge Detail #5. Construction mat layout (detail #2) only depicts a single layer of matting and does not include stringers or runners. The construction matting for the geotechnical soil borings was installed on two parallel stringers rather than a single layer of matting as depicted in the detail.

The matting contractor and TNEC construction supervisor will determine the type and number of layers of construction mats required to allow for safe use and operation of equipment on the temporary roads and work areas. Multiple layers of mats are common where undulations in ground surface, boulder or other obstructions or high water elevations necessitate elevating the mat decking on which the equipment operates. These higher work platforms are to account for these issues and are built up from the ground surface using timber construction mat runners/stringers and headers that are placed to adjust for the undulations in the ground surface such that the deck matting when finally placed is nearly level. These supports help to more evenly distribute vehicle weight from the deck layer to the support layer and ground. When the mat deck is in direct contact with the ground with no runner/stringer or header support, each timber mat when driven on can move and adjust with any small changes in the existing grade and can result in mats pushing down on edges or corners while the other side pops up especially when low points or soft substrate are driven over. The matting below the decking is generally supported by at least two stringers/runners that are paced perpendicular to the decking. The equipment used for the Geotech investigation was small and light. For the line reconstruction the Company will be adjusting this substructure under the decking to include 3-4 timber stringers/runners where possible to spread the additional equipment weight if the matting contracting utilizes timber matting.

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If the matting contractor utilizes composite matting, the substructure would typically be built to match the decking wherever possible. Marsh creeks/drainage ditches would still need to be bridged using timber matting and composite mat decks would cover them. The substructure would be composed of the high-density polyethylene mats which are pinned together so they remain in place. This pinned/connected composite mat system is lighter than timber mats and may provide better weight distribution across those connected mats which may result in shallower impressions in the marsh surface. All matting impressions resulting from the placement of temporary construction matting will be restored to pre-existing grade using a LGP amphibious excavator equipped with a modified rake attachment.

Pressure per square foot is dependent on the equipment traveling over the mats and the configuration of the matted access/workpad. The access and workpad build varies based on field condition making estimates for PSI variable and difficult to quantify. The PSI's for various types of equipment that may be used is presented above in STB comment/response 5.

WLT Comment 3: To address the impacts to the marsh from this project and specifically from the impacts of the construction matting, the Warren Land Trust – in consultation with Save the Bay – respectfully requests that the additional monitoring and mitigation efforts be required: 1) Conduct pre-construction elevation surveys of the marsh platform along the area where the construction mats are proposed to be installed to establish a baseline marsh platform elevation. This data will be used to indicate the level of marsh compaction as a result of the drilling phase. Upon completion of construction, conduct post-construction elevation surveys to determine the quantity and severity of marsh compaction and if additional mitigation measures are necessary. 2) After construction mats are removed, either by hand or with a low ground pressure excavator, elevate the compacted peat. After the mitigation measures have been implemented either by hand or with the low ground pressure excavation, conduct additional elevation surveys at the end of the first full growing season after construction activities are completed. This monitoring period should be used to assess persistent marsh compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and impounded water to identify areas of marsh requiring additional mitigation. 3) If after one growing season, the post-construction elevation monitoring identifies compaction of the marsh, conduct additional mitigation of the degraded habitat to address additional wetlands degradation and/or loss caused by the matting and construction activities. The Army Corps of Engineers should require, at minimum 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation to offset the damage from the construction matting. Additional mitigation could include restoration of the unvegetated depression caused by prior utility corridor maintenance activities. Sediment addition could be carefully used to elevate these depressions to restore salt marsh function. 4) Included in the application formal language regarding the mitigation of the drilling activities in January of 2025, as discussed on the site visit with RI Energy, and outlined above. The permit for the drilling activities included hand raking of the salt marsh grasses to address any compacted peat. This technique will not be sufficient to mitigate the peat compaction.

Response 3: 1) The condition of the marsh was photo documented prior to the installation of temporary construction matting for the geotechnical soil borings by the Project's Environmental Monitor. These photos will be used to assess compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing

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water resulting from the Project and where restoration is needed. Visual observations of the matting impressions and the adjacent untouched marsh surfaces will be the primary metric used to determine which matted areas require their surfaces to be reestablished using the LGP amphibious excavator with a modified rake attachment. These areas would be restored to the height of the adjacent untouched marsh surface. Environmental monitors contracted by TNEC would be present during this restoration and monitor these areas following construction to confirm vegetation has reestablished and that the marsh surface was restored to a height similar to that of the adjacent unaffected areas. If the monitor determines additional restoration is needed, that would be communicated to the restoration contractor and be addressed as needed. TNEC does not expect that a preconstruction survey in this nearly flat environment would have enough detail to be more reliable than would be the direct observation of the restoration contractor and environmental monitors looking at the impression and adjacent unaffected marsh surfaces in the field during restoration work. 2) Following the completion of construction and removal of temporary matting, hand restoration will be conducted to restore matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh where practicable. A LGP amphibious excavator with a rake attachment will be used to restore matting impression in lower elevations of the marsh and higher areas of the marsh when hand tools are not adequate. The pre-construction photos of the marsh will be used to assess if restoration with hand tools and/or the LGP amphibious excavator addressed observed compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water observed following the removal of temporary construction matting. 3) An Environmental Monitor will continue to inspect the Project ROW following the completion of construction for compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water to determine if additional restoration activities are needed. If vegetation reestablishment is not observed in areas of the Project ROW that had been matted, the area will be seeded with a native New England wetland seed mix in non-tidal areas or planted with plugs of native New England salt marsh species and will be continued to be monitored. The compensatory mitigation requirements of CRMC will be met through the restoration of historically displaced salt marsh which is proposed at a 2.3:1 ratio. Compensatory mitigation for the Army Corps of Engineers will be established using their In-Lieu Fee (ILF) Program. If the initial restoration is determined to be ineffective through the post construction monitoring of the Project LOD, any additional restorative measures would be recommended and communicated to the regulatory agencies for their review and input. 4) Matting impressions in higher elevation areas of the marsh resulting from the temporary matting deployed for the phase 2 geotechnical soil borings were restored using hand tools on April 23, 2025. Following the removal of temporary matting that will be deployed for construction, an LGP amphibious excavator will be used to restore matting impressions in lower elevation areas of the marsh including those that were the result of the phase 2 geotechnical soil borings. This approach was discussed with STB and WLT representatives present for the site meeting on March 18, 2025 and the USACE and NMFS who agreed.

WLT Comment 4: If post-work monitoring determines that the extent of marsh degradation and loss is greater than initially stated in the application, other compensatory mitigation sites should be identified to perform additional wetlands restoration. If mitigation project sites cannot be identified on the Warren Land Trust property, we recommend using the two parcels adjacent to the northwest of the TNEC parcel proposed, both of which are currently owned by the Town of Warren, and are

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7/10/2025
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Management Council

locations where historic salt marsh filling was performed at the same time as the filling which occurred at the site already proposed for wetlands restoration.

Response 4: If post-construction monitoring determines that Project impacts exceed what was authorized by the regulatory agencies, TNEC will coordinate with the CRMC and USACE to find an acceptable solution that meets the Agency requirements.

WCC Comment 1: Additional osprey nesting structures to accommodate the growing Osprey population and discourage Osprey from nesting on the electric company's poles should be added.

Response 1: The Project will install bird deterrents on all new structures. The company will provide at least two dedicated Osprey nesting structures to the north of the Warren Substation. Osprey nests are present on two existing h-frame structures supporting the F184N-5 Warren Tap (Structure Nos. F184N-0 and -2) that will be removed and relocated to upland for the reconfiguration of the Warren Tap. An existing pole supporting each old structure will be left in place in the salt marsh and a nesting platform/perch will be mounted to each to provide a safer nesting opportunities for osprey.

WCC Comment 2: Trees planted in the restoration process should be compatible with Warren's Tree Canopy Plan and chosen in consultation with Warren's Tree Commission.

Response 2: Trees selected for the proposed compensatory mitigation area are black tupelo (Nyssa sylvatica) and red maple (Acer rubrum). Both species are included in Warren's Tree Canopy Plan. These species were selected because they are the most common species that will be removed from the area north of the Warren Substation to accommodate the reconfigured Warren Taps.

Sincerely,

VHB

Adam Rosenblatt, PWS CPESC
Project Manager
arosenblatt@vhb.com

cc: Marc Smith (TNEC)
Attachments

Photos:

Photo Point 1: 4/23/2025	Location: South of Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20
	Description: Southerly view of the formerly matted section of the ROW in salt marsh between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20 and 21. On April 23, 2025 hand restoration of matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh was conducted between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20 and 21. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools. Areas of the marsh where hand restoration has been implemented but where ponding had not previously existed or inadequate revegetation are observed will be further addressed with the LGP amphibious excavator rake attachment following the completion of construction.
Photo Point 1: 5/19/2025	Location: Structure Nos. E183-3/F184N-4-20
	Description: Southerly view of the ROW where hand restoration was implemented between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20 and 21. High marsh vegetation was coming up in the restored areas of the marsh. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools.
Photo Point 1: 7/2/2025	Location: Structure Nos. E183-3/F184N-4-20
	Description: Southerly view of the ROW where hand restoration was implemented between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20 and 21. Vegetation regrowth appeared similar in height and density in restored areas of the marsh to the surrounding areas outside the LOD. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools.

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7/22/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

Photo Point 2: 4/23/2025	Location: North of Structures E183-3/F184N-4-23
	Description: Southerly view of the formerly matted section of the ROW in salt marsh between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-22 and 23. On April 23, 2025 hand restoration of matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh was conducted between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-22 and 23. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools. Areas of the marsh where hand restoration has been implemented but where ponding had not previously existed or inadequate revegetation are observed will be further addressed with the LGP amphibious excavator rake attachment following the completion of construction.
Photo Point 2: 5/19/25 (taken ~5' N of 4/23 loc.)	Location: North of Structures E183-3/F184N-4-23
	Description: Southerly view of the ROW where hand restoration was implemented between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-22 and 23. On May 19, 2025, vegetation was reestablishing, the ponded water area in the foreground was present prior to the Project. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools.
Photo Point 2: 7/2/25 (taken ~5' N of 4/23 loc.)	Location: North of Structures E183-3/F184N-4-23
	Description: Southerly view of the ROW where hand restoration was implemented between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-22 and 23. On July 2, 2025, vegetative regrowth appeared similar in height and density in the restored areas of the marsh to the surrounding areas outside the LOD. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools.

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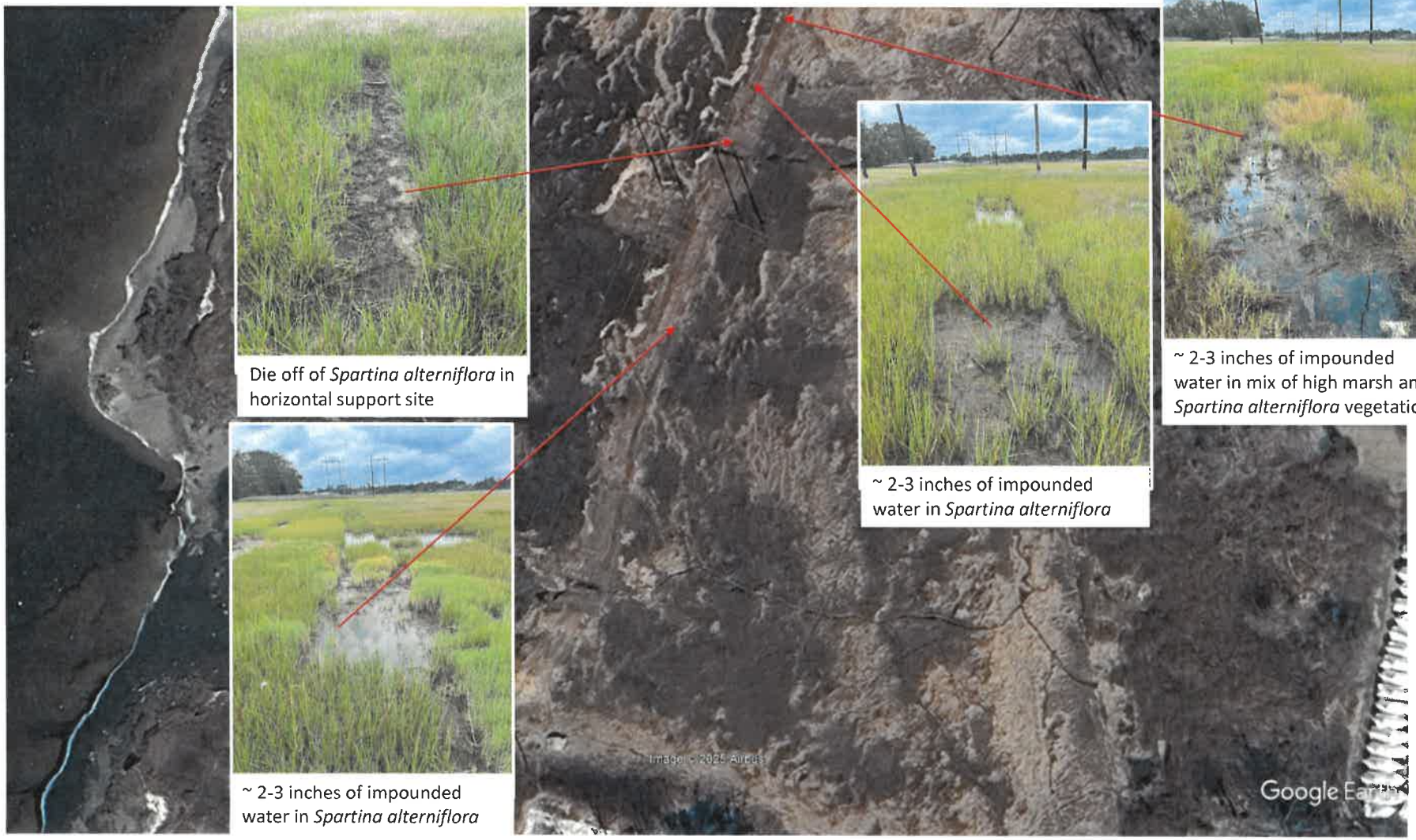
7/22/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

Sowams Preserve January 2025: RI Energy Matting

Attachment E

Sowams Preserve March 2025: after removal

Sowams Preserve July 31, 2025 Marsh Assessment by Save The Bay and Warren Land Trust

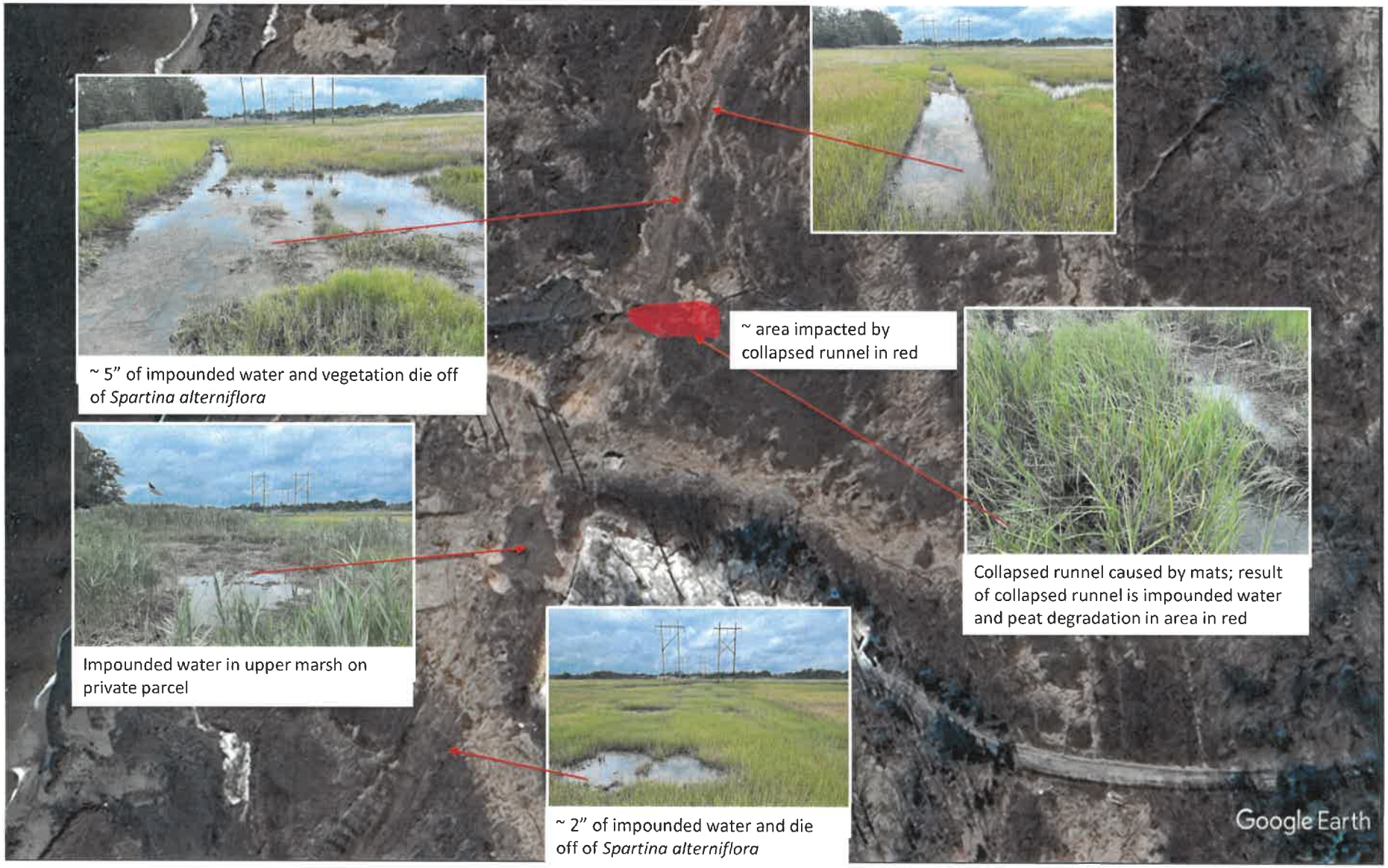


Die off of *Spartina alterniflora* in horizontal support site

~ 2-3 inches of impounded water in *Spartina alterniflora*

~ 2-3 inches of impounded water in *Spartina alterniflora*

~ 2-3 inches of impounded water in mix of high marsh and *Spartina alterniflora* vegetation


~ 5" of impounded water and vegetation die off of *Spartina alterniflora*
~ area impacted by collapsed runnel in red
Collapsed runnel caused by mats; result of collapsed runnel is impounded water and peat degradation in area in red
Impounded water in upper marsh on private parcel
~ 2" of impounded water and die off of *Spartina alterniflora*
Google Earth

END OF

CRMC STAFF REPORT

Oliver Allamby

From: Anthony Sawaia
Sent: Wednesday, September 3, 2025 1:51 PM
To: Lisa Turner
Cc: Oliver Allamby
Subject: FW: [External] SMM Notification 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren
Attachments: 73456.01_E183 F184 ACR_ProJo Notice of Public Hearing.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Lisa,

This is the email VHB sent to confirm the posting of the notice in the providence journal. Could you add to the file please

Thank you

Ant

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

From: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 2, 2025 11:41 AM
To: Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>
Cc: Rich Lucia <rlucia@crmc.ri.gov>; Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>; Smith, Marc Ryan <MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com>; GGBrolinJr@rienergy.com; Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>
Subject: RE: [External] SMM Notification 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren

Hi Lisa,

Attached please find the Notice of Public Hearing that was posted in the Providence Journal. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Tim Piacentini
Environmental Scientist

P 401.457.2065

www.vhb.com

vhb + Harbor joining forces Learn more

From: Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 1:52 PM
To: Smith, Marc Ryan <MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com>; GGBrolinJr@rienergy.com; Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>; Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>
Cc: Rich Lucia <rlucia@crmc.ri.gov>; Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Subject: [External] SMM Notification 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren

Good Afternoon: I have attached a CRMC Public Hearing Notification for the above referenced CRMC application for The Narragansett Electric Company (my apologies for not sending both notifications at the same time).

This Notification needs to be posted in the Providence Journal Public Notice section at least 20 days prior to the CRMC Meeting on September 9, 2025.

Please provide confirmation that the notice has been posted.

Thank you! Have a good weekend!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

From: Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 12:36 PM
To: Smith, Marc Ryan <mrsmith1@rienergy.com>; GGBrolinJr@rienergy.com; Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>; Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>
Cc: Rich Lucia <rlucia@crmc.ri.gov>; Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>; Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>
Subject: SMM Notification 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren

Good Afternoon: Please see attached notification for scheduling at the CRMC Semimonthly Meeting on Tuesday, September 9, 2025. If you have any questions, please feel free to us.

Thank you!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer

aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

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Order Confirmation

Not an Invoice

Account Number:	709944
Customer Name:	Vhb
Customer Address:	Vhb 1 CEDAR ST, STE 400 PROVIDENCE RI 02903
Contact Name:	Vhb
Contact Phone:	4014572035
Contact Email:	
PO Number:	

Date:	08/12/2025
Order Number:	11575525
Prepayment Amount:	$ 0.00

Column Count:	2.0000
Line Count:	52.0000
Height in Inches:	5.4100

Print

Product	#Insertions	Start - End	Category
NEO PVP The Providence Jrnl	1	08/19/2025 - 08/19/2025	Public Notices
NEO PVP providencejournal.com	1	08/19/2025 - 08/19/2025	Public Notices

As an incentive for customers, we provide a discount off the total order cost equal to the 3.99% service fee if you pay with Cash/Check/ACH. Pay by Cash/Check/ACH and save!

Total Cash Order Confirmation Amount Due	$748.80
Tax Amount	$0.00
Service Fee 3.99%	$29.88
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Ad Preview

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
CRMC File No.: 2024-12-004
Date: August 8, 2025

In accordance with and pursuant to the provisions of the "Administrative Procedures Act", (Chapter 42-35 et. seq. of the General Laws of Rhode Island), and the Rules and Regulations of the Coastal Resources Management Council, a hearing will be held on the petition of:

The Narragansett Electric Company
280 Melrose Street
Providence, RI 02907

relative to Title 46, Chapter 23, of Section 6 A, B, C, D, E, Title 46 Chapter 23 Section 18(b), Title 46, Chapter 6, Section 1, Title 46, Chapter 6, Section 2 of the Rhode Island General Laws of 1956, as amended, for a State of Rhode Island Assent to:

Replace/rebuild/reconfigure 1.9 miles of E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines through Warren. CRMC portion of project extends from Massachusetts State line to Kickemuit Rd. The project will result in the permanent alteration of 1,607ft2 of coastal wetland. Project requires a Special Exception to 650-RICR-20-00-1.2.2(C)(1)(c - d) and (C)(2)(a - b). In accordance with §1.3.1(L)(5), 5,460ft2 of mitigation wetland will be created, exceeding the 2:1 replacement requirement. Located at Plat 11, Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44; Plat 21, Lots 246, 54; Plat 9, Lot 18; TNEC Lines E183-3 and F184N-4-4/5 in Warren.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, September 9, 2025 at 6:00 p.m. in Conference Room A of the Administration Building, One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI.

Parties interested in/or concerned with the above-mentioned matter are invited to be present and/or represented by counsel at the above-mentioned time and place. This meeting place is accessible to individuals with disabilities. The meeting location is accessible to handicapped persons. Any individual requiring a reasonable accommodation in order to participate in this meeting should contact CRMC offices at 401-783-3370 at least 72 hours prior to the meeting.

Plans of the proposed work may be seen in the office of the Coastal Resources Management Council, Oliver H. Stedman Government Center, 4808 Tower Hill Road, Wakefield, Rhode Island, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Oral statements will be heard and recorded and statements may be submitted to the hearing officers at the time of hearing.

Signed this 12th day of August, 2025
Jeffrey M. Willis,
Executive Director
Coastal Resources Management Council

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MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Oliver Allamby 2024-12-004

From: Anthony Sawaia
Sent: Tuesday, August 19, 2025 7:52 AM
To: Oliver Allamby
Subject: FW: Response to objection response Warren Transmission Line project CRMC App 2024-12-004
Attachments: RI Energy impacts Warren Land Trust marsh 7.31.25.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good morning Oliver,

Could you add this PDF and email to File no. 2024-12-004

Thanks!

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

From: Wenley Ferguson <wferguson@savebay.org>
Sent: Monday, August 18, 2025 9:55 PM
To: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Cc: kate pisano <katelynpisano@gmail.com>; Chris Dodge <cdodge@savebay.org>; Rock Singewald <rock9@mindspring.com>; bsullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov; Warren Land Conservati... <warrenlctri@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Response to objection response Warren Transmission Line project CRMC App 2024-12-004

Hi Anthony,
I apologize for the delay in responding to your email last week. I removed a couple of typos and clarified the type of vegetation that was in the die-off areas in this updated version.

Wenley

Wenley Ferguson (she/her/hers)
Director of Restoration
(401) 272-3540 ext. 105 (o)

On Wed, Aug 13, 2025 at 7:58 AM Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov> wrote:

Wenley,

I just want to confirm that this report you sent is the final draft and if I can add it to the file

Thank you

Anthony

Anthony Sawaia

Environmental Scientist II

Coastal Resources Management Council

Oliver Stedman Government Center

4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879

(401)-783-3370

http://www.crmc.ri.gov

From: Wenley Ferguson <wferguson@savebay.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 5, 2025 10:20 PM
To: kate pisano <katelynpisano@gmail.com>
Cc: Chris Dodge <cdodge@savebay.org>; Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>; Rock Singewald <rock9@mindspring.com>; bsullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov; Warren Land Conservati... <warrenlctri@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Response to objection response Warren Transmission Line project CRMC App 2024-12-004

Hi Chris, Rock and Kate,

Attached is the annotated map of the photos from our site visit last Thursday.

Chris, I can send to Anthony tomorrow afternoon after field work.

Wenley

RI Energy impacts Warren Land Trust marsh 7.31.25.pptx

Wenley Ferguson (she/her/hers)
Director of Restoration
(401) 272-3540 ext. 105 (o)

On Mon, Aug 4, 2025 at 4:59 PM kate pisano <katelynpisano@gmail.com> wrote:

Hi Anthony,

Echoing Chris' appreciation for managing this effort and finding the needed photo attachments.

Rock and Wenley visited the site and reviewed the results of the hand restoration of matting impressions in higher elevations and we discussed the hand restoration methods with the environmental monitor.

There does not seem to be any noticeable improvement of the subsidence of the marsh in the higher elevation areas where hand restoration was actually attempted. The matting Impressions are still clearly visible across the both the higher and lower elevations and there continues to be significant pooling of water in the impressions and evidence of vegetation die off. There is evidence of collapse of some of the existing runnels in lower elevations causing blocked flow and increased impoundment of water in areas of the marsh previously drained.

It does not appear that the hand restoration offered in the permit application will be effective, and the proposed use of the low pressure excavator in wetter areas would not seem to be a realistic solution to the existing subsidence or the increased degradation to be expected from the proposed work.

We continue to have the same concerns about the impact on the marsh and we think the permit needs to have more definite commitments to full mitigation of damage beyond the approaches offered in the application.

If the next step would include a Council hearing, we would like to take that step.

Thanks,
Kate

On Mon, Aug 4, 2025 at 1:44 PM Chris Dodge <cdodge@savebay.org> wrote:

> Hello Anthony,
>
> Thank you for moving those responses along to us. Unfortunately I have been pulled from the team for a little bit and am filling in another role, so have not had the ability to give the responses the time they deserve.
>
> That being said, I have been in communication with Wenley Ferguson on our habitat team who is deeply familiar with the site, and visited last week and took many pictures. She has some very real concerns regarding impacted marsh resulting in large areas of standing water and dead vegetation, in addition to edges of runnels having calved into the runnels caused by matting and vehicle traffic near runnels, which has impaired drainage resulting in upstream water retention. Additionally, Wenley and others have been to the marsh and do not see evidence of mitigation having taken place in some areas VHB described doing so.
>
> If Wenley has the ability, I'll let her add information here, but wanted to take the brief moment I have to say that we do currently have very substantive concerns about the status of the marsh presently as a result of the work that has already taken place, giving us cause for more concern for the work yet to come.
>
> ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
>
> Fair Winds and Following Seas!
>
> Chris

Chris Dodge (he/him/his)

Narragansett Baykeeper

@NarraBaykeeper

T: (401) 272-3540 x116 [desk]

T: (401) 206-0328 [field]

E: cdodge@savebay.org

On Mon, Aug 4, 2025 at 1:28 PM Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov> wrote:

Good Afternoon All,

I have forwarded the responses to your initial objections from RI Energy /Narragansett Electric Company. These responses addressed concerns from Save The Bay, Warren Land Trust, and the Town Conservation Commission. I have reattached the responses again.

Do the comments alleviate your objections to the project or do you wish to state your case at the Council hearing which has yet to be scheduled? If you wish to speak at the hearing please let me know and I will work on getting it scheduled as soon as possible.

Thank you

Anthony

Anthony Sawaia

Environmental Scientist II

Coastal Resources Management Council

Oliver Stedman Government Center

4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879

(401)-783-3370

http://www.crmc.ri.gov

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Sowams Preserve January 2025: RI Energy Matting

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Sowams Preserve March 2025: after removal

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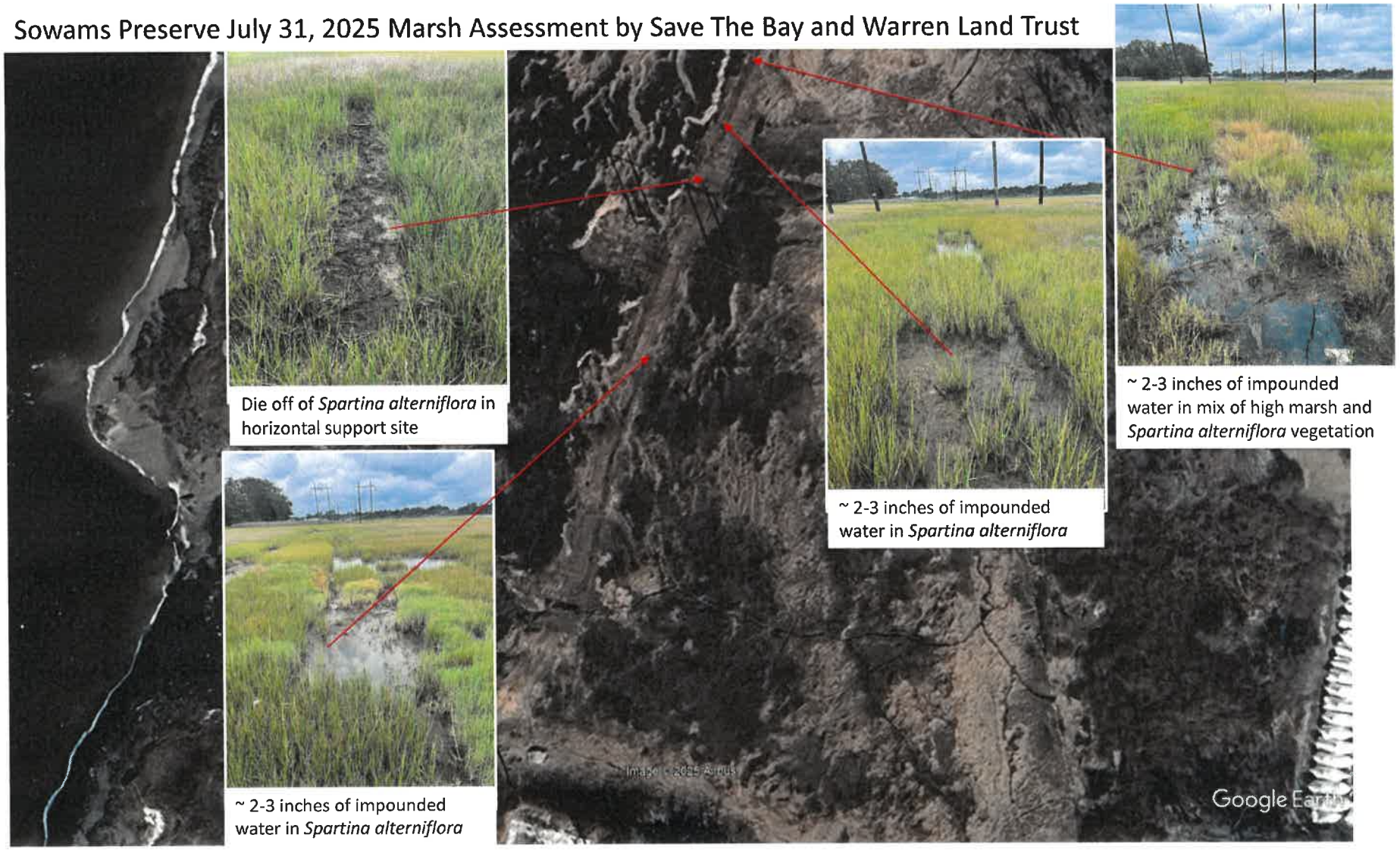
Sowams Preserve July 31, 2025 Marsh Assessment by Save The Bay and Warren Land Trust



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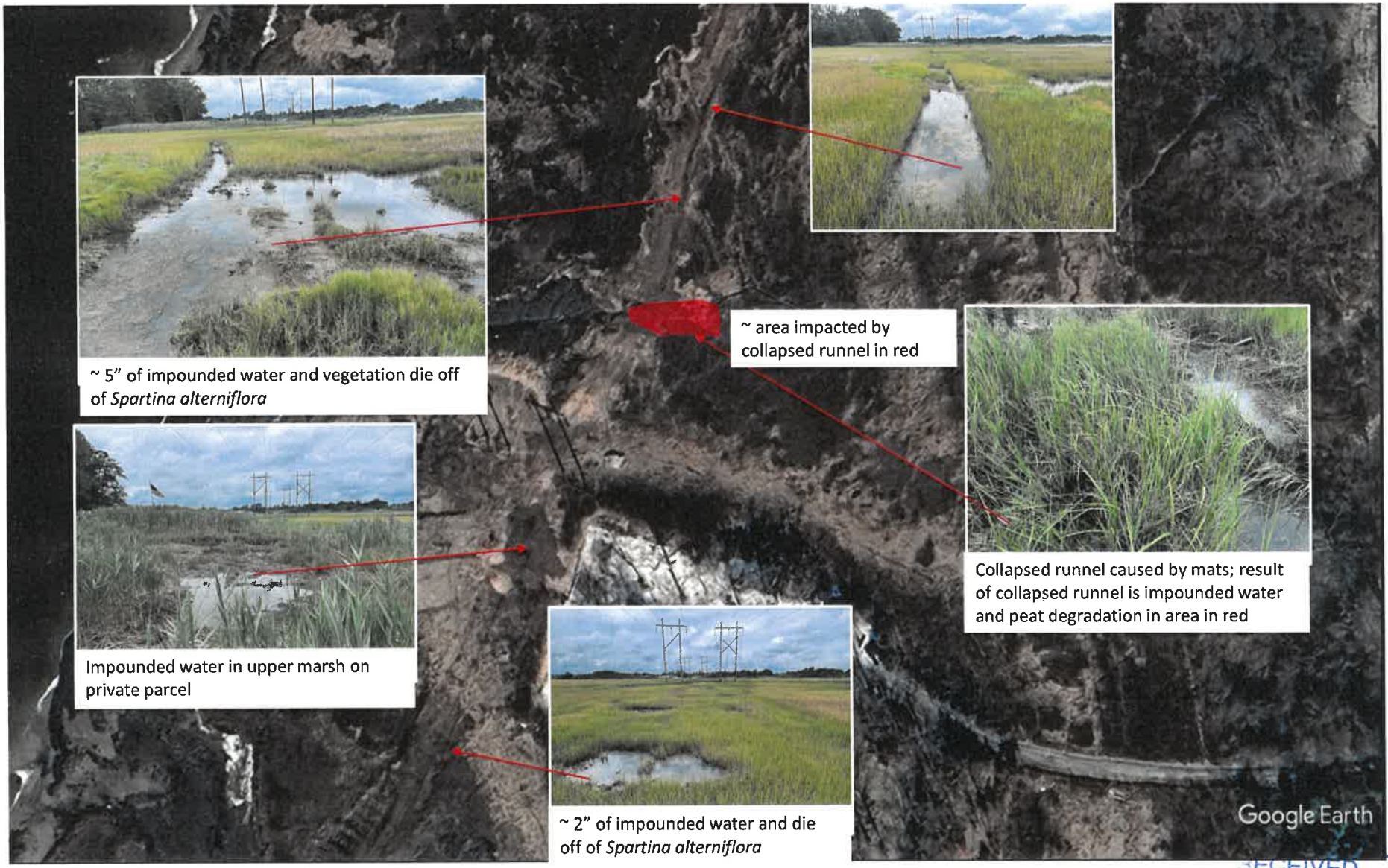
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL



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AUG 19 2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

State of Rhode Island
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road, Suite 3
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

(401) 783-3370
Fax (401) 783-2069

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

CRMC File No.: 2024-12-004 **Date:** August 8, 2025

In accordance with and pursuant to the provisions of the "Administrative Procedures Act", (Chapter 42-35 et. seq. of the General Laws of Rhode Island), and the Rules and Regulations of the Coastal Resources Management Council, a hearing will be held on the petition of:

The Narragansett Electric Company
280 Melrose Street
Providence, RI 02907

relative to Title 46, Chapter 23, of Section 6 A, B, C, D, E, Title 46 Chapter 23 Section 18(b), Title 46, Chapter 6, Section 1, Title 46, Chapter 6, Section 2 of the Rhode Island General Laws of 1956, as amended, for a State of Rhode Island Assent to:

Replace/rebuild/reconfigure 1.9 miles of E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines through Warren. CRMC portion of project extends from Massachusetts State line to Kickemuit Rd. The project will result in the permanent alteration of 1,607ft^2 of coastal wetland. Project requires a Special Exception to 650-RICR-20-00-1.2.2(C)(1)(c - d) and (C)(2)(a - b). In accordance with §1.3.1(L)(5), 5,460ft^2 of mitigation wetland will be created, exceeding the 2:1 replacement requirement. Located at Plat 11, Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44; Plat 21, Lots 246, 54; Plat 9, Lot 18; TNEC Lines E183-3 and F184N-4-4/5 in Warren.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, September 9, 2025 at 6:00 p.m. in Conference Room A of the Administration Building, One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI.

Parties interested in/or concerned with the above-mentioned matter are invited to be present and/or represented by counsel at the above-mentioned time and place. This meeting place is accessible to individuals with disabilities. The meeting location is accessible to handicapped persons. Any individual requiring a reasonable accommodation in order to participate in this meeting should contact CRMC offices at 401-783-3370 at least 72 hours prior to the meeting.

Plans of the proposed work may be seen in the office of the Coastal Resources Management Council, Oliver H. Stedman Government Center, 4808 Tower Hill Road, Wakefield, Rhode Island, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Oral statements will be heard and recorded and statements may be submitted to the hearing officers at the time of hearing.

Signed this 12th day of August, 2025

Jeffrey M. Willis, Executive Director
Coastal Resources Management Council

CRMC Mailing List for The Narragansett Electric Company
CRMC File Number 2024-12-004

The Narragansett Electric Company
Attn: March Smith
280 Melrose Street
Providence, RI 02907

Marc Ryan Smith
RI Energy
MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com

Jay Brolin
RI Energy
GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com

CRMC (PN 2024-12-004)
O. S. Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, RI 02879
LTurner@crmc.ri.gov
RLucia@crmc.ri.gov
ASawaia@crmc.ri.gov

Tim Piacentini
Vanasse Hangen Brustlin
tpiacentini@vhb.com

Adam Rosenblatt
Vanasse Hangen Brustlin
arosenblatt@vhb.com

Sent to Applicant for posting in ProJo
Over 50 abutters

BSullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov

Wenley Ferguson
Save The Bay
wferguson@savebay.org

Attn: Chris Dodge
434 Smith Street
Providence, RI 02908
cdodge@savebay.org

Save the Bay
c/o Chris Dodge, Narr Baykeeper
100 Save the Bay Drive
Providence, RI 02905
cdodge@savebay.org

Attn: Kate Pisano
President of Warren Land Trust
PO Box 565
Warren, RI 02885
katelynpisano@gmail.com

Warren Town Council Conservation Comm
c/o Jane Harrison
jfharrison17@gmail.com

Rock Singewald
Rock9@mindspring.com

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 1:52 PM
To: Smith, Marc Ryan; GGBrolinJr@rienergy.com; Tim Piacentini; Adam Rosenblatt
Cc: Rich Lucia; Anthony Sawaia
Subject: SMM Notification 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren
Attachments: CRMC File 2024-12-004 - Public Hearing Notification for Special Exception 09-09-2025.pdf

Good Afternoon: I have attached a CRMC Public Hearing Notification for the above referenced CRMC application for The Narragansett Electric Company (my apologies for not sending both notifications at the same time).

This Notification needs to be posted in the Providence Journal Public Notice section at least 20 days prior to the CRMC Meeting on September 9, 2025.

Please provide confirmation that the notice has been posted.

Thank you! Have a good weekend!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

From: Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 12:36 PM
To: Smith, Marc Ryan <mrsmith1@rienergy.com>; GGBrolinJr@rienergy.com; Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>; Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>
Cc: Rich Lucia <rlucia@crmc.ri.gov>; Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>; Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>
Subject: SMM Notification 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren

Good Afternoon: Please see attached notification for scheduling at the CRMC Semimonthly Meeting on Tuesday, September 9, 2025. If you have any questions, please feel free to us.

Thank you!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer

aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 2:00 PM
To: Brian Sullivan, Warren Town Manager
Subject: Public Hearing Notification -- CRMC SMM 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren
Attachments: CRMC File 2024-12-004 - Public Hearing Notification for Special Exception 09-09-2025.pdf

Good Afternoon: I have attached a CRMC Public Hearing Notification for the above referenced CRMC application for The Narragansett Electric Company (my apologies for not sending both notifications at the same time).

Thank you! Have a good weekend!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

From: Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 12:36 PM
To: Smith, Marc Ryan <mrsmith1@rienergy.com>; GGBrolinJr@rienergy.com; Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>; Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>
Cc: Rich Lucia <rlucia@crmc.ri.gov>; Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>; Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>
Subject: SMM Notification 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren

Good Afternoon: Please see attached notification for scheduling at the CRMC Semimonthly Meeting on Tuesday, September 9, 2025. If you have any questions, please feel free to us.

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Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 2:03 PM
To: Jane Harrison
Subject: Public Hearing Notification -- CRMC SMM 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren
Attachments: CRMC File 2024-12-004 - Public Hearing Notification for Special Exception 09-09-2025.pdf

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Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 2:01 PM
To: Chris Dodge, Save The Bay; Wenley Ferguson
Subject: Public Hearing Notification -- CRMC SMM 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren
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Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 2:03 PM
To: Rock9@mindspring.com
Subject: Public Hearing Notification -- CRMC SMM 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren
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Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 2:02 PM
To: katelynpisano@gmail.com
Subject: Public Hearing Notification -- CRMC SMM 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren
Attachments: CRMC File 2024-12-004 - Public Hearing Notification for Special Exception 09-09-2025.pdf

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Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

State of Rhode Island
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road, Suite 116
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

(401) 783-3370
Fax (401) 783-3767

MEETING NOTICE

August 8, 2025

Site Address: Market Street and Kickemuit Road - Warren
Plat & Lots: Plat 11, Lots 31-44; Plat 21, Lots 246, 54; Plat 9, Lot 18
Proj. Desc: Rebuild the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 (115kV) transmission lines-approx 2.3 miles

The application for State Assent of **The Narragansett Electric Company** CRMC File Number **2024-12-004** will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Coastal Resources Management Council. If you are the applicant, it is necessary that you be present at the meeting to answer any questions that may arise. Please be advised that a copy of the CRMC staff engineer and biologist reports may be obtained from the CRMC offices in Wakefield for the applicant or his/her attorney. Interested parties may attend and present evidence for or against, or for informational purposes in accordance with CRMC rules. Parties interested in this matter are encouraged to review the latest information contained in this file and also should refer to Management Procedures 5.3(8) among others for additional information.

The meeting is to be held at **6:00 p.m.** on **Tuesday, September 9, 2025** in **Conference Room A, at the Administrative Building, One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI**. Evidence or testimony regarding this case may be submitted at the time of the meeting (see CRMC Management Procedures). Files are available in electronic format and can be requested via email to cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov or phone call to 401-783-3370. **Please confirm application's hearing status via CRMC website (www.crmc.ri.gov) or by calling 401-783-3370**.

Parties interested in/or concerned with the above-mentioned matter are invited to be present and/or represented by counsel at the above-mentioned time and place. This meeting place is accessible to individuals with disabilities. The meeting location is accessible to handicapped persons. Any individual requiring a reasonable accommodation in order to participate in this meeting should contact CRMC offices at least 72 hours prior to the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Office Manager
Coastal Resources Management Council

/lat

(Hybrid Meeting Link for Public Viewing Only – All Public Comment Must Be In-Person)

Join from PC, Mac, iPad, or Android:
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85140944070?pwd=L13b11TD0aXkkRcomIzf5fBRuzXx7v.1
Webinar ID: 851 4094 4070; Passcode: 800865

CRMC Mailing List for The Narragansett Electric Company
CRMC File Number 2024-12-004

The Narragansett Electric Company
Attn: March Smith
280 Melrose Street
Providence, RI 02907

Marc Ryan Smith
RI Energy
MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com

Jay Brolin
RI Energy
GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com

CRMC (PN 2024-12-004)
O. S. Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, RI 02879
LTurner@crmc.ri.gov
RLucia@crmc.ri.gov
ASawaia@crmc.ri.gov

Tim Piacentini
Vanasse Hangen Brustlin
tpiacentini@vhb.com

Adam Rosenblatt
Vanasse Hangen Brustlin
arosenblatt@vhb.com

Sent to Applicant for posting in ProJo
Over 50 abutters

BSullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov

Wenley Ferguson
Save The Bay
wferguson@savebay.org

Attn: Chris Dodge
434 Smith Street
Providence, RI 02908
cdodge@savebay.org

Save the Bay
c/o Chris Dodge, Narr Baykeeper
100 Save the Bay Drive
Providence, RI 02905
cdodge@savebay.org

Attn: Kate Pisano
President of Warren Land Trust
PO Box 565
Warren, RI 02885
katelynpisano@gmail.com

Warren Town Council Conservation Comm
c/o Jane Harrison
jfharrison17@gmail.com

Rock Singewald
Rock9@mindspring.com

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 12:36 PM
To: Smith, Marc Ryan; GGBrolinJr@rienergy.com; Tim Piacentini; Adam Rosenblatt
Cc: Rich Lucia; Anthony Sawaia; Lisa Turner
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Good Afternoon: Please see attached notification for scheduling at the CRMC Semimonthly Meeting on Tuesday, September 9, 2025. If you have any questions, please feel free to us.

Thank you!

Cordially,
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Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 12:59 PM
To: Brian Sullivan, Warren Town Manager
Subject: SMM Notification 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren
Attachments: CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC Warren -- SMM Notification 09-09-2025.pdf

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401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 1:01 PM
To: Chris Dodge, Save The Bay; Wenley Ferguson, Save The Bay
Subject: SMM Notification 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren
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401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Friday, August 8, 2025 1:02 PM
To: Rock9@mindspring.com
Subject: SMM Notification 09-09-2025 - CRMC File 2024-12-004 TNEC - Warren
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Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Anthony Sawaia

From: Wenley Ferguson <wferguson@savebay.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 5, 2025 8:15 AM
To: Chris Dodge
Cc: Anthony Sawaia; Rock Singewald; Kate Pisano; bsullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov
Subject: Re: Response to objection response Warren Transmission Line project CRMC App 2024-12-004

Good morning Anthony,
As Chris mentioned, I conducted a site visit last week with the Warren Land Trust and we documented degradation of the marsh platform where the mats were deployed last winter. Degradation included marsh compaction, impounded water in the linear depressions left from the mats, vegetation die off of both Spartina alterniflora, Spartina patens and Distichlis spicata, and calving of the southernmost drainage feature which caused water to become impounded in the drainage area. The lack of drainage caused vegetation die off and degradation of a larger drainage area extending east of the power lines.

I will provide a map and photos of the extent of impact when I'm back at a computer tonight. Im taking a vacation day today.

Thank you for reaching back out to us about the response to Save The Bay's comments.

Wenley

Wenley Ferguson (she/her/hers)
Director of Restoration
(401) 272-3540 ext. 105 (o)

On Mon, Aug 4, 2025 at 1:44 PM Chris Dodge <cdodge@savebay.org> wrote:

> Hello Anthony,
> Thank you for moving those responses along to us. Unfortunately I have been pulled from the team for a little bit and am filling in another role, so have not had the ability to give the responses the time they deserve.
> That being said, I have been in communication with Wenley Ferguson on our habitat team who is deeply familiar with the site, and visited last week and took many pictures. She has some very real concerns regarding impacted marsh resulting in large areas of standing water and dead vegetation, in addition to edges of runnels having calved into the runnels caused by matting and vehicle traffic near runnels, which has impaired drainage resulting in upstream water retention. Additionally, Wenley and others have been to the marsh and do not see evidence of mitigation having taken place in some areas VHB described doing so.
> If Wenley has the ability, I'll let her add information here, but wanted to take the brief moment I have to say that we do currently have very substantive concerns about the status of the marsh presently as a

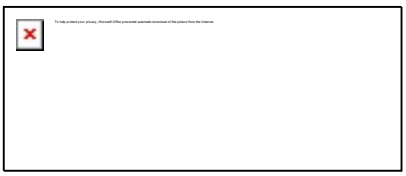
result of the work that has already taken place, giving us cause for more concern for the work yet to come.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Fair Winds and Following Seas!
Chris

Chris Dodge (he/him/his)
Narragansett Baykeeper
@NarraBaykeeper

T: (401) 272-3540 x116 [desk]
T: (401) 206-0328 [field]
E: cdodge@savebay.org



On Mon, Aug 4, 2025 at 1:28 PM Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov> wrote:

> Good Afternoon All,
>
> I have forwarded the responses to your initial objections from RI Energy /Narragansett Electric Company. These responses addressed concerns from Save The Bay, Warren Land Trust, and the Town Conservation Commission. I have reattached the responses again.
>
> Do the comments alleviate your objections to the project or do you wish to state your case at the Council hearing which has yet to be scheduled? If you wish to speak at the hearing please let me know and I will work on getting it scheduled as soon as possible.
>
> Thank you
>
> Anthony
>
> Anthony Sawaia
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Anthony Sawaia

From: kate pisano <katelynpisano@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, August 4, 2025 4:59 PM
To: Chris Dodge
Cc: Anthony Sawaia; Rock Singewald; Wenley Ferguson; bsullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov; Warren Land Conservati...
Subject: Re: Response to objection response Warren Transmission Line project CRMC App 2024-12-004

Hi Anthony,

Echoing Chris' appreciation for managing this effort and finding the needed photo attachments.

Rock and Wenley visited the site and reviewed the results of the hand restoration of matting impressions in higher elevations and we discussed the hand restoration methods with the environmental monitor.

There does not seem to be any noticeable improvement of the subsidence of the marsh in the higher elevation areas where hand restoration was actually attempted. The matting Impressions are still clearly visible across the both the higher and lower elevations and there continues to be significant pooling of water in the impressions and evidence of vegetation die off. There is evidence of collapse of some of the existing runnels in lower elevations causing blocked flow and increased impoundment of water in areas of the marsh previously drained.

It does not appear that the hand restoration offered in the permit application will be effective, and the proposed use of the low pressure excavator in wetter areas would not seem to be a realistic solution to the existing subsidence or the increased degradation to be expected from the proposed work.

We continue to have the same concerns about the impact on the marsh and we think the permit needs to have more definite commitments to full mitigation of damage beyond the approaches offered in the application.

If the next step would include a Council hearing, we would like to take that step.

Thanks,
Kate

On Mon, Aug 4, 2025 at 1:44 PM Chris Dodge <cdodge@savebay.org> wrote:

> Hello Anthony,
> Thank you for moving those responses along to us. Unfortunately I have been pulled from the team for a little bit and am filling in another role, so have not had the ability to give the responses the time they deserve.
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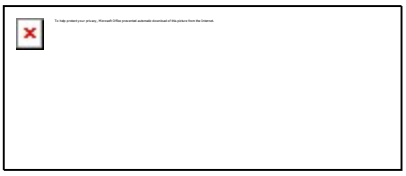
Fair Winds and Following Seas!
Chris

Chris Dodge (he/him/his)
Narragansett Baykeeper
@NarraBaykeeper

T: (401) 272-3540 x116 [desk]
T: (401) 206-0328 [field]
E: cdodge@savebay.org



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> Good Afternoon All,
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>
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>
> Thank you
>
> Anthony
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Anthony Sawaia

From: Anthony Sawaia
Sent: Monday, August 4, 2025 1:28 PM
To: Rock Singewald
Cc: Chris Dodge; Kate Pisano; Wenley Ferguson; bsullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov
Subject: Response to objection response Warren Transmission Line project CRMC App 2024-12-004
Attachments: Response to PubCom_High Marsh RestMon Photo Sheet.pdf; Warren Transmisison Line Project Response to Public Comments.pdf

Good Afternoon All,

I have forwarded the responses to your initial objections from RI Energy /Narragansett Electric Company. These responses addressed concerns from Save The Bay, Warren Land Trust, and the Town Conservation Commission. I have reattached the responses again.

Do the comments alleviate your objections to the project or do you wish to state your case at the Council hearing which has yet to be scheduled? If you wish to speak at the hearing please let me know and I will work on getting it scheduled as soon as possible.

Thank you

Anthony

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

Anthony Sawaia

From: Anthony Sawaia
Sent: Tuesday, July 22, 2025 10:29 AM
To: Rock Singewald
Cc: Kate Pisano; Wenley Ferguson; Chris Dodge
Subject: RE: Narragansett Electric Company response to comments received on Warren Transmission Line project (CRMC App #2024-12-004)
Attachments: Response to PubCom_High Marsh RestMon Photo Sheet.pdf

Good morning,

Attached are the monitoring photos mentioned in response 3.

Thank you

Anthony

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

-----Original Message-----
From: Rock Singewald <rock9@mindspring.com>
Sent: Friday, July 18, 2025 8:14 AM
To: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Cc: Kate Pisano <katelynpisano@gmail.com>; Wenley Ferguson <wferguson@savebay.org>; Chris Dodge <cdodge@savebay.org>
Subject: Re: Narragansett Electric Company response to comments received on Warren Transmission Line project (CRMC App #2024-12-004)

Yes, the photos mentioned in response 3
Thanks
Sent from my iPhone

> On Jul 18, 2025, at 8:04 AM, Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov> wrote:
>
> I double checked the file they sent and it did not include the photos. I have reached out to correct this.
>
> Was it just the photos relating to Response 3;
>
> "On April 23, 2025, hand restoration of matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh was conducted (photos below)."
>
> I believe the other references to photos were mention of taking preconstruction photos or the reference of photos from your initial comments.

>
> Thank you
>
> Anthony
>
> Anthony Sawaia
> Environmental Scientist II
> Coastal Resources Management Council
> Oliver Stedman Government Center
> 4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
> (401)-783-3370
> http://www.crmc.ri.gov
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Rock Singewald <rock9@mindspring.com>
> Sent: Thursday, July 17, 2025 4:28 PM
> To: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
> Cc: Pisano Kate <katelynpisano@gmail.com>; Ferguson Wenley <wferguson@savebay.org>; Chris Dodge <cdodge@savebay.org>
> Subject: Narragansett Electric Company response to comments received on Warren Transmission Line project (CRMC App #2024-12-004)
>
> The document you forwarded with the response referenced attached photos. Can you send those to us as well? Thank you.

Anthony Sawaia

From: Anthony Sawaia
Sent: Tuesday, July 15, 2025 10:34 AM
To: Chris Dodge, Save The Bay
Cc: Wenley Ferguson; Warren Land Conservation Trust; bsullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov
Subject: Narragansett Electric Company response to comments received on Warren Transmission Line project (CRMC App #2024-12-004)
Attachments: Warren Transmisison Line Project Response to Public Comments.pdf

Save the Bay, Warren Conservation Land Trust, and The Town of Warren,

Attached are the responses to your comments and concerns about the Warren Transmission Line project (lines E183-3 and F184-N-4/5). Please review the responses and send updates whether these responses relieve your concerns or if there are still standing concerns with the project.

If the responses are the same you may send one document for all parties or they can be sent individually.

Let me know if you have any further questions

Thank you

Anthony

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

Oliver Allamby

From: Anthony Sawaia
Sent: Tuesday, July 22, 2025 10:24 AM
To: Oliver Allamby
Subject: FW: [External] FW: Comments on RI Energy Warren Transmission Line project
Attachments: 73456_CRMC Response to PubCom_High Marsh RestMon Photo Sheet.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Oliver,

Could you please add this PDF to file# 2024-12-004. It is monitoring pictures associated with the last response/PDF that was sent by VHB.

Thanks!

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

From: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 22, 2025 10:13 AM
To: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>; Smith, Marc Ryan <MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com>; Jay Brolin (GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com) <GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com>
Subject: RE: [External] FW: Comments on RI Energy Warren Transmission Line project

Hello Anthony,

Apologies for the oversight. Attached please find the monitoring photos referenced in Response 3. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Tim Piacentini
Environmental Scientist

P 401.457.2065

www.vhb.com

From: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 18, 2025 8:00 AM
To: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>; Smith, Marc Ryan <MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com>; Jay Brolin (GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com) <GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com>
Subject: RE: [External] FW: Comments on RI Energy Warren Transmission Line project

Tim,

Response 3 states "*On April 23, 2025, hand restoration of matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh was conducted (photos below).*"

Do you have the photos this is referencing? They were not in the original PDF sent

Thank you

Anthony

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

From: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 9, 2025 1:26 PM
To: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>; Smith, Marc Ryan <MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com>; Jay Brolin (GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com) <GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com>
Subject: RE: [External] FW: Comments on RI Energy Warren Transmission Line project

Hello Anthony,

Thank you for your patience while we compiled the necessary team inputs for the attached responses to the public comments received by CRMC regarding CRMC Assent Application 2024-12-004. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Tim Piacentini
Environmental Scientist

P 401.457.2065

www.vhb.com

From: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 3, 2025 7:24 AM
To: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>
Subject: RE: [External] FW: Comments on RI Energy Warren Transmission Line project

Great, thanks Tim

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

From: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 2, 2025 5:14 PM
To: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>
Subject: RE: [External] FW: Comments on RI Energy Warren Transmission Line project

Hi Anthony,

Thank you for following up. We are discussing and finalizing the responses to the public comments with The Narragansett Electric Company. We hope to provide you with our responses within the next two weeks.

Best,

Tim Piacentini
Environmental Scientist

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From: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 2, 2025 10:48 AM
To: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>
Subject: [External] FW: Comments on RI Energy Warren Transmission Line project

Good morning Tim,

I remember we spoke on the phone after this email (see below) about the comments received about the Warren transmission line project. I last remember you saying you would be working on a response to send to the objectors/concerned parties. I just want to make sure that I haven't missed the response as I have not received anything yet. If you are still working on it that is fine. Just making sure there was no missed communication.

Thank you

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From: Anthony Sawaia
Sent: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 8:25 AM
To: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <arosenblatt@vhb.com>
Subject: Comments on RI Energy Warren Transmission Line project

Good morning Tim, Adam,

CRMC received comments from Save The Bay and The Warren Land Trust with concerns about the construction matting impacts and restoration to pre-construction conditions. They are concerned about the current impact from the Geotech soil boring applications (2024-05-053 & 2024-07-070) that have not been restored yet. See attachment with their comments. Reviewing the plans from all of the permits it appears that the initial soil boring construction matting is located in the same proposed areas of disturbance for the transmission line replacement project. Could you confirm this and confirm that these areas will be restored to conditions before construction matting was installed?

Additional comments were received from The Warren Conservation Commission suggesting Additional osprey nesting structures to support a growing population and any trees to be planted in restoration to be compatible with Warren Tree's Canopy Plan and chosen in consultation with Warren Tree Commission.

Review the attached comments and please submit a reply.

Thank you,

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Photos:

Photo Point 1: 4/23/2025	Location: South of Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20
	Description: Southerly view of the formerly matted section of the ROW in salt marsh between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20 and 21. On April 23, 2025 hand restoration of matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh was conducted between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20 and 21. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools. Areas of the marsh where hand restoration has been implemented but where ponding had not previously existed or inadequate revegetation are observed will be further addressed with the LGP amphibious excavator rake attachment following the completion of construction.
Photo Point 1: 5/19/2025	Location: Structure Nos. E183-3/F184N-4-20
	Description: Southerly view of the ROW where hand restoration was implemented between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20 and 21. High marsh vegetation was coming up in the restored areas of the marsh. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools.
Photo Point 1: 7/2/2025	Location: Structure Nos. E183-3/F184N-4-20
	Description: Southerly view of the ROW where hand restoration was implemented between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20 and 21. Vegetation regrowth appeared similar in height and density in restored areas of the marsh to the surrounding areas outside the LOD. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools.

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Photo Point 2: 4/23/2025	Location: North of Structures E183-3/F184N-4-23
	Description: Southerly view of the formerly matted section of the ROW in salt marsh between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-22 and 23. On April 23, 2025 hand restoration of matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh was conducted between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-22 and 23. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools. Areas of the marsh where hand restoration has been implemented but where ponding had not previously existed or inadequate revegetation are observed will be further addressed with the LGP amphibious excavator rake attachment following the completion of construction.
Photo Point 2: 5/19/25 (taken ~5' N of 4/23 loc.)	Location: North of Structures E183-3/F184N-4-23
	Description: Southerly view of the ROW where hand restoration was implemented between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-22 and 23. On May 19, 2025, vegetation was reestablishing, the ponded water area in the foreground was present prior to the Project. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools.
Photo Point 2: 7/2/25 (taken ~5' N of 4/23 loc.)	Location: North of Structures E183-3/F184N-4-23
	Description: Southerly view of the ROW where hand restoration was implemented between Structures E183-3/F184N-4-22 and 23. On July 2, 2025, vegetative regrowth appeared similar in height and density in the restored areas of the marsh to the surrounding areas outside the LOD. This area of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools.

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Oliver Allamby

From: Anthony Sawaia
Sent: Thursday, July 10, 2025 11:18 AM
To: Cstaff
Subject: FW: [External] FW: Comments on RI Energy Warren Transmission Line project
Attachments: 73456.01 E183 and F184 ACR_CRMC Cat B_Response to Public Comments_070925.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Oliver

Please add this to file #2024-12-004

Thank you

Anthony

Anthony Sawaia
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Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
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http://www.crmc.ri.gov

From: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 9, 2025 1:26 PM
To: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>; Smith, Marc Ryan <MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com>; Jay Brolin (GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com) <GGBrolinJr@RIEnergy.com>
Subject: RE: [External] FW: Comments on RI Energy Warren Transmission Line project

Hello Anthony,

Thank you for your patience while we compiled the necessary team inputs for the attached responses to the public comments received by CRMC regarding CRMC Assent Application 2024-12-004. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Tim Piacentini
Environmental Scientist

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Additional comments were received from The Warren Conservation Commission suggesting Additional osprey nesting structures to support a growing population and any trees to be planted in restoration to be compatible with Warren Tree's Canopy Plan and chosen in consultation with Warren Tree Commission.

Review the attached comments and please submit a reply.

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July 9, 2025

Ref: 73456.01

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7/10/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

Mr. Jeffrey Willis, Executive Director
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, Rhode Island 02879

Re: CRMC Assent Application 2024-12-004
Response to Public Comments
The Narragansett Electric Company
E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Asset Condition Refurbishment Project
Warren, Rhode Island 02885

Dear Mr. Willis:

VHB received public comments on CRMC Assent Application 2024-12-004 from Anthony Sawaia via email on May 14, 2025, for the project referenced above. CRMC received public comments from Save The Bay (STB), The Warren Land Trust (WLT), and The Warren Conservation Commission (WCC). On behalf of our client, The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC), please find responses to the public comments received below. Responses are in italics following the reiterated public comments.

STB Comment 1: We do not believe that the application meets the requirements to be granted Special Exceptions to 650-RICR-20-00 §1.2.2(C)(1)(c-d) and (C)(2)(a-b) in order to be approved. Based upon §1.1.8(A)(2) "Special Exceptions may be granted to prohibited activities to permit alterations and activities that do not conform to a Council goal… only if and when the application demonstrated that…" "All reasonable steps shall be taken to minimize environmental impacts to the habitat on site." Additionally, as stated in §1.1.8(C)(1), "in granting Special Exceptions, the Council shall apply conditions as necessary to promote the objectives of the program. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, provisions for:" "Minimizing adverse impacts to the alteration upon other areas and activities by stipulating the type, intensity, and performance activities…" It is Save The Bay's position that the plan as proposed does not meet the Council's standards for Special Exceptions given that all reasonable steps have been taken to minimize environmental impacts to the habitat on site and that additional provisions need to be added to the draft proposal.

Save The Bay requests that additional measures be added to the application in order to minimize impacts to the wetlands habitats, to formalize additional future mitigation measures (should impacts to the wetlands be greater than anticipated, and that if/when permitted, all construction activities follow all plans as approved in the application.

Response 1: It is VHB's and TNEC's position that the application meets the necessary requirements stated in CRMP §1.1.8(A)(1-3). CRMP §1.1.8(A)(1) identifies a Special Exception for activities associated with

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public infrastructure, such as utilities and energy that serve a compelling public purpose by providing benefits to the public as a whole. Inspections of the lines and analysis of lightning and avian risk models have revealed that the current condition of structures on both lines presents a risk to the reliability of the lines. TNEC has proposed the Project to prevent the failure of the E183 and F184N-4.5 Lines, which could result in power outages in Bristol and Warren.

CRMP §1.1.8(A)(2) identifies a Special Exception for projects provided all reasonable steps are taken to minimize environmental impacts and/or use conflict. The Project has been designed to avoid and minimize environmental impacts to the greatest extent practicable. Impacts to wetlands will be minimized by crossing wetlands at their narrowest point whenever possible and installing temporary construction mat access roads and work pads. Construction matting is considered essential as a best management practice and will minimize ground disturbance to the wetland. Additionally, staked compost filter sock (CFS) sediment control barriers (or approved equivalent) will be installed between excavation areas and coastal wetland resources to minimize sediment transport and consequent sedimentation. The access routes and work pads have been designed to avoid adverse effects to recorded occurrences of special-status species in the Project right-of-way (ROW) to the greatest extent practicable. The Project will not result in use conflicts for Tidal Waters within and adjacent to the Project ROW.

Finally, CRMP §1.1.8(A)(2) identifies a Special Exception for projects when there is no reasonable alternative means of, or location for, serving the compelling public service cited. As stated above the purpose of the Project is to improve condition and performance and to prevent failure of the lines that provide electrical power to Bristol and Warren. Due to the existing configuration of the utility ROW and lines through coastal wetlands and tidal waters, no reasonable alternative exists that would completely avoid impacts to those resources while also accomplishing the Project's purpose to improve the condition and performance of the lines.

Because the proposed activities are required to ensure a reliable power supply, all reasonable steps have been and will be taken to minimize environmental impacts, and with no reasonable alternative to serve the stated public purpose, it is VHB's interpretation of the CRMP that the Project does meet the requirements for the granting of a Special Exception. If CRMC or other regulatory agencies determine that additional measures are needed to further minimize the Project's impacts, then they will be implemented to the extent practicable.

TNEC has formalized additional mitigation measures, including the use of a low ground pressure (LGP) amphibious excavator equipped with a modified rake attachment to restore matting impressions. The use of the LGP amphibious excavator method has been formally approved by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and National Marine Fisheries Service and has been reviewed with CRMC staff as a viable approach to restore the marsh surface.

STB Comment 2: While we are aware of the compensatory mitigation measures proposed in the permit application to address the immediate and permanent loss of wetlands from filling with concrete, this does not address the issue of peat compaction beneath the lengths of construction mat installed through the marsh to gain access to work locations. Functioning marshes rely on healthy peat as a substrate for many of their ecosystem services, and these services cannot persist in places where

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the peat has been compacted. Save The Bay has already seen and documented compacted peat in this marsh as a result of the preliminary work performed during the drilling activities in January of 2025, where standing water can be seen in the footprint of the matting that supported heavy vehicles and drilling equipment on the marsh, and we are concerned about addition negative effects of future work in the marsh. Worsening the effects of the already impactful use of construction matting supporting the weight of heavy equipment, it appears that the construction matting was deployed during the first phase of work in January was not placed in accordance with the approved plans. These construction mats were assembled with stringers deployed first, running parallel to the direction of the path created, then with perpendicular timber placed on top creating the mat. This configuration resulted in the entirety of the weight of construction vehicles being focused on the two parallel stringers beneath, and not spread over all perpendicular timbers of the mat.

Response 2: The use of temporary construction matting is intended to minimize soil disturbance but is expected to result in some amount of compaction. The two parallel timber stringers used to construct the access for the geotechnical soil borings resulted in impressions where the stringers had been placed, however impressions were not observed in the marsh between them. This resulted in a smaller footprint of matting impressions that will be restored compared to if additional stringers had been used.

Temporarily matted access for construction will follow the same path used for the geotechnical soil borings. The equipment used for the Geotech investigation was small and light. For the line reconstruction the Company will be adjusting this substructure under the decking to include 3-4 timber stringers/runners where possible to spread the additional equipment weight if the matting contractor utilizes timber matting.

If the matting contractor utilizes composite matting, the substructure would typically be built to match the decking wherever possible. Marsh creeks/drainage ditches would still need to be bridged using timber matting and composite mat decks would cover them. The substructure would be composed of the high-density polyethylene mats which are pinned together so they remain in place. This pinned/connected composite mat system is lighter than timber mats and may provide better weight distribution across those connected mats which may result in shallower impressions in the marsh surface. All matting impressions resulting from the placement of temporary construction matting will be restored to pre-existing grade using a LGP amphibious excavator equipped with a modified rake attachment.

STB Comment 3: On March 8, 2025, Save The Bay and the Warren Land Trust, the owner of the marsh, met with representatives from RI Energy and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin Inc. (VHB) to assess the impacts of the matting from the January 2025 drilling activities. In the location of the matting, depressions remained in the area of the marsh which is dominated by smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*). In the lowest elevation areas adjacent to existing drainage features, such as runnels and pre-existing ditches, the peat experience significant compaction from the matting and is unlikely to revegetate. During this site visit, we discussed mitigation strategies to address the observed compaction including using hand tools prior to this year's growing season to attempt to re-elevate the marsh platform. This technique should be assessed prior to the construction phase to

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determine effectiveness. During the same site visit, RI Energy staff proposed to use a low ground pressure excavator with a rake attachment to elevate the peat after the mats are removed. If this approach is chosen, Save The Bay recommends that the low ground pressure excavator have a PSI of 2 or below. The excavator should follow the path of the affected area and the work should not be conducted perpendicular to it to reduce tracking of the excavator.

Response 3: Representative from TNEC and VHB met with representatives of Save The Bay and the Warren Land Trust to assess the impacts of the matting deployed for phase 2 of geotechnical soil borings that were conducted in January-March of 2025 and to discuss the restoration of the resulting matting impressions. The Project received a Project Construction Notification (PCN) approval from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) that included a condition to restore matting impressions back to the pre-existing elevation using hand tools only. This condition was the result of consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) because of the status of the Palmer River as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). TNEC coordinated with USACE and NMFS to seek approval to use a LGP amphibious excavator with a modified rake attachment to restore matting impressions because hand tools would be inadequate to restore some impressions in the marsh. USACE and NMFS have authorized the use of the LGP amphibious excavator for restoration and have conditioned that the equipment used be between 1.2 and 1.5 PSI. On April 23, 2025, hand restoration of matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh was conducted (photos below). These areas of the marsh will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the effectiveness of restoration with hand tools. Areas of the marsh where hand restoration has been implemented but where ponding and no revegetation are observed will be targeted for restoration with the LGP amphibious excavator following the completion of construction. The LGP amphibious excavator will follow the path of the affected area to reduce tracking in unimpacted areas of the marsh.

STB Comment 4: During a subsequent site visit in April, within these areas of observed degradation of the marsh platform and standing water from the January work, we observed increased fiddler crab (*Minuca spp.* and *Leptuca spp.*) activity (burrow digging and higher population density). These crabs thrive in areas of decreased marsh vegetation and decomposing roots, where burrow digging in the marsh peat is made easier, and this higher density of crab burrows exacerbates marsh degradation. Save The Bay is concerned that there will be additional severe compaction during the construction phase due to the increased weight of the heavy equipment, now including concrete trucks, which will traverse the marsh on matting, especially given that the matting footprint for the new construction areas will also be much larger than the matting that was conducted this past winter.

Response 4: In communications with STB and WLT prior to starting the geotechnical soil borings, representatives of the organizations stated that they had been observing increased fiddler crab activity in the marsh, as well as in other marshes in Rhode Island, as the species' ranges have expanded in recent years and populations in southern New England are increasing. VHB has observed fiddler crab burrows in an area of the marsh that was matted for the geotechnical soil borings. However, these burrows were observed adjacent to a drainage ditch dug by STB and WLT which drains to a mudflat where numerous fiddler crab burrows were documented prior to the installation of the construction matting.

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The increased area of matting is needed for the foundation drilling operations which require more equipment than that used for the geotechnical investigation. Impressions in the marsh surface resulting from the temporary construction matting will be restored using the LGP excavator approach discussed above.

STB Comment 5: Finally, given the extent of marsh degradation already observed from winter work, we are increasingly concerned about the extent of damage to the marsh from the greater quantity of vehicles associated with the construction phase of this project, and the potential increased weight of vehicles gaining access to the marsh like full concrete trucks. Save The Bay would request to be made aware of the weight and pounds per square inch of construction equipment to be utilized in the construction phase of the project, as it compares to the weight of vehicles and equipment used in the drilling phase.

Response 5: The following list includes some of the equipment used in the geotechnical investigation and some of the equipment expected to be used for the line construction phase. Equipment weights and psi are from the manufacturer's specifications when available for specific models observed in use or proposed to be used. The weight and psi for equipment without a specified model are industry averages for a typical equipment type that were available via a web search of regional DOT lists of construction vehicles.

- *Log truck = maximum of 80,000 lbs*
- *Foundation drill rig (assuming HPM200) = 53,100 lbs, 70 psi*
- *Front Loader = 53,700 lbs, 17.25 psi*
- *Concrete Mixer Truck = 69,000 lbs full/28,400 lbs empty, 5.47 psi (front), 25/25 psi (back)*
- *Excavator for mat install (assuming Yanmar SV100) = 21,550 lbs, 5.5 psi*
- *Drill rig for soil boring = 10,500 lbs, 2.5 psi*
- *LGP Excavator for restoration (assuming CAT 306) = 23,900 lbs, 1.3 psi*

STB Comment 6: To address, and attempt to reduce, impacts to the marsh from the construction phase of this project, as outlined in the draft plans, Save The Bay recommends that the additional monitoring and mitigation efforts be required: 1) All construction activities associated with this project should follow the plans as approved, if/when they are approved, including but not limited to, proper deployment of construction matting to support vehicle traffic. 2) Conduct pre-construction elevation surveys of the marsh platform along the area where the construction mats are proposed to be installed to establish a baseline marsh platform elevation. This data will be used to indicate the level of marsh compaction as a result of the drilling phase. Upon completion of construction, conduct post-construction elevation surveys to determine the quantity and severity of marsh compaction and if additional mitigation measures are necessary. 3) After construction mats are removed, either by hand or with a low ground pressure excavator, elevate the compacted peat. After the mitigation measures have been implemented either by hand or with the low ground pressure excavation, conduct additional elevation surveys at the end of the first

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full growing season after construction activities are completed. This monitoring period should be used to assess persistent marsh compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and impounded water to identify areas of marsh requiring additional mitigation. 4) If after one growing season, the post-construction elevation monitoring identifies compaction of the marsh, conduct additional mitigation of the degraded habitat to address additional wetlands degradation and/or loss caused by the matting and construction activities. The Army Corps of Engineers should require, at minimum 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation to offset the damage from the construction matting. Additional mitigation could include restoration of the unvegetated depression caused by prior utility corridor maintenance activities. Sediment addition could be carefully used to elevate these depressions to restore salt marsh function. 5) Included in the application should also be formal language regarding the mitigation of the compacting of the marsh peat as a result of the drilling activities in January of 2025, as discussed on the site visit with RI Energy, and outlined above. The permit for the drilling activities included only hand raking of the salt marsh grasses to address any compacted peat, a technique which will certainly not be sufficient to mitigate the peat compaction already observed. 6) If post-work monitoring determines that the extent of marsh degradation and loss is greater than initially stated in the application, other compensatory mitigation site should be identified to perform additional wetlands restoration for the Army Corps of Engineers to meet its 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation requirements. If mitigation project sites cannot be identified on the Warren Land Trust property, Save The Bay recommends exploring the use of the two parcels adjacent to the northwest of the TNEC parcel proposed for compensatory mitigation, both of which are currently owned by the Town of Warren, and are locations where historic salt marsh filling was performed at the same time as filling which occurred at the site already proposed for wetlands restoration.

Response 6: TNEC has reviewed STB's recommendation above and has the following responses: 1) All work will be conducted in accordance with the approved plans and conditions set forth by CRMC and other regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over this project. 2) The condition of the marsh was photo documented prior to the installation of temporary construction matting for the geotechnical soil borings by the Project's Environmental Monitor. These photos will be used to assess compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water resulting from the Project and where restoration is needed. Visual observations of the matting impressions and the adjacent untouched marsh surfaces will be the primary metric used to determine which matted areas require their surfaces to be reestablished via the LGP amphibious excavator with a modified rake attachment. These areas would be restored to the height of the adjacent untouched marsh surface. Environmental monitors contracted by TNEC would be present during this restoration and monitor these areas following construction to confirm vegetation has reestablished and that the marsh surface was restored to a height similar to that of the adjacent unaffected areas. If the monitor determines additional restoration is needed, that would be communicated to the restoration contractor and be addressed as needed. TNEC does not expect that a preconstruction survey in this nearly flat environment would have enough detail to be more reliable than would be the direct observation of the restoration contractor and environmental monitors looking at the impressions and adjacent unaffected marsh surfaces in the field during the restoration work. 3) Following the completion of construction and removal of temporary matting, hand restoration will be conducted

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to restore matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh where practicable. A LGP amphibious excavator with a modified rake attachment will be used to restore matting impression in lower elevations of the marsh and higher areas of the marsh when hand tools are not adequate. The pre-construction photos of the marsh will be used to assess if restoration with hand tools and/or the LGP amphibious excavator addressed observed compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water observed following the removal of temporary construction matting. 4) An Environmental Monitor will continue to inspect the Project ROW following the completion of construction for compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water to determine if additional restoration activities are needed. If vegetation reestablishment is not observed in areas of the Project ROW that had been matted, the area will be seeded with a native New England wetland seed mix in non-tidal areas or planted with plugs of native New England salt marsh species and will be continued to be monitored. The compensatory mitigation requirements of CRMC will be met through the restoration of historically displaced salt marsh which is proposed at a 2.3:1 ratio. Compensatory mitigation for the Army Corps of Engineers will be established using their In-Lieu Fee (ILF) Program. If the initial restoration is determined to be ineffective through the post construction monitoring of the Project LOD, any additional restorative measures would be recommended and communicated to the regulatory agencies for their review and input.5) Matting impressions in higher elevation areas of the marsh resulting from the temporary matting deployed for the phase 2 geotechnical soil borings were restored using hand tools on April 23, 2025. Following the removal of temporary matting that will be deployed for construction, an LGP amphibious excavator will be used to restore matting impressions in the marsh that will include the phase 2 geotechnical soil borings former work areas and access. This approach was discussed with STB and WLT representatives present for the site meeting on March 18, 2025 and the USACE and NMFS who agreed. 6) If post-construction monitoring determines that Project impacts exceed what was authorized by the regulatory agencies, TNEC will coordinate with the CRMC and USACE to find an acceptable solution that meets the Agency requirements.

WLT Comment 1: We have reviewed the proposed compensatory mitigation measures in the permit application. These measures are ostensibly to address the immediate and permanent loss of wetlands from filling with concrete. However, we have already observed compaction of the high marsh peat as a result of preliminary activities performed this past winter from the use of construction matting. The health of the high marsh – and its ability to absorb the impacts of storms and other climatic impacts, is directly tied to the height of this peat substrate. This was documented during a meeting on March 8, 2025 with representatives from RI Energy and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin Inc (VHB), which Save The Bay also attended. We anticipate that this compression will significantly impar the ability of the high marsh plant systems to survive in these areas.

Response 1: Hand restoration of the matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh from the geotechnical soil borings was conducted on April 23, 2025. These areas will be monitored through the 2025 growing season to assess the efficacy of restoration with hand tools to address compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water. Following the completion of the replacement structure construction and removal of temporary construction matting, any resulting impressions will be restored to pre-existing grade using a LGP amphibious

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excavator with a modified rake attachment. An environmental monitor will regularly inspect the Project ROW following restoration to assess if compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water were addressed and if additional restoration is needed.

WLT Comment 2: In the plan set submitted for the geotech boring activity, the Construction Mat Layout Detail (Detail #2) is clearly contrasted with the Construction Mat Bridge (Detail #5). Our observation during the installation of the matting appeared to indicate that the work did not conform with either one of these details. Most of the matting was constructed on top of perpendicular stringers which significantly increased the pressure from the weight of the mats and trucks and drill equipment. We raised this issue at the time the mats were being installed but we were assure that this would not cause increased compaction of the marsh surface. As you can see from the attached photos of the surface after mat removal, our concerns were justified. We have already seen the spread of fiddler crab infestation in the depressed areas caused by the matting so we know that conditions have changed significantly. We request that the applicants prepare calculations of pressure per sq foot for the construction mat detail in the permit application versus the alternate layout that was used for both the access road and for bridge sections.

Response 2: The construction mat layout detail (detail #2) and the construction mat bridge detail (detail #5) contrast because they depict guidance for installation for specific field conditions. Construction mat bridges were installed for the geotechnical soil boring access wherever the route crossed a stream, drainage ditch or other open body of water. Due to the short width of the streams and drainage ditches crossed, most construction mat bridges installed for the geotechnical soil borings were single span crossings and conformed with Construction Mat Bridge Detail #5. Construction mat layout (detail #2) only depicts a single layer of matting and does not include stringers or runners. The construction matting for the geotechnical soil borings was installed on two parallel stringers rather than a single layer of matting as depicted in the detail.

The matting contractor and TNEC construction supervisor will determine the type and number of layers of construction mats required to allow for safe use and operation of equipment on the temporary roads and work areas. Multiple layers of mats are common where undulations in ground surface, boulder or other obstructions or high water elevations necessitate elevating the mat decking on which the equipment operates. These higher work platforms are to account for these issues and are built up from the ground surface using timber construction mat runners/stringers and headers that are placed to adjust for the undulations in the ground surface such that the deck matting when finally placed is nearly level. These supports help to more evenly distribute vehicle weight from the deck layer to the support layer and ground. When the mat deck is in direct contact with the ground with no runner/stringer or header support, each timber mat when driven on can move and adjust with any small changes in the existing grade and can result in mats pushing down on edges or corners while the other side pops up especially when low points or soft substrate are driven over. The matting below the decking is generally supported by at least two stringers/runners that are paced perpendicular to the decking. The equipment used for the Geotech investigation was small and light. For the line reconstruction the Company will be adjusting this substructure under the decking to include 3-4 timber stringers/runners where possible to spread the additional equipment weight if the matting contracting utilizes timber matting.

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If the matting contractor utilizes composite matting, the substructure would typically be built to match the decking wherever possible. Marsh creeks/drainage ditches would still need to be bridged using timber matting and composite mat decks would cover them. The substructure would be composed of the high-density polyethylene mats which are pinned together so they remain in place. This pinned/connected composite mat system is lighter than timber mats and may provide better weight distribution across those connected mats which may result in shallower impressions in the marsh surface. All matting impressions resulting from the placement of temporary construction matting will be restored to pre-existing grade using a LGP amphibious excavator equipped with a modified rake attachment.

Pressure per square foot is dependent on the equipment traveling over the mats and the configuration of the matted access/workpad. The access and workpad build varies based on field condition making estimates for PSI variable and difficult to quantify. The PSI's for various types of equipment that may be used is presented above in STB comment/response 5.

WLT Comment 3: To address the impacts to the marsh from this project and specifically from the impacts of the construction matting, the Warren Land Trust – in consultation with Save the Bay – respectfully requests that the additional monitoring and mitigation efforts be required: 1) Conduct pre-construction elevation surveys of the marsh platform along the area where the construction mats are proposed to be installed to establish a baseline marsh platform elevation. This data will be used to indicate the level of marsh compaction as a result of the drilling phase. Upon completion of construction, conduct post-construction elevation surveys to determine the quantity and severity of marsh compaction and if additional mitigation measures are necessary. 2) After construction mats are removed, either by hand or with a low ground pressure excavator, elevate the compacted peat. After the mitigation measures have been implemented either by hand or with the low ground pressure excavation, conduct additional elevation surveys at the end of the first full growing season after construction activities are completed. This monitoring period should be used to assess persistent marsh compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and impounded water to identify areas of marsh requiring additional mitigation. 3) If after one growing season, the post-construction elevation monitoring identifies compaction of the marsh, conduct additional mitigation of the degraded habitat to address additional wetlands degradation and/or loss caused by the matting and construction activities. The Army Corps of Engineers should require, at minimum 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation to offset the damage from the construction matting. Additional mitigation could include restoration of the unvegetated depression caused by prior utility corridor maintenance activities. Sediment addition could be carefully used to elevate these depressions to restore salt marsh function. 4) Included in the application formal language regarding the mitigation of the drilling activities in January of 2025, as discussed on the site visit with RI Energy, and outlined above. The permit for the drilling activities included hand raking of the salt marsh grasses to address any compacted peat. This technique will not be sufficient to mitigate the peat compaction.

Response 3: 1) The condition of the marsh was photo documented prior to the installation of temporary construction matting for the geotechnical soil borings by the Project's Environmental Monitor. These photos will be used to assess compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing

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water resulting from the Project and where restoration is needed. Visual observations of the matting impressions and the adjacent untouched marsh surfaces will be the primary metric used to determine which matted areas require their surfaces to be reestablished using the LGP amphibious excavator with a modified rake attachment. These areas would be restored to the height of the adjacent untouched marsh surface. Environmental monitors contracted by TNEC would be present during this restoration and monitor these areas following construction to confirm vegetation has reestablished and that the marsh surface was restored to a height similar to that of the adjacent unaffected areas. If the monitor determines additional restoration is needed, that would be communicated to the restoration contractor and be addressed as needed. TNEC does not expect that a preconstruction survey in this nearly flat environment would have enough detail to be more reliable than would be the direct observation of the restoration contractor and environmental monitors looking at the impression and adjacent unaffected marsh surfaces in the field during restoration work. 2) Following the completion of construction and removal of temporary matting, hand restoration will be conducted to restore matting impressions in higher elevations of the marsh where practicable. A LGP amphibious excavator with a rake attachment will be used to restore matting impression in lower elevations of the marsh and higher areas of the marsh when hand tools are not adequate. The pre-construction photos of the marsh will be used to assess if restoration with hand tools and/or the LGP amphibious excavator addressed observed compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water observed following the removal of temporary construction matting. 3) An Environmental Monitor will continue to inspect the Project ROW following the completion of construction for compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and standing water to determine if additional restoration activities are needed. If vegetation reestablishment is not observed in areas of the Project ROW that had been matted, the area will be seeded with a native New England wetland seed mix in non-tidal areas or planted with plugs of native New England salt marsh species and will be continued to be monitored. The compensatory mitigation requirements of CRMC will be met through the restoration of historically displaced salt marsh which is proposed at a 2.3:1 ratio. Compensatory mitigation for the Army Corps of Engineers will be established using their In-Lieu Fee (ILF) Program. If the initial restoration is determined to be ineffective through the post construction monitoring of the Project LOD, any additional restorative measures would be recommended and communicated to the regulatory agencies for their review and input. 4) Matting impressions in higher elevation areas of the marsh resulting from the temporary matting deployed for the phase 2 geotechnical soil borings were restored using hand tools on April 23, 2025. Following the removal of temporary matting that will be deployed for construction, an LGP amphibious excavator will be used to restore matting impressions in lower elevation areas of the marsh including those that were the result of the phase 2 geotechnical soil borings. This approach was discussed with STB and WLT representatives present for the site meeting on March 18, 2025 and the USACE and NMFS who agreed.

WLT Comment 4: If post-work monitoring determines that the extent of marsh degradation and loss is greater than initially stated in the application, other compensatory mitigation sites should be identified to perform additional wetlands restoration. If mitigation project sites cannot be identified on the Warren Land Trust property, we recommend using the two parcels adjacent to the northwest of the TNEC parcel proposed, both of which are currently owned by the Town of Warren, and are

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locations where historic salt marsh filling was performed at the same time as the filling which occurred at the site already proposed for wetlands restoration.

Response 4: If post-construction monitoring determines that Project impacts exceed what was authorized by the regulatory agencies, TNEC will coordinate with the CRMC and USACE to find an acceptable solution that meets the Agency requirements.

WCC Comment 1: Additional osprey nesting structures to accommodate the growing Osprey population and discourage Osprey from nesting on the electric company's poles should be added.

Response 1: The Project will install bird deterrents on all new structures. The company will provide at least two dedicated Osprey nesting structures to the north of the Warren Substation. Osprey nests are present on two existing h-frame structures supporting the F184N-5 Warren Tap (Structure Nos. F184N-0 and -2) that will be removed and relocated to upland for the reconfiguration of the Warren Tap. An existing pole supporting each old structure will be left in place in the salt marsh and a nesting platform/perch will be mounted to each to provide a safer nesting opportunities for osprey.

WCC Comment 2: Trees planted in the restoration process should be compatible with Warren's Tree Canopy Plan and chosen in consultation with Warren's Tree Commission.

Response 2: Trees selected for the proposed compensatory mitigation area are black tupelo (Nyssa sylvatica) and red maple (Acer rubrum). Both species are included in Warren's Tree Canopy Plan. These species were selected because they are the most common species that will be removed from the area north of the Warren Substation to accommodate the reconfigured Warren Taps.

Sincerely,

VHB

Adam Rosenblatt, PWS CPESC
Project Manager
arosenblatt@vhb.com

cc: Marc Smith (TNEC)
Attachments

Lisa Turner

From: Tracy Silvia
Sent: Monday, April 28, 2025 9:37 AM
To: Lisa Turner
Subject: FW: NAE-2024-01914 01914 "E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2" Reverification
Attachments: NAE-2024-01914_20250424_REV_LTR.pdf

From: Newton, Kevin M CIV USARMY CENAE (USA) <Kevin.M.Newton@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Monday, April 28, 2025 8:36 AM
To: Smith, Marc Ryan <MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>; Tracy Silvia <tsilvia@crmc.ri.gov>; neal.personeus@dem.ri.gov; Sachs, Erica <Sachs.Erica@epa.gov>; sabrina.pereira@noaa.gov
Subject: NAE-2024-01914 01914 "E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2" Reverification

Good morning,

Please see the attached re-verification letter for NAE-2024-01914 "E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2."

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Kevin Newton
Biologist/Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District, Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742
(978) 318-8044

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD MA 01742-2751

April 24, 2025

Regulatory Division
Transportation & Utility Section
File No. NAE-2024-01914

c/o Marc Smith
The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a Rhode Island Energy
280 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907
(via email: mrsmith1@rienergy.com)

Dear Mr. Smith:

This letter is in response to your April 8, 2025, request to modify work that was verified under the Rhode Island General Permits under file number NAE-2024-01914 associated with the E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2. Our verification letter, dated December 6, 2024, authorized the temporary discharge of fill associated with construction matting within approximately 148,350 square feet of tidal salt marshes and 16,360 square feet of non-tidal wetlands in Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island. This letter supersedes the verification letter dated December 6, 2024, for NAE-2024-01914. This file number should be referenced in all correspondence with this office.

The original verification authorized geotechnical investigations to inform design of E183 and F184 115kV transmission line refurbishment. Construction matting was used to access the sites for soil bores within approximately 148,350 square feet of tidal salt marshes and 16,360 square feet of non-tidal wetlands. The project is located in wetlands adjacent to the Palmer River, between the Towns of Bristol and Warren in Bristol County, Rhode Island (Latitude 41.759568ºN and Longitude -71.278724ºW). The work is shown on the enclosed plans titled “E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Line Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2,” on sheets 2-10, and dated 10/25/2024. On April 8, 2025, Rhode Island Energy proposed an alternative method to restore salt marsh impacted by temporary matting by using low ground pressure (LGP) equipment with a rake attachment.

Based on the information you have provided, we verify that the modified activity is authorized under General Permit 21 of the May 6, 2022, federal permit known as the Rhode Island General Permits (GPs). If the extent of the project area and/or nature of the authorized impacts to waters are modified, a revised application must be submitted to this office for written approval before work is initiated. You can find a copy of these permits at: https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/State-General-Permits/.

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Any deviation from the terms and conditions of the permit, or your submitted plans, may subject the permittee to the enforcement provisions of our regulations. Therefore, in the event changes to this project are contemplated, it is recommended you coordinate with this office prior to proceeding with the work. This office must approve any changes before you undertake them. You must perform this work in compliance with the terms and conditions of the GPs listed above and the following special conditions:

Project Specific Special Conditions:

1. The permittee shall complete and return the enclosed Completion Certification Form to this office at least one month following the completion of the authorized work.
2. Appropriate Best Management Practices, including soil erosion, sedimentation, and turbidity controls shall be used and maintained in effective operating condition during in-water construction. Activities capable of producing greater than minimal turbidity or sedimentation shall be done during periods of low-flow or no-flow or when controls are used to obtain dry work conditions. All temporarily disturbed areas within the project limits shall be stabilized and restored following construction.
3. All construction shall be completed in accordance with the limits of construction and construction sequences detailed on the enclosed plan drawings, titled “E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2,” on a total of 18 sheets, and dated “July 2, 2024”. If you change the plans or construction methods for work within or adjacent to the Palmer River, please contact us immediately to discuss modification of this authorization. The Corps of Engineers must approve any changes before you undertake them.
4. The permittee shall comply with the following best management practices (BMPs) to minimize impacts to essential fish habitat (EFH):
    a) Erosion control barriers shall be installed around sediment bore holes within and adjacent to tidal wetlands.
    b) Environmental monitors shall monitor the wetland boring sites and wetland sites where temporary construction pads will be used for 90 days post-construction.
    c) Wetland sites disturbed by temporary construction matting shall be returned to pre-construction conditions. Native soils and native salt-tolerant plants shall be used if re-soiling and/or planting is needed post-construction. If rutting or soil compaction are observed by the environmental monitor, the areas shall be returned to pre-existing conditions by using low ground pressure (LGP) equipment with a rake attachment. The LGP amphibious excavator rake attachment prongs shall be inserted vertically into the marsh. The rake body is then curled slightly to lift the upper 1-2’ of peat high enough to match the unmatted/undisturbed surrounding marsh surface (typically only a few inches), then the rake is returned to its vertical position/orientation and

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removed straight up through the same holes from which it was inserted causing minimal disturbance. LGP equipment shall be used between 1.2 - 1.5 psi. A qualified environmental monitor shall be on site when the machine is being used to monitor field conditions during operations. If the operation starts to cause significant disturbance, the environmental monitor will stop the work. The environmental monitor will photo document surface conditions before and after the use of the machine and will monitor the site after restoration is completed to confirm reestablishment of native vegetative communities has been achieved. Photos of the salt marsh shall be submitted to kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil before and after restoration activities are completed.

5. All temporarily impacted areas shall meet these metrics once mats are removed:
   a) Wetland areas shall be restored to their original condition and elevation, which under no circumstances shall be higher than the pre-construction elevation. Original condition means careful protection and/or removal of existing soil and vegetation, and replacement back to the original location such that the original soil layering and vegetation schemes are approximately the same, unless otherwise authorized.
   b) Soil samples shall be identified as “hydric” in accordance with the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region - Version 2.0 (2012). Positive indicators of hydric soil formation shall be documented.
   c) Unless otherwise provided as part of the restoration plan (i.e. natural succession) all disturbed wetland areas shall be stabilized with a wetland seed mix or plant plugs containing only plant species native to New England; shall be appropriate for site conditions, including salinity and frequency of inundation; and shall not contain any species listed in the “Invasive and Other Unacceptable Plant Species” Appendix K of the New England District “Compensatory Mitigation Standard Operating Procedures” found at https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Mitigation/.
   d) Hydrophytic vegetation shall be present on site and can be identified using the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region - Version 2.0 (2012). Vegetation must meet either the Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation, the Dominance Test >50%, Prevalence Index ≤3.01, or Morphological Adaptations to satisfy this requirement.
   e) The resultant mitigation plant communities shall not result in an increase of areal coverage of invasive plant species compared to the original baseline delineation. These plant communities are identified in “Invasive and Other Unacceptable Plant Species” Appendix K of the New England District “Compensatory Mitigation Standard Operating Procedures” found at https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Mitigation/ post monitoring.

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f) Failure to meet any of these requirements may result in compensatory mitigation for all adverse impacts or effects to aquatic habitats.

This verification is valid until May 6, 2027. You must commence or be under contract to commence the work authorized herein by May 6, 2027, and complete the work by May 6, 2028. If not, you must contact this office to determine the need for further authorization before beginning or continuing the activity. It is recommended that you contact this office before this authorization expires to discuss if permit reissuance is a possibility.

This general permit verification and any associated authorizations does not preclude the necessity to obtain any other Federal, State, or local permits, licenses, and/or certifications, which may be required.

If you have any questions related to this verification or have issues accessing documents referenced in this letter, please contact Kevin Newton, Project Manager, at (978)-318-8044, or by email at kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil and cenae-r-tu@usace.army.mil. This agency continually strives to improve our customer service. In order to better serve you, please complete the Customer Service Survey located at: https://regulatory.ops.usace.army.mil/customer-service-survey/.

Sincerely,

Stephen Rochette
Acting Chief, Technical Support
Branch Regulatory Division

Enclosures

cc (w/enclosures):
Adam Rosenblatt, VHB; arosenblatt@vhb.com
Tracy Silvia, RI CRMC; tsilvia@crmc.ri.gov
Neal Personeus, RIDEM; Neal.Personeus@dem.ri.gov
Erica Sachs, US EPA; Sachs.Erica@epa.gov
Sabrina Pereira, NMFS; sabrina.pereira@noaa.gov

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Work-Start Notification Form

File Number: NAE-2024-01914 **State: Rhode Island** **County: Bristol**

Permittee: The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a Rhode Island Energy, c/o Marc Smith
Date Verification Issued: 4/24/2025
Project Manager: Kevin Newton

At least two weeks prior to commencing the activity authorized by this permit, sign this certification and return it to the following address:

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
New England District
Attn: Kevin Newton
696 Virginia Road
Concord , MA 01742
or
kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil and cenae-r-tu@usace.army.mil
(978)-318-8044

Please note that your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by a U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) representative. Failure to comply with any terms or conditions of this authorization may result in the USACE suspending, modifying or revoking the authorization and/or issuing a Class I administrative penalty, or initiating other appropriate legal action.

The people (e.g. contractor) listed below will do the work, and they understand the permit's conditions and limitations.

Contractor Name/Contractor Firm: _____
Business Address: _____
_____
Contractor Phone and Email: _____

Proposed Construction Dates: **Start:** _____ **Finish:** _____

_____ _____
Signature of Permittee **Date**

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT

For use of this form, see Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, and Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; the proponent agency is CECW-COR.

Form Approved - OMB No. 0710-0003 Expires 2027-10-31

The Agency Disclosure Notice (ADN)

The Public reporting burden for this collection of information, 0710-0003, is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or burden reduction suggestions to the Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, at whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

PURPOSE: This form is used by recipients of U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Regulatory permits to certify compliance with the permit terms and conditions.

Your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers representative. If you fail to comply with this permit, you are subject to permit suspension, modification, or revocation.

Upon completion of the activity authorized by this permit and any mitigation required by the permit, sign this certification and return it to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Regulatory Office.

The certification can be submitted by email at kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil or cenae-r-tu@usace.army.mil or by mail at the below address:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District Office
Street Address: 696 Virginia Road
City: Concord State: Massachusetts Zip Code: 01742

COMPLETED BY THE CORPS

Corps Action Number: NAE-2024-01914

Permit Type: General Permit

General Permit Number and Name (*if applicable*): Rhode Island General Permit 21

Name of Permittee: The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a Rhode Island Energy, c/o Marc Smith

Project Name: E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Project Location (*physical address*): Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island

PERMITTEE'S CERTIFICATION

Date Work Started: _____

Date Work Completed: _____

Enclose photographs showing the completed project (*if available*).

I _____ hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit has been completed in accordance with all of the permit terms and conditions, and that any required compensatory mitigation has been completed in accordance with the permit conditions.

Name	Date	Signature

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Plan Set

Issued for: Phase 2 - ACOE PCN
Response to Comments
Date Issued: 7/2/2024
Revision Date: 10/25/2024

Sheet Index

Number	Drawing Title	Latest Issue
1	Notes	10/25/2024
2	Index	10/25/2024
3-10	Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans	10/25/2024
11-17	Details	10/25/2024

Rhode Island Energy™
a PPL company

vhb

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Warren, Rhode Island

Site Location Map

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\\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\E184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 KI.aprx

EXISTING CONDITIONS INFORMATION:
REFERENCES:

1. WETLAND DELINEATION WAS PERFORMED BY VHB, PROVIDENCE OFFICE. STRUCTURE AND FLAG LOCATIONS WERE LOCATED BY A GLOBAL POSITIONINGSYSTEM (GPS) FIELD SURVEY CONDUCTED BY VHB IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2023. THIS SURVEY CONFORMS TO A CLASS IV STANDARD AS DEFINED IN THE PROCEDURAL AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR PERFORMING LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

2.THE NOAA DATA ACCESS VIEWER WAS UTILIZED TO EXTRACT CONTOUR LINES AT 2-FOOT AND 10-FOOT INTERVALS, AS WELL AS FOR MEAN HIGH WATER AT 2.12 FEET AND HIGHEST ASTRONOMICAL TIDE AT 3.78 FEET, FROM THE 2022 USGS LIDAR RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE DATASET.

3. AERIAL IMAGERY WAS ACQUIRED FROM THE STATEWIDE, TRUE COLOR, 3-INCH SPATIAL RESOLUTION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF RHODE ISLAND. IMAGERY WAS COLLECTED APRIL 2 - 23, 2022.

Matting Location	Total (SF)
Salt Marsh	148,350
Wetland	16,360

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO STARTING ANY SITE WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND SHALL INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND AS IDENTIFIED IN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL APPROVAL DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THIS PROJECT.

2. A SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO PROTECT ON-SITE WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES AND OFF-SITE AREAS DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

3. IN AREAS WHERE HIGH RUNOFF VELOCITIES OR HIGH SEDIMENT LOADS ARE EXPECTED, TWO LINES OF COMPOST FILTER SOCK (CFS) WILL BE INSTALLED BACK TO BACK.

4. TYPICAL CRUSHED-STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXITS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH STREET ACCESS POINT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

5. ONCE WORK IS COMPLETE, FINAL SURFACE TREATMENT CONSISTING OF STRAW OR CELLULOSE MULCH WILL BE APPLIED TO STABILIZE THE DISTURBED AREAS.ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE ASSOCIATED WITH EQUIPMENT ACCESS TO STRUCTURES OR STRUCTURE EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE MULCHED WITH STRAW ON ALL DISTURBED AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT NOT MORE THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THAT AREA HAS TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED.

6. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND BARRIERS IF GREATER THAN 6 INCHES DEEP OR AS NEEDED.

7. DAMAGED OR DETERIORATED EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL ITEMS WILL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY AFTER IDENTIFICATION.

8. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL DISTURBED EARTH HAS BEEN SECURELY STABILIZED. ONCE THE SITE IS STABILIZED, THE STRAW BALES WILL BE REMOVED OR BROKEN UP AND SPREAD AS MULCH. ALL OTHER CONTROLS SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR.

9. IN THE EVENT OF A FUEL SPILL OR EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION RESULTING IN A RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, ALL WORK WILL BE STOPPED IN THIS AREA UNTIL THE RELEASE/SPILL IS CLEANED UP.

10. EQUIPMENT USED FOR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND OPERATED TO REDUCE THE CHANCES OF SPILL OCCURRENCES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. REFUELING OF EQUIPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO CARRY SPILL CONTAINMENT AND PREVENTION DEVICES (I.E., ABSORBENT PADS, CLEAN UP RAGS, FIVE GALLON CONTAINERS, ABSORBENT MATERIAL, ETC.) AT ALL TIMES. IN ADDITION, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT AND REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT WILL BE ON HAND TO REPAIR FAILURES AND STOP A SPILL IN THE EVENT OF EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION.

11. ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILLS SHALL BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY, AND IF THE SPILL AMOUNT IS EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDS THE EPA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) FOR THAT SUBSTANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 40 CFR PARTS 1010, 117, OR 302, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AT 1-800-424-8802. THE CONTRACTOR WILL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUBMITTING IN WRITING A DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEASE TO THE EPA REGIONAL OFFICE AND RIDEM PROVIDING THE DATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RELEASE AND THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ANOTHER RELEASE. DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING UP SPILLS SHALL BE CLEARLY POSTED AT A DESIGNATED ON-SITE LOCATION, AND CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL SHALL BE MADE AWARE OF THE PROCEDURES AND LOCATION OF CLEANUP SUPPLIES. PERSONNEL SHALL WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GEAR AND HAVE PROPER TRAINING TO PREVENT INJURY FROM CONTACT WITH ANY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.

12. NO GRADE CHANGES ARE PROPOSED.

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E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Notes
Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

Date: 7/2/2024
Revised 10/25/2024 in response to ACOE comments

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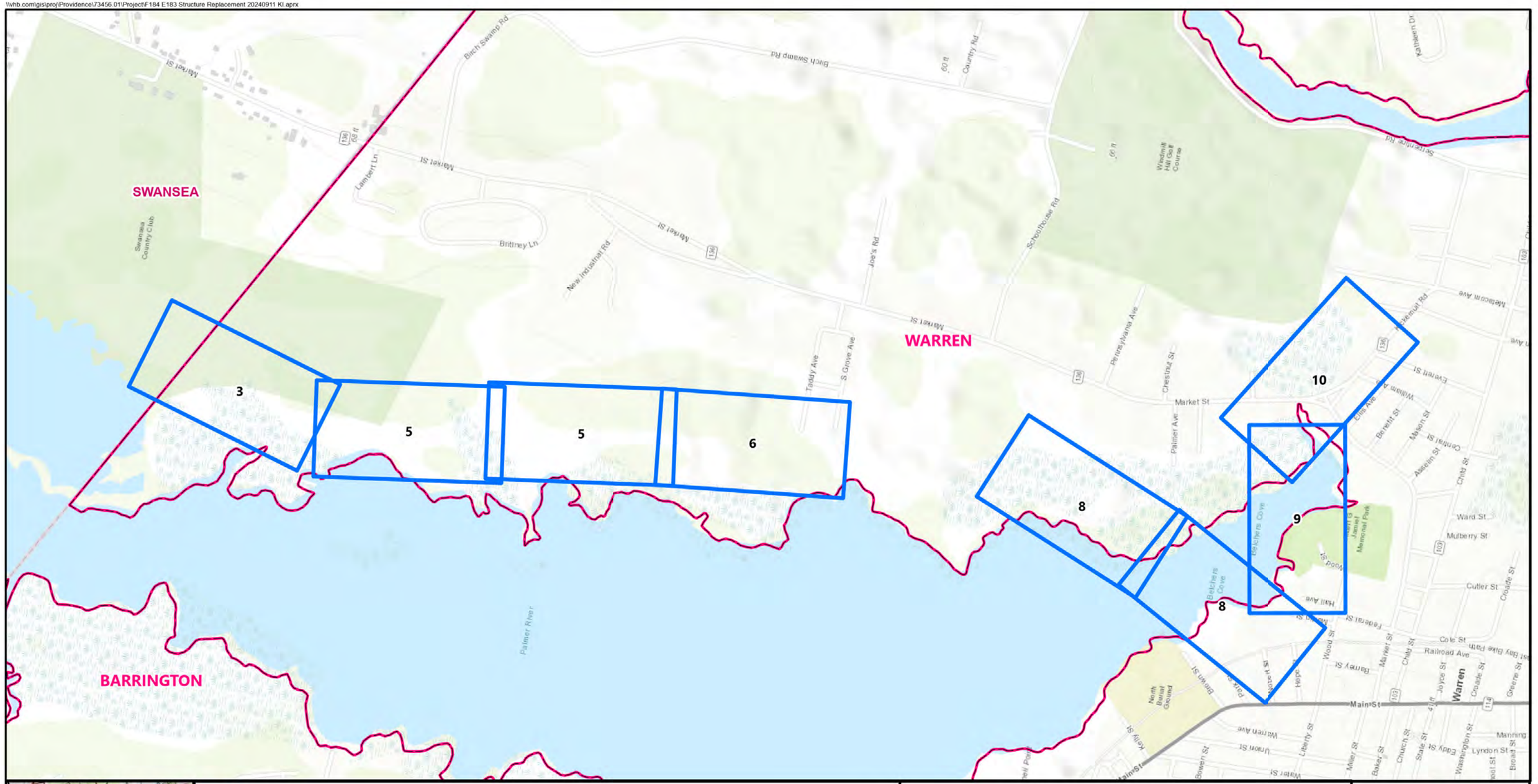

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Town Boundary

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1:9,600
0 400 800 1,600
Feet

Source: MassGIS, RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

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Warren, RI

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	Temporary Impact	
	Soil Boring (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)
W2-PEM	0.03	16,360
W2 Salt-E2EM	0.78	138,096

SWANSEA COUNTRY CLUB

SWANSEA, MA

WARREN, RI

F184 Line

E183 Line

F184-3 Line

E183-1 Line

W1

W2-PEM

W2 Salt-E2EM

WA 23-8

WA 23-25

WA 23-3

WA 23-1

WA 23-4

Tributary to Palmer River

Palmer River

TEMPORARY MATTED ACCESS TO STRUCTURE NO. F184-3 AUTHORIZED UNDER NAE-2024-01215 AND CRMC ASSENT NO. M2024-05-03

OSPERY NEST ON STRUCTURE

TIMBER MAT BRIDGE (DETAIL #5/6)

SEE DETAIL #12 FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

- Existing Structure
- Proposed Boring
- Structure to be Replaced
- Proposed Structure
- Existing Distribution Pole
- Existing Guy Wire Anchor
- Existing Transmission Line
- Proposed Transmission Line
- Overhead Line
- Approximate Right-of-Way
- Alternative Access
- Access
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- Jurisdictional Area
- Wetland Flag
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- Delineated Wetland Edge
- Freshwater Wetland
- Salt Marsh
- RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
- Culvert
- Fence
- Erosion Control
- Stone Wall
- Guardrail
- ASSF
- Work Pad (50x50) Unless noted
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- Temporary Wetland Matting
- Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
- Permit Area/LOD
- Photo Point
- Osprey Nest
- Gate
- 2-ft Contours
- 10-ft Contours
- Hiking Trail
- Boardwalk
- Fee Parcel Boundary
- Parcel Boundary
- State Boundary
- Town Boundary

1" = 100'

0 25 50 100

Feet

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans
Swansea, MA & Warren, RI

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	Temporary Impact	
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W2-PEM	0.03	16,360
W2 Salt-E2EM	0.78	138,096

SWANSEA COUNTRY CLUB

HAILE FARM PRESERVE

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-14

WARREN, RI

WA 23-25

WA 23-9

WA 23-10

WA 23-3

WA 23-5

WA 23-4

WA 23-6

Palmer River

F184-3 Line

E183-1 Line

W2 Salt-E2EM

W2-PEM

WARREN LAND TRUST BOARDWALK FOOTPATH COORDINATION REQUIRED WITH WARREN LAND TRUST

Existing Structure
Proposed Boring
Structure to be Replaced
Proposed Structure
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Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1" = 100'

0 25 50 100
Feet

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	Temporary Impact	
	Soil Boring (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)
W2-PEM	0.03	16,360
W2 Salt-E2EM	0.78	138,096

WA 23-122

WA

WARREN, RI

WA 23-19

F184-3 Line

E183-1 Line

W2 Salt-E2EM

W2-PEM

W3-PEM

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-14

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-17

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-16

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-18

Palmer River

WA 23-68

- Existing Structure
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1" = 100'

0 25 50 100

Feet

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans
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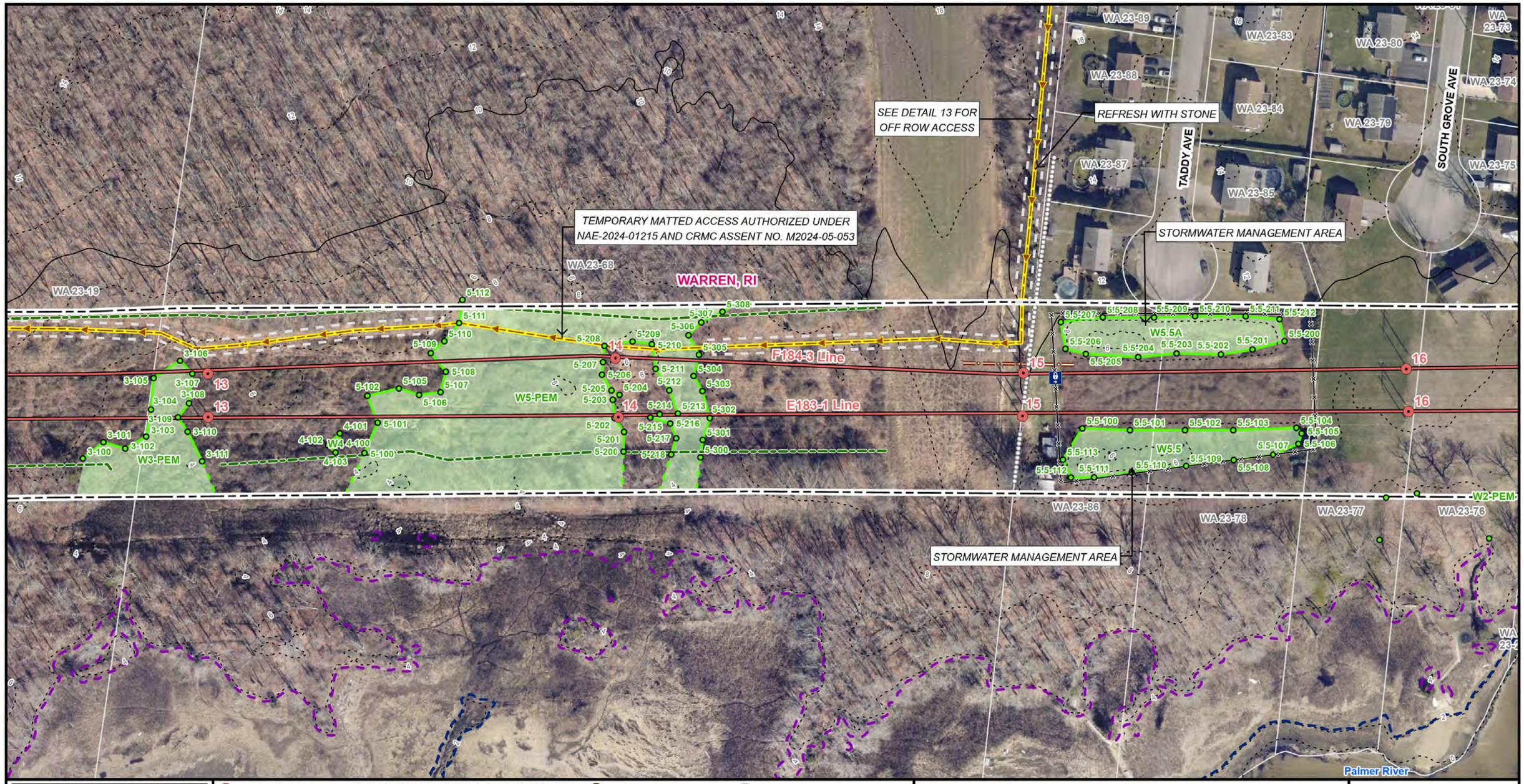

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0 25 50 100 Feet

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans
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	Temporary Impact	
	Soil Boring (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)
W2 Salt-E2EM	0.78	138,096

WA 21-296
WA 21-52
WA 21-51
WA 21-253
2-1302
2-1402
2-1301
2-1401
2-1400
2-1300
SEE DETAIL #11 FOR OFF ROW ACCESS
WA 21-53
CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-59
WA
WA 21-58
WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-57
WARREN, RI
WA 21-54
2-905
2-900
2-902
2-903
2-904
2-901
F184-3 Line
E183-1 Line
WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-2
W2 Salt-E2EM
Palmer River
WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-1

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1" = 100'
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

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	Temporary Impact	
	Soil Boring (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)
W2-PEM	0.03	16,360
W2 Salt-E2EM	0.78	138,096

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-59
WA 21-58
WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-57
Palmer River
WORK PAD: 57 X 32
OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE
F184-4 Line
F184S Line
WARREN SUBSTATION
WARREN SUBSTATION 1
WARREN SUBSTATION 2
F184-3 Line
E183-1 Line
E183 Line
W2 Salt-E2EM
W2-PEM
A 21-54
WA 3-147
WA 3-148
WA 3-144
WA 3-141
WA 3-95
WA 3-93
WA 3-91
WA 3-90
WA 3-89
WA 3-180
WA 3-88
WA 3-42
WA 3-41
WA 3-38
WA 3-37
WA 3-33
WA 3-127
WA 3-128
WA 3-124
WA 3-31
WA 3-149
WA 3-55
WA 3-54
WA 3-50
WA 3-49
WA 3-48
WA 3-43
WA 3-40
WA 3-36
WA 3-35
WA 3-34
HOPE ST
NOBERT ST
PARK ST
WARREN, RI

Existing Structure
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1" = 100'
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans
Warren, RI

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	Temporary Impact	
	Soil Boring (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)
W2-PEM	0.03	16,360
W2 Salt-E2EM	0.78	138,096

WORK PAD: 57 X 32

F184S Line

F184-4 Line

2295 Line

Palmer River

WARREN, RI

HALL AVE

WOOD ST

Existing Structure
Proposed Boring
Structure to be Replaced
Proposed Structure
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Existing Guy Wire Anchor
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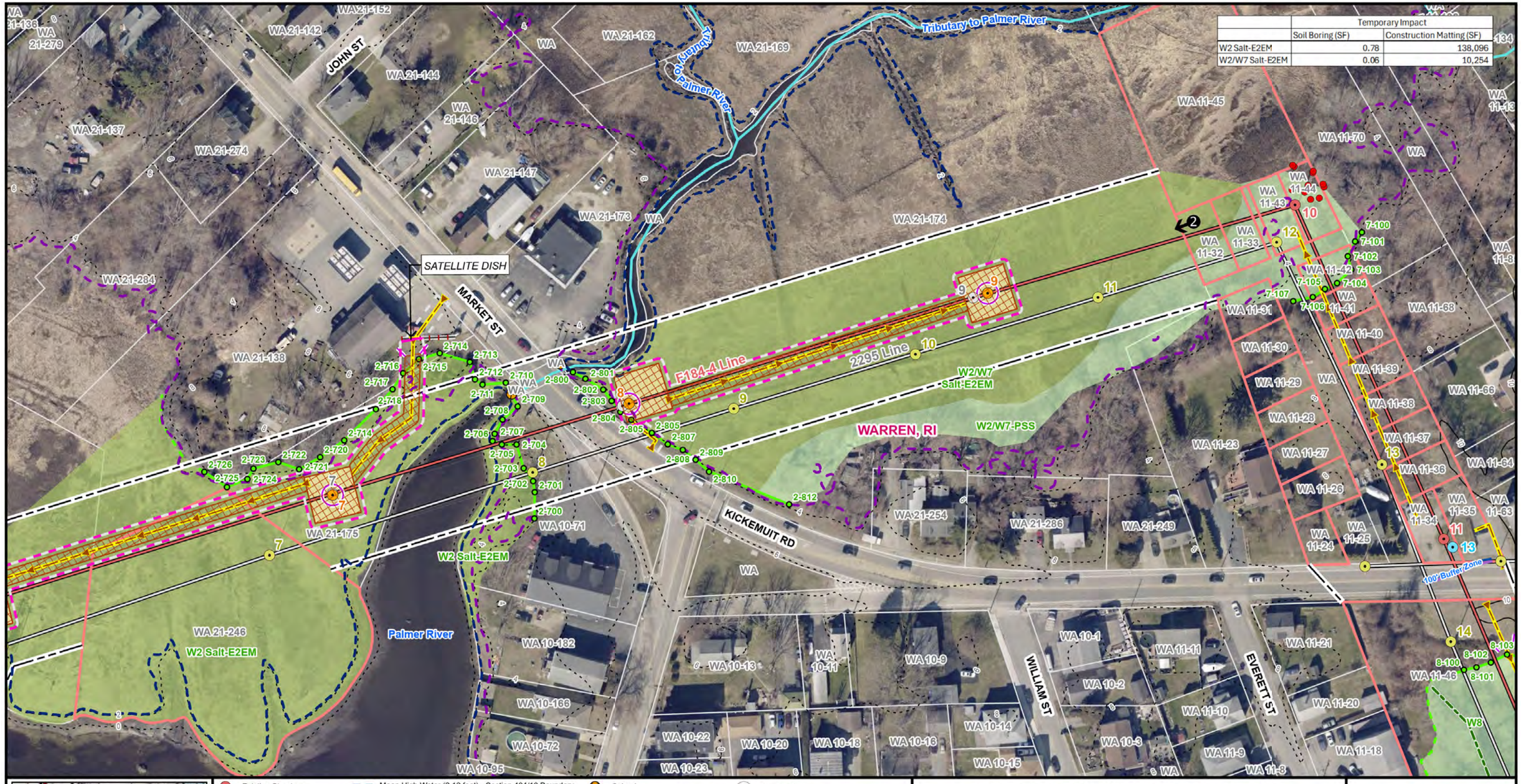
	Temporary Impact	
	Soil Boring (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)
W2 Salt-E2EM	0.78	138,096
W2/W7 Salt-E2EM	0.06	10,254



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1" = 100'
0 25 50 100
Feet

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Rhode Island Energy | **Environmental Guidance**

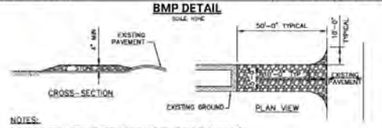
Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-24	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. STONE SIZE – USE 2" STONE (MINIMUM) TO 6" STONE (MAXIMUM)
2. LENGTH – GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 FEET
3. THICKNESS – 4"
4. WIDTH – FIFTEEN (15) FOOT TYP., BUT NOT LESS THAN FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
5. SURFACE WATER – ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE PERMITTED.
6. MAINTENANCE – THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH SHALL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
8. THE CLEAN STONE SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER A GEOTEXTILE. FABRIC GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE OMITTED FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST.
9. FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA GRADED, SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS NEEDED. ENTRANCE/EXITS MAY REMAIN DEPENDING UPON FUTURE ACCESS NEEDS AND/OR PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROVALS BUT REQUIRES APPROVALS FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL.

BMP PICTURE

CM-8
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/ EXIT

APPROVED BY: VICE PRESIDENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
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Detail #1

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Rhode Island Energy | **Environmental Guidance**

Doc. No.	EG-303
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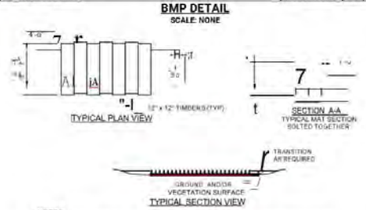
Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. TO BE INSTALLED IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT RUTTING TO ACCESS STRUCTURES.
2. THIS DETAIL SHOWS TYPICAL DIMENSIONS. SOME CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION MATS ARE DIMENSIONALLY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IS SHOWN HERE.
3. DEPENDENT ON SITE CONDITIONS, MULTIPLE LAYERS OF CONSTRUCTION MATS MAY BE INSTALLED.

BMP PICTURE

CM-3
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT (WITH TRANSITION)

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Detail #2

Rhode Island Energy | EG-303 Appendix 5 BMP Details | Revision: 04 Effective Date: 05/25/2022

Rhode Island Energy | **Environmental Guidance**

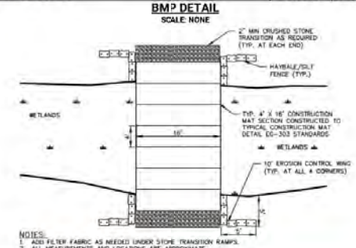
Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-20	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. ADD FILTER FABRIC AS NEEDED UNDER STONE TRANSITION RAMPS.
2. ALL MEASUREMENTS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

BMP PICTURE

CM-4
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT (WITH TRANSITION AND BMPs)

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Business Use

Detail #3

RECEIVED
04-28-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Details
Warren, RI

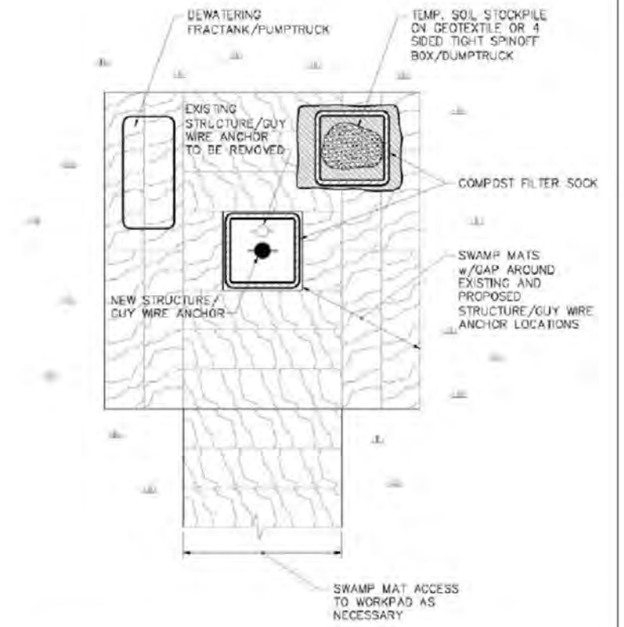
Date: 7/2/2024
Revised 10/25/2024 in response to ACOE comments

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy™ a PPL company

vhb

\\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\F184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 KI.aprx



Swamp Mat Workpad

Detail #4

Rhode Island Energy

EG-303 Appendix 5
BMP Details

Revision: 04
Effective Date: 05/25/2022

Rhode Island Energy

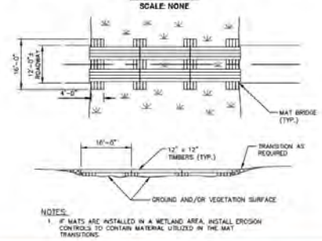
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-17	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. IF MATS ARE INSTALLED IN A WETLAND AREA, INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO CONTAIN MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THE MAT TRANSITIONS.

BMP PICTURE

CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE
(1 OF 2)
File: final_bridge.dwg

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Detail #5

Rhode Island Energy

EG-303 Appendix 5
BMP Details

Revision: 04
Effective Date: 05/25/2022

Rhode Island Energy

Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-18	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE – SINGLE SPAN
SCALE: NONE

NOTES:
1. WHERE STREAM WIDTH ALLOWS, INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATS TO SPAN THE WATERCOURSE IN ITS ENTIRETY WITHOUT STRINGER PLACEMENT IN THE WATER OR ANY RESTRICTION OF STREAM FLOW.
2. INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE SHALL NOT DAMAGE THE STREAM BED AND BANKS. WHERE POSSIBLE, FOOTERS SHALL BE PLACED PARALLEL TO THE TOP OF THE STREAM BANKS, WITH ACCESS MATTING PLACED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE STRINGERS DISTRIBUTING THE WEIGHT OF THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.
3. AT STREAM CROSSINGS THAT CANNOT BE SPANNED BY A SINGLE SECTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATTING, AND WHERE PERMITS ALLOW, STRINGERS SHALL BE PLACED ATOP THE STREAM BED PARALLEL TO THE FLOW OF WATER.

CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE
(2 OF 2)
File: Mat_Bridge.dwg

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Detail #6

RECEIVED
04-28-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Details
Warren, RI

Date: 7/2/2024
Revised 10/25/2024 in response to ACOE comments

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

vhb

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Rhode Island Energy

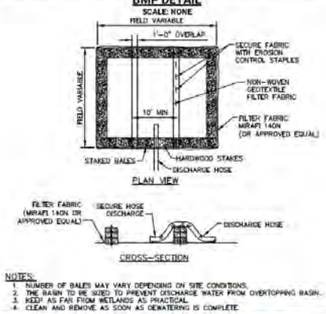
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-40	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. NUMBER OF BALES MAY VARY DEPENDING ON SITE CONDITIONS.
2. THE BASIN TO BE SIZED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE WATER FROM OVERTOPPING BASIN.
3. KEEP AS FAR FROM WETLANDS AS PRACTICAL.
4. CLEAN AND REMOVE AS SOON AS DEWATERING IS COMPLETE.

BMP PICTURE

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AA-10
DEWATERING BASIN
(SMALL SCALE)

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Detail #7

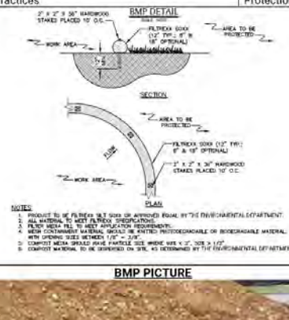
Rhode Island Energy

Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-4	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE FILTREXX SILT SOXX OR APPROVED EQUAL BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.
2. ALL MATERIAL TO MEET FILTREXX SPECIFICATIONS.
3. FILTER MEDIA FILL TO MEET APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.
4. SILT SOXX SHALL BE FILLED WITH COMPOSTED PROCESSED/CLEAN OR BIODEGRADABLE MATERIAL WITH OPENING SIZES BETWEEN 1/16" – 3/16".
5. COMPOST MEDIA SHOULD HAVE A PARTICLE SIZE WHERE 99% IS 1/2", 30% IS 1/16".
6. COMPOST MATERIAL TO BE DISPERSED ON SITE, AS DETERMINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

BMP PICTURE

**PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY FILTREXX LAND IMPROVEMENT SYSTEMS
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SEC-4
SILT SOXX *

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Detail #8

Rhode Island Energy

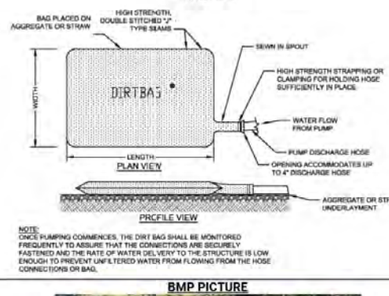
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-42	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTE:
ONCE PUMPING COMMENCES, THE DIRT BAG SHALL BE MONITORED FREQUENTLY TO ASSURE THAT THE CONNECTIONS ARE SECURELY FASTENED AND THE RATE OF WATER DELIVERY TO THE STRUCTURE IS LOW ENOUGH TO PREVENT UNFILTERED WATER FROM FLOWING FROM THE HOSE CONNECTIONS OR BAG.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
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AA-12
DIRTBAG*

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Detail #9

RECEIVED
04-28-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Details
Warren, RI

Date: 7/2/2024
Revised 10/25/2024 in response to ACOE comments

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

vhb

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Rhode Island Energy — **Environmental Guidance**

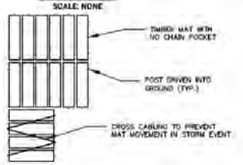
Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-29	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL 1

SCALE: NONE

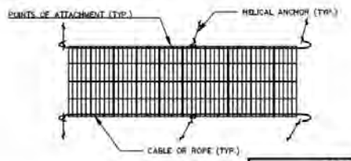


TYPICAL PLAN VIEW

NOTES:
1. EXAMPLES OF ANCHORING ONLY. MATTING CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPOSE THE METHOD OF ANCHORING BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS.
2. ANCHORING METHOD TO BE APPROVED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR.

BMP DETAIL 2

NOTES:
1. TYPICAL HELICAL ANCHOR AND CABLE CONFIGURATION FOR MAT CONTAINMENT IN FLOODPLAINS/LAND SUBJECT TO FLOODING.
2. TYPICAL POINTS OF ATTACHMENT HEAVY STAPLES, EYE BOLTS OR OTHER SUITABLE HARDWARE TO SECURE ATTACHMENT OF MAT TO LINEAR CABLE. IF CHAIN POCKETS ARE PRESENT IN THE MATS CABLE OR ROPE CAN BE LOOPED THROUGH RODS.



CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (1 OF 2)

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Detail #10

Rhode Island Energy | EG-303 Appendix 5 BMP Details | Revision: 04 Effective Date: 05/25/2022

Rhode Island Energy — **Environmental Guidance**

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-30	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE 1

BMP PICTURE 2

CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (2 OF 2)

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Detail #11

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04-28-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Details
Warren, RI

Date: 7/2/2024
Revised 10/25/2024 in response to ACOE comments

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy™ a PPL company

vhb

Detail #12

RECEIVED
04-28-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Access route from nearest public roadway to the Project ROW.
The route is in upland along existing improved areas and no temporary or permanent Section 404 or Section 10 wetland impacts are proposed in this area.

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Details
Warren, RI

Date: 7/2/2024
Revised 10/25/2024 in response to ACOE comments

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

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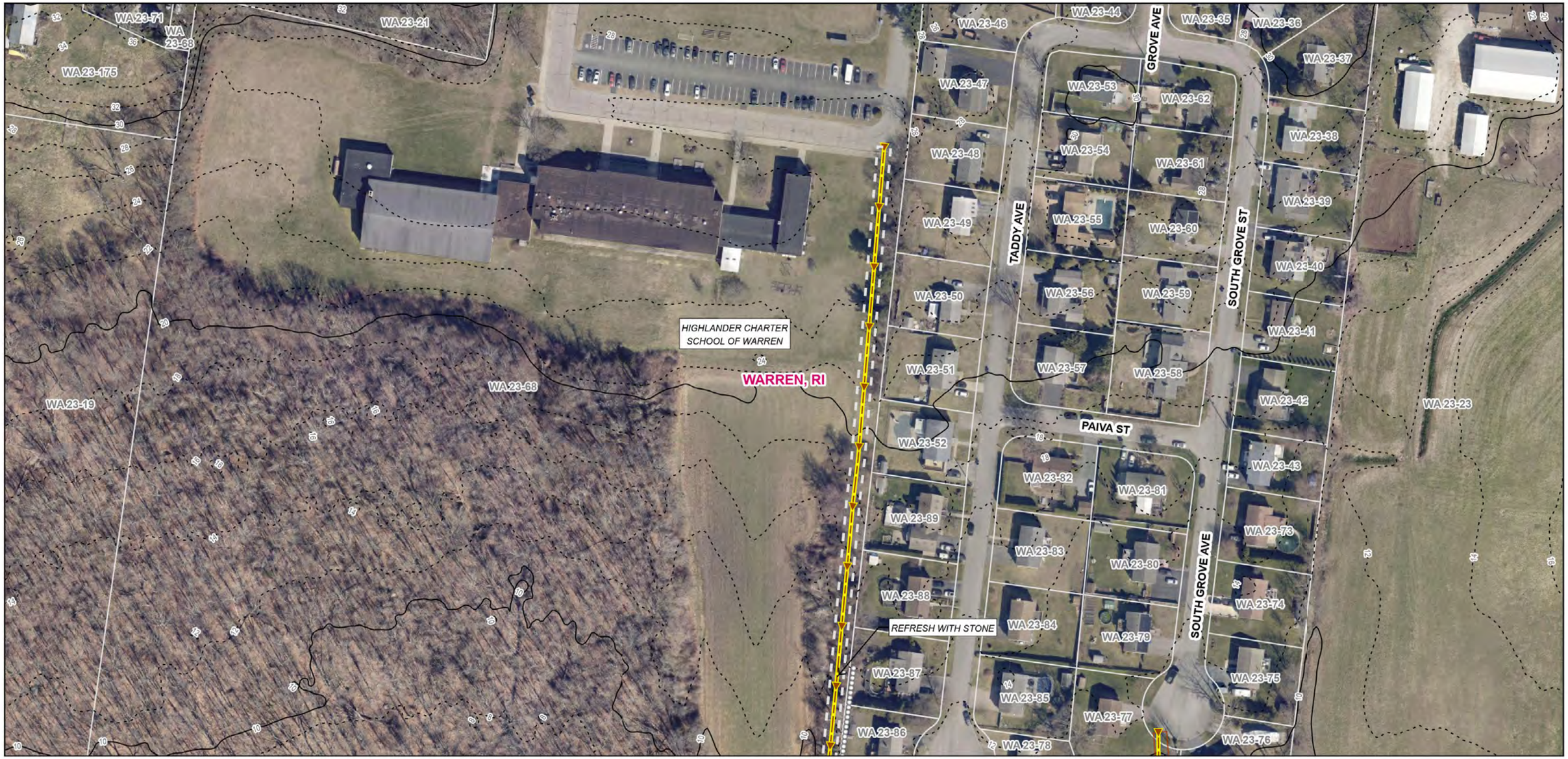

Detail #13

RECEIVED
04-28-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Access route from nearest public roadway to the Project ROW.
The route is in upland along existing improved areas and no temporary or permanent Section 404 or Section 10 wetland impacts are proposed in this area.

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Details
Warren, RI

Date: 7/2/2024
Revised 10/25/2024 in response to ACOE comments

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy™
a PPL company

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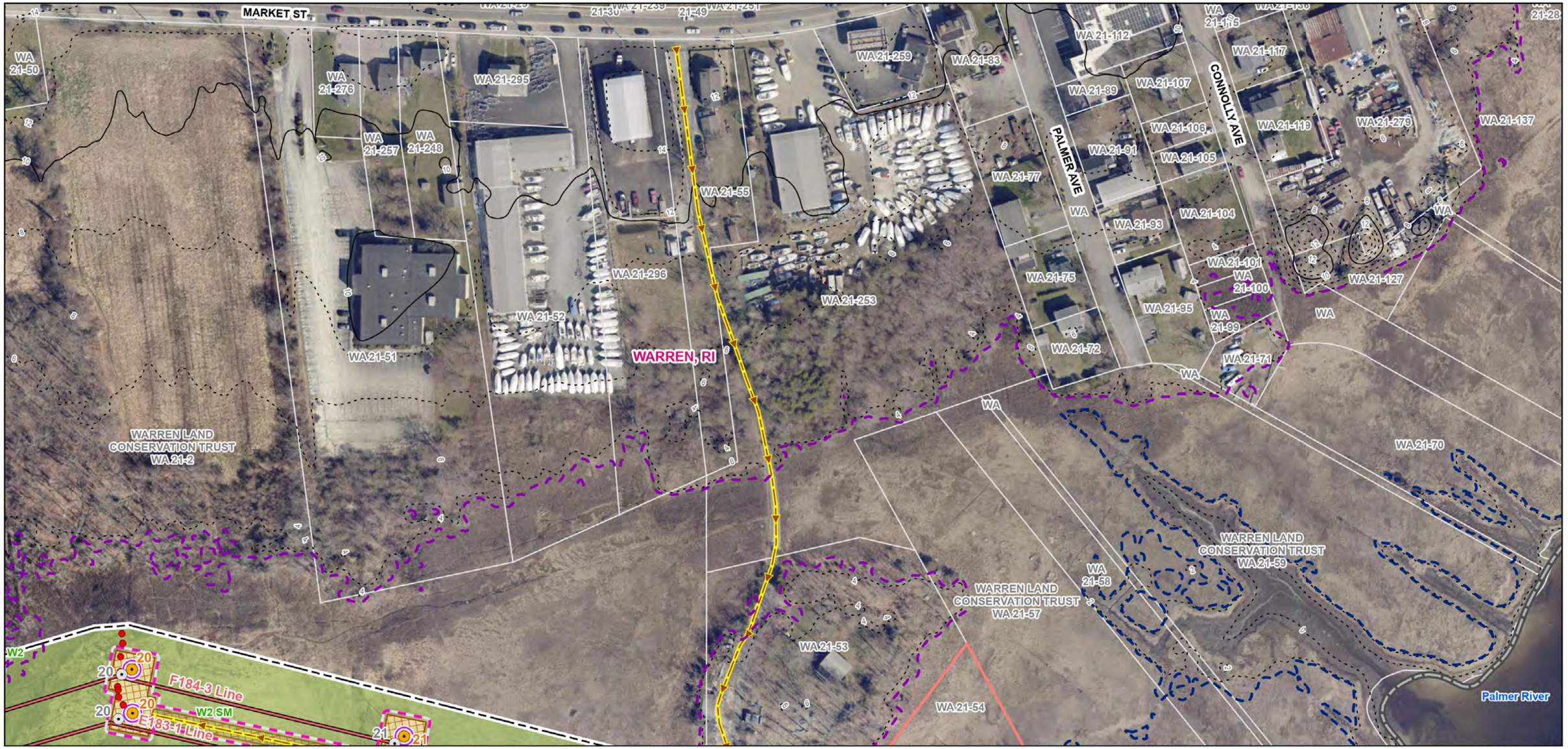

Detail #14

RECEIVED
04-28-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Access route from nearest public roadway to the Project ROW.
The route is in upland along existing improved areas and no temporary or permanent Section 404 or Section 10 wetland impacts are proposed in this area.

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Geotechnical Investigation Phase 2

Details
Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Date: 7/2/2024
Revised 10/25/2024 in response to ACOE comments

Rhode Island Energy™
a PPL company

vhb

Oliver Allamby

From: Chris Dodge <cdodge@savebay.org>
Sent: Saturday, April 26, 2025 4:58 PM
To: Cstaff
Cc: Wenley Ferguson; kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil; warrenlctri@gmail.com; bsullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov
Subject: File Number 2024-12-004 - Save The Bay Comment Letter
Attachments: 2024-12-004 - Save The Bay Letter.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Oliver

Director Willis,

Save The Bay, on behalf of its members and supporters, would like to submit the following letter in response to permit application number 2024-12-004. Thank you for considering these comments, and please feel free to reach out should you have any questions or concerns.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Fair Winds and Following Seas!
Chris

Chris Dodge (he/him/his)
Narragansett Baykeeper
@NarraBaykeeper

T: (401) 272-3540 x116 [desk]
T: (401) 206-0328 [field]
E: cdodge@savebay.org

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MEMBER

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SAVE THE BAY
NARRAGANSETT BAY

THE BAY CENTER
100 Save The Bay Drive
Providence, R.I. 02905
phone: 401-272-3540

SOUTH COUNTY OFFICE
8 Broad Street
Westerly, R.I. 02891
phone: 401-315-2709

HAMILTON FAMILY AQUARIUM
23 America's Cup Ave, First Floor
Newport, R.I. 02840
phone: 401-324-6020

Sent via electronic mail to: cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov

April, 26 2025

Jeffrey Willis, Executive Director
Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council
Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, RI 02879

Received
4/28/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Re: CRMC File No: 2024-12-004, The Narragansett Electric Company - Warren, RI and Palmer River

Dear Director Willis,

Save The Bay, on behalf of its members and supporters, has reviewed the Army Corps of Engineers permit application number 2024-12-004 from The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) for work along the E183-3 and F184-N-4/5 lines, and is concerned about the proposed activities and their impacts to the associated habitats, specifically as it pertains to the alterations to wetlands along the Palmer River, and the proposed mitigation efforts associated with this project, in Warren, RI. We do not believe that the application meets the requirements to be granted Special Exceptions to 650-RICR-20-00 §1.2.2(C)(1)(c - d) and (C)(2)(a - b) in order to be approved. Based upon §1.1.8(A)(2), "Special Exceptions may be granted to prohibited activities to permit alterations and activities that do not conform to a Council goal… only if and when the applicant has demonstrated that…" "All reasonable steps shall be taken to minimize environmental impacts to the habitat on site." Additionally, as stated in §1.1.8(C)(1), "in granting Special Exceptions, the Council shall apply conditions as necessary to promote the objectives of the program. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, provisions for:" "Minimizing adverse impacts to the alteration upon other areas and activities by stipulating the type, intensity, and performance of activities…" It is Save The Bay's position that the plan as proposed does not meet the Council's standards for Special Exceptions given that all reasonable steps have not been taken to minimize environmental impacts to the habitat on site and that additional provisions need to be added to the draft proposal.
Save The Bay requests that additional measures be added to the application in order to minimize impacts to the wetlands habitats, to formalize additional future mitigation measures (should impacts to the wetlands be greater than anticipated), and that, if/when permitted, all construction activities follow all plans as approved in the application.

Save The Bay understands the need for maintaining robust energy infrastructure, including modernized transmission capabilities, given the increasing demand from a growing population. However, when it comes to performing these projects through saltwater and freshwater wetlands, habitats which are already heavily

impacted by climate change and past human activities, we are steadfast that these projects need to be performed in a manner that minimizes negative impacts on these integral habitats, which themselves provide many protections to human infrastructure. Save The Bay is especially familiar with the salt marsh resources in the project area from conducting a salt marsh restoration project, in partnership with the Warren Land Trust and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, to restore hydrology affected by legacy impacts to the marsh.

While we are aware of the compensatory mitigation measures proposed in the permit application to address the immediate and permanent loss of wetlands from filling with concrete, this does not address the issue of peat compaction beneath the lengths of construction mat installed through the marsh to gain access to work locations. Functioning marshes rely on healthy peat as a substrate for many of their ecosystem services, and these services cannot persist in places where the peat has been compacted. Save The Bay has already seen and documented compacted peat in this marsh as a result of the preliminary work performed during the drilling activities in January of 2025, where standing water can be seen in the footprint of the matting that supported heavy vehicles and drilling equipment on the marsh (Figure 1 below), and we are concerned about addition negative effects of future work on the marsh. Worsening the effects of the already impactful use of construction matting supporting the weight of heavy equipment, it appears that the construction matting deployed during the first phase of work in January was not placed in accordance with the approved plans. These construction mats were assembled with stringers deployed first, running parallel to the direction of the path created, then with perpendicular timber placed on top creating the mat. This configuration resulted in the entirety of the weight of construction vehicles being focused on the two parallel stringers beneath, and not spread over all perpendicular timbers of the mat.

On March 8, 2025, Save The Bay and the Warren Land Trust, the owner of the marsh, met with representatives from RI Energy and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin Inc. (VHB) to assess the impacts of the matting from the January 2025 drilling activities. In the location of the matting, depressions remained in the area of the marsh which is dominated by smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*). In the lowest elevation areas adjacent to existing drainage features, such as runnels and pre-existing ditches, the peat experienced significant compaction from the matting and is unlikely to revegetate. During this site visit, we discussed mitigation strategies to address the observed compaction including using hand tools prior to this year's growing season to attempt to re-elevate the marsh platform. This technique should be assessed prior to the construction phase to determine its effectiveness.

During the same site visit, RI Energy staff proposed to use a low ground pressure excavator with a rake attachment to elevate the peat after the mats are removed. If this approach is chosen, Save The Bay recommends that the low ground pressure excavator have a PSI of 2 or below. The excavator should follow the path of the affected area and the work should not be conducted perpendicular to it to reduce tracking of the excavator.

During a subsequent site visit in April, within these areas of observed degradation of the marsh platform and standing water from the January work, we observed increased fiddler crab (*Minuca spp.* and *Leptuca spp.*) activity (burrow digging and higher population density). These crabs thrive in areas of decreased vegetation and decomposing roots, where burrow digging in the marsh peat is made easier, and this higher density of crab burrows exacerbates marsh degradation. Save The Bay is concerned that there will be additional severe compaction during the construction phase due to the increased weight of the heavy equipment, now

Received
4/28/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

including concrete trucks, which will traverse the marsh on the matting, especially given that the matting footprint for the new construction areas will also be much larger than the matting that was conducted this past winter.

Finally, given the extent of marsh degradation already observed from winter work, we are increasingly concerned about the extent of damage to the marsh from the greater quantity of vehicles associated with the construction phase of this project, and the potential increased weight of vehicles gaining access to the marsh, like full concrete trucks. Save The Bay would request to be made aware of the weight and pounds per square inch of construction equipment to be utilized in the construction phase of the project, as it compares to the weight of vehicles and equipment used in the drilling phase.

To address, and attempt to reduce, impacts to the marsh from the construction phase of this project, as outlined in the draft plans, Save The Bay recommends that the additional monitoring and mitigation efforts be required:

1) All construction activities associated with this project should follow the plans as approved, if/when they are approved, including, but not limited to, proper deployment of construction matting to support vehicle traffic.
2) Conduct pre-construction elevation surveys of the marsh platform along the area where the construction mats are proposed to be installed to establish a baseline marsh platform elevation. This data will be used to indicate the level of marsh compaction as a result of the drilling phase. Upon completion of construction, conduct post-construction elevation surveys to determine the quantity and severity of marsh compaction and if additional mitigation measures are necessary
3) After construction mats are removed, either by hand or with a low ground pressure excavator, elevate the compacted peat. After the mitigation measures have been implemented either by hand or with the low ground pressure excavation, conduct additional elevation surveys at the end of the first full growing season after construction activities are completed. This monitoring period should be used to assess persistent marsh compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and impounded water to identify areas of marsh requiring additional mitigation.
4) If after one growing season, the post-construction elevation monitoring identifies compaction of the marsh, conduct additional mitigation of the degraded habitat to address additional wetlands degradation and/or loss caused by the matting and construction activities. The Army Corps of Engineers should require, at minimum, 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation to offset the damage from the construction matting. Additional mitigation could include restoration of the unvegetated depressions caused by prior utility corridor maintenance activities. Sediment addition could be carefully used to elevate these depressions to restore salt marsh function.
5) Included in the application should also be formal language regarding the mitigation of the compacting of the marsh peat as a result of the drilling activities in January of 2025, as discussed on the site visit with RI Energy, and outlined above. The permit for the drilling activities included only hand raking of the salt marsh grasses to address any compacted peat, a technique which will certainly not be sufficient to mitigate the peat compaction already observed.
6) If post-work monitoring determines that the extent of marsh degradation and loss is greater than initially stated in the application, other compensatory mitigation sites should be identified to perform additional wetlands restoration for the Army Corps of Engineers to meet its 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation requirements. If mitigation project sites cannot be identified on the Warren Land Trust

Received
4/28/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

property, Save The Bay recommends exploring the use of the two parcels adjacent to the northwest of the TNEC parcel proposed for compensatory mitigation, both of which are currently owned by the Town of Warren, and are locations where historic salt marsh filling was performed at the same time as the filling which occurred at the site already proposed for wetlands restoration.

In summary, while the permit application includes compensatory mitigation, as required, in response to the immediate filling of the marsh with concrete, it does nothing to address the much more expansive negative effects to the marsh, which require a longer time scale to quantify, from construction matting and heavy equipment traversing the marsh. This practice has already resulted in habitat degradation on site, which has yet to be addressed by the applicant, and would assuredly result in more harm with the increased scope of the upcoming construction phase outlined in the application. All reasonable steps have not been taken to minimize environmental impacts to the habitat on site, and additional provisions, as outlined in this letter, need to be added to minimize adverse impacts from the activities by stipulating the type, intensity, and performance of activities. For these reasons, Save The Bay does not believe the proposal meets the Council's standards to be granted Special Exceptions and would not be in support of the application being approved without the additional provisions, as outlined above, being included.

Sincerely,

Chris Dodge
Narragansett Baykeeper - Save the Bay
100 Save the Bay Dr.
Providence, RI 02905
(401) 272-3540 x116
cdodge@savebay.org

WATERKEEPER® ALLIANCE
MEMBER

cc by email:

Warren Land Trust

Brian Sullivan - Town Manager, Warren, RI

Kevin Newton - United States Army Corps of Engineers

Wenley Ferguson - Director of Habitat Restoration, Save The Bay

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Management Council

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4/28/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

(Figure 1: Standing water in areas of compacted peat along vehicles tracks from work performed in January 2025. Picture taken March 18, 2025)

Oliver Allamby

From: Warren Land Conservation Trust <warrenlctri@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 25, 2025 4:15 PM
To: Cstaff
Cc: Wenley Ferguson; Rock and Anne Singewald; E Jenny K Flanagan
Subject: Permit Application Number 2024-12-004 - Warren Land Trust Comments
Attachments: WLT ltr to CRMC re pole replacement project 2025-04-08.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Oliver

To Whom It May Concern,

On behalf of the board of Warren Land Trust, I've attached our comments regarding CRMC permit application file number 2024-12-004 for The Narragansett Electric Company.

Thank you for your consideration and time. Please let us know if you need any other information.

Best,
Kate Pisano
President, Warren Land Trust

_____

Warren Land Trust
PO Box 565
Warren, RI 02885

www.warrenlct.org
Facebook
Instagram

April 24, 2025

Received
4/28/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Sent via electronic mail to: cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov

Coastal Resources Management Council
O.S. Government Center
4508 Tower Hill Road
Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879

The Board of the Warren Land Trust has reviewed the CRMC permit application File Number 2024-12-004 from The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) for work along the E183-3 and F184-N-4/5 lines. The Warren Land Trust is the owner of several properties affected by this project. We are troubled about the proposed activities and their impact to the associated habitats, specifically regarding the impacts to the marshlands and wetlands along the Palmer River, in Warren, RI. Additionally, we are concerned that the proposed mitigation efforts associated with this project are inadequate. We request that additional measures be added to the draft application in order to minimize impacts to the wetland habitats. We additionally request mechanisms for further mitigation measures in case the impacts to the wetlands are greater than anticipated.

The Warren Land Trust recognizes the need for maintaining our energy infrastructure. Nonetheless, when these projects cross over saltwater and freshwater wetlands, this work must minimize negative impacts on these fragile habitats. These area are already affected by human activities and increasingly by severe weather events. The Warren Land Trust are stewards of these endangered habitats. We have several projects underway – in collaboration with Save the Bay and the Natural Resources Conservation Service – to restore water flow over the marsh and protect it from further degradation.

We have reviewed the proposed compensatory mitigation measures in the permit application. These measures are ostensibly to address the immediate and permanent loss of wetlands from filling with concrete. However, we have already observed compaction of the high marsh peat as a result of preliminary activities performed this past winter from the use of constructing matting. The health of the high marsh – and its ability to absorb the impacts of storms and other climactic impacts – is directly tied to the height of this peat substrate. This was documented during a meeting on March 8, 2025 with representatives from RI Energy and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin Inc. (VHB), which Save the Bay also attended. We anticipate that this compression will significantly impair the ability of the high marsh plant systems to survive in these areas.

In the plan set submitted for the geotech boring activity, the Construction Mat Layout Detail (Detail #2) is clearly contrasted with the Construction Mat Bridge (Detail #5). Our observations during the installation of the matting appeared to indicate that the work did not conform to either one of these details. Most of the matting was constructed on top of perpendicular stringers which significantly increased the pressure from the weight of the mats and trucks and drill equipment. We

Kate Pisano, President
E. Jenny K. Flanagan, Treasurer
Martha Antaya, Secretary

WARREN LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
WarrenLCT.org

Max Bliss, Trustee
Anat Sagi, Trustee
David Weed, Trustee

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4/28/2025
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raised this issue at the time the mats were being installed but we were assured that this would not cause increase compaction of the marsh surface. As you can see from the attached photos of the surface after mat removal, our concerns were justified. We have already seen the spread of fiddler crab infestation into the depressed areas caused by the matting so we know that conditions have changed significantly. We request that the applicants prepare calculations of pressure per sq foot for the construction mat detail in the permit application versus the alternate layout that was used for both the access road and for bridge sections.

To address the impacts to the marsh from this project and specifically from the impacts of the construction matting, the Warren Land Trust – in consultation with Save the Bay – respectfully requests that the additional monitoring and mitigation efforts be required:

1) Conduct pre-construction elevation surveys of the marsh platform along the area where the construction mats are proposed to be installed to establish a baseline marsh platform elevation. This data will be used to indicate the level of marsh compaction as a result of the drilling phase. Upon completion of construction, conduct post-construction elevation surveys to determine the quantity and severity of marsh compaction and if additional mitigation measures are necessary.

2) **After construction matting is removed, either by hand or with a low ground pressure excavator, elevate the compacted peat.** After the mitigation measures have been implemented either by hand or with the low ground pressure excavation, conduct additional elevation surveys at the end of the first full growing season after construction activities are completed. This monitoring period should be used to assess persistent marsh compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and impounded water to identify areas of marsh requiring additional mitigation.

3) If after one growing season, the post-construction elevation monitoring identifies compaction of the marsh, conduct additional mitigation of the degraded habitat to address additional wetlands degradation and/or loss caused by the matting and construction activities. **The Army Corps of Engineers should require 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation to offset the damage from the construction matting.** Additional mitigation could include restoration of the unvegetated depressions caused by prior utility corridor maintenance activities. Sediment addition could be carefully used to elevate these depressions to restore salt marsh function.

4) Include in the application formal language regarding the mitigation of the drilling activities in January of 2025 as discussed on the site visit with RI Energy, and outlined above. The permit for the drilling activities included hand raking of the salt marsh grasses to address any compacted peat. This technique will not be sufficient to mitigate the peat compaction.

If post-work monitoring determines that the extent of marsh degradation and loss is greater than initially stated in the application, other compensatory mitigation sites should be identified to perform additional wetlands restoration. If mitigation project sites

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Management Council

cannot be identified on the Warren Land Trust property, we recommend using the two parcels adjacent to the northwest of the TNEC parcel proposed, both of which are currently owned by the Town of Warren, and are locations where historic salt marsh filling was performed at the same time as the filling which occurred at the site already proposed for wetlands restoration.

Respectfully submitted,

Katelyn Pisano, President
Warren Land Trust
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
warrenlctri@gmail.com | warrenlct.org

April 24, 2025
Coastal Resource Management Council

Received
4/28/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Kate Pisano, President
E. Jenny K. Flanagan, Treasurer
Martha Antaya, Secretary

WARREN LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
WarrenLCT.org

Max Bliss, Trustee
Anat Sagi, Trustee
David Weed, Trustee

April 24, 2025
Coastal Resource Management Council

Received
4/28/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Kate Pisano, President
E. Jenny K. Flanagan, Treasurer
Martha Antaya, Secretary

WARREN LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
WarrenLCT.org

Max Bliss, Trustee
Anat Sagi, Trustee
David Weed, Trustee

April 24, 2025
Coastal Resource Management Council

Received
4/28/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Kate Pisano, President
E. Jenny K. Flanagan, Treasurer
Martha Antaya, Secretary

WARREN LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
WarrenLCT.org

Max Bliss, Trustee
Anat Sagi, Trustee
David Weed, Trustee

Conservation Commission

Town of Warren, Rhode Island 02885

April 24, 2025

Coastal Resources Management Council
Stedman Government Center
Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, RI

Subject: File No. 2014-12-004
The Narragansett Electric Company

The Warren Conservation Commission has reviewed this project to refurbish transmission lines in the Town of Warren and have the following suggestions:

Additional Osprey nesting structures to accommodate the growing Osprey population and discourage Osprey from nesting on the electric company's poles should be added.

Trees planted in the restoration process should be compatible with Warren's Tree Canopy Plan and chosen in consultation with Warren's Tree Commission.

Sincerely,
Jane Harrison
Jane Harrison
Corresponding Secretary

CC: Warren Town Council
Jacques Afonso, RI Energy

Received
4/25/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Oliver Allamby

From: Warren Land Conservation Trust <warrenlctri@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 9, 2025 1:42 PM
To: kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil
Cc: Rock and Anne Singewald; E Jenny K Flanagan; Cstaff; Wenley Ferguson; cdodge@savebay.org
Subject: Permit Application Number NAE-2024-01914 - Warren Land Trust comments
Attachments: WLT ltr to RIEnergy re pole replacement project 2025-04-08 (1).pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Oliver

Dear Mr. Newton,

On behalf of the board of Warren Land Trust, I've attached our comments regarding permit application number NAE-2024-01914. Thank you for your consideration and time. Please let us know if you need any other information.

Best,
Kate Pisano
President, Warren Land Trust

Warren Land Trust
PO Box 565
Warren, RI 02885
www.warrenlct.org

April 9, 2025

Received
4/9/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Sent via electronic mail to: kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
Attention: Kevin Newton, Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, Massachusetts 01742

Dear Mr. Newton –

The Board of the Warren Land Trust has reviewed the Army Corps of Engineers permit application number NAE-2024-01914 from The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) for work along the E183-3 and F184-N-4/5 lines. The Warren Land Trust is the owner of several properties affected by this project. We are troubled about the proposed activities and their impact to the associated habitats, specifically regarding the impacts to the marshlands and wetlands along the Palmer River, in Warren, RI. Additionally, we are concerned that the proposed mitigation efforts associated with this project are inadequate. We request that additional measures be added to the draft application in order to minimize impacts to the wetland habitats. We additionally request mechanisms for further mitigation measures in case the impacts to the wetlands are greater than anticipated.

The Warren Land Trust recognizes the need for maintaining our energy infrastructure. Nonetheless, when these projects cross over saltwater and freshwater wetlands, this work must minimize negative impacts on these fragile habitats. These area are already affected by human activities and increasingly by severe weather events. The Warren Land Trust are stewards of these endangered habitats. We have several projects underway – in collaboration with Save the Bay and the Natural Resources Conservation Service – to restore water flow over the marsh and protect it from further degradation.

We have reviewed the proposed compensatory mitigation measures in the permit application. These measures are ostensibly to address the immediate and permanent loss of wetlands from filling with concrete. However, we have already observed compaction of the high marsh peat as a result of preliminary activities performed this past winter from the use of constructing matting. The health of the high marsh – and its ability to absorb the impacts of storms and other climactic impacts – is directly tied to the height of this peat substrate. This was documented during a meeting on March 8, 2025 with representatives from RI Energy and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin Inc. (VHB), which Save the Bay also attended. We anticipate that this compression will significantly impair the ability of the high marsh plant systems to survive in these areas.

To address the impacts to the marsh from this project and specifically from the impacts of the construction matting, the Warren Land Trust – in consultation with Save the Bay – respectfully requests that the additional monitoring and mitigation efforts be required:

Kate Pisano, President
E. Jenny K. Flanagan, Treasurer
Martha Antaya, Secretary

WARREN LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
WarrenLCT.org

Max Bliss, Trustee
Anat Sagi, Trustee
David Weed, Trustee

1) Conduct pre-construction elevation surveys of the marsh platform along the area where the construction mats are proposed to be installed to establish a baseline marsh platform elevation. This data will be used to indicate the level of marsh compaction as a result of the drilling phase. Upon completion of construction, conduct post-construction elevation surveys to determine the quantity and severity of marsh compaction and if additional mitigation measures are necessary.

2) **After construction matting is removed, either by hand or with a low ground pressure excavator, elevate the compacted peat.** After the mitigation measures have been implemented either by hand or with the low ground pressure excavation, conduct additional elevation surveys at the end of the first full growing season after construction activities are completed. This monitoring period should be used to assess persistent marsh compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and impounded water to identify areas of marsh requiring additional mitigation.

3) If after one growing season, the post-construction elevation monitoring identifies compaction of the marsh, conduct additional mitigation of the degraded habitat to address additional wetlands degradation and/or loss caused by the matting and construction activities. **The Army Corps of Engineers should require 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation to offset the damage from the construction matting.** Additional mitigation could include restoration of the unvegetated depressions caused by prior utility corridor maintenance activities. Sediment addition could be carefully used to elevate these depressions to restore salt marsh function.

4) Include in the application formal language regarding the mitigation of the drilling activities in January of 2025 as discussed on the site visit with RI Energy, and outlined above. The permit for the drilling activities included hand raking of the salt marsh grasses to address any compacted peat. This technique will not be sufficient to mitigate the peat compaction.

If post-work monitoring determines that the extent of marsh degradation and loss is greater than initially stated in the application, other compensatory mitigation sites should be identified to perform additional wetlands restoration. If mitigation project sites cannot be identified on the Warren Land Trust property, we recommend using the two parcels adjacent to the northwest of the TNEC parcel proposed, both of which are currently owned by the Town of Warren, and are locations where historic salt marsh filling was performed at the same time as the filling which occurred at the site already proposed for wetlands restoration.

Respectfully submitted,

Katelyn Pisano, President
Warren Land Trust
P.O. Box 565, Warren, RI 02885
warrenlctri@gmail.com | warrenlct.org

Received
4/9/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

Oliver Allamby

From: Chris Dodge <cdodge@savebay.org>
Sent: Wednesday, April 9, 2025 11:53 AM
To: kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil
Cc: warrenlctri@gmail.com; bsullivan@townofwarren-ri.gov; Cstaff; Wenley Ferguson
Subject: Permit Application Number NAE-2024-01914 - Save The Bay comments
Attachments: Save The Bay comments on NAE-2024-01914.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Oliver

Mr. Newton

Save The Bay, on behalf of its members and supporters, would like to submit the following letter in response to permit application number NAE-2024-01914. Thank you for considering these comments, and please feel free to reach out should you have any questions or concerns.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Fair Winds and Following Seas!
Chris

Chris Dodge (he/him/his)
Narragansett Baykeeper
@NarraBaykeeper

T: (401) 272-3540 x116 [desk]
T: (401) 206-0328 [field]
E: cdodge@savebay.org

WATERKEEPER® ALLIANCE
MEMBER

SAVE THE BAY®
NARRAGANSETT BAY
| SAVEBAY.ORG
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

SAVE THE BAY®
NARRAGANSETT BAY

THE BAY CENTER
100 Save The Bay Drive
Providence, R.I. 02905
phone: 401-272-3540

SOUTH COUNTY OFFICE
8 Broad Street
Westerly, R.I. 02891
phone: 401-315-2709

HAMILTON FAMILY AQUARIUM
23 America's Cup Ave, First Floor
Newport, R.I. 02840
phone: 401-324-6020

Sent via electronic mail to: kevin.m.newton@usace.army.mil

April, 9 2025

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
Attention: Kevin Newton, Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, Massachusetts 01742

Received
4/9/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Dear Mr. Newton,

Save The Bay, on behalf of its members and supporters, has reviewed the Army Corps of Engineers permit application number NAE-2024-01914 from The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) for work along the E183-3 and F184-N-4/5 lines, and is concerned about the proposed activities and their impacts to the associated habitats, specifically as it pertains to the alterations to wetlands along the Palmer River, and the proposed mitigation efforts associated with this project, in Warren, RI. We request that additional measures be added to the draft application in order to minimize impacts to the wetlands habitats and to formalize additional future mitigation measures, should impacts to the wetlands be greater than anticipated.

Save The Bay understands the need for maintaining robust energy infrastructure, including modernized transmission capabilities, given the increasing demand from a growing population. However, when it comes to performing these projects through saltwater and freshwater wetlands, habitats which are already heavily impacted by climate change and past human activities, we are steadfast that these projects need to be performed in a manner that minimizes negative impacts on these integral habitats, which themselves provide many protections to human infrastructure. Save The Bay is especially familiar with the salt marsh resources in the project area from conducting a salt marsh restoration project, in partnership with the Warren Land Trust and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, to restore hydrology affected by legacy impacts to the marsh.

While we are aware of the compensatory mitigation measures proposed in the permit application to address the immediate and permanent loss of wetlands from filling with concrete, this does not address the issue of peat compaction beneath the lengths of construction mat installed through the marsh to gain access to work locations. Functioning marshes rely on healthy peat as a substrate for many of their ecosystem services, and these services cannot persist in places where the peat has been compacted. Save The Bay has already seen and documented compacted peat in this marsh as a result of the preliminary work performed during the drilling activities in January of 2025, where standing water can be seen in the footprint of the matting that supported heavy vehicles and drilling equipment on the marsh (Figure 1 below). Save The Bay is concerned that there will be additional severe compaction during the construction phase due to the increased weight of

the heavy equipment, including concrete trucks, which will traverse the marsh on the matting, especially given the matting footprint for the new construction areas will also be much larger than the matting that was conducted this past winter.

On March 8, 2025, Save The Bay and the Warren Land Trust, the owner of the marsh, met with representatives from RI Energy and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin Inc. (VHB) to assess the impacts of the matting from the January 2025 drilling activities. In the location of the matting, depressions remained in the area of the marsh which is dominated by smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*). In the lowest elevation areas adjacent to existing drainage features, such as runnels and pre-existing ditches, the peat experienced significant compaction from the matting and is unlikely to revegetate. During the site visit, we discussed mitigation strategies to address the observed compaction including using hand tools prior to this year's growing season to attempt to re-elevate the marsh platform. This technique should be assessed prior to the construction phase to determine its effectiveness.

During the same site visit, RI Energy staff proposed to use a low ground pressure excavator with a rake attachment to elevate the peat after the mats are removed. If this approach is chosen, Save The Bay recommends that the low ground pressure excavator have a PSI of 2 or below. The excavator should follow the path of the affected area and the work should not be conducted perpendicular to it to reduce tracking of the excavator.

To address the impacts to the marsh from the construction mats, Save The Bay recommends that the additional monitoring and mitigation efforts be required:

1) Conduct pre-construction elevation surveys of the marsh platform along the area where the construction mats are proposed to be installed to establish a baseline marsh platform elevation. This data will be used to indicate the level of marsh compaction as a result of the drilling phase. Upon completion of construction, conduct post-construction elevation surveys to determine the quantity and severity of marsh compaction and if additional mitigation measures are necessary
2) After construction mats are removed, either by hand or with a low ground pressure excavator, elevate the compacted peat. After the mitigation measures have been implemented either by hand or with the low ground pressure excavation, conduct additional elevation surveys at the end of the first full growing season after construction activities are completed. This monitoring period should be used to assess persistent marsh compaction, additional subsidence, vegetation die-off, and impounded water to identify areas of marsh requiring additional mitigation.
3) If after one growing season, the post-construction elevation monitoring identifies compaction of the marsh, conduct additional mitigation of the degraded habitat to address additional wetlands degradation and/or loss caused by the matting and construction activities. The Army Corps of Engineers should require 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation to offset the damage from the construction matting. Additional mitigation could include restoration of the unvegetated depressions caused by prior utility corridor maintenance activities. Sediment addition could be carefully be used to elevate these depressions to restore salt marsh function.
4) Included in the application should also be formal language regarding the mitigation of the compacting of the marsh peat as a result of the drilling activities in January of 2025, as discussed on the site visit with RI Energy, and outlined above. The permit for the drilling activities included only hand raking of

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4/9/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

the salt marsh grasses to address any compacted peat, a technique which will certainly not be sufficient to mitigate the peat compaction already observed.

5) If post-work monitoring determines that the extent of marsh degradation and loss is greater than initially stated in the application, other compensatory mitigation sites should be identified to perform additional wetlands restoration for the Army Corps of Engineers to meet its 2 to 1 compensatory mitigation requirements. If mitigation project sites cannot be identified on the Warren Land Trust property, Save The Bay recommends exploring the use of the two parcels adjacent to the northwest of the TNEC parcel proposed for compensatory mitigation, both of which are currently owned by the Town of Warren, and are locations where historic salt marsh filling was performed at the same time as the filling which occurred at the site already proposed for wetlands restoration.

In summary, while the permit application includes compensatory mitigation, as required, in response to the immediate filling of the marsh with concrete, it does nothing to address the much more expansive negative effects to the marsh, which require a longer time scale to quantify, from construction matting and heavy equipment traversing the marsh. This practice has already resulted in habitat degradation on site, which has yet to be addressed by the applicant, and would assuredly result in more harm with the increased scope of the upcoming construction phase outlined in the application. For these reasons, Save The Bay would not be in support of the application being approved without the monitoring and mitigation stipulations, outlined above, being included.

Sincerely,

Received
4/9/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Chris Dodge
Narragansett Baykeeper - Save the Bay
100 Save the Bay Dr.
Providence, RI 02905
(401) 272-3540 x116
cdodge@savebay.org

WATERKEEPER® ALLIANCE
MEMBER

cc by email:

Warren Land Trust

Brian Sullivan - Town Manager, Warren, RI

Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council

Wenley Ferguson - Director of Habitat Restoration, Save The Bay

(Figure 1: Standing water in areas of compacted peat along vehicles tracks from work performed in January 2025. Picture taken March 18, 2025)

Received
4/9/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Oliver Allamby

From: Brittany Spurlock <bspurlock@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2025 8:22 AM
To: Anthony Sawaia
Cc: Oliver Allamby
Subject: FW: CRMC Assent App 2024-12-004 Mapping
Attachments: E183 and F184 Structure Replacement Plans CRMC_reduced.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Anthony,
Sorry for the delay, 1 hard copy would be great for the hard file.

Brittany Spurlock
Assistant Administrative Officer
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road, Suite 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)783-3370

From: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Thursday, March 20, 2025 11:32 AM
To: cstaff1 <cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov>
Subject: FW: CRMC Assent App 2024-12-004 Mapping

Resubmission of most recent updated plans for 2024-12-004. The site plans are the same but the mitigation plans, pages 13-16 are updated.

Are 4 new copies required for this?

This is ready for public notice but these new mitigation plans should replace the plan pages 70-73 of the PDF in Paes

Thank you!

Ant

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

From: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 20, 2025 11:13 AM
To: Anthony Sawaia (asawaia@crmc.ri.gov) <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>
Subject: CRMC Assent App 2024-12-004 Mapping

Hi Anthony,

I am following up on my voicemail from today regarding the inclusion of a draft version of the coastal wetland mitigation plans with the resubmitted Category B narrative and plan set. I have attached the Category B plan set with the correct mitigation plans to this email. Will you need four new copies of the plan set? Apologies for this error and any confusion it may have caused.

Thank you,

Tim Piacentini
Environmental Scientist

P 401.457.2065
www.vhb.com

1 Cedar Street
Suite 400
Providence RI 02903-1023

This communication and any attachments to this are confidential and intended only for the recipient(s). Any other use, dissemination, copying, or disclosure of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us and destroy it immediately. Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. is not responsible for any undetectable alteration, virus, transmission error, conversion, media degradation, software error, or interference with this transmission or attachments to this transmission.

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. | info@vhb.com

Plan Set

Issued for: CRMC Category B Assent
Date Issued: 11/15/2024
Revision Date: 2/5/2025

Sheet Index

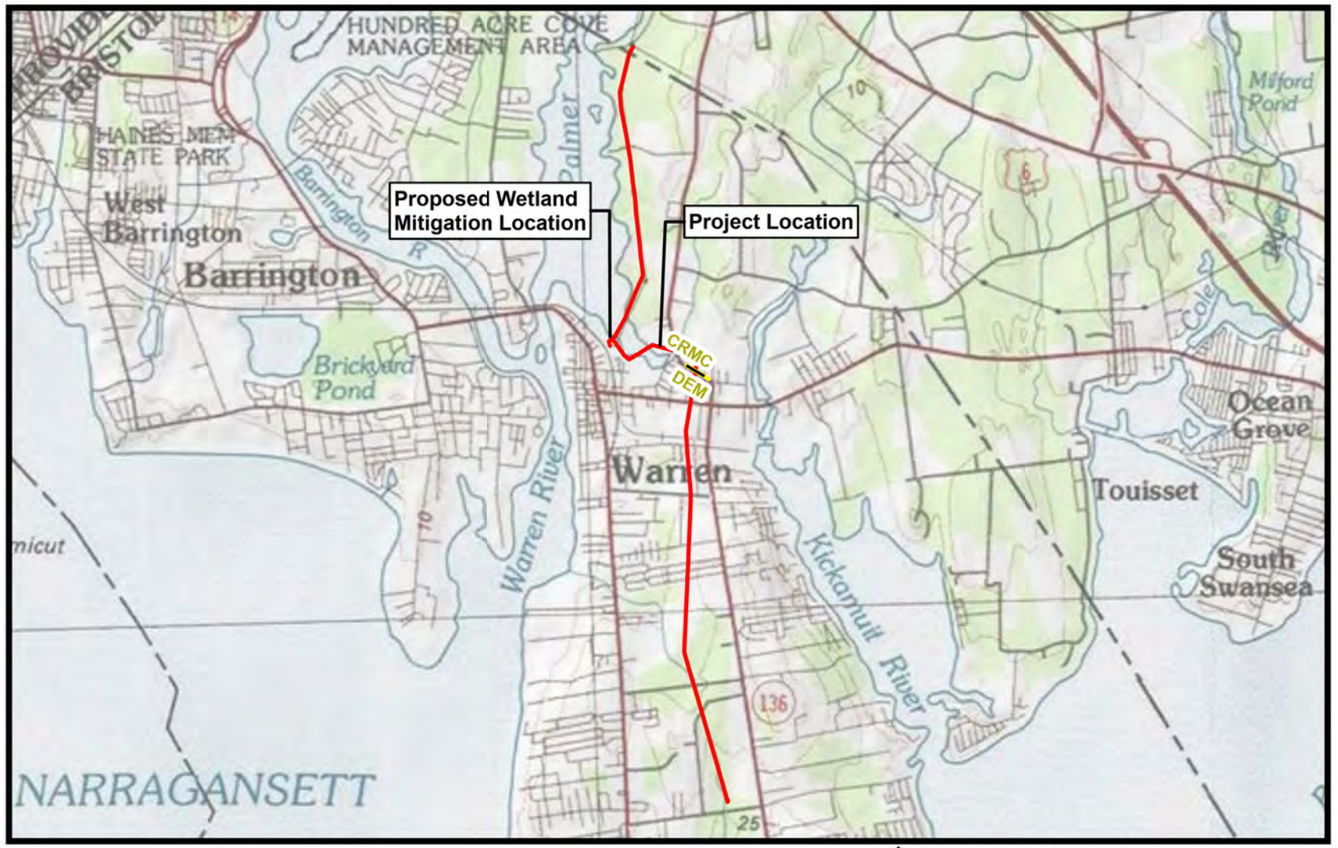
Number	Drawing Title	Latest Issue
2	Notes	2/5/2025
3	Index	2/5/2025
4-12	Site Access and BMP Plan	2/5/2025
13-16	Wetland Mitigation Plan	2/5/2025
17-21	Details	2/5/2025

Rhode Island Energy™
a PPL company

vhb

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island



Site Location Map

Received
3/27/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

EXISTING CONDITIONS INFORMATION:
REFERENCES:

1. WETLAND DELINEATION WAS PERFORMED BY VHB, PROVIDENCE OFFICE. STRUCTURE AND FLAG LOCATIONS WERE LOCATED BY A GLOBAL POSITIONINGSYSTEM (GPS) FIELD SURVEY CONDUCTED BY VHB IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2023. THIS SURVEY CONFORMS TO A CLASS IV STANDARD AS DEFINED IN THE PROCEDURAL AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR PERFORMING LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

2.THE NOAA DATA ACCESS VIEWER WAS UTILIZED TO EXTRACT CONTOUR LINES AT 2-FOOT AND 10-FOOT INTERVALS, AS WELL AS FOR MEAN HIGH WATER AT 2.12 FEET AND HIGHEST ASTRONOMICAL TIDE AT 3.78 FEET, FROM THE 2022 USGS LIDAR RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE DATASET.

3. AERIAL IMAGERY WAS ACQUIRED FROM THE STATEWIDE, TRUE COLOR, 3-INCH SPATIAL RESOLUTION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF RHODE ISLAND. IMAGERY WAS COLLECTED MARCH 2024.

Wetland ID	Wetland Type	Temporary Construction Matting (SF)
Wetland 2	Coastal Wetland	459,293
Wetland 2/3	Coastal Wetland	3,063
Wetland 2/5	Coastal Wetland	11,909

Wetland ID	Wetland Type	Temporary Construction Matting (SF)
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5		255
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5A		358
Wetland 2/7	Coastal Wetland	64,310

RINHP/WLT PROTECTION NOTES :

1. TURTLES:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATTING IN MARSH HABITAT AREAS DURING THE ACTIVE SEASON (APRIL 15 - OCTOBER 15) WITH MONITOR /AVOID PLACING CONSTRUCTION MATS IN MARSH HABITAT AREAS DURING ANIMAL DORMANCY (OCTOBER 16 - APRIL 14) WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
•AVOID PLACING MATS IN TURTLE WINTER HABITAT. BRIDGE OVER AREA OF OPEN WATER, TIDAL CREEKS AND MOSQUITO DITCHES.
•INSTALL EXCLUSIONARY FENCING AROUND UPLAND NESTING HABITAT BEFORE MAY 15 TO ISOLATE WORK AREAS LOCATED WITHIN UPLAND NESTING HABITAT. NESTING HABITAT IDENTIFIED DURING THE FIELD DELINEATION AND ASSESSMENT INCLUDED THE EXPOSED SOIL AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE WARREN SUBSTATION FENCE.
•MAINTAIN TURTLE EXCLUSION FENCING DURING THE NESTING PERIOD FROM MAY15 - JULY15.
•EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN ONE DAY IF POSSIBLE. IF EXCAVATIONS MUST REMAIN OPEN LONGER THAN ONE DAY, THEY SHOULD BE COVERED FLUSH TO THE GROUND TO PREVENT TURTLES FROM FALLING OR GETTING TRAPPED.
•TURTLES OBSERVED WITHIN WORK AREAS SHOULD BE MOVED AWAY FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BY A TRAINED TURTLE MONITOR.
•REPORT OBSERVATIONS TO RIE ENVIRONMENTAL.

2. PLANTS:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•AVOID INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.
•CONDUCT VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1 AND APRIL 15 TO THE EXTENT PRACTICAL AND DO NOT CHIP, OR PILE SLASH WITHIN WETLANDS, IDENTIFIED RARE SPECIES HABITAT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF DELINEATED OCCURRENCES OR KNOWN ELEMENT OCCURRENCE RECORDS OF RARE SPECIES. IF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES MUST OCCUR DURING THE GROWING SEASON, WORK MUST BE PRECEDED BY A BOTANICAL SURVEY AND DELINEATION TO IDENTIFY VEGETATED AREAS TO AVOID OR WHERE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MUST BE COMPLETED WITH HAND TOOLS.
•BOTANICAL SURVEY AND DELINEATION BY QUALIFIED BOTANIST DURING APPROPRIATE PLANT IDENTIFICATION PERIOD.
•AVOID DELINEATED OCCURRENCES BY SHIFTING WORK AREAS. IF AVOIDANCE OF DIRECT IMPACTS IS NOT POSSIBLE, CONSULT BOTANIST TO IDENTIFY SITE-SPECIFIC PROTECTION AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION MEASURES (E.G., MAT BRIDGES, TRANSPLANTING).
•REPORT OBSERVATIONS TO RIE ENVIRONMENTAL.

3. BIRDS:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•AVOID WORK IN SALT MARSHES DURING BREEDING/FLEDGING SEASON (MAY 15 - AUGUST 15). IF WORK MUST BE CONDUCTED IN SALT MARSHES DURING BREEDING/FLEDGING SEASON, SURVEYS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST TO IDENTIFY ANY NESTS PRESENT IN WORK AREAS AND ALONG ACCESS ROUTES.
•IF NESTS ARE PRESENT ALONG PROPOSED ACCESS ROUTES, ALTERNATIVE ACCESS ROUTES SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED.
•IF NEST ARE PRESENT WITHIN PROPOSED WORK AREAS, WORK SHOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL HATCHLINGS HAVE FLEDGED.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO STARTING ANY SITE WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND SHALL INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND AS IDENTIFIED IN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL APPROVAL DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THIS PROJECT.

2. A SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO PROTECT ON-SITE WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES AND OFF-SITE AREAS DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

3. IN AREAS WHERE HIGH RUNOFF VELOCITIES OR HIGH SEDIMENT LOADS ARE EXPECTED, TWO LINES OF COMPOST FILTER SOCK (CFS) WILL BE INSTALLED BACK TO BACK.

4. TYPICAL CRUSHED-STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXITS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH STREET ACCESS POINT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

5. ONCE WORK IS COMPLETE, FINAL SURFACE TREATMENT CONSISTING OF STRAW OR CELLULOSE MULCH WILL BE APPLIED TO STABILIZE THE DISTURBED AREAS.ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE ASSOCIATED WITH EQUIPMENT ACCESS TO STRUCTURES OR STRUCTURE EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE MULCHED WITH STRAW ON ALL DISTURBED AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT NOT MORE THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THAT AREA HAS TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED.

6. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND BARRIERS IF GREATER THAN 6 INCHES DEEP OR AS NEEDED.

7. DAMAGED OR DETERIORATED EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL ITEMS WILL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY AFTER IDENTIFICATION.

8. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL DISTURBED EARTH HAS BEEN SECURELY STABILIZED. ONCE THE SITE IS STABILIZED, THE STRAW BALES WILL BE REMOVED OR BROKEN UP AND SPREAD AS MULCH. ALL OTHER CONTROLS SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR.

9. IN THE EVENT OF A FUEL SPILL OR EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION RESULTING IN A RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, ALL WORK WILL BE STOPPED IN THIS AREA UNTIL THE RELEASE/SPILL IS CLEANED UP.

10. EQUIPMENT USED FOR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND OPERATED TO REDUCE THE CHANCES OF SPILL OCCURRENCES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. REFUELING OF EQUIPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO CARRY SPILL CONTAINMENT AND PREVENTION DEVICES (I.E., ABSORBENT PADS, CLEAN UP RAGS, FIVE GALLON CONTAINERS, ABSORBENT MATERIAL, ETC.) AT ALL TIMES. IN ADDITION, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT AND REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT WILL BE ON HAND TO REPAIR FAILURES AND STOP A SPILL IN THE EVENT OF EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION.

11. ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILLS SHALL BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY, AND IF THE SPILL AMOUNT IS EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDS THE EPA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) FOR THAT SUBSTANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 40 CFR PARTS 1010, 117, OR 302, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AT 1-800-424-8802. THE CONTRACTOR WILL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUBMITTING IN WRITING A DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEASE TO THE EPA REGIONAL OFFICE AND RIDEM PROVIDING THE DATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RELEASE AND THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ANOTHER RELEASE. DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING UP SPILLS SHALL BE CLEARLY POSTED AT A DESIGNATED ON-SITE LOCATION, AND CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL SHALL BE MADE AWARE OF THE PROCEDURES AND LOCATION OF CLEANUP SUPPLIES. PERSONNEL SHALL WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GEAR AND HAVE PROPER TRAINING TO PREVENT INJURY FROM CONTACT WITH ANY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.

12. NO GRADE CHANGES ARE PROPOSED.

GERERAL NOTES
1. STONE WALL DISMANTLING AND RE-BUILDING PROCEDURE REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF STONE WALLS SHALL BE AVOIDED, WHENEVER POSSIBLE. STONE WALLS REMOVED OR BREACHED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REBUILT. THE REMOVAL AND REBUILDING OF STONE WALLS REQUIRES APPROVAL FROM THE RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL, MAY REQUIRE SEVERAL WEEKS LEAD TIME FOR COORDINATION AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH EG303 SECTION 9.0.

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E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Notes
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

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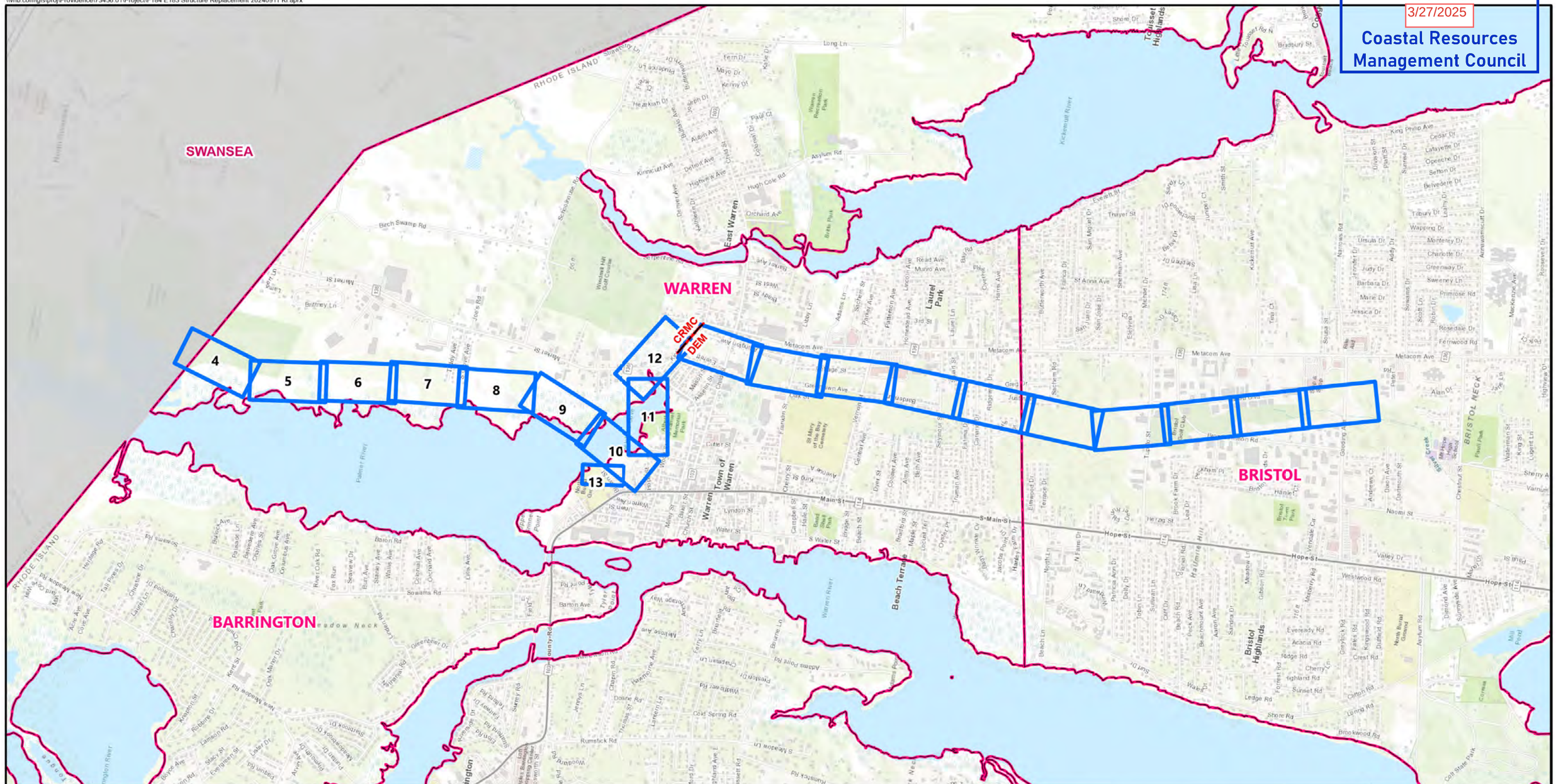

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

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Bristol and Warren, RI

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Revised: 2/5/2025
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Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Temporary Impact: Construction Matting (SF)	Temporary Impact: Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SWANSEA, MA

WARREN, RI

F184 Line

E183 Line

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W1a-PFO

W1b-PFO

W1c-PSS

W2

W2 SM

WA 23-8

WA 23-25

WA 23-3

WA 23-1

Tributary to Palmer River

Palmer River

OSPERY NEST ON STRUCTURE

TIMBER MAT BRIDGE (DETAIL #5/6)

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

Pull Pad 1: 5,334 SF

Pull Pad 2: 16,385 SF

Work Pad: 20,731 SF

Work Pad: 37,612 SF

Work Pad: 22,382 SF

Work Pad: 22,348 SF

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From Swansea Country Club at 299 Market St

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3/27/2025
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Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
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Tree Clearing Area
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Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Silt Sak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Swansea, MA & Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
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ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SWANSEA COUNTRY CLUB

HAILE FARM PRESERVE

WA 23-25

WA 23-9

WA 23-10

WA 23-3

WA 23-5

WA 23-4

WA 23-6

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 1

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2

W2 SM

W2 SM

W2 SM

2-213 2-212.5 2-212 2-211 2-210 2-209 2-208 2-207 2-206 2-205 2-204 2-203 2-202 2-201 2-200

2-307 2-306 2-305 2-304 2-303 2-302 2-301 2-300

Work Pad: 20,715 SF

Work Pad: 20,171 SF

Work Pad: 15,362 SF

Work Pad: 22,053 SF

WARREN, RI

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-14

WARREN LAND TRUST BOARDWALK FOOTPATH COORDINATION REQUIRED WITH WARREN LAND TRUST

Palmer River

Type 1 Waters

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Fence
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10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
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Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

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SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

WA 23-122
WA
WA 23-19
WARREN, RI
F-184N-4 Line
E-183-3 Line
W2 SM
W2
W2/3
Work Pad: 22,053 SF
Work Pad: 20,386 SF
Work Pad: 15,283 SF
Work Pad: 17,303 SF
WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-14
WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-17
WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-16
WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-18
Palmer River Type 1 Waters
WA 23-68

Existing Structure
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Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
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Catch Basin With Siltsak
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Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
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Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/3	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	0	3,063	0
Contiguous Area	77	21,202	0

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/5	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	0	11,909	0
Contiguous Area	77	7,629	4,036

		Temporary Impact	
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5A	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
		358	
Contiguous Area	0	1,073	354

		Temporary Impact	
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
		255	
Contiguous Area	0	11,366	0

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

FOR STONE WALL BREACHING OR DISMANTLING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 360 Market St

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

WARREN, RI

WA 23-19 WA 23-68 WA 23-89 WA 23-88 WA 23-87 WA 23-78 WA 23-77 WA 23-76 WA 23-86

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2/5 W2/3 W4 SW 5.5A SW5.5

Work Pad: 18,275 SF

Work Pad: 15,928 SF

Work Pad: 21,171 SF

Work Pad: 19,561 SF

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

REMOVE FENCE PANELS FOR ACCESS

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Palmer River

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0 25 50 100
Feet

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OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From
326 Market St

MARKET ST
SCHOOLHOUSE RD
SOUTH GROVE ST
WARREN RD

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER
WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE INSET MAP FOR
OFF ROW ACCESS

WARREN, RI

WAVE TRAPS
DEADEND STRUCTURE

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

WARREN LAND
CONSERVATION TRUST
WA 21-2

WA 23-23
WA 23-77
WA 23-76
WA 23-24

F-184N-4 Line
E-183-3 Line

Pull Pad 3: 20,880 SF
Pull Pad 4: 21,579 SF

Work Pad: 19,561 SF
Work Pad: 21,238 SF
Work Pad: 21,238 SF
Work Pad: 17,591 SF
Work Pad: 19,243 S

W2
W2 SM

POTENTIAL DEWATERING
BASIN LOCATION

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION
TRUST
WA 21-1

Palmer River

Type 1 Waters

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3/27/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

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Delineated Wetland Edge
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1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

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0 25 50 100
Feet

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Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 294 Market St

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

WA 21-51 WA 21-52 WA 21-53 WA 21-54 WA 21-58 WA 21-59 WA 21-296 WA 21-253 WA 21-2 WA 21-57 WA 21-1

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST

WARREN, RI

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

2-1300 2-1301 2-1302 2-1303 2-1400 2-1401 2-1402 2-1403 2-900 2-901 2-902 2-903 2-904 2-905

Work Pad: 19,243 SF
Work Pad: 19,914 SF
Work Pad: 19,178 SF
Work Pad: 24,128 SF
Work Pad: 15,106 SF

W2 SM

Type 1 Waters

Palmer River

Received
3/27/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way

Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

Rhode Island Energy™ a PPL company

vhb

Path: \\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\F184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 KI.aprx

Work Pad:		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

WORK PAD: 57 X 32

PROPOSE TO TOP WITH OSPREY PLATFORM ON OLD POLE

OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE

OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE

PROPOSED OSPREY PLATFORM ON OLD CENTER POLE

WARREN SUBSTATION

TREES TO BE REMOVED

TREES TO BE REMOVED

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

Work Pad: 60,815 SF

Work Pad: 33,683 SF

F-184N-5 Line

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

WARREN SUBSTATION 1

WARREN SUBSTATION 2

WARREN, RI

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-59

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-57

WA 21-58

Palmer River

Type 2 Waters

Type 1 Waters

W2 SM

W2

WA 3-144

WA 3-147

WA 3-148

WA 3-141

WA 3-89

WA 3-91

WA 3-95

WA 3-149

WA 3-55

WA 3-50

WA 3-49

WA 3-48

WA 3-42

WA 3-41

WA 3-88

WA 3-38

WA 3-43

WA 3-40

WA 3-37

WA 3-33

WA 3-36

WA 3-35

WA 3-34

WA 3-127

WA 3-128

HOPE ST

NOBERT ST

PARK ST

Received
3/27/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

Existing Structure
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1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

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Warren, RI

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

Type 2 Waters

Palmer River

F-184N-5 Line

2295 Line

Work Pad: 4,635 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Work Pad: 15,624 SF

Work Pad: 13,045 SF

Work Pad: 42,356 SF

Pull Pad 5: 15,000 SF

BRIDGE OVER SWALE

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

GRASS SWALE ASSOCIATED WITH JAMIEL'S PARK SHORELINE RESTORATION PROJECT. REFER TO "OVERALLSITE ACCESS, CAPPING AND GRADING PLAN" BY FUSS & O'NEILL DATED APRIL 2018.

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 1

WARREN, RI

Warren Dog Pound

Jamiels Park

HALL AVE

WOOD ST

Received
3/27/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
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Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
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Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
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Stone Wall
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Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
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Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

Rhode Island Energy™
a PPL company

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/7	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	150	64,310	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	0	16,710	6,310

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANK

PER RIE, SAFETY SPOTTER REQUIRED FOR GAS STATION ACCESS

PUMP ISLAND

SATELLITE DISH

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

WARREN, RI

JOHN ST

MARKET ST

KICKEMUIT RD

WILLIAM ST

EVERETT ST

Tributary to Palmer River

Palmer River

Type 2 Waters

100' Buffer Zone

CRMC

DEM

F-184N-5 Line

2295 Line

W2/W7 SM

W2/W7

W2 SM

Work Pad: 18,777 SF

Pull Pad 6: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Pull Pad 7: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 13,358 SF

Work Pad: 6,845 SF

Work Pad: 13,045 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Existing Structure
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Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

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0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

Received
3/27/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

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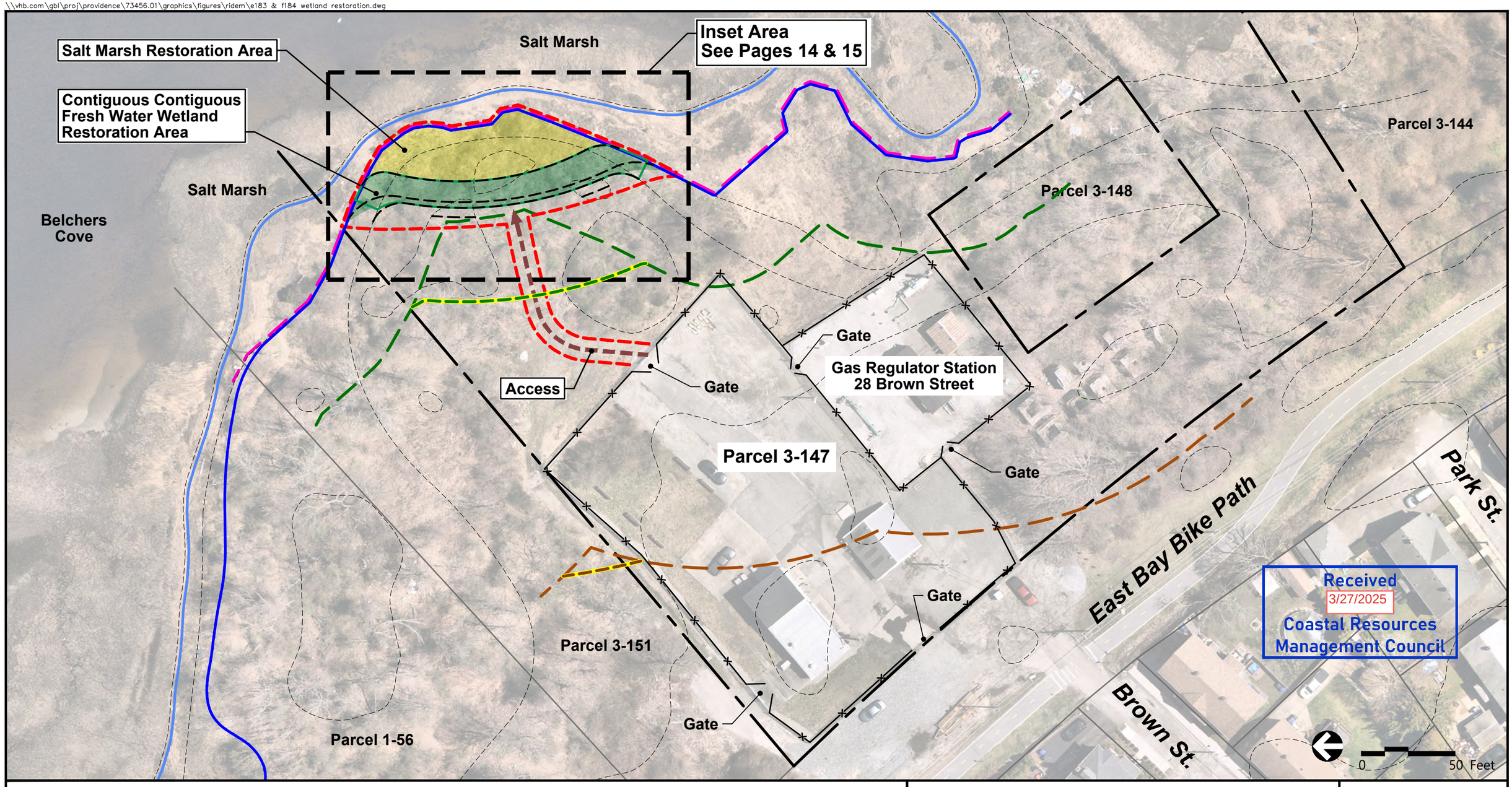

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
- High Astronomical Tide (HAT)=3.78'
- CRMC 50' Set Back
- CRMC 200' Contiguous Area
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Limit of Disturbance/ Temporary Compost Filter Sock
- Access
- Proposed Contour
- Proposed CRMC 50' Set Back
- Proposed CRMC 200' Contiguous Area
- Approximate Salt Marsh Restoration Area
- Approximate Contiguous Freshwater Wetland Restoration Area

NOTES:
1. The entire project area is within Coastal SFHA AE Zone (BFE 13).
2. The entire project area is within the 200-ft Contiguous Area

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Proposed Restoration Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/01/2024

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Ashalt Pile

Salt Marsh

Salt Marsh Restoration Area
Area: 3,065 Sq.Ft.

Contiguous Fresh Water Wetland Restoration Area
Area: 2,375 Sq. Ft.

Parcel 3-147
Parcel 3-151

Received
3/27/2025
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0 12 Feet

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
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- CRMC 50' Set Back
- Site Property Line
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E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Proposed Restoration Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/01/2024

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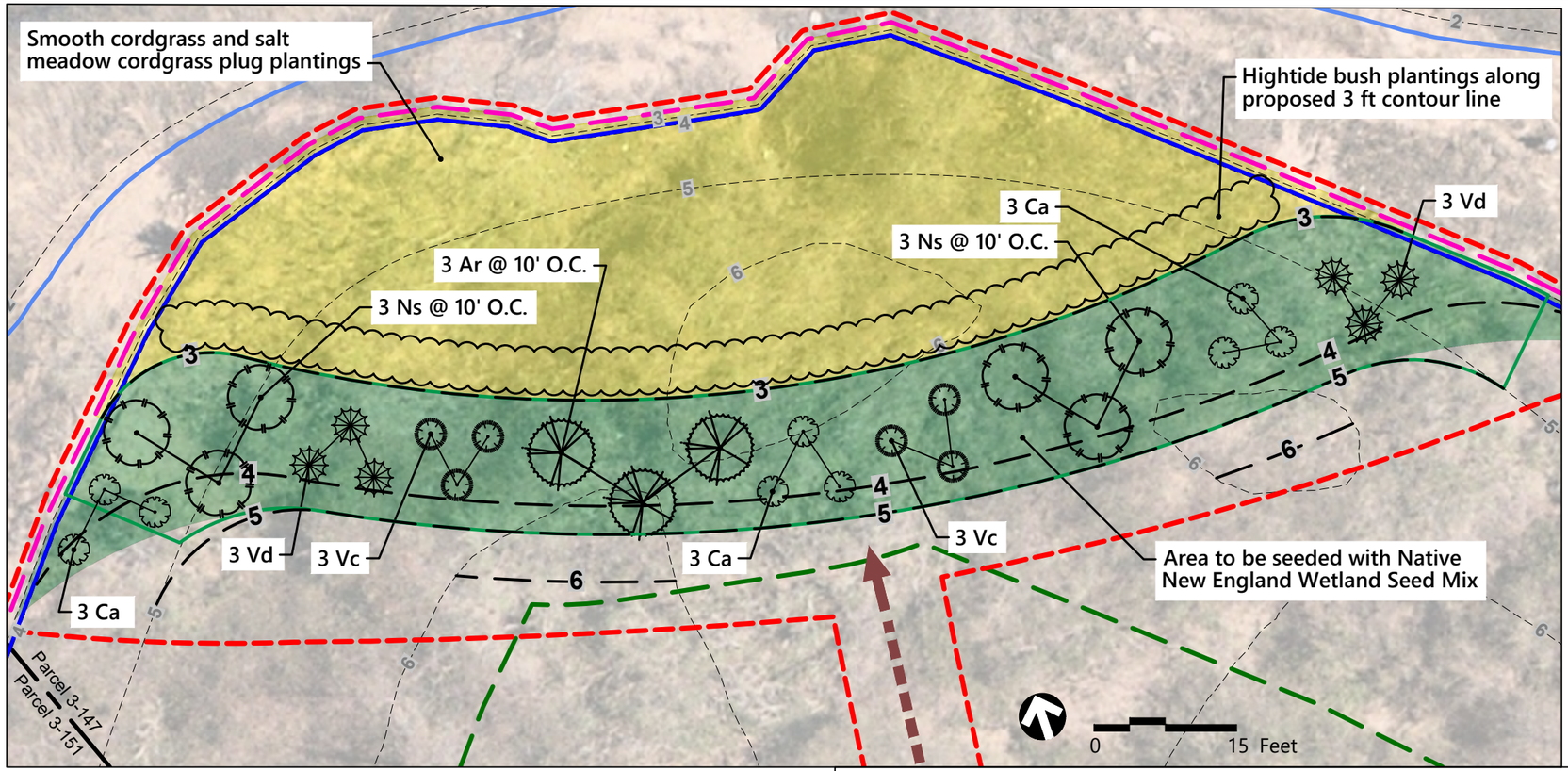

SEEDING NOTES

NEW ENGLAND WETMIX TO BE USED WITHIN CONTIGUOUS FRESHWATER WETLAND RESTORATION AREA.

From New England Wetland Plants, Inc. Amherst, Massachusetts

Seeding: Always apply on clean bare soil. The wetland seeds in this mix can be hand sown, used with a hand-held spreader, or hydro-seeded on large or hard to reach sites, as long as there is no permanent snow cover. Lightly rake to ensure proper soil-seed contact. Seeding can take place on frozen soil, as the freezing, thawing weather of late fall and late winter will work the seed into the soil. If spring conditions are drier than usual, watering may be required. If planting during the summer months, watering may be required for at least 2-3 weeks after planting to ensure germination. A non-invasive annual such as Winter Rye may be added to the mix to obtain soil stabilization cover in the fall. Do not add Annual Ryegrass, Kentucky Bluegrass or Perennial Ryegrass as these species are very aggressive and they will inhibit the growth of the wetland seeds. A light mulch of clean, weed free straw is recommended.
Note: Seeds will not germinate under inundated conditions. Not all species will grow in all wetland situations.

Application Rate: 1 LB/2500 SQ. FT.

Typical Species: Fox Sedge (Carex vulpinoidea), Sallow Sedge (Carex lurida), Broom Sedge (Carex scoparia), Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis), Blue Vervain (Verbena hastata), Hop Sedge (Carex lupulina), Dark-Green Bulrush (Scirpus atrovirens), Nodding Bur-Marigold (Bidens cernua), Bristly Sedge (Carex comosa), Fringed Sedge (Carex crinita), Tall Mannagrass (Glyceria grandis), Wool-Grass (Scirpus cyperinus), Soft Rush (Juncus effusus), Spotted Joe-Pye-Weed (Eutrochium maculatum), Boneset (Eupatorium perfoliatum), American Water-Plantain (Alisma subcordatum), New England Aster (Symphyotrichum novae-angliae), Rattlesnake Mannagrass (Glyceria canadensis), Purple-Stem Aster (Symphyotrichum puniceum), Soft-Stemmed Bulrush (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani), Blueflag (Iris versicolor), Swamp Milkweed (Asclepias incarnata), and Allegheny Monkey-Flower (Mimulus ringens).

Planting Schedule

Trees	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Quantity
Ns	Nyssa sylvatica	Black tupelo	6'	6
Ar	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	6'	3

Shrubs	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Approx. Pot Size	Quantity
Vd	Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood viburnum	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	6
Vc	Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush blueberry	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	6
Ca	Cornus amomum	Silky dogwood	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	9

RESTORATION PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Immediately Prior to the commencement of restoration involving soil removal, install a continuous uninterrupted line of staked compost filter sock (CFS)/ Silt Soxx between the undisturbed wetland and the edge of existing fill material to be removed.

B. Remove all fill in the area noted above down to proposed grade. This should be apparent when the layer of peat or a darker loam under this fill is encountered. Where no peat is found the area will be over excavated 12 inches then supplemented with 12 inches of medium to fine sand mixed with organics. All fill material which is removed must be deposited outside any and all wetlands.

C. Proposed grades in salt marsh must be stabilized with salt marsh species plugs planted 2-3 feet on center. Proposed grades in contiguous freshwater wetland must be stabilized with a native New England wetland conservation seed mix and by mulching all disturbed area with straw.

D. Plant the contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area with trees and shrubs per the table noted below. Balled and burlapped or transplanted tree species must be planted in an interspersed fashion in a zig-zag line, 10 feet on center. Trees shall be a minimum of 6 feet tall after planting. Shrubs shall be balled and burlapped or transplanted material and be a minimum of 4 feet tall after planting throughout the restored area. All shrubs shall be placed 10 feet on center in the restored area defined above.

E. If any or all of the required plantings fail to survive at least one full growing season from the time they have been planted, they shall be replaced until such time that survival is maintained over one full growing season.

F. All disturbed areas in the 200-foot Contiguous Area must be allowed to revegetate to a natural wild state.

G. Upon stabilization of all disturbed areas, all erosion and sedimentation controls must be removed from the salt marsh restoration area and contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area and the 200-foot Contiguous Area prior to the removal of the controls, all accumulated sediment must be removed to a suitable upland area.

H. Allow the restored and replanted area to revert to a natural wild state.

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
- High Astronomical Tide (HAT)=3.78'
- CRMC 50' Set Back
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Limit of Disturbance/ Temporary Compost Filter Sock
- Access
- Proposed Contour
- Approximate Salt Marsh Restoration Area
- Approximate Contiguous Freshwater Wetland Restoration Area

NOTES:
1. The entire project area is within Coastal SFHA AE Zone (BFE 13).
2. The entire project area is within the 200-ft Contiguous Area

Received
3/27/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Restoration Planting Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/01/2024

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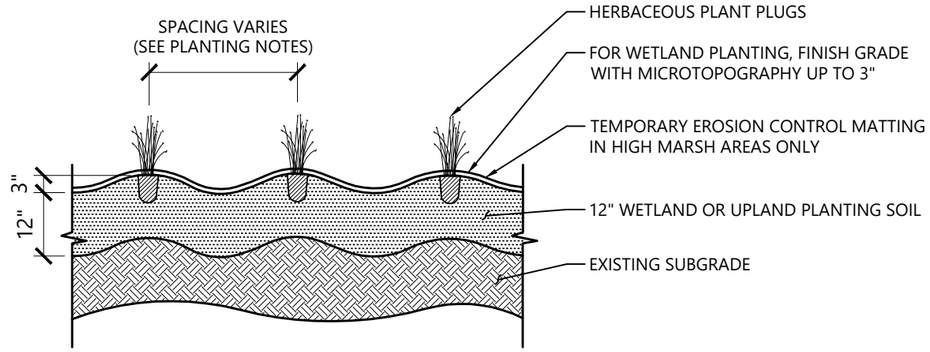
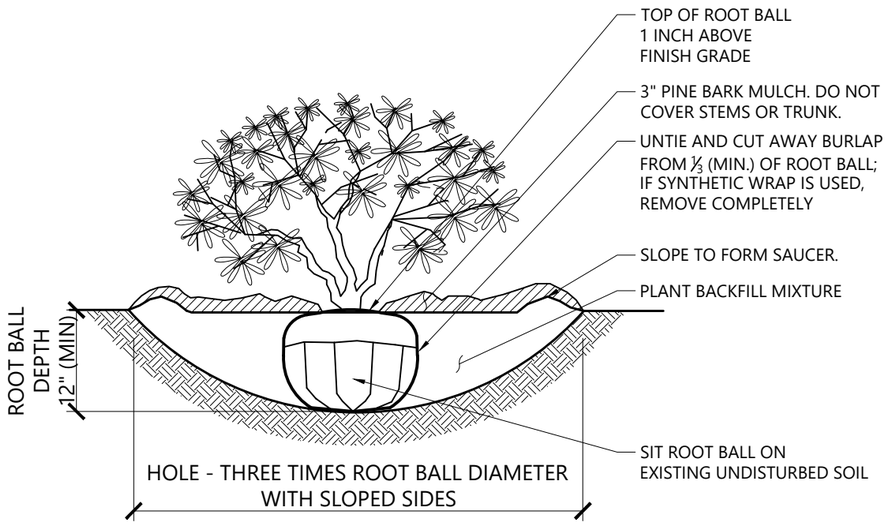


NOTE:
FOR BROADLEAF FLOOD PLAIN AND HIGH MARSH, SEED AREA IN ADDITION TO INSTALLING PLUGS.

Herbaceous Plant Plugs

10/24

N.T.S. Source: VHB

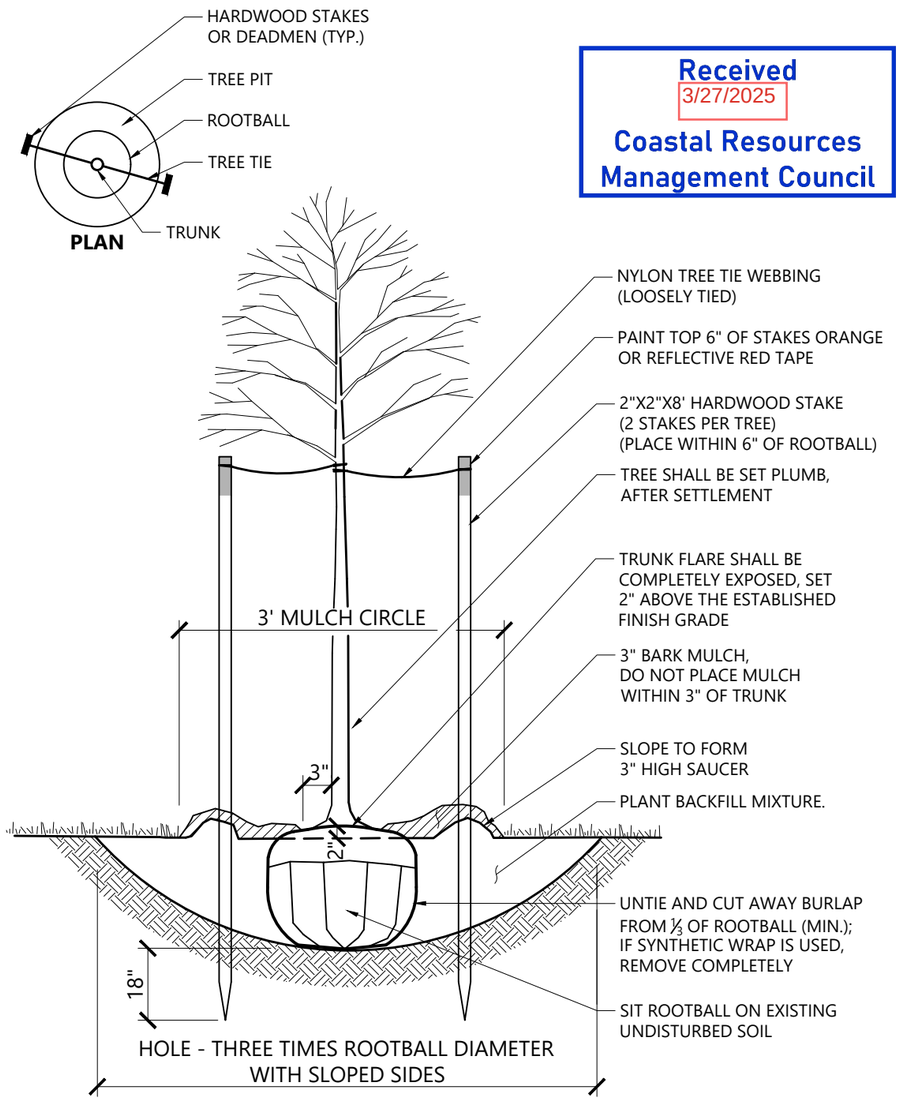


NOTE:
LOOSEN ROOTS AT THE OUTER EDGE OF ROOTBALL OF CONTAINER GROWN SHRUBS.

Shrub Planting

1/16

N.T.S. Source: VHB REV LD_600



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3/27/2025
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Management Council

Tree Planting

9/21

N.T.S. Source: VHB REV LD_602

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines

Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Restoration Planting Details
Warren, RI

Date: 11/01/2024

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3/27/2025
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Management Council

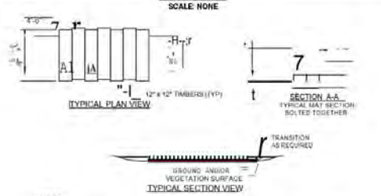
Rhode Island Energy | Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-19	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. TO BE INSTALLED IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT RUTTING TO ACCESS STRUCTURES.
2. THIS DETAIL SHOWS TYPICAL DIMENSIONS. SOME CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION MATS ARE DIMENSIONALLY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IS SHOWN HERE.
3. DEPENDENT ON SITE CONDITIONS, MULTIPLE LAYERS OF CONSTRUCTION MATS MAY BE INSTALLED.

BMP PICTURE

APPROVED BY: VICE PRESIDENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
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CM-3
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT (WITH TRANSITION)

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Business Use

Detail #1

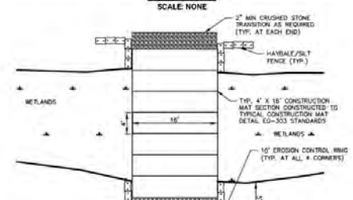
Rhode Island Energy | Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-20	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. ADD FILTER FABRIC AS NEEDED UNDER STONE TRANSITION RAMPS.
2. ALL MEASUREMENTS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

BMP PICTURE

APPROVED BY: VICE PRESIDENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
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CM-4
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT (WITH TRANSITION AND BMPs)

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Detail #2

Rhode Island Energy | Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-30	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE 1

BMP PICTURE 2

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CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (2 OF 2)

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Business Use

Detail #3

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

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3/27/2025
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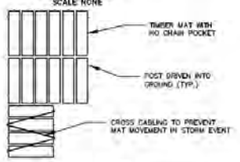
Rhode Island Energy | Environmental Guidance | Doc. No. EG-303 | Page: 7-29 | Rev. No. 4 | Date 05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL 1
SCALE: NONE

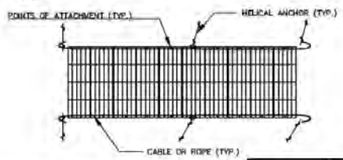


TYPICAL PLAN VIEW

NOTES:
1. EXAMPLES OF ANCHORING ONLY. MATTING CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPOSE THE METHOD OF ANCHORING BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS.
2. ANCHORING METHOD TO BE APPROVED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR.

BMP DETAIL 2

NOTES:
1. TYPICAL HELICAL ANCHOR AND CABLE CONFIGURATION FOR MAT CONTAINMENT IN FLOODPLAINS/LAND SUBJECT TO FLOODING.
2. TYPICAL POINTS OF ATTACHMENT HEAVY STAPLES, EYE BOLTS OR OTHER SUITABLE HARDWARE TO SECURE ATTACHMENT OF MAT TO LINEAR CABLE. IF CHAIN POCKETS ARE PRESENT IN THE MATS CABLE OR ROPE CAN BE LOOPED THROUGH RODS.



CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (1 OF 2)

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Business Use

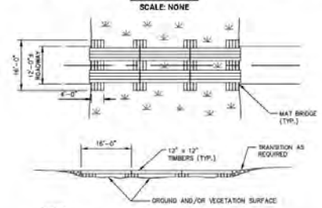
Detail #4

Rhode Island Energy | Environmental Guidance | Doc. No. EG-303 | Page: 7-17 | Rev. No. 4 | Date 05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. IF MATS ARE INSTALLED IN A WETLAND AREA, INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO CONTAIN MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THE MAT TRANSITIONS.

BMP PICTURE

CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE (1 OF 2)

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Business Use

Detail #5

Rhode Island Energy | Environmental Guidance | Doc. No. EG-303 | Page: 7-18 | Rev. No. 4 | Date 05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE – SINGLE SPAN
SCALE: NONE

NOTES:
1. WHERE STREAM WIDTH ALLOWS, INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATS TO SPAN THE WATERCOURSE IN ITS ENTIRETY WITHOUT STRINGER PLACEMENT IN THE WATER OR ANY RESTRICTION OF STREAM FLOW.
2. INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE SHALL NOT DAMAGE THE STREAM BED AND BANKS. WHERE POSSIBLE, FOOTERS SHALL BE PLACED PARALLEL TO THE TOP OF THE STREAM BANKS, WITH ACCESS MATTING PLACED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE STRINGERS DISTRIBUTING THE WEIGHT OF THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMEN'.
3. AT STREAM CROSSINGS THAT CANNOT BE SPANNED BY A SINGLE SECTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATTING, AND WHERE PERMITS ALLOW, STRINGERS SHALL BE PLACED ATOP THE STREAM BED PARALLEL TO THE FLOW OF WATER.

CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE (2 OF 2)

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Business Use

Detail #6

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy™
a PPL company

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3/27/2025
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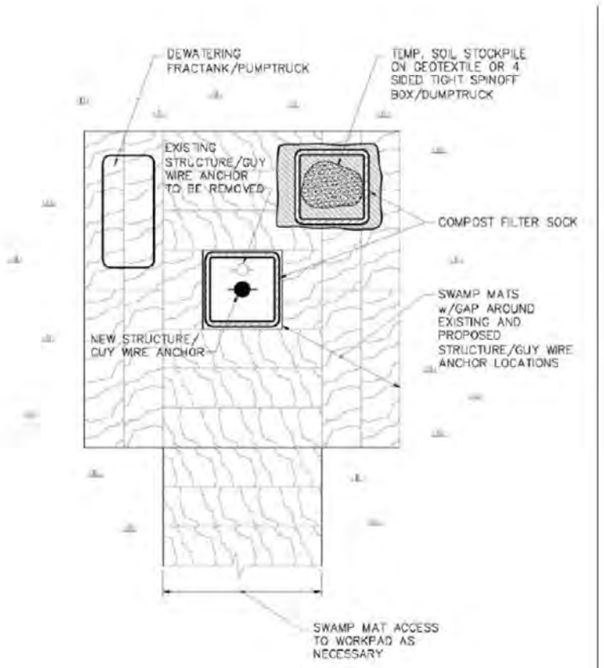
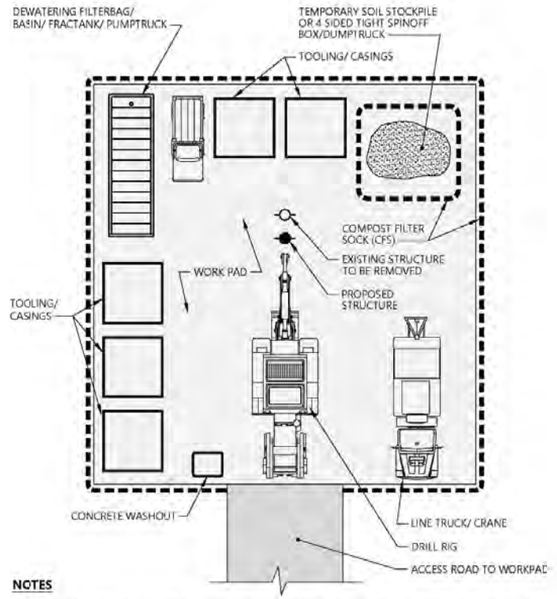


Swamp Mat Workpad

Detail #7



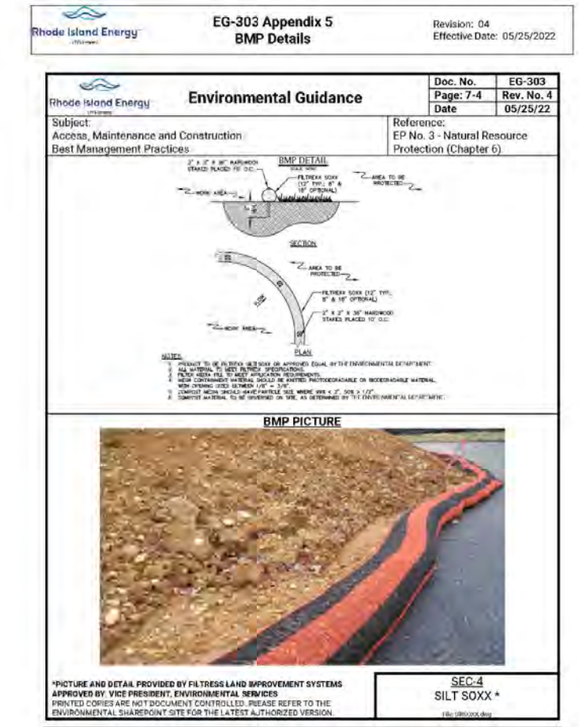
NOTES

1. WORKPADS IN UPLAND AND OUTSIDE SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS TO BE SURFACED WITH GRAVEL/CRUSHED STONE.
2. WORKPADS IN MOWN LAWN/GRASS AND WILL BE TEMPORARILY SURFACED WITH CONSTRUCTION MATS.
3. FOLLOWING USE, WORKPADS WILL BE RESTORED TO A VEGETATED CONDITION:
   - VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT ON SLOPES 2:1 OR LESS MAY BE ACHIEVED BY HYDROSEEDING WITH A NATIVE EROSION CONTROL/WILDFLOWER SEED MIX USING PROGANICS WITH PROMATRIX, PROGANICS DUAL, OR APPROVED EQUIVILENT.
   - SLOPES GREATER THAN 2:1 REQUIRE PROGANICS AND FLEXTERRA (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) INSTEAD OF TOPSOIL
   - 4" TOPSOIL CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE PROGANICS.

Typical Workpad/ Pull Pad

N.T.S. Source: VHB

Detail #8



Detail #9

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

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3/27/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

Rhode Island Energy | EG-303 Appendix 5 BMP Details | Revision: 04 Effective Date: 05/25/2022

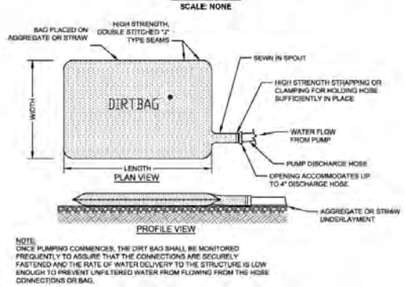
Rhode Island Energy | Environmental Guidance | Doc. No. EG-303 | Page: 7-42 | Rev. No. 4 | Date 05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTE:
ONCE PUMPING COMMENCES, THE DIRT BAG SHALL BE MONITORED FREQUENTLY TO ASSURE THAT THE CONNECTIONS ARE SECURELY FASTENED AND THE RATE OF WATER DELIVERY TO THE STRUCTURE IS LOW ENOUGH TO PREVENT UNFILTERED WATER FROM FLOWING FROM THE HOSE CONNECTIONS OR BAG.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
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AA-12
DIRTBAG*

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Detail #10

Rhode Island Energy | EG-303 Appendix 5 BMP Details | Revision: 04 Effective Date: 05/25/2022

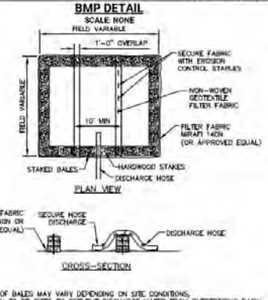
Rhode Island Energy | Environmental Guidance | Doc. No. EG-303 | Page: 7-40 | Rev. No. 4 | Date 05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. NUMBER OF BALES MAY VARY DEPENDING ON SITE CONDITIONS.
2. THE BASIN TO BE SIZED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE WATER FROM OVERTOPPING BASIN.
3. KEEP AS FAR FROM WETLANDS AS PRACTICAL.
4. CLEAN AND REMOVE AS SOON AS DEWATERING IS COMPLETE.

BMP PICTURE

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AA-10
DEWATERING BASIN (SMALL SCALE)

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Detail #11

Rhode Island Energy | EG-303 Appendix 5 BMP Details | Revision: 04 Effective Date: 05/25/2022

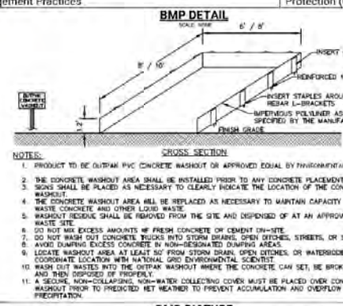
Rhode Island Energy | Environmental Guidance | Doc. No. EG-303 | Page: 7-44 | Rev. No. 4 | Date 05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE OUTPAK PVC CONCRETE WASHOUT OR APPROVED EQUAL BY ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY CONCRETE PLACEMENT.
3. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT.
4. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WILL BE REPLACED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR WASTE CONCRETE AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE.
5. WASHOUT RESIDUE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPENSED OF AT AN APPROVED WASTE SITE.
6. DO NOT MIX EXCESS AMOUNTS OF FRESH CONCRETE OR CEMENT ON-SITE.
7. DO NOT WASH OUT CONCRETE TRUCKS INTO STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, STREETS, OR STREAMS.
8. AVOID DUMPING EXCESS CONCRETE IN NON-DESIGNATED DUMPING AREAS.
9. LOCATE WASHOUT AREA AT LEAST 50' FROM STORM DRAIN, OPEN DITCHES, OR WATERBODIES. COORDINATE LOCATION WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
10. WASH OUT WASTES INTO THE OUTPAK WASHOUT WHERE THE CONCRETE CAN SET, BE BROKEN UP, AND THEN DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
11. A SECURE, NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING COVER MUST BE PLACED OVER CONCRETE WASHOUT PRIOR TO PREDICTED WET WEATHER TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW OF PRECIPITATION.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY OUTPAK WASHOUT
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AA-14
OUTPAK CONCRETE WASHOUT *

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Detail #12

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
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3/27/2025
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Rhode Island Energy

EG-303 Appendix 5
BMP Details

Revision: 04
Effective Date: 05/25/2022

Rhode Island Energy

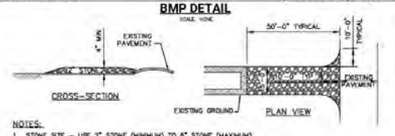
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-24	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. STONE SIZE – USE 2" STONE (MINIMUM) TO 8" STONE (MAXIMUM)
2. LENGTH – GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 FEET
3. THICKNESS – 4"
4. WIDTH – FIFTEEN (15) FOOT TYP., BUT NOT LESS THAN FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
5. SURFACE WATER – ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE PERMITTED.
6. MAINTENANCE – THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH SHALL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
8. THE CLEAN STONE SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE OMITTED FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST.
9. FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA GRADED, SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS NEEDED. ENTRANCE/EXITS MAY REMAIN DEPENDING UPON FUTURE ACCESS NEEDS AND/OR PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROVALS BUT REQUIRES APPROVALS FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL.

BMP PICTURE

CM-8
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/ EXIT

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Detail #13

Rhode Island Energy

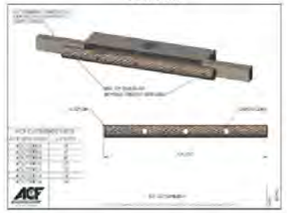
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-xxx
Page: x-xx	
Date:	09/28/22

Subject:
Access, Management and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE GUTTER BUDDY OR APPROVED EQUAL BY RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE
SCALE: NONE

DETAIL AND IMAGES PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
https://acfenvironmental.com/products/inlet-protection/curb-inlets/gutter-buddy/

AA-20B
CURB INLET GUTTER BUDDY

Detail #14

Rhode Island Energy

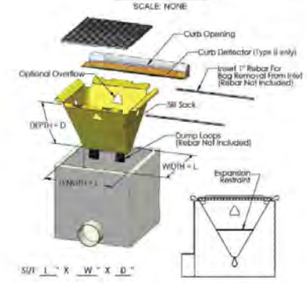
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-50	
Date:	09/28/22

Subject:
Access, Management and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE SILT SACK OR APPROVED EQUAL BY RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. THE USE OF A SILT SACK OPTIONAL OVERFLOW AND OVERFLOW DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE COORDINATED WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

BMP PICTURES
SCALE: NONE

DETAIL AND IMAGES PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
https://acfenvironmental.com/products/inlet-protection/drop-inlets/siltsack/

AA-20A
DROP INLET SILT SACK

Detail #15

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

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04/05/2025

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State of Wisconsin

PUBLIC NOTICE
File Number: 2024-12-004
Date: March 26, 2025
This office has under consideration the application of:
The Narragansett Electric Company
280 Melrose Street
Providence, RI 02907
for a State of Rhode Island Assent to construct and maintain:
Replace/rebuild/reconfigure 1.9 miles of E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines through Warren. CRMC portion of project extends from Massachusetts State line to Kickemuit Rd. The project will result in the permanent alteration of 1,607ft2 of coastal wetland. Project requires a Special Exception to 650-RICR-20-00-1.2.2(C)(1)(c - d) and (C)(2)(a - b). In accordance with §1.3.1(L)(5), 5,460ft2 of mitigation wetland will be created, exceeding the 2:1 replacement requirement.
Project Location: Lines E183-3 and F184N-4/5
City/Town: Warren
Plat/Lot: Plat 11, Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 Plat 21, Lots 246, 54 Plat 9, Lot 18
Waterway: Palmer River; Type 1 and Belchers Cove; Type 2
Plans of the proposed work can be requested at Cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov
In accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act (Chapter 42-35 of the Rhode Island General Laws) you may request a hearing on this matter.
You are advised that if you have good reason to enter protests against the proposed work it is your privilege to do so. It is expected that objectors will review the application and plans thoroughly, visit site of proposed work if necessary, to familiarize themselves with the conditions and cite what law or laws, if any, would in their opinion be violated by the work proposed.
If you desire to protest, you must attend the scheduled hearing and give sworn testimony. A notice of the time and place of such hearing will be furnished you as soon as possible after receipt of your request for hearing. If you desire to request a hearing, to receive consideration, it should be in writing **(with your correct mailing address, e-mail address and valid contact number)** and be received at this office on or before **April 26, 2025.**
Please email your comments/hearing requests to: cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov; or mail via USPS to: Coastal Resources Management Council; O. S. Government Center, 4808 Tower Hill Road, Rm 116; Wakefield, RI 02879.

RECEIVED
04-21-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

The Providence Journal

Public Notices

Originally published at providencejournal.com on 04/05/2025

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File Number: 2024-12-004
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Please email your comments/hearing requests to: cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov; or mail via USPS

to: Coastal Resources Management Council; O. S. Government Center, 4808 Tower Hill Road, Rm 116; Wakefield, RI 02879.

State of Rhode Island
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road, Suite 3
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

(401) 783-3370
Fax (401) 783-2069

PUBLIC NOTICE

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280 Melrose Street
Providence, RI 02907

for a State of Rhode Island Assent to construct and maintain:

Replace/rebuild/reconfigure 1.9 miles of E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines through Warren. CRMC portion of project extends from Massachusetts State line to Kickemuit Rd. The project will result in the permanent alteration of 1,607ft^2 of coastal wetland. Project requires a Special Exception to 650-RICR-20-00-1.2.2(C)(1)(c - d) and (C)(2)(a - b). In accordance with §1.3.1(L)(5), 5,460ft^2 of mitigation wetland will be created, exceeding the 2:1 replacement requirement.

Project Location:	Lines E183-3 and F184N-4/5
City/Town:	Warren
Plat/Lot:	Plat 11, Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 Plat 21, Lots 246, 54 Plat 9, Lot 18
Waterway:	Palmer River; Type 1 and Belchers Cove; Type 2

Plans of the proposed work can be requested at Cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov.

In accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act (Chapter 42-35 of the Rhode Island General Laws) you may request a hearing on this matter.

You are advised that if you have good reason to enter protests against the proposed work it is your privilege to do so. It is expected that objectors will review the application and plans thoroughly, visit site of proposed work if necessary, to familiarize themselves with the conditions and cite what law or laws, if any, would in their opinion be violated by the work proposed.

If you desire to protest, you must attend the scheduled hearing and give sworn testimony. A notice of the time and place of such hearing will be furnished you as soon as possible after receipt of your request for hearing. If you desire to request a hearing, to receive consideration, it should be in writing (**with your correct mailing address**, **e-mail address and valid contact number**) and be received at this office on or before **April 26, 2025**.

Please email your comments/hearing requests to: cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov; or mail via USPS to: Coastal Resources Management Council; O. S. Government Center, 4808 Tower Hill Road, Rm 116; Wakefield, RI 02879.

Plan Set

Issued for: CRMC Category B Assent
Date Issued: 11/15/2024
Revision Date: 2/5/2025

Sheet Index

Number	Drawing Title	Latest Issue
2	Notes	2/5/2025
3	Index	2/5/2025
4-12	Site Access and BMP Plan	2/5/2025
13-16	Wetland Mitigation Plan	2/5/2025
17-21	Details	2/5/2025

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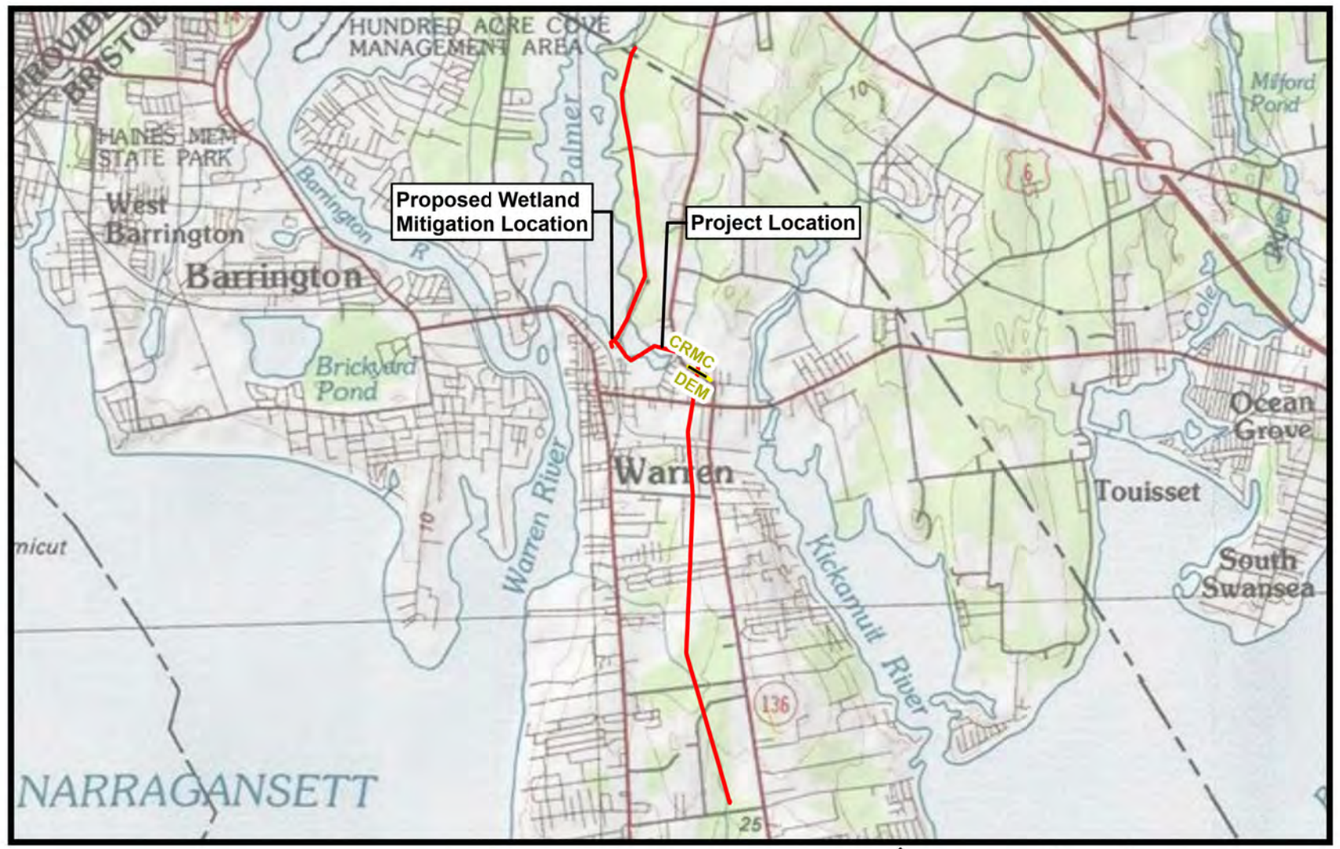
E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island



Site Location Map

EXISTING CONDITIONS INFORMATION:
REFERENCES:

1. WETLAND DELINEATION WAS PERFORMED BY VHB, PROVIDENCE OFFICE. STRUCTURE AND FLAG LOCATIONS WERE LOCATED BY A GLOBAL POSITIONINGSYSTEM (GPS) FIELD SURVEY CONDUCTED BY VHB IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2023. THIS SURVEY CONFORMS TO A CLASS IV STANDARD AS DEFINED IN THE PROCEDURAL AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR PERFORMING LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

2.THE NOAA DATA ACCESS VIEWER WAS UTILIZED TO EXTRACT CONTOUR LINES AT 2-FOOT AND 10-FOOT INTERVALS, AS WELL AS FOR MEAN HIGH WATER AT 2.12 FEET AND HIGHEST ASTRONOMICAL TIDE AT 3.78 FEET, FROM THE 2022 USGS LIDAR RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE DATASET.

3. AERIAL IMAGERY WAS ACQUIRED FROM THE STATEWIDE, TRUE COLOR, 3-INCH SPATIAL RESOLUTION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF RHODE ISLAND. IMAGERY WAS COLLECTED MARCH 2024.

Wetland ID	Wetland Type	Temporary Construction Matting (SF)
Wetland 2	Coastal Wetland	459,293
Wetland 2/3	Coastal Wetland	3,063
Wetland 2/5	Coastal Wetland	11,909

Wetland ID	Wetland Type	Temporary Construction Matting (SF)
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5		255
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5A		358
Wetland 2/7	Coastal Wetland	64,310

RINHP/WLT PROTECTION NOTES :

1. TURTLES:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATTING IN MARSH HABITAT AREAS DURING THE ACTIVE SEASON (APRIL 15 - OCTOBER 15) WITH MONITOR /AVOID PLACING CONSTRUCTION MATS IN MARSH HABITAT AREAS DURING ANIMAL DORMANCY (OCTOBER 16 - APRIL 14) WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
•AVOID PLACING MATS IN TURTLE WINTER HABITAT. BRIDGE OVER AREA OF OPEN WATER, TIDAL CREEKS AND MOSQUITO DITCHES.
•INSTALL EXCLUSIONARY FENCING AROUND UPLAND NESTING HABITAT BEFORE MAY 15 TO ISOLATE WORK AREAS LOCATED WITHIN UPLAND NESTING HABITAT. NESTING HABITAT IDENTIFIED DURING THE FIELD DELINEATION AND ASSESSMENT INCLUDED THE EXPOSED SOIL AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE WARREN SUBSTATION FENCE.
•MAINTAIN TURTLE EXCLUSION FENCING DURING THE NESTING PERIOD FROM MAY15 - JULY15.
•EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN ONE DAY IF POSSIBLE. IF EXCAVATIONS MUST REMAIN OPEN LONGER THAN ONE DAY, THEY SHOULD BE COVERED FLUSH TO THE GROUND TO PREVENT TURTLES FROM FALLING OR GETTING TRAPPED.
•TURTLES OBSERVED WITHIN WORK AREAS SHOULD BE MOVED AWAY FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BY A TRAINED TURTLE MONITOR.
•REPORT OBSERVATIONS TO RIE ENVIRONMENTAL.

2. PLANTS:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•AVOID INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.
•CONDUCT VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1 AND APRIL 15 TO THE EXTENT PRACTICAL AND DO NOT CHIP, OR PILE SLASH WITHIN WETLANDS, IDENTIFIED RARE SPECIES HABITAT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF DELINEATED OCCURRENCES OR KNOWN ELEMENT OCCURRENCE RECORDS OF RARE SPECIES. IF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES MUST OCCUR DURING THE GROWING SEASON, WORK MUST BE PRECEDED BY A BOTANICAL SURVEY AND DELINEATION TO IDENTIFY VEGETATED AREAS TO AVOID OR WHERE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MUST BE COMPLETED WITH HAND TOOLS.
•BOTANICAL SURVEY AND DELINEATION BY QUALIFIED BOTANIST DURING APPROPRIATE PLANT IDENTIFICATION PERIOD.
•AVOID DELINEATED OCCURRENCES BY SHIFTING WORK AREAS. IF AVOIDANCE OF DIRECT IMPACTS IS NOT POSSIBLE, CONSULT BOTANIST TO IDENTIFY SITE-SPECIFIC PROTECTION AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION MEASURES (E.G., MAT BRIDGES, TRANSPLANTING).
•REPORT OBSERVATIONS TO RIE ENVIRONMENTAL.

3. BIRDS:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•AVOID WORK IN SALT MARSHES DURING BREEDING/FLEDGING SEASON (MAY 15 - AUGUST 15). IF WORK MUST BE CONDUCTED IN SALT MARSHES DURING BREEDING/FLEDGING SEASON, SURVEYS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST TO IDENTIFY ANY NESTS PRESENT IN WORK AREAS AND ALONG ACCESS ROUTES.
•IF NESTS ARE PRESENT ALONG PROPOSED ACCESS ROUTES, ALTERNATIVE ACCESS ROUTES SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED.
•IF NEST ARE PRESENT WITHIN PROPOSED WORK AREAS, WORK SHOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL HATCHLINGS HAVE FLEDGED.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO STARTING ANY SITE WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND SHALL INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND AS IDENTIFIED IN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL APPROVAL DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THIS PROJECT.

2. A SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO PROTECT ON-SITE WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES AND OFF-SITE AREAS DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

3. IN AREAS WHERE HIGH RUNOFF VELOCITIES OR HIGH SEDIMENT LOADS ARE EXPECTED, TWO LINES OF COMPOST FILTER SOCK (CFS) WILL BE INSTALLED BACK TO BACK.

4. TYPICAL CRUSHED-STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXITS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH STREET ACCESS POINT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

5. ONCE WORK IS COMPLETE, FINAL SURFACE TREATMENT CONSISTING OF STRAW OR CELLULOSE MULCH WILL BE APPLIED TO STABILIZE THE DISTURBED AREAS.ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE ASSOCIATED WITH EQUIPMENT ACCESS TO STRUCTURES OR STRUCTURE EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE MULCHED WITH STRAW ON ALL DISTURBED AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT NOT MORE THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THAT AREA HAS TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED.

6. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND BARRIERS IF GREATER THAN 6 INCHES DEEP OR AS NEEDED.

7. DAMAGED OR DETERIORATED EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL ITEMS WILL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY AFTER IDENTIFICATION.

8. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL DISTURBED EARTH HAS BEEN SECURELY STABILIZED. ONCE THE SITE IS STABILIZED, THE STRAW BALES WILL BE REMOVED OR BROKEN UP AND SPREAD AS MULCH. ALL OTHER CONTROLS SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR.

9. IN THE EVENT OF A FUEL SPILL OR EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION RESULTING IN A RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, ALL WORK WILL BE STOPPED IN THIS AREA UNTIL THE RELEASE/SPILL IS CLEANED UP.

10. EQUIPMENT USED FOR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND OPERATED TO REDUCE THE CHANCES OF SPILL OCCURRENCES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. REFUELING OF EQUIPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO CARRY SPILL CONTAINMENT AND PREVENTION DEVICES (I.E., ABSORBENT PADS, CLEAN UP RAGS, FIVE GALLON CONTAINERS, ABSORBENT MATERIAL, ETC.) AT ALL TIMES. IN ADDITION, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT AND REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT WILL BE ON HAND TO REPAIR FAILURES AND STOP A SPILL IN THE EVENT OF EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION.

11. ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILLS SHALL BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY, AND IF THE SPILL AMOUNT IS EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDS THE EPA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) FOR THAT SUBSTANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 40 CFR PARTS 1010, 117, OR 302, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AT 1-800-424-8802. THE CONTRACTOR WILL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUBMITTING IN WRITING A DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEASE TO THE EPA REGIONAL OFFICE AND RIDEM PROVIDING THE DATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RELEASE AND THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ANOTHER RELEASE. DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING UP SPILLS SHALL BE CLEARLY POSTED AT A DESIGNATED ON-SITE LOCATION, AND CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL SHALL BE MADE AWARE OF THE PROCEDURES AND LOCATION OF CLEANUP SUPPLIES. PERSONNEL SHALL WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GEAR AND HAVE PROPER TRAINING TO PREVENT INJURY FROM CONTACT WITH ANY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.

12. NO GRADE CHANGES ARE PROPOSED.

GERERAL NOTES
1. STONE WALL DISMANTLING AND RE-BUILDING PROCEDURE REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF STONE WALLS SHALL BE AVOIDED, WHENEVER POSSIBLE. STONE WALLS REMOVED OR BREACHED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REBUILT. THE REMOVAL AND REBUILDING OF STONE WALLS REQUIRES APPROVAL FROM THE RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL, MAY REQUIRE SEVERAL WEEKS LEAD TIME FOR COORDINATION AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH EG303 SECTION 9.0.

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Notes
Bristol and Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

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SWANSEA

WARREN

BARRINGTON

BRISTOL

CRMC
DEM

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Page Index
Town Boundary

1:24,000
0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Index
Bristol and Warren, RI

Page 3 of 21

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SWANSEA, MA

WARREN, RI

F184 Line

E183 Line

F184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W1a-PFO

W1b-PFO

W1c-PSS

W2

W2 SM

WA 23-8

WA 23-25

WA 23-3

WA 23-1

Tributary to Palmer River

Palmer River

OSPERY NEST ON STRUCTURE

Pull Pad 1: 5,334 SF

Pull Pad 2: 16,385 SF

Work Pad: 20,731 SF

Work Pad: 37,612 SF

Work Pad: 22,382 SF

Work Pad: 22,348 SF

TIMBER MAT BRIDGE (DETAIL #5/6)

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From Swansea Country Club at 299 Market St

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Silt sak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Swansea, MA & Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SWANSEA COUNTRY CLUB

HAILE FARM PRESERVE

WA 23-25

WA 23-9

WA 23-10

WA 23-3

WA 23-5

WA 23-4

WA 23-6

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 1

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2

W2 SM

W2 SM

W2 SM

2-213 2-212.5 2-212 2-211 2-210 2-209 2-208 2-207 2-206 2-205 2-204 2-203 2-202 2-201 2-200

2-307 2-306 2-305 2-304 2-303 2-302 2-301 2-300

Work Pad: 20,715 SF

Work Pad: 20,171 SF

Work Pad: 15,362 SF

Work Pad: 22,053 SF

WARREN, RI

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST
WA 23-14

WARREN LAND TRUST BOARDWALK FOOTPATH COORDINATION REQUIRED WITH WARREN LAND TRUST

Palmer River

Type 1 Waters

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

WA

WA 23-122

WA 23-19

WARREN, RI

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2 SM

W2

W2/3

Work Pad: 22,053 SF

Work Pad: 20,386 SF

Work Pad: 15,283 SF

Work Pad: 17,303 SF

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-14

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-17

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-16

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-18

WA 23-68

Palmer River Type 1 Waters

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamaefs Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
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1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
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Stone Wall
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Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
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Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/3	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	0	3,063	0
Contiguous Area	77	21,202	0

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/5	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	0	11,909	0
Contiguous Area	77	7,629	4,036

		Temporary Impact	
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5A	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
		358	
Contiguous Area	0	1,073	354

		Temporary Impact	
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
		255	
Contiguous Area	0	11,366	0

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

FOR STONE WALL BREACHING OR DISMANTLING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 360 Market St

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

WARREN, RI

WA 23-19 WA 23-68 WA 23-89 WA 23-88 WA 23-87 WA 23-78 WA 23-77 WA 23-76 WA 23-86

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2/5 W2/3 W4 SW 5.5A SW5.5

Work Pad: 18,275 SF

Work Pad: 15,928 SF

Work Pad: 21,171 SF

Work Pad: 19,561 SF

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

REMOVE FENCE PANELS FOR ACCESS

Palmer River

PIPELINE

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
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Temporary Wetland Matting Access
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Feet

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Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 326 Market St

MARKET ST

SCHOOLHOUSE RD

SOUTH GROVE ST

WARREN RI

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

WARREN, RI

WAVE TRAPS
DEADEND STRUCTURE

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-2

WA 23-23

WA 23-77

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

2-608 2-607 2-606 2-605 2-604 2-603 2-602 2-601 2-600 2-609 2-610 W2

16 17 18 19 20

6-100 6-101 6-102 6-103 6-104 6-105 6-106 6-107 6-108 6-109 6-110 6-111 6-112 6-113 6-114 6-115 6-117 6-118 6-119

Pull Pad 3: 20,880 SF

Pull Pad 4: 21,579 SF

Work Pad: 19,561 SF

Work Pad: 21,238 SF

Work Pad: 21,238 SF

Work Pad: 17,591 SF

Work Pad: 19,243 S

WA 23-76

WA 23-24

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-1 W2 SM

Palmer River

Type 1 Waters

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way

Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

Rhode Island Energy™ a PPL company

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	Temporary Impact		
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 294 Market St

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

WA 21-51 WA 21-296 WA 21-253 WA 21-52 WA 21-53 WA 21-54

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-59 WA 21-58 WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-57 WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-2 WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-1

WARREN, RI

2-1303 2-1403 2-1302 2-1402 2-1301 2-1400 2-1401 2-1300 2-900 2-901 2-902 2-903 2-904 2-905

F-184N-4 Line E-183-3 Line

Work Pad: 19,243 SF Work Pad: 19,914 SF Work Pad: 19,178 SF Work Pad: 24,128 SF Work Pad: 15,106 SF

W2 SM

Type 1 Waters

Palmer River

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way

Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RI/HP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

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Work Pad:	Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Temporary Impact: Construction Matting (SF)	Temporary Impact: Grading (SF)
	Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
	Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

WORK PAD: 57 X 32

PROPOSE TO TOP WITH OSPREY PLATFORM ON OLD POLE

OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE

OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE

PROPOSED OSPREY PLATFORM ON OLD CENTER POLE

WARREN SUBSTATION

TREES TO BE REMOVED

TREES TO BE REMOVED

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

Work Pad: 60,815 SF

Work Pad: 33,683 SF

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-59

WA 21-58

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-57

Palmer River

Type 2 Waters

Type 1 Waters

F-184N-5 Line

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

WARREN SUBSTATION 1

WARREN SUBSTATION 2

WARREN, RI

W2 SM

W2

WA 9

WA 3-95

WA 3-93

WA 3-91

WA 3-141

WA 3-90

WA 3-89

WA 3-149

WA 3-55

HOPE ST

WA 3-50

WA 3-49

WA 3-48

WA 3-42

WA 3-41

WA 3-144

WA 3-88

NOBERT ST

WA 3-38

WA 3-43

WA 3-40

WA 3-37

WA 3-147

WA 3-33

WA 3-36

WA 3-35

WA 3-148

WA 3-127

WA 3-128

WA 3-34

PARK ST

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
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Work Pad Type
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Permit Area/LOD
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RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
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Proposed Tree Line
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Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
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Erosion Control
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Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

Type 2 Waters

Palmer River

F-184N-5 Line

2295 Line

Work Pad: 4,635 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Work Pad: 15,624 SF

Work Pad: 13,045 SF

Pull Pad 5: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 42,356 SF

BRIDGE OVER SWALE

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

GRASS SWALE ASSOCIATED WITH JAMIEL'S PARK SHORELINE RESTORATION PROJECT. REFER TO "OVERALLSITE ACCESS, CAPPING AND GRADING PLAN" BY FUSS & O'NEILL DATED APRIL 2018.

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 1

WARREN, RI

Warren Dog Pound

Jamiels Park

HALL AVE

WOOD ST

2295 Line

W2 W2 SM WA 3-144 WA 3-141 WA 9-18 WA 3-92 WA 9-78 WA 3-94 WA 3-115 WA 9-88 WA 3-96 WA 9-19 WA 9-87 WA 9-85 WA 9-86 WA 9-10 WA 9-5 WA 9-6 WA 9-91 WA 9-17 WA 9-82 WA 9-83 WA 9-108 WA 21-284 WA 21-137 WA 21-138 WA 21-246 WA 21-175 W2 SM WA 10-166 WA 10-72 WA 10-95 WA 10-94 WA 10-93 WA 10-74 WA 10-73

2-1200.8 2-1200.7 2-1200.6 2-1200.5 2-1200.4 2-1100 2-1101 2-1102 2-1103 2-1104 2-1008 2-1006 2-1005 2-1004 2-1003 2-1002 2-1001 2-1000 2-1000.9 2-1000.8 2-1000.7 2-1000.6 2-726 2-725 2-724 2-723 2-722 2-721 2-720

1 2 3 3.5 4 4-5 5 6 7 8 9

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
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Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
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Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
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Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

N

1:1,200

0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
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Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Temporary Impact: Construction Matting (SF)	Temporary Impact: Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

Wetland 2/7	Permanent Impact (SF)	Temporary Impact: Construction Matting (SF)	Temporary Impact: Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	150	64,310	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	0	16,710	6,310

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANK

PER RIE, SAFETY SPOTTER REQUIRED FOR GAS STATION ACCESS

PUMP ISLAND

SATELLITE DISH

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

JOHN ST

MARKET ST

KICKEMUIT RD

WILLIAM ST

EVERETT ST

WARREN, RI

Tributary to Palmer River

Palmer River

Type 2 Waters

F-184N-5 Line

2295 Line

W2/W7 SM

W2/W7

W2 SM

Work Pad: 18,777 SF

Pull Pad 6: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Pull Pad 7: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 13,358 SF

Work Pad: 6,845 SF

Work Pad: 13,045 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

100' Buffer Zone

CRMC

DEM

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way

Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
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Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
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Gate
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Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

Rhode Island Energy™
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Salt Marsh Restoration Area

Contiguous Contiguous Fresh Water Wetland Restoration Area

Salt Marsh

Inset Area See Pages 14 & 15

Salt Marsh

Belchers Cove

Parcel 3-144

Parcel 3-148

Gate

Gas Regulator Station 28 Brown Street

Access

Gate

Parcel 3-147

Gate

East Bay Bike Path

Park St.

Gate

Parcel 3-151

Gate

Brown St.

Parcel 1-56

0 50 Feet

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
- High Astronomical Tide (HAT)=3.78'
- CRMC 50' Set Back
- CRMC 200' Contiguous Area
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Limit of Disturbance/ Temporary Compost Filter Sock
- Access
- Proposed Contour
- Proposed CRMC 50' Set Back
- Proposed CRMC 200' Contiguous Area
- Approximate Salt Marsh Restoration Area
- Approximate Contiguous Freshwater Wetland Restoration Area

NOTES:
1. The entire project area is within Coastal SFHA AE Zone (BFE 13).
2. The entire project area is within the 200-ft Contiguous Area

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Proposed Restoration Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/01/2024

Rhode Island Energy™ a PPL company

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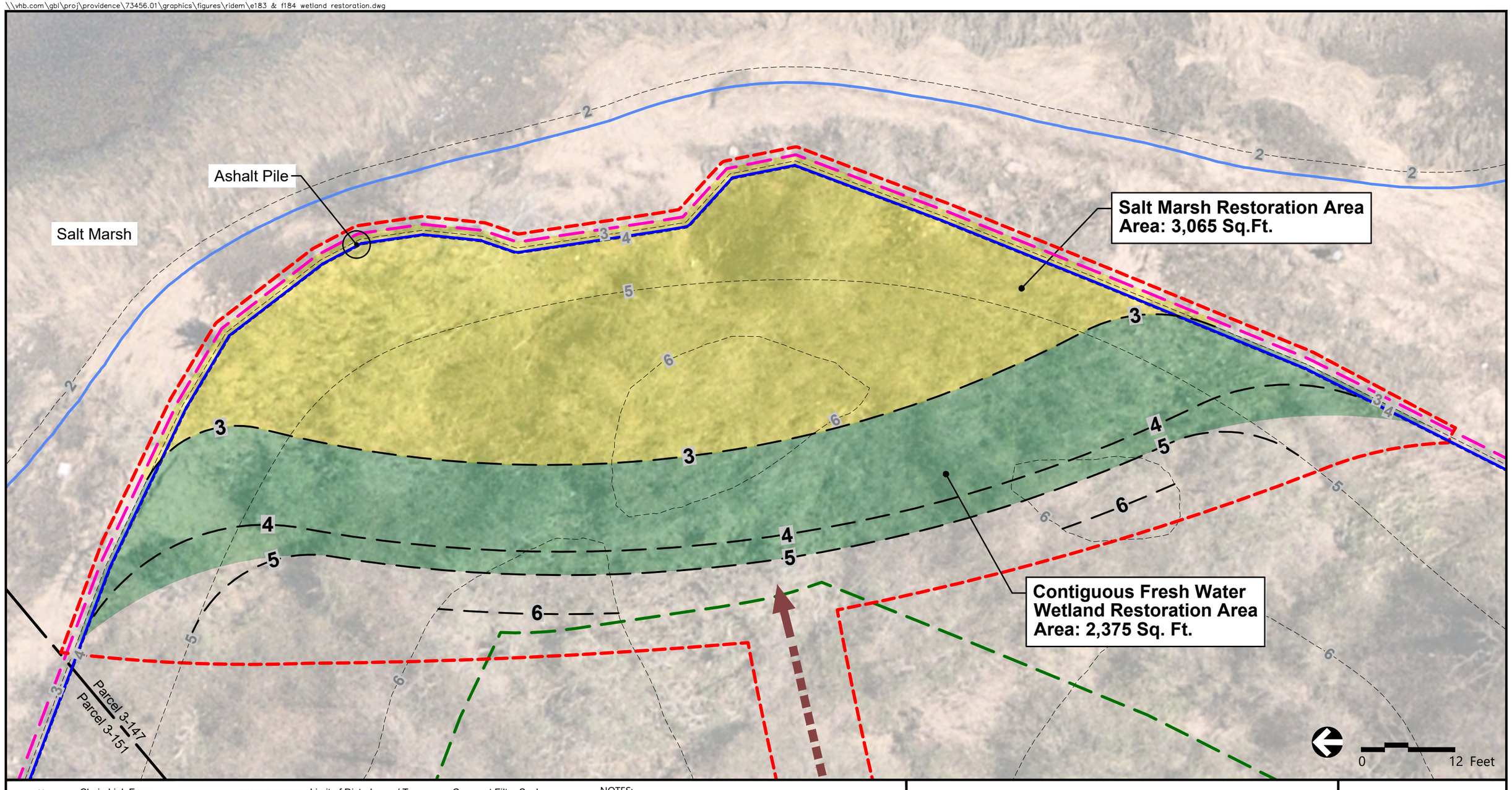

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
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- Site Property Line
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NOTES:
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E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Proposed Restoration Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/01/2024

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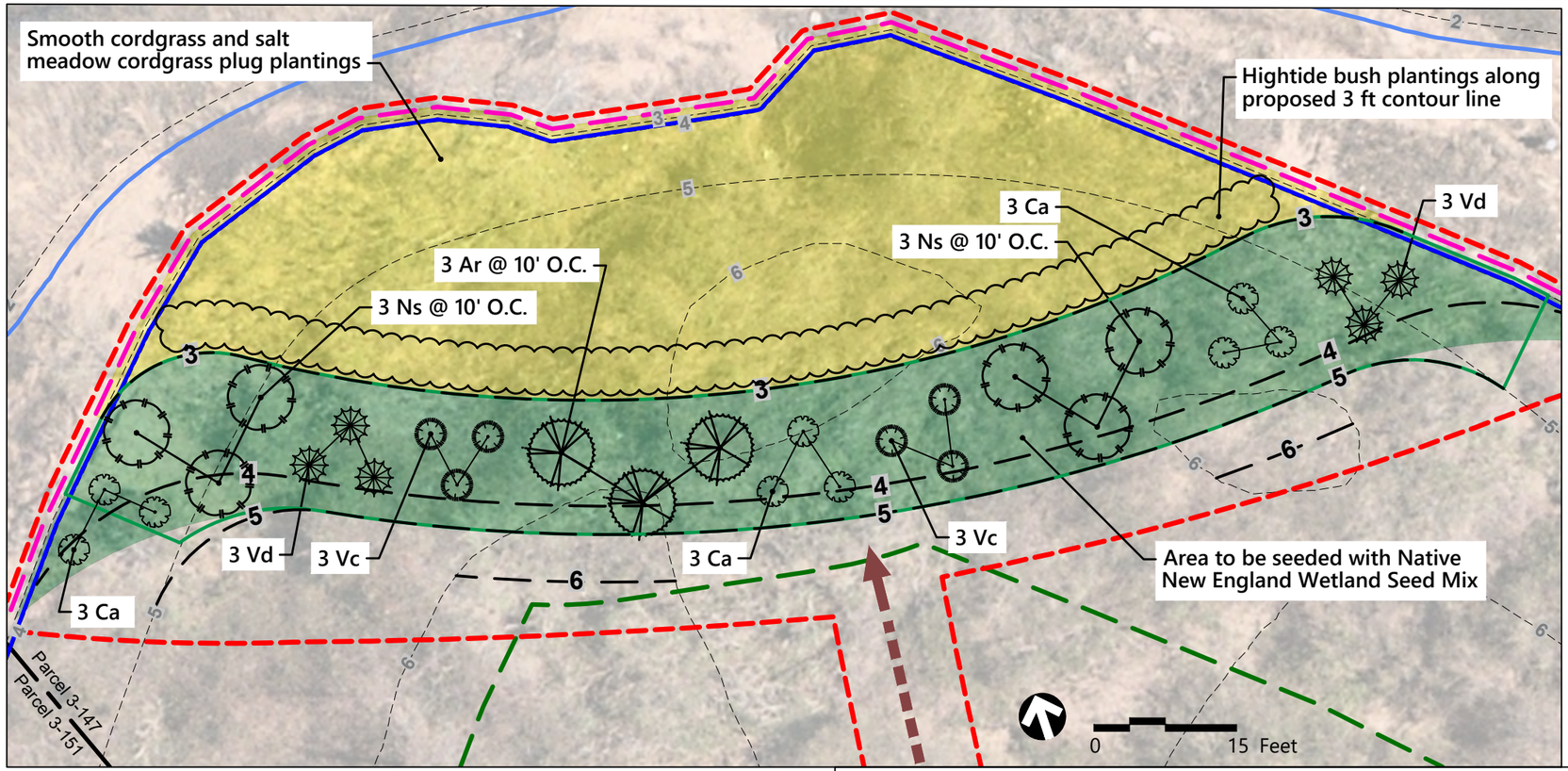

SEEDING NOTES

NEW ENGLAND WETMIX TO BE USED WITHIN CONTIGUOUS FRESHWATER WETLAND RESTORATION AREA.

From New England Wetland Plants, Inc. Amherst, Massachusetts

Seeding: Always apply on clean bare soil. The wetland seeds in this mix can be hand sown, used with a hand-held spreader, or hydro-seeded on large or hard to reach sites, as long as there is no permanent snow cover. Lightly rake to ensure proper soil-seed contact. Seeding can take place on frozen soil, as the freezing, thawing weather of late fall and late winter will work the seed into the soil. If spring conditions are drier than usual, watering may be required. If planting during the summer months, watering may be required for at least 2-3 weeks after planting to ensure germination. A non-invasive annual such as Winter Rye may be added to the mix to obtain soil stabilization cover in the fall. Do not add Annual Ryegrass, Kentucky Bluegrass or Perennial Ryegrass as these species are very aggressive and they will inhibit the growth of the wetland seeds. A light mulch of clean, weed free straw is recommended.
Note: Seeds will not germinate under inundated conditions. Not all species will grow in all wetland situations.

Application Rate: 1 LB/2500 SQ. FT.

Typical Species: Fox Sedge (Carex vulpinoidea), Sallow Sedge (Carex lurida), Broom Sedge (Carex scoparia), Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis), Blue Vervain (Verbena hastata), Hop Sedge (Carex lupulina), Dark-Green Bulrush (Scirpus atrovirens), Nodding Bur-Marigold (Bidens cernua), Bristly Sedge (Carex comosa), Fringed Sedge (Carex crinita), Tall Mannagrass (Glyceria grandis), Wool-Grass (Scirpus cyperinus), Soft Rush (Juncus effusus), Spotted Joe-Pye-Weed (Eutrochium maculatum), Boneset (Eupatorium perfoliatum), American Water-Plantain (Alisma subcordatum), New England Aster (Symphyotrichum novae-angliae), Rattlesnake Mannagrass (Glyceria canadensis), Purple-Stem Aster (Symphyotrichum puniceum), Soft-Stemmed Bulrush (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani), Blueflag (Iris versicolor), Swamp Milkweed (Asclepias incarnata), and Allegheny Monkey-Flower (Mimulus ringens).

Planting Schedule

Trees	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Quantity
Ns	Nyssa sylvatica	Black tupelo	6'	6
Ar	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	6'	3

Shrubs	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Approx. Pot Size	Quantity
Vd	Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood viburnum	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	6
Vc	Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush blueberry	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	6
Ca	Cornus amomum	Silky dogwood	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	9

RESTORATION PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Immediately Prior to the commencement of restoration involving soil removal, install a continuous uninterrupted line of staked compost filter sock (CFS)/ Silt Soxx between the undisturbed wetland and the edge of existing fill material to be removed.

B. Remove all fill in the area noted above down to proposed grade. This should be apparent when the layer of peat or a darker loam under this fill is encountered. Where no peat is found the area will be over excavated 12 inches then supplemented with 12 inches of medium to fine sand mixed with organics. All fill material which is removed must be deposited outside any and all wetlands.

C. Proposed grades in salt marsh must be stabilized with salt marsh species plugs planted 2-3 feet on center. Proposed grades in contiguous freshwater wetland must be stabilized with a native New England wetland conservation seed mix and by mulching all disturbed area with straw.

D. Plant the contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area with trees and shrubs per the table noted below. Balled and burlapped or transplanted tree species must be planted in an interspersed fashion in a zig-zag line, 10 feet on center. Trees shall be a minimum of 6 feet tall after planting. Shrubs shall be balled and burlapped or transplanted material and be a minimum of 4 feet tall after planting throughout the restored area. All shrubs shall be placed 10 feet on center in the restored area defined above.

E. If any or all of the required plantings fail to survive at least one full growing season from the time they have been planted, they shall be replaced until such time that survival is maintained over one full growing season.

F. All disturbed areas in the 200-foot Contiguous Area must be allowed to revegetate to a natural wild state.

G. Upon stabilization of all disturbed areas, all erosion and sedimentation controls must be removed from the salt marsh restoration area and contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area and the 200-foot Contiguous Area prior to the removal of the controls, all accumulated sediment must be removed to a suitable upland area.

H. Allow the restored and replanted area to revert to a natural wild state.

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
- High Astronomical Tide (HAT)=3.78'
- CRMC 50' Set Back
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Limit of Disturbance/ Temporary Compost Filter Sock
- Access
- Proposed Contour
- Approximate Salt Marsh Restoration Area
- Approximate Contiguous Freshwater Wetland Restoration Area

NOTES:
1. The entire project area is within Coastal SFHA AE Zone (BFE 13).
2. The entire project area is within the 200-ft Contiguous Area

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Restoration Planting Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/01/2024

Rhode Island Energy™ a PPL company

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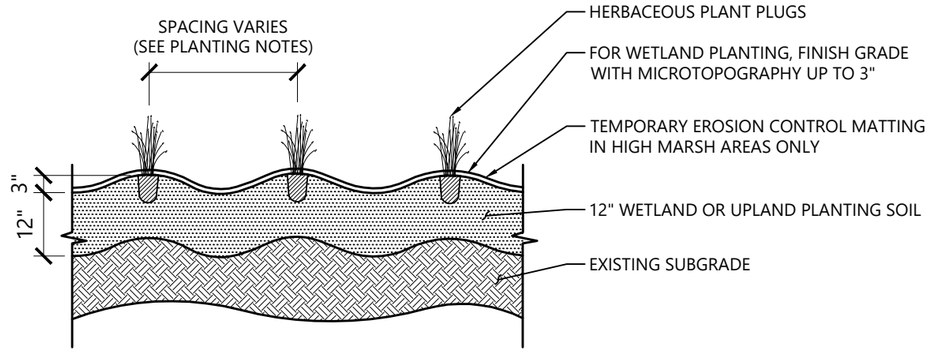
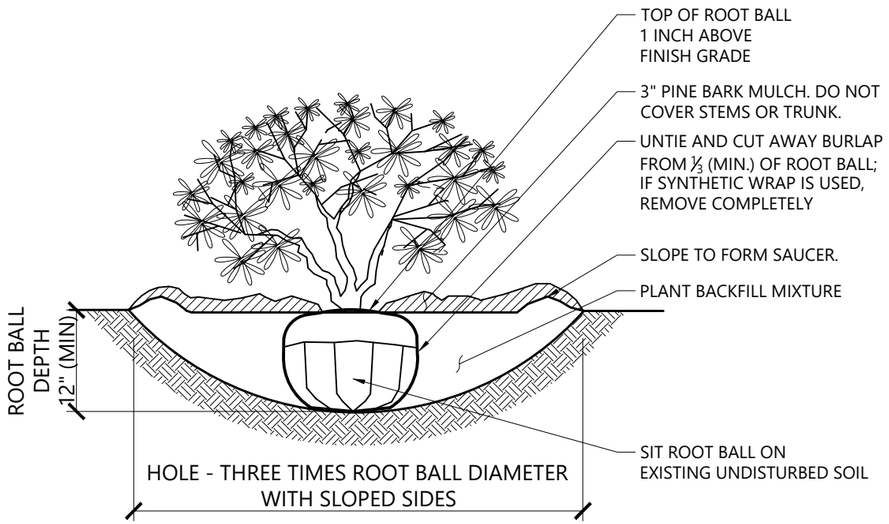


NOTE:
FOR BROADLEAF FLOOD PLAIN AND HIGH MARSH, SEED AREA IN ADDITION TO INSTALLING PLUGS.

Herbaceous Plant Plugs

10/24

N.T.S. **Source: VHB**

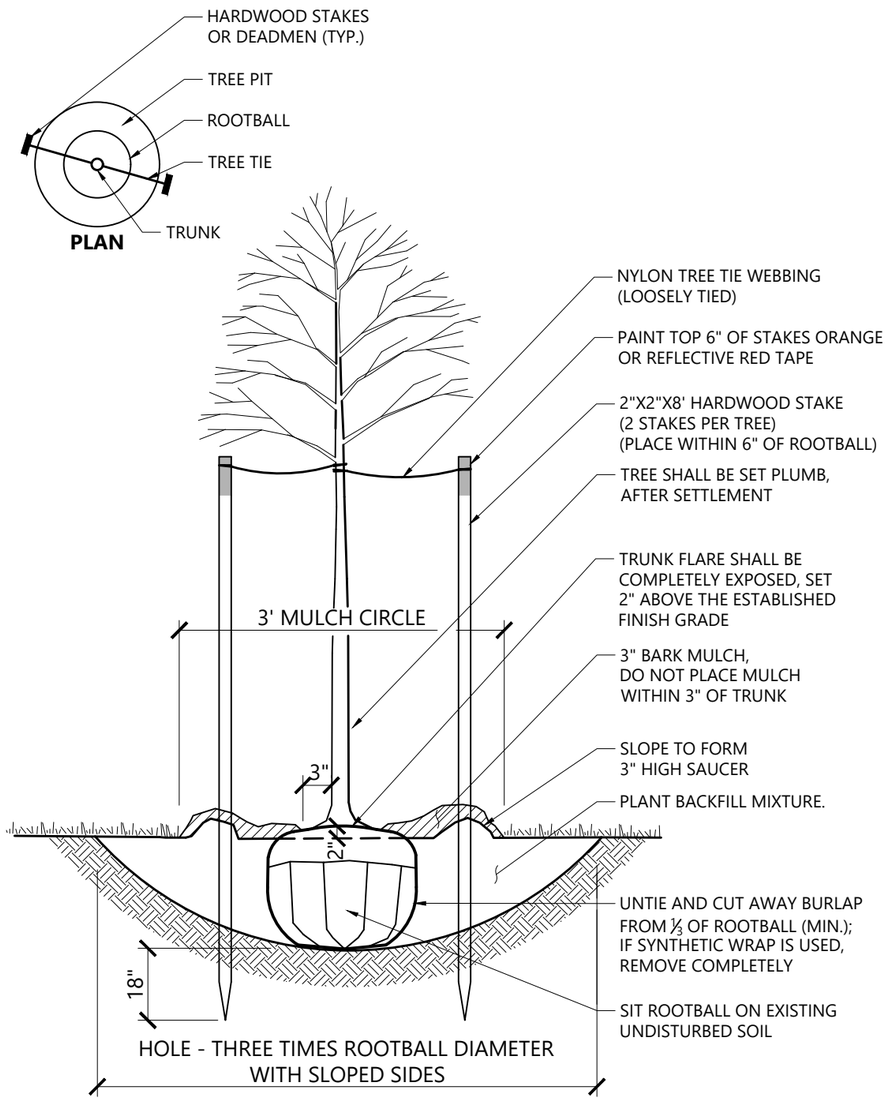


NOTE:
LOOSEN ROOTS AT THE OUTER EDGE OF ROOTBALL OF CONTAINER GROWN SHRUBS.

Shrub Planting

1/16

N.T.S. **Source: VHB** REV **LD_600**



Tree Planting

9/21

N.T.S. **Source: VHB** REV **LD_602**

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines

Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Restoration Planting Details
Warren, RI

Date: 11/01/2024

Rhode Island Energy™
a PPL company

vhb

Rhode Island Energy

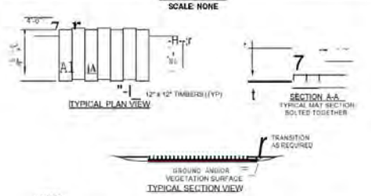
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-19	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. TO BE INSTALLED IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT RUTTING TO ACCESS STRUCTURES.
2. THIS DETAIL SHOWS TYPICAL DIMENSIONS. SOME CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION MATS ARE DIMENSIONALLY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IS SHOWN HERE.
3. DEPENDENT ON SITE CONDITIONS, MULTIPLE LAYERS OF CONSTRUCTION MATS MAY BE INSTALLED.

BMP PICTURE

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CM-3
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT (WITH TRANSITION)

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Business Use

Detail #1

Rhode Island Energy

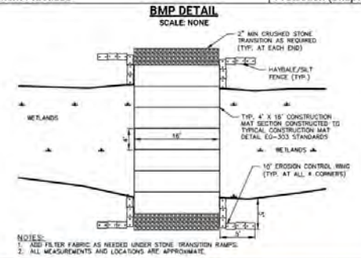
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-20	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. ADD FILTER FABRIC AS NEEDED UNDER STONE TRANSITION RAMPS.
2. ALL MEASUREMENTS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

BMP PICTURE

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CM-4
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT (WITH TRANSITION AND BMPs)

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Business Use

Detail #2

Rhode Island Energy

Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-30	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE 1

BMP PICTURE 2

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CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (2 OF 2)

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Business Use

Detail #3

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

vhb

Rhode Island Energy

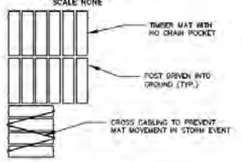
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-29	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL 1
SCALE: NONE

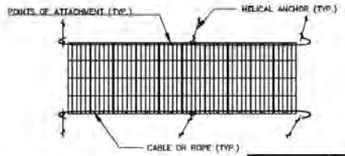


TYPICAL PLAN VIEW

NOTES:
1. EXAMPLES OF ANCHORING ONLY. MATTING CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPOSE THE METHOD OF ANCHORING BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS.
2. ANCHORING METHOD TO BE APPROVED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR.

BMP DETAIL 2

NOTES:
1. TYPICAL HELICAL ANCHOR AND CABLE CONFIGURATION FOR MAT CONTAINMENT IN FLOODPLAINS/LAND SUBJECT TO FLOODING.
2. TYPICAL POINTS OF ATTACHMENT HEAVY STAPLES, EYE BOLTS OR OTHER SUITABLE HARDWARE TO SECURE ATTACHMENT OF MAT TO LINEAR CABLE. IF CHAIN POCKETS ARE PRESENT IN THE MATS CABLE OR ROPE CAN BE LOOPED THROUGH RODS.



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CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (1 OF 2)

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Business Use

Detail #4

Rhode Island Energy

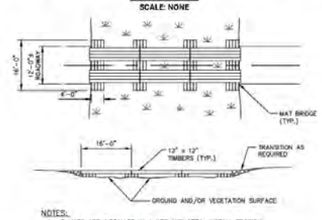
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-17	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. IF MATS ARE INSTALLED IN A WETLAND AREA, INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO CONTAIN MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THE MAT TRANSITIONS.

BMP PICTURE

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CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE (1 OF 2)

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Detail #5

Rhode Island Energy

Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
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Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE – SINGLE SPAN
SCALE: NONE

NOTES:
1. WHERE STREAM WIDTH ALLOWS, INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATS TO SPAN THE WATERCOURSE IN ITS ENTIRETY WITHOUT STRINGER PLACEMENT IN THE WATER OR ANY RESTRICTION OF STREAM FLOW.
2. INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE SHALL NOT DAMAGE THE STREAM BED AND BANKS. WHERE POSSIBLE, FOOTERS SHALL BE PLACED PARALLEL TO THE TOP OF THE STREAM BANKS, WITH ACCESS MATTING PLACED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE STRINGERS DISTRIBUTING THE WEIGHT OF THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.
3. AT STREAM CROSSINGS THAT CANNOT BE SPANNED BY A SINGLE SECTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATTING, AND WHERE PERMITS ALLOW, STRINGERS SHALL BE PLACED ATOP THE STREAM BED PARALLEL TO THE FLOW OF WATER.

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CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE (2 OF 2)

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Detail #6

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

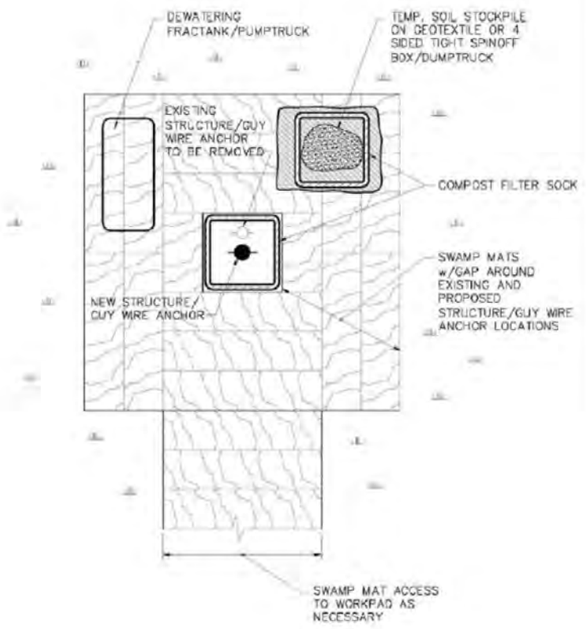
Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

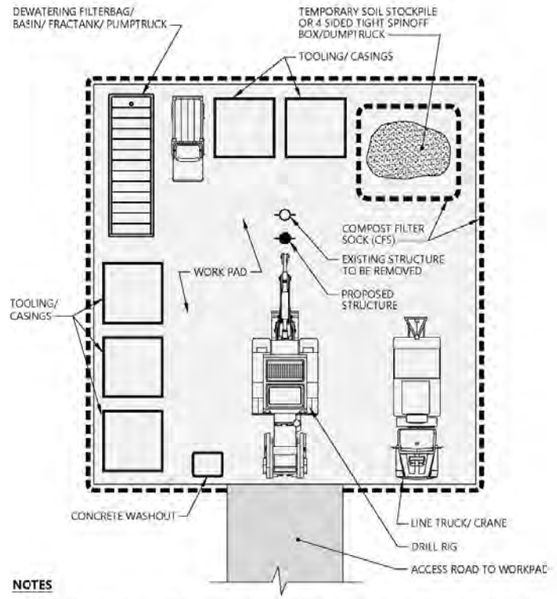
Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

vhb



Swamp Mat Workpad

Detail #7



NOTES

1. WORKPADS IN UPLAND AND OUTSIDE SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS TO BE SURFACED WITH GRAVEL/CRUSHED STONE.
2. WORKPADS IN MOWN LAWN/GRASS AND WILL BE TEMPORARILY SURFACED WITH CONSTRUCTION MATS.
3. FOLLOWING USE, WORKPADS WILL BE RESTORED TO A VEGETATED CONDITION:
   - VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT ON SLOPES 2:1 OR LESS MAY BE ACHIEVED BY HYDROSEEDING WITH A NATIVE EROSION CONTROL/WILDFLOWER SEED MIX USING PROGANICS WITH PROMATRIX, PROGANICS DUAL, OR APPROVED EQUIVILENT.
   - SLOPES GREATER THAN 2:1 REQUIRE PROGANICS AND FLEXTERRA (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) INSTEAD OF TOPSOIL
   - 4" TOPSOIL CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE PROGANICS.

Typical Workpad/ Pull Pad

N.T.S. Source: VHB

Detail #8

Rhode Island Energy

EG-303 Appendix 5
BMP Details

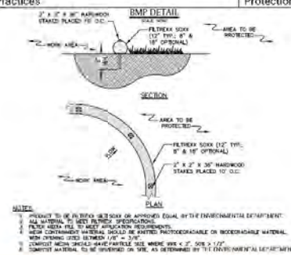
Revision: 04
Effective Date: 05/25/2022

Rhode Island Energy **Environmental Guidance**

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-4	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)



BMP PICTURE

*PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY FILTREXX LAND IMPROVEMENT SYSTEMS APPROVED BY: VICE PRESIDENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
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SEC-4
SILT SOXX *

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Detail #9

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

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Rhode Island Energy

Environmental Guidance

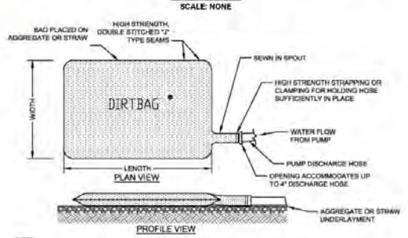
Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-42	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTE:
ONCE PUMPING COMMENCES, THE DIRT BAG SHALL BE MONITORED FREQUENTLY TO ASSURE THAT THE CONNECTIONS ARE SECURELY FASTENED AND THE RATE OF WATER DELIVERY TO THE STRUCTURE IS LOW ENOUGH TO PREVENT UNFILTERED WATER FROM FLOWING FROM THE HOSE CONNECTIONS OR BAG.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
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AA-12
DIRTBAG*

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Detail #10

Rhode Island Energy

Environmental Guidance

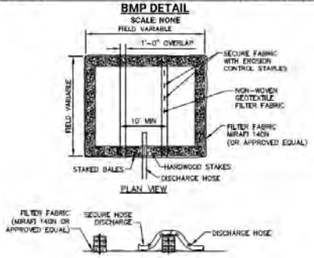
Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-40	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. NUMBER OF BALES MAY VARY DEPENDING ON SITE CONDITIONS.
2. THE BASIN TO BE SIZED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE WATER FROM OVERTOPPING BASIN.
3. KEEP AS FAR FROM WETLANDS AS PRACTICAL.
4. CLEAN AND REMOVE AS SOON AS DEWATERING IS COMPLETE.

BMP PICTURE

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AA-10
DEWATERING BASIN (SMALL SCALE)

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Detail #11

Rhode Island Energy

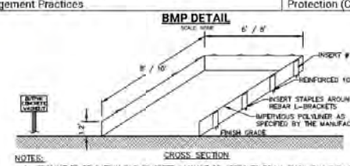
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-44	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE OUTPAK PVC CONCRETE WASHOUT OR APPROVED EQUAL BY ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY CONCRETE PLACEMENT.
3. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT.
4. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WILL BE REPLACED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR WASTE CONCRETE AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE.
5. WASHOUT RESIDUE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPENSED OF AT AN APPROVED WASTE SITE.
6. DO NOT MIX EXCESS AMOUNTS OF FRESH CONCRETE OR CEMENT ON-SITE.
7. DO NOT WASH OUT CONCRETE TRUCKS INTO STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, STREETS, OR STREAMS.
8. AVOID DUMPING EXCESS CONCRETE IN NON-DESIGNATED DUMPING AREAS.
9. LOCATE WASHOUT AREA AT LEAST 50' FROM STORM DRAIN, OPEN DITCHES, OR WATERBODIES. COORDINATE LOCATION WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
10. WASH OUT WASTES INTO THE OUTPAK WASHOUT WHERE THE CONCRETE CAN SET, BE BROKEN UP, AND THEN DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
11. A SECURE, NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING COVER MUST BE PLACED OVER CONCRETE WASHOUT PRIOR TO PREDICTED WET WEATHER TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW OF PRECIPITATION.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY OUTPAK WASHOUT
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AA-14
OUTPAK CONCRETE WASHOUT *

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Detail #12

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

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Rhode Island Energy

EG-303 Appendix 5
BMP Details

Revision: 04
Effective Date: 05/25/2022

Rhode Island Energy

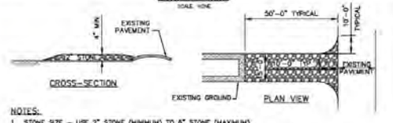
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-24	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. STONE SIZE – USE 2" STONE (MINIMUM) TO 8" STONE (MAXIMUM)
2. LENGTH – GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 FEET
3. THICKNESS – 4"
4. WIDTH – FIFTEEN (15) FOOT TYP., BUT NOT LESS THAN FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
5. SURFACE WATER – ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE PERMITTED.
6. MAINTENANCE – THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH SHALL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
8. THE CLEAN STONE SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE OMITTED FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST.
9. FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA GRADED, SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS NEEDED. ENTRANCE/EXITS MAY REMAIN DEPENDING UPON FUTURE ACCESS NEEDS AND/OR PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROVALS BUT REQUIRES APPROVALS FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL.

BMP PICTURE

CM-8
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/ EXIT

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Detail #13

Rhode Island Energy

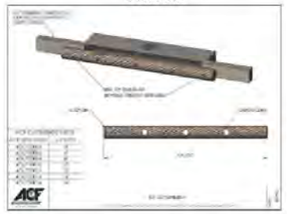
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-xxx
Page: x-xx	
Date:	09/28/22

Subject:
Access, Management and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE GUTTER BUDDY OR APPROVED EQUAL BY RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE
SCALE: NONE

DETAIL AND IMAGES PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
https://acfenvironmental.com/products/inlet-protection/curb-inlets/gutter-buddy/

AA-20B
CURB INLET GUTTER BUDDY

Detail #14

Rhode Island Energy

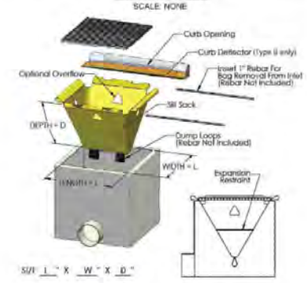
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-50	
Date:	09/28/22

Subject:
Access, Management and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE SILT SACK OR APPROVED EQUAL BY RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. THE USE OF A SILT SACK OPTIONAL OVERFLOW AND OVERFLOW DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE COORDINATED WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

BMP PICTURES
SCALE: NONE

DETAIL AND IMAGES PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
https://acfenvironmental.com/products/inlet-protection/drop-inlets/siltsack/

AA-20A
DROP INLET SILT SACK

Detail #15

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

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CRMC Mailing List for The Narragansett Electric Company
CRMC File Number 2024-12-004

The Narragansett Electric Company
280 Melrose Street
Providence, RI 02907

CRMC (PN 2024-12-004)
O. S. Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, RI 02879

Sent to Applicant for posting in ProJo
Over 50 abutters

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2025 2:36 PM
To: 'Smith, Marc Ryan'; Adam Rosenblatt
Cc: Anthony Sawaia
Subject: Public Notice CRMC File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Company -- Warren
Attachments: Public Notice CRMC File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Company - Warren.pdf

Good Afternoon: You are receiving the attached Public Notice as applicant and consultant of the CRMC Application 2024-12-004. Please note that the comment period ends on April 26, 2025.

As there are more than 50 abutters for this project, CRMC requires that the Applicant post this public notice in the Providence Journal. Please provide a copy of the legal notice for our records.

This Public Notice will also be sent via email to CRMC Mailing lists:
Town of Warren
CRMC General List

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me. Thank you!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Monday, March 31, 2025 3:03 PM
To: Barry Lial; Brian Sullivan, Warren Town Manager; Brian Wheeler, Director, Warren Public Works; James A. Sousa, Fire Chief, Warren; Jane Harrison; Jessica Capaldi, Town of Warren; John W. Hanley, President, Warren Town Council; Joseph Silva, Warren Harbormaster; June Speakman, Representative Bristol and Warren; Kickemuit River Council; Kristopher Leadem, Tax Assessor, Warren; Matthew Cabral, Warren Building Official; Sandrea Speroni, Town Clerk's Office; Walter S. Felag, Jr., Senator, Warren, Bristol, Tiverton; Warren Planning and Community Development; Wendy Brennen, Warren Conservation Commission
Subject: Public Notice - CRMC File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Co -- Warren
Attachments: Public Notice CRMC File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Company - Warren.pdf

Good Afternoon: Please see the attached Public Notice. Public Comment must be received by CRMC on or before April 26, 2025. Thank you!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Lisa Turner
Sent: Monday, March 31, 2025 3:05 PM
To: Amanda Barker; Amy Rose Weinreich, Charlestown TC; Beth E. Ashman, Cranston Acting City Planner; Bruce Eastman RISA; Carol Wordell, Little Compton Town Clerk; Catherine Hall, Esq., Save The Bay; Catie Alves, STB CoastKeeper; Charlotte Taylor; Chris Dodge, Save The Bay; Christine Andrews, QDC; Chuck Horbert, RIDEM; Daniel B Breen, CIV USARMY CENAE; David Latham; David Murdock; Deborah Mongeau, Librarian; Edward A Mello, Jamestown Town Admin; Elizabeth Totten; Eric Schneider, RIDEM Fish and Wildlife; Janet Tarro, Town Clerk, Narragansett; Jean Bellm, Exec Asst, Barrington; Jeanne Spencer, Tiverton Town Clerk's Office; Jeannette Alyward, North Kingstown TC; Jed Thorp, Director of Advocacy, Save The Bay; Jeff Willis; Jeffrey C. Hall, Exec. Dir, ASRI; Jeffrey Gardner; Jennifer M. West , Portsmouth TC; Jessica Capaldi, Deputy Clerk Warren; Joan Chabot, Town Clerk, Tiverton; John Brown, THPO, Narragansett Indian Tribe; John Torgan; John Williams, Warwick Cove Marina; Jude Zeh; Justin Mateus, Public Works Director, Cranston; Kathy & Steve Jacques; Kathy & Steve Jacques; Kevin R. Kotelly, USACOE; Laura C. Swistak, City Clerk, Newport; Laura Dwyer; Leah Stoddard, E Prov Deputy Clerk; Leslie Martin, USARMY USACE; Lisa Turner; Lynn D'Abrosca, City Clerk, Warwick; Mary Leblanc, Westerly Town Clerk; Matt Gineo, Oldport Marine; Matt O'Brien, AP Reporter; Melissa Cordeiro, Bristol Town Clerk; Meredith J. DeSisto, Barrington TC; Michael Arguello, RIDEM Water Resources; Michael McGiveney; Neal Personeus, RIDEM; Nichole Romane, Town Clerk, South Kingstown; Nick Donadio; Peter A. Healey; Peter M. Vieira, Marine Construction; Phil Capaldi; Philip Hervey, Town Manager; Priscilla De La Cruz, Audubon Society of RI; Providence City Clerk; Rebecca Russell RIDEM Water Resources; Reuben Macfarlan, RIDEM/DMF; RIAG/Environmental & Energy Unit; Rich Hittinger, RISAA; Richard Goldstein Pawtucket TC; Richard Langseth; Robert Lyons, Ocean House Marina; Robin Barlow, RI Builders; Rodman R. Black Jr. HIIA; Sandrea Speroni, Town Clerk's Office; Sarah Frazar, RIDEM; Scott Briggs, Librarian; Shirley Frietag, NRPA President; Sue Cornachia; Taylor Ellis; Thomas R. Evans, State Librarian; Topher Hamblett, Save The Bay, Executive Director; Tracy A. Nelson, Cranston City Clerk; US ACOE CENAE RI; Wendy J. W. Marshall, Middletown TC
Subject: Public Notice - CRMC File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Co -- Warren
Attachments: Public Notice CRMC File 2024-12-004 The Narragansett Electric Company - Warren.pdf

Good Afternoon: Please see the attached Public Notice. Public Comment must be received by CRMC on or before April 26, 2025. Thank you!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

Lisa Turner

From: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Thursday, March 20, 2025 11:29 AM
To: 'Lisa Turner'; ''Brittany Spurlock''
Subject: RE: Public Notice Ready for 2024-12-004; Narragansett Electric Company Waren
Attachments: 2024-12-004 updated plan package_new mitigation plans.pdf

Lisa,

I just got an email from the consultants and some of the pages of the mitigation planting plan was not updated in the last submission of the site plans. they emailed me a PDF of the new site plan package with the updated mitigation plan. These updated mitigation plans should be in the public notice.

The old mitigation plans are pages 70 – 73.

The new mitigation plans are pages 13 – 16 in the attached PDF. I also forwarded the PDF to cstaff to get it uploaded in the PDF.

I hope we can fix this before the Public Notice goes out. If not it is a minor change

Ant

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

From: Lisa Turner <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 19, 2025 11:40 AM
To: 'Anthony Sawaia' <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>; ''Brittany Spurlock'' <bspurlock@crmc.ri.gov>
Subject: RE: Public Notice Ready for 2024-12-004; Narragansett Electric Company Waren

Thanks Ant!

Cordially,
Lisa Turner

Lisa A. Turner, Programming Services Officer
aka Office Manager and Record Keeper
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road; Room 116
Wakefield, RI 02879
401-783-3370

From: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 19, 2025 11:06 AM
To: 'Lisa Turner' <lturner@crmc.ri.gov>; ''Brittany Spurlock'' <bspurlock@crmc.ri.gov>
Subject: Public Notice Ready for 2024-12-004; Narragansett Electric Company Waren

Lisa, Brittany,

I have the Public Notice written up for App 2024-12-004; Transmission line project through Warren. It has over 50 abutters and also has an abutter list on page 83 and 84 of the PDF file.

The plans to include with the PN are PDF page numbers 58, and 61 – 73. I can print out the pages if you need me to.

Let me know if you need anything else.

I left the dates blank on the notice

Ant

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

Plan Set

Issued for: CRMC Category B Assent
Date Issued: 11/15/2024
Revision Date: 2/5/2025

Sheet Index

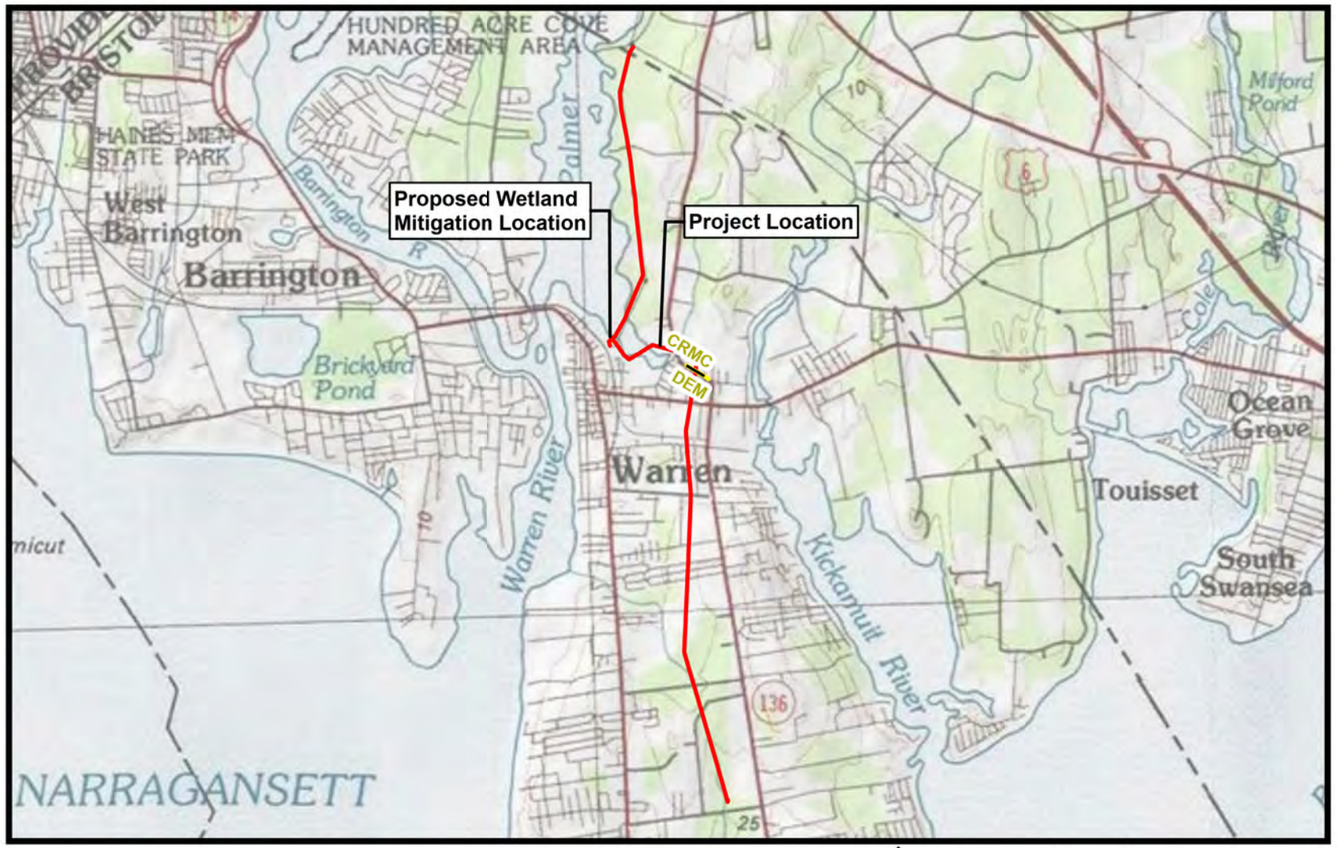
Number	Drawing Title	Latest Issue
2	Notes	2/5/2025
3	Index	2/5/2025
4-12	Site Access and BMP Plan	2/5/2025
13-16	Wetland Mitigation Plan	2/5/2025
17-21	Details	2/5/2025

Rhode Island Energy™
a PPL company

vhb

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island



Site Location Map

RECEIVED
03-20-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

EXISTING CONDITIONS INFORMATION:
REFERENCES:

1. WETLAND DELINEATION WAS PERFORMED BY VHB, PROVIDENCE OFFICE. STRUCTURE AND FLAG LOCATIONS WERE LOCATED BY A GLOBAL POSITIONINGSYSTEM (GPS) FIELD SURVEY CONDUCTED BY VHB IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2023. THIS SURVEY CONFORMS TO A CLASS IV STANDARD AS DEFINED IN THE PROCEDURAL AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR PERFORMING LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

2.THE NOAA DATA ACCESS VIEWER WAS UTILIZED TO EXTRACT CONTOUR LINES AT 2-FOOT AND 10-FOOT INTERVALS, AS WELL AS FOR MEAN HIGH WATER AT 2.12 FEET AND HIGHEST ASTRONOMICAL TIDE AT 3.78 FEET, FROM THE 2022 USGS LIDAR RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE DATASET.

3. AERIAL IMAGERY WAS ACQUIRED FROM THE STATEWIDE, TRUE COLOR, 3-INCH SPATIAL RESOLUTION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF RHODE ISLAND. IMAGERY WAS COLLECTED MARCH 2024.

Wetland ID	Wetland Type	Temporary Construction Matting (SF)
Wetland 2	Coastal Wetland	459,293
Wetland 2/3	Coastal Wetland	3,063
Wetland 2/5	Coastal Wetland	11,909

Wetland ID	Wetland Type	Temporary Construction Matting (SF)
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5		755
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5A		358
Wetland 2/7	Coastal Wetland	64,310

RINHP/WLT PROTECTION NOTES :

1. TURTLES:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATTING IN MARSH HABITAT AREAS DURING THE ACTIVE SEASON (APRIL 15 - OCTOBER 15) WITH MONITOR /AVOID PLACING CONSTRUCTION MATS IN MARSH HABITAT AREAS DURING ANIMAL DORMANCY (OCTOBER 16 - APRIL 14) WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
•AVOID PLACING MATS IN TURTLE WINTER HABITAT. BRIDGE OVER AREA OF OPEN WATER, TIDAL CREEKS AND MOSQUITO DITCHES.
•INSTALL EXCLUSIONARY FENCING AROUND UPLAND NESTING HABITAT BEFORE MAY 15 TO ISOLATE WORK AREAS LOCATED WITHIN UPLAND NESTING HABITAT. NESTING HABITAT IDENTIFIED DURING THE FIELD DELINEATION AND ASSESSMENT INCLUDED THE EXPOSED SOIL AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE WARREN SUBSTATION FENCE.
•MAINTAIN TURTLE EXCLUSION FENCING DURING THE NESTING PERIOD FROM MAY15 - JULY15.
•EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN ONE DAY IF POSSIBLE. IF EXCAVATIONS MUST REMAIN OPEN LONGER THAN ONE DAY, THEY SHOULD BE COVERED FLUSH TO THE GROUND TO PREVENT TURTLES FROM FALLING OR GETTING TRAPPED.
•TURTLES OBSERVED WITHIN WORK AREAS SHOULD BE MOVED AWAY FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BY A TRAINED TURTLE MONITOR.
•REPORT OBSERVATIONS TO RIE ENVIRONMENTAL.

2. PLANTS:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•AVOID INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.
•CONDUCT VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1 AND APRIL 15 TO THE EXTENT PRACTICAL AND DO NOT CHIP, OR PILE SLASH WITHIN WETLANDS, IDENTIFIED RARE SPECIES HABITAT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF DELINEATED OCCURRENCES OR KNOWN ELEMENT OCCURRENCE RECORDS OF RARE SPECIES. IF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES MUST OCCUR DURING THE GROWING SEASON, WORK MUST BE PRECEDED BY A BOTANICAL SURVEY AND DELINEATION TO IDENTIFY VEGETATED AREAS TO AVOID OR WHERE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MUST BE COMPLETED WITH HAND TOOLS.
•BOTANICAL SURVEY AND DELINEATION BY QUALIFIED BOTANIST DURING APPROPRIATE PLANT IDENTIFICATION PERIOD.
•AVOID DELINEATED OCCURRENCES BY SHIFTING WORK AREAS. IF AVOIDANCE OF DIRECT IMPACTS IS NOT POSSIBLE, CONSULT BOTANIST TO IDENTIFY SITE-SPECIFIC PROTECTION AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION MEASURES (E.G., MAT BRIDGES, TRANSPLANTING).
•REPORT OBSERVATIONS TO RIE ENVIRONMENTAL.

3. BIRDS:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•AVOID WORK IN SALT MARSHES DURING BREEDING/FLEDGING SEASON (MAY 15 - AUGUST 15). IF WORK MUST BE CONDUCTED IN SALT MARSHES DURING BREEDING/FLEDGING SEASON, SURVEYS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST TO IDENTIFY ANY NESTS PRESENT IN WORK AREAS AND ALONG ACCESS ROUTES.
•IF NESTS ARE PRESENT ALONG PROPOSED ACCESS ROUTES, ALTERNATIVE ACCESS ROUTES SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED.
•IF NEST ARE PRESENT WITHIN PROPOSED WORK AREAS, WORK SHOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL HATCHLINGS HAVE FLEDGED.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO STARTING ANY SITE WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND SHALL INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND AS IDENTIFIED IN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL APPROVAL DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THIS PROJECT.

2. A SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO PROTECT ON-SITE WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES AND OFF-SITE AREAS DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

3. IN AREAS WHERE HIGH RUNOFF VELOCITIES OR HIGH SEDIMENT LOADS ARE EXPECTED, TWO LINES OF COMPOST FILTER SOCK (CFS) WILL BE INSTALLED BACK TO BACK.

4. TYPICAL CRUSHED-STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXITS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH STREET ACCESS POINT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

5. ONCE WORK IS COMPLETE, FINAL SURFACE TREATMENT CONSISTING OF STRAW OR CELLULOSE MULCH WILL BE APPLIED TO STABILIZE THE DISTURBED AREAS.ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE ASSOCIATED WITH EQUIPMENT ACCESS TO STRUCTURES OR STRUCTURE EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE MULCHED WITH STRAW ON ALL DISTURBED AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT NOT MORE THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THAT AREA HAS TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED.

6. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND BARRIERS IF GREATER THAN 6 INCHES DEEP OR AS NEEDED.

7. DAMAGED OR DETERIORATED EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL ITEMS WILL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY AFTER IDENTIFICATION.

8. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL DISTURBED EARTH HAS BEEN SECURELY STABILIZED. ONCE THE SITE IS STABILIZED, THE STRAW BALES WILL BE REMOVED OR BROKEN UP AND SPREAD AS MULCH. ALL OTHER CONTROLS SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR.

9. IN THE EVENT OF A FUEL SPILL OR EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION RESULTING IN A RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, ALL WORK WILL BE STOPPED IN THIS AREA UNTIL THE RELEASE/SPILL IS CLEANED UP.

10. EQUIPMENT USED FOR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND OPERATED TO REDUCE THE CHANCES OF SPILL OCCURRENCES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. REFUELING OF EQUIPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO CARRY SPILL CONTAINMENT AND PREVENTION DEVICES (I.E., ABSORBENT PADS, CLEAN UP RAGS, FIVE GALLON CONTAINERS, ABSORBENT MATERIAL, ETC.) AT ALL TIMES. IN ADDITION, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT AND REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT WILL BE ON HAND TO REPAIR FAILURES AND STOP A SPILL IN THE EVENT OF EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION.

11. ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILLS SHALL BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY, AND IF THE SPILL AMOUNT IS EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDS THE EPA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) FOR THAT SUBSTANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 40 CFR PARTS 1010, 117, OR 302, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AT 1-800-424-8802. THE CONTRACTOR WILL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUBMITTING IN WRITING A DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEASE TO THE EPA REGIONAL OFFICE AND RIDEM PROVIDING THE DATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RELEASE AND THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ANOTHER RELEASE. DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING UP SPILLS SHALL BE CLEARLY POSTED AT A DESIGNATED ON-SITE LOCATION, AND CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL SHALL BE MADE AWARE OF THE PROCEDURES AND LOCATION OF CLEANUP SUPPLIES. PERSONNEL SHALL WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GEAR AND HAVE PROPER TRAINING TO PREVENT INJURY FROM CONTACT WITH ANY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.

12. NO GRADE CHANGES ARE PROPOSED.

GERERAL NOTES
1. STONE WALL DISMANTLING AND RE-BUILDING PROCEDURE REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF STONE WALLS SHALL BE AVOIDED, WHENEVER POSSIBLE. STONE WALLS REMOVED OR BREACHED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REBUILT. THE REMOVAL AND REBUILDING OF STONE WALLS REQUIRES APPROVAL FROM THE RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL, MAY REQUIRE SEVERAL WEEKS LEAD TIME FOR COORDINATION AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH EG303 SECTION 9.0.

RECEIVED
03-20-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Notes
Bristol and Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

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\\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\F184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 KI.aprx

SWANSEA

WARREN

BARRINGTON

BRISTOL

RHODE ISLAND

CRMC
DEM

4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Page Index
Town Boundary

RECEIVED
03-20-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

1:24,000
0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Feet

Source: MassGIS, RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Index
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

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Path: \\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\F184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 KI.aprx

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SWANSEA, MA

WARREN, RI

F184 Line

E183 Line

F184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W1a-PFO

W1b-PFO

W1c-PSS

W2

W2 SM

100

101

101A

102

OSPERY NEST ON STRUCTURE

Pull Pad 1: 5,334 SF

Pull Pad 2: 16,385 SF

Work Pad: 20,731 SF

Work Pad: 37,612 SF

Work Pad: 22,382 SF

Work Pad: 22,348 SF

WA 23-8

Tributary to Palmer River

WA 23-25

WA 23-3

WA 23-1

TIMBER MAT BRIDGE (DETAIL #5/6)

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From Swansea Country Club at 299 Market St

Palmer River

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Silt sak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Swansea, MA & Warren, RI

RECEIVED
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COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
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Path: \\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\F184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 KI.aprx

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SWANSEA COUNTRY CLUB

HAILE FARM PRESERVE

WA 23-25

WA 23-9

WA 23-10

WA 23-3

WA 23-5

WA 23-4

WA 23-6

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 1

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2

W2 SM

W2 SM

W2 SM

2-213 2-212.5 2-212 2-211 2-210 2-209 2-208 2-207 2-206 2-205 2-204 2-203 2-202 2-201 2-200

2-307 2-306 2-305 2-304 2-303 2-302 2-301 2-300

Work Pad: 20,715 SF

Work Pad: 20,171 SF

Work Pad: 15,362 SF

Work Pad: 22,053 SF

WARREN, RI

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-14

WARREN LAND TRUST BOARDWALK FOOTPATH COORDINATION REQUIRED WITH WARREN LAND TRUST

Palmer River

Type 1 Waters

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
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Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

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		Temporary Impact	
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SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

WA

WA 23-122

WA 23-19

WARREN, RI

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2 SM

W2

W2/3

Work Pad: 22,053 SF

Work Pad: 20,386 SF

Work Pad: 15,283 SF

Work Pad: 17,303 SF

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-14

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-17

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-16

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-18

WA 23-68

Palmer River Type 1 Waters

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamaefs Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

RECEIVED
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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/3	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	0	3,063	0
Contiguous Area	77	21,202	0

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/5	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	0	11,909	0
Contiguous Area	77	7,629	4,036

		Temporary Impact	
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5A	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
		358	
Contiguous Area	0	1,073	354

		Temporary Impact	
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
		255	
Contiguous Area	0	11,366	0

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

FOR STONE WALL BREACHING OR DISMANTLING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 360 Market St

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

WARREN, RI

WA 23-19 WA 23-68 WA 23-89 WA 23-88 WA 23-87 WA 23-78 WA 23-77 WA 23-76 WA 23-86

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2/5 W2/3 W4 SW 5.5A SW5.5

Work Pad: 18,275 SF

Work Pad: 15,928 SF

Work Pad: 21,171 SF

Work Pad: 19,561 SF

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

REMOVE FENCE PANELS FOR ACCESS

Palmer River

PIPELINE

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
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Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
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Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
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Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
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0 25 50 100
Feet

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 326 Market St

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

WARREN, RI

WAVE TRAPS
DEADEND STRUCTURE

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-2

WA 23-23

WA 23-77

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

Pull Pad 3: 20,880 SF

Pull Pad 4: 21,579 SF

Work Pad: 19,561 SF

Work Pad: 21,238 SF

Work Pad: 21,238 SF

Work Pad: 17,591 SF

Work Pad: 19,243 S

WA 23-76

WA 23-24

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-1

W2 SM

Palmer River

Type 1 Waters

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

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Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 294 Market St

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

WA 21-51 WA 21-296 WA 21-253 WA 21-52 WA 21-53 WA 21-54

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-59 WA 21-58 WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-57 WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-2 WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-1

WARREN, RI

2-1303 2-1403 2-1302 2-1402 2-1301 2-1400 2-1401 2-1300 2-900 2-901 2-902 2-903 2-904 2-905

F-184N-4 Line E-183-3 Line

Work Pad: 19,243 SF Work Pad: 19,914 SF Work Pad: 19,178 SF Work Pad: 24,128 SF Work Pad: 15,106 SF

W2 SM

Type 1 Waters Palmer River

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

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Warren, RI

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Work Pad:	Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Temporary Impact: Construction Matting (SF)	Temporary Impact: Grading (SF)
	Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
	Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

WORK PAD: 57 X 32

PROPOSE TO TOP WITH OSPREY PLATFORM ON OLD POLE

OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE

OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE

PROPOSED OSPREY PLATFORM ON OLD CENTER POLE

WARREN SUBSTATION

TREES TO BE REMOVED

TREES TO BE REMOVED

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

Work Pad: 60,815 SF

Work Pad: 33,683 SF

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-59

WA 21-58

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-57

Palmer River

Type 2 Waters

Type 1 Waters

F-184N-5 Line

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

WARREN SUBSTATION 1

WARREN SUBSTATION 2

W2 SM

W2

WA 9

WA 3-95

WA 3-93

WA 3-91

WA 3-141

WA 3-90

WA 3-89

WA 3-149

WA 3-55

HOPE ST

WA 3-50

WA 3-49

WA 3-48

WA 3-42

WA 3-41

WA 3-88

WARREN, RI

NOBERT ST

WA 3-38

WA 3-43

WA 3-40

WA 3-37

WA 3-33

WA 3-36

WA 3-35

WA 3-34

WA 3-127

WA 3-128

PARK ST

WA 3-144

WA 3-147

WA 3-148

- Existing Structure
- Proposed Structures
- Structure to be Replaced
- Structure to be Removed
- Existing Distribution Pole
- Existing Guy Wire Anchor
- Existing Transmission Line
- Proposed Transmission Line
- Overhead Line
- Approximate Right-of-Way

Access Road (16' wide)

- Temporary Upland Matting Access
- Temporary Wetland Matting Access
- Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
- Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
- Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type

- Temporary Upland Matting
- Temporary Wetland Matting
- Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
- Work Pad/Pull Pad
- Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
- Permit Area
- Permit Area/LOD
- Osprey Nest
- RINHP Species
- RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
- Rare Species from WLT
- Existing Tree Line
- Proposed Tree Line
- ASSF
- Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
- Potential Dewatering Basin Location

- Watercourse (Non Delineated)
- Buffer Zone
- Jurisdictional Area
- 200' Contingous Area
- CRMC 50' Setback
- Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
- Wetland Flag
- Approximate Wetland Edge
- Delineated Wetland Edge
- Freshwater Wetland
- Salt Marsh
- Tree Clearing Area
- Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
- Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
- 1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

- Gate
- Culvert
- Sewer Manhole
- Catch Basin With Siltsak
- Stabilized Construction Exit
- Erosion Control
- Stone Wall
- Fence
- Guardrail
- 2-ft Contours
- 10-ft Contours
- Hiking Trail
- Boardwalk

- Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
- Fee Parcel Boundary
- Parcel Boundary
- Town Boundary

1:1,200

0 25 50 100

Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
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Type 2 Waters

Palmer River

F-184N-5 Line

2295 Line

BRIDGE OVER SWALE

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

GRASS SWALE ASSOCIATED WITH JAMIEL'S PARK SHORELINE RESTORATION PROJECT. REFER TO "OVERALLSITE ACCESS, CAPPING AND GRADING PLAN" BY FUSS & O'NEILL DATED APRIL 2018.

Work Pad: 4,635 SF

Work Pad: 42,356 SF

Work Pad: 15,624 SF

Pull Pad 5: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Work Pad: 13,045 SF

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 1

WARREN, RI

Warren Dog Pound

Jamiels Park

HALL AVE

WOOD ST

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
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Work Pad Type
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Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
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Gate
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Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
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1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/7	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	150	64,310	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	0	16,710	6,310

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANK

PER RIE, SAFETY SPOTTER REQUIRED FOR GAS STATION ACCESS

PUMP ISLAND

SATELLITE DISH

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

JOHN ST

MARKET ST

KICKEMUIT RD

WILLIAM ST

EVERETT ST

WARREN, RI

Tributary to Palmer River

Palmer River

Type 2 Waters

100' Buffer Zone

CRMC

DEM

F-184N-5 Line

2295 Line

W2/W7 SM

W2/W7

W2 SM

W8

Work Pad: 18,777 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Pull Pad 6: 15,000 SF

Pull Pad 7: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 13,358 SF

Work Pad: 6,845 SF

Work Pad: 13,045 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
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Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way

Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
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Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
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RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

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Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
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Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
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2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

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Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

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Salt Marsh Restoration Area

Contiguous Contiguous Fresh Water Wetland Restoration Area

Salt Marsh

Inset Area See Pages 14 & 15

Salt Marsh

Belchers Cove

Parcel 3-144

Parcel 3-148

Gate

Gas Regulator Station 28 Brown Street

Access

Gate

Parcel 3-147

Gate

Park St.

East Bay Bike Path

Gate

Parcel 3-151

Gate

Brown St.

Parcel 1-56

0 50 Feet

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
- High Astronomical Tide (HAT)=3.78'
- CRMC 50' Set Back
- CRMC 200' Contiguous Area
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Limit of Disturbance/ Temporary Compost Filter Sock
- Access
- Proposed Contour
- Proposed CRMC 50' Set Back
- Proposed CRMC 200' Contiguous Area
- Approximate Salt Marsh Restoration Area
- Approximate Contiguous Freshwater Wetland Restoration Area

NOTES:
1. The entire project area is within Coastal SFHA AE Zone (BFE 13).
2. The entire project area is within the 200-ft Contiguous Area

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Proposed Restoration Plan
Warren, RI

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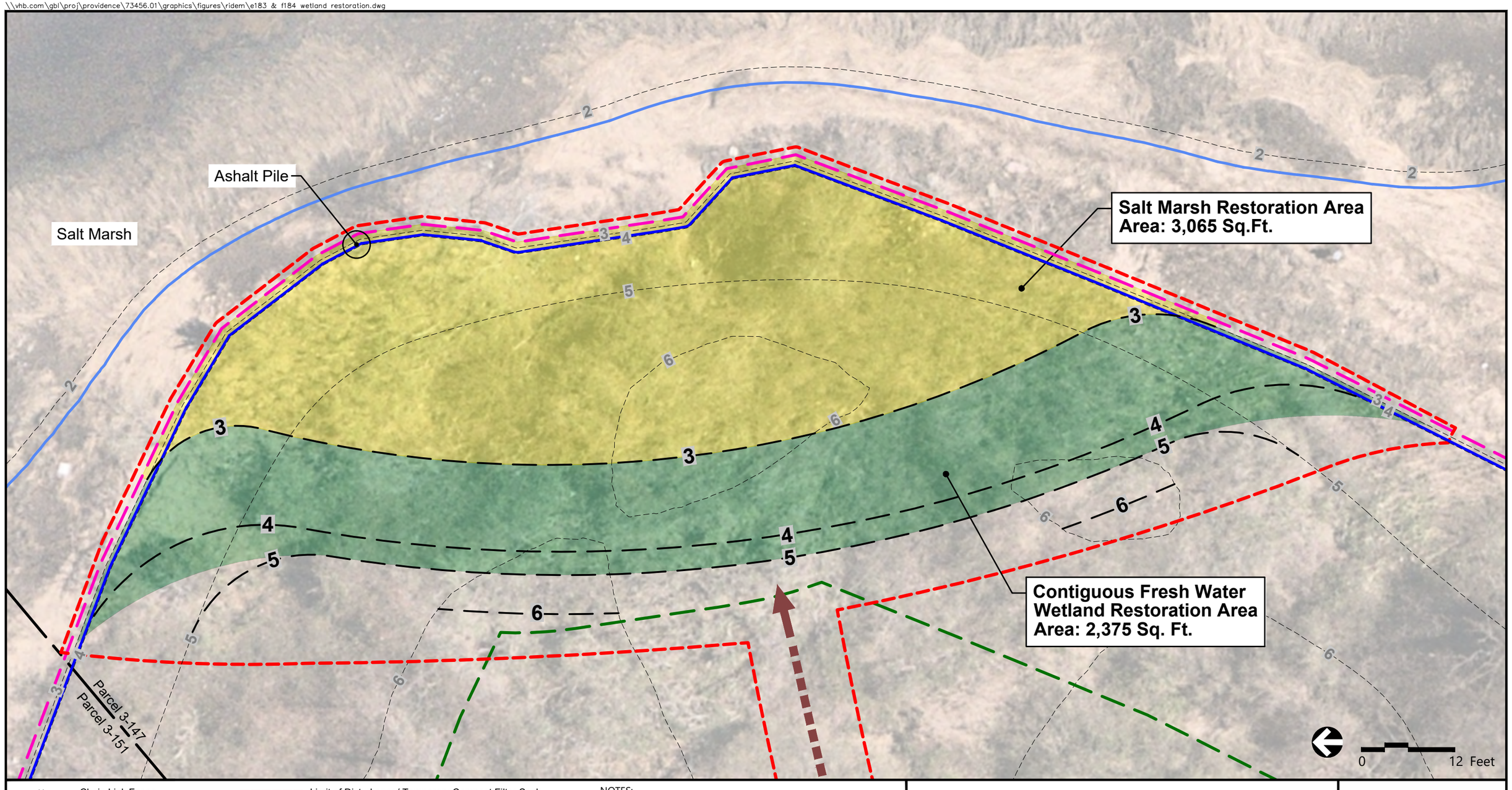

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
- High Astronomical Tide (HAT)=3.78'
- CRMC 50' Set Back
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Limit of Disturbance/ Temporary Compost Filter Sock
- Access
- Proposed Contour
- Approximate Salt Marsh Restoration Area
- Approximate Contiguous Freshwater Wetland Restoration Area

NOTES:
1. The entire project area is within Coastal SFHA AE Zone (BFE 13).
2. The entire project area is within the 200-ft Contiguous Area

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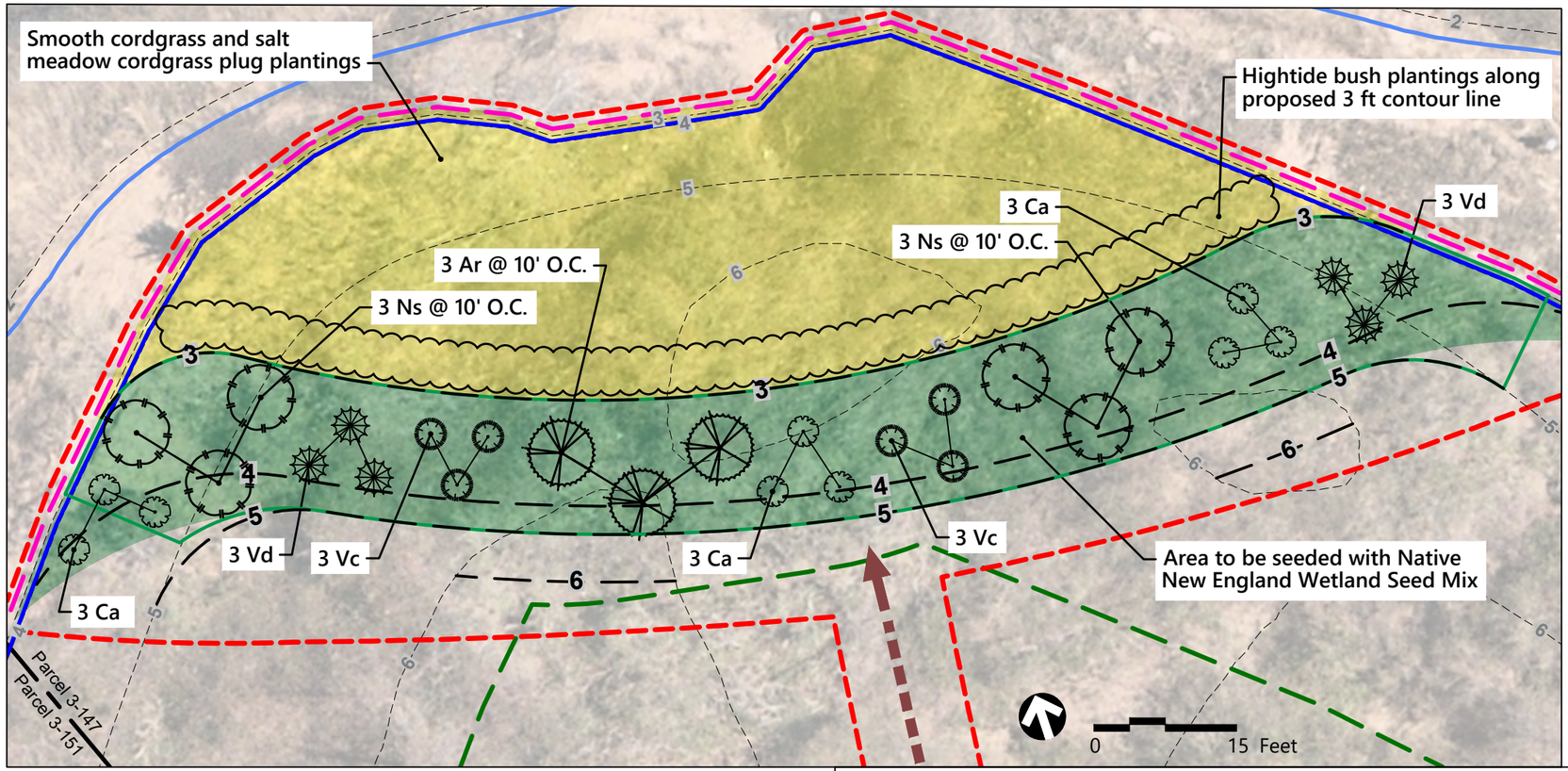

SEEDING NOTES

NEW ENGLAND WETMIX TO BE USED WITHIN CONTIGUOUS FRESHWATER WETLAND RESTORATION AREA.

From New England Wetland Plants, Inc. Amherst, Massachusetts

Seeding: Always apply on clean bare soil. The wetland seeds in this mix can be hand sown, used with a hand-held spreader, or hydro-seeded on large or hard to reach sites, as long as there is no permanent snow cover. Lightly rake to ensure proper soil-seed contact. Seeding can take place on frozen soil, as the freezing, thawing weather of late fall and late winter will work the seed into the soil. If spring conditions are drier than usual, watering may be required. If planting during the summer months, watering may be required for at least 2-3 weeks after planting to ensure germination. A non-invasive annual such as Winter Rye may be added to the mix to obtain soil stabilization cover in the fall. Do not add Annual Ryegrass, Kentucky Bluegrass or Perennial Ryegrass as these species are very aggressive and they will inhibit the growth of the wetland seeds. A light mulch of clean, weed free straw is recommended.
Note: Seeds will not germinate under inundated conditions. Not all species will grow in all wetland situations.

Application Rate: 1 LB/2500 SQ. FT.

Typical Species: Fox Sedge (Carex vulpinoidea), Sallow Sedge (Carex lurida), Broom Sedge (Carex scoparia), Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis), Blue Vervain (Verbena hastata), Hop Sedge (Carex lupulina), Dark-Green Bulrush (Scirpus atrovirens), Nodding Bur-Marigold (Bidens cernua), Bristly Sedge (Carex comosa), Fringed Sedge (Carex crinita), Tall Mannagrass (Glyceria grandis), Wool-Grass (Scirpus cyperinus), Soft Rush (Juncus effusus), Spotted Joe-Pye-Weed (Eutrochium maculatum), Boneset (Eupatorium perfoliatum), American Water-Plantain (Alisma subcordatum), New England Aster (Symphyotrichum novae-angliae), Rattlesnake Mannagrass (Glyceria canadensis), Purple-Stem Aster (Symphyotrichum puniceum), Soft-Stemmed Bulrush (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani), Blueflag (Iris versicolor), Swamp Milkweed (Asclepias incarnata), and Allegheny Monkey-Flower (Mimulus ringens).

Planting Schedule

Trees	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Quantity
Ns	Nyssa sylvatica	Black tupelo	6'	6
Ar	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	6'	3

Shrubs	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Approx. Pot Size	Quantity
Vd	Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood viburnum	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	6
Vc	Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush blueberry	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	6
Ca	Cornus amomum	Silky dogwood	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	9

RESTORATION PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Immediately Prior to the commencement of restoration involving soil removal, install a continuous uninterrupted line of staked compost filter sock (CFS)/ Silt Soxx between the undisturbed wetland and the edge of existing fill material to be removed.

B. Remove all fill in the area noted above down to proposed grade. This should be apparent when the layer of peat or a darker loam under this fill is encountered. Where no peat is found the area will be over excavated 12 inches then supplemented with 12 inches of medium to fine sand mixed with organics. All fill material which is removed must be deposited outside any and all wetlands.

C. Proposed grades in salt marsh must be stabilized with salt marsh species plugs planted 2-3 feet on center. Proposed grades in contiguous freshwater wetland must be stabilized with a native New England wetland conservation seed mix and by mulching all disturbed area with straw.

D. Plant the contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area with trees and shrubs per the table noted below. Balled and burlapped or transplanted tree species must be planted in an interspersed fashion in a zig-zag line, 10 feet on center. Trees shall be a minimum of 6 feet tall after planting. Shrubs shall be balled and burlapped or transplanted material and be a minimum of 4 feet tall after planting throughout the restored area. All shrubs shall be placed 10 feet on center in the restored area defined above.

E. If any or all of the required plantings fail to survive at least one full growing season from the time they have been planted, they shall be replaced until such time that survival is maintained over one full growing season.

F. All disturbed areas in the 200-foot Contiguous Area must be allowed to revegetate to a natural wild state.

G. Upon stabilization of all disturbed areas, all erosion and sedimentation controls must be removed from the salt marsh restoration area and contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area and the 200-foot Contiguous Area prior to the removal of the controls, all accumulated sediment must be removed to a suitable upland area.

H. Allow the restored and replanted area to revert to a natural wild state.

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
- High Astronomical Tide (HAT)=3.78'
- CRMC 50' Set Back
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Limit of Disturbance/ Temporary Compost Filter Sock
- Access
- Proposed Contour
- Approximate Salt Marsh Restoration Area
- Approximate Contiguous Freshwater Wetland Restoration Area

NOTES:
1. The entire project area is within Coastal SFHA AE Zone (BFE 13).
2. The entire project area is within the 200-ft Contiguous Area

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Restoration Planting Plan
Warren, RI

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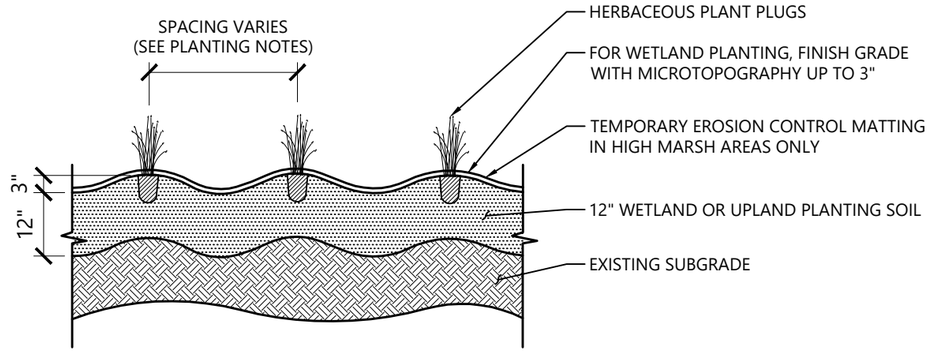
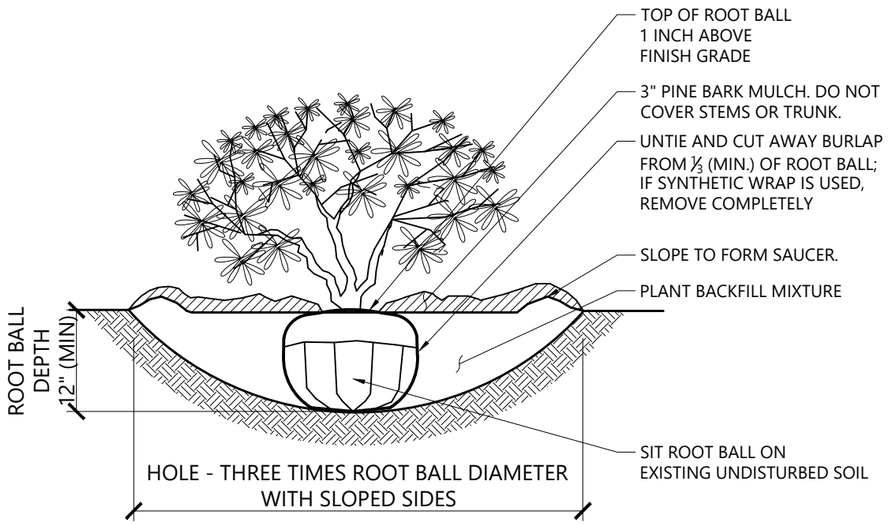


NOTE:
FOR BROADLEAF FLOOD PLAIN AND HIGH MARSH, SEED AREA IN ADDITION TO INSTALLING PLUGS.

Herbaceous Plant Plugs

10/24

N.T.S. **Source: VHB**

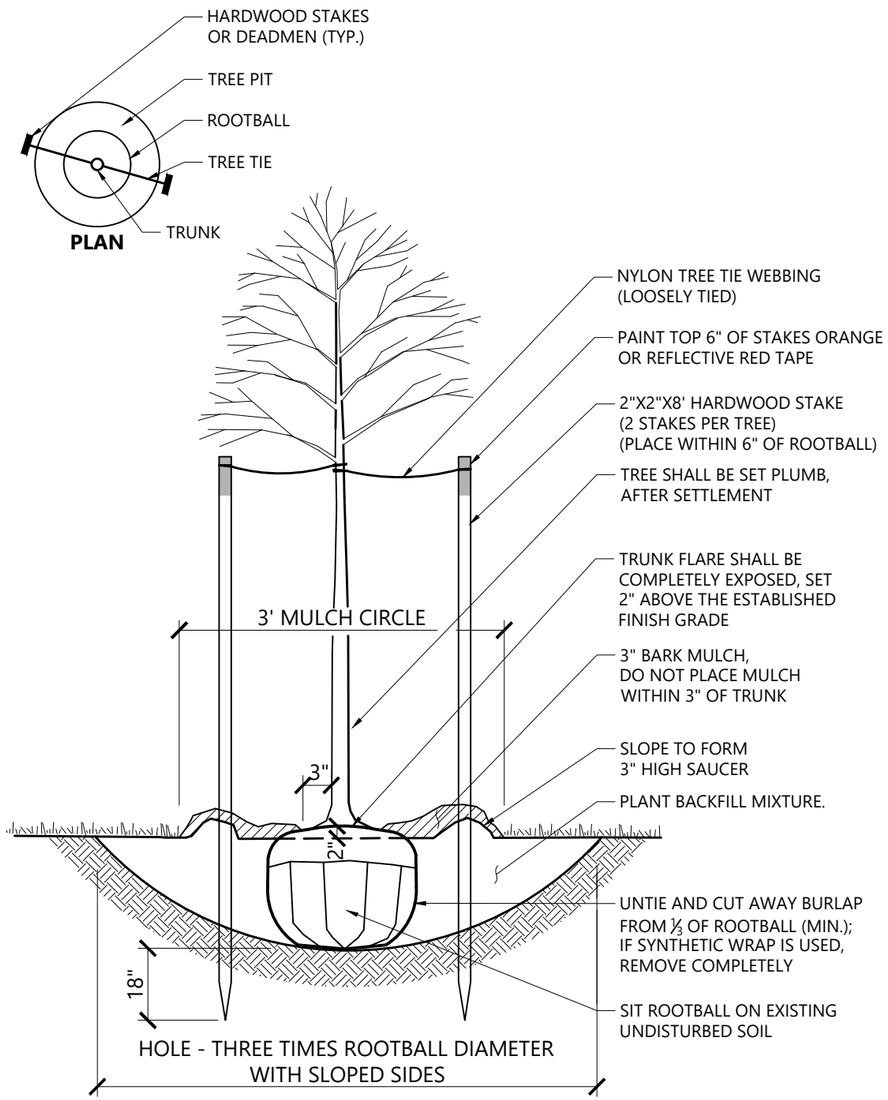


NOTE:
LOOSEN ROOTS AT THE OUTER EDGE OF ROOTBALL OF CONTAINER GROWN SHRUBS.

Shrub Planting

1/16

N.T.S. **Source: VHB** REV **LD_600**



Tree Planting

9/21

N.T.S. **Source: VHB** REV **LD_602**

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Restoration Planting Details
Warren, RI

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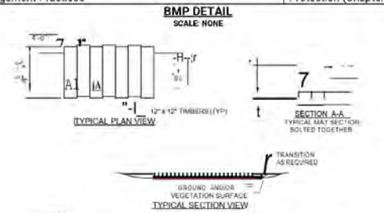
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. TO BE INSTALLED IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT RUTTING TO ACCESS STRUCTURES.
2. THIS DETAIL SHOWS TYPICAL DIMENSIONS. SOME CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION MATS ARE DIMENSIONALLY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IS SHOWN HERE.
3. DEPENDENT ON SITE CONDITIONS, MULTIPLE LAYERS OF CONSTRUCTION MATS MAY BE INSTALLED.

BMP PICTURE

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CM-3
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT (WITH TRANSITION)

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Detail #1

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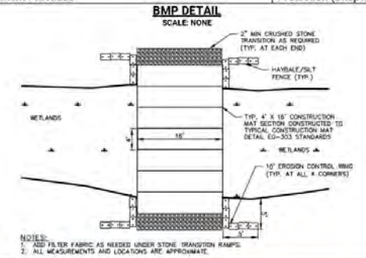

NOTES:
1. ADD FILTER FABRIC AS NEEDED UNDER STONE TRANSITION RAMPS.
2. ALL MEASUREMENTS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

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CM-4
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT (WITH TRANSITION AND BMPs)

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Reference:
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BMP PICTURE 1

BMP PICTURE 2

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CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (2 OF 2)

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Detail #3

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

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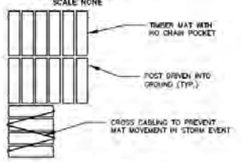
Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL 1
SCALE: NONE

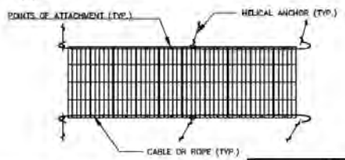


TYPICAL PLAN VIEW

NOTES:
1. EXAMPLES OF ANCHORING ONLY. MATTING CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPOSE THE METHOD OF ANCHORING BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS.
2. ANCHORING METHOD TO BE APPROVED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR.

BMP DETAIL 2

NOTES:
1. TYPICAL HELICAL ANCHOR AND CABLE CONFIGURATION FOR MAT CONTAINMENT IN FLOODPLAINS/LAND SUBJECT TO FLOODING.
2. TYPICAL POINTS OF ATTACHMENT HEAVY STAPLES, EYE BOLTS OR OTHER SUITABLE HARDWARE TO SECURE ATTACHMENT OF MAT TO LINEAR CABLE. IF CHAIN POCKETS ARE PRESENT IN THE MATS CABLE OR ROPE CAN BE LOOPED THROUGH RODS.



CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (1 OF 2)

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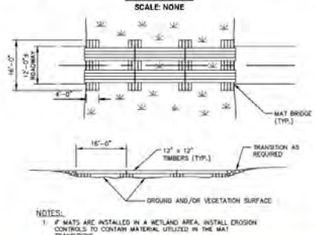
Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. IF MATS ARE INSTALLED IN A WETLAND AREA, INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO CONTAIN MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THE MAT TRANSITIONS.

BMP PICTURE

CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE (1 OF 2)

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Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE – SINGLE SPAN
SCALE: NONE

NOTES:
1. WHERE STREAM WIDTH ALLOWS, INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATS TO SPAN THE WATERCOURSE IN ITS ENTIRETY WITHOUT STRINGER PLACEMENT IN THE WATER OR ANY RESTRICTION OF STREAM FLOW.
2. INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE SHALL NOT DAMAGE THE STREAM BED AND BANKS. WHERE POSSIBLE, FOOTERS SHALL BE PLACED PARALLEL TO THE TOP OF THE STREAM BANKS, WITH ACCESS MATTING PLACED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE STRINGERS DISTRIBUTING THE WEIGHT OF THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.
3. AT STREAM CROSSINGS THAT CANNOT BE SPANNED BY A SINGLE SECTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATTING, AND WHERE PERMITS ALLOW, STRINGERS SHALL BE PLACED ATOP THE STREAM BED PARALLEL TO THE FLOW OF WATER.

CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE (2 OF 2)

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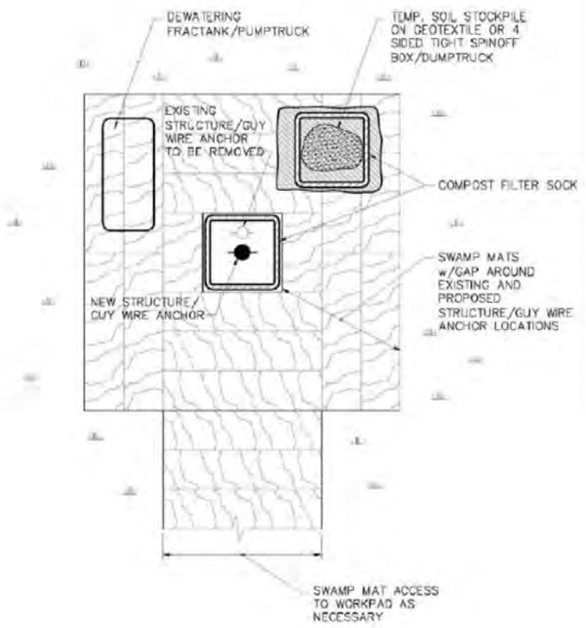
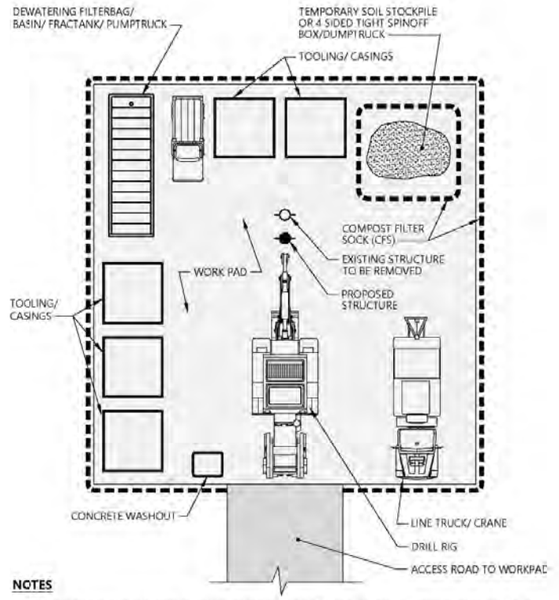


Swamp Mat Workpad

Detail #7



NOTES

1. WORKPADS IN UPLAND AND OUTSIDE SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS TO BE SURFACED WITH GRAVEL/CRUSHED STONE.
2. WORKPADS IN MOWN LAWN/GRASS AND WILL BE TEMPORARILY SURFACED WITH CONSTRUCTION MATS.
3. FOLLOWING USE, WORKPADS WILL BE RESTORED TO A VEGETATED CONDITION:
   - VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT ON SLOPES 2:1 OR LESS MAY BE ACHIEVED BY HYDROSEEDING WITH A NATIVE EROSION CONTROL/WILDFLOWER SEED MIX USING PROGANICS WITH PROMATRIX, PROGANICS DUAL, OR APPROVED EQUIVILENT.
   - SLOPES GREATER THAN 2:1 REQUIRE PROGANICS AND FLEXTERRA (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) INSTEAD OF TOPSOIL. 2-4" TOPSOIL CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE PROGANICS.

Typical Workpad/ Pull Pad

N.T.S. Source: VHB

Detail #8

Rhode Island Energy

EG-303 Appendix 5
BMP Details

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Rhode Island Energy

Environmental Guidance

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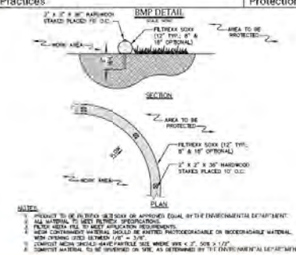

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SEC-4
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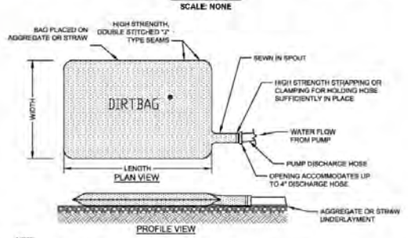
Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTE:
ONCE PUMPING COMMENCES, THE DIRT BAG SHALL BE MONITORED FREQUENTLY TO ASSURE THAT THE CONNECTIONS ARE SECURELY FASTENED AND THE RATE OF WATER DELIVERY TO THE STRUCTURE IS LOW ENOUGH TO PREVENT UNFILTERED WATER FROM FLOWING FROM THE HOSE CONNECTIONS OR BAG.

BMP PICTURE

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AA-12
DIRTBAG*

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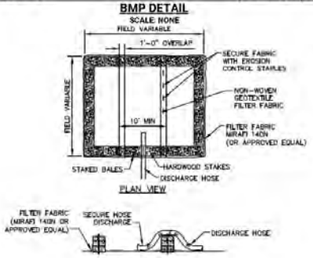
BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. NUMBER OF BALES MAY VARY DEPENDING ON SITE CONDITIONS.
2. THE BASIN TO BE SIZED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE WATER FROM OVERTOPPING BASIN.
3. KEEP AS FAR FROM WETLANDS AS PRACTICAL.
4. CLEAN AND REMOVE AS SOON AS DEWATERING IS COMPLETE.

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DEWATERING BASIN (SMALL SCALE)

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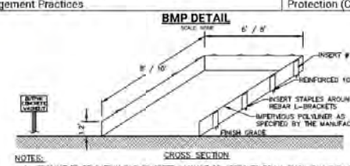

NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE OUTPAK PVC CONCRETE WASHOUT OR APPROVED EQUAL BY ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY CONCRETE PLACEMENT.
3. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT.
4. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WILL BE REPLACED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR WASTE CONCRETE AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE.
5. WASHOUT RESIDUE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPENSED OF AT AN APPROVED WASTE SITE.
6. DO NOT MIX EXCESS AMOUNTS OF FRESH CONCRETE OR CEMENT ON-SITE.
7. DO NOT WASH OUT CONCRETE TRUCKS INTO STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, STREETS, OR STREAMS.
8. AVOID DUMPING EXCESS CONCRETE IN NON-DESIGNATED DUMPING AREAS.
9. LOCATE WASHOUT AREA AT LEAST 50' FROM STORM DRAIN, OPEN DITCHES, OR WATERBODIES. COORDINATE LOCATION WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
10. WASH OUT WASTES INTO THE OUTPAK WASHOUT WHERE THE CONCRETE CAN SET, BE BROKEN UP, AND THEN DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
11. A SECURE, NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING COVER MUST BE PLACED OVER CONCRETE WASHOUT PRIOR TO PREDICTED WET WEATHER TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW OF PRECIPITATION.

BMP PICTURE

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OUTPAK CONCRETE WASHOUT *

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Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

vhb

\\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\F184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 Ki.aprx

Rhode Island Energy

EG-303 Appendix 5
BMP Details

Revision: 04
Effective Date: 05/25/2022

Rhode Island Energy

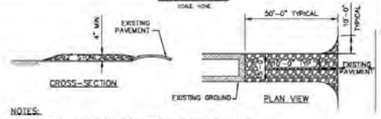
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-24	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. STONE SIZE – USE 2" STONE (MINIMUM) TO 8" STONE (MAXIMUM)
2. LENGTH – GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 FEET
3. THICKNESS – 4"
4. WIDTH – FIFTEEN (15) FOOT TYP., BUT NOT LESS THAN FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
5. SURFACE WATER – ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE PERMITTED.
6. MAINTENANCE – THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH SHALL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
8. THE CLEAN STONE SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE OMITTED FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST.
9. FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA GRADED, SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS NEEDED. ENTRANCE/EXITS MAY REMAIN DEPENDING UPON FUTURE ACCESS NEEDS AND/OR PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROVALS BUT REQUIRES APPROVALS FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL.

BMP PICTURE

CM-8
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/ EXIT

APPROVED BY: VICE PRESIDENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
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Detail #13

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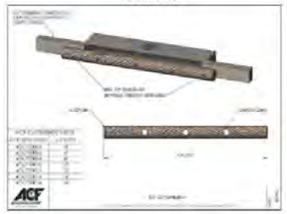
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-xxx
Page: x-xx	
Date:	09/28/22

Subject:
Access, Management and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE GUTTER BUDDY OR APPROVED EQUAL BY RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE
SCALE: NONE

DETAIL AND IMAGES PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
https://acfenvironmental.com/products/inlet-protection/curb-inlets/gutter-buddy/

AA-20B
CURB INLET GUTTER BUDDY

Detail #14

Rhode Island Energy

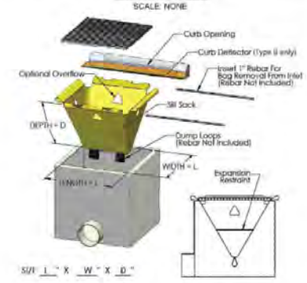
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-50	
Date:	09/28/22

Subject:
Access, Management and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE SILT SACK OR APPROVED EQUAL BY RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. THE USE OF A SILT SACK OPTIONAL OVERFLOW AND OVERFLOW DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE COORDINATED WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

BMP PICTURES
SCALE: NONE

DETAIL AND IMAGES PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
https://acfenvironmental.com/products/inlet-protection/drop-inlets/siltsack/

AA-20A
DROP INLET SILT SACK

Detail #15

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

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03-20-2025
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

vhb

cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov

From: Tim Piacentini <tpiacentini@vhb.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 11, 2025 3:18 PM
To: Anthony Sawaia (asawaia@crmc.ri.gov); cstaff1@crmc.ri.gov
Cc: Adam Rosenblatt
Subject: RE: [External] CRMC Assent App 2024-12-004; E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Transmission line replacement in Warren
Attachments: 73456.01_E183 and F184 ACR_CRMC Cat B_Response to Comments_031125.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Anthony,

Attached please find the revised narrative and plan set in support of the Project referenced above for your review. We believe the attached items address your comments and questions provided in the email below. Hard copies of the revised materials will be delivered by the end of the week. Please reach out to Adam or me with any questions.

Thank you,

Tim Piacentini
Environmental Scientist

P 401.457.2065

www.vhb.com

From: Anthony Sawaia <asawaia@crmc.ri.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, January 29, 2025 12:26 PM
To: Adam Rosenblatt <ARosenblatt@VHB.com>
Subject: [External] CRMC Assent App 2024-12-004; E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Transmission line replacement in Warren

Good afternoon Adam,

I am reviewing the Warren transmission line replacement application, making sure it is good before sending it out to public notice. I noticed a few things that need clarification and potentially updating of the narrative.

Are the Contiguous Freshwater Wetlands directly adjacent to salt marsh/brackish marsh? If so, they would in fact be Contiguous Freshwater Wetlands (**Definition:** means those wetlands which border directly on salt marshes or brackish wetlands or physiographical features and which, except for size limitations, meet the definition of bog, marsh, swamp, or pond under the Rhode Island Freshwater Wetlands Act).

Per the Red Book we view contiguous freshwater wetlands as “Coastal wetlands” (**Definition**: means salt marshes and freshwater or brackish wetlands contiguous to salt marshes or physiographical features. Areas of open water within coastal wetlands are considered a part of the wetland. In addition, coastal wetlands also include freshwater and/or brackish wetlands that are directly associated with non-tidal coastal ponds and freshwater or brackish wetlands that occur on a barrier beach or are separated from tidal waters by a barrier beach).

Looking at the plans it appears that the freshwater wetlands are adjacent/contiguous so they would be considered coastal wetlands. I believe that would change the permanent wetland impacts, increasing the coastal wetland

impact and decreasing the freshwater impact, to potentially zero. If this is the case, could you please update the numbers for the impacts and for the mitigation. I do not think it would change the mitigation because you are proposing to create a contiguous freshwater wetland so therefore is a “coastal wetland”.

If the freshwater wetlands are not contiguous, then they are just freshwater wetlands in the vicinity of the coast and the calculations you have are fine.

In regard to the freshwater mitigation also being used for RIDEM mitigation for the impacts in their jurisdiction. I would confirm with DEM that they are ok with this. If not then you will have to account for mitigation within their jurisdiction as a part of their permit.

Could you also clarify the exact number of poles/structures to be replaced as a part of this permit with CRMC. This includes the total within Coastal wetlands (including contiguous freshwater wetlands), Freshwater Wetlands (not contiguous), and within the whole project area under CRMC review (even the structures that fall outside of the 200’ CRMC jurisdiction). In the project description on the App form it says a total of 64 new steel structures. In section 4.6 of the narrative, it says 105 steel structures.

Let me know if you have any questions and I will let you know if I need anything else while I review this further.

Thank you

Anthony

Anthony Sawaia
Environmental Scientist II
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879
(401)-783-3370
http://www.crmc.ri.gov

March 11, 2025

Ref: 73456.01

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Mr. Jeffrey Willis, Executive Director
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, Rhode Island 02879

Re: CRMC Assent Application 2024-12-004
Response to Comments
The Narragansett Electric Company
E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Asset Condition Refurbishment Project
Warren, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Willis:

VHB received an email from Anthony Sawaia on January 29, 2025 requesting clarification and additional information for CRMC Assent Application 2024-012-004 for the replacement of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines in Warren, Rhode Island. On behalf of our client, The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC), please find responses to these comments below and on the accompanying pages. Responses are in italics followed by the reiterated CRMC comments.

Comment 1: Are the Contiguous Freshwater Wetlands directly adjacent to salt marsh/brackish marsh? If so, they would in fact be Contiguous Freshwater Wetlands (Definition: means those wetlands which border directly on salt marshes or brackish wetlands or physiographical features and which, except for size limitations, meet the definition of bog, marsh, swamp, or pond under the Rhode Island Freshwater Wetlands Act). Per the Red Book we view contiguous freshwater wetlands as "Coastal wetlands" (Definition: means salt marshes and freshwater or brackish wetlands contiguous to salt marshes or physiographical features. Areas of open water within coastal wetlands are considered a part of the wetland. In addition, coastal wetlands also include freshwater and/or brackish wetlands that are directly associated with non-tidal coastal ponds and freshwater or brackish wetlands that occur on a barrier beach or are separated from tidal waters by a barrier beach). Looking at the plans it appears that the freshwater wetlands are adjacent/contiguous so they would be considered coastal wetlands. I believe that would change the permanent wetland impacts, increasing the coastal wetland impact and decreasing the freshwater impact, to potentially zero. If this is the case, could you please update the numbers for the impacts and for the mitigation. I do not think it would change the mitigation because you are proposing to create a contiguous freshwater wetland so therefore is a "coastal wetland". If the freshwater wetlands are not contiguous, then they are just freshwater wetlands in the vicinity of the coast and the calculations you have are fine.

Response: *The contiguous freshwater wetlands are directly adjacent to salt marsh and therefore are considered "Coastal Wetland" per the CRMC Red Book. Since the only Project Impacts within CRMC jurisdiction*

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will occur in coastal wetlands and the 200-foot Contiguous Area, we have recategorized the Project's proposed impacts. The permanent and temporary impact numbers have been updated on the attached revised plan set and are summarized in the tables below.

	Original Application Permanent Impacts (SF)	*Revised Application Permanent Impacts (SF)*	*Impact/Area Difference (SF)*
Coastal Wetland	*1322*	*1,607*	*+285*
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	*285*	*0*	*-285*
200' Contiguous Area	*1,334*	*1,334*	*0*

	Original Application Temporary Impacts (SF)	*Revised Application Temporary Impacts (SF)*	*Impact/Area Difference (SF)*
Coastal Wetland	*441,397*	*538,575*	*+97,178*
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	*97,178*	*0*	*-97,178*
200' Contiguous Area	*364,895*	*364,895*	*0*

In accordance § 1.3.1 (L) of the Red Book, TNEC will need to mitigate for the Project's 1,607 SF of permanent impacts to coastal wetlands at a 2:1 ratio. This would require the restoration or creation of 3,214 SF of coastal wetland. TNEC's compensatory mitigation plan currently proposes to restore approximately 3,085 square feet (SF) of salt marsh and approximately 2,375 SF of contiguous freshwater wetland for a total of 5,460 SF of coastal wetland restoration. The proposed restoration meets and exceeds the required 2:1 coastal wetland replacement ratio pursuant to §1.3.1 (L) of the CRMP.

Comment 2: In regard to the freshwater mitigation also being used for RIDEM mitigation for the impacts in their jurisdiction. I would confirm with DEM that they are ok with this. If not then you will have to account for mitigation within their jurisdiction as a part of their permit.

Response 2: We will confirm with DEM that the proposed coastal wetland mitigation will satisfy any mitigation they might require to offset impacts within their jurisdiction.

Comment 3: Could you also clarify the exact number of poles/structures to be replaced as a part of this permit with CRMC. This includes the total within Coastal wetlands (including contiguous freshwater

wetlands), Freshwater Wetlands (not contiguous), and within the whole project area under CRMC review (even the structures that fall outside of the 200' CRMC jurisdiction). In the project description on the App form it says a total of 64 new steel structures. In section 4.6 of the narrative, it says 105 steel structures.

Response 3: *The approximately 105 existing structures to be replaced with steel structures was for the entire Project Area (from the Massachusetts/Rhode Island State Boundary to the Bristol Substation at 99 Gooding Avenue, Bristol, RI). Within CRMC jurisdiction the project subject to this Category B Application proposes replacement of 59 existing wooden structures with 59 steel structures and to accommodate the reconfigured Warren Substation Taps three existing wood H-frame and one existing steel structure will be removed and replaced with 6 steel structures (3 of which are within the developed substation yard). In the original application 64 structures had been noted, the discrepancy was an upland structure north of Kickemuit Road that was outside 200-foot Contiguous Area was noted on the plans but not counted in the total. That was corrected herein. Of the 65 structures proposed in CRMC jurisdiction, 34 replacements are proposed in coastal wetland, 26 are proposed in the 200-foot Contiguous Area, and five are proposed in upland areas outside of the 200-foot Contiguous Area.*

Three existing structures in coastal wetland will be relocated to uplands in (2 structures) and adjacent to (1 structure) the Warren Substation in 200-foot Contiguous Area. This will remove three wooden H-frame structures currently in salt marsh (F184N-5-0, 1, and 2 (Plan page 10 of 21)). One pole from each of Structures F184N-5-0 and F184N-5-2 will be retained and used as osprey nesting platforms.

Of the 26 structures proposed in upland in the 200-foot Contiguous Area, 13 require access through or workpads within coastal wetland.

For the 5 structures outside the 200-foot Contiguous Area and within the CRMC Review Area: 3 are proposed within the existing fenced yard of the Warren Substation, one is in upland within the cross-country right-of-way, and one is on the northern shoulder of Kickemuit Road.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 401.457.2072.

Sincerely,

VHB

Adam E. Rosenblatt, PWS, CPESC

Project Manager
arosenblatt@VHB.com

cc: Marc Smith, TNEC

Attachments

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3/12/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island

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3/12/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

PREPARED FOR

The Narragansett Electric Company
280 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

PREPARED BY

1 Cedar Street, Suite 400
Providence, RI 02903
401.272.8100

November 2024
Revised: March 2025

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Application Contents

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Building Official and Zoning Officer Form

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1 Introduction

This application for Category B Assent is submitted by VHB on behalf of our client, the Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC), and pursuant to the requirements of the Coastal Resource Management Council's (CRMC) Coastal Resources Management Program (CRMP, at 650-RICR-20-00-1). TNEC is seeking authorization to conduct work to improve the condition and performance of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115 kV Transmission Lines (E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines) between the Massachusetts/Rhode Island (MA/RI) state line at the north edge of Warren, RI and the Bristol Substation at 99 Gooding Avenue in Bristol, RI, a distance of approximately 5.2 miles. Proposed work includes the replacement of the existing utility structures supporting the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines and their overhead equipment and conductors. The proposed structure replacements and their associated work areas, access routes, and compensatory coastal wetland mitigation comprise the "Project" (see Project Site Plans provided as Appendix C).

Based on communications between CRMC and the RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM), portions of the project that will occur outside of CRMC's "200-foot Area Contiguous to Shoreline Features" (200-foot Contiguous Area), in the Towns of Warren and Bristol, will be reviewed by RIDEM. The portion of the Project to be reviewed by CRMC falls entirely in Warren.

This narrative pertains only to the area of work proposed within CRMC's jurisdiction and serves as the technical document to accompany the CRMC Category B Assent Application. It describes proposed Project activities, anticipated environmental effects, and CRMP compliance. It additionally has been prepared as supporting documentation for applications to RIDEM for State and Federal Water Quality Certification (WQC) and Freshwater Wetlands Permit application, and to the US Army Corps of Engineers – New England District (USACE) for authorization under an Individual Permit (IP) application.

1.1 Project Purpose, Need, and Overview

The Project is proposed to improve the condition, reliability and performance of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines in Bristol and Warren. TNEC has determined that the structures supporting these lines have reached the end of their service lives and require replacement. Inspections of the lines and analysis of lightning and avian risk models have revealed that the current condition of structures on both lines present a risk to the reliability of the lines. The objectives of the Project are to:

- Rebuild the E183-3 and F184N-4 Lines between the MA/RI state line and the Warren Substation (a distance of approximately 1.9 miles);

- Rebuild the F184N-5 Line between the Warren and Bristol Substations (a distance of approximately 3.3 miles).
- Reconfigure the Warren Substation taps to shift some structures out of salt marsh and avoid the crossing 115kV overhead lines west of the station.

To accomplish this, TNEC must replace approximately 104 wooden structures and one steel structure supporting the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines and their overhead equipment with steel monopole structures to prevent failure of the lines. Sixty-five of the replacement structures are proposed within CRMC jurisdiction. Project activities are proposed in state- and federal-regulated tidal and freshwater wetlands, and at or below the mean high water (MHW) line.

1.2 Property Ownership

All proposed structure replacements will occur in the maintained transmission line ROW in which TNEC legally owns rights to operate and maintain through easement or fee. TNEC Fee owned parcels in the Warren Project ROW include the following parcels in which work is proposed:

- Plat 3: Lots 141 and 144
- Plat 9 Lot 18
- Plat 11: Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44,.

1.3 Access to Project ROW

Access to the proposed work areas within the Project ROW will occur through the existing electric transmission corridor. Municipal streets, including Market Street, South Grove Avenue, Norbert Street, Wood Street, and Kickemuit Road in Warren, will provide access to the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 ROW segments within CRMC's 200-foot Contiguous Area (see Project Site Plans in Appendix C). Access to the ROW within the 200-foot Contiguous Area is currently provided through abutting properties and will continue to be used for construction access. These properties include the Swansea Country Club at 299 Market Street, Swansea, MA, the Highlander Charter School of Warren at 360 Market Street, Warren, RI, the Warren Family Fun Center at 326 Market Street, Warren, RI, and a private residence at approximately 298 Market Street, Warren, RI.

1.4 List of Adjacent Property Owners (Relative to Category B Work Activities)

A list of abutters to the Project is presented in Appendix D. Owner identifications and contact information are provided for each parcel. Abutter information was obtained from the Town of Warren Tax Assessors' online mapping database through the Axis GIS web portal.

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2 Permitting History and Requirements Overview

VHB and TNEC conducted a significant amount of permit-needs research and have consulted with environmental regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over the Project via pre-application coordination and participation in pre-application meetings. Environmental permitting with regulatory authorities has occurred for preliminary work necessary to advance the final Project design, as outlined below.

- TNEC has submitted permit applications to CRMC and USACE for a two phased geotechnical soil boring program needed to support the design of the proposed replacement structures.
  - Phase 1 of the soil boring program was authorized under CRMC Maintenance Assent No. M2024-05-053 and as a USACE Self-Verification (SV) notification under File No. NAE-2024-02-0125 for soil borings in the 200-foot Contiguous Area and freshwater wetlands.
  - Phase 2 of the soil boring program was authorized under CRMC Maintenance Assent No. M2024-07-070 and USACE Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) for soil borings in Coastal Wetland, Contiguous Freshwater Wetland, and the 200-foot Contiguous Area.
- CRMC issued blanket Maintenance Assent No. 2024-02-0125, on March 15, 2024, and an amended Maintenance Assent on March 21, 2024, authorizing TNEC utility maintenance activities within their jurisdiction to occur without further state permitting, provided the work occurred within improved areas associated with roadways and developments. Work at structures within salt marsh and contiguous wetlands are not authorized by Assent 2024-02-0125, and the access to, and work at, these structures are the subject of this current round of applications for CRMC Category B Assent, State and Federal water quality certification (WQC), and USACE IP authorization.

2.1 Specific Permit Requirements (CRMC, RIDEM, USACE, and EFSB)

Environmental permit applications and official coordination required for the maintenance rebuild of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines are outlined below:

- A single CRMC Category B Coastal Assent application for the portion of the project within CRMC jurisdiction ;

- A single RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands Permit Application for the remaining portion of the project within RIDEM jurisdiction;
- A single state RIDEM WQC application;
- A single USACE IP application under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899;
- Federal WQC with RIDEM in accordance with Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, triggered by the IP application; and
- Rhode Island Energy Facilities Siting Board coordination and approval, including the submission of a comprehensive Environmental Report.
- Applications for coverage under the RI Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Program to be filed as part of the CRMC Category B Assent application and RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands application.

The CRMC Category B Assent Application is being filed for Project activities proposed within CRMC's regulated shoreline features and "200-foot Area Contiguous to Shoreline Features" (200-foot Contiguous Area), as defined in the CRMP. The Project additionally lies within the jurisdiction of CRMC's Shoreline Change Special Area Management Plan (Beach SAMP), and the requirements and guidance provided in the SAMP are discussed in narrative Section 2.2.2.1 below. The complete Category B Assent Application comprises the CRMC Assent Application Form, Disclosure Statement and Applicant Agreement as to Fees, indication of property ownership, Building Official and Zoning Officer Form, list of property abutters, this application narrative, and narrative appendices, including Project figures, Project Drawings, and site photographs.

A Freshwater Wetlands permit application will be filed with RIDEM's Office of Water Resources for the portion of the Project within their jurisdiction between Kickemuit Road in Warren and the Bristol Substation at 99 Gooding Avenue in Bristol. In accordance with guidance provided by RIDEM permitting specialist, the State Water Quality Certification application will be included as part of the Freshwater Wetlands Permit application. A 30-day public notice period will be required, in accordance with the State of RI Water Quality Regulations at 250-RICR-150-05-1.

The IP application to USACE will be filed for the wetland displacements associated with the caisson and monopole installations, as they are ineligible for authorization under the "Department of the Army General Permits for the State of Rhode Island and Lands Located within the Boundaries of the Narragansett Land Claim Settlement Area," effective May 6, 2022 (RI General Permits). The installation of temporary construction matting to protect wetlands and other project areas is believed consistent with the exemption noted with RI General Permit 6 – Utilities Including Lines, Outfall, and Intake Structures and Appurtenant Features, and with RI General Permit 21 – Temporary Fill Not Associated with a Regulated General Permit Activity. The IP application will be submitted to USACE soon.

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2.2 Other Authorities and Jurisdictions

2.2.1 Local Regulatory Requirements

In compliance with CRMP SS 1.3.1(C)(6)(a), the Applicant has included the completed and signed Building and Zoning Officials' form. The Building Official's Form and submission to CRMC will satisfy all requirements of the Town of Warren Zoning Ordinance.

The Town of Warren Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance (Chapter 17-5 of the Codified Ordinances of the Town of Warren) requires a Determination of Applicability to be submitted for any excavation that results in more than 50 cubic yards (CY) of soil displacement. In recognition that work proposed on the segments of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines in Warren is expected to exceed this threshold, a Request for Determination of Applicability will be submitted to the Town of Warren Building and Zoning Department.

2.2.2 Additional State Regulatory Considerations

2.2.2.1 CRMC Special Area Management Plans

The Shoreline Change (Beach) SAMP requires applicants to address the coastal hazards associated with climate change. In accordance with CRMP § 1.1.6(l), certain new projects subject to CRMC jurisdiction require a coastal hazard analysis to be performed and included with the Assent Application using guidance provided in the Shoreline Change SAMP. However, based on discussions at a September 24, 2024, pre-application meeting with CRMC permitting staff, a coastal hazards analysis will not be required for the Project. Sea level rise has been considered for replacement structures within or near tidally-influenced areas based on the recorded Mean Higher High Water Line taken from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Providence tide station, as well as sea level rise projections for the general Project Area.

2.2.2.2 Rhode Island Pollution Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Program

Construction activities will cumulatively disturb more than one acre of soil, so authorization will be required under the RIPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (CGP). Application for RIPDES Coverage will be made as part of the CRMC Category B Assent application for segments of the Project in Warren and as part of the RIDEM freshwater wetlands application for the Project segment in Bristol.

2.2.2.3 Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program

A review of RIDEM's Environmental Resource Map indicated the presence of one Natural Heritage Polygon for special-status species which covers the entire Project Area subject to this application (see Project Site Plans in Appendix C). On January 13, 2023, the Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program (RINHP) provided a Natural Heritage Screening which showed occurrences of RINHP-listed species in the vicinity of the Project ROW. Additional rare species occurrence information was obtained from the Warren Land Conservation Trust who conserves and manages a portion of the ROW. Reported occurrences of 10 state-listed plant species have been documented within portions of the Project ROW, and occurrences of one state-listed reptile are documented out of, but in the vicinity of, the Project ROW. Special status species are additionally discussed below in narrative Section 3.7.1.

2.2.2.4 Controlled and Hazardous Materials

A portion of the Project ROW crosses Jamiel's Park. The site is a former landfill and has an active approved Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) from RIDEM.

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2.2.3 Additional Federal Regulatory Considerations

2.2.3.1 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires that Federal agencies consider the effects of their federally funded projects on historic properties. Potential resources addressed under this review include known and unknown properties that are listed or are determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Place (NRHP). Once a review has been initiated, the agency, in consultation with the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC), office of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and appropriate Tribal authorities, must identify historic properties, assess whether effects to the properties will be adverse, and then work to minimize, resolve, or mitigate those adverse effects. Eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP is based on four criteria, at least one of which must be met (36 Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") Part 60). In order to be eligible, cultural resources must:

- be "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history,"
- be "associated with the lives of persons significant in our past,"
- "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or …represent a master, or … possess high artistic values, or … represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction," or
- "have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history[.]"

In addition to meeting at least one of these four criteria, an eligible property must retain integrity in its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association. Resources can include both above-ground/architectural resources and archaeological sites; NRHP criteria and standards of integrity are applied to both types of resources. In Rhode Island, the state review process follows that of Section 106 and is conducted by the SHPO at the RIHPHC pursuant to the Antiquities Act of Rhode Island as per R.I.G.L. 42-45 et seq.

2.2.3.2 Endangered Species Act of 1973

The presence of plant and animal species federally listed for special status was explored for the Project Area in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Ch. 35, § 1532, et seq.). A review of potential project effects on species protected under the Federal ESA was conducted utilizing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) project planning tool. This GIS-based query identified three federally-listed species as potentially present in the Project Area, but no critical habitats under USFWS jurisdiction were identified within the Project Area.

The first species, the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*, NLEB) has suffered severe population declines due to white-nose syndrome, a fungal disease that is most often fatal. The second species, the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), is a ESA Proposed Endangered Species. As a Proposed Endangered Species, the tricolored bat technically does not have any legal protections under the ESA. The third species, the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), is an ESA Candidate Species. As a Candidate Species, the monarch butterfly technically does not have any legal protections under the ESA. The IPaC tool reached the determination of "May Effect" for NLEB and tricolored bat.

No specific Critical Habitats have been designated for any species (see USFWS Verification Letter, dated November 15, 2024,, in Appendix E). The applicant will consult with USFW as appropriate to satisfy their requirements for the Project.

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3 Project Setting and Existing Environmental Conditions

3.1 Project Area

The Project Area subject to this application consists of a managed cross country ROW that runs from the Massachusetts/Rhode Island Boundary at the north edge of Warren south to the Bristol Substation at 99 Gooding Avenue in Bristol, a distance of approximately 5.2 miles. The E183-3 and F184N-4 115kV Transmission Lines occupy a shared ROW between the MA/RI boundary and the Warren Substation at 34 Norbert Street in Warren, a distance of approximately 1.9 miles. The E183-3 and F184N-4 ROW is approximately 200 feet wide and is generally oriented in a north-south direction. The F184N-5 runs east briefly before turning south and continuing to the Bristol Substation, a distance of approximately 3.3 miles. This segment of ROW is shared with the 2295 Sub-transmission line from the Warren Substation until Franklin Street in Warren. The F184N-5 ROW is between 150 and 200 feet wide. Both ROWs cross freshwater and tidal wetlands, agricultural fields, open space, recreational areas, and residential, commercial and industrial development.

With respect to USACE jurisdiction, all tidal and freshwater wetlands within the ROWs are federally-regulated systems.

3.2 CRMC Water Type Classifications

CRMC designates the waters of the Palmer River along the northern portion of the Project ROW as Type 1 Conservation Areas and Type 2 Low Intensity Use Waters (CRMP §§ 1.2.1.B and 1.2.1.C, respectively). Project Site Plans in Appendix C illustrates the CRMC Water Types, as depicted on CRMC's Map of Water Type Classifications for the Town of Warren. No other tidal waterbodies are present in the vicinity of the Project ROW in Warren or Bristol.

3.3 Surface Waters

The portion of the Project subject to this application is adjacent to the Palmer River (Waterbody ID RI0007022E-01A) and includes two of its unnamed tributaries (Waterbody IDs RI00007022R-01 and RI00007022R-02). The Palmer River is considered an estuary, according to the RI Water Quality Regulations (250 RICR 150-05-01). Its water quality classification is listed as being suitable for primary

and secondary contact recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, and fish and shellfish consumption (Water Classification SA)). The estuary is assigned Impairment Category 5, meaning that one or more designated uses are impaired of threatened by a pollutant(s) and requires a Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL). The estuary is listed in § 1.28 of the RI Water Quality Regulations as a Special Resource Protection Water (SRPWs) for the attributes of Ecological Habitat, Critical Habitat (Rare and Endangered Species), and Conservation Area.

The water quality of the unnamed tributaries to the Palmer River has been classified as suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, compatible industrial processes and cooling, hydropower, aquacultural uses, navigation, and irrigation and other agricultural uses (Water Quality Classification A). The tributaries are assigned Impairment Category 3, meaning insufficient or no data and information are available to determine if any designated use is attained or impaired. The tributaries are not listed in § 1.28 of the RI Water Quality Regulations as SRPWs.

3.4 Groundwater

The RI Groundwater Quality Rules (250-RICR-150-05-3) and RIDEM Environmental Resource Map identify groundwater underlying areas within the Project Area as Groundwater Classification GAA and GB. The GAA designation indicates that groundwater has been "designated to be suitable for public drinking water use without treatment and which are located…" in groundwater reservoirs, wellhead protection areas, or groundwater dependent areas that are physically isolated from reasonable alternative supplies and where the existing groundwater supply warrants the highest level of protection (250-RICR-150-05-3 § 3.9.A.1).

The GB designation indicates that groundwater "may not be suitable for drinking water use without treatment due to known or presumed degradation" located beneath highly urbanized areas of the state with dense concentrations of industrial and commercial activity, historically permitted or approved inactive landfills and inactive land disposal sites for solid waste, hazardous waste, or sewage sludge, and active sites permitted for the land disposal of sewage sludge (250-RICR-150-05-3 § 3.9.A.3). Groundwater designated as GB underlies the Project Area only at existing structure numbers F184N-5-3.5, 4, and 5. The groundwater underlying the remaining Project Area is designated as GAA.

3.5 Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) web soil survey identifies 10 soil types within, or adjacent to, the Project ROW under CRMC Jurisdiction (see NRCS Web Soil Figure in Appendix A**)**. Soil units for the portion of the Project subject to this application are described in Table 3-5.

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Table 3-5 Soil Phases in Project ROW within CRMC Jurisdiction

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Soil Phase	Drainage Class	Runoff Potential	Percent Slope
BiB	Bigapple sand	WD	Very Low to Low	0 to 8
Dc	Deerfield loamy fine sand	MWD	Negligible	0 to 3
FtA	Fortress sand	MWD	Very Low	0 to 3
Mk	Matunuck mucky peat	VPD	Negligible	0 to 2
MU	Merrimac-Urban land complex	SED	Very Low	0 to 8
Re	Ridgebury fine sandy loam	PD	Very High	0 to 3
Sa	Sandyhook mucky fine sand	VPD	Negligible	0 to 2
UD	Udorthents-Urban land complex	MWD to ED	Not Classified	0 to 15
Wa	Walpole sandy loam	PD	Negligible	0 to 3
WgA	Windsor loamy sand	ED	Low	0 to 3

Notes: ED – excessively drained
WD – well drained
MWD – moderately well drained
PD – poorly drained (hydric)
VPD – very poorly drained (hydric)

Source: Soil Survey of Rhode Island (Rector, 1981), Soil Data Mart (USDA NRCS website: http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/Report.aspx?Survey=RI600&UseState=RI)

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3.6 Special Flood Hazard Area Zones

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Nos. 44001C0004H, 44001C0008H, and 44001C0011H, effective July 7, 2014, depict special flood hazard area (SFHA) zones for the Project ROW (see Project Site Plans in Appendix C). The majority of the northern portion of the Project ROW associated with the Palmer River is mapped as being within a coastal Zone AE one percent annual chance flood hazard area (formerly 100-year floodplain) with a base flood elevation (BFE) of 13 feet NAVD88. A small section of the Project ROW in Warren, approximately 900 feet south of Child Street, is mapped as being associated with a non-special flood hazard area (NSFHA) zone (Zone X).

3.7 CRMC Regulated Shoreline Features

Coastal features and the 200-foot Contiguous Area are regulated by CRMC. Coastal wetland (as defined in CRMP § 1.1.2(A)(30)) characterizes most of the shoreline within the Project Area. The coastal wetland is predominantly salt marsh with some areas of contiguous freshwater and brackish wetlands. Coastal wetlands in the Project Area were field delineated by VHB in September 2023.

3.7.1 Coastal Wetlands (CRMP § 1.2.2.C)

Coastal wetlands, in the form of salt marsh and contiguous freshwater wetlands, are present within and immediately adjacent to much of the Project ROW. The delineated limits of coastal wetlands are shown on the Project site plans. It should be noted that the salt marsh delineations are not necessarily indicative of the landward edge of CRMC-regulated shoreline features, but where different identify the limits of coastal wetlands for the purposes of impact avoidance and minimization and impact

assessment. The salt marshes meet the federal National Wetlands Inventory classification of "estuarine intertidal emergent wetland persistent," per Cowardin et al. and as Special Aquatic Sites (SAS) under USACE definitions. The salt marsh communities are dominated by vegetation typical for the area, including smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora*), saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens)*, common reed (*Phragmites australis*), marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*), and northern bayberry (*Morella pensylvanica*).

The salt marsh, contiguous fresh and brackish wetlands, and abutting upland areas support rare species of plants and animals recognized by the RINHP and/or subject to protections under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). A query of the Project area using the RIDEM-hosted Environmental Resource Map (ERM) indicated that the portion of the Project subject to this application is located within a polygon recognized for rare species, as designated by the RINHP. TNEC consulted with RIDEM, who provided a Natural Heritage Screening that showed documented occurrences of RINHP-listed plant species for the Project ROW. Additional rare species occurrence information was obtained from the Warren Land Conservation Trust, who conserves and manages portions of the ROW. Occurrences of 10 state-listed plant species were identified within portions of the Project ROW by these two information sources. Documented occurrences of one state-listed reptile species (the northern diamond-backed terrapin (*Malaclemys terrapin terrapin*)) have been identified out of, but in the vicinity of, the Project ROW. Access routes and temporary matting have been planned to avoid disturbances to the recognized special-status species and their habitats to the greatest extent possible (see the Project Site Plans presented as Appendix C). Qualified environmental monitors will perform visual sweeps prior to the start of work to locate any individual RINHP species in the Project ROW. In the event that RINHP species are encountered, the area will be clearly marked, and appropriate best management practices will be followed.

Eight active osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) nests are present in the Project ROW, where it runs parallel to and crosses the Palmer River. Osprey are currently listed as a State Concern species by the RINHP. Five nests are on dedicated, pole-mounted osprey platforms, and three have been established on the cross-arms of existing transmission structures proposed for replacement. Avian deterrents will be installed on all replacement structures. Existing dedicated pole-mounted osprey platforms will be retained and some old poles to be taken offline in the area of the Warren Substation may be left in place and fitted with platforms and a perch as additional osprey nesting habitat.

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4 Proposed Project Activities and Associated Environmental Effects

The Project components discussed below will occur on CRMC-regulated shoreline features and within CRMC's 200-foot Contiguous Area, as defined under the CRMP. For reference, the limits of Project activities described below are shown on the Project Site Plans (see Appendix C) and are reflected in **Figure 2** of **Appendix A**. CRMP regulatory aspects of the proposed Project are discussed in Chapter 5.

4.1 Project Access

Access to the Project ROW is through the existing electric transmission corridor and via the existing municipal streets and abutting properties described in narrative Section 1.3 above. Vehicle access roads are required within the ROW to provide TNEC the ability to construct, inspect, and maintain the transmission facilities. For the Project, the existing ROW access will mostly be accomplished using temporary construction matting and some smaller upland road segments will be maintained and resurfaced with crushed stone to support the proposed construction activities.

Access across wetland areas and streams, where upland access is not available, will be accomplished by the temporary placement of construction mats and/or construction mat bridges. Construction mats will also be temporarily placed to provide access across upland areas of the ROW maintained and utilized by the property owner such as residential lawns, agricultural fields, and golf courses/driving ranges. In some upland areas access roads will be surfaced with crushed stone to accommodate the heavy vehicles needed to complete construction. Following the completion of construction, the access roads will be surfaced with two inches of top soil, seeded with a native conservation mix, and mulched with straw.

Any access road maintenance will be carried out in compliance with the conditions and approvals of the appropriate federal, state, and local regulatory entities. Exposed soils on access roads will be wetted and stabilized as necessary to suppress dust generation. Crushed stone aprons (stabilized construction exits) will be used at all access road entrances at public roadways to minimize soil tracking onto paved roads by construction equipment. If necessary, public roads will be swept to remove any accumulation of Project-related soil.

Equipment typically employed during the maintenance of access roads will include dump trucks used to transport fill materials to work sites, and bulldozers, excavators, backhoes and graders, which will be used to place fill materials or make cuts to achieve the proper access road profile. Cranes or log trucks will be used to place construction mats in locations where temporary access across wetlands is proposed. Throughout the Project, pick-up trucks will be used to transport crews and manual equipment to work sites. Low-bed trailers will be used to transport tracked equipment to the work site, which cannot be operated on public roadways.

4.2 ROW Vegetation Maintenance/Mowing, Selective Tree Trimming, and Tree Removals

To facilitate construction equipment access along the majority of the ROW and at structure sites, vegetation mowing, and selective tree trimming may be required in certain areas within the Project limits depicted on the Project Site Plans. This will be performed to provide access to structure locations to facilitate safe equipment passage and structure and wire installation, to provide safe work sites for personnel within the ROW, and to maintain safe and reliable clearances between vegetation and transmission line conductors.

Element occurrence records for State-Listed rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species are present in portions of the ROW where work is proposed. A survey for RTE species will be conducted prior to vegetation maintenance activities in those areas. Identified individuals/populations will be delineated with polyvinyl flagging. Vegetation maintenance will not be conducted in the vicinity of identified RTE species to the greatest extent possible or will be completed by hand to avoid unintentional disruption or damage.

Wetland-edge flagging will be refreshed as needed following vegetation maintenance to ensure that the edges of all coastal and contiguous wetlands remain visible through construction.

Tree clearing west of the Warren Substation is required to establish the required clearance between the reconfigured E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Tap Lines and vegetation. Approximately 22,650 SF of fringe woodland will be cleared, of which approximately 1,791 SF is coastal wetland (contiguous freshwater wetland). Tree removals are proposed only on a TNEC fee-owned parcel (Town of Warren Plat 3 Lot 144). An inventory of the trees proposed to be removed for the reconfigured Warren Substation Taps is included as a Table in Appendix F. Incidental side-line tree removal may be required where "danger trees" are present along the ROW.

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4.3 Installation of Best Management Practices

Following ROW mowing and vegetation maintenance activities, appropriate sediment control devices, such as compost filter sock (CFS) will be installed using the procedures identified in the latest edition of the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, and in accordance with approved plans and permit requirements. The installation of these sediment control devices will be supervised by a qualified environmental monitor. The devices will function to mitigate construction-related soil erosion and sedimentation and will also serve as a visual boundary to separate construction activities from resource areas.

Access across wetland areas and streams, where upland access is not available, and work at structures within wetlands, will be accomplished by the temporary placement of construction mats. The temporary construction mats will consist of timbers bolted together and temporarily placed over wetland areas to distribute equipment loads and minimize disturbance to wetland substrates. Construction mats will be installed in a manner that will not impede surface water flow. All temporary construction mat access roads and work pads will be removed following completion of construction, and any exposed soils will be seeded and mulched to promote vegetative growth and soil stabilization. Herbaceous vegetation is not expected to be permanently affected by the installation of these mats.

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The temporary placement of construction mats in uplands will occur in portions of the ROW that are recognized as supporting sensitive or notable uses so that soil disturbances may be minimized. For example, these areas currently support rare, threatened, and endangered species and agriculture uses, are utilized as open space recreation, or comprise maintained residential lawn. All upland construction mat access routes and work pads will be removed following completion of construction, and any exposed soils will be appropriately seeded and mulched. Like mats installed in wetlands, those installed in uplands are not expected to permanently affect nonwoody vegetation.

All work is to be in conformance with Rhode Island Energy Environmental Guidance document EG-303NE, ROW Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices (EP No. 3 – Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6), dated February 8, 2022).

4.4 Additional Considerations Related to Special-Status Species

Access routes and temporary matting have been planned to avoid disturbances to the recognized special-status species and their habitats to the greatest extent possible (see the Project Site Plans presented as Appendix C). Qualified environmental monitors will perform visual sweeps prior to the start of work to locate any special-status species and communities in the Project ROW. In the event that special-status species are encountered, the area will be clearly marked, and appropriate best management practices will be followed. With respect to the northern diamond-backed terrapin, the pre-construction sweeps and continual site review by the qualified environmental monitor are anticipated to help detect terrapin presence, and northern diamond-backed terrapin fact sheets will be made available to the contractors so that the possibility of terrapin presence is clearly known. Any turtle species observed by the contractor is to be reported to the qualified environmental monitor, and the turtle is to be avoided and protected from machinery and heavy equipment.

With respect to the nesting of osprey, avian deterrents will be installed on all replacement structures. Existing dedicated pole-mounted osprey platforms will remain in place to provide continued nesting opportunities, and some of the old wooden poles to be taken offline near the Warren Substation will be left in place and fitted with platforms and a perch as additional osprey nesting sites.

4.5 Construction Matting

Construction of replacement structures will necessitate the use of tire-mounted equipment. Therefore, construction matting is considered essential as a best management practice and is being included as part of the construction methodology in these environmental permit applications.

All wetlands to be crossed are in the maintained transmission line ROW that TNEC owns rights to operate and maintain. The temporary installation of construction mats is not expected to cause significant, long-term, adverse impacts to wetland resources, as the mats will minimize ground disturbance and be removed following the proposed work. Wherever possible, crossing streams, rivers, or thick organic surface substrates will be avoided. Additionally, staked compost filter sock (CFS) sediment control barriers (or approved equivalent) will be installed between excavation areas and coastal/wetland resources to minimize sediment transport and consequent sedimentation.

To minimize soil disturbance, 4-foot by 16–foot timber mats (construction mats) will be placed along the wetland access route and as a temporary work pad at structures in tidal and contiguous freshwater wetlands. Cumulatively, approximately 538, 575 SF (12.3 acres) of coastal wetland will be temporarily matted. Of the 538,575 SF of temporary construction matting approximate 441,397 SF (10.1 acres) of salt marsh and approximately 97,178 SF (2.2 acres) of contiguous freshwater wetland will be temporarily matted. Temporary impacts to wetlands resulting from the installation of construction matting are detailed below in Table 4.5.

Construction mats will also be temporarily placed to provide access across sensitive or managed upland areas of the ROW including residential lawns, agricultural fields, and golf courses/driving ranges.

Table 4.5 Summary of Temporary Construction Matting in Coastal Wetland Resources.

Wetland ID	Temporary Fill (Square Feet)
Wetland-2	459,293
Wetland-2/3	3,063
Wetland-2/5	11,909
Wetland-2/7	64,310
Total	**538,575**

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4.6 Installation of Foundations and Replacement of Structures

The overall Project includes the replacement of 104 wooden and one steel utility structures with 105 steel monopole structures. Within CRMC jurisdiction, the Project proposes replacement of 59 existing wooden structures with 59 steel structures and to accommodate the reconfigured Warren Substation Taps three existing wood H-frame and one existing steel structure will be removed and replaced with 6 steel structures (3 of which are within the developed substation yard). Replacement structures will be installed in close proximity to the location of the existing structures. Thirty-four of the structures to be replaced occur within coastal wetland. Twenty-six structures of the structures to be replaced occur in upland areas within the CRMC 200-foot Contiguous Area of which 13 structures require a temporary construction mat work pad or temporary matted access through coastal wetland resources. Additionally, five structures to be replaced occur in upland areas outside of the CRMC 200-foot Contiguous Area.

Excavation will be required to install directly embedded structures and caisson foundations for new structures. Grading in uplands may be required at some structure locations to provide a level work surface for construction equipment and crews, and some earthen fill may be required. Most replacement structures in CRMC jurisdiction will be installed on a concrete caisson foundation. The concrete caisson foundations were designed to accommodate line strain and loading and differ in size depending on location and these variables, and will include 7′, 8′ and 10′ diameter foundations. The surface area of each foundation size are as follows: 7′ diameter: 38.5 SF; 8′ diameter: 50.25 SF, 10′ diameter: 78.5 SF. Thirty-four replacement structures in coastal wetlands will require the installation of

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concrete caisson foundations and will have reveal heights between one and seven feet above the ground to elevate the replacement structures above the tidal flux. The reveal heights of the foundations were designed using the recorded MHW and projected sea level rise for the Project Area. The Project proposes a total of approximately 1,607 SF of permanent impacts in coastal wetlands of which approximately 1,322 SF is proposed in salt marsh and approximately 285 SF in contiguous freshwater wetlands under CRMC jurisdiction for replacement structure foundation installations.

4.7 Warren Substation E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Tap Reconfiguration

The existing transmission line taps to the Warren Substation are configured in a way that they cross over one another. The Project proposes to correct this overhead crossing condition by relocating and reconfiguring the taps into the station. The structure relocations and installations noted below will also improve accessibility for future maintenance needs. Existing structures Nos. F184N-5-0, -1, and -2 will be removed and relocated out of salt marsh to upland areas to the north of and within the Warren Substation and renumbered F184N-5-1, 2, and 3. Existing structure E183-3-26 will be removed and relocated out of salt marsh to contiguous freshwater wetland. Proposed structure No. E183-3-27 will be installed in upland areas to the north of the Warren Substation. Proposed structure No. E183-3-28 will be installed within the Warren Substation. Proposed structure No. F184N-5-4 will be installed in an upland area east of the Warren Substation. Proposed structures Nos. F184N-5-2 and 3 and E183-3-28 will be installed within an area of the Warren Substation outside of the CRMC 200-foot contiguous area.

4.8 Conductor and Shield Wire Replacement and OPGW Installation

The existing conductors/wire and/or pulling rope will be used to pull in the new conductor and optical ground wire (OPGW)/shield wire. The new conductors will be installed using stringing blocks and tensioning equipment, which is used to pull the conductors through the stringing blocks and achieve the desired sag and tension. During the stringing operation, temporary guard structures or boom trucks will be placed at road crossings and at crossings of existing utility lines to ensure public safety and the continued operation of other utility equipment. To minimize any disturbance to soils and vegetation, existing access roads will be used to the fullest extent possible in the placement of pulling and tensioning equipment. In some locations, temporary construction mat pulling pads may need to be constructed, but these would be located within the project limits shown on the Project Site Plans.

The equipment that will typically be used during the wire installation operation includes puller-tensioners and conductor reel stands that will be located at the stringing sites. Bucket trucks and platform cranes will be used to mount stringing blocks on the structures.

4.9 Coastal Wetland Mitigation

To mitigate for the 1,607 SF of permanent coastal wetland displacement due to replacement structure foundations, approximately 5,460 SF of coastal wetland restoration is proposed. The proposed

mitigation will restore approximately 3,085 SF of salt marsh and approximately 2,375 SF of contiguous freshwater wetland. The wetland restoration effort proposes a 3.4:1 ratio and is expected to restore a former areas of salt marsh displaced historically by fills associated with a facility that contained a railroad powering station and garage for train engines and box cars. A larger area was targeted for restoration than is required by the 2:1 ratio, to account for any unforeseen field conditions that might affect design impacts during the construction. Additionally, the restoration of approximately 2,375 SF of Contiguous Freshwater Wetland will mitigate freshwater wetland impacts proposed for other structure replacements in freshwater wetland south of Kickemuit Road that are regulated by the USACE and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. The proposed restoration area also includes the USACE mitigation requirement for the conversion of approximately 1,791 SF of forested wetland to scrub-shrub wetland resulting from the tree removals needed to reconfigure the Warren Substation transmission lines taps.

The proposed restoration area is on the TNEC owned Natural Gas Regulator Station parcel at 28 Brown Street in Warren which is approximately 500 feet northwest of the Project Area. The proposed restoration area abuts Type 1 Waters of the Palmer River. The proposed restoration area will offer a range of floor elevations similar to the various displacement areas, providing high and low salt marsh components and contiguous freshwater wetland. The proposed area will be over excavated to the specified design elevations, supplemented with 12 inches of medium to fine sand supplemented with organics. The proposed marsh restoration area will be planted with plugs of smooth cordgrass and saltmeadow cordgrass as indicated on the planting plan. The proposed contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area will be planted with native trees and shrubs and seeded with a native New England wetland seed mix. The proposed tree species to be planted are red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and black tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*). The proposed shrub species to be planted are arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), and silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*). At the transition between the proposed marsh and contiguous freshwater wetland area, a row of hightide bush (*Ivans frutescens*) will be planted. Construction of the restoration area will be regularly reviewed by a qualified wetlands biologist, and the restored salt marsh will be monitored by a qualified wetland biologist for a duration of three full growing seasons. Annual reports can be prepared and provided if requested.

4.10 Restoration of the ROW

Restoration efforts will be completed following removal of the old structures and completion of line construction. All construction debris will be removed from the Project site and properly and lawfully disposed. All disturbed areas around structures and other graded locations will be restored with top soil where needed or specified and seeded with an appropriate conservation seed mixture and/or mulched to stabilize the soils in accordance with applicable best management practices. Temporary erosion and sediment control devices will be removed following the stabilization of disturbed areas. Pre-existing drainage patterns, ditches, roads, walls, and fences will generally be restored to their former condition. Where authorized by property owners, permanent gates and access roadblocks will be installed at key locations to inhibit access onto the ROW by unauthorized vehicles.

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4.11 Environmental Compliance and Monitoring

Throughout the entire construction process, the services of a qualified environmental monitor will be retained. The primary responsibility of the monitor will be to confirm compliance with federal, state, and local environmental permit requirements and Rhode Island Energy company policies. At regular intervals, following precipitation events resulting in 0.25 inches of rain in a 24-hour period, and during periods of prolonged precipitation, the monitor will review the work corridor to determine whether environmental controls are functioning properly and will make recommendations for any needed corrective actions or maintenance. In addition to retaining the services of a qualified environmental monitor, the construction contractor will be required to designate an individual to be responsible for the daily inspection and upkeep of environmental controls. This person will coordinate closely with the qualified environmental monitor and will additionally be responsible for providing direction to the other members of the construction crew regarding matters such as wetland access and appropriate work methods. Installation and repair of BMPs and other compliance measures will be tracked on inspection forms and corrective action logs to be updated and distributed weekly to appropriate personnel. Additionally, all construction personnel will be briefed on Project environmental issues and obligations prior to the start of construction. Regular construction progress meetings will reinforce the contractor's awareness of these issues.

4.12 Public Safety Considerations

Public roads used for access to the site will remain open for the duration of Project work. TNEC will coordinate with the Town of Warren, and appropriate traffic safety measures will be utilized.

A segment of the Project ROW includes the Warren Land Conservation Trust's (WLCT) Haile Farm Preserve which provides hiking trails open to the public. Since work and access are proposed along segments of the trail, public access may need to be temporarily restricted to these areas. TNEC will coordinate with the WLCT to ensure that adequate measures are taken to protect visitors to the preserve.

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5 CRMC Regulatory Compliance

The CRMP requires the Applicant to provide sufficient technical information about the Project for CRMC to adequately understand the Project so that a permitting decision may be rendered. This narrative chapter is divided into three sections to correlate with the first three sections of the CRMP, where § 1.1 is Authorities and Purpose, Definitions, and Procedures, § 1.2 is Areas Under Council Jurisdiction, and §1.3 is Activities Under Council jurisdiction. CRMP Subsections most pertinent to the Project are outlined below under their respective CRMP Section. They are CRMP Subsections 1.1.5, 1.1.6(F), 1.1.6(I), 1.1.7, 1.1.8, 1.1.9, 1.1.10, 1.1.11, 1.1.12, 1.2.1(B), 1.2.1(C), 1.2.2(C), 1.2.3, 1.3.1(A), 1.3.1(B), 1.3.1(F),1.3.1(G) 1.3.1(J), 1.3.1(L), 1.3.5, and 1.3.6.

5.1 CRMP § 1.1 – Authorities and Purpose, Definitions, and Procedures

5.1.1 CRMP § 1.1.5 – Review Categories and Prohibited Activities in Tidal Waters and on Adjacent Shoreline Features

The Activity Matrix in Table 1, under CRMP § 1.1.5(A), indicates that energy-related activities and structures in coastal wetlands abutting Type 1 and 2 Waters are prohibited. A special exception for the Project therefore is required and is described in section 5.1.5 below. Work is proposed in the 200-foot Contiguous Area, and Table 2, under CRMP § 1.1.5(B), indicates that Energy related structures require Category B review. Accordingly, the portion of the project proposed within CRMC jurisdiction is being filed under a CRMC Category B Assent application.

5.1.2 CRMP § 1.1.6(F) – Category B Applications

*Applicants for activities and alterations listed as "B" in Tables 1, 2, or 3 in § 1.1.5 of this Part, in addition to adhering to the applicable policies, prerequisites, and standards, are required to address all Category B requirements as listed in applicable sections of the program and, where appropriate, other issues identified by the Council.**

In accordance with CRMC § 1.1.6(F)(1), it fully is the Applicant's intention to demonstrate adherence to the applicable CRMC policies, prerequisites, and standards, or identify thoroughly why such standards cannot be met, and to adequately address all applicable Category B requirements listed in the CRMP.

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* Italicized text henceforth in Section 5 of this document indicates text excerpted from the CRMP.

5.1.3 CRMP § 1.1.6(I) – Coastal Hazard Analysis Application

Based on discussions at the September 24, 2024, pre-application meeting with CRMC permitting staff, it was determined that a coastal hazards analysis will not be required for the Project.

5.1.4 CRMP § 1.1.7 – Variances

The Project does not include a Limited View Restoration component described in CRMP § 1.2.2(C)(3) and therefore a variance from that standard will not be required.

The Project will comply with all standards described in CRMP § 1.3.1(B)(3) and as such a variance is not required.

5.1.5 CRMP § 1.1.8 – Special Exceptions

The proposed Project elements, as outlined in Chapter 4, have been reviewed in relationship to CRMP prohibited activities. For those Project activities that appear to constitute prohibited activities, TNEC respectfully requests the Counsil's consideration for the granting of Special Exceptions so that the Project may proceed as designed. The prohibited activities identified are described below, as are TNEC's methods to attenuate the prohibited activities, as applicable.

According to Table 1 in CRMP § 1.1.5(A) and CRMP § 1.3.1 (L), filling, removal, and grading of shoreline features are prohibited in coastal wetlands abutting Type 1 and Type 2 Waters. Therefore, the Project will require a Special Exception from prohibitions described in CRMP § 1.2.2(C)(2). The need for TNEC to request Special Exceptions is predicated on the existing configuration of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines through coastal wetland. Thirty-four replacement structures in coastal wetland require the installation of concrete caisson foundations that will have diameter foundations of 7', 8' and 10'. The surface area of each foundation size are as follows: 7' diameter: 38.5 SF; 8' diameter: 50.25 SF, 10' diameter: 78.5 SF. The installation of these concrete caisson foundations will result in approximately 1,607 SF of permanent fill to coastal wetland. The removal of the existing wood 2-pole structures will eliminate approximately 730 SF of fill in coastal wetlands, reducing the net increase in permanent fill for the Project to 877 SF. The installation of approximately 538,575 SF of temporary construction matting in coastal wetlands (441,397 SF in salt marsh and 97,178 SF in contiguous freshwater wetlands) for access roads and work pads will constitute the temporary fill required for the Project.

Additionally, Table 1 in CRMP § 1.1.5(A) identifies filing in Type 1 and 2 Waters. CRMP § 1.1.2(A)(60) defines filling in tidal waters as the placement of materials below the Mean High Water line to create land in tidal waters for purposes other than the creation of wetlands or beach replenishment. Four replacement structures are proposed at or below the Mean High Water line and require concrete foundations. Therefore, the Project will require a Special Exception from prohibitions described in CRMP § 1.2.2(J)(3).

CRMP § 1.1.8(A)(1)(a) identifies a Special Exception for activities associated with public infrastructure such as utilities and energy that serve a compelling public purpose which provides benefits to the public as a whole. TNEC has proposed the activities in this application in order to prevent the failure of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines which could result in power outages in Bristol and Warren.

CRMP § 1.1.8(A)(2) identifies a Special Exception for projects provided all reasonable steps are taken to minimize environmental impacts and/or use conflict. The Project has been designed to avoid or minimize environmental impacts to the greatest extent practicable. Impacts to wetlands will be minimized by crossing wetlands at their narrowest point and installing temporary construction mat access roads and wetlands. Construction matting is considered essential as a best management practice and will minimize ground disturbance to the wetland. Additionally, staked CFS sediment control barriers (or approved equivalent) will be installed between excavation areas and coastal/wetland resources to minimize sediment transport and consequent sedimentation. In areas of the Project ROW where special-status species occurrences have been recorded, access routes and work pads have been designed to avoid recorded occurrences to the greatest extent practicable. The Project will not result in use conflicts for Tidal Waters within and adjacent to the Project ROW.

CRMP § 1.1.8(A)(3) identifies a Special Exception for projects when there is no reasonable alternative means of, or location for, serving the compelling public purpose cited. As stated above the purpose of the proposed activities in this application is to rebuild the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines to improve condition and performance and to prevent the failure of the lines which provide electrical power to Bristol and Warren. Due to the existing configuration of E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines through coastal wetlands and tidal waters, no reasonable alternative exists that would completely avoid impacts to coastal wetland and tidal water while also accomplishing the Project's purpose to improve condition and performance of the lines.

Because of the proposed activities are required to ensure a reliable power supply, all reasonable steps have been and will be taken to minimize environmental impacts, and no reasonable alternative to serve the stated public purpose, it is VHB's interpretation of the CRMP that the Project does meet the requirements for the granting of a Special Exception.

5.1.6 CRMP § 1.1.9 – Setbacks

Based on VHB's understanding of discussions held at the September 24, 2024, pre-application meeting, 50-foot setbacks, as measured from the inland edge of coastal features landward will not apply to the Project. The majority of the proposed work must occur within coastal features proper (coastal wetlands) and setbacks due to the existing corridor alignment of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines.

5.1.7 CRMP § 1.1.10 – Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

As confirmed in the September 24, 2024, pre-application meeting with CRMC permitting staff, a coastal hazards analysis will not be required for the Project. Sea level rise has been considered in the design of the replacement structures using the Mean Highest Highwater line from available tidal datums and projected sea level rise for the Project Area.

5.1.8 CRMP § 1.1.11 – Coastal Buffer Zones

Based on VHB's understanding at the September 24, 2024, pre-application meeting, Coastal Buffer Zones will not specifically be assigned for the Project, given the project type.

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5.1.9 CRMP § 1.1.12 – Fees

An application fee of $90,030.00 was calculated based on an estimated project cost of $17,996,137.00 for work proposed within CRMC jurisdiction.

5.2 CRMP § 1.2 – Areas Under Council Jurisdiction

5.2.1 CRMP § 1.2.1(B) – Type 1 Conservation Areas

The tidal waters of the Palmer River west of the northern portion of the Project ROW are identified as Type 1 Conservation Areas, as previously described in Section 3.2 above. Proposed Project activities are believed to be consistent with the Council's Policies for Type 1 Waters, as further described in the narrative sections that address CRMP § 1.3 below. Proposed filing, removal and grading for structure replacements along Type 1 Waters is prohibited unless to preserve or enhance the area as a natural habitat for native plants and wildlife or a beach nourishment/replenishment project. The Project does fit these exempt conditions, so a Special Exception is being sought. The project will result in no new stormwater point discharges, and stormwater runoff associated with construction phases of the Project will be managed and treated in accordance with the Stormwater Rules at 250-RICR-150-10-8 and the latest edition of the RI Soil and Erosion Control Handbook. Measures taken to ensure that the project is compatible with the scenic quality of the area, in accordance with CRMP § 1.3.5, are described in Section 5.3.6. With respect to CRMP § 1.2.1(B)(2)(g), all pre-existing public uses of the coastal wetland are expected to be maintained.

5.2.2 CRMP § 1.2.1(C) – Type 2 Low Intensity Use Waters

The tidal waters of the Palmer River south of, and within, the Project ROW are identified as Type 2 Low Intensity Use Waters, as previously described in Section 3.2 above. Proposed Project activities are believed to be consistent with the Council's Policies for Type 2 Waters, as further described in the narrative sections that address CRMP § 1.3 below. Measures taken to ensure that the project is compatible with the scenic quality of the area, in accordance with CRMP §1.3.5, are described in Section 5.3.6. With respect to CRMP §1.2.1(C)(2)(g), all pre-existing public uses of the coastal wetland are expected to be maintained.

5.2.3 CRMP § 1.2.2(C) – Coastal Wetlands

Utility structure replacements will occur within and/or require access through coastal wetlands, as identified in Section 3.7.1. Coastal wetlands in the Project ROW include salt marsh and contiguous freshwater wetlands. Temporary construction mats will be used to access structure locations through wetlands and to provide a stable work platform at each structure within wetlands in order to limit soil disturbance and minimize the potential for impacts to surrounding wetlands. The temporary installation of construction mats is not expected to cause long-term adverse effects to wetland resources, as the mats will minimize ground disturbance and be removed following completion of the proposed work. Following the removal of construction mats, any disturbed soils in uplands will be fine graded to original topography and seeded with a native conservation mix or New England Salt Tolerant Grass Mix. Approximately 538,575 SF of temporary construction matting is proposed within coastal wetlands.

Replacement structures in coastal wetland will be installed on concrete caisson foundations. The concrete caisson foundations were designed to accommodate line strain and loading and differ in size depending on location and these variables, and will include 7', 8' and 10' diameter foundations. The surface area of each foundation size are as follows: 7' diameter: 38.5 SF; 8' diameter: 50.25 SF, 10' diameter: 78.5 SF. Thirty-four replacement structures are proposed in coastal wetland resulting in approximately 1,607 SF of permanent fill to coastal wetland, not including the reduction in impact that will result from the existing wood 2-pole structures to be permanently removed. The restoration of a historic salt marsh is proposed as mitigation, in accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1(L). The filling, removing, or grading of shoreline features is prohibited under CRMP § 1.3.1(B)(2)(a) and, therefore, will require a Special Exception, as addressed above under Section 5.1.5.

5.2.4 CRMP § 1.2.3 – Areas of Historic and Archaeological Significance

Areas of historic and archaeological significance are not known to be present in the Project area. The only property in the vicinity of the Project listed in the National Registry of Historic Places and the State of Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission List is the Warren Waterfront Historic District. PAL plans to perform the historic architectural property survey for the Project in the fourth quarter of 2024. The results of the survey will be submitted in the first quarter of 2025.

5.3 CRMP § 1.3 – Activities Under Council Jurisdiction

5.3.1 CRMP § 1.3.1(A) – Category B Requirements

The Category B written requirements specified in the CRMP are italicized below, and the Applicant's responses follow in non-italicized text.

The requirements herein for a Category B Assent are necessary data and information for the purposes of federal consistency reviews. All persons applying for a Category B Assent are required to:

a. *Demonstrate the need for the proposed activity or alteration.*

   TNEC has determined that the structures and the overhead equipment supporting the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines in Bristol and Warren have reached the end of their service lives and require replacement in order to prevent line failures. Failure of either the E183-3 or F184N-4/5 Line would result in significant disruptions in electricity to TNEC customers in Bristol and Warren.

b. *Demonstrate that all applicable local zoning ordinances, building codes, flood hazard standards, and all safety codes, fire codes, and environmental requirements have or will be met; local approvals are required for activities as specifically prescribed for nontidal portions of a project in §§ 1.3.1(B), (C), (F), (H), (I), (K), (M), (O) and (Q) of this Part; for projects on state land, the state building official, for the purposes of this section, is the building official.*

   State Licensed Professional Engineering consultants have designed all Project components that require a RI-licensed Professional Engineer's stamp. Where relevant, the licensed professionals adhered to accepted engineering standards, and they certify that the designs are of sound engineering practice.

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Submission of the Building Official's form and CRMC Category B application will satisfy all requirements of the Town of Warren Zoning Ordinance, and the Project does not include any activities which require local Planning or Zoning approvals as defined under CRMP § 1.3.1

c. *Describe the boundaries of the coastal waters and land area that is anticipated to be affected.*

The Project Area is within a cross-country ROW that includes areas of coastal wetland and Contiguous freshwater wetlands abutting on Type 1 and 2 Waters. Work proposed in these features include structure replacements and the installation of temporary construction mat work pads and access routes. Work is also proposed in upland areas within the 200-foot Contiguous Area. The Project will require the replacement of 34 structures in coastal wetland and 26 are proposed in the 200-foot Contiguous Area. Of the 34 structure replacements in coastal wetland, four replacement structures are proposed below the MHW line. Additionally, five structures are proposed outside of the 200-foot contiguous area. Temporary construction mat access roads and work pads will be installed in coastal wetlands, below the MHW, and within the areas of the 200-foot Contiguous Area which are currently maintained as lawn, agriculture, and driving range, or where occurrences of state-listed rare, threatened, or endangered species have been recorded.

d. *Demonstrate that the alteration or activity will not result in significant impacts on erosion and/or deposition processes along the shore and in tidal waters.*

At a Project level, staked compost filter sock (CFS) sediment control barriers (or approved equivalent) will be installed around the excavation work areas for the replacement structures when in or near coastal/wetland resources or other sensitive areas. The sediment controls will be left in place until the disturbed areas have been stabilized and then removed from the site and lawfully disposed of. When possible, excavated material will be temporarily stockpiled in upland areas near the excavation and will not be placed directly into the wetland. If a stockpile must be located on a construction mat work pad to avoid placement in tidal or freshwater wetlands, then it shall be placed on a geotextile filter fabric and enclosed with CFS. Excavated materials will be used to backfill around replacement structures. Any remaining excavated material will be lawfully spread over unregulated upland areas and stabilized or removed from site.

From a shoreline perspective, the Project is not expected to result in any changes in erosion and/or deposition processes that might be occurring under pre-Project conditions. The structure installations will be focused in area and are not expected to significantly modify runoff or tidal flushing patterns.

e. *Demonstrate that the alteration or activity will not result in significant impacts on the abundance and diversity of plant and animal life.*

The Rhode Island Geographic Information System (RIGIS) Rare Species Coverage indicated that the project is within a Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program (RINHP) polygon. Consultation with the RINHP was completed on January 12 and 13, 2023. Additional rare species occurrence information was obtained from the Warren Land Conservation Trust, who manages the Haile Farm Preserve portion of the ROW. Occurrences of 10 state-listed plant species were identified within portions of the ROW. Occurrences of one state-listed reptile species were identified out of, but in the vicinity of, the Project ROW. Access routes and temporary matting have been planned to avoid these occurrences to the greatest extent possible (see attached plans). Coordination with the Warren Land Conservation Trust has been maintained during planning and design phases of the Project regarding the protection of special-status species.

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Eight osprey nests are present in the Project ROW. Three are on existing structures supporting the E183-3 and F184N-4 Lines that will be removed as part of the Project; four are on standalone structures adjacent to the E183-3 and F184N-4 Lines, and one is on a platform installed on the top of a wooden utility structure supporting the 2295 Sub-Transmission Line adjacent to the F184N-5 Line. When nests on existing structures to be replaced are abandoned, and prior to the start of northward osprey migration in March, avian deterrents will be installed to discourage nest establishment. Standalone structures with osprey nests and the osprey platform on the adjacent sub-transmission line structure will not be impacted by the Project. To replace nesting opportunities lost due to the Project, two osprey nesting platforms are proposed in salt marsh near the Warren Substation. Two existing tap structures near the Warren substation that would be removed will instead leave one pole in place and have a platform/perch mounted to it for a future nest site. For osprey nest management, TNEC has both a USFW Migratory Bird Special Purpose Utility Permit and a RIDEM Division of Fish and Wildlife Nest Removal Permit which they renew annually.

f. *Demonstrate that the alteration will not unreasonably interfere with, impair, or significantly impact existing public access to, or use of, tidal waters and/or the shore.*

A portion of the Project ROW is within the Warren Land Conservation Trust's Haile Farm Preserve. The Preserve is open to the public and contains approximately 1.6 miles of trails, which provide access to coastal wetlands along the shore of the Palmer River. Public access to these trails may be restricted when work is occurring, but any restrictions to public access will be temporary. The Project ROW contains no CRMC Designated Rights-of-Way to the Shore.

g. Demonstrate that the alteration will not result in significant impacts to water circulation, flushing, turbidity, and sedimentation.

Under post-Project conditions, the proposed structure replacement areas will be relatively finite in scope, such that the Project is expected to maintain the same tidal flow patterns, with no appreciable changes in shoreline configuration. Under construction phases of the Project, the temporary construction mat access roads and work pads that need to be installed within the intertidal zone may interfere slightly with circulation at a micro level, but turbidity and sedimentation is expected to be avoided. Any modification to circulation and flushing during construction will be short lived and will be fully restored upon removal of the temporary work mats.

h. Demonstrate that there will be no significant deterioration in the quality of the water in the immediate vicinity as defined by DEM.

The Project will not be a generator of stormwater pollutants, and all excavations and structure removals will be properly protected with perimeter sediment controls. Temporary work matting will avoid tire rutting that otherwise could result due to construction equipment. Soil to be excavated is not known to be contaminated. Consequently, adverse effects to surface or ground water quality are not anticipated.

i. Demonstrate that the alteration or activity will not result in significant impacts to areas of historic and archaeological significance.

The applicant has consulted the State of Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission regarding the Project. PAL conducted archaeological survey of the Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) between September and October 2024 and PAL plans to perform the historic

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architectural property survey in the fourth quarter of 2024. PAL will submit the archaeological and historic architectural survey reporting to the RIHPHC and Tribes in the first half of 2025. TNEC will consult with USACE and RIHPHC to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects that the Project may have on properties potentially eligible, eligible, or listed in the National Register. In the event any archaeological resources or area of significance to Native American Tribes are identified during the survey, TNEC will develop appropriate avoidance and protection measures in consultation with the USACE, the Tribes, and the RIHPHC, as appropriate.

j. Demonstrate that the alteration or activity will not result in significant conflicts with water dependent uses and activities such as recreational boating, fishing, swimming, navigation, and commerce.

Project work is limited to coastal wetlands and the 200-foot Contiguous Area and is not expected to result in conflicts with any water dependent uses and activities that may be occurring presently.

k. Demonstrate that measures have been taken to minimize any adverse scenic impact (see § 1.3.5 of this Part).

The proposed are state-of-the-art facilities that are being installed throughout southern New England. They will occur as monopoles with no guy systems needed. The existing "H"-frame wooden poles and their numerous associated guys will be permanently removed (with the exception of those that will accommodate the new osprey nesting platforms) and may be associated with more visual "obstruction" or "noise" than the proposed monopoles. Additionally, the monopoles will hold the wires at a higher elevation than that of the existing wooden structures, possibly increasing the visual clarity at a salt marsh level.

5.3.2 CRMP § 1.3.1(B) Filling, Removing, or Grading of Shoreline Features

The Project proposes both temporary and permanent Coastal Wetland fill within the Project ROW. Temporary fill will be comprised of approximately 538,575 SF (12.3 acres) of construction matting in coastal wetland for both access and work pads needed to access and complete work. The Project will result in approximately 1,607 SF of permanent fill in coastal wetland. Permanent fill will comprise approximately 1,322 SF in salt marsh and approximately 285 SF in contiguous freshwater wetland resulting from the installation of required concrete caisson foundations. Concrete caisson foundations will be required for 34 replacement structures in coastal wetland.

The concrete caisson foundations were designed to accommodate line strain and loading and differ in size depending on location and these variables, and will include 7', 8' and 10' diameter foundations. The surface area of each foundation size are as follows: 7' diameter: 38.5 SF; 8' diameter: 50.25 SF, 10' diameter: 78.5 SF. The concrete type to be used for concrete caisson foundations will conform to CRMP §1.3.1(B)(3)(c)(7) to guard against deterioration from salt spray and potential tidal inundation. Conservatively, the Project will result in approximately 1,607 SF of permanent fill to coastal wetland.

In accordance with §1.3.1(B)(1)(f) the Project is being submitted as a Category B as the affected area is greater than two acres due to temporary matting and portions of the affected area are in a designated historic area or archaeologically sensitive site. Filling, removing or grading coastal wetlands is prohibited according to §1.3.1(B)(2) and as such a special exception is being sought for the Project. Filling, removing, or grading of Shoreline Features is not proposed at any location not shown on the Project plans or identified in this narrative.

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5.3.3 CRMP § 1.3.1(F) – Treatment of Sewage and Stormwater

The project does not propose any changes to stormwater management systems, will not result in new impervious surface or stormwater discharge, and is not expected to result in a significant increase in stormwater runoff. All Project work will comply with the RI Stormwater Rules at 250-RICR-150-10-8 and the latest edition of the RI Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. Prohibited activities under CRMP § 1.3.1(F) are not proposed for the Project, and all standards pertaining to stormwater management are expected to be met. On-site wastewater treatment systems are not proposed as part of the Project.

5.3.4 CRMP § 1.3.1(G) – Shoreline Protection

The Project does not propose installing, removing or modifying structures intended for shoreline protection.

5.3.5 CRMP § 1.3.1(J) – Filling in Tidal Waters

The Project requires the installation of concrete caisson foundations in Type 1 and 2 tidal Waters to support the replacement structures and meet the current transmission structure design standards. Concrete caisson foundations are required for four replacement structures that are at or below the MHW Line. Temporary construction mat work pads and access routes below MHW will be installed to access and complete work at these structures. In accordance with the Council's Policies listed at CRMP §§ 1.3.1(J)(1)(b-d), TNEC considers concrete caisson foundation installation to be sound engineering practice necessary to provide the required support for the replacement structures. The caisson foundations will also serve to elevate the proposed monopole structures above predicted storm surge and sea level rise and protect them from deterioration from salt spray and tidal inundation. Filling in Tidal Waters is prohibited according to §1.3.1(J)(3), so a special exception is being sought for the Project. Filling in tidal waters is not proposed at any location not shown on the Project plans or identified in this narrative.

5.3.6 CRMP § 1.3.1(L) – Coastal Wetland Mitigation

The Project will result in permanent impacts to coastal wetlands and will require mitigation in accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1.L. The Project will require approximately 1,607 SF of coastal wetland displacement due to replacement structure foundations, approximately 5,440 SF of coastal wetland restoration is proposed. The proposed mitigation will restore approximately 3,065 SF of salt marsh and approximately 2,375 SF of contiguous freshwater wetland. The coastal wetland restoration effort proposes a 3.4:1 ratio and is expected to restore former areas of coastal wetland displaced historically by fills associated with a facility that contained a railroad power station and garage for train engines and box cars. The 2,375 SF of Contiguous Freshwater Wetland restoration will also mitigate freshwater wetland impacts proposed for other structure replacements in freshwater wetland south of Kickemuit Road that are regulated by the USACE and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. The proposed restoration area also includes the USACE mitigation requirement for the conversion of approximately 1,791 SF of forested wetland to scrub-shrub wetland resulting from the tree removals needed to reconfigure the Warren Substation transmission lines taps .

The proposed restoration area is on the TNEC owned Natural Gas Regulator Station parcel at 28 Brown Street in Warren which is approximately 500 feet northwest of the Project Area. The proposed

restoration area abuts Type 1 waters of the Palmer River however no existing coastal wetlands are proposed to be altered and therefore a variance from CRMP § 1.3.1.L.3.a. will not be required. In accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1.L.3.e. TNEC acknowledges that no future development will be allowed on the mitigation site as well as alterations other than those required to maintain or enhance the restored wetland.

The proposed restoration will reestablish historic salt marsh habitat through the removal of anthropogenic fill and planting of native coastal and freshwater wetland plant species. Therefore, the proposed restoration will enhance and accommodate the adjacent Type 1 Water's priority use as natural habitat in accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1.L.4.a.1. In accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1.L.4.a.2, the site identified and proposed alterations are the most reasonable to reestablish and enhance historic salt marsh habitat. The proposed alterations are the minimum necessary to meet the required mitigation ratio and to support the reestablishment of salt marsh habitat, in accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1.L.4.a.3 and will also allow for marsh migration upgradient with sea level rise.

The proposed restoration will comply with the standards described in CRMP § 1.3.1.L.5.a.

The proposed restoration area will offer a range of floor elevations similar to the various displacement areas, providing both high and low salt marsh habitat that transitions to contiguous freshwater wetland. The restoration area will be over excavated approximately 12 inches to the specified contour elevations to allow for the installation of approximately 12 inches of medium to fine sand amended with organics. The proposed marsh restoration area will be planted with plugs of smooth cordgrass and saltmeadow cordgrass as indicated on the planting plan. The proposed contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area will be planted with native trees and shrubs and seeded with a native New England wetland seed mix. The proposed tree species to be planted are red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and black tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*). The proposed shrub species to be planted are arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), and silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*). At the transition between the proposed marsh and contiguous freshwater wetland area, a row of hightide bush (*Ivans frutescens*) will be planted. Construction of the restoration area will be regularly reviewed by a qualified wetlands biologist, and the restored salt marsh will be monitored by a qualified wetland biologist for a duration of three full growing seasons. Annual reports can be prepared and provided if requested.

5.3.7 CRMP § 1.3.5 – Policies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Scenic Value of the Coastal Region

The Project's proposed Project elements are believed to be compliant with the Council's General Policies listed under CRMP § 1.3.5. The proposed replacement steel monopoles will replace the mostly wooden H-frame 2-pole structures and will result in the complete removal of numerous existing guy wire anchors. The replacement structures are similar in type and appearance with other regional replacement projects required to maintain reliable electric transmission lines throughout the region. Tree removals are limited to a small 22,650 SF area north of the Warren Substation. The tree removals are required in order to accommodate the reconfiguration of the tap lines into the station to improve safety and accessibility for future maintenance needs. An approximate 50-foot-wide vegetated buffer will remain between the Reconfigured Tap Lines and the East Bay Bike Path.

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5.3.8 CRMP § 1.3.6 – Protection and Enhancement of Public Access to the Shore

The Project ROW does not intersect CRMC designated Public Right-of-Ways to the Shore. A portion of the Project ROW is on the Warren Land Conservation Trust's Haile Farm Preserve which provides hiking trails open to the public, some of which provide access to the eastern shoreline of the Palmer River. Although public access to these trails may be temporarily limited or restricted when work is actively occurring in the area, the Project will not result in the permanent loss of public access to the shoreline from the Haile Farm Preserve.

The Project will not result in any new fencing or other impediments that would exclude the public from accessing the shoreline, tidal waters, or any other area where public access is currently provided.

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Closing Summary Statement

TNEC's proposed maintenance rebuild of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines, between the MA/RI boundary and the Bristol Substation at 99 Gooding Avenue in Bristol, RI, has been coordinated with applicable regulatory agencies and designed with the full intention of complying with all applicable regulations, goals, and policies while meeting stringent utility design requirements. At a state level, separate state WQC applications for coastal and inland portions of the Project are being filed concurrently with this Category B application to RIDEM's Office of Water Resources. At a federal level, the Project is ineligible for RI General Permit coverage and instead requires the filing of an Individual Permit with USACE, in concert with federal Section 401 WQC through RIDEM.

For the reasons infused throughout preceding sections of this application narrative, TNEC respectfully requests the Council's granting of the noted Special Exceptions and the ultimate issuance of a Coastal Assent for the Project.

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References

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Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Washington, D.C. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Bristol County Rhode Island. Map Number No. 44001C0011H, effective July 7, 2014.

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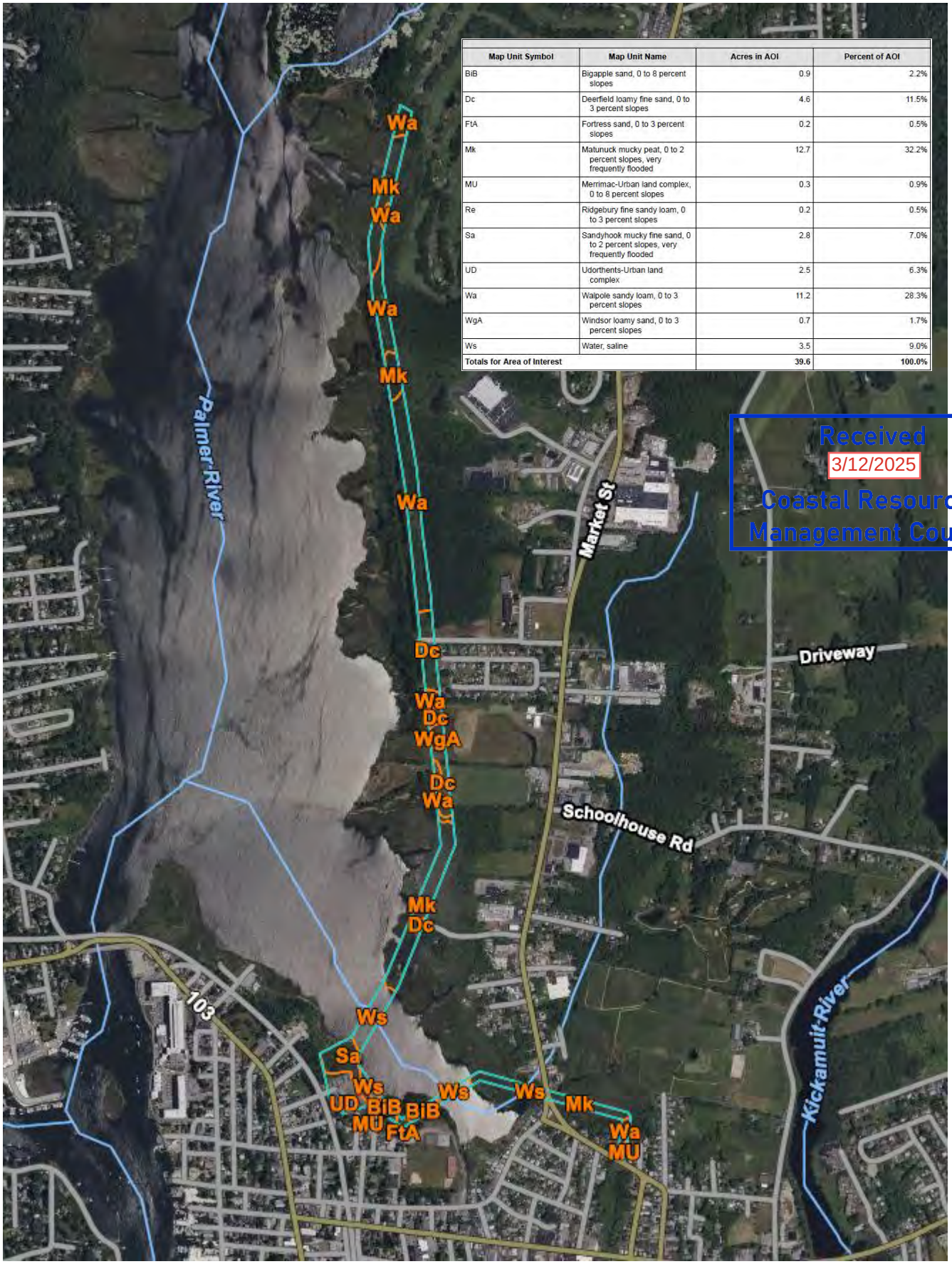
Appendix A – Project Figures

NRCS Web Soil Figure



Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BiB	Bigapple sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.9	2.2%
Dc	Deerfield loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	4.6	11.5%
FtA	Fortress sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.2	0.5%
Mk	Matunuck mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded	12.7	32.2%
MU	Merrimac-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.3	0.9%
Re	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.2	0.5%
Sa	Sandyhook mucky fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded	2.8	7.0%
UD	Udorthents-Urban land complex	2.5	6.3%
Wa	Walpole sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	11.2	28.3%
WgA	Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.7	1.7%
Ws	Water, saline	3.5	9.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		39.6	100.0%

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Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey. (Accessed Oct. 2024)

0 500 1000 2000 3000 Feet

NRCS Web Soils Survey Mapping
E-183-3 and -F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project
Palmer River
Warren, RI

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Appendix B – Site Photographs

Photos:

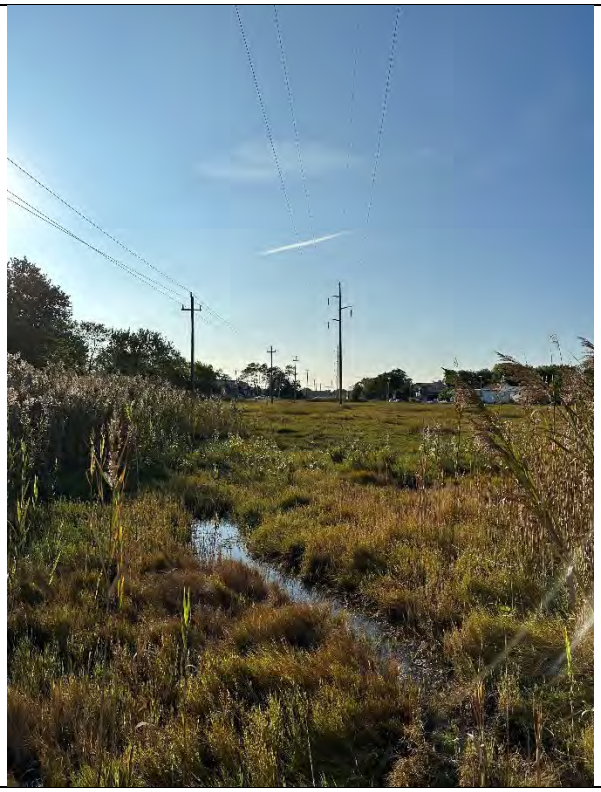
Photo #: 1	Location: Salt Marsh Northwest of Warren Substation
	Description: Northerly view of saltmarsh (W2 Salt) northwest of the Warren Substation. Existing structures shown are E183-3/F184N-4-25 and F184N-5-1. Structures E183-3/F184N-4-25 will be replaced with steel monopole structures on concrete caisson foundations approximately ten feet in diameter. Structure F184N-5-1 will be relocated out of the salt marsh to the Warren Substation yard as part of the reconfiguration of the Warren taps and renumbered F184N-5-2. Temporary construction mat access roads and work pads will be placed in salt marsh and contiguous freshwater wetland to complete work at these structures.
Photo #: 2	Location: Salt Marsh East of Market Street
	Description: Westerly view of saltmarsh (W2/7 Salt) east of Market Street. Existing structure F184N-5-9 is on the right side of the photo. The smaller pole on the left side of the photo supports the 2295 sub-transmission line and is not part of this application. Structure F184N-5-9 will be replaced with a steel monopole structure on a concrete caisson foundation. A temporary construction mat access road from Market Street and a temporary construction mat work pad will be installed to replace structure.

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Photo # 3:	Location: Salt Marsh Existing Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20
	Description: Southerly view of the Project ROW in salt marsh (W2 Salt) from existing structures E183-3/F184N-4-20. Access to the Project ROW is provided from a private residence at 298 Market Street, Warren. Temporary construction mat access road and work pads will be placed in salt marsh to complete work at structures E183-3/F184N-4-20, 21, 22, 23, and 24. The wooden structures will be replaced with steel structures on concrete caisson foundations.
Photo # 4:	Location: Proposed Wetland Mitigation Area
	Description: Southeasterly view of the mitigation area on the TNEC owned Natural Gas Regulator Station parcel at 28 Brown Street in Warren. This area is made land that formerly had been developed as a railroad power station and garage for train engines and box cars. The fill seen in this photo is an asphalt pile left at the edge of the marsh, these fill materials will be removed to restore salt marsh historically displaced by the development. The proposed restoration area will be graded to elevations matching the adjacent salt marsh providing both high and low salt marsh habitat that transitions to contiguous freshwater wetland. Native salt marsh species and freshwater wetland species will be planted and the contiguous freshwater wetland will be seeded with a native New England wetland plant mix.

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Appendix C – Proposed Site Plans

Plan Set

Issued for: CRMC Category B Assent
Date Issued: 11/15/2024
Revision Date: 2/5/2025

Sheet Index

Number	Drawing Title	Latest Issue
2	Notes	2/5/2025
3	Index	2/5/2025
4-12	Site Access and BMP Plan	2/5/2025
13-16	Wetland Mitigation Plan	2/5/2025
17-21	Details	2/5/2025

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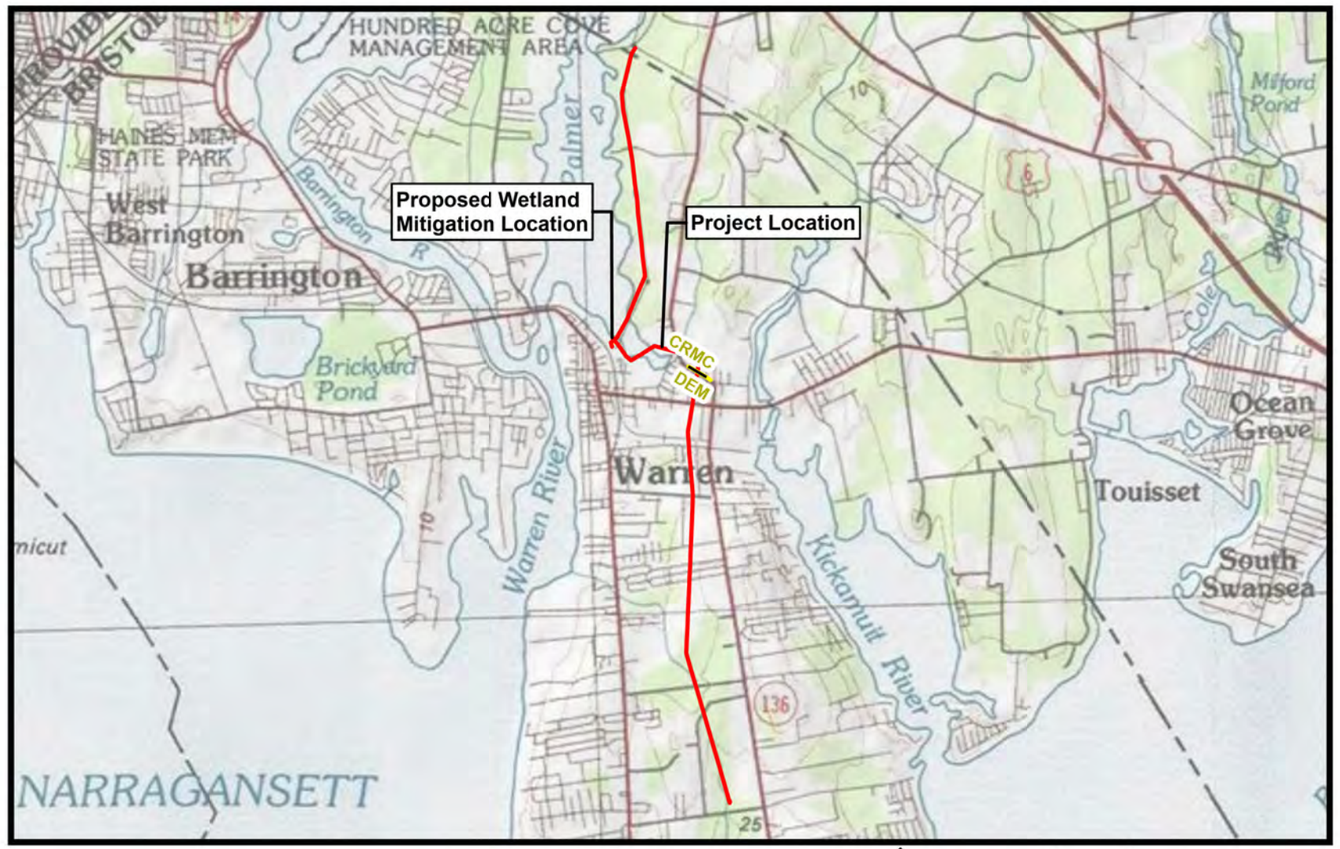
E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island



Site Location Map

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EXISTING CONDITIONS INFORMATION:
REFERENCES:

1. WETLAND DELINEATION WAS PERFORMED BY VHB, PROVIDENCE OFFICE. STRUCTURE AND FLAG LOCATIONS WERE LOCATED BY A GLOBAL POSITIONINGSYSTEM (GPS) FIELD SURVEY CONDUCTED BY VHB IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2023. THIS SURVEY CONFORMS TO A CLASS IV STANDARD AS DEFINED IN THE PROCEDURAL AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR PERFORMING LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

2.THE NOAA DATA ACCESS VIEWER WAS UTILIZED TO EXTRACT CONTOUR LINES AT 2-FOOT AND 10-FOOT INTERVALS, AS WELL AS FOR MEAN HIGH WATER AT 2.12 FEET AND HIGHEST ASTRONOMICAL TIDE AT 3.78 FEET, FROM THE 2022 USGS LIDAR RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE DATASET.

3. AERIAL IMAGERY WAS ACQUIRED FROM THE STATEWIDE, TRUE COLOR, 3-INCH SPATIAL RESOLUTION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF RHODE ISLAND. IMAGERY WAS COLLECTED MARCH 2024.

Wetland ID	Wetland Type	Temporary Construction Matting (SF)
Wetland 2	Coastal Wetland	459,293
Wetland 2/3	Coastal Wetland	3,063
Wetland 2/5	Coastal Wetland	11,909

Wetland ID	Wetland Type	Temporary Construction Matting (SF)
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5		255
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5A		358
Wetland 2/7	Coastal Wetland	64,310

RINHP/WLT PROTECTION NOTES :

1. TURTLES:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATTING IN MARSH HABITAT AREAS DURING THE ACTIVE SEASON (APRIL 15 - OCTOBER 15) WITH MONITOR /AVOID PLACING CONSTRUCTION MATS IN MARSH HABITAT AREAS DURING ANIMAL DORMANCY (OCTOBER 16 - APRIL 14) WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
•AVOID PLACING MATS IN TURTLE WINTER HABITAT. BRIDGE OVER AREA OF OPEN WATER, TIDAL CREEKS AND MOSQUITO DITCHES.
•INSTALL EXCLUSIONARY FENCING AROUND UPLAND NESTING HABITAT BEFORE MAY 15 TO ISOLATE WORK AREAS LOCATED WITHIN UPLAND NESTING HABITAT. NESTING HABITAT IDENTIFIED DURING THE FIELD DELINEATION AND ASSESSMENT INCLUDED THE EXPOSED SOIL AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE WARREN SUBSTATION FENCE.
•MAINTAIN TURTLE EXCLUSION FENCING DURING THE NESTING PERIOD FROM MAY15 - JULY15.
•EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN ONE DAY IF POSSIBLE. IF EXCAVATIONS MUST REMAIN OPEN LONGER THAN ONE DAY, THEY SHOULD BE COVERED FLUSH TO THE GROUND TO PREVENT TURTLES FROM FALLING OR GETTING TRAPPED.
•TURTLES OBSERVED WITHIN WORK AREAS SHOULD BE MOVED AWAY FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BY A TRAINED TURTLE MONITOR.
•REPORT OBSERVATIONS TO RIE ENVIRONMENTAL.

2. PLANTS:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•AVOID INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.
•CONDUCT VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1 AND APRIL 15 TO THE EXTENT PRACTICAL AND DO NOT CHIP, OR PILE SLASH WITHIN WETLANDS, IDENTIFIED RARE SPECIES HABITAT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF DELINEATED OCCURRENCES OR KNOWN ELEMENT OCCURRENCE RECORDS OF RARE SPECIES. IF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES MUST OCCUR DURING THE GROWING SEASON, WORK MUST BE PRECEDED BY A BOTANICAL SURVEY AND DELINEATION TO IDENTIFY VEGETATED AREAS TO AVOID OR WHERE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MUST BE COMPLETED WITH HAND TOOLS.
•BOTANICAL SURVEY AND DELINEATION BY QUALIFIED BOTANIST DURING APPROPRIATE PLANT IDENTIFICATION PERIOD.
•AVOID DELINEATED OCCURRENCES BY SHIFTING WORK AREAS. IF AVOIDANCE OF DIRECT IMPACTS IS NOT POSSIBLE, CONSULT BOTANIST TO IDENTIFY SITE-SPECIFIC PROTECTION AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION MEASURES (E.G., MAT BRIDGES, TRANSPLANTING).
•REPORT OBSERVATIONS TO RIE ENVIRONMENTAL.

3. BIRDS:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•AVOID WORK IN SALT MARSHES DURING BREEDING/FLEDGING SEASON (MAY 15 - AUGUST 15). IF WORK MUST BE CONDUCTED IN SALT MARSHES DURING BREEDING/FLEDGING SEASON, SURVEYS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST TO IDENTIFY ANY NESTS PRESENT IN WORK AREAS AND ALONG ACCESS ROUTES.
•IF NESTS ARE PRESENT ALONG PROPOSED ACCESS ROUTES, ALTERNATIVE ACCESS ROUTES SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED.
•IF NEST ARE PRESENT WITHIN PROPOSED WORK AREAS, WORK SHOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL HATCHLINGS HAVE FLEDGED.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO STARTING ANY SITE WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND SHALL INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND AS IDENTIFIED IN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL APPROVAL DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THIS PROJECT.

2. A SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO PROTECT ON-SITE WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES AND OFF-SITE AREAS DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

3. IN AREAS WHERE HIGH RUNOFF VELOCITIES OR HIGH SEDIMENT LOADS ARE EXPECTED, TWO LINES OF COMPOST FILTER SOCK (CFS) WILL BE INSTALLED BACK TO BACK.

4. TYPICAL CRUSHED-STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXITS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH STREET ACCESS POINT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

5. ONCE WORK IS COMPLETE, FINAL SURFACE TREATMENT CONSISTING OF STRAW OR CELLULOSE MULCH WILL BE APPLIED TO STABILIZE THE DISTURBED AREAS.ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE ASSOCIATED WITH EQUIPMENT ACCESS TO STRUCTURES OR STRUCTURE EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE MULCHED WITH STRAW ON ALL DISTURBED AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT NOT MORE THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THAT AREA HAS TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED.

6. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND BARRIERS IF GREATER THAN 6 INCHES DEEP OR AS NEEDED.

7. DAMAGED OR DETERIORATED EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL ITEMS WILL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY AFTER IDENTIFICATION.

8. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL DISTURBED EARTH HAS BEEN SECURELY STABILIZED. ONCE THE SITE IS STABILIZED, THE STRAW BALES WILL BE REMOVED OR BROKEN UP AND SPREAD AS MULCH. ALL OTHER CONTROLS SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR.

9. IN THE EVENT OF A FUEL SPILL OR EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION RESULTING IN A RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, ALL WORK WILL BE STOPPED IN THIS AREA UNTIL THE RELEASE/SPILL IS CLEANED UP.

10. EQUIPMENT USED FOR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND OPERATED TO REDUCE THE CHANCES OF SPILL OCCURRENCES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. REFUELING OF EQUIPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO CARRY SPILL CONTAINMENT AND PREVENTION DEVICES (I.E., ABSORBENT PADS, CLEAN UP RAGS, FIVE GALLON CONTAINERS, ABSORBENT MATERIAL, ETC.) AT ALL TIMES. IN ADDITION, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT AND REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT WILL BE ON HAND TO REPAIR FAILURES AND STOP A SPILL IN THE EVENT OF EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION.

11. ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILLS SHALL BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY, AND IF THE SPILL AMOUNT IS EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDS THE EPA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) FOR THAT SUBSTANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 40 CFR PARTS 1010, 117, OR 302, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AT 1-800-424-8802. THE CONTRACTOR WILL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUBMITTING IN WRITING A DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEASE TO THE EPA REGIONAL OFFICE AND RIDEM PROVIDING THE DATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RELEASE AND THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ANOTHER RELEASE. DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING UP SPILLS SHALL BE CLEARLY POSTED AT A DESIGNATED ON-SITE LOCATION, AND CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL SHALL BE MADE AWARE OF THE PROCEDURES AND LOCATION OF CLEANUP SUPPLIES. PERSONNEL SHALL WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GEAR AND HAVE PROPER TRAINING TO PREVENT INJURY FROM CONTACT WITH ANY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.

12. NO GRADE CHANGES ARE PROPOSED.

GERERAL NOTES
1. STONE WALL DISMANTLING AND RE-BUILDING PROCEDURE REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF STONE WALLS SHALL BE AVOIDED, WHENEVER POSSIBLE. STONE WALLS REMOVED OR BREACHED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REBUILT. THE REMOVAL AND REBUILDING OF STONE WALLS REQUIRES APPROVAL FROM THE RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL, MAY REQUIRE SEVERAL WEEKS LEAD TIME FOR COORDINATION AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH EG303 SECTION 9.0.

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E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Notes
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

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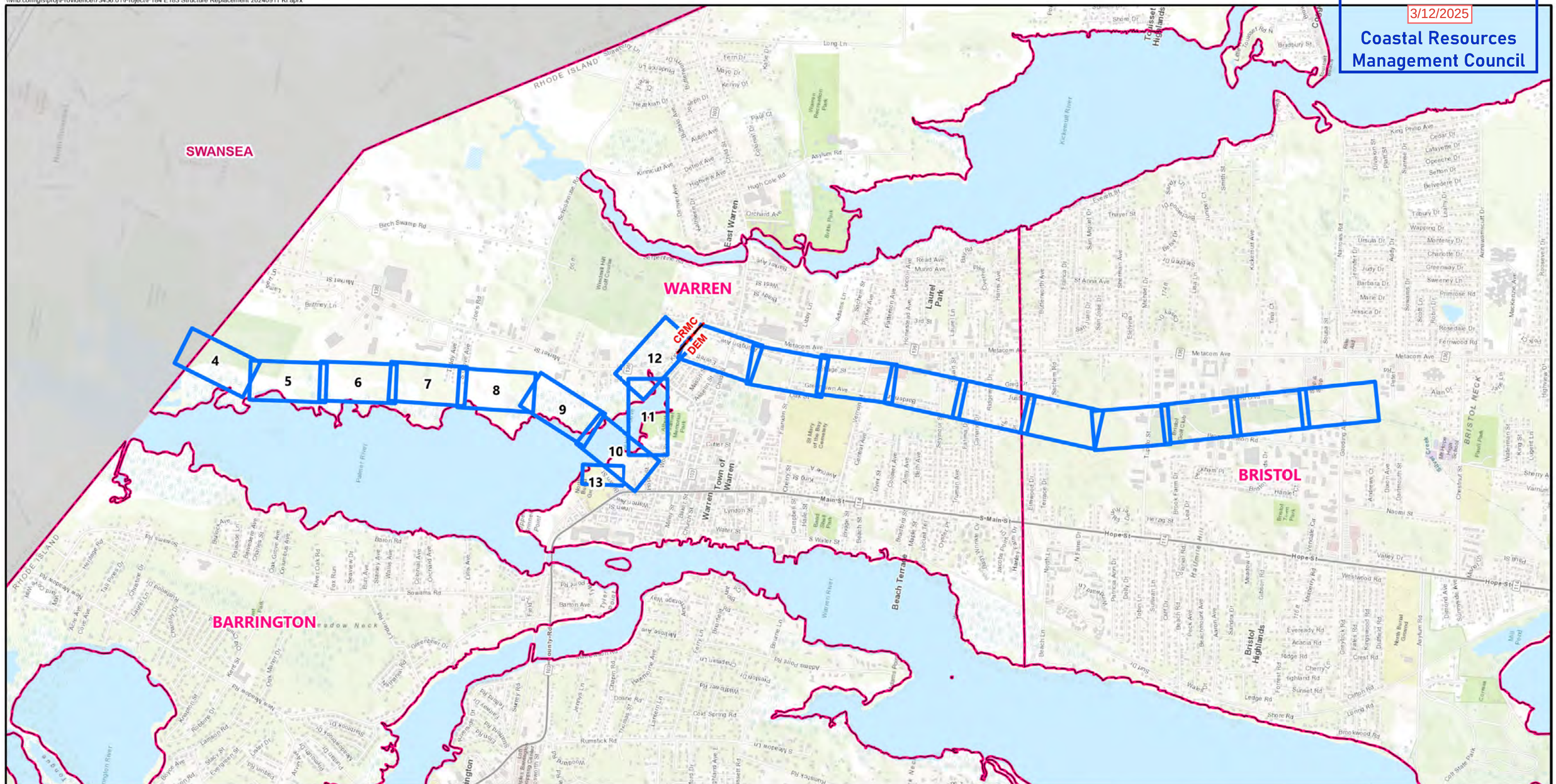

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Page Index
Town Boundary

1:24,000
0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Index
Bristol and Warren, RI

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1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: MassGIS, RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

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SWANSEA, MA
WARREN, RI
F184 Line
E183 Line
F-184N-4 Line
E-183-3 Line
W1a-PFO
W1b-PFO
W1c-PSS
W2
W2 SM
WA 23-8
WA 23-25
WA 23-3
WA 23-1
Tributary to Palmer River
Palmer River
OSPERY NEST ON STRUCTURE
TIMBER MAT BRIDGE (DETAIL #5/6)
SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS
Pull Pad 1: 5,334 SF
Pull Pad 2: 16,385 SF
Work Pad: 20,731 SF
Work Pad: 37,612 SF
Work Pad: 22,382 SF
Work Pad: 22,348 SF

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP
Access From Swansea Country Club at 299 Market St

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Silt sak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Swansea, MA & Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

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vhb

Path: \\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\F184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 KI.aprx

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ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SWANSEA COUNTRY CLUB

HAILE FARM PRESERVE

WA 23-25

WA 23-9

WA 23-10

WA 23-3

WA 23-5

WA 23-4

WA 23-6

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 1

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2

W2 SM

W2 SM

W2 SM

2-213 2-212.5 2-212 2-211 2-210 2-209 2-208 2-207 2-206 2-205 2-204 2-203 2-202 2-201 2-200

2-307 2-306 2-305 2-304 2-303 2-302 2-301 2-300

Work Pad: 20,715 SF

Work Pad: 20,171 SF

Work Pad: 15,362 SF

Work Pad: 22,053 SF

WARREN, RI

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST
WA 23-14

WARREN LAND TRUST BOARDWALK FOOTPATH COORDINATION REQUIRED WITH WARREN LAND TRUST

Palmer River

Type 1 Waters

Received
3/12/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stabilized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

Page 5 of 21

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

Received
3/12/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

WA 23-122

WA

WARREN, RI

WA 23-19

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2 SM

W2

W2/3

Work Pad: 22,053 SF

Work Pad: 20,386 SF

Work Pad: 15,283 SF

Work Pad: 17,303 SF

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-14

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-17

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-16

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-18

Palmer River Type 1 Waters

WA 23-68

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
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Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamaefs Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
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Stablized Construction Exit
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Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/3	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	0	3,063	0
Contiguous Area	77	21,202	0

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/5	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	0	11,909	0
Contiguous Area	77	7,629	4,036

		Temporary Impact	
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5A	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
		358	
Contiguous Area	0	1,073	354

		Temporary Impact	
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
		255	
Contiguous Area	0	11,366	0

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

FOR STONE WALL BREACHING OR DISMANTLING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 360 Market St

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

WARREN, RI

WA 23-19 WA 23-68 WA 23-89 WA 23-88 WA 23-87 WA 23-78 WA 23-77 WA 23-76 WA 23-86

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2/5 W2/3 W4 SW 5.5A SW5.5

Work Pad: 18,275 SF

Work Pad: 15,928 SF

Work Pad: 21,171 SF

Work Pad: 19,561 SF

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

REMOVE FENCE PANELS FOR ACCESS

Palmer River

PIPELINE

Existing Structure
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Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy, CRMC

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

Received
3/12/2025 of 21
Coastal Resources Management Council

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
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OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From
326 Market St

MARKET ST
SCHOOLHOUSE RD
SOUTH GROVE ST
WARREN RD

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER
WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE INSET MAP FOR
OFF ROW ACCESS

WARREN, RI

WAVE TRAPS
DEADEND STRUCTURE

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

WARREN LAND
CONSERVATION TRUST
WA 21-2

WA 23-23
WA 23-77
WA 23-76
WA 23-24

F-184N-4 Line
E-183-3 Line

Pull Pad 3: 20,880 SF
Pull Pad 4: 21,579 SF

Work Pad: 19,561 SF
Work Pad: 21,238 SF
Work Pad: 21,238 SF
Work Pad: 17,591 SF
Work Pad: 19,243 S

POTENTIAL DEWATERING
BASIN LOCATION

Palmer River

Type 1 Waters

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION
TRUST
WA 21-1

W2
W2 SM

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3/12/2025
Coastal Resources
Management Council

Existing Structure
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Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
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Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
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Proposed Tree Line
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Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

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Approximate Wetland Edge
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10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
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Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
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	Temporary Impact		
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 294 Market St

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

WA 21-51 WA 21-52 WA 21-53 WA 21-54 WA 21-296 WA 21-253 WA 21-58 WA 21-59 WA 21-57 WA 21-2 WA 21-1

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST

WARREN, RI

2-1303 2-1403 2-1302 2-1402 2-1301 2-1400 2-1401 2-1300 2-900 2-901 2-902 2-903 2-904 2-905

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

Work Pad: 19,243 SF

Work Pad: 19,914 SF

Work Pad: 19,178 SF

Work Pad: 24,128 SF

Work Pad: 15,106 SF

W2 SM

Type 1 Waters

Palmer River

Received
3/12/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

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Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way

Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

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Coastal Resources Management Council

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

Work Pad:	Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Temporary Impact: Construction Matting (SF)	Temporary Impact: Grading (SF)
	Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
	Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-59
WA 21-58
WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-57
Palmer River
Type 2 Waters
Type 1 Waters
WA 9
WA 3-95
WA 3-93
WA 3-91
WA 3-90
WA 3-89
WA 3-149
WA 3-55
WA 3-50
WA 3-49
WA 3-48
WA 3-42
WA 3-41
WA 3-88
WARREN, RI
WA 3-38
WA 3-43
WA 3-40
WA 3-37
WA 3-36
WA 3-35
WA 3-34
WA 3-33
WA 3-127
WA 3-128
WA 3-148
WA 3-147
WA 3-144
WA 3-141
HOPE ST
NOBERT ST
PARK ST

WORK PAD: 57 X 32
PROPOSE TO TOP WITH OSPREY PLATFORM ON OLD POLE
OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE
OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE
PROPOSED OSPREY PLATFORM ON OLD CENTER POLE
WARREN SUBSTATION
WARREN SUBSTATION 1
WARREN SUBSTATION 2
TREES TO BE REMOVED
TREES TO BE REMOVED
POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION
Work Pad: 60,815 SF
Work Pad: 33,683 SF

F-184N-5 Line
F-184N-4 Line
E-183-3 Line
W2 SM
W2
2-1200.4
2-1200.5
2-1200.6
2-1200.7
2-1200.8
2-1200.9
2-1200
2-1201
2-1202
2-1203
2-1205
2-1206
2-1207
2-1208
2-1209
2-1210
2-1211
2-1212
2-1213
2-1214
2-1215
2-1216

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
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Permit Area/LOD
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RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
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Potential Dewatering Basin Location

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1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
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Type 2 Waters

Palmer River

F-184N-5 Line

2295 Line

Work Pad: 4,635 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Work Pad: 15,624 SF

Work Pad: 13,045 SF

Pull Pad 5: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 42,356 SF

BRIDGE OVER SWALE

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

GRASS SWALE ASSOCIATED WITH JAMIEL'S PARK SHORELINE RESTORATION PROJECT. REFER TO "OVERALLSITE ACCESS, CAPPING AND GRADING PLAN" BY FUSS & O'NEILL DATED APRIL 2018.

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 1

WARREN, RI

Warren Dog Pound

Jamiels Park

HALL AVE

WOOD ST

Received
3/12/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

Existing Structure
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Proposed Tree Line
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Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
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1:1,200
0 25 50 100
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Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

Page 11 of 21

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
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Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	1,456	459,293	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/7	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Coastal Wetland	150	64,310	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	0	16,710	6,310

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UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANK

PER RIE, SAFETY SPOTTER REQUIRED FOR GAS STATION ACCESS

PUMP ISLAND

SATELLITE DISH

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

JOHN ST

MARKET ST

KICKEMUIT RD

WILLIAM ST

EVERETT ST

WARREN, RI

Tributary to Palmer River

Palmer River

F-184N-5 Line

2295 Line

W2/W7 SM

W2/W7

W2 SM

Type 2 Waters

Work Pad: 18,777 SF

Pull Pad 6: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Pull Pad 7: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 13,358 SF

Work Pad: 6,845 SF

Work Pad: 13,045 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

100' Buffer Zone

CRMC

DEM

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Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
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RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
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Proposed Tree Line
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Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

Page 12 of 21

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

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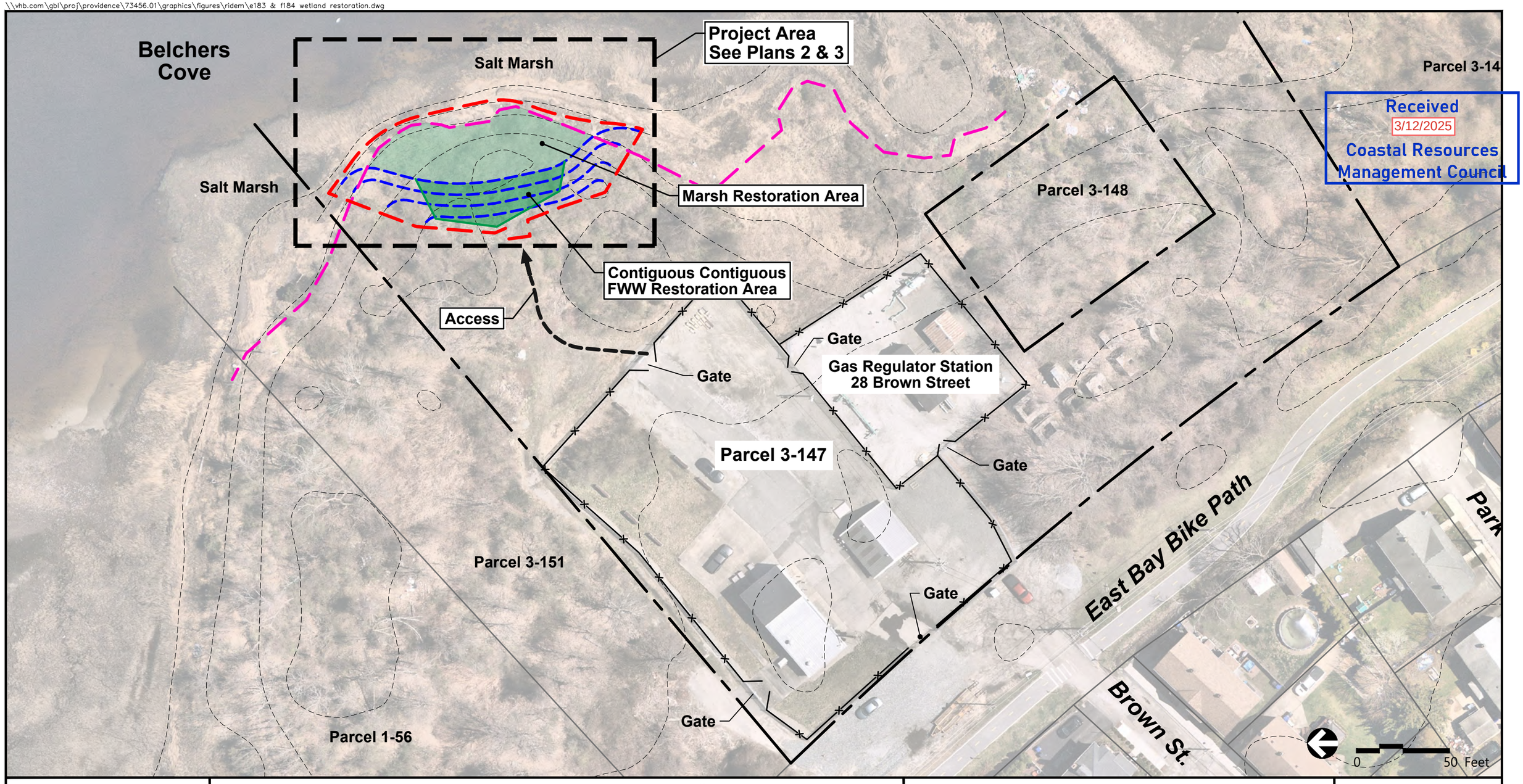

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- Limit of Disturbance
- Access
- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Proposed Contour
- Approximate High Marsh Restoration Area
- Approximate Contiguous FWW Restoration Area

NOTE:
THE ENTIRE PROJECT AREA IS WITHIN THE AE FLOODPLAIN ZONE.

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Proposed Project Plan
Warren, RI

Plan 1

Date: 10/23/2024

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Management Council

Marsh Restoration Area

Ashalt Pile

Salt Marsh

Contiguous FWW Restoration Area

Proposed Grade
6:1 Slope

Parcel 3-147

Parcel 3-151

0 12 Feet

Limit of Disturbance
Edge of Existing Fill
Site Property Line
2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
Proposed Contour
Approximate High Marsh Restoration Area
Approximate Contiguous FWW Restoration Area

NOTE:
THE ENTIRE PROJECT AREA IS WITHIN THE AE FLOODPLAIN ZONE.

E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Proposed Restoration Plan
Warren, RI

Plan 2

Date: 10/23/2024

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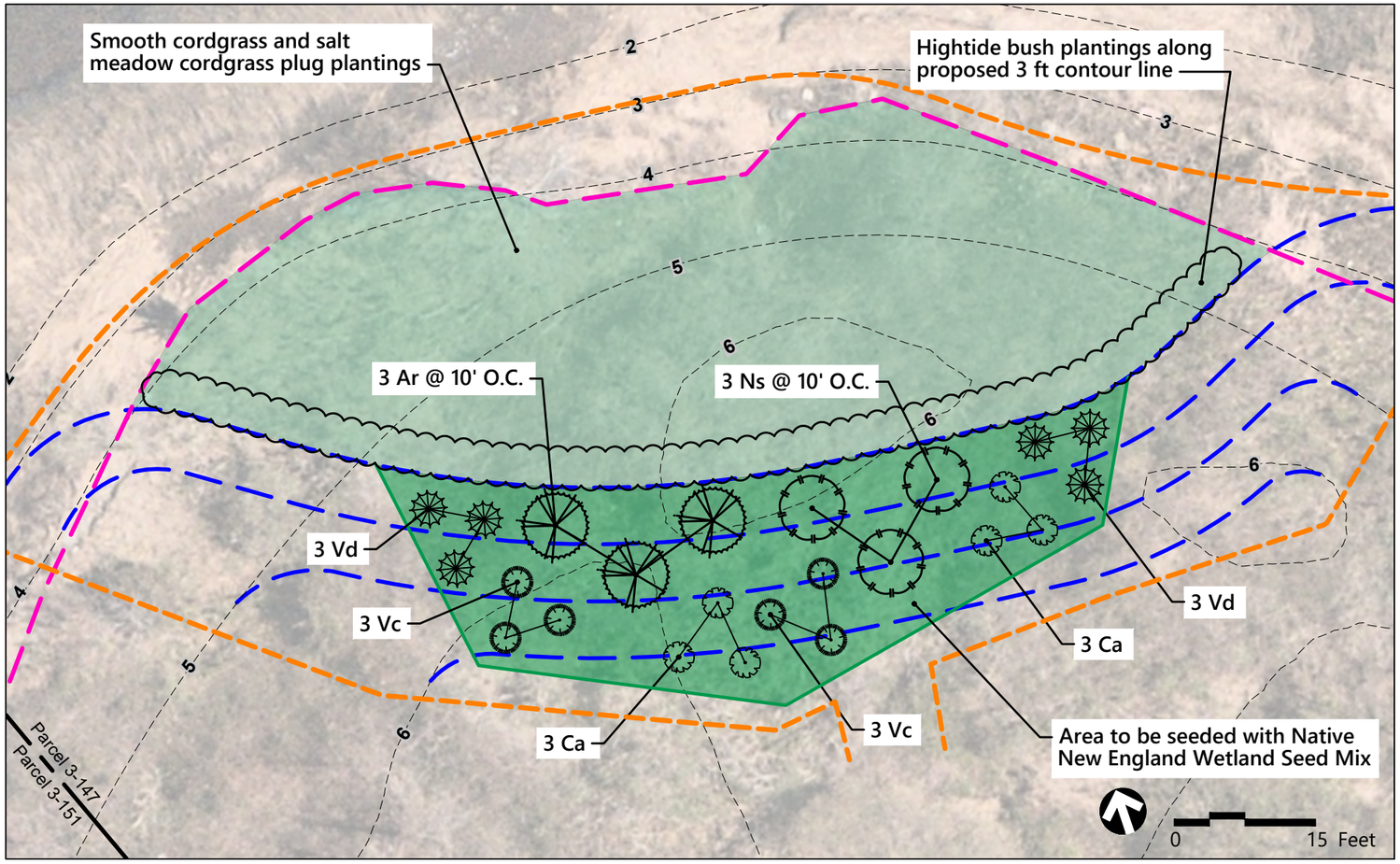

Planting Schedule

Trees	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Quantity
Ns	Nyssa sylvatica	Black tupelo	6'	3
Ar	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	6'	3

Shrubs	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height / Approx. Pot Size	Quantity
Vd	Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood viburnum	18"-24"/ 3 Gallon	6
Vc	Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush blueberry	18"-24"/ 3 Gallon	6
Ca	Cornus amomum	Silky dogwood	18"-24"/ 3 Gallon	6

Limit of Disturbance
Edge of Existing Fill
Site Property Line
2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
Proposed Contour
Approximate High Marsh Restoration Area
Approximate Contiguous FWW Restoration Area

NOTE:
SEE PLAN 4 FOR PLANTING DETAILS.

SEEDING NOTES

1. NEW ENGLAND WETMIX TO BE USED WITHIN CONTIGUOUS FRESHWATER WETLAND RESTORATION AREA AND INSTALLED VIA SLICE SEEDING.

FROM NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC. AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

SEEDING: ALWAYS APPLY ON CLEAN BARE SOIL. THE WETLAND SEEDS IN THIS MIX CAN BE HAND SOWN, USED WITH A HAND-HELD SPREADER, OR HYDRO-SEEDED ON LARGE OR HARD TO REACH SITES, AS LONG AS THERE IS NO PERMANENT SNOW COVER. LIGHTLY RAKE TO ENSURE PROPER SOIL-SEED CONTACT. SEEDING CAN TAKE PLACE ON FROZEN SOIL, AS THE FREEZING, THAWING WEATHER OF LATE FALL AND LATE WINTER WILL WORK THE SEED INTO THE SOIL. IF SPRING CONDITIONS ARE DRIER THAN USUAL, WATERING MAY BE REQUIRED. IF PLANTING DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, WATERING MAY BE REQUIRED FOR AT LEAST 2-3 WEEKS AFTER PLANTING TO ENSURE GERMINATION. A NON-INVASIVE ANNUAL SUCH AS WINTER RYE MAY BE ADDED TO THE MIX TO OBTAIN SOIL STABILIZATION COVER IN THE FALL. DO NOT ADD ANNUAL RYEGRASS, KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS OR PERENNIAL RYEGRASS AS THESE SPECIES ARE VERY AGGRESSIVE AND THEY WILL INHIBIT THE GROWTH OF THE WETLAND SEEDS. A LIGHT MULCH OF CLEAN, WEED FREE STRAW IS RECOMMENDED.
NOTE: SEEDS WILL NOT GERMINATE UNDER INUNDATED CONDITIONS. NOT ALL SPECIES WILL GROW IN ALL WETLAND SITUATIONS.

APPLICATION RATE: 1 LB/2500 SQ. FT.

TYPICAL SPECIES: FOX SEDGE (CAREX VULPINOIDEA), SALLOW SEDGE (CAREX LURIDA), BROOM SEDGE (CAREX SCOPARIA), SENSITIVE FERN (ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS), BLUE VERVAIN(VERBENA HASTATA), HOP SEDGE (CAREX LUPULINA), DARK-GREEN BULRUSH (SCIRPUS ATROVIRENS), NODDING BUR-MARIGOLD (BIDENS CERNUA), BRISTLY SEDGE (CAREX COMOSA), FRINGED SEDGE (CAREX CRINITA), TALL MANNAGRASS (GLYCERIA GRANDIS), WOOL-GRASS (SCIRPUS CYPERINUS), SOFT RUSH (JUNCUS EFFUSUS), SPOTTED JOE-PYE-WEED (EUTROCHIUM MACULATUM), BONESET (EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM), AMERICAN WATER-PLANTAIN (ALISMA SUBCORDATUM), NEW ENGLAND ASTER (SYMPHYOTRICHUM NOVAE-ANGLIAE), RATTLESNAKE MANNAGRASS (GLYCERIA CANADENSIS), PURPLE-STEM ASTER (SYMPHYOTRICHUM PUNICEUM), SOFT-STEMMED BULRUSH (SCHOENOPLECTUS TABERNAEMONTANI), BLUEFLAG (IRIS VERSICOLOR), SWAMP MILKWEED (ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA), AND ALLEGHENY MONKEY-FLOWER (MIMULUS RINGENS).

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E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Planting Plan
Warren, RI

Plan 3

Date: 10/23/2024

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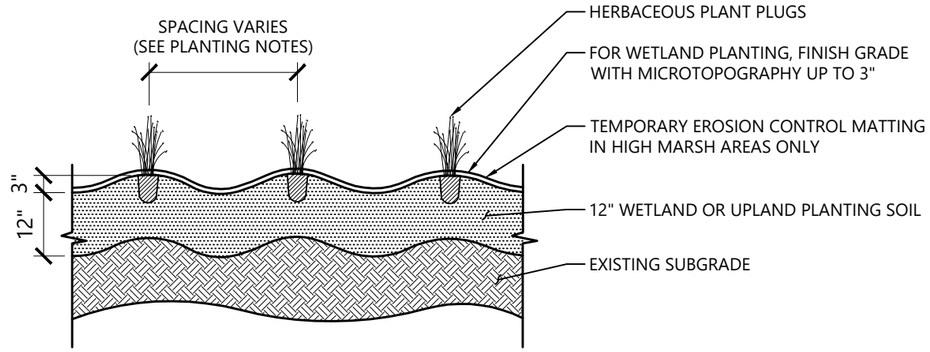
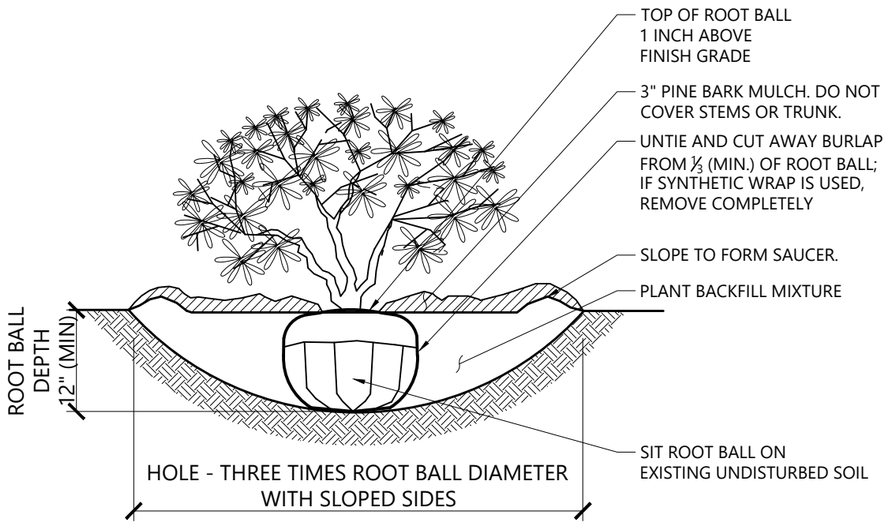


NOTE:
FOR BROADLEAF FLOOD PLAIN AND HIGH MARSH, SEED AREA IN ADDITION TO INSTALLING PLUGS.
SEE SPEC 02952 UPLAND SEEDING AND SPEC 02953 WETLAND SEEDING.

Herbaceous Plant Plugs

10/24

N.T.S. Source: VHB

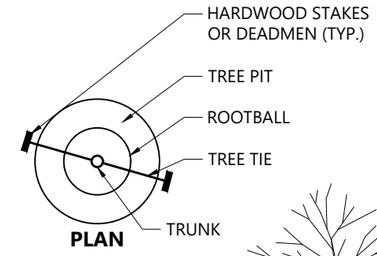


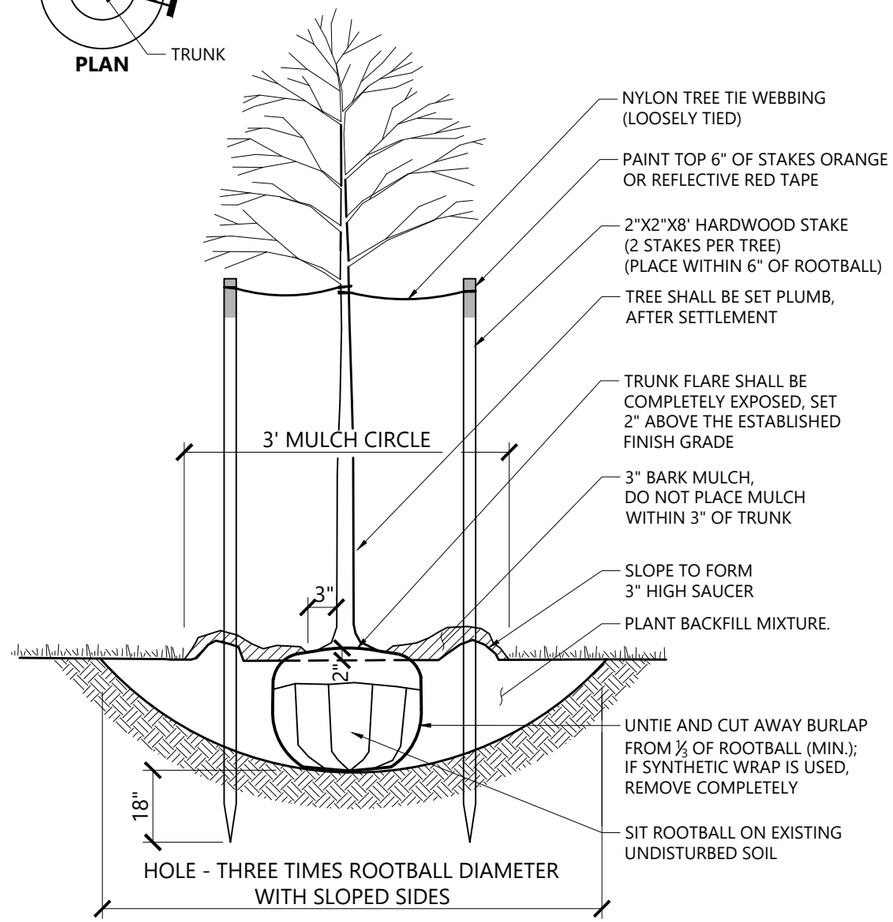
NOTE:
LOOSEN ROOTS AT THE OUTER EDGE OF ROOTBALL OF CONTAINER GROWN SHRUBS.

Shrub Planting

1/16

N.T.S. Source: VHB REV LD_600





Tree Planting

9/21

N.T.S. Source: VHB REV LD_602

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E183 and F184 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Planting Details
Warren, RI

Plan 4

Date: 10/23/2024

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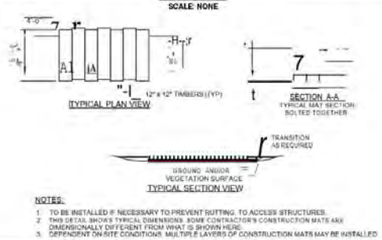
Rhode Island Energy | **Environmental Guidance**

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-19	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. TO BE INSTALLED IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT RUTTING, TO ACCESS STRUCTURES.
2. THIS DETAIL SHOWS TYPICAL DIMENSIONS. SOME CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION MATS ARE DIMENSIONALLY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IS SHOWN HERE.
3. DEPENDENT ON SITE CONDITIONS, MULTIPLE LAYERS OF CONSTRUCTION MATS MAY BE INSTALLED.

BMP PICTURE

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CM-3
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT
(WITH TRANSITION)

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Detail #1

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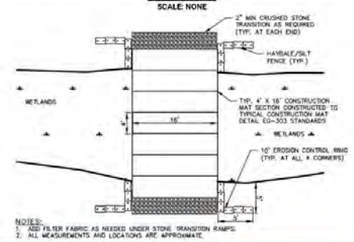
Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-20	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. ADD FILTER FABRIC AS NEEDED UNDER STONE TRANSITION RAMPS.
2. ALL MEASUREMENTS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

BMP PICTURE

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CM-4
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT
(WITH TRANSITION AND BMPs)

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Detail #2

Rhode Island Energy | **Environmental Guidance**

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-30	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE 1

BMP PICTURE 2

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CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION
MAT ANCHORING (2 OF 2)

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Detail #3

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

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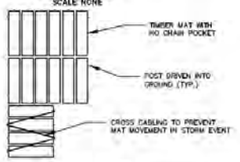
Rhode Island Energy | Environmental Guidance | Doc. No. EG-303 | Page: 7-29 | Rev. No. 4 | Date 05/25/22

Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL 1
SCALE: NONE

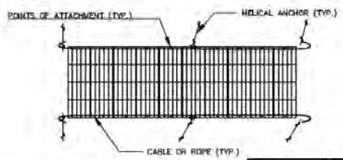


TYPICAL PLAN VIEW

NOTES:
1. EXAMPLES OF ANCHORING ONLY. MATTING CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPOSE THE METHOD OF ANCHORING BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS.
2. ANCHORING METHOD TO BE APPROVED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR.

BMP DETAIL 2

NOTES:
1. TYPICAL HELICAL ANCHOR AND CABLE CONFIGURATION FOR MAT CONTAINMENT IN FLOODPLAINS/LAND SUBJECT TO FLOODING.
2. TYPICAL POINTS OF ATTACHMENT HEAVY STAPLES, EYE BOLTS OR OTHER SUITABLE HARDWARE TO SECURE ATTACHMENT OF MAT TO LINEAR CABLE. IF CHAIN POCKETS ARE PRESENT IN THE MATS CABLE OR ROPE CAN BE LOOPED THROUGH RODS.



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EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (1 OF 2)

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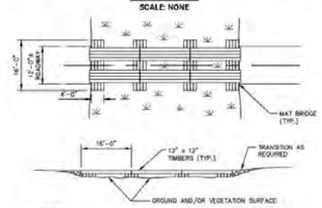
Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. IF MATS ARE INSTALLED IN A WETLAND AREA, INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO CONTAIN MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THE MAT TRANSITIONS.

BMP PICTURE

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CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE (1 OF 2)

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Detail #5

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Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE – SINGLE SPAN
SCALE: NONE

NOTES:
1. WHERE STREAM WIDTH ALLOWS, INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATS TO SPAN THE WATERCOURSE IN ITS ENTIRETY WITHOUT STRINGER PLACEMENT IN THE WATER OR ANY RESTRICTION OF STREAM FLOW.
2. INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE SHALL NOT DAMAGE THE STREAM BED AND BANKS. WHERE POSSIBLE, FOOTERS SHALL BE PLACED PARALLEL TO THE TOP OF THE STREAM BANKS, WITH ACCESS MATTING PLACED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE STRINGERS DISTRIBUTING THE WEIGHT OF THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMEN'.
3. AT STREAM CROSSINGS THAT CANNOT BE SPANNED BY A SINGLE SECTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATTING, AND WHERE PERMITS ALLOW, STRINGERS SHALL BE PLACED ATOP THE STREAM BED PARALLEL TO THE FLOW OF WATER.

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CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE (2 OF 2)

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Detail #6

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

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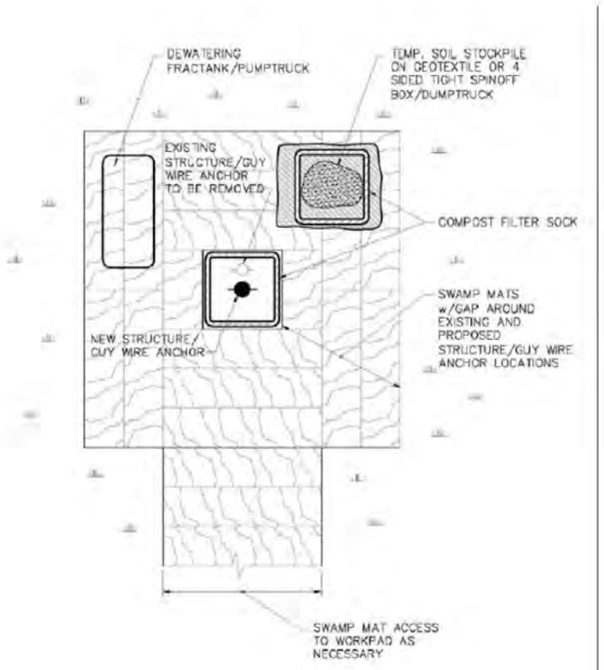
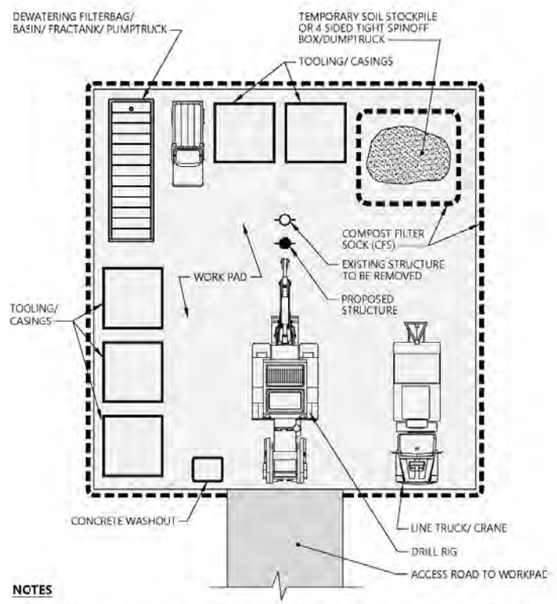


Swamp Mat Workpad

Detail #7



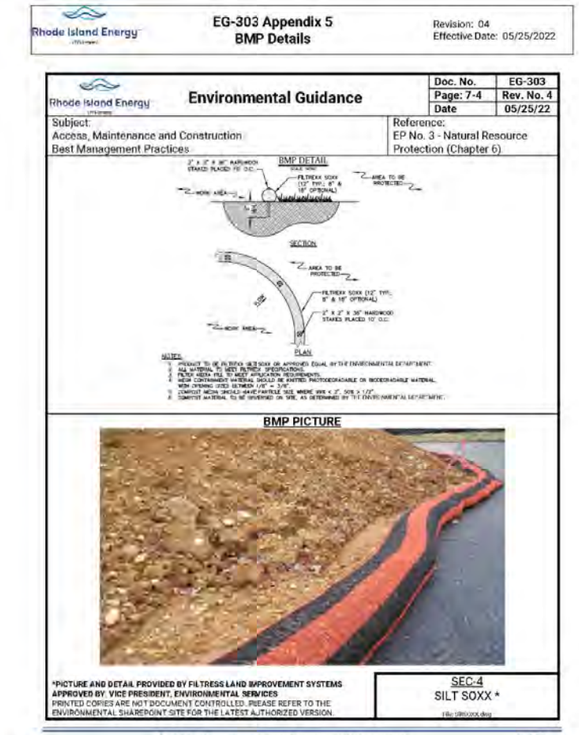
NOTES

1. WORKPADS IN UPLAND AND OUTSIDE SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS TO BE SURFACED WITH GRAVEL/CRUSHED STONE.
2. WORKPADS IN MOWN LAWN/GRASS AND WILL BE TEMPORARILY SURFACED WITH CONSTRUCTION MATS.
3. FOLLOWING USE, WORKPADS WILL BE RESTORED TO A VEGETATED CONDITION:
   - VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT ON SLOPES 2:1 OR LESS MAY BE ACHIEVED BY HYDROSEEDING WITH A NATIVE EROSION CONTROL/WILDFLOWER SEED MIX USING PROGANICS WITH PROMATRIX, PROGANICS DUAL, OR APPROVED EQUIVILENT.
   - SLOPES GREATER THAN 2:1 REQUIRE PROGANICS AND FLEXTERRA (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) INSTEAD OF TOPSOIL. 2-4" TOPSOIL CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE PROGANICS.

Typical Workpad/ Pull Pad

N.T.S. Source: VHB

Detail #8



Detail #9

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

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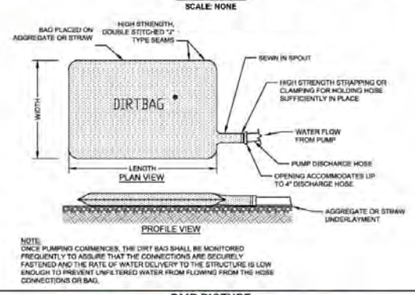
Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTE:
ONCE PUMPING COMMENCES, THE DIRT BAG SHALL BE MONITORED FREQUENTLY TO ASSURE THAT THE CONNECTIONS ARE SECURELY FASTENED AND THE RATE OF WATER DELIVERY TO THE STRUCTURE IS LOW ENOUGH TO PREVENT UNFILTERED WATER FROM FLOWING FROM THE HOSE CONNECTIONS OR BAG.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
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AA-12
DIRTBAG*

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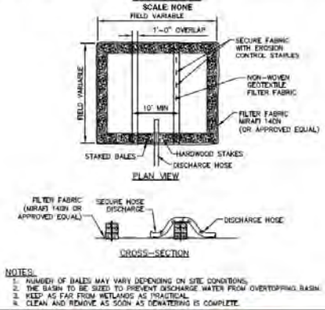
Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE
FIELD VARIABLE



NOTES:
1. NUMBER OF BALES MAY VARY DEPENDING ON SITE CONDITIONS.
2. THE BASIN TO BE SIZED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE WATER FROM OVERTOPPING BASIN.
3. KEEP AS FAR FROM WETLANDS AS PRACTICAL.
4. CLEAN AND REMOVE AS SOON AS DEWATERING IS COMPLETE.

BMP PICTURE

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DEWATERING BASIN (SMALL SCALE)

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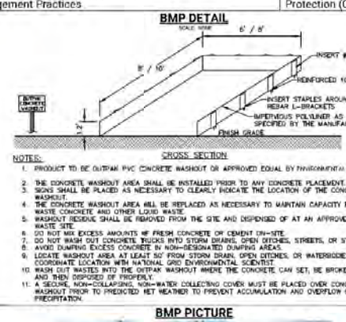
Subject: Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices

Reference: EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE OUTPAK PVC CONCRETE WASHOUT OR APPROVED EQUAL BY ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY CONCRETE PLACEMENT.
3. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT.
4. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WILL BE REPLACED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR WASTE CONCRETE AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE.
5. WASHOUT RESIDUE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPENSED OF AT AN APPROVED WASTE SITE.
6. DO NOT MIX EXCESS AMOUNTS OF FRESH CONCRETE OR CEMENT ON-SITE.
7. DO NOT WASH OUT CONCRETE TRUCKS INTO STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, STREETS, OR STREAMS.
8. AVOID DUMPING EXCESS CONCRETE IN NON-DESIGNATED DUMPING AREAS.
9. LOCATE WASHOUT AREA AT LEAST 50' FROM STORM DRAIN, OPEN DITCHES, OR WATERBODIES. COORDINATE LOCATION WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
10. WASH OUT WASTES INTO THE OUTPAK WASHOUT WHERE THE CONCRETE CAN SET, BE BROKEN UP, AND THEN DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
11. A SECURE, NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING COVER MUST BE PLACED OVER CONCRETE WASHOUT PRIOR TO PREDICTED WET WEATHER TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW OF PRECIPITATION.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY OUTPAK WASHOUT
APPROVED BY: VICE PRESIDENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
PRINTED COPIES ARE NOT DOCUMENT CONTROLLED. PLEASE REFER TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SHAREPOINT SITE FOR THE LATEST AUTHORIZED VERSION.

AA-14
OUTPAK CONCRETE WASHOUT *

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Business Use

Detail #12

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

vhb

\\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\F184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 Ki.aprx

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3/12/2025
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Rhode Island Energy

EG-303 Appendix 5
BMP Details

Revision: 04
Effective Date: 05/25/2022

Rhode Island Energy

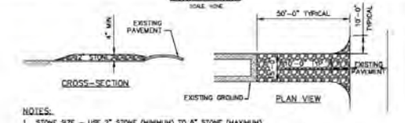
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-24	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. STONE SIZE – USE 2" STONE (MINIMUM) TO 8" STONE (MAXIMUM)
2. LENGTH – GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 FEET
3. THICKNESS – 6"
4. WIDTH – FIFTEEN (15) FOOT TYP., BUT NOT LESS THAN FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
5. SURFACE WATER – ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE PERMITTED.
6. MAINTENANCE – THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH SHALL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
8. THE CLEAN STONE SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE OMITTED FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST.
9. FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA GRADED, SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS NEEDED. ENTRANCE/EXITS MAY REMAIN DEPENDING UPON FUTURE ACCESS NEEDS AND/OR PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROVALS BUT REQUIRES APPROVALS FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL.

BMP PICTURE

CM-8
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/ EXIT

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Detail #13

Rhode Island Energy

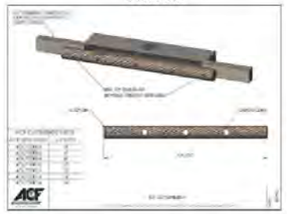
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-xxx
Page: x-xx	
Date:	09/28/22

Subject:
Access, Management and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE GUTTER BUDDY OR APPROVED EQUAL BY RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE
SCALE: NONE

DETAIL AND IMAGES PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
https://acfenvironmental.com/products/inlet-protection/curb-inlets/gutter-buddy/

AA-20B
CURB INLET GUTTER BUDDY

Detail #14

Rhode Island Energy

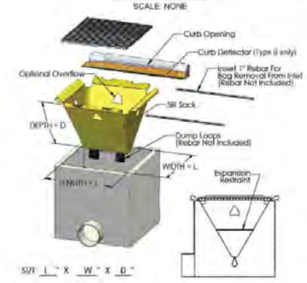
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-50	
Date:	09/28/22

Subject:
Access, Management and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE SILT SACK OR APPROVED EQUAL BY RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. THE USE OF A SILT SACK OPTIONAL OVERFLOW AND OVERFLOW DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE COORDINATED WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

BMP PICTURES
SCALE: NONE

DETAIL AND IMAGES PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
https://acfenvironmental.com/products/inlet-protection/drop-inlets/siltsack/

AA-20A
DROP INLET SILT SACK

Detail #15

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

1 Revised: 2/5/2025
Date: 11/15/2024

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

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Appendix D – List of Direct Abutters

Photos:

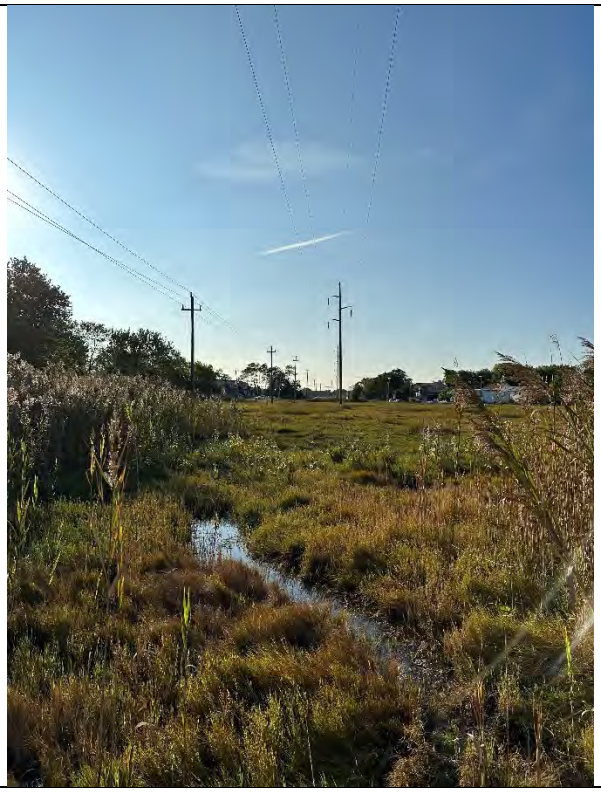
Photo #: 1	Location: Salt Marsh Northwest of Warren Substation
	Description: Northerly view of saltmarsh (W2 Salt) northwest of the Warren Substation. Existing structures shown are E183-3/F184N-4-25 and F184N-5-1. Structures E183-3/F184N-4-25 will be replaced with steel monopole structures on concrete caisson foundations approximately ten feet in diameter. Structure F184N-5-1 will be relocated out of the salt marsh to the Warren Substation yard as part of the reconfiguration of the Warren taps and renumbered F184N-5-2. Temporary construction mat access roads and work pads will be placed in salt marsh and contiguous freshwater wetland to complete work at these structures.
Photo #: 2	Location: Salt Marsh East of Market Street
	Description: Westerly view of saltmarsh (W2/7 Salt) east of Market Street. Existing structure F184N-5-9 is on the right side of the photo. The smaller pole on the left side of the photo supports the 2295 sub-transmission line and is not part of this application. Structure F184N-5-9 will be replaced with a steel monopole structure on a concrete caisson foundation. A temporary construction mat access road from Market Street and a temporary construction mat work pad will be installed to replace structure.

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Photo # 3:	Location: Salt Marsh Existing Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20
	Description: Southerly view of the Project ROW in salt marsh (W2 Salt) from existing structures E183-3/F184N-4-20. Access to the Project ROW is provided from a private residence at 298 Market Street, Warren. Temporary construction mat access road and work pads will be placed in salt marsh to complete work at structures E183-3/F184N-4-20, 21, 22, 23, and 24. The wooden structures will be replaced with steel structures on concrete caisson foundations.
Photo # 4:	Location: Proposed Wetland Mitigation Area
	Description: Southeasterly view of the mitigation area on the TNEC owned Natural Gas Regulator Station parcel at 28 Brown Street in Warren. This area is made land that formerly had been developed as a railroad power station and garage for train engines and box cars. The fill seen in this photo is an asphalt pile left at the edge of the marsh, these fill materials will be removed to restore salt marsh historically displaced by the development. The proposed restoration area will be graded to elevations matching the adjacent salt marsh providing both high and low salt marsh habitat that transitions to contiguous freshwater wetland. Native salt marsh species and freshwater wetland species will be planted and the contiguous freshwater wetland will be seeded with a native New England wetland plant mix.

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Property ID	Address	Owner Name	Other Address	Contact Name	Title	Email	Phone
WA-23-1	450 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-3	451 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-4	452 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-5	453 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-6	454 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-8	455 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-25	456 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-9	457 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-10	458 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-14	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-23-130	15 New Industrial Road, Warren RI 02885	Mussuchuck Properties LLC					
WA-23-122	16 Commercial Way, Warren RI 02885	16 Commercial Way LLC.	975 University Avenue, Norwood MA 02062				
WA-23-16	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-23-17	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-23-18	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-23-19	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	ELJ INC	703 Metacom Avenue, Bristol RI 02809				
WA-23-174	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	ELJ INC	703 Metacom Avenue, Bristol RI 02809				
WA-23-175	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	ELJ INC	703 Metacom Avenue, Bristol RI 02809				
WA-23-68	360 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Highland Charter School	42 Lexington Avenue, Providence RI 02907				
WA-23-86	35 Taddy Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Tavares Life Estate Judith P					
WA-23-87	33 Taddy Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Joseph and Mary Ann DaSilva					
WA-23-78	34 Taddy Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Alan and Susan Medeiros					
WA-23-85	32 Taddy Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Nicole and Diane Snow					
WA-23-77	18 S Grove Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Jorge and Sylvia Castro					
WA-23-79	16 S Grove Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Noreen Custudio					
WA-23-76	25 S Grove Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Ronelle and David Brown					
WA-23-75	23 S Grove Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Jason and Kara Paganelli					
WA-23-23	335 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Paul and Dianne Brule					
WA-23-24	326 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Family Fun Center	71 Hornbine Road, Swansea MA 02777				
WA-23-64	322 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Family Fun Center	71 Hornbine Road, Swansea MA 02777				
WA-21-1	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-21-2	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-21-50	314 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	May Rose Properties LLC	280 Market Street, Warren RI 02885				
WA-21-51	308 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	CSI Partners INC					
WA-21-52	300 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Arthur and Carol Walmslet Properties LLC	97 Harris Avenue, Warren RI 02885				
WA-21-296	298 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	B & B Excavation					
WA-21-53	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Casey Marino and Sandra Siembab	296 Market Street, Warren RI 02885				
WA-21-253	294 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	294 Market Street Realty Trust 2022					
WA-21-57	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-21-58	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-21-59	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-21-72	10 Palmer Avenue, Warren RI 02885	William and Nancy Sandbach	502 Dona Drive, Nokomis Florida 34275				
WA-21-95	11 Palmer Avenue, Warren RI 02885	David and Jennifer Maynard					
WA-21-71	Connoly Avenue	Jonathan and Nancy Roberts	20 Mt. Hope Avenue, Swansea MA 02777				
WA-21-70	Connoly Avenue	David Goggin and John Henley					
WA-21-137	278 Market Street	Jose and Maria Rego	15 Andrews Court, Bristol RI 02809				
WA-21-284	274 Market Street	Gessi and Maria Bruna Rabelo	18 Harbeck Street, Acushnet MA 02743				
WA-21-175	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885				
WA-21-138	272 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Armand and Sandra Horta					
WA-3-89	40 Hope Street, Warren RI 02885	Hugh and Debra Jackson Trustee					
WA-3-90	37 Hope Street, Warren RI 02885	John and Sandra Jannitto					

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WA-3-91	24 Martin Street, Warren RI 02885	Joao and Elsa Lopes Trustees and Ricardo Alejandro Lopes	2 Birch Swamp Road, Warren RI 02885
WA-3-92	25 Martin Street, Warren RI 02885	Revitalize Warren LLC	1445 Wampanoag Trail Unit 202, Riverside RI 02915
WA-9-78	20 Hall Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Allison and Zachary Jacob	
WA-9-88	23 Hall Avenue, Warrem RI 02885	Marco Andrade	
WA-9-10	Wood Street	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-9-6	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-9-108	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-9-5	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-9-91	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-9-1	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	LJ Assets LLC	1 Bristow Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-21-174	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Joseph Wakem Life EST	48 Old Town Lane, Huntington NY 11743
WA-21-173	269 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Peter Dilorenzo	5 Lee Ann Drive, Johnston RI 02919
WA-21-169	Serpentine Road, Warren RI 02885	Lukes Legend LLC	169 Mathewson Road, Barrinton RI 02806
WA-21-254	22 Kickemuit Road, Warren RI 02885	Michael Marino	
WA-21-286	34 Kickemuit Road, Warren RI 02885	Ronald Jr. and Kimberly Sadlier	
WA-21-249	48 Kickemuit Road, Warren RI 02885	Joanne Carvalho and Corey Almeida	
WA-11-23	50 Kickemuit Road, Warren RI 02885	Andrea Rene	
WA-11-70	Meadow Street, Warren RI 02885	Norma D Mitchell Et Als	21 Meadow Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-11-68	Meadow Street, Warren RI 02885	Norma D Mitchell	609 E State Street, East Tawas MI 48730
WA-11-66	16 Meadow Street, Warren RI 02885	Joao Froias and Lucia Life Est	

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Appendix E – Correspondence from United Fish and Wildlife Service

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104

In Reply Refer To: 10/29/2024 21:42:53 UTC
Project Code: 2023-0132214
Project Name: E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

Updated 4/12/2023 - Please review this letter each time you request an Official Species List, we will continue to update it with additional information and links to websites may change.

About Official Species Lists

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Federal and non-Federal project proponents have responsibilities under the Act to consider effects on listed species.

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested by returning to an existing project's page in IPaC.

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Endangered Species Act Project Review

Please visit the "**New England Field Office Endangered Species Project Review and Consultation**" website for step-by-step instructions on how to consider effects on listed

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10/29/2024 21:42:53 UTC
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species and prepare and submit a project review package if necessary:

https://www.fws.gov/office/new-england-ecological-services/endangered-species-project-review

NOTE Please do not use the **Consultation Package Builder** tool in IPaC except in specific situations following coordination with our office. Please follow the project review guidance on our website instead and reference your **Project Code** in all correspondence.

Northern Long-eared Bat - (**Updated 4/12/2023**) The Service published a final rule to reclassify the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as endangered on November 30, 2022. The final rule went into effect on March 31, 2023. You may utilize the **Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key** available in IPaC. More information about this Determination Key and the Interim Consultation Framework are available on the northern long-eared bat species page:

https://www.fws.gov/species/northern-long-eared-bat-myotis-septentrionalis

For projects that previously utilized the 4(d) Determination Key, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective. If your project was not completed by March 31, 2023, and may result in incidental take of NLEB, please reach out to our office at newengland@fws.gov to see if reinitiation is necessary.

Additional Info About Section 7 of the Act
Under section 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. If a Federal agency, or its non-Federal representative, determines that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Federal agency also may need to consider proposed species and proposed critical habitat in the consultation. 50 CFR 402.14(c)(1) specifies the information required for consultation under the Act regardless of the format of the evaluation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/service/section-7-consultations

In addition to consultation requirements under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, please note that under sections 7(a)(1) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Please contact NEFO if you would like more information.

Candidate species that appear on the enclosed species list have no current protections under the ESA. The species' occurrence on an official species list does not convey a requirement to

consider impacts to this species as you would a proposed, threatened, or endangered species. The ESA does not provide for interagency consultations on candidate species under section 7, however, the Service recommends that all project proponents incorporate measures into projects to benefit candidate species and their habitats wherever possible.

Migratory Birds

In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see:

https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit

https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/bald-and-golden-eagle-management

Please feel free to contact us at **newengland@fws.gov** with your **Project Code** in the subject line if you need more information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat.

Attachment(s): Official Species List

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

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OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
(603) 223-2541

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0132214

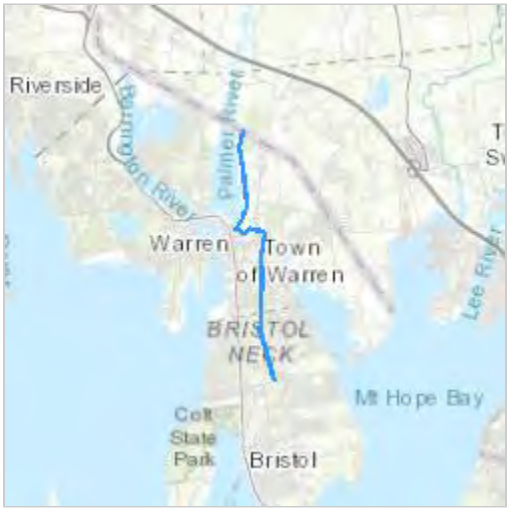
Project Name: E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Project Type: Transmission Line - Maintenance/Modification - Above Ground

Project Description: The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) is seeking to perform maintenance to rebuild aging transmission line structures along F-184N Bristol Tap and E-183 Warren Tap Lines from the Massachusetts' and Warren, Rhode Island border to Gooding Avenue in Bristol, Rhode Island (a distance of approximately 5.2 miles). The project will replace 105, mostly wood, utility structures with 105 steel structures. Tree removals will be required to establish the required clearances between the overhead transmission lines and vegetation.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@41.72726635,-71.27218094340265,14z



Counties: Massachusetts and Rhode Island

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ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

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MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

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IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Timothy Piacentini
Address: 1 cedar street suite 400
City: Providence
State: RI
Zip: 02903
Email tpiacentini@vhb.com
Phone: 4012526254

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104

In Reply Refer To: 11/15/2024 13:30:29 UTC
Project code: 2023-0132214
Project Name: E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

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Federal Nexus: yes
Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Army Corps of Engineers

Subject: Technical assistance for 'E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project'

Dear Timothy Piacentini:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on November 15, 2024, for 'E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2023-0132214 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements are not complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. **Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Range-wide Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter.**

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Tricolored Bat

Based on your IPaC submission and a standing analysis completed by the Service, you determined the proposed Project will have the following effect determinations:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)	Endangered	May affect
Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)	Proposed Endangered	May affect

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination key for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may cause prohibited take of the species listed above.

Conclusion

Consultation with the Service is not complete. Further consultation or coordination with the Service is necessary for those species or designated critical habitats with a determination of "May Affect." A "May Affect" determination in this key indicates that the project, as entered, is not consistent with the questions in the key. Not all projects that reach a "May Affect" determination are anticipated to result in adverse impacts to listed species. These projects may result in a "No Effect", "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect", or "May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect" determination depending on the details of the project. Please contact our New England Ecological Services Field Office to discuss methods to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to those species or designated critical habitats.

Federal agencies must consult with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) when an action *may affect* a listed species. Tricolored bat is proposed for listing as endangered under the ESA, but not yet listed. For actions that may affect a proposed species, agencies cannot consult, but they can *confer* under the authority of section 7(a)(4) of the ESA. Such conferences can follow the procedures for a consultation and be adopted as such if and when the proposed species is listed. Should the tricolored bat be listed, agencies must review projects that are not yet complete, or projects with ongoing effects within the tricolored bat range that previously received a NE or NLAA determination from the key to confirm that the determination is still accurate. Projects that receive a may affect determination for tricolored bat through the key, should contact the appropriate Ecological Services Field Office if they want to conference on this species.

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Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

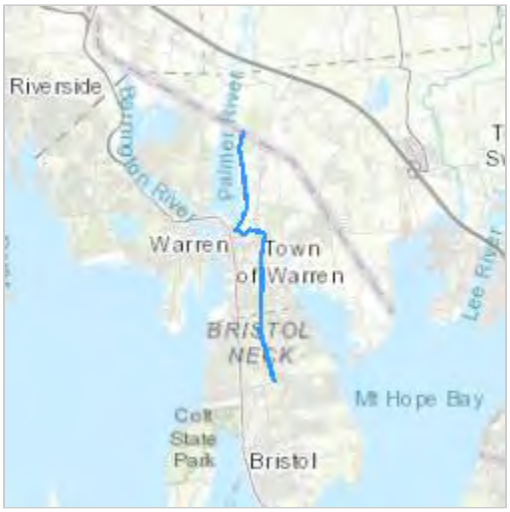
E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project':

> The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) is seeking to perform maintenance to rebuild aging transmission line structures along F-184N Bristol Tap and E-183 Warren Tap Lines from the Massachusetts' and Warren, Rhode Island border to Gooding Avenue in Bristol, Rhode Island (a distance of approximately 5.2 miles). The project will replace 105, mostly wood, utility structures with 105 steel structures. Tree removals will be required to establish the required clearances between the overhead transmission lines and vegetation.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@41.727199999999996,-71.27219608558266,14z



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DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the answers provided, the proposed Action is consistent with a determination of “may affect” for a least one species covered by this determination key.

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of listed bats or any other listed species?

   Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

   No

2. Is the action area wholly within Zone 2 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

   Automatically answered
   No

3. Does the action area intersect Zone 1 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

   Automatically answered
   No

4. Does any component of the action involve leasing, construction or operation of wind turbines? Answer 'yes' if the activities considered are conducted with the intention of gathering survey information to inform the leasing, construction, or operation of wind turbines.

   Note: For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

   No

5. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   Yes

6. Is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

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7. Are you an employee of the federal action agency or have you been officially designated in writing by the agency as its designated non-federal representative for the purposes of Endangered Species Act Section 7 informal consultation per 50 CFR § 402.08?

   Note: This key may be used for federal actions and for non-federal actions to facilitate section 7 consultation and to help determine whether an incidental take permit may be needed, respectively. This question is for information purposes only.

   No

8. Is the lead federal action agency the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC)? Is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

9. Is the lead federal action agency the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)?

   No

10. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.5 miles of a known bat hibernaculum?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

11. Does the action area contain any winter roosts or caves (or associated sinkholes, fissures, or other karst features), mines, rocky outcroppings, or tunnels that could provide habitat for hibernating bats?

    No

12. Does the action area contain (1) talus or (2) anthropogenic or naturally formed rock shelters or crevices in rocky outcrops, rock faces or cliffs?

    No

13. Will the action cause effects to a bridge?

    Note: Covered bridges should be considered as bridges in this question.

    No

14. Will the action result in effects to a culvert or tunnel at any time of year?

    No

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15. Are trees present within 1000 feet of the action area?

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats answer "Yes". If unsure, additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

16. Does the action include the intentional exclusion of bats from a building or structure?

    Note: Exclusion is conducted to deny bats' entry or reentry into a building. To be effective and to avoid harming bats, it should be done according to established standards. If your action includes bat exclusion and you are unsure whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats are present, answer "Yes." Answer "No" if there are no signs of bat use in the building/structure. If unsure, contact your local Ecological Services Field Office to help assess whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats may be present. Contact a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator (NWCO) for help in how to exclude bats from a structure safely without causing harm to the bats (to find a NWCO certified in bat standards, search the Internet using the search term "National Wildlife Control Operators Association bats"). Also see the White-Nose Syndrome Response Team's guide for bat control in structures.

    No

17. Does the action involve removal, modification, or maintenance of a human-made structure (barn, house, or other building) **known or suspected to contain roosting bats?**

    No

18. Will the action cause construction of one or more new roads open to the public?

    For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

19. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase average daily traffic permanently or temporarily on one or more existing roads?

    Note: For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.). .

    No

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20. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase the number of travel lanes on an existing thoroughfare?

    For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

21. Will the proposed Action involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source (e.g., leachate pond, pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant)?

    Note: For information regarding NSF/ANSI 60 please visit https://www.nsf.org/knowledge-library/nsf-ansi-standard-60-drinking-water-treatment-chemicals-health-effects

    No

22. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new point source discharge from a facility other than a water treatment plant or storm water system?

    No

23. Will the action include drilling or blasting?

    Yes

24. Will the drilling or blasting produce noise or vibrations above existing background levels that will affect suitable summer habitat for northern long-eared bats and/or tricolored bats?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat, can be found in Appendix A in the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines

    Yes

25. Will the action involve military training (e.g., smoke operations, obscurant operations, exploding munitions, artillery fire, range use, helicopter or fixed wing aircraft use)?

    No

26. Will the proposed action involve the use of herbicides or other pesticides other than herbicides (e.g., fungicides, insecticides, or rodenticides)?

    No

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27. Will the action include or cause activities that are reasonably certain to cause chronic or intense nighttime noise (above current levels of ambient noise in the area) in suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat during the active season?

    Chronic noise is noise that is continuous or occurs repeatedly again and again for a long time. Sources of chronic or intense noise that could cause adverse effects to bats may include, but are not limited to: road traffic; trains; aircraft; industrial activities; gas compressor stations; loud music; crowds; oil and gas extraction; construction; and mining.

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    No

28. Does the action include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, the use of permanent or temporary artificial lighting within 1000 feet of suitable northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat roosting habitat?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    No

29. Will the action include tree cutting or other means of knocking down or bringing down trees, tree topping, or tree trimming?

    Yes

30. Will the proposed action occur exclusively in an already established and currently maintained utility right-of-way?

    Yes

31. Will the proposed action result in the cutting of entire trees outside of the currently maintained utility right-of-way?

    Yes

32. Does the action include emergency cutting or trimming of hazard trees in order to remove an imminent threat to human safety or property? See hazard tree note at the bottom of the key for text that will be added to response letters

    Note: A "hazard tree" is a tree that is an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property.

    Yes

33. Does the project intersect with the 0- 9.9% forest density category?

    Automatically answered

    No

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34. Does the project intersect with the 10.0- 19.9% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

35. Does the project intersect with the 20.0- 29.9% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    No

36. Does the project intersect with the 30.0- 100% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

37. Will the action cause trees to be cut, knocked down, or otherwise brought down across an area greater than 5 acres in total extent?

    No

38. Will the proposed action result in the use of prescribed fire?

    Note: If the prescribed fire action includes other activities than application of fire (e.g., tree cutting, fire line preparation) please consider impacts from those activities within the previous representative questions in the key. This set of questions only considers impacts from flame and smoke.

    No

39. Does the action area intersect the northern long-eared bat species list area?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

40. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.25 miles of a culvert that is known to be occupied by northern long-eared or tricolored bats?

    Automatically answered
    No

41. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 150 feet of a documented northern long-eared bat roost site?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

42. Is suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat present within 1000 feet of project activities?
    If unsure, answer "Yes."

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

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43. Will drilling or blasting occur during the **Summer Occupancy** season for northern long-eared bats in the action area?

    Note: Bat activity periods for your state can be found in Appendix L of the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines.

    Yes

44. Does the action area intersect the tricolored bat species list area?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

45. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.25 miles of a culvert that is known to be occupied by northern long-eared or tricolored bats?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

46. Is suitable summer habitat for the tricolored bat present within 1000 feet of project activities?
    (If unsure, answer ""Yes."")

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that may provide potential roosts for tricolored bats (e.g., clusters of leaves in live and dead deciduous trees, Spanish moss (Tillandsia usneoides), clusters of dead pine needles of large live pines) answer ""Yes."" For a complete definition of suitable summer habitat for the tricolored bat, please see Appendix A in the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines.

    Yes

47. Will drilling or blasting occur during the **Fall Swarming** season for tricolored bats in the action area?

    Note: Bat activity periods for your state can be found in Appendix L of the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines.

    Yes

48. Do you have any documents that you want to include with this submission?

    No

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PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

Enter the extent of the action area (in acres) from which trees will be removed - round up to the nearest tenth of an acre. For this question, include the entire area where tree removal will take place, even if some live or dead trees will be left standing.

0.52

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IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Timothy Piacentini
Address: 1 cedar street suite 400
City: Providence
State: RI
Zip: 02903
Email tpiacentini@vhb.com
Phone: 4012526254

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

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Appendix F – Tree Removal Table

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Tree Removal ID	Tree Species (Common Name)	DBH (Inches)	CRMC Resource Area
1	Black cherry	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
2	Black cherry	7.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
3	Locust spp.	4.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
4	Locust spp.	8.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
5	Black cherry	4.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
6	Quaking aspen	4.1	200-ft Contiguous Area
7	Quaking aspen	4.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
8	Quaking aspen	4.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
9	Quaking aspen	4.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
10	Locust spp.	6.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
11	Black cherry	5.2	200-ft Contiguous Area
12	Tulip Tree	7.2	200-ft Contiguous Area
13	Black cherry	4.1	200-ft Contiguous Area
14	Quaking aspen	6.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
15	Quaking aspen	3.6	200-ft Contiguous Area
16	Quaking aspen	19.6	200-ft Contiguous Area
17	Gray birch	7.6	200-ft Contiguous Area
18	Gray birch	8.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
19	American basswood	3.5 and 3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
20	Black cherry	15.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
21	Black cherry	13	200-ft Contiguous Area
22	Quaking aspen (dead)	8.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
23	Black tupelo	4.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
24	Black cherry	5	200-ft Contiguous Area

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25	Black cherry	6	200-ft Contiguous Area
26	Black cherry	6.6 (dead) and 13	200-ft Contiguous Area
27	White oak	6	200-ft Contiguous Area
28	American basswood	9 and 11.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
29	Sycamore maple	3.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
30	Red maple	12 and 13.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
31	White oak	3.75	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
32	White oak	3.5	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
33	Black tupelo	3.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
34	Black tupelo	3 and 3	200-ft Contiguous Area
35	Black tupelo	3.5	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
36	White oak	21	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
37	White oak (dead)	4	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
38	White oak	12.25	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
39	Black tupelo	4, 4, 6, 7.5, 9.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
40	Black tupelo	9	200-ft Contiguous Area
41	White oak	12.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
42	Black tupelo	5.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
43	White oak	4 and 9.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
44	Black tupelo	9.9	200-ft Contiguous Area
45	Black tupelo	3.5	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
46	Black tupelo	8 and 8.5	200-ft Contiguous Area

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47	Black tupelo	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
48	Black tupelo	3.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
49	Black tupelo	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
50	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
51	Quaking aspen (dead)	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
52	Quaking aspen (dead)	5.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
53	Black tupelo	5	200-ft Contiguous Area
54	Black tupelo	3.25	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
55	Black tupelo	3.25	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
56	Black tupelo	3.25	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
57	Black tupelo	4.5	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
58	Quaking aspen	3	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
59	Black tupelo	4.75	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
60	Black tupelo	3.5	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
61	Black tupelo	5.5	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
62	Black tupelo	3.5	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
63	Quaking aspen	4.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
64	Black tupelo	5.75	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
65	Black tupelo	3.75	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)

66	Black tupelo	4	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
67	Quaking aspen	3	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
68	Black tupelo	4	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
69	Black tupelo	4.75	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
70	Quaking aspen	3.75	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
71	Quaking aspen	3	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
72	Quaking aspen	3.5	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
73	Quaking aspen	4.5	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
74	Quaking aspen	4.5	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
75	Quaking aspen	4	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
76	Quaking aspen	3	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
77	Quaking aspen	4.25	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
78	Quaking aspen	3	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
79	Quaking aspen	3.75	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
80	Quaking aspen	4	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
81	Quaking aspen	4.25	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
82	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area

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83	Black tupelo	5	200-ft Contiguous Area
84	Black tupelo	5.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
85	Black tupelo	3.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
86	Black tupelo	4.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
87	Black tupelo	3.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
88	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
89	Black tupelo	3	200-ft Contiguous Area
90	Black tupelo	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
91	Quaking aspen	3.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
92	Black tupelo	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
93	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
94	Black tupelo	3.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
95	Black tupelo	5	200-ft Contiguous Area
96	Black tupelo	3.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
97	Quaking aspen	3.6	200-ft Contiguous Area
98	Quaking aspen	5.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
99	Black tupelo	3.25	Coastal Wetland (Contiguous Freshwater Wetland)
100	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
101	Black tupelo	3	200-ft Contiguous Area
102	Black tupelo	4.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
103	Black tupelo	3.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
104	Black tupelo	5	200-ft Contiguous Area
105	Black tupelo	5	200-ft Contiguous Area
106	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
107	Black tupelo	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
108	Black tupelo	4 and 4	200-ft Contiguous Area

Received
3/12/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

109	Willow spp.	7.5, 7.5 and 7.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
110	Willow spp.	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
111	Willow spp.	3	200-ft Contiguous Area
112	Willow spp.	3.5 and 3	200-ft Contiguous Area
113	Black cherry	11	200-ft Contiguous Area
114	Sycamore maple	3	200-ft Contiguous Area
115	White oak	24	200-ft Contiguous Area

Received
3/12/2025
Coastal Resources Management Council

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION

Old State House 150 Benefit Street Providence, RI 02903

Telephone 401-222-2678
TTY 401-222-3700

Fax 401-222-2968
www.preservation.ri.gov

June 25, 2025 2024-12-004

Via email: gdubell@palinc.com

Gregory R. Dubell, RPA
Energy Projects Manager
The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
26 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860

Re: RIHPHC Project No. 18355
TNEC Line F184-E183 Rebuild
Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Dubell:

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) staff has reviewed the information that you provided for the above-referenced project. The Narraganset Electric Company (TNEC) is proposing to rebuild Line F184-E183 in Bristol and Warren, RI. The project will require permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and various state agencies.

On behalf of TNEC, the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) has completed cultural resources due diligence to support the state and federal permit applications as is required per the National Historic Preservation Act, the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Act, and RI General Laws. The project consists of replacement of existing wood pole structures within an existing right-of-way for 5.2 miles from the Massachusetts border to the Bristol TAP north of Gooding Avenue. New poles will be steel mono- and double-poles within the same locations, the poles may increase in height with the tallest being 107 feet. The project includes other improvements such as installing shield wires, replacing associated wiring and equipment, and improving access roads.

Archaeological Resources

The RIHPHC staff has reviewed PAL's technical memorandum describing the results of the Phase I archaeological survey for the above-referenced project. This survey located seven archaeological sites, to which we have assigned the following site numbers—

- Palmer River Site- RI 2914
- Haile Farm Site- RI 2915
- Taddy Ave Site- RI 2916
- Remington Site- RI 2917
- Cottage Street Find Spot- RI 2918
- Autumn Archer Find Spot- RI 2919

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COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

- Autumn Archer Site- RI 2920

We concur that the Palmer River, Haile Farm, Taddy Avenue, Remington, and Autumn Archer sites are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and that the Cottage Street and Autumn Archer find spots are not. Please send us site forms for these sites.

It is our understanding that project impacts to the five potentially eligible site cannot be avoided. We have reviewed PAL's proposal for limited archaeological mitigation at the Palmer River, Haile Farm, Taddy Avenue and Autumn Archer sites. We have determined that this mitigation, along the implementation of PAL's proposed ASAPP, for this project, will result in a finding of no adverse effect to significant cultural resources.

RIHPHC permit 20-10 has been amended to include the proposed limited archaeological mitigation and will now expire on 6/24/26.

Architectural Resources

As the proposed project includes replacement of wood poles with metal pole that may be significantly taller than the existing, PAL has defined the area of potential effect (APE) as a 0.25-mile radius from the project site to account for indirect effects to above-ground historic properties. PAL completely survey work within the APE to identify historic properties which included National Register evaluations for properties over 45 years old. For those properties that are listed or were determined eligible, PAL completed an effects assessment.

The Warren Waterfront Historic District, Warren United Methodist Church and Parsonage, and the Cutler Manufacturing Company, which are either listed or have been previously determined eligible for listing, are within the APE. PAL has recommended the following properties as eligible for listing:

- Serpentine Road Rural Historic District
- Warren Waterfront Historic District (Boundary Increase – Child and Coles Streets)
- James A. Seymour House, 388 Child Street, Warren
- Levi Haile House, 384 Market Street, Warren
- Country Club Cleansers, 260 Child Street, Warren
- Parker Mill, 426 Metacom Ave. Warren

PAL has recommended the following previously identified properties as ineligible for listing:

- Child Street-Market Street Area, Warren
- Child Street-Metacom Avenue Area, Warren
- Gooding Avenue Farm District, Bristol
- Back Roads Historic District, Bristol[1]
- Butterworth-Weazer Farm, 335 Market Street, Warren (demolished)
- St. Casimir's Church, 228 Child Street, Warren (demolished)

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[1] This district includes the Timothy Fales Farm at 646-648 Metacom Ave., which was determined eligible in 1993 through a CDOE. It is identified as demolished by PAL, however, based upon further discussion, it was concluded by the RIHPHC that this would need to be verified in the field as the Fales House is set far back (500 feet) from the road and is not visible from the public right-of-way. Only the western edge of the property is within the APE. Therefore, no additional information is needed at this time as the project will not affect this property.

- Joseph Sherman House, 261 Child Street, Warren (demolished)
- Lemuel C. Richmond-Usher House, 616 Metacom Avenue, Bristol (demolished)

In addition to the above-mentioned resources, PAL identified more than 900 properties at least 45 years old in the APE. These were "recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register because they lack sufficient historical significance and/or architectural integrity. An additional approximately 300 properties that intersect the Project study area did not meet survey criteria because they are less than 45 years old" (16).

Based upon the information provided, the RIHPHC concurs with these findings of National Register eligibility except for the Timothy Fales Farm as mentioned above. More information would be needed to concur with this determination.

For all of the properties that are listed or found eligible for listing in the National Register, PAL completed an effects assessment. The existing line is visible from some of the properties, and the new line may be more visible due to an increase in structure height and change in material. However, for these properties, PAL has indicated that the project will not adversely affect these resources (see report of individual analysis). Based upon the provided information, the RIHPHC concurs with these findings.

These comments are provided in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Act and Rhode Island General Laws. If you have any questions, please contact Charlotte Taylor, RIHPHC principal archaeologist, at charlotte.taylor@preservation.ri.gov.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Totten
FOR

Jeffrey Emidy
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: John Brown, Cora Pierce, and Mark Andrews (NITHPO)

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AUG 14 2025
COASTAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION

Old State House 150 Benefit Street Providence, RI 02903

Telephone 401-222-2678
TTY 401-222-3700

Fax 401-222-2968
www.preservation.ri.gov

August 28, 2024

Via email: gdubell@palinc.com

Gregory R. Dubell, RPA
Energy Projects Manager
The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
26 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860

Re: RIHPHC Project No. 18355
Line F184-E183 Rebuild Project
Warren and Bristol, Rhode Island 2024-12-004

Dear Mr. Dubell:

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) staff has reviewed the information that you provided for the above-referenced project. The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) proposes to replace the existing wood structures of Line F184-E183 between the RI/MA border in Warren south to Gooding Avenue in Bristol. The new structures will be steel, the project will likely require access road improvements, and will require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) on behalf of the applicant has submitted a cultural resources due diligence report to our office, which lists previously identified above-ground historic resources within ¼ mile of the line. PAL opines the project may affect historic properties and recommends continued consultation with our office; we concur with this statement. Further efforts to identify historic properties and effects assessments may be required depending upon project details. The RIHPHC has also received the Phase 1 archaeological survey permit application and has responded under separate cover.

These comments are provided in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If you have any questions, please contact RIHPHC Project Review Coordinator Elizabeth Totten at 401-222-2671 or elizabeth.totten@preservation.ri.gov.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Totten
FOR

Jeffrey Emidy
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

240828.01est

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MAR 20 2025

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION

Old State House 150 Benefit Street Providence, RI 02903

Telephone 401-222-2678
TTY 401-222-3700

Fax 401-222-2968
www.preservation.ri.gov

August 28, 2024

Via email: gdubell@palinc.com

Gregory R. Dubell, RPA
Energy Projects Manager
The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
26 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860

Re: RIHPHC Project No. 18355
Line F184-E183 Rebuild Project
Warren and Bristol, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Dubell:

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) staff has reviewed the information that you provided for the above-referenced project. The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) proposes to replace the existing wood structures of Line F184-E183 between the RI/MA border in Warren south to Gooding Avenue in Bristol. The new structures will be steel, the project will likely require access road improvements, and will require a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) on behalf of the applicant has submitted a cultural resources due diligence report to our office, which lists previously identified above-ground historic resources within ¼ mile of the line. PAL opines the project may affect historic properties and recommends continued consultation with our office; we concur with this statement. Further efforts to identify historic properties and effects assessments may be required depending upon project details. The RIHPHC has also received the Phase 1 archaeological survey permit application and has responded under separate cover.

These comments are provided in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If you have any questions, please contact RIHPHC Project Review Coordinator Elizabeth Totten at 401-222-2671 or elizabeth.totten@preservation.ri.gov.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Totten
FOR

Jeffrey Emidy
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

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JAN 06 2025
COASTAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

240828.01est

CRMC Application Review Sheet

File Number: 2024-12-004

Owner Name: The Narragansett Electric Company

Site Address: Market Street & Kickemuit Road, Warren
Plat: 11|21|9; Lot: 31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44|246,54|18

Administrative Review

Reviewer: BMS
Completed on 12/3/2024

☑ **Application Complete**
☐ **Application Deficient**
☐ **FONSI**
☐ **Enforcement compliance** _____

✓	**Application**
	Fee
✓	**Proof of Ownership**
✓	**Building Permit**
✓	**Site Plans**

As Applicable:
____ **CHA Worksheet**
____ **Stormwater Calcs**
____ **Structural Lot Calcs**
____ **OWTS**
____ **RI Fortified Home Pg**

☐ **EXTENSION (**Enforcement review**)**

Notes: _____

Team Review for Acceptance

Application Deficient
☐ **Deficiency Letter Required**
☐ **Notified Via Phone Call – waiting for** _____

( ) **Application Accepted**

Date: _____

Assigned To		**Date Completed**	**Denial Recommendation**	**Management Sign-off**
Project Manager				
Engineer				
Biologist				
Geologist				
Aqua				
Dredge				
Other				

Category: _____

Project Type: _____

Water Type: _____

Water Area: _____

PGP Category: **SV** **PCN** **IP** ☐ **Public Access 355** ☐ **Public Access Easement**

Project Description:

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road, Suite 3
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

(401) 783-3370
Fax (401) 783-2069

APPLICATION FOR STATE ASSENT

To perform work regulated by the provisions of Chapter 279 of the Public Laws of 1971 Amended.

Project Location: Market Street and Kickemuit Road, Warren, Rhode Island (No. Street City/Town)	File No. (CRMC USE ONLY): 2024-12-004
Owner's Name: The Narragansett Electric Company ATTN: Marc Smith	Plat: Lot(s):
Mailing Address: 280 Melrose Street, Providence, RI 02907 (Address City/Town, State Zip Code)	Owner's Contact: Number: 630-400-8070 Email Address: MRSmith1@RIEnergy.com
Contractor RI Reg. # Address	Email address: Tel. No.
Designer Address	Tel. No.
Name of Waterway: Palmer River	Estimated Project Cost (EPC): $17,996,137 Application Fee: $90,030

Provide Below a Description of Work As Proposed (*required*).

TNEC is proposing to rebuild the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines (E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines) in Warren, Rhode Island between the Massachusetts/Rhode Island Boundary and Kickemuit Road, a distance of approximately 2.3 miles. The rebuild would replace 62 existing mostly wood structures with 64 steel structures. The E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines occur within an existing cleared cross-country right of way (ROW) that parallels the Palmer River, a Type 1 and 2 Water.

Have you or any previous owner filed an application for and/or received an assent for any activity on this property? (If so please provide the file and/or assent numbers): M2024-070, M2024-05-053, and potentially 1992-02-008 & 2002-10-080

Is this site within a designated historic district? ○ YES ◉ NO

Is this application being submitted in response to a coastal violation? ○ YES ◉ NO

If YES, you must indicate NOV or C&D Number: _____

Name/mailing addresses of adjacent property owners whose property adjoins the project site. Accurate mailing addresses will insure proper notification. MS Applicant must initial to certify accuracy of adjacent property owners and accuracy of mailing addresses.

Please see attached list.

STORMTOOLS (Http://www.beachsamp.org/resources/stormtools/) is a planning tool to help applicants evaluate the impacts of sea level rise and storm surge on their projects. The Council encourages applicants to use STORMTOOLS to help them understand the risk that may be present at their site and make appropriate adjustments to the project design.

NOTE: The applicant acknowledges by evidence of their signature that they have reviewed the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program, and have, where possible, adhered to the policies and standards of the program. Where variances or special exceptions are requested by the applicant, the applicant will be prepared to meet and present testimony on the criteria and burdens of proof for each of these relief provisions. The applicant also acknowledges by evidence of their signature that to the best of their knowledge the information contained in the application is true and valid. If the information provided to the CRMC for this review is inaccurate or did not reveal all necessary information or data, then the permit granted under this application may be found to be null and void. Applicant requires that as a condition to the granting of this assent, members of the CRMC or its staff shall have access to the applicant's property to make on-site inspections to insure compliance with the assent. This application is made under oath and subject to the penalties of perjury. 08/04

Marc Smith

Owner Name (PRINT) Owner's Signature (SIGN)

PLEASE REVIEW REVERSE SIDE OF APPLICATION FORM

RECEIVED
11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

November 15, 2024

Ref: 73456.01

Mr. Jeffrey Willis, Executive Director
Coastal Resources Management Council
Oliver H. Stedman Government Center
4808 Tower Hill Road
Wakefield, RI 02879

Re: Category B Coastal Assent Application
The Narragansett Electric Company
E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Asset Condition Refurbishment Project
Warren, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. Willis:

On behalf of the Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC), VHB is pleased to file this Category B Coastal Assent application for proposed work to improve the condition, reliability, and performance of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines (E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines) between the Massachusetts/Rhode Island (MA/RI) state line at the north edge of Warren, RI and the Bristol Substation at 99 Gooding Avenue in Bristol, RI, a distance of approximately 5.2 miles. Proposed work includes the replacement of the existing utility structures supporting the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines and their overhead equipment and conductors. This Category B application pertains to the proposed structure replacement and their associated work areas, access routes and compensatory coastal wetland mitigation (the "Project") within the jurisdiction of the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council and subject to Coastal Resources Management Program (CRMP, at 650-RICR-20-00-1) in Warren between the MA/RI state line and Kickemuit Road.

TNEC will be filing State and Federal Water Quality Certifications for the Project with the RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) as part of a Freshwater Wetland Permit for the portion of the Project within RIDEM jurisdiction south of Kickemuit Road. TNEC will also be filing a Individual Permit (IP) with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the entire Project.. Proposed work activities will disturb more than one acre of soil cumulatively, such that authorization under the RI Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP) will be required for the Project.

Please find enclosed four copies of the following application materials: this cover letter, the completed and signed Assent Application Form, Statement of Disclosure and Applicant Agreement as to Fees, proof of property ownership, the completed and signed Building Official and Zoning Officer Form, , Site Plans entitled "E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project", and Project narrative with accompanying appendices. The estimated construction cost for the Project is $17,996,137.00 resulting in a review fee of $90,030.00. Due to the large fee amount, additional time will be needed to acquire a check. We are making arrangements and will provide a check as soon as possible but would appreciate if the application processing could proceed simultaneously.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 401-457-2072. Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Adam Rosenblatt, PWS, CPESC
Project Manager
arosenblatt@VHB.com

enclosures

cc: Marc Smith, TNEC

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11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island

PREPARED FOR

The Narragansett Electric Company
280 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

PREPARED BY

1 Cedar Street, Suite 400
Providence, RI 02903
401.272.8100

November 2024

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STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE AND APPLICANT AGREEMENT AS TO FEES

The fees which must be submitted to the Coastal Resources Management Council are based upon representations made to the Coastal Resources Management Council by the applicant. If after submission of this fee the Coastal Resources Management Council determines that an error has been made either in the applicant's submission or in determining the fee to be paid, the applicant understands that additional fees may be assessed by the Coastal Resources Management Council. These fees must be paid prior to the issuance of any assent by the Coastal Resources Management Council.

The applicant understands the above conditions and agrees to comply with them.

Owner Signature

November 15, 2024

Date

Marc Smith; 280 Melrose Street, Providence, RI 02907

Print Name and Mailing Address

/ajt 03-2020

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11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Town of Warren, Rhode Island
514 Main Street
Warren, RI 02885-4369
Phone: (401) 245-7342 Fax: (401) 245-0595

Office of Tax Assessor
Kristopher Leadem
Assessor

October 30, 2024

CRMC
Stedman Government Center – Suite 3
4808 Tower Hill Rd.
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

Re: Plat 3 Lots 141 & 144(adjoining lots)
Hope Street and Martin Street, Warren, RI

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter as confirmation that Narragansett Electric Company is the current owner of Plat 3 Lot 141 and Plat 3 Lot 144, adjoining lots in the Town of Warren.

Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Kristopher Leadem
Tax Assessor
Town of Warren

RECEIVED
11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Town of Warren, Rhode Island
514 Main Street
Warren, RI 02885-4369
Phone: (401) 245-7342 Fax: (401) 245-0595

Office of Tax Assessor
Kristopher Leadem
Assessor

October 30, 2024

CRMC
Stedman Government Center – Suite 3
4808 Tower Hill Rd.
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

Re: Plat 9 Lots 18
Hall Ave, Warren, RI

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter as confirmation that Narragansett Electric Company is the current owner of Plat 9 Lot 18 in the Town of Warren.

Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Kristopher Leadem
Tax Assessor
Town of Warren

RECEIVED
11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Town of Warren, Rhode Island
514 Main Street
Warren, RI 02885-4369
Phone: (401) 245-7342 Fax: (401) 245-0595

Office of Tax Assessor
Kristopher Leadem
Assessor

October 30, 2024

CRMC
Stedman Government Center – Suite 3
4808 Tower Hill Rd.
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

Re: Plat 11 Lots 31 through 44(14 adjoining lots)
Kickemuit Road, Warren, RI

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter as confirmation that Narragansett Electric Company is the current owner of Plat 11 Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 in the Town of Warren.

Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Kristopher Leadem
Tax Assessor
Town of Warren

RECEIVED
11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Town of Warren, Rhode Island
514 Main Street
Warren, RI 02885-4369
Phone: (401) 245-7342 Fax: (401) 245-0595

Office of Tax Assessor
Kristopher Leadem
Assessor

October 30, 2024

CRMC
Stedman Government Center – Suite 3
4808 Tower Hill Rd.
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

Re: Plat 21 Lots 54
Market Street, Warren, RI

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter as confirmation that Narragansett Electric Company is the current owner of Plat 21 Lot 54 in the Town of Warren.

Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Kristopher Leadem
Tax Assessor
Town of Warren

RECEIVED
11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Town of Warren, Rhode Island
514 Main Street
Warren, RI 02885-4369
Phone: (401) 245-7342 Fax: (401) 245-0595

Office of Tax Assessor
Kristopher Leadem
Assessor

October 30, 2024

CRMC
Stedman Government Center – Suite 3
4808 Tower Hill Rd.
Wakefield, RI 02879-1900

Re: Plat 21 Lot 246
Market Street, Warren, RI

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter as confirmation that Narragansett Electric Company is the current owner of Plat 21 Lot 246 in the Town of Warren.

Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Kristopher Leadem
Tax Assessor
Town of Warren

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11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

TO: **Coastal Resources Management Council**
4808 Tower Hill Road Suite 3
Wakefield, RI 02879
Phone: (401) 783-3370

FROM: Building Official DATE: 10/31/2024

SUBJ: Application of: The Narragansett Electric Company(d/b/a Rhode Island Energy)

Location: The existing transmission line right-of-way in Warren between the Massachusetts/Rhode Island boundary and Kickemuit Road.

Address: Market Street to Kickemuit Road Plat No. _____ Lot No. _____

To Construct: The replacement of 62 utility structures supporting the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Transmission Lines and their overhead equipment with steel structures.

I hereby certify that I have reviewed _____ foundation plan(s).
_____ plan(s) for entire structure
_____ site plans
Titled: E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Date of Plan (last revision): 10/30/2024

X and find that the issuance of a local building permit is not required as in accordance with Section _____ of the Rhode Island State Building Code.

___ and find that the issuance of a local building permit is required. I hereby certify that this permit shall be issued once the applicant demonstrates that the proposed construction/activity fully conforms to the applicable requirements of the RISBC.

___ and find that a Septic System Suitability Determination (SSD) must be obtained from the RI Dept. of Environmental Management.

___ and find that a Septic System Suitability Determination (SSD) need not be obtained from the RI Dept. of Environmental Management.

___ and find that said plans conform with all elements of the zoning ordinance, and that if said plans require zoning board approval, that the applicant has secured such approval and that the requisite appeal period has passed with no appeal filed or appeal is final. The Zoning Board approval shall expire on _____.

_____ October 31, 2024
Building Official's Signature Date

X and find that said plans conform with all elements of the zoning ordinance, and that if said plans require zoning board approval, that the applicant has secured such approval and that the requisite appeal period has passed with no appeal filed or appeal is final.

_____ October 31, 2024
Zoning Officer's Signature Date

rev. 5/11/2001

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1

Introduction

This application for Category B Assent is submitted by VHB on behalf of our client, the Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC), and pursuant to the requirements of the Coastal Resource Management Council's (CRMC) Coastal Resources Management Program (CRMP, at 650-RICR-20-00-1). TNEC is seeking authorization to conduct work to improve the condition and performance of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115 kV Transmission Lines (E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines) between the Massachusetts/Rhode Island (MA/RI) state line at the north edge of Warren, RI and the Bristol Substation at 99 Gooding Avenue in Bristol, RI, a distance of approximately 5.2 miles. Proposed work includes the replacement of the existing utility structures supporting the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines and their overhead equipment and conductors. The proposed structure replacements and their associated work areas, access routes, and compensatory coastal wetland mitigation comprise the "Project" (see Project Site Plans provided as Appendix C).

Based on communications between CRMC and the RI Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM), portions of the project that will occur outside of CRMC's "200-foot Area Contiguous to Shoreline Features" (200-foot Contiguous Area), in the Towns of Warren and Bristol, will be reviewed by RIDEM. The portion of the Project to be reviewed by CRMC falls entirely in Warren.

This narrative pertains only to the area of work proposed within CRMC's jurisdiction and serves as the technical document to accompany the CRMC Category B Assent Application. It describes proposed Project activities, anticipated environmental effects, and CRMP compliance. It additionally has been prepared as supporting documentation for applications to RIDEM for State and Federal Water Quality Certification (WQC) and Freshwater Wetlands Permit application, and to the US Army Corps of Engineers – New England District (USACE) for authorization under an Individual Permit (IP) application.

1.1 Project Purpose, Need, and Overview

The Project is proposed to improve the condition, reliability and performance of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines in Bristol and Warren. TNEC has determined that the structures supporting these lines have reached the end of their service lives and require replacement. Inspections of the lines and analysis of lightning and avian risk models have revealed that the current condition of structures on both lines present a risk to the reliability of the lines. The objectives of the Project are to:

- Rebuild the E183-3 and F184N-4 Lines between the MA/RI state line and the Warren Substation (a distance of approximately 1.9 miles);

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- Rebuild the F184N-5 Line between the Warren and Bristol Substations (a distance of approximately 3.3 miles).
- Reconfigure the Warren Substation taps to shift some structures out of salt marsh and avoid the crossing 115kV overhead lines west of the station.

To accomplish this, TNEC must replace approximately 104 wooden structures and one steel structure supporting the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines and their overhead equipment with steel monopole structures to prevent failure of the lines. Sixty-two of the structure replacements are proposed within CRMC jurisdiction. Project activities are proposed in state- and federal-regulated tidal and freshwater wetlands, and at or below the mean high water (MHW) line.

1.2 Property Ownership

All proposed structure replacements will occur in the maintained transmission line ROW in which TNEC legally owns rights to operate and maintain through easement or fee. TNEC Fee owned parcels in the Warren Project ROW include the following parcels in which work is proposed:

- Plat 3: Lots 141 and 144
- Plat 9 Lot 18
- Plat 11: Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44,.

1.3 Access to Project ROW

Access to the proposed work areas within the Project ROW will occur through the existing electric transmission corridor. Municipal streets, including Market Street, South Grove Avenue, Norbert Street, Wood Street, and Kickemuit Road in Warren, will provide access to the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 ROW segments within CRMC's 200-foot Contiguous Area (see Project Site Plans in Appendix C). Access to the ROW within the 200-foot Contiguous Area is currently provided through abutting properties and will continue to be used for construction access. These properties include the Swansea Country Club at 299 Market Street, Swansea, MA, the Highlander Charter School of Warren at 360 Market Street, Warren, RI, the Warren Family Fun Center at 326 Market Street, Warren, RI, and a private residence at approximately 298 Market Street, Warren, RI.

1.4 List of Adjacent Property Owners (Relative to Category B Work Activities)

A list of abutters to the Project is presented in Appendix D. Owner identifications and contact information are provided for each parcel. Abutter information was obtained from the Town of Warren Tax Assessors' online mapping database through the Axis GIS web portal.

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Permitting History and Requirements Overview

VHB and TNEC conducted a significant amount of permit-needs research and have consulted with environmental regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over the Project via pre-application coordination and participation in pre-application meetings. Environmental permitting with regulatory authorities has occurred for preliminary work necessary to advance the final Project design, as outlined below.

- TNEC has submitted permit applications to CRMC and USACE for a two phased geotechnical soil boring program needed to support the design of the proposed replacement structures.
  - Phase 1 of the soil boring program was authorized under CRMC Maintenance Assent No. M2024-05-053 and as a USACE Self-Verification (SV) notification under File No. NAE-2024-02-0125 for soil borings in the 200-foot Contiguous Area and freshwater wetlands.
  - Phase 2 of the soil boring program was authorized under CRMC Maintenance Assent No. M2024-07-070 and USACE Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) for soil borings in Coastal Wetland, Contiguous Freshwater Wetland, and the 200-foot Contiguous Area.
- CRMC issued blanket Maintenance Assent No. 2024-02-0125, on March 15, 2024, and an amended Maintenance Assent on March 21, 2024, authorizing TNEC utility maintenance activities within their jurisdiction to occur without further state permitting, provided the work occurred within improved areas associated with roadways and developments. Work at structures within salt marsh and contiguous wetlands are not authorized by Assent 2024-02-0125, and the access to, and work at, these structures are the subject of this current round of applications for CRMC Category B Assent, State and Federal water quality certification (WQC), and USACE IP authorization.

2.1 Specific Permit Requirements (CRMC, RIDEM, USACE, and EFSB)

Environmental permit applications and official coordination required for the maintenance rebuild of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines are outlined below:

- A single CRMC Category B Coastal Assent application for the portion of the project within CRMC jurisdiction ;

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- A single RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands Permit Application for the remaining portion of the project within RIDEM jurisdiction;
- A single state RIDEM WQC application;
- A single USACE IP application under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899;
- Federal WQC with RIDEM in accordance with Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, triggered by the IP application; and
- Rhode Island Energy Facilities Siting Board coordination and approval, including the submission of a comprehensive Environmental Report.
- Applications for coverage under the RI Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Program to be filed as part of the CRMC Category B Assent application and RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands application.

The CRMC Category B Assent Application is being filed for Project activities proposed within CRMC's regulated shoreline features and "200-foot Area Contiguous to Shoreline Features" (200-foot Contiguous Area), as defined in the CRMP. The Project additionally lies within the jurisdiction of CRMC's Shoreline Change Special Area Management Plan (Beach SAMP), and the requirements and guidance provided in the SAMP are discussed in narrative Section 2.2.2.1 below. The complete Category B Assent Application comprises the CRMC Assent Application Form, Disclosure Statement and Applicant Agreement as to Fees, indication of property ownership, Building Official and Zoning Officer Form, list of property abutters, this application narrative, and narrative appendices, including Project figures, Project Drawings, and site photographs.

A Freshwater Wetlands permit application will be filed with RIDEM's Office of Water Resources for the portion of the Project within their jurisdiction between Kickemuit Road in Warren and the Bristol Substation at 99 Gooding Avenue in Bristol. In accordance with guidance provided by RIDEM permitting specialist, the State Water Quality Certification application will be included as part of the Freshwater Wetlands Permit application. A 30-day public notice period will be required, in accordance with the State of RI Water Quality Regulations at 250-RICR-150-05-1.

The IP application to USACE will be filed for the wetland displacements associated with the caisson and monopole installations, as they are ineligible for authorization under the "Department of the Army General Permits for the State of Rhode Island and Lands Located within the Boundaries of the Narragansett Land Claim Settlement Area," effective May 6, 2022 (RI General Permits). The installation of temporary construction matting to protect wetlands and other project areas is believed consistent with the exemption noted with RI General Permit 6 – Utilities Including Lines, Outfall, and Intake Structures and Appurtenant Features, and with RI General Permit 21 – Temporary Fill Not Associated with a Regulated General Permit Activity. The IP application will be submitted to USACE soon.

2.2 Other Authorities and Jurisdictions

2.2.1 Local Regulatory Requirements

In compliance with CRMP SS 1.3.1(C)(6)(a), the Applicant has included the completed and signed Building and Zoning Officials' form. The Building Official's Form and submission to CRMC will satisfy all requirements of the Town of Warren Zoning Ordinance.

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The Town of Warren Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance (Chapter 17-5 of the Codified Ordinances of the Town of Warren) requires a Determination of Applicability to be submitted for any excavation that results in more than 50 cubic yards (CY) of soil displacement. In recognition that work proposed on the segments of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines in Warren is expected to exceed this threshold, a Request for Determination of Applicability will be submitted to the Town of Warren Building and Zoning Department. Of the 86 proposed structure replacements that will be submitted under the Request for Determination of Applicability, 62 are also under CRMC Jurisdiction.

2.2.2 Additional State Regulatory Considerations

2.2.2.1 CRMC Special Area Management Plans

The Shoreline Change (Beach) SAMP requires applicants to address the coastal hazards associated with climate change. In accordance with CRMP § 1.1.6(l), certain new projects subject to CRMC jurisdiction require a coastal hazard analysis to be performed and included with the Assent Application using guidance provided in the Shoreline Change SAMP. However, based on discussions at a September 24, 2024, pre-application meeting with CRMC permitting staff, a coastal hazards analysis will not be required for the Project. Sea level rise has been considered for replacement structures within or near tidally-influenced areas based on the recorded Mean Higher High Water Line taken from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Providence tide station, as well as sea level rise projections for the general Project Area.

2.2.2.2 Rhode Island Pollution Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Program

Construction activities will cumulatively disturb more than one acre of soil, so authorization will be required under the RIPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (CGP). Application for RIPDES Coverage will be made as part of the CRMC Category B Assent application for segments of the Project in Warren and as part of the RIDEM freshwater wetlands application for the Project segment in Bristol.

2.2.2.3 Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program

A review of RIDEM's Environmental Resource Map indicated the presence of one Natural Heritage Polygon for special-status species which covers the entire Project Area subject to this application (see Project Site Plans in Appendix C). On January 13, 2023, the Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program (RINHP) provided a Natural Heritage Screening which showed occurrences of RINHP-listed species in the vicinity of the Project ROW. Additional rare species occurrence information was obtained from the Warren Land Conservation Trust who conserves and manages a portion of the ROW. Reported occurrences of 10 state-listed plant species have been documented within portions of the Project ROW, and occurrences of one state-listed reptile are documented out of, but in the vicinity of, the Project ROW. Special status species are additionally discussed below in narrative Section 3.7.1.

2.2.2.4 Controlled and Hazardous Materials

A portion of the Project ROW crosses Jamiel's Park. The site is a former landfill and has an active approved Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) from RIDEM.

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2.2.3 Additional Federal Regulatory Considerations

2.2.3.1 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires that Federal agencies consider the effects of their federally funded projects on historic properties. Potential resources addressed under this review include known and unknown properties that are listed or are determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Place (NRHP). Once a review has been initiated, the agency, in consultation with the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC), office of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and appropriate Tribal authorities, must identify historic properties, assess whether effects to the properties will be adverse, and then work to minimize, resolve, or mitigate those adverse effects. Eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP is based on four criteria, at least one of which must be met (36 Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") Part 60). In order to be eligible, cultural resources must:

- be "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history,"
- be "associated with the lives of persons significant in our past,"
- "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or …represent a master, or … possess high artistic values, or … represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction," or
- "have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history[.]"

In addition to meeting at least one of these four criteria, an eligible property must retain integrity in its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association. Resources can include both above-ground/architectural resources and archaeological sites; NRHP criteria and standards of integrity are applied to both types of resources. In Rhode Island, the state review process follows that of Section 106 and is conducted by the SHPO at the RIHPHC pursuant to the Antiquities Act of Rhode Island as per R.I.G.L. 42-45 et seq.

2.2.3.2 Endangered Species Act of 1973

The presence of plant and animal species federally listed for special status was explored for the Project Area in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Ch. 35, § 1532, et seq.). A review of potential project effects on species protected under the Federal ESA was conducted utilizing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) project planning tool. This GIS-based query identified three federally-listed species as potentially present in the Project Area, but no critical habitats under USFWS jurisdiction were identified within the Project Area.

The first species, the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*, NLEB) has suffered severe population declines due to white-nose syndrome, a fungal disease that is most often fatal. The second species, the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), is a ESA Proposed Endangered Species. As a Proposed Endangered Species, the tricolored bat technically does not have any legal protections under the ESA. The third species, the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), is an ESA Candidate Species. As a Candidate Species, the monarch butterfly technically does not have any legal protections under the ESA. The IPaC tool reached the determination of "May Effect" for NLEB and tricolored bat.No

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specific Critical Habitats have been designated for any species (see USFWS Verification Letter, dated November 15, 2024,, in Appendix E). The applicant will consult with USFW as appropriate to satisfy their requirements for the Project.

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3

Project Setting and Existing Environmental Conditions

3.1 Project Area

The Project Area subject to this application consists of a managed cross country ROW that runs from the Massachusetts/Rhode Island Boundary at the north edge of Warren south to the Bristol Substation at 99 Gooding Avenue in Bristol, a distance of approximately 5.2 miles. The E183-3 and F184N-4 115kV Transmission Lines occupy a shared ROW between the MA/RI boundary and the Warren Substation at 34 Norbert Street in Warren, a distance of approximately 1.9 miles. The E183-3 and F184N-4 ROW is approximately 200 feet wide and is generally oriented in a north-south direction. The F184N-5 runs east briefly before turning south and continuing to the Bristol Substation, a distance of approximately 3.3 miles. This segment of ROW is shared with the 2295 Sub-transmission line from the Warren Substation until Franklin Street in Warren. The F184N-5 ROW is between 150 and 200 feet wide. Both ROWs cross freshwater and tidal wetlands, agricultural fields, open space, recreational areas, and residential, commercial and industrial development.

With respect to USACE jurisdiction, all tidal and freshwater wetlands within the ROWs are federally-regulated systems.

3.2 CRMC Water Type Classifications

CRMC designates the waters of the Palmer River along the northern portion of the Project ROW as Type 1 Conservation Areas and Type 2 Low Intensity Use Waters (CRMP §§ 1.2.1.B and 1.2.1.C, respectively). Project Site Plans in Appendix C illustrates the CRMC Water Types, as depicted on CRMC's Map of Water Type Classifications for the Town of Warren. No other tidal waterbodies are present in the vicinity of the Project ROW in Warren or Bristol.

3.3 Surface Waters

The portion of the Project subject to this application is adjacent to the Palmer River (Waterbody ID RI0007022E-01A) and includes two of its unnamed tributaries (Waterbody IDs RI00007022R-01 and RI00007022R-02). The Palmer River is considered an estuary, according to the RI Water Quality Regulations (250 RICR 150-05-01). Its water quality classification is listed as being suitable for primary

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and secondary contact recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, and fish and shellfish consumption (Water Classification SA)). The estuary is assigned Impairment Category 5, meaning that one or more designated uses are impaired of threatened by a pollutant(s) and requires a Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL). The estuary is listed in § 1.28 of the RI Water Quality Regulations as a Special Resource Protection Water (SRPWs) for the attributes of Ecological Habitat, Critical Habitat (Rare and Endangered Species), and Conservation Area.

The water quality of the unnamed tributaries to the Palmer River has been classified as suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, compatible industrial processes and cooling, hydropower, aquacultural uses, navigation, and irrigation and other agricultural uses (Water Quality Classification A). The tributaries are assigned Impairment Category 3, meaning insufficient or no data and information are available to determine if any designated use is attained or impaired. The tributaries are not listed in § 1.28 of the RI Water Quality Regulations as SRPWs.

3.4 Groundwater

The RI Groundwater Quality Rules (250-RICR-150-05-3) and RIDEM Environmental Resource Map identify groundwater underlying areas within the Project Area as Groundwater Classification GAA and GB. The GAA designation indicates that groundwater has been "designated to be suitable for public drinking water use without treatment and which are located…" in groundwater reservoirs, wellhead protection areas, or groundwater dependent areas that are physically isolated from reasonable alternative supplies and where the existing groundwater supply warrants the highest level of protection (250-RICR-150-05-3 § 3.9.A.1).

The GB designation indicates that groundwater "may not be suitable for drinking water use without treatment due to known or presumed degradation" located beneath highly urbanized areas of the state with dense concentrations of industrial and commercial activity, historically permitted or approved inactive landfills and inactive land disposal sites for solid waste, hazardous waste, or sewage sludge, and active sites permitted for the land disposal of sewage sludge (250-RICR-150-05-3 § 3.9.A.3). Groundwater designated as GB underlies the Project Area only at existing structure numbers F184N-5-3.5, 4, and 5. The groundwater underlying the remaining Project Area is designated as GAA.

3.5 Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) web soil survey identifies 10 soil types within, or adjacent to, the Project ROW under CRMC Jurisdiction (see NRCS Web Soil Figure in Appendix A**)**. Soil units for the portion of the Project subject to this application are described in Table 3-5.

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Table 3-5 Soil Phases in Project ROW within CRMC Jurisdiction

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Soil Phase	Drainage Class	Runoff Potential	Percent Slope
BiB	Bigapple sand	WD	Very Low to Low	0 to 8
Dc	Deerfield loamy fine sand	MWD	Negligible	0 to 3
FtA	Fortress sand	MWD	Very Low	0 to 3
Mk	Matunuck mucky peat	VPD	Negligible	0 to 2
MU	Merrimac-Urban land complex	SED	Very Low	0 to 8
Re	Ridgebury fine sandy loam	PD	Very High	0 to 3
Sa	Sandyhook mucky fine sand	VPD	Negligible	0 to 2
UD	Udorthents-Urban land complex	MWD to ED	Not Classified	0 to 15
Wa	Walpole sandy loam	PD	Negligible	0 to 3
WgA	Windsor loamy sand	ED	Low	0 to 3

Notes: ED – excessively drained
WD – well drained
MWD – moderately well drained
PD – poorly drained (hydric)
VPD – very poorly drained (hydric)

Source: Soil Survey of Rhode Island (Rector, 1981), Soil Data Mart (USDA NRCS website: http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/Report.aspx?Survey=RI600&UseState=RI)

3.6 Special Flood Hazard Area Zones

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Nos. 44001C0004H, 44001C0008H, and 44001C0011H, effective July 7, 2014, depict special flood hazard area (SFHA) zones for the Project ROW (see Project Site Plans in Appendix C). The majority of the northern portion of the Project ROW associated with the Palmer River is mapped as being within a coastal Zone AE one percent annual chance flood hazard area (formerly 100-year floodplain) with a base flood elevation (BFE) of 13 feet NAVD88. A small section of the Project ROW in Warren, approximately 900 feet south of Child Street, is mapped as being associated with a non-special flood hazard area (NSFHA) zone (Zone X).

3.7 CRMC Regulated Shoreline Features

Coastal features and the 200-foot Contiguous Area are regulated by CRMC. Coastal wetland (as defined in CRMP § 1.1.2(A)(30)) characterizes most of the shoreline within the Project Area. The coastal wetland is predominantly salt marsh with some areas of contiguous freshwater and brackish wetlands. Coastal wetlands and contiguous freshwater wetlands in the Project Area were field delineated by VHB in September 2023.

3.7.1 Coastal Wetlands (CRMP § 1.2.2.C)

Coastal wetlands, in the form of salt marsh, are present within and immediately adjacent to much of the Project ROW. The delineated limits of salt marsh are shown on the Project site plans. It should be noted that the salt marsh delineations are not necessarily indicative of the landward edge of CRMC-regulated shoreline features, but where different identify the limits of coastal wetlands for the

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purposes of impact avoidance and minimization and impact assessment. The salt marshes meet the federal National Wetlands Inventory classification of "estuarine intertidal emergent wetland persistent," per Cowardin et al. and as Special Aquatic Sites (SAS) under USACE definitions. The salt marsh communities are dominated by vegetation typical for the area, including smooth cordgrass *(Spartina alterniflora*), saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens)*, common reed (*Phragmites australis*), marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*), and northern bayberry (*Morella pensylvanica*).

The salt marsh, contiguous fresh and brackish wetlands, and abutting upland areas support rare species of plants and animals recognized by the RINHP and/or subject to protections under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). A query of the Project area using the RIDEM-hosted Environmental Resource Map (ERM) indicated that the portion of the Project subject to this application is located within a polygon recognized for rare species, as designated by the RINHP. TNEC consulted with RIDEM, who provided a Natural Heritage Screening that showed documented occurrences of RINHP-listed plant species for the Project ROW. Additional rare species occurrence information was obtained from the Warren Land Conservation Trust, who conserves and manages portions of the ROW. Occurrences of 10 state-listed plant species were identified within portions of the Project ROW by these two information sources. Documented occurrences of one state-listed reptile species (the northern diamond-backed terrapin (*Malaclemys terrapin terrapin*)) have been identified out of, but in the vicinity of, the Project ROW. Access routes and temporary matting have been planned to avoid disturbances to the recognized special-status species and their habitats to the greatest extent possible (see the Project Site Plans presented as Appendix C). Qualified environmental monitors will perform visual sweeps prior to the start of work to locate any individual RINHP species in the Project ROW. In the event that RINHP species are encountered, the area will be clearly marked, and appropriate best management practices will be followed.

Eight active osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) nests are present in the Project ROW, where it runs parallel to and crosses the Palmer River. Osprey are currently listed as a State Concern species by the RINHP. Five nests are on dedicated, pole-mounted osprey platforms, and three have been established on the cross-arms of existing transmission structures proposed for replacement. Avian deterrents will be installed on all replacement structures. Existing dedicated pole-mounted osprey platforms will be retained and some old poles to be taken offline in the area of the Warren Substation may be left in place and fitted with platforms and a perch as additional osprey nesting habitat.

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Proposed Project Activities and Associated Environmental Effects

The Project components discussed below will occur on CRMC-regulated shoreline features and within CRMC's 200-foot Contiguous Area, as defined under the CRMP. For reference, the limits of Project activities described below are shown on the Project Site Plans (see Appendix C) and are reflected in **Figure 2** of **Appendix A**. CRMP regulatory aspects of the proposed Project are discussed in Chapter 5.

4.1 Project Access

Access to the Project ROW is through the existing electric transmission corridor and via the existing municipal streets and abutting properties described in narrative Section 1.3 above. Vehicle access roads are required within the ROW to provide TNEC the ability to construct, inspect, and maintain the transmission facilities. For the Project, the existing ROW access will mostly be accomplished using temporary construction matting and some smaller upland road segments will be maintained and resurfaced with crushed stone to support the proposed construction activities.

Access across wetland areas and streams, where upland access is not available, will be accomplished by the temporary placement of construction mats and/or construction mat bridges. Construction mats will also be temporarily placed to provide access across upland areas of the ROW maintained and utilized by the property owner such as residential lawns, agricultural fields, and golf courses/driving ranges. In some upland areas access roads will be surfaced with crushed stone to accommodate the heavy vehicles needed to complete construction. Following the completion of construction, the access roads will be surfaced with two inches of top soil, seeded with a native conservation mix, and mulched with straw.

Any access road maintenance will be carried out in compliance with the conditions and approvals of the appropriate federal, state, and local regulatory entities. Exposed soils on access roads will be wetted and stabilized as necessary to suppress dust generation. Crushed stone aprons (stabilized construction exits) will be used at all access road entrances at public roadways to minimize soil tracking onto paved roads by construction equipment. If necessary, public roads will be swept to remove any accumulation of Project-related soil.

Equipment typically employed during the maintenance of access roads will include dump trucks used to transport fill materials to work sites, and bulldozers, excavators, backhoes and graders, which will be used to place fill materials or make cuts to achieve the proper access road profile. Cranes or log trucks

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will be used to place construction mats in locations where temporary access across wetlands is proposed. Throughout the Project, pick-up trucks will be used to transport crews and manual equipment to work sites. Low-bed trailers will be used to transport tracked equipment to the work site, which cannot be operated on public roadways.

4.2 ROW Vegetation Maintenance/Mowing, Selective Tree Trimming, and Tree Removals

To facilitate construction equipment access along the majority of the ROW and at structure sites, vegetation mowing, and selective tree trimming may be required in certain areas within the Project limits depicted on the Project Site Plans. This will be performed to provide access to structure locations to facilitate safe equipment passage and structure and wire installation, to provide safe work sites for personnel within the ROW, and to maintain safe and reliable clearances between vegetation and transmission line conductors.

Element occurrence records for State-Listed rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species are present in portions of the ROW where work is proposed. A survey for RTE species will be conducted prior to vegetation maintenance activities in those areas. Identified individuals/populations will be delineated with polyvinyl flagging. Vegetation maintenance will not be conducted in the vicinity of identified RTE species to the greatest extent possible or will be completed by hand to avoid unintentional disruption or damage.

Wetland-edge flagging will be refreshed as needed following vegetation maintenance to ensure that the edges of all coastal and contiguous wetlands remain visible through construction.

Tree clearing west of the Warren Substation is required to establish the required clearance between the reconfigured E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Tap Lines and vegetation. Approximately 22,650 SF of fringe woodland will be cleared, of which approximately 1,791 SF is contiguous freshwater wetland. Tree removals are proposed only on a TNEC fee-owned parcel (Town of Warren Plat 3 Lot 144). An inventory of the trees proposed to be removed for the reconfigured Warren Substation Taps is included as a Table in Appendix F. Incidental side-line tree removal may be required where "danger trees" are present along the ROW.

4.3 Installation of Best Management Practices

Following ROW mowing and vegetation maintenance activities, appropriate sediment control devices, such as compost filter sock (CFS) will be installed using the procedures identified in the latest edition of the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, and in accordance with approved plans and permit requirements. The installation of these sediment control devices will be supervised by a qualified environmental monitor. The devices will function to mitigate construction-related soil erosion and sedimentation and will also serve as a visual boundary to separate construction activities from resource areas.

Access across wetland areas and streams, where upland access is not available, and work at structures within wetlands, will be accomplished by the temporary placement of construction mats. The temporary construction mats will consist of timbers bolted together and temporarily placed over wetland areas to distribute equipment loads and minimize disturbance to wetland substrates.

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Construction mats will be installed in a manner that will not impede surface water flow. All temporary construction mat access roads and work pads will be removed following completion of construction, and any exposed soils will be seeded and mulched to promote vegetative growth and soil stabilization. Herbaceous vegetation is not expected to be permanently affected by the installation of these mats.

The temporary placement of construction mats in uplands will occur in portions of the ROW that are recognized as supporting sensitive or notable uses so that soil disturbances may be minimized. For example, these areas currently support rare, threatened, and endangered species and agriculture uses, are utilized as open space recreation, or comprise maintained residential lawn. All upland construction mat access routes and work pads will be removed following completion of construction, and any exposed soils will be appropriately seeded and mulched. Like mats installed in wetlands, those installed in uplands are not expected to permanently affect nonwoody vegetation.

All work is to be in conformance with Rhode Island Energy Environmental Guidance document EG-303NE, ROW Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices (EP No. 3 – Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6), dated February 8, 2022).

4.4 Additional Considerations Related to Special-Status Species

Access routes and temporary matting have been planned to avoid disturbances to the recognized special-status species and their habitats to the greatest extent possible (see the Project Site Plans presented as Appendix C). Qualified environmental monitors will perform visual sweeps prior to the start of work to locate any special-status species and communities in the Project ROW. In the event that special-status species are encountered, the area will be clearly marked, and appropriate best management practices will be followed. With respect to the northern diamond-backed terrapin, the pre-construction sweeps and continual site review by the qualified environmental monitor are anticipated to help detect terrapin presence, and northern diamond-backed terrapin fact sheets will be made available to the contractors so that the possibility of terrapin presence is clearly known. Any turtle species observed by the contractor is to be reported to the qualified environmental monitor, and the turtle is to be avoided and protected from machinery and heavy equipment.

With respect to the nesting of osprey, avian deterrents will be installed on all replacement structures. Existing dedicated pole-mounted osprey platforms will remain in place to provide continued nesting opportunities, and some of the old wooden poles to be taken offline near the Warren Substation will be left in place and fitted with platforms and a perch as additional osprey nesting sites.

4.5 Construction Matting

Construction of replacement structures will necessitate the use of tire-mounted equipment. Therefore, construction matting is considered essential as a best management practice and is being included as part of the construction methodology in these environmental permit applications.

All wetlands to be crossed are in the maintained transmission line ROW that TNEC owns rights to operate and maintain. The temporary installation of construction mats is not expected to cause significant, long-term, adverse impacts to wetland resources, as the mats will minimize ground disturbance and be removed following the proposed work. Wherever possible, crossing streams, rivers

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or thick organic surface substrates will be avoided. Additionally, staked compost filter sock (CFS) sediment control barriers (or approved equivalent) will be installed between excavation areas and coastal/wetland resources to minimize sediment transport and consequent sedimentation.

To minimize soil disturbance, 4-foot by 16–foot timber mats (construction mats) will be placed along the wetland access route and as a temporary work pad at structures in coastal and contiguous freshwater wetlands. Cumulatively, approximately 441,397 SF (10.1 acres) of salt marsh and approximately 97,178 SF (2.2 acres) of contiguous freshwater wetland will be temporarily matted. Temporary impacts to wetlands resulting from the installation of construction matting are detailed below in Table 4.5.

Construction mats will also be temporarily placed to provide access across sensitive or managed upland areas of the ROW including residential lawns, agricultural fields, and golf courses/driving ranges.

Table 4.5 Summary of Temporary Construction Matting in Coastal and Inland Wetland Resources.

Wetland ID	**Temporary Fill (Square Feet)**
Wetland-2 Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	66,444
Wetland-2 Salt Marsh	392,849
Wetland-2/3 Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	3,063
Wetland-2/5 Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	11,909
Wetland-2/7 Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	15,762
Wetland-2/7 Salt Marsh	48,548
Total	**539,188**

4.6 Installation of Foundations and Replacement of Structures

The overall Project includes the replacement of 104 wooden and one steel utility structures with 105 steel monopole structures. Replacement structures will be installed in close proximity to the location of the existing structures. Thirty of the structures to be replaced occur within salt marsh and five occur within contiguous freshwater wetland. Additionally, 11 structures to be replaced are in upland areas but require a temporary construction mat work pad or temporary matted access through contiguous freshwater wetland or coastal wetland resources.

Excavation will be required to install directly embedded structures and caisson foundations for new structures. Grading in uplands may be required at some structure locations to provide a level work surface for construction equipment and crews, and some earthen fill may be required. Most replacement structures in CRMC jurisdiction will be installed on a concrete caisson foundation. The concrete caisson foundations were designed to accommodate line strain and loading and differ in size depending on location and these variables, and will include 7', 8' and 10' diameter foundations. The surface area of each foundation size are as follows: 7' diameter: 38.5 SF; 8' diameter: 50.25 SF, 10' diameter: 78.5 SF. Thirty replacement structures in coastal wetlands and four in contiguous freshwater

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wetland will require the installation of concrete caisson foundations and will have reveal heights between one and seven feet above the ground to elevate the replacement structures above the tidal flux. The reveal heights of the foundations were designed using the recorded MHW and projected sea level rise for the Project Area. The Project proposes approximately 1,322 SF of permanent impacts in coastal wetlands and approximately 285 SF in contiguous freshwater wetlands under CRMC jurisdiction for replacement structure foundation installations.

4.7 Warren Substation E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Tap Reconfiguration

The existing transmission line taps to the Warren Substation are configured in a way that they cross over one another. The Project proposes to correct this overhead crossing condition by relocating and reconfiguring the taps into the station. The structure relocations and installations noted below will also improve accessibility for future maintenance needs. Existing structures Nos. F184N-5-0, -1, and -2 will be removed and relocated out of salt marsh to upland areas to the north of and within the Warren Substation and renumbered F184N-5-1,2, and 3. Existing structure E183-3-26 will be removed and relocated out of salt marsh to contiguous freshwater wetland. Proposed structure No. E183-3-27 will be installed in upland areas to the north of the Warren Substation. Proposed structure No. E183-3-28 will be installed within the Warren Substation. Proposed structure No. F184N-5-4 will be installed in an upland area east of the Warren Substation. Proposed structures Nos. F184N-5-2 and 3 and E183-3-28 will be installed within an area of the Warren Substation outside of the CRMC 200-foot contiguous area.

4.8 Conductor and Shield Wire Replacement and OPGW Installation

The existing conductors/wire and/or pulling rope will be used to pull in the new conductor and optical ground wire (OPGW)/shield wire. The new conductors will be installed using stringing blocks and tensioning equipment, which is used to pull the conductors through the stringing blocks and achieve the desired sag and tension. During the stringing operation, temporary guard structures or boom trucks will be placed at road crossings and at crossings of existing utility lines to ensure public safety and the continued operation of other utility equipment. To minimize any disturbance to soils and vegetation, existing access roads will be used to the fullest extent possible in the placement of pulling and tensioning equipment. In some locations, temporary construction mat pulling pads may need to be constructed, but these would be located within the project limits shown on the Project Site Plans.

The equipment that will typically be used during the wire installation operation includes puller-tensioners and conductor reel stands that will be located at the stringing sites. Bucket trucks and platform cranes will be used to mount stringing blocks on the structures.

4.9 Coastal Wetland Mitigation

To mitigate for the 1,322 SF of permanent salt marsh and 285 SF of contiguous freshwater wetland displacement due to replacement structure foundations, approximately 3,085 SF of salt marsh and

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approximately 2,375 SF of contiguous freshwater wetland restoration is proposed. The wetland restoration effort proposes a 2.3:1 ratio and is expected to restore a former areas of salt marsh displaced historically by fills associated with a facility that contained a railroad powering station and garage for train engines and box cars. A larger area was targeted for restoration than is required by the 2:1 ratio, to account for any unforeseen field conditions that might affect design impacts during the construction. Additionally, the restoration of approximately 2,375 SF of Contiguous Freshwater Wetland will mitigate freshwater wetland impacts proposed for other structure replacements in freshwater wetland south of Kickemuit Road that are regulated by the USACE and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. The proposed restoration area also includes the USACE mitigation requirement for the conversion of approximately 1,791 SF of forested wetland to scrub-shrub wetland resulting from the tree removals needed to reconfigure the Warren Substation transmission lines taps .

The proposed restoration area is on the TNEC owned Natural Gas Regulator Station parcel at 28 Brown Street in Warren which is approximately 500 feet northwest of the Project Area. The proposed restoration area abuts Type 1 Waters of the Palmer River. The proposed restoration area will offer a range of floor elevations similar to the various displacement areas, providing high and low salt marsh components and contiguous freshwater wetland. The proposed area will be over excavated to the specified design elevations, supplemented with 12 inches of medium to fine sand supplemented with organics. The proposed marsh restoration area will be planted with plugs of smooth cordgrass and saltmeadow cordgrass as indicated on the planting plan. The proposed contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area will be planted with native trees and shrubs and seeded with a native New England wetland seed mix. The proposed tree species to be planted are red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and black tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*). The proposed shrub species to be planted are arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), and silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*). At the transition between the proposed marsh and contiguous freshwater wetland area, a row of hightide bush (*Ivans frutescens*) will be planted. Construction of the restoration area will be regularly reviewed by a qualified wetlands biologist, and the restored salt marsh will be monitored by a qualified wetland biologist for a duration of three full growing seasons. Annual reports can be prepared and provided if requested.

4.10 Restoration of the ROW

Restoration efforts will be completed following removal of the old structures and completion of line construction. All construction debris will be removed from the Project site and properly and lawfully disposed. All disturbed areas around structures and other graded locations will be restored with top soil where needed or specified and seeded with an appropriate conservation seed mixture and/or mulched to stabilize the soils in accordance with applicable best management practices. Temporary erosion and sediment control devices will be removed following the stabilization of disturbed areas. Pre-existing drainage patterns, ditches, roads, walls, and fences will generally be restored to their former condition. Where authorized by property owners, permanent gates and access roadblocks will be installed at key locations to inhibit access onto the ROW by unauthorized vehicles.

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4.11 Environmental Compliance and Monitoring

Throughout the entire construction process, the services of a qualified environmental monitor will be retained. The primary responsibility of the monitor will be to confirm compliance with federal, state, and local environmental permit requirements and Rhode Island Energy company policies. At regular intervals, following precipitation events resulting in 0.25 inches of rain in a 24-hour period, and during periods of prolonged precipitation, the monitor will review the work corridor to determine whether environmental controls are functioning properly and will make recommendations for any needed corrective actions or maintenance. In addition to retaining the services of a qualified environmental monitor, the construction contractor will be required to designate an individual to be responsible for the daily inspection and upkeep of environmental controls. This person will coordinate closely with the qualified environmental monitor and will additionally be responsible for providing direction to the other members of the construction crew regarding matters such as wetland access and appropriate work methods. Installation and repair of BMPs and other compliance measures will be tracked on inspection forms and corrective action logs to be updated and distributed weekly to appropriate personnel. Additionally, all construction personnel will be briefed on Project environmental issues and obligations prior to the start of construction. Regular construction progress meetings will reinforce the contractor's awareness of these issues.

4.12 Public Safety Considerations

Public roads used for access to the site will remain open for the duration of Project work. TNEC will coordinate with the Town of Warren, and appropriate traffic safety measures will be utilized.

A segment of the Project ROW includes the Warren Land Conservation Trust's (WLCT) Haile Farm Preserve which provides hiking trails open to the public. Since work and access are proposed along segments of the trail, public access may need to be temporarily restricted to these areas. TNEC will coordinate with the WLCT to ensure that adequate measures are taken to protect visitors to the preserve.

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CRMC Regulatory Compliance

The CRMP requires the Applicant to provide sufficient technical information about the Project for CRMC to adequately understand the Project so that a permitting decision may be rendered. This narrative chapter is divided into three sections to correlate with the first three sections of the CRMP, where § 1.1 is Authorities and Purpose, Definitions, and Procedures, § 1.2 is Areas Under Council Jurisdiction, and §1.3 is Activities Under Council jurisdiction. CRMP Subsections most pertinent to the Project are outlined below under their respective CRMP Section. They are CRMP Subsections 1.1.5, 1.1.6(F), 1.1.6(I), 1.1.7, 1.1.8, 1.1.9, 1.1.10, 1.1.11, 1.1.12, 1.2.1(B), 1.2.1(C), 1.2.2(C), 1.2.3, 1.3.1(A), 1.3.1(B), 1.3.1(F),1.3.1(G) 1.3.1(J), 1.3.1(L), 1.3.5, and 1.3.6.

5.1 CRMP § 1.1 – Authorities and Purpose, Definitions, and Procedures

5.1.1 CRMP § 1.1.5 – Review Categories and Prohibited Activities in Tidal Waters and on Adjacent Shoreline Features

The Activity Matrix in Table 1, under CRMP § 1.1.5(A), indicates that energy-related activities and structures in coastal wetlands abutting Type 1 and 2 Waters are prohibited. A special exception for the Project therefore is required and is described in section 5.1.5 below. Work is proposed in the 200-foot Contiguous Area, and Table 2, under CRMP § 1.1.5(B), indicates that Energy related structures require Category B review. Accordingly, the portion of the project proposed within CRMC jurisdiction is being filed under a CRMC Category B Assent application.

5.1.2 CRMP § 1.1.6(F) – Category B Applications

*Applicants for activities and alterations listed as "B" in Tables 1, 2, or 3 in § 1.1.5 of this Part, in addition to adhering to the applicable policies, prerequisites, and standards, are required to address all Category B requirements as listed in applicable sections of the program and, where appropriate, other issues identified by the Council.**

In accordance with CRMC § 1.1.6(F)(1), it fully is the Applicant's intention to demonstrate adherence to the applicable CRMC policies, prerequisites, and standards, or identify thoroughly why such standards cannot be met, and to adequately address all applicable Category B requirements listed in the CRMP.

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* Italicized text henceforth in Section 5 of this document indicates text excerpted from the CRMP.

5.1.3 CRMP § 1.1.6(I) – Coastal Hazard Analysis Application

Based on discussions at the September 24, 2024, pre-application meeting with CRMC permitting staff, it was determined that a coastal hazards analysis will not be required for the Project.

5.1.4 CRMP § 1.1.7 – Variances

The Project does not include a Limited View Restoration component described in CRMP § 1.2.2(C)(3) and therefore a variance from that standard will not be required.

The Project will comply with all standards described in CRMP § 1.3.1(B)(3) and as such a variance is not required.

5.1.5 CRMP § 1.1.8 – Special Exceptions

The proposed Project elements, as outlined in Chapter 4, have been reviewed in relationship to CRMP prohibited activities. For those Project activities that appear to constitute prohibited activities, TNEC respectfully requests the Counsil's consideration for the granting of Special Exceptions so that the Project may proceed as designed. The prohibited activities identified are described below, as are TNEC's methods to attenuate the prohibited activities, as applicable.

According to Table 1 in CRMP § 1.1.5(A) and CRMP § 1.3.1 (L), filling, removal, and grading of shoreline features are prohibited in coastal wetlands abutting Type 1 and Type 2 Waters. Therefore, the Project will require a Special Exception from prohibitions described in CRMP § 1.2.2(C)(2). The need for TNEC to request Special Exceptions is predicated on the existing configuration of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines through coastal wetland. Thirty replacement structures in coastal wetland require the installation of concrete caisson foundations that will have diameter foundations of 7', 8' and 10'. The surface area of each foundation size are as follows: 7' diameter: 38.5 SF; 8' diameter: 50.25 SF, 10' diameter: 78.5 SF. The installation of these concrete caisson foundations will result in approximately 1,322 SF of permanent fill to coastal wetland and approximately 285 SF of permanent fill to contiguous freshwater wetland. The removal of the existing wood 2-pole structures will eliminate approximately 672 SF of fill in coastal wetlands and approximately 58 SF of fill in contiguous freshwater wetlands, reducing the net increase in permanent fill for the Project to 877 SF. The installation of approximately 441,397 SF of temporary construction matting in coastal wetland and 97,178 SF in contiguous freshwater wetland for access roads and work pads will constitute the temporary fill required for the Project.

Additionally, Table 1 in CRMP § 1.1.5(A) identifies filing in Type 1 and 2 Waters. CRMP § 1.1.2(A)(60) defines filling in tidal waters as the placement of materials below the Mean High Water line to create land in tidal waters for purposes other than the creation of wetlands or beach replenishment. Four replacement structures are proposed at or below the Mean High Water line and require concrete foundations. Therefore, the Project will require a Special Exception from prohibitions described in CRMP § 1.2.2(J)(3).

CRMP § 1.1.8(A)(1)(a) identifies a Special Exception for activities associated with public infrastructure such as utilities and energy that serve a compelling public purpose which provides benefits to the

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public as a whole. TNEC has proposed the activities in this application in order to prevent the failure of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines which could result in power outages in Bristol and Warren.

CRMP § 1.1.8(A)(2) identifies a Special Exception for projects provided all reasonable steps are taken to minimize environmental impacts and/or use conflict. The Project has been designed to avoid or minimize environmental impacts to the greatest extent practicable. Impacts to wetlands will be minimized by crossing wetlands at their narrowest point and installing temporary construction mat access roads and wetlands. Construction matting is considered essential as a best management practice and will minimize ground disturbance to the wetland. Additionally, staked CFS sediment control barriers (or approved equivalent) will be installed between excavation areas and coastal/wetland resources to minimize sediment transport and consequent sedimentation. In areas of the Project ROW where special-status species occurrences have been recorded, access routes and work pads have been designed to avoid recorded occurrences to the greatest extent practicable. The Project will not result in use conflicts for Tidal Waters within and adjacent to the Project ROW.

CRMP § 1.1.8(A)(3) identifies a Special Exception for projects when there is no reasonable alternative means of, or location for, serving the compelling public purpose cited. As stated above the purpose of the proposed activities in this application is to rebuild the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines to improve condition and performance and to prevent the failure of the lines which provide electrical power to Bristol and Warren. Due to the existing configuration of E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines through coastal wetlands and tidal waters, no reasonable alternative exists that would completely avoid impacts to coastal wetland and tidal water while also accomplishing the Project's purpose to improve condition and performance of the lines.

Because of the proposed activities are required to ensure a reliable power supply, all reasonable steps have been and will be taken to minimize environmental impacts, and no reasonable alternative to serve the stated public purpose, it is VHB's interpretation of the CRMP that the Project does meet the requirements for the granting of a Special Exception.

5.1.6 CRMP § 1.1.9 – Setbacks

Based on VHB's understanding of discussions held at the September 24, 2024, pre-application meeting, 50-foot setbacks, as measured from the inland edge of coastal features landward will not apply to the Project. The majority of the proposed work must occur within coastal features proper (coastal wetlands) and setbacks due to the existing corridor alignment of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines.

5.1.7 CRMP § 1.1.10 – Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

As confirmed in the September 24, 2024, pre-application meeting with CRMC permitting staff, a coastal hazards analysis will not be required for the Project. Sea level rise has been considered in the design of the replacement structures using the Mean Highest Highwater line from available tidal datums and projected sea level rise for the Project Area.

5.1.8 CRMP § 1.1.11 – Coastal Buffer Zones

Based on VHB's understanding at the September 24, 2024, pre-application meeting, Coastal Buffer Zones will not specifically be assigned for the Project, given the project type.

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5.1.9 CRMP § 1.1.12 – Fees

An application fee of $90,030.00 was calculated based on an estimated project cost of $17,996,137.00 for work proposed within CRMC jurisdiction.

5.2 CRMP § 1.2 – Areas Under Council Jurisdiction

5.2.1 CRMP § 1.2.1(B) – Type 1 Conservation Areas

The tidal waters of the Palmer River west of the northern portion of the Project ROW are identified as Type 1 Conservation Areas, as previously described in Section 3.2 above. Proposed Project activities are believed to be consistent with the Council's Policies for Type 1 Waters, as further described in the narrative sections that address CRMP § 1.3 below. Proposed filing, removal and grading for structure replacements along Type 1 Waters is prohibited unless to preserve or enhance the area as a natural habitat for native plants and wildlife or a beach nourishment/replenishment project. The Project does fit these exempt conditions, so a Special Exception is being sought. The project will result in no new stormwater point discharges, and stormwater runoff associated with construction phases of the Project will be managed and treated in accordance with the Stormwater Rules at 250-RICR-150-10-8 and the latest edition of the RI Soil and Erosion Control Handbook. Measures taken to ensure that the project is compatible with the scenic quality of the area, in accordance with CRMP § 1.3.5, are described in Section 5.3.6. With respect to CRMP § 1.2.1(B)(2)(g), all pre-existing public uses of the coastal wetland are expected to be maintained.

5.2.2 CRMP § 1.2.1(C) – Type 2 Low Intensity Use Waters

The tidal waters of the Palmer River south of, and within, the Project ROW are identified as Type 2 Low Intensity Use Waters, as previously described in Section 3.2 above. Proposed Project activities are believed to be consistent with the Council's Policies for Type 2 Waters, as further described in the narrative sections that address CRMP § 1.3 below. Measures taken to ensure that the project is compatible with the scenic quality of the area, in accordance with CRMP §1.3.5, are described in Section 5.3.6. With respect to CRMP §1.2.1(C)(2)(g), all pre-existing public uses of the coastal wetland are expected to be maintained.

5.2.3 CRMP § 1.2.2(C) – Coastal Wetlands

Utility structure replacements will occur within and/or require access through coastal wetlands and contiguous freshwater wetlands, as identified in Section 3.7.1. Temporary construction mats will be used to access structure locations through wetlands and to provide a stable work platform at each structure within wetlands in order to limit soil disturbance and minimize the potential for impacts to surrounding wetlands. The temporary installation of construction mats is not expected to cause long-term adverse effects to wetland resources, as the mats will minimize ground disturbance and be removed following completion of the proposed work. Following the removal of construction mats, any disturbed soils in uplands will be fine graded to original topography and seeded with a native conservation mix or New England Salt Tolerant Grass Mix. Approximately 441,397 SF of temporary construction matting is proposed within coastal wetlands.

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Replacement structures in coastal wetland will be installed on concrete caisson foundations. The concrete caisson foundations were designed to accommodate line strain and loading and differ in size depending on location and these variables, and will include 7', 8' and 10' diameter foundations. The surface area of each foundation size are as follows: 7' diameter: 38.5 SF; 8' diameter: 50.25 SF, 10' diameter: 78.5 SF. Thirty replacement structures are proposed in salt marsh, resulting in approximately 1,322 SF of permanent fill to coastal wetland, not including the reduction in impact that will result from the existing wood 2-pole structures to be permanently removed. The restoration of a historic salt marsh is proposed as mitigation, in accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1(L). The filling, removing, or grading of shoreline features is prohibited under CRMP § 1.3.1(B)(2)(a) and, therefore, will require a Special Exception, as addressed above under Section 5.1.5.

5.2.4 CRMP § 1.2.3 – Areas of Historic and Archaeological Significance

Areas of historic and archaeological significance are not known to be present in the Project area. The only property in the vicinity of the Project listed in the National Registry of Historic Places and the State of Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission List is the Warren Waterfront Historic District. PAL plans to perform the historic architectural property survey for the Project in the fourth quarter of 2024. The results of the survey will be submitted in the first quarter of 2025.

5.3 CRMP § 1.3 – Activities Under Council Jurisdiction

5.3.1 CRMP § 1.3.1(A) – Category B Requirements

The Category B written requirements specified in the CRMP are italicized below, and the Applicant's responses follow in non-italicized text.

The requirements herein for a Category B Assent are necessary data and information for the purposes of federal consistency reviews. All persons applying for a Category B Assent are required to:

a. *Demonstrate the need for the proposed activity or alteration.*

   TNEC has determined that the structures and the overhead equipment supporting the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 Lines in Bristol and Warren have reached the end of their service lives and require replacement in order to prevent line failures. Failure of either the E183-3 or F184N-4/5 Line would result in significant disruptions in electricity to TNEC customers in Bristol and Warren.

b. *Demonstrate that all applicable local zoning ordinances, building codes, flood hazard standards, and all safety codes, fire codes, and environmental requirements have or will be met; local approvals are required for activities as specifically prescribed for nontidal portions of a project in §§ 1.3.1(B), (C), (F), (H), (I), (K), (M), (O) and (Q) of this Part; for projects on state land, the state building official, for the purposes of this section, is the building official.*

   State Licensed Professional Engineering consultants have designed all Project components that require a RI-licensed Professional Engineer's stamp. Where relevant, the licensed professionals adhered to accepted engineering standards, and they certify that the designs are of sound engineering practice.

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Submission of the Building Official's form and CRMC Category B application will satisfy all requirements of the Town of Warren Zoning Ordinance, and the Project does not include any activities which require local Planning or Zoning approvals as defined under CRMP § 1.3.1

c. *Describe the boundaries of the coastal waters and land area that is anticipated to be affected.*

The Project Area is within a cross-country ROW that includes areas of coastal wetland and Contiguous freshwater wetlands abutting on Type 1 and 2 Waters. Work proposed in these features include structure replacements and the installation of temporary construction mat work pads and access routes. Work is also proposed in upland areas within the 200-foot Contiguous Area. The Project will require the replacement of 30 structures in coastal wetland, four structures in contiguous freshwater wetland, and 27 are proposed in the 200-foot Contiguous Area. Of the 30 structure replacements in coastal wetland, four replacement structures are proposed below the MHW line. Temporary construction mat access roads and work pads will be installed in coastal wetlands, contiguous freshwater wetlands, below the MHW, and within the areas of the 200-foot Contiguous Area which are currently maintained as lawn, agriculture, and driving range, or where occurrences of state-listed rare, threatened, or endangered species have been recorded.

d. *Demonstrate that the alteration or activity will not result in significant impacts on erosion and/or deposition processes along the shore and in tidal waters.*

At a Project level, staked compost filter sock (CFS) sediment control barriers (or approved equivalent) will be installed around the excavation work areas for the replacement structures when in or near coastal/wetland resources or other sensitive areas. The sediment controls will be left in place until the disturbed areas have been stabilized and then removed from the site and lawfully disposed of. When possible, excavated material will be temporarily stockpiled in upland areas near the excavation and will not be placed directly into the wetland. If a stockpile must be located on a construction mat work pad to avoid placement in tidal or freshwater wetlands, then it shall be placed on a geotextile filter fabric and enclosed with CFS. Excavated materials will be used to backfill around replacement structures. Any remaining excavated material will be lawfully spread over unregulated upland areas and stabilized or removed from site.

From a shoreline perspective, the Project is not expected to result in any changes in erosion and/or deposition processes that might be occurring under pre-Project conditions. The structure installations will be focused in area and are not expected to significantly modify runoff or tidal flushing patterns.

e. *Demonstrate that the alteration or activity will not result in significant impacts on the abundance and diversity of plant and animal life.*

The Rhode Island Geographic Information System (RIGIS) Rare Species Coverage indicated that the project is within a Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program (RINHP) polygon. Consultation with the RINHP was completed on January 12 and 13, 2023. Additional rare species occurrence information was obtained from the Warren Land Conservation Trust, who manages the Haile Farm Preserve portion of the ROW. Occurrences of 10 state-listed plant species were identified within portions of the ROW. Occurrences of one state-listed reptile species were identified out of, but in the vicinity of, the Project ROW. Access routes and temporary matting have been planned to avoid these occurrences to the greatest extent possible (see attached plans). Coordination with the Warren Land Conservation Trust has been maintained during planning and design phases of the Project regarding the protection of special-status species.

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Eight osprey nests are present in the Project ROW. Three are on existing structures supporting the E183-3 and F184N-4 Lines that will be removed as part of the Project; four are on standalone structures adjacent to the E183-3 and F184N-4 Lines, and one is on a platform installed on the top of a wooden utility structure supporting the 2295 Sub-Transmission Line adjacent to the F184N-5 Line. When nests on existing structures to be replaced are abandoned, and prior to the start of northward osprey migration in March, avian deterrents will be installed to discourage nest establishment. Standalone structures with osprey nests and the osprey platform on the adjacent sub-transmission line structure will not be impacted by the Project. To replace nesting opportunities lost due to the Project, two osprey nesting platforms are proposed in salt marsh near the Warren Substation. Two existing tap structures near the Warren substation that would be removed will instead leave one pole in place and have a platform/perch mounted to it for a future nest site. For osprey nest management, TNEC has both a USFW Migratory Bird Special Purpose Utility Permit and a RIDEM Division of Fish and Wildlife Nest Removal Permit which they renew annually.

f. *Demonstrate that the alteration will not unreasonably interfere with, impair, or significantly impact existing public access to, or use of, tidal waters and/or the shore.*

A portion of the Project ROW is within the Warren Land Conservation Trust's Haile Farm Preserve. The Preserve is open to the public and contains approximately 1.6 miles of trails, which provide access to coastal wetlands along the shore of the Palmer River. Public access to these trails may be restricted when work is occurring, but any restrictions to public access will be temporary. The Project ROW contains no CRMC Designated Rights-of-Way to the Shore.

g. Demonstrate that the alteration will not result in significant impacts to water circulation, flushing, turbidity, and sedimentation.

Under post-Project conditions, the proposed structure replacement areas will be relatively finite in scope, such that the Project is expected to maintain the same tidal flow patterns, with no appreciable changes in shoreline configuration. Under construction phases of the Project, the temporary construction mat access roads and work pads that need to be installed within the intertidal zone may interfere slightly with circulation at a micro level, but turbidity and sedimentation is expected to be avoided. Any modification to circulation and flushing during construction will be short lived and will be fully restored upon removal of the temporary work mats.

h. Demonstrate that there will be no significant deterioration in the quality of the water in the immediate vicinity as defined by DEM.

The Project will not be a generator of stormwater pollutants, and all excavations and structure removals will be properly protected with perimeter sediment controls. Temporary work matting will avoid tire rutting that otherwise could result due to construction equipment. Soil to be excavated is not known to be contaminated. Consequently, adverse effects to surface or ground water quality are not anticipated.

i. Demonstrate that the alteration or activity will not result in significant impacts to areas of historic and archaeological significance.

The applicant has consulted the State of Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission regarding the Project. PAL conducted archaeological survey of the Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) between September and October 2024 and PAL plans to perform [illegible]

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architectural property survey in the fourth quarter of 2024. PAL will submit the archaeological and historic architectural survey reporting to the RIHPHC and Tribes in the first half of 2025. TNEC will consult with USACE and RIHPHC to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects that the Project may have on properties potentially eligible, eligible, or listed in the National Register. In the event any archaeological resources or area of significance to Native American Tribes are identified during the survey, TNEC will develop appropriate avoidance and protection measures in consultation with the USACE, the Tribes, and the RIHPHC, as appropriate.

j. Demonstrate that the alteration or activity will not result in significant conflicts with water dependent uses and activities such as recreational boating, fishing, swimming, navigation, and commerce.

Project work is limited to coastal wetlands, contiguous freshwater wetland, and the 200-foot Contiguous Area and is not expected to result in conflicts with any water dependent uses and activities that may be occurring presently.

k. Demonstrate that measures have been taken to minimize any adverse scenic impact (see § 1.3.5 of this Part).

The proposed are state-of-the-art facilities that are being installed throughout southern New England. They will occur as monopoles with no guy systems needed. The existing "H"-frame wooden poles and their numerous associated guys will be permanently removed (with the exception of those that will accommodate the new osprey nesting platforms) and may be associated with more visual "obstruction" or "noise" than the proposed monopoles. Additionally, the monopoles will hold the wires at a higher elevation than that of the existing wooden structures, possibly increasing the visual clarity at a salt marsh level.

5.3.2 CRMP § 1.3.1(B) Filling, Removing, or Grading of Shoreline Features

The Project proposes both temporary and permanent Coastal Wetland fill within the Project ROW. Temporary fill will be comprised of approximately 539,188 SF (12.3 acres) of construction matting for both access and work pads needed to access and complete work. Of the 12.3 acres, approximately 441,397 SF (10 acres) of temporary construction matting will be installed in coastal wetland and approximately 97,178 SF (2.3 acres) of temporary construction matting will be installed in contiguous freshwater wetland. Permanent fill will comprise approximately 1,322 SF in salt marsh and approximately 285 SF in contiguous freshwater wetland resulting from the installation of required concrete caisson foundations. Concrete caisson foundations will be required for 30 replacement structures in coastal wetland and four replacement structures in contiguous freshwater wetland.

The concrete caisson foundations were designed to accommodate line strain and loading and differ in size depending on location and these variables, and will include 7', 8' and 10' diameter foundations. The surface area of each foundation size are as follows: 7' diameter: 38.5 SF; 8' diameter: 50.25 SF, 10' diameter: 78.5 SF. The concrete type to be used for concrete caisson foundations will conform to CRMP §1.3.1(B)(3)(c)(7) to guard against deterioration from salt spray and potential tidal inundation. Conservatively, the Project will result in approximately 1,322 SF of permanent fill to coastal wetland and approximately 285 SF of permanent fill to contiguous freshwater wetland.

In accordance with §1.3.1(B)(1)(f) the Project is being submitted as a Category B as the affected area is greater than two acres due to temporary matting and portions of the affected area are in a designated historic area or archaeologically sensitive site. Filling, removing or grading coastal wetlands is

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prohibited according to §1.3.1(B)(2) and as such a special exception is being sought for the Project. Filling, removing, or grading of Shoreline Features is not proposed at any location not shown on the Project plans or identified in this narrative.

5.3.3 CRMP § 1.3.1(F) – Treatment of Sewage and Stormwater

The project does not propose any changes to stormwater management systems, will not result in new impervious surface or stormwater discharge, and is not expected to result in a significant increase in stormwater runoff. All Project work will comply with the RI Stormwater Rules at 250-RICR-150-10-8 and the latest edition of the RI Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. Prohibited activities under CRMP § 1.3.1(F) are not proposed for the Project, and all standards pertaining to stormwater management are expected to be met. On-site wastewater treatment systems are not proposed as part of the Project.

5.3.4 CRMP § 1.3.1(G) – Shoreline Protection

The Project does not propose installing, removing or modifying structures intended for shoreline protection.

5.3.5 CRMP § 1.3.1(J) – Filling in Tidal Waters

The Project requires the installation of concrete caisson foundations in Type 1 and 2 tidal Waters to support the replacement structures and meet the current transmission structure design standards. Concrete caisson foundations are required for four replacement structures that are at or below the MHW Line. Temporary construction mat work pads and access routes below MHW will be installed to access and complete work at these structures. In accordance with the Council's Policies listed at CRMP §§ 1.3.1(J)(1)(b-d), TNEC considers concrete caisson foundation installation to be sound engineering practice necessary to provide the required support for the replacement structures. The caisson foundations will also serve to elevate the proposed monopole structures above predicted storm surge and sea level rise and protect them from deterioration from salt spray and tidal inundation. Filling in Tidal Waters is prohibited according to §1.3.1(J)(3), so a special exception is being sought for the Project. Filling in tidal waters is not proposed at any location not shown on the Project plans or identified in this narrative.

5.3.6 CRMP § 1.3.1(L) – Coastal Wetland Mitigation

The Project will result in permanent impacts to coastal wetlands and will require mitigation in accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1.L. The Project will require approximately 1,322 SF of permanent salt marsh and 285 SF of contiguous freshwater wetland displacement due to replacement structure foundations, approximately 3,065 SF of salt marsh and approximately 2,375 SF of contiguous freshwater wetland restoration is proposed. The salt marsh restoration effort proposes a 2.3:1 ratio and is expected to restore former areas of salt marsh displaced historically by fills associated with a facility that contained a railroad power station and garage for train engines and box cars. The 2,375 SF of Contiguous Freshwater Wetland restoration will also mitigate freshwater wetland impacts proposed for other structure replacements in freshwater wetland south of Kickemuit Road that are regulated by the USACE and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. The proposed restoration area also includes the USACE mitigation requirement for the conversion of approximately 1,791 SF of

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forested wetland to scrub-shrub wetland resulting from the tree removals needed to reconfigure the Warren Substation transmission lines taps .

The proposed restoration area is on the TNEC owned Natural Gas Regulator Station parcel at 28 Brown Street in Warren which is approximately 500 feet northwest of the Project Area. The proposed restoration area abuts Type 1 waters of the Palmer River however no existing coastal wetlands are proposed to be altered and therefore a variance from CRMP § 1.3.1.L.3.a. will not be required. In accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1.L.3.e. TNEC acknowledges that no future development will be allowed on the mitigation site as well as alterations other than those required to maintain or enhance the restored wetland.

The proposed restoration will reestablish historic salt marsh habitat through the removal of anthropogenic fill and planting of native coastal and freshwater wetland plant species. Therefore, the proposed restoration will enhance and accommodate the adjacent Type 1 Water's priority use as natural habitat in accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1.L.4.a.1. In accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1.L.4.a.2, the site identified and proposed alterations are the most reasonable to reestablish and enhance historic salt marsh habitat. The proposed alterations are the minimum necessary to meet the required mitigation ratio and to support the reestablishment of salt marsh habitat, in accordance with CRMP § 1.3.1.L.4.a.3 and will also allow for marsh migration upgradient with sea level rise.

The proposed restoration will comply with the standards described in CRMP § 1.3.1.L.5.a.

The proposed restoration area will offer a range of floor elevations similar to the various displacement areas, providing both high and low salt marsh habitat that transitions to contiguous freshwater wetland. The restoration area will be over excavated approximately 12 inches to the specified contour elevations to allow for the installation of approximately 12 inches of medium to fine sand amended with organics. The proposed marsh restoration area will be planted with plugs of smooth cordgrass and saltmeadow cordgrass as indicated on the planting plan. The proposed contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area will be planted with native trees and shrubs and seeded with a native New England wetland seed mix. The proposed tree species to be planted are red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and black tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*). The proposed shrub species to be planted are arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), and silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*). At the transition between the proposed marsh and contiguous freshwater wetland area, a row of hightide bush (*Ivans frutescens*) will be planted. Construction of the restoration area will be regularly reviewed by a qualified wetlands biologist, and the restored salt marsh will be monitored by a qualified wetland biologist for a duration of three full growing seasons. Annual reports can be prepared and provided if requested.

5.3.7 CRMP § 1.3.5 – Policies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Scenic Value of the Coastal Region

The Project's proposed Project elements are believed to be compliant with the Council's General Policies listed under CRMP § 1.3.5. The proposed replacement steel monopoles will replace the mostly wooden H-frame 2-pole structures and will result in the complete removal of numerous existing guy wire anchors. The replacement structures are similar in type and appearance with other regional replacement projects required to maintain reliable electric transmission lines throughout the region. Tree removals are limited to a small 22,650 SF area north of the Warren Substation. The tree removals are required in order to accommodate the reconfiguration of the tap lines into the station to improve

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safety and accessibility for future maintenance needs. An approximate 50-foot-wide vegetated buffer will remain between the Reconfigured Tap Lines and the East Bay Bike Path.

5.3.8 CRMP § 1.3.6 – Protection and Enhancement of Public Access to the Shore

The Project ROW does not intersect CRMC designated Public Right-of-Ways to the Shore. A portion of the Project ROW is on the Warren Land Conservation Trust's Haile Farm Preserve which provides hiking trails open to the public, some of which provide access to the eastern shoreline of the Palmer River. Although public access to these trails may be temporarily limited or restricted when work is actively occurring in the area, the Project will not result in the permanent loss of public access to the shoreline from the Haile Farm Preserve.

The Project will not result in any new fencing or other impediments that would exclude the public from accessing the shoreline, tidal waters, or any other area where public access is currently provided.

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Closing Summary Statement

TNEC's proposed maintenance rebuild of the E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines, between the MA/RI boundary and the Bristol Substation at 99 Gooding Avenue in Bristol, RI, has been coordinated with applicable regulatory agencies and designed with the full intention of complying with all applicable regulations, goals, and policies while meeting stringent utility design requirements. At a state level, separate state WQC applications for coastal and inland portions of the Project are being filed concurrently with this Category B application to RIDEM's Office of Water Resources. At a federal level, the Project is ineligible for RI General Permit coverage and instead requires the filing of an Individual Permit with USACE, in concert with federal Section 401 WQC through RIDEM.

For the reasons infused throughout preceding sections of this application narrative, TNEC respectfully requests the Council's granting of the noted Special Exceptions and the ultimate issuance of a Coastal Assent for the Project.

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References

Department of the Army General Permits for the State of Rhode Island and Lands Located within the Boundaries of the Narragansett Land Claim Settlement Area. Effective May 6, 2022.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Washington, D.C. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Bristol County Rhode Island. Map Number No. 44001C0004H, effective July 7, 2014.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Washington, D.C. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Bristol County Rhode Island. Map Number No. 44001C0008H, effective July 7, 2014.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Washington, D.C. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Bristol County Rhode Island. Map Number No. 44001C0011H, effective July 7, 2014.

Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council. Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program (650-RICR-20-00-01).

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. Environmental Resource Map. Accessed in September 2023 and available at: http://ridemgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=87e104c8adb449eb9f905e5f18020de5.

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Resources. Rules and Regulations for Groundwater Quality (250-RICR-150-05-3).

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Resources. Water Quality Regulations (250-RICR-150-05-1).

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. State of Rhode Island 2022 Impaired Waters Report. December 2021.

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. State of Rhode Island 2022 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report, Section 305(b) State of the State's Waters Report and Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. March 2022.

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Rhode Island State Conservation Committee, Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council, Rhode Island Department of Transportation, and The University of Rhode Island. Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. 2016.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. Web Soil Survey http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm.

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Appendix A – Project Figures

NRCS Web Soil Figure

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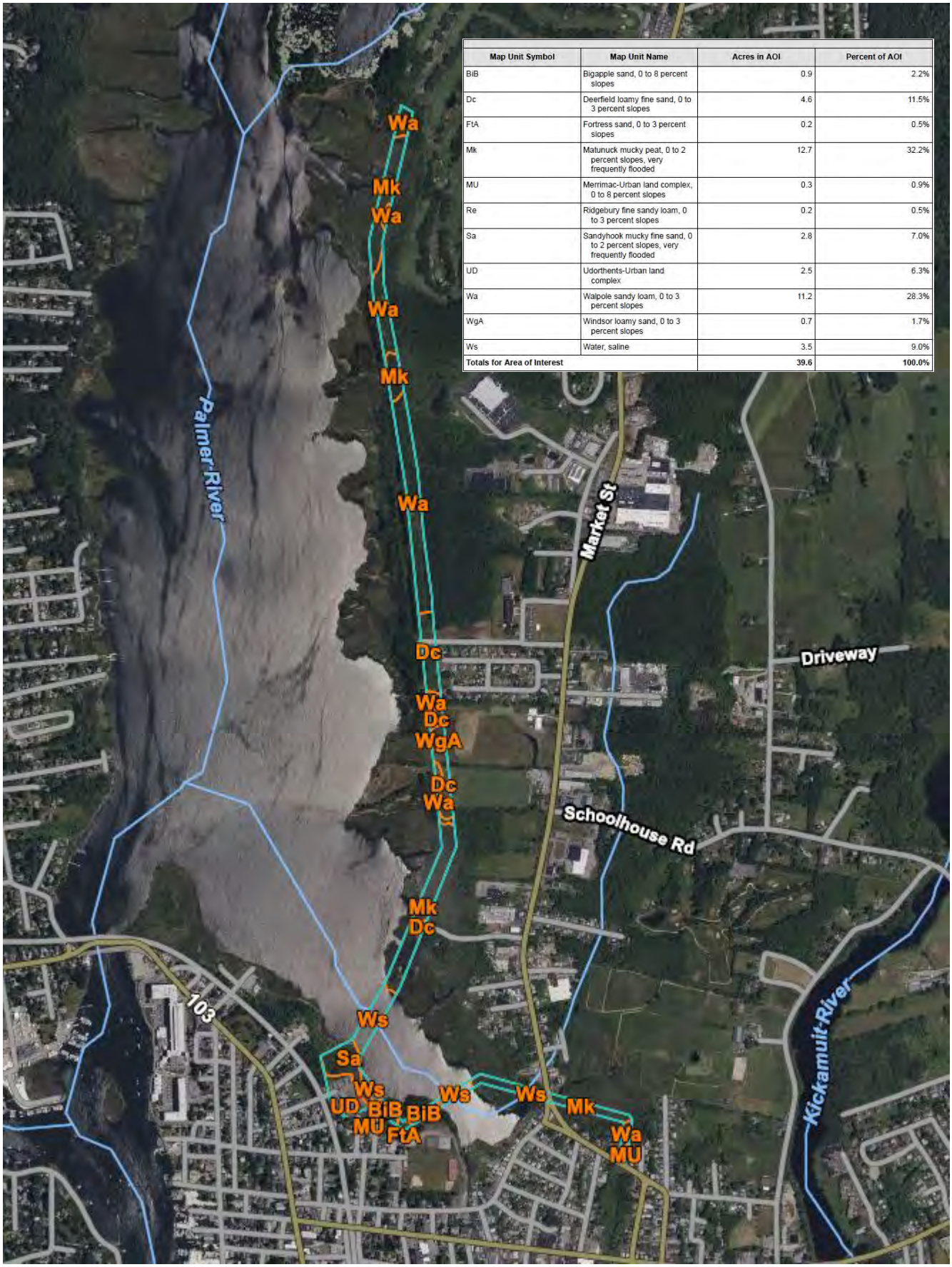

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BiB	Bigapple sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.9	2.2%
Dc	Deerfield loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	4.6	11.5%
FtA	Fortress sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.2	0.5%
Mk	Matunuck mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded	12.7	32.2%
MU	Merrimac-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.3	0.9%
Re	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.2	0.5%
Sa	Sandyhook mucky fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded	2.8	7.0%
UD	Udorthents-Urban land complex	2.5	6.3%
Wa	Walpole sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	11.2	28.3%
WgA	Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.7	1.7%
Ws	Water, saline	3.5	9.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		39.6	100.0%

Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey. (Accessed Oct. 2024)

NRCS Web Soils Survey Mapping
E-183-3 and -F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project
Palmer River
Warren, RI

0 500 1000 2000 3000 Feet

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Appendix B – Site Photographs

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Photos:

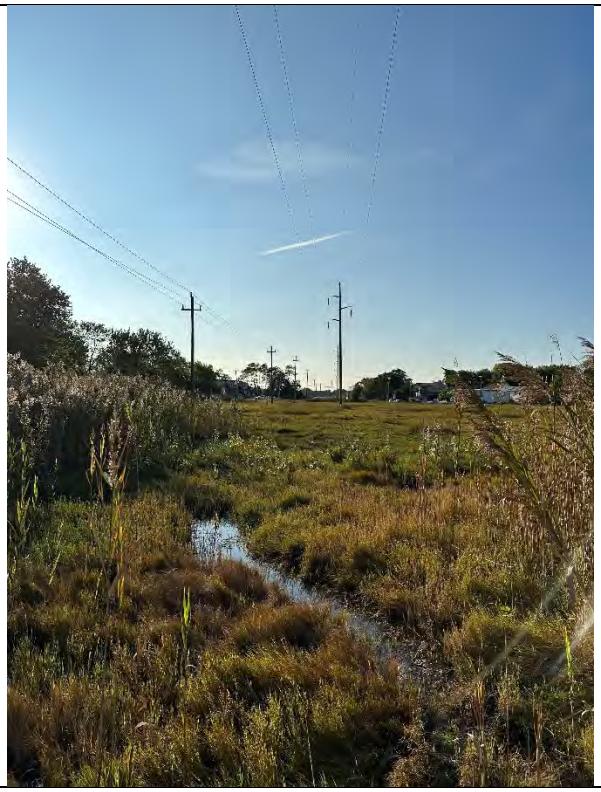
Photo #: 1	Location: Salt Marsh Northwest of Warren Substation
	Description: Northerly view of saltmarsh (W2 Salt) northwest of the Warren Substation. Existing structures shown are E183-3/F184N-4-25 and F184N-5-1. Structures E183-3/F184N-4-25 will be replaced with steel monopole structures on concrete caisson foundations approximately ten feet in diameter. Structure F184N-5-1 will be relocated out of the salt marsh to the Warren Substation yard as part of the reconfiguration of the Warren taps and renumbered F184N-5-2. Temporary construction mat access roads and work pads will be placed in salt marsh and contiguous freshwater wetland to complete work at these structures.
Photo #: 2	Location: Salt Marsh East of Market Street
	Description: Westerly view of saltmarsh (W2/7 Salt) east of Market Street. Existing structure F184N-5-9 is on the right side of the photo. The smaller pole on the left side of the photo supports the 2295 sub-transmission line and is not part of this application. Structure F184N-5-9 will be replaced with a steel monopole structure on a concrete caisson foundation. A temporary construction mat access road from Market Street and a temporary construction mat work pad will be installed to replace structure.

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Photo # 3:	Location: Salt Marsh Existing Structures E183-3/F184N-4-20
	Description: Southerly view of the Project ROW in salt marsh (W2 Salt) from existing structures E183-3/F184N-4-20. Access to the Project ROW is provided from a private residence at 298 Market Street, Warren. Temporary construction mat access road and work pads will be placed in salt marsh to complete work at structures E183-3/F184N-4-20, 21, 22, 23, and 24. The wooden structures will be replaced with steel structures on concrete caisson foundations.
Photo # 4:	Location: Proposed Wetland Mitigation Area
	Description: Southeasterly view of the mitigation area on the TNEC owned Natural Gas Regulator Station parcel at 28 Brown Street in Warren. This area is made land that formerly had been developed as a railroad power station and garage for train engines and box cars. The fill seen in this photo is an asphalt pile left at the edge of the marsh, these fill materials will be removed to restore salt marsh historically displaced by the development. The proposed restoration area will be graded to elevations matching the adjacent salt marsh providing both high and low salt marsh habitat that transitions to contiguous freshwater wetland. Native salt marsh species and freshwater wetland species will be planted and the contiguous freshwater wetland will be seeded with a native New England wetland plant mix.

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Appendix C – Proposed Site Plans

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Plan Set

Issued for: CRMC Category B Assent
Date Issued: 11/15/2024

Sheet Index

Number	Drawing Title	Latest Issue
2	Notes	11/15/2024
3	Index	11/15/2024
4-12	Site Access and BMP Plan	11/15/2024
13-16	Wetland Mitigation Plan	11/15/2024
17-21	Details	11/15/2024

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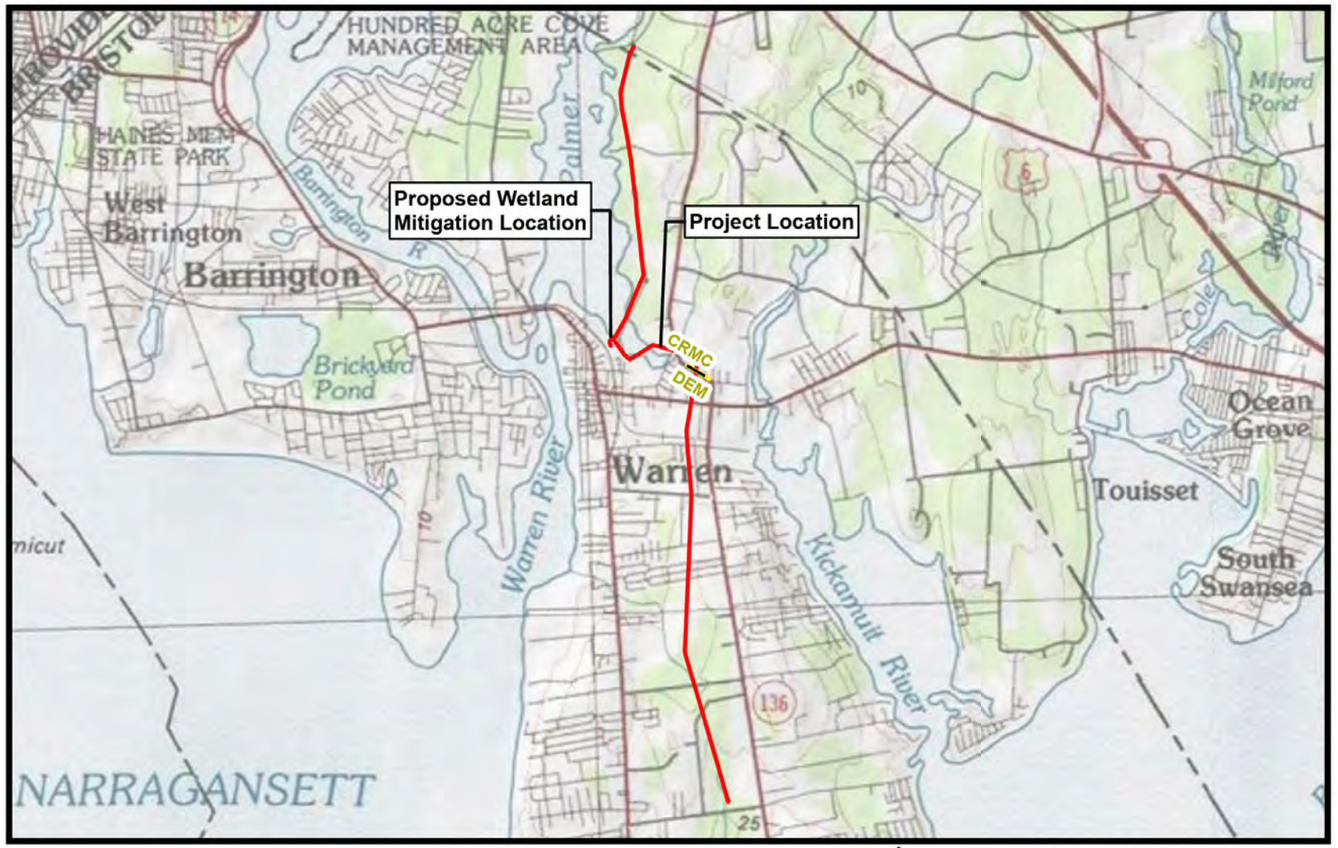
vhb

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island



Site Location Map

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EXISTING CONDITIONS INFORMATION:
REFERENCES:

1. WETLAND DELINEATION WAS PERFORMED BY VHB, PROVIDENCE OFFICE. STRUCTURE AND FLAG LOCATIONS WERE LOCATED BY A GLOBAL POSITIONINGSYSTEM (GPS) FIELD SURVEY CONDUCTED BY VHB IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2023. THIS SURVEY CONFORMS TO A CLASS IV STANDARD AS DEFINED IN THE PROCEDURAL AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR PERFORMING LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

2.THE NOAA DATA ACCESS VIEWER WAS UTILIZED TO EXTRACT CONTOUR LINES AT 2-FOOT AND 10-FOOT INTERVALS, AS WE..L AS FOR MEAN HIGH WATER AT 2.12 FEET AND HIGHEST ASTRONOMICAL TIDE AT 3.78 FEET, FROM THE 2022 USGS LIDAR RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE DATASET.

3. AERIAL IMAGERY WAS ACQUIRED FROM THE STATEWIDE, TRUE COLOR, 3-INCH SPATIAL RESOLUTION AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF RHODE ISLAND. IMAGERY WAS COLLECTED MARCH 2024.

Wetland ID	Wetland Type	Temporary Construction Matting (SF)
Wetland 2	Tidal Marsh	392,849
	Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	66,444
Wetland 2/3	Tidal Marsh	0
	Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	3,063
Wetland 2/5	Tidal Marsh	0
	Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	11,909

Wetland ID	Wetland Type	Temporary Construction Matting (SF)
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5	Tidal Marsh	0
	Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	255
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5A	Tidal Marsh	0
	Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	358
Wetland 2/7	Tidal Marsh	48,548
	Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	15,762

RINHP/WLT PROTECTION NOTES :

1. TURTLES:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATTING IN MARSH HABITAT AREAS DURING THE ACTIVE SEASON (APRIL 15 - OCTOBER 15) WITH MONITOR /AVOID PLACING CONSTRUCTION MATS IN MARSH HABITAT AREAS DURING ANIMAL DORMANCY (OCTOBER 16 - APRIL 14) WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
•AVOID PLACING MATS IN TURTLE WINTER HABITAT. BRIDGE OVER AREA OF OPEN WATER, TIDAL CREEKS AND MOSQUITO DI"CHES.
•INSTALL EXCLUSIONARY FENCING AROUND UPLAND NESTING HABITAT BEFORE MAY 15 TO ISOLATE WORK AREAS LOCATED WITHIN UPLAND NESTING HABITAT. NESTING HABITAT IDENTIFIED DURING THE FIELD DELINEATION AND ASSESSMENT INCLUDED THE EXPOSED SOIL AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE WARREN SUBSTATION FENCE.
•MAINTAIN TURTLE EXCLUSION FENCING DURING THE NESTING PERIOD FROM MAY15 - JULY15.
•EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN ONE DAY IF POSSIBLE. IF EXCAVATIONS MUST REMAIN OPEN LONGER THAN ONE DAY, THEY SHOULD BE COVERED FLUSH TO THE GROUND TO PREVENT TURTLES FROM FALLING OR GETTING TRAPPED.
•TURTLES OBSERVED WITHIN WORK AREAS SHOULD BE MOVED AWAY FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BY A TRAINED TURTLE MONITOR.
•REPORT OBSERVATIONS TO RIE ENVIRONMENTAL

2. PLANTS:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•AVOID INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.
•CONDUCT VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1 AND APRIL 15 TO THE EXTENT PRACTICAL AND DO NOT CHIP, OR PILE SLASH WITHIN WETLANDS, IDENTIFIED RARE SPECIES HABITAT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF DELINEATED OCCURRENCES OR KNOWN ELEMENT OCCURRENCE RECORDS OF RARE SPECIES. IF VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES MUST OCCUR DURING THE GROWING SEASON, WORK MUST BE PRECEDED BY A BOTANICAL SURVEY AND DELINEATION TO IDENTIFY VEGETATED AREAS TO AVOID OR WHERE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MUST BE COMPLETED WITH HAND TOOLS.
•BOTANICAL SURVEY AND DELINEATION BY QUALIFIED BOTANIST DURING APPROPRIATE PLANT IDENTIFICATION PERIOD.
•AVOID DELINEATED OCCURRENCES BY SHIFTING WORK AREAS. IF AVOIDANCE OF DIRECT IMPACTS IS NOT POSSIBLE, CONSULT BOTANIST TO IDENTIFY SITE-SPECIFIC PROTECTION AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION MEASURES (E.G,. MAT BRIDGES, TRANSPLANTING).
•REPORT OBSERVATIONS TO RIE ENVIRONMENTAL

3. BIRDS:
•PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR TRAINING BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST FOR WORK WITHIN HABITAT AREAS.
•AVOID WORK IN SALT MARSHES DURING BREEDING/FLEDGING SEASON (MAY 15 - AUGUST 15). IF WORK MUST BE CONDUCTED IN SALT MARSHES DURING BREEDING/FLEDGING SEASON, SURVEYS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST TO IDENTIFY ANY NESTS PRESENT IN WORK AREAS AND ALONG ACCESS ROUTES.
•IF NESTS ARE PRESENT ALONG PROPOSED ACCESS ROUTES, ALTERNATIVE ACCESS ROUTES SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED.
•IF NEST ARE PRESENT WITHIN PROPOSED WORK AREAS, WORK SHOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL HATCHLINGS HAVE FLEDGED.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO STARTING ANY SITE WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND SHALL INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND AS IDENTIFIED IN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL APPROVAL DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THIS PROJECT.

2. A SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO PROTECT ON-SITE WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES AND OFF-SITE AREAS DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

3. IN AREAS WHERE HIGH RUNOFF VELOCITIES OR HIGH SEDIMENT LOADS ARE EXPECTED, TWO LINES OF COMPOST FILTER SOCK (CFS) WILL BE INSTALLED BACK TO BACK.

4. TYPICAL CRUSHED-STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXITS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AT EACH STREET ACCESS POINT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.

5. ONCE WORK IS COMPLETE, FINAL SURFACE TREATMENT CONSISTING OF STRAW OR CELLULOSE MULCH WILL BE APPLIED TO STABILIZE THE DISTURBED AREAS.ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE ASSOCIATED WITH EQUIPMENT ACCESS TO STRUCTURES OR STRUCTURE EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE MULCHED WITH STRAW ON ALL DISTURBED AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT NOT MORE THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THAT AREA HAS TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED.

6. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND BARRIERS IF GREATER THAN 6 INCHES DEEP OR AS NEEDED.

7. DAMAGED OR DETERIORATED EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL ITEMS WILL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY AFTER IDENTIFICATION.

8. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL DISTURBED EARTH HAS BEEN SECURELY STABILIZED. ONCE THE SITE IS STABILIZED, THE STRAW BALES WILL BE REMOVED OR BROKEN UP AND SPREAD AS MULCH. ALL OTHER CONTROLS SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR.

9. IN THE EVENT OF A FUEL SPILL OR EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION RESULTING IN A RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, ALL WORK WILL BE STOPPED IN THIS AREA UNTIL THE RELEASE/SPILL IS CLEANED UP.

10. EQUIPMENT USED FOR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND OPERATED TO REDUCE THE CHANCES OF SPILL OCCURRENCES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. REFUELING OF EQUIPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO CARRY SPILL CONTAINMENT AND PREVENTION DEVICES (I.E., ABSORBENT PADS, CLEAN UP RAGS, FIVE GALLON CONTAINERS, ABSORBENT MATERIAL, ETC.) AT ALL TIMES. IN ADDITION, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT AND REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT WILL BE ON HAND TO REPAIR FAILURES AND STOP A SPILL IN THE EVENT OF EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION.

11. ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILLS SHALL BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY, AND IF THE SPILL AMOUNT IS EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDS THE EPA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) FOR THAT SUBSTANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 40 CFR PARTS 1010, 117, OR 302, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AT 1-800-424-8802. THE CONTRACTOR WILL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUBMITTING IN WRITING A DESCRIPTION OF THE RELEASE TO THE EPA REGIONAL OFFICE AND RIDEM PROVIDING THE DATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RELEASE AND THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ANOTHER RELEASE. DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING UP SPILLS SHALL BE CLEARLY POSTED AT A DESIGNATED ON-SITE LOCATION, AND CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL SHALL BE MADE AWARE OF THE PROCEDURES AND LOCATION OF CLEANUP SUPPLIES. PERSONNEL SHALL WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GEAR AND HAVE PROPER TRAINING TO PREVENT INJURY FROM CONTACT WITH ANY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.

12. NO GRADE CHANGES ARE PROPOSED.

GERERAL NOTES
1. STONE WALL DISMANTLING AND RE-BUILDING PROCEDURE REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF STONE WALLS SHALL BE AVOIDED, WHENEVER POSSIBLE. STONE WALLS REMOVED OR BREACHED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REBUILT. THE REMOVAL AND REBUILDING OF STONE WALLS REQUIRES APPROVAL FROM THE RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL, MAY REQUIRE SEVERAL WEEKS LEAD TIME FOR COORDINATION AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH EG303 SECTION 9.0.

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E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Notes
Bristol and Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS,RI Energy,VHB

Date: 11/15/2024

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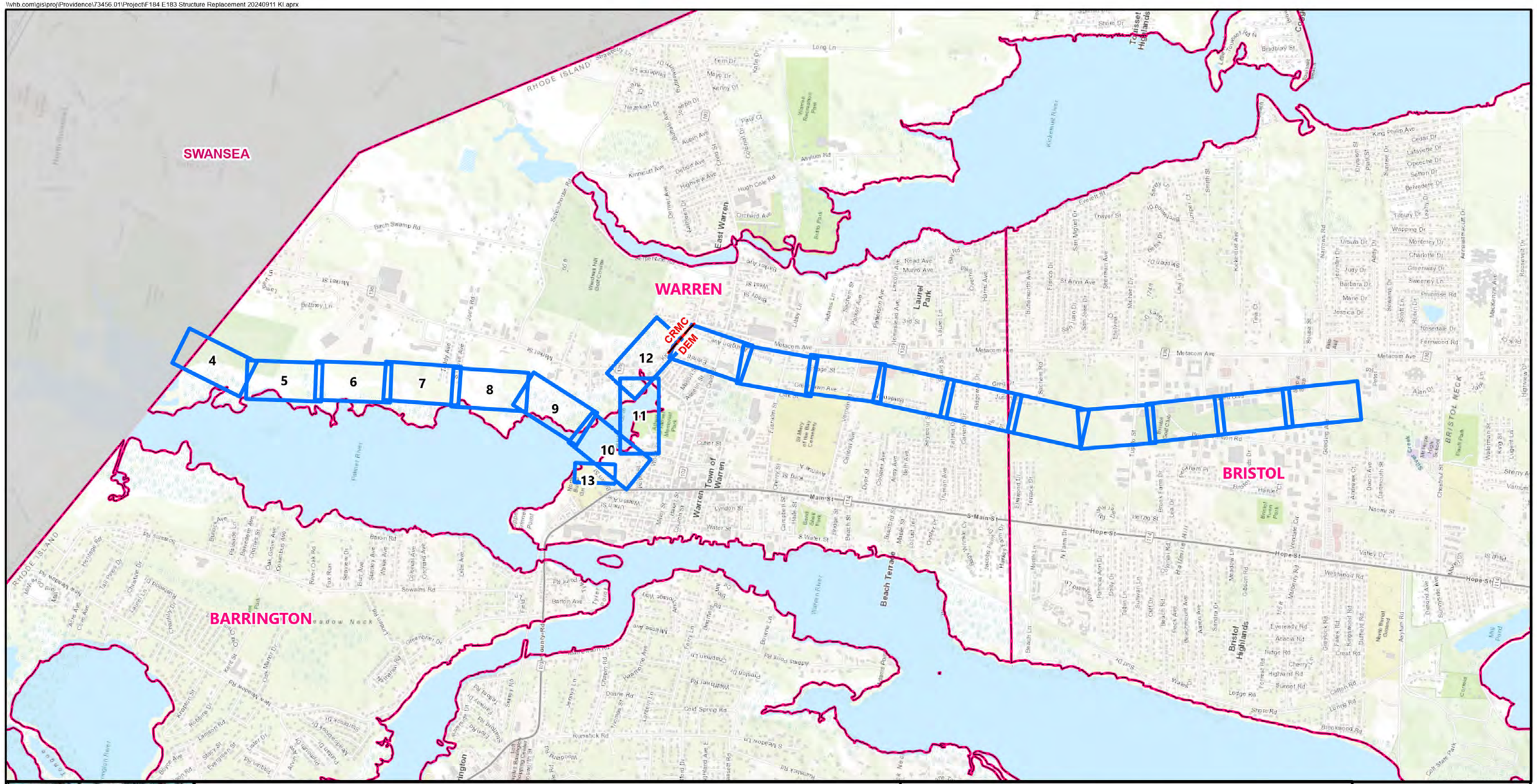
SWANSEA
WARREN
BARRINGTON
BRISTOL
RHODE ISLAND
East Warren
Town of Warren
Bristol Highlands
Beach Terrace
Laurel Park
Metacom Ave
Main St
Hope St
Asylum Rd
Hugh Cole Rd
Orchard Ave
Birch Swamp Rd
Long Ln
Tanner Point
Warren River
Palmer River
Bristol Harbor
Bristol Ferry
Mount Hope Bay
Tidal Creek
Tidal Pond
Mill Pond
Bristol Golf Course
Colt State Park
Warren Cemetery
St Mary of the Bay Cemetery
Burial Hill Cemetery
Bristol Town Beach
Bristol Town Wharf
Bristol Harbor Marina
Bristol Yacht Club
Bristol Boat Yard
Bristol Marina
Bristol Boat Basin
Bristol Boat Club
Bristol Boat Co
Bristol Boat Dock
Bristol Boat Ramp
Bristol Boat Storage
Bristol Boat Yard

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	1,221	392,849	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	235	66,444	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SWANSEA, MA

WARREN, RI

F184 Line

E183 Line

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2 SM

WA 23-8

WA 23-25

WA 23-3

WA 23-1

Tributary to Palmer River

Palmer River

OSPERY NEST ON STRUCTURE

Pull Pad 1: 5,334 SF

Pull Pad 2: 16,385 SF

Work Pad: 20,731 SF

Work Pad: 37,612 SF

Work Pad: 22,382 SF

Work Pad: 22,348 SF

TIMBER MAT BRIDGE (DETAIL #5/6)

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From Swansea Country Club at 299 Market St

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Swansea, MA & Warren, RI

Date: 11/15/2024

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Source 11/27/2024 HB
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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	1,221	392,849	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	235	66,444	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SWANSEA COUNTRY CLUB

HAILE FARM PRESERVE

WA 23-25
WA 23-9
WA 23-10
WA 23-3
WA 23-5
WA 23-4
WA 23-6
WA 23-14

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2
SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2
SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2
SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2
SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2
SEE PROTECTION NOTE 1

F-184N-4 Line
E-183-3 Line

W2
W2 SM
W2 SM
W2 SM

2-213 2-212.5 2-212 2-211 2-210 2-209 2-208 2-207 2-206 2-205 2-204 2-203 2-202 2-201 2-200
2-307 2-306 2-305 2-304 2-303 2-302 2-301 2-300

Work Pad: 20,715 SF
Work Pad: 20,171 SF
Work Pad: 15,362 SF
Work Pad: 22,053 SF

WARREN, RI

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST

WARREN LAND TRUST BOARDWALK FOOTPATH COORDINATION REQUIRED WITH WARREN LAND TRUST

Palmer River

Type 1 Waters

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
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Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/15/2024

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	1,221	392,849	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	235	66,444	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

WA

WA 23-122

WA 23-19

WARREN, RI

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

W2 SM

W2

W2/3

Work Pad: 22,053 SF

Work Pad: 20,386 SF

Work Pad: 15,283 SF

Work Pad: 17,303 SF

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-14

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-17

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-16

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 23-18

WA 23-68

Palmer River Type 1 Waters

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78 feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/3	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	0	0	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	0	3,063	0
Contiguous Area	77	21,202	0

		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2/5	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	0	0	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	0	11,909	0
Contiguous Area	77	7,629	4,036

		Temporary Impact	
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5A	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	0	0	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	0	358	0
Contiguous Area	0	1,073	354

		Temporary Impact	
Stormwater Management Basin 5.5	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	0	0	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	0	255	0
Contiguous Area	0	11,366	0

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

FOR STONE WALL BREACHING OR DISMANTLING SEE GENERAL NOTE 1

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 360 Market St

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

WARREN, RI

WA 23-19 WA 23-68 WA 23-89 WA 23-88 WA 23-87 WA 23-78 WA 23-77 WA 23-76 WA 23-86

F-184N-4 Line E-183-3 Line

W2/5 W2/3 W4

SW 5.5A SW5.5

Work Pad: 18,275 SF

Work Pad: 15,928 SF

Work Pad: 21,171 SF

Work Pad: 19,561 SF

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 2

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

REMOVE FENCE PANELS FOR ACCESS

Palmer River

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamie's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	1,221	392,849	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	235	66,444	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 326 Market St

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

WARREN, RI

WAVE TRAPS
DEADEND STRUCTURE

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-2

WA 23-23

WA 23-77

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

Pull Pad 3: 20,880 SF

Pull Pad 4: 21,579 SF

Work Pad: 19,561 SF

Work Pad: 21,238 SF

Work Pad: 21,238 SF

Work Pad: 17,591 SF

Work Pad: 19,243 S

WA 23-76

WA 23-24

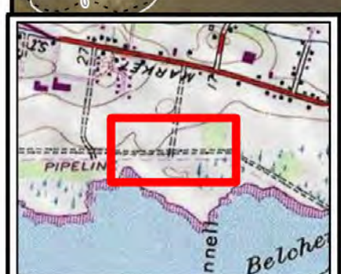
POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-1

W2 SM

Palmer River

Type 1 Waters



- Existing Structure
- Proposed Structures
- Structure to be Replaced
- Structure to be Removed
- Existing Distribution Pole
- Existing Guy Wire Anchor
- Existing Transmission Line
- Proposed Transmission Line
- Overhead Line
- Approximate Right-of-Way

Access Road (16' wide)
- Temporary Upland Matting Access
- Temporary Wetland Matting Access
- Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
- Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
- Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
- Temporary Upland Matting
- Temporary Wetland Matting
- Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
- Work Pad/Pull Pad
- Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
- Permit Area
- Permit Area/LOD
- Osprey Nest
- RINHP Species
- RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
- Rare Species from WLT
- Existing Tree Line
- Proposed Tree Line
- ASSF
- Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
- Potential Dewatering Basin Location

- Watercourse (Non Delineated)
- Buffer Zone
- Jurisdictional Area
- 200' Contingous Area
- CRMC 50' Setback
- Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
- Wetland Flag
- Approximate Wetland Edge
- Delineated Wetland Edge
- Freshwater Wetland
- Salt Marsh
- Tree Clearing Area
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- Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78feet)
- 1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

- Gate
- Culvert
- Sewer Manhole
- Catch Basin With Siltsak
- Stablized Construction Exit
- Erosion Control
- Stone Wall
- Fence
- Guardrail
- 2-ft Contours
- 10-ft Contours
- Hiking Trail
- Boardwalk

- Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
- Fee Parcel Boundary
- Parcel Boundary
- Town Boundary

1:1,200

0 25 50 100

Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	1,221	392,849	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	235	66,444	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

OFF ROW ACCESS INSET MAP

Access From 294 Market St

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH CR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

SEE INSET MAP FOR OFF ROW ACCESS

WA 21-51 WA 21-52 WA 21-53 WA 21-54 WA 21-58 WA 21-296 WA 21-253

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-2

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-57

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-59

WARREN, RI

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

Work Pad: 19,243 SF

Work Pad: 19,914 SF

Work Pad: 19,178 SF

Work Pad: 24,128 SF

Work Pad: 15,106 SF

W2 SM

Type 1 Waters

Palmer River

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-1

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
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Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

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Temporary Upland Matting
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Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
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Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
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Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
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Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

Sour VHB

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	1,221	392,849	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	235	66,444	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

WORK PAD: 57 X 32

PROPOSE TO TOP WITH OSPREY PLATFORM ON OLD POLE

OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE

WARREN SUBSTATION

TREES TO BE REMOVED

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

OSPREY NEST ON STRUCTURE

PROPOSED OSPREY PLATFORM ON OLD CENTER POLE

TREES TO BE REMOVED

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-59

WA 21-58

WARREN LAND CONSERVATION TRUST WA 21-57

Palmer River

Type 2 Waters

Type 1 Waters

F-184N-5 Line

F-184N-4 Line

E-183-3 Line

WARREN SUBSTATION 1

WARREN SUBSTATION 2

WARREN, RI

HOPE ST

NOBERT ST

PARK ST

Work Pad: 15,106 SF

Work Pad: 60,815 SF

Work Pad: 33,683 SF

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
Proposed Tree Line
ASSF
Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
Potential Dewatering Basin Location

Watercourse (Non Delineated)
Buffer Zone
Jurisdictional Area
200' Contingous Area
CRMC 50' Setback
Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
Delineated Wetland Edge
Freshwater Wetland
Salt Marsh
Tree Clearing Area
Mean High Water (2.12 feet) - Section 404/10 Boundary
Highest Astronomical Tide (3.78feet)
1% Annual Chance Coastal SFHA

Gate
Culvert
Sewer Manhole
Catch Basin With Siltsak
Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/15/2024

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		Temporary Impact	
Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Construction Matting (SF)	Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	1,221	392,849	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	235	66,444	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

Type 2 Waters

Palmer River

F-184N-5 Line

2295 Line

Work Pad: 4,635 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Work Pad: 13,045 SF

Work Pad: 15,624 SF

Pull Pad 5: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 42,356 SF

BRIDGE OVER SWALE

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

GRASS SWALE ASSOCIATED WITH JAMIEL'S PARK SHORELINE RESTORATION PROJECT. REFER TO "OVERALLSITE ACCESS, CAPPING AND GRADING PLAN" BY FUSS & O'NEILL DATED APRIL 2018.

SEE PROTECTION NOTE 1

WARREN, RI

Warren Dog Pound

Jamiels Park

HALL AVE

WOOD ST

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
Existing Gravel/Paved Driveway Access
Existing Access - Refresh with Crushed Stone

Work Pad Type
Temporary Upland Matting
Temporary Wetland Matting
Surface with crushed stone then revegetate
Work Pad/Pull Pad
Limit of Disturbance (LOD)
Permit Area
Permit Area/LOD
Osprey Nest
RINHP Species
RIDEM Natural Heritage Area Polygon
Rare Species from WLT
Existing Tree Line
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Proposed Jamiel's Park Grass Swale
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Watercourse (Non Delineated)
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200' Contingous Area
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Approximate Edge of Coastal Feature
Wetland Flag
Approximate Wetland Edge
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Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/15/2024

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Wetland 2	Permanent Impact (SF)	Temporary Impact: Construction Matting (SF)	Temporary Impact: Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	1,221	392,849	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	235	66,444	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	1,180	294,908	1,052

Wetland 2/7	Permanent Impact (SF)	Temporary Impact: Construction Matting (SF)	Temporary Impact: Grading (SF)
Tidal Marsh	100	48,548	0
Contiguous Freshwater Wetland	50	15,762	0
Contiguous/Jurisdictional Area	0	16,710	6,310

ENTIRE PAGE IN NATURAL HERITAGE AREA
FOR WORK IN SALT MARSH OR ADJACENT FRESHWATER WETLANDS SEE PROTECTION NOTES 1 AND 2

UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANK

PER RIE, SAFETY SPOTTER REQUIRED FOR GAS STATION ACCESS

PUMP ISLAND

SATELLITE DISH

POTENTIAL DEWATERING BASIN LOCATION

JOHN ST

MARKET ST

KICKEMUIT RD

WILLIAM ST

EVERETT ST

WARREN, RI

Tributary to Palmer River

Palmer River

Type 2 Waters

F-184N-5 Line

2295 Line

W2/W7 SM

W2/W7

W2 SM

Work Pad: 18,777 SF

Work Pad: 15,625 SF

Pull Pad 6: 15,000 SF

Pull Pad 7: 15,000 SF

Work Pad: 13,358 SF

Work Pad: 13,045 SF

Work Pad: 6,845 SF

CRMC

DEM

100' Buffer Zone

W8

Existing Structure
Proposed Structures
Structure to be Replaced
Structure to be Removed
Existing Distribution Pole
Existing Guy Wire Anchor
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Transmission Line
Overhead Line
Approximate Right-of-Way
Access Road (16' wide)
Temporary Upland Matting Access
Temporary Wetland Matting Access
Surface with Crushed Stone then Revegetate Access
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Culvert
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Stablized Construction Exit
Erosion Control
Stone Wall
Fence
Guardrail
2-ft Contours
10-ft Contours
Hiking Trail
Boardwalk

Wetland Jurisdiction Boundary
Fee Parcel Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Town Boundary

1:1,200
0 25 50 100
Feet

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Site Access and BMP Plan
Warren, RI

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Salt Marsh Restoration Area

Contiguous Contiguous Fresh Water Wetland Restoration Area

Salt Marsh

Inset Area See Pages 14 & 15

Salt Marsh

Belchers Cove

Parcel 3-144

Parcel 3-148

Gate

Gas Regulator Station 28 Brown Street

Access

Gate

Parcel 3-147

Gate

Park St.

East Bay Bike Path

Gate

Parcel 3-151

Gate

Brown St.

Parcel 1-56

0 50 Feet

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
- High Astronomical Tide (HAT)=3.78'
- CRMC 50' Set Back
- CRMC 200' Contiguous Area
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Limit of Disturbance/ Temporary Compost Filter Sock
- Access
- Proposed Contour
- Proposed CRMC 50' Set Back
- Proposed CRMC 200' Contiguous Area
- Approximate Salt Marsh Restoration Area
- Approximate Contiguous Freshwater Wetland Restoration Area

NOTES:
1. The entire project area is within Coastal SFHA AE Zone (BFE 13).
2. The entire project area is within the 200-ft Contiguous Area

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Proposed Restoration Plan
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Ashalt Pile

Salt Marsh

Salt Marsh Restoration Area
Area: 3,065 Sq.Ft.

Contiguous Fresh Water Wetland Restoration Area
Area: 2,375 Sq. Ft.

Parcel 3-147
Parcel 3-151

0 12 Feet

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
- High Astronomical Tide (HAT)=3.78'
- CRMC 50' Set Back
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Limit of Disturbance/ Temporary Compost Filter Sock
- Access
- Proposed Contour
- Approximate Salt Marsh Restoration Area
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NOTES:
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Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Proposed Restoration Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/15/2024

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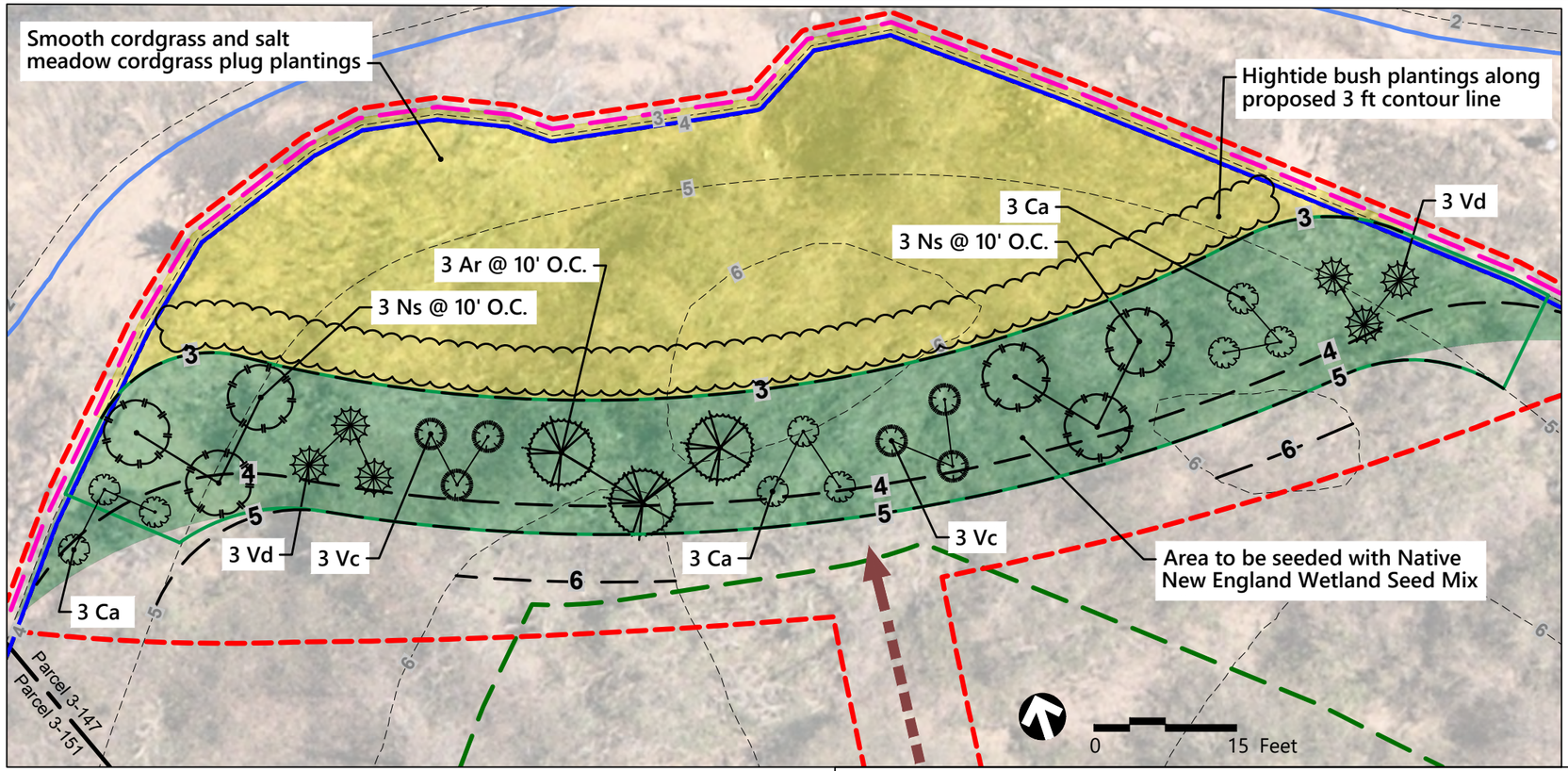

SEEDING NOTES

NEW ENGLAND WETMIX TO BE USED WITHIN CONTIGUOUS FRESHWATER WETLAND RESTORATION AREA.

From New England Wetland Plants, Inc. Amherst, Massachusetts

Seeding: Always apply on clean bare soil. The wetland seeds in this mix can be hand sown, used with a hand-held spreader, or hydro-seeded on large or hard to reach sites, as long as there is no permanent snow cover. Lightly rake to ensure proper soil-seed contact. Seeding can take place on frozen soil, as the freezing, thawing weather of late fall and late winter will work the seed into the soil. If spring conditions are drier than usual, watering may be required. If planting during the summer months, watering may be required for at least 2-3 weeks after planting to ensure germination. A non-invasive annual such as Winter Rye may be added to the mix to obtain soil stabilization cover in the fall. Do not add Annual Ryegrass, Kentucky Bluegrass or Perennial Ryegrass as these species are very aggressive and they will inhibit the growth of the wetland seeds. A light mulch of clean, weed free straw is recommended.
Note: Seeds will not germinate under inundated conditions. Not all species will grow in all wetland situations.

Application Rate: 1 LB/2500 SQ. FT.

Typical Species: Fox Sedge (Carex vulpinoidea), Sallow Sedge (Carex lurida), Broom Sedge (Carex scoparia), Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis), Blue Vervain (Verbena hastata), Hop Sedge (Carex lupulina), Dark-Green Bulrush (Scirpus atrovirens), Nodding Bur-Marigold (Bidens cernua), Bristly Sedge (Carex comosa), Fringed Sedge (Carex crinita), Tall Mannagrass (Glyceria grandis), Wool-Grass (Scirpus cyperinus), Soft Rush (Juncus effusus), Spotted Joe-Pye-Weed (Eutrochium maculatum), Boneset (Eupatorium perfoliatum), American Water-Plantain (Alisma subcordatum), New England Aster (Symphyotrichum novae-angliae), Rattlesnake Mannagrass (Glyceria canadensis), Purple-Stem Aster (Symphyotrichum puniceum), Soft-Stemmed Bulrush (Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani), Blueflag (Iris versicolor), Swamp Milkweed (Asclepias incarnata), and Allegheny Monkey-Flower (Mimulus ringens).

Planting Schedule

Trees	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Quantity
Ns	Nyssa sylvatica	Black tupelo	6'	6
Ar	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	6'	3

Shrubs	Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Approx. Pot Size	Quantity
Vd	Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood viburnum	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	6
Vc	Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush blueberry	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	6
Ca	Cornus amomum	Silky dogwood	18"-24"	/ 3 Gallon	9

RESTORATION PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Immediately Prior to the commencement of restoration involving soil removal, install a continuous uninterrupted line of staked compost filter sock (CFS)/ Silt Soxx between the undisturbed wetland and the edge of existing fill material to be removed.

B. Remove all fill in the area noted above down to proposed grade. This should be apparent when the layer of peat or a darker loam under this fill is encountered. Where no peat is found the area will be over excavated 12 inches then supplemented with 12 inches of medium to fine sand mixed with organics. All fill material which is removed must be deposited outside any and all wetlands.

C. Proposed grades in salt marsh must be stabilized with salt marsh species plugs planted 2-3 feet on center. Proposed grades in contiguous freshwater wetland must be stabilized with a native New England wetland conservation seed mix and by mulching all disturbed area with straw.

D. Plant the contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area with trees and shrubs per the table noted below. Balled and burlapped or transplanted tree species must be planted in an interspersed fashion in a zig-zag line, 10 feet on center. Trees shall be a minimum of 6 feet tall after planting. Shrubs shall be balled and burlapped or transplanted material and be a minimum of 4 feet tall after planting throughout the restored area. All shrubs shall be placed 10 feet on center in the restored area defined above.

E. If any or all of the required plantings fail to survive at least one full growing season from the time they have been planted, they shall be replaced until such time that survival is maintained over one full growing season.

F. All disturbed areas in the 200-foot Contiguous Area must be allowed to revegetate to a natural wild state.

G. Upon stabilization of all disturbed areas, all erosion and sedimentation controls must be removed from the salt marsh restoration area and contiguous freshwater wetland restoration area and the 200-foot Contiguous Area prior to the removal of the controls, all accumulated sediment must be removed to a suitable upland area.

H. Allow the restored and replanted area to revert to a natural wild state.

- Chain Link Fence
- Edge of Existing Fill
- Mean High Water (MHW)=2.12'
- High Astronomical Tide (HAT)=3.78'
- CRMC 50' Set Back
- Site Property Line
- 2 Foot Contours (2011 Lidar)
- Limit of Disturbance/ Temporary Compost Filter Sock
- Access
- Proposed Contour
- Approximate Salt Marsh Restoration Area
- Approximate Contiguous Freshwater Wetland Restoration Area

NOTES:
1. The entire project area is within Coastal SFHA AE Zone (BFE 13).
2. The entire project area is within the 200-ft Contiguous Area

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E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Restoration Planting Plan
Warren, RI

Date: 11/15/2024

Rhode Island Energy™ a PPL company

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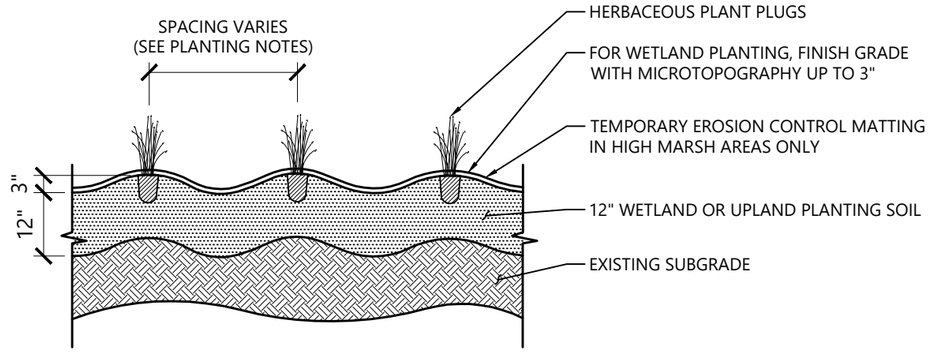
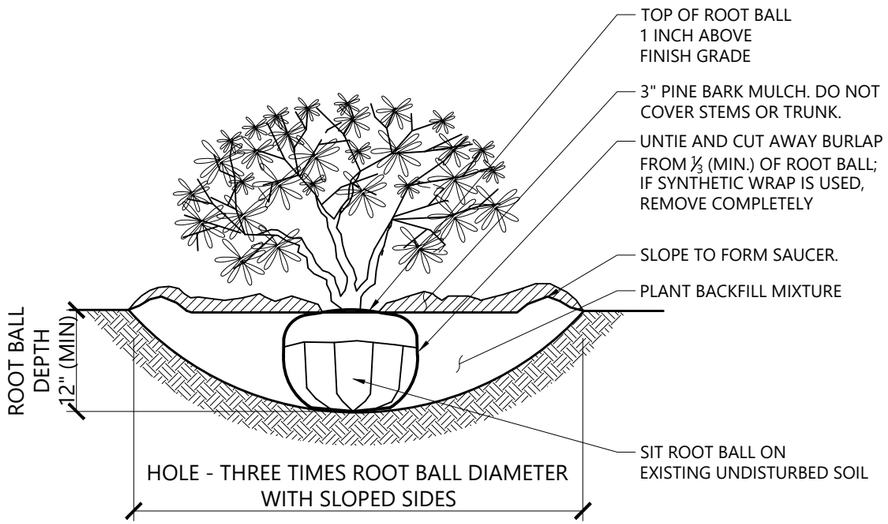


NOTE:
FOR BROADLEAF FLOOD PLAIN AND HIGH MARSH, SEED AREA IN ADDITION TO INSTALLING PLUGS.

Herbaceous Plant Plugs

10/24

N.T.S. Source: VHB

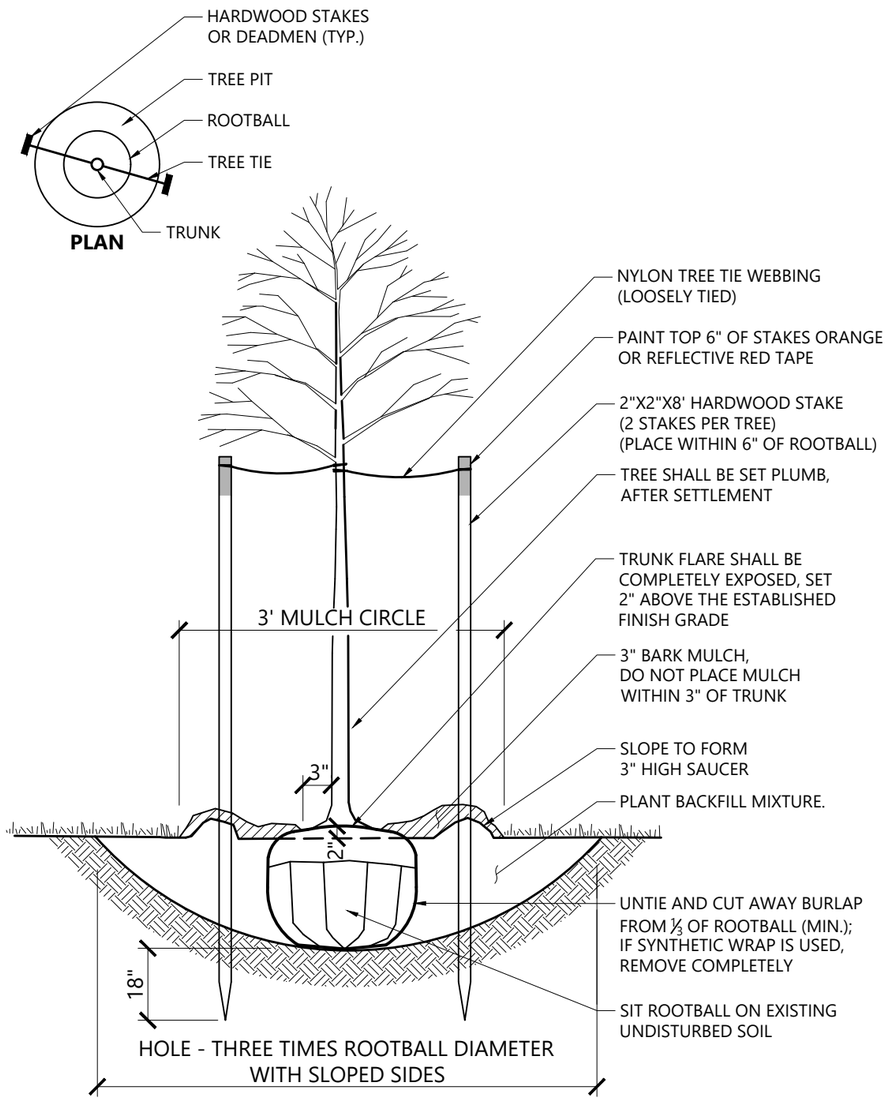


NOTE:
LOOSEN ROOTS AT THE OUTER EDGE OF ROOTBALL OF CONTAINER GROWN SHRUBS.

Shrub Planting

1/16

N.T.S. Source: VHB REV LD_600



Tree Planting

9/21

N.T.S. Source: VHB REV LD_602

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Restoration Planting Details
Warren, RI

Date: 11/15/2024

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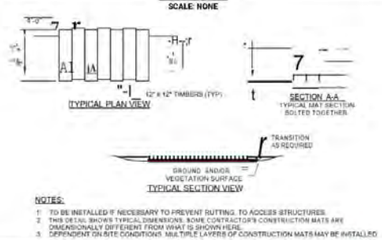
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-19	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. TO BE INSTALLED IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT RUTTING TO ACCESS STRUCTURES.
2. THIS DETAIL SHOWS TYPICAL DIMENSIONS. SOME CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION MATS ARE DIMENSIONALLY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IS SHOWN HERE.
3. DEPENDENT ON SITE CONDITIONS, MULTIPLE LAYERS OF CONSTRUCTION MATS MAY BE INSTALLED.

BMP PICTURE

CM-3
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT (WITH TRANSITION)

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Rhode Island Energy

Environmental Guidance

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Date	05/25/22

Subject:
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Best Management Practices

Reference:
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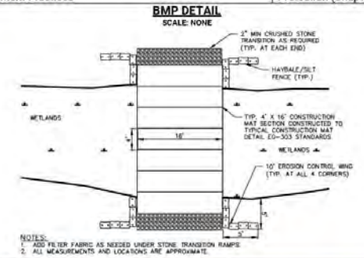
BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. ADD FILTER FABRIC AS NEEDED UNDER STONE TRANSITION RAMPS.
2. ALL MEASUREMENTS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

BMP PICTURE

CM-4
CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT (WITH TRANSITION AND BMPs)

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Detail #2

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Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE 1

BMP PICTURE 2

CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (2 OF 2)

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Business Use

Detail #3

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Date: 11/15/2024

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Rhode Island Energy

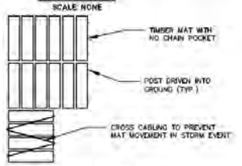
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-29	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL 1
SCALE: NONE

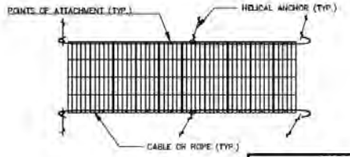


TYPICAL PLAN VIEW

NOTES:
1. EXAMPLES OF ANCHORING ONLY. MATTING CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPOSE THE METHOD OF ANCHORING BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS.
2. ANCHORING METHOD TO BE APPROVED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR.

BMP DETAIL 2

NOTES:
1. TYPICAL HELICAL ANCHOR AND CABLE CONFIGURATION FOR MAT CONTAINMENT IN FLOODPLAINS/LAND SUBJECT TO FLOODING.
2. TYPICAL POINTS OF ATTACHMENT HEAVY STAPLES, EYE BOLTS OR OTHER SUITABLE HARDWARE TO SECURE ATTACHMENT OF MAT TO LINEAR CABLE. IF CHAIN POCKETS ARE PRESENT IN THE MATS CABLE OR ROPE CAN BE LOOPED THROUGH RODS.



CM-12
EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT ANCHORING (1 OF 2)

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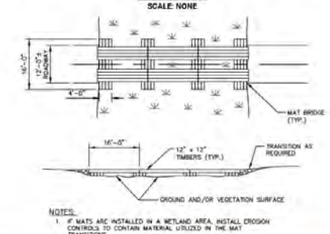
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. IF MATS ARE INSTALLED IN A WETLAND AREA, INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO CONTAIN MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THE MAT TRANSITIONS.

BMP PICTURE

CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE (1 OF 2)

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Detail #5

Rhode Island Energy

Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-18	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE – SINGLE SPAN
SCALE: NONE

NOTES:
1. WHERE STREAM WIDTH ALLOWS, INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATS TO SPAN THE WATERCOURSE IN ITS ENTIRETY WITHOUT STRINGER PLACEMENT IN THE WATER OR ANY RESTRICTION OF STREAM FLOW.
2. INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE SHALL NOT DAMAGE THE STREAM BED AND BANKS. WHERE POSSIBLE, FOOTERS SHALL BE PLACED PARALLEL TO THE TOP OF THE STREAM BANKS, WITH ACCESS MATTING PLACED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE STRINGERS DISTRIBUTING THE WEIGHT OF THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.
3. AT STREAM CROSSINGS THAT CANNOT BE SPANNED BY A SINGLE SECTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATTING, AND WHERE PERMITS ALLOW, STRINGERS SHALL BE PLACED ATOP THE STREAM BED PARALLEL TO THE FLOW OF WATER.

CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE (2 OF 2)

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Business Use

Detail #6

RECEIVED
11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

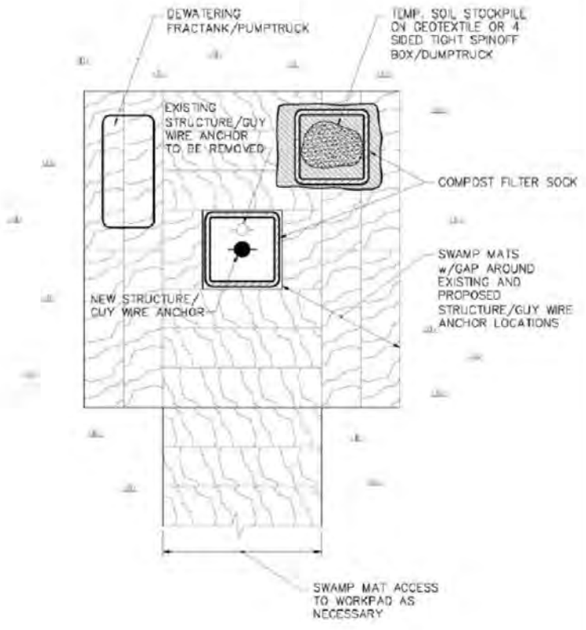
Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Date: 11/15/2024

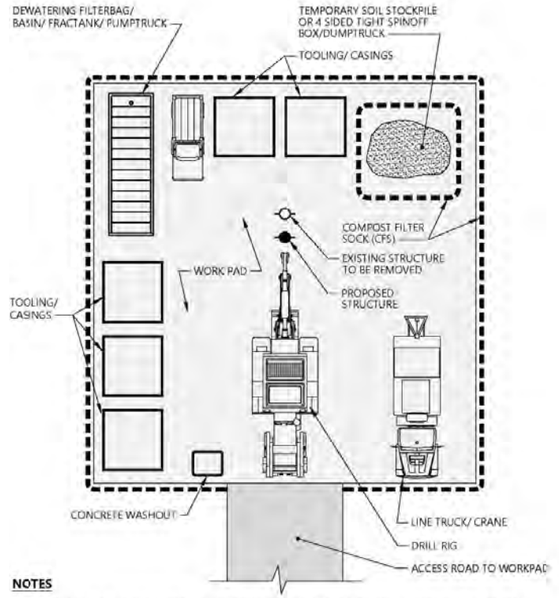
Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

vhb



Swamp Mat Workpad

Detail #7



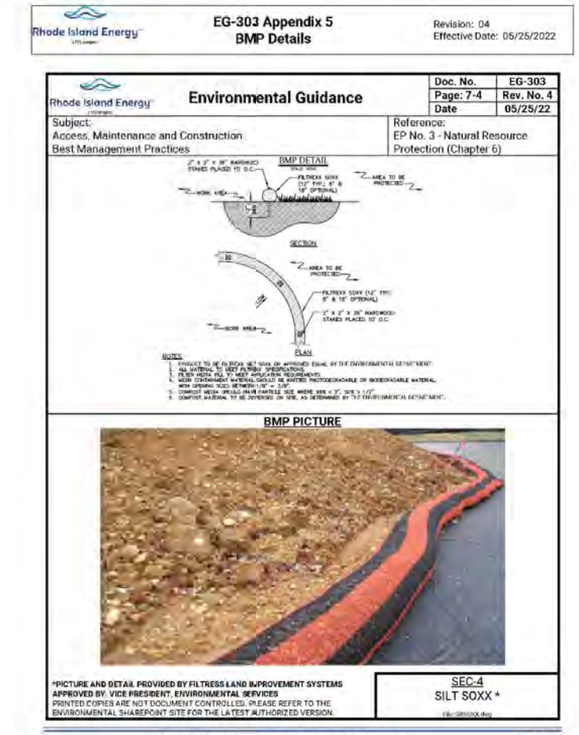
NOTES

1. WORKPADS IN UPLAND AND OUTSIDE SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS TO BE SURFACED WITH GRAVEL/CRUSHED STONE.
2. WORKPADS IN MOWN LAWN/GRASSLAND WILL BE TEMPORARILY SURFACED WITH CONSTRUCTION MATS
3. FOLLOWING USE, WORKPADS WILL BE RESTORED TO A VEGETATED CONDITION:
   - VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT ON SLOPES 2:1 OR LESS MAY BE ACHIEVED BY HYDROSEEDING WITH A NATIVE EROSION CONTROL/WILDFLOWER SEED MIX USING PROGANICS WITH PROMATRIX, PROGANICS DUAL, OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
   - SLOPES GREATER THAN 2:1 REQUIRE PROGANICS AND FLEXTERRA (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) INSTEAD OF TOPSOIL
   - 4" TOPSOIL CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE PROGANICS.

Typical Workpad/ Pull Pad

N.T.S. Source: VHB

Detail #8



Detail #9

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Date: 11/15/2024

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\\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\F184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 KI.aprx

Rhode Island Energy

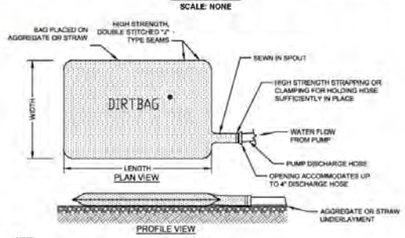
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-42	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTE:
ONCE PUMPING COMMENCES, THE DIRT BAG SHALL BE MONITORED FREQUENTLY TO ASSURE THAT THE CONNECTIONS ARE SECURELY FASTENED AND THE RATE OF WATER DELIVERY TO THE STRUCTURE IS LOW ENOUGH TO PREVENT UNFILTERED WATER FROM FLOWING FROM THE HOSE CONNECTIONS OR BAG.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
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AA-12
DIRTBAG*

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Detail #10

Rhode Island Energy

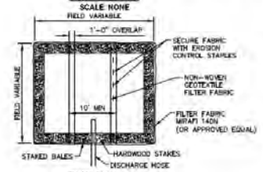
Environmental Guidance

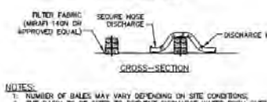
Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-40	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE
FIELD VARIABLE





NOTES:
1. NUMBER OF BALES MAY VARY DEPENDING ON SITE CONDITIONS.
2. THE BASIN TO BE SIZED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE WATER FROM OVERTOPPING BASIN.
3. KEEP AS FAR FROM WETLANDS AS PRACTICAL.
4. CLEAN AND REMOVE AS SOON AS DEWATERING IS COMPLETE.

BMP PICTURE

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AA-10
DEWATERING BASIN
(SMALL SCALE)

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Detail #11

Rhode Island Energy

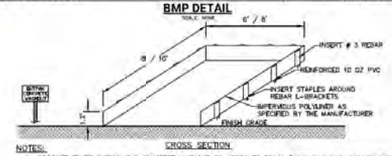
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-44	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE OUTPAK PVC CONCRETE WASHOUT OR APPROVED EQUAL BY ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY CONCRETE PLACEMENT.
3. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT.
4. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WILL BE REPLACED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR WASTE CONCRETE AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE.
5. WASHOUT RESIDUE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPENSED OF AT AN APPROVED WASTE SITE.
6. DO NOT MIX EXCESS AMOUNTS OF FRESH CONCRETE OR CEMENT ON-SITE.
7. DO NOT WASH OUT CONCRETE TRUCKS INTO STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, STREETS, OR STREAMS.
8. AVOID DUMPING EXCESS CONCRETE IN NON-DESIGNATED DUMPING AREAS.
9. LOCATE WASHOUT AREA AT LEAST 50' FROM STORM DRAIN, OPEN DITCHES, OR WATERBODIES. COORDINATE LOCATION WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
10. WASH OUT WASTES INTO THE OUTPAK WASHOUT WHERE THE CONCRETE CAN SET, BE BROKEN UP, AND THEN DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
11. A SECURE, NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING COVER MUST BE PLACED OVER CONCRETE WASHOUT PRIOR TO PREDICTED WET WEATHER TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW OF PRECIPITATION.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY OUTPAK WASHOUT
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AA-14
OUTPAK CONCRETE WASHOUT *

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Detail #12

RECEIVED
11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Date: 11/15/2024

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

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\\vhb.com\gis\proj\Providence\73456.01\Project\F184 E183 Structure Replacement 20240911 Kl.aprx

Rhode Island Energy

EG-303 Appendix 5
BMP Details

Revision: 04
Effective Date: 05/25/2022

Rhode Island Energy

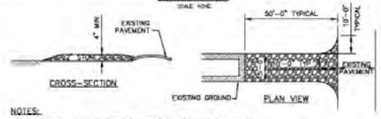
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-24	Rev. No. 4
Date	05/25/22

Subject:
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. STONE SIZE – USE 2" STONE (MINIMUM) TO 6" STONE (MAXIMUM)
2. LENGTH – GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 FEET
3. THICKNESS – 6"
4. WIDTH – FIFTEEN (15) FOOT TYP., BUT NOT LESS THAN FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
5. SURFACE WATER – ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE PERMITTED.
6. MAINTENANCE – THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH SHALL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
8. THE CLEAN STONE SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE OMITTED FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST.
9. FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA GRADED, SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS NEEDED. ENTRANCES/EXITS MAY REMAIN DEPENDING UPON FUTURE ACCESS NEEDS AND/OR PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROVALS BUT REQUIRES APPROVALS FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL.

BMP PICTURE

CM-8
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/ EXIT

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Detail #13

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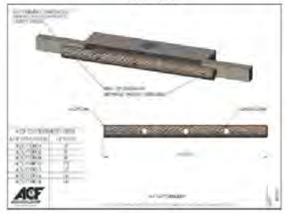
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-xxx
Page: x-xx	
Date:	09/28/22

Subject:
Access, Management and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE GUTTER BUDDY OR APPROVED EQUAL BY RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE
SCALE: NONE

DETAIL AND IMAGES PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
https://acfenvironmental.com/products/inlet-protection/curb-inlets/gutter-buddy/

AA-20B
CURB INLET GUTTER BUDDY

Detail #14

Rhode Island Energy

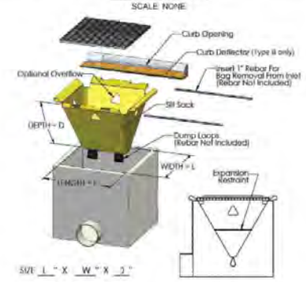
Environmental Guidance

Doc. No.	EG-303
Page: 7-50	
Date:	09/28/22

Subject:
Access, Management and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference:
EP No. 3 - Natural Resource Protection (Chapter 6)

EMP DETAIL
SCALE: NONE



NOTES:
1. PRODUCT TO BE SILT SACK OR APPROVED EQUAL BY RHODE ISLAND ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. THE USE OF A SILT SACK OPTIONAL OVERFLOW AND OVERFLOW DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE COORDINATED WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

BMP PICTURES
SCALE: NONE

DETAIL AND IMAGES PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL
https://acfenvironmental.com/products/inlet-protection/drop-inlets/siltsack/

AA-20A
DROP INLET SILT SACK

Detail #15

RECEIVED
11/27/2024
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

E183-3 and F184N-4/5 115kV Transmission Lines
Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Details
Bristol and Warren, RI

Source: RIGIS, National Grid, VHB

Date: 11/15/2024

Rhode Island Energy
a PPL company

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Appendix D – List of Direct Abutters

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COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Property ID	Address	Owner Name	Other Address	Contact Name	Title	Email	Phone
WA-23-1	450 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-3	451 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-4	452 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-5	453 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-6	454 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-8	455 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-25	456 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-9	457 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-10	458 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Palmer River Golf Club LP	299 Market Street, Swansea MA 02777	Robb Martin	General Manager	Robb@SwanseaCountryClub.com	(508) 379-9886
WA-23-14	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-23-130	15 New Industrial Road, Warren RI 02885	Mussuchuck Properties LLC					
WA-23-122	16 Commercial Way, Warren RI 02885	16 Commercial Way LLC.	975 University Avenue, Norwood MA 02062				
WA-23-16	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-23-17	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-23-18	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-23-19	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	ELJ INC	703 Metacom Avenue, Bristol RI 02809				
WA-23-174	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	ELJ INC	703 Metacom Avenue, Bristol RI 02809				
WA-23-175	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	ELJ INC	703 Metacom Avenue, Bristol RI 02809				
WA-23-68	360 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Highland Charter School	42 Lexington Avenue, Providence RI 02907				
WA-23-86	35 Taddy Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Tavares Life Estate Judith P					
WA-23-87	33 Taddy Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Joseph and Mary Ann DaSilva					
WA-23-78	34 Taddy Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Alan and Susan Medeiros					
WA-23-85	32 Taddy Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Nicole and Diane Snow					
WA-23-77	18 S Grove Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Jorge and Sylvia Castro					
WA-23-79	16 S Grove Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Noreen Custudio					
WA-23-76	25 S Grove Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Ronelle and David Brown					
WA-23-75	23 S Grove Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Jason and Kara Paganelli					
WA-23-23	335 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Paul and Dianne Brule					
WA-23-24	326 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Family Fun Center	71 Hornbine Road, Swansea MA 02777				
WA-23-64	322 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Family Fun Center	71 Hornbine Road, Swansea MA 02777				
WA-21-1	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-21-2	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-21-50	314 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	May Rose Properties LLC	280 Market Street, Warren RI 02885				
WA-21-51	308 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	CSI Partners INC					
WA-21-52	300 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Arthur and Carol Walmslet Properties LLC	97 Harris Avenue, Warren RI 02885				
WA-21-296	298 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	B & B Excavation					
WA-21-53	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Casey Marino and Sandra Siembab	296 Market Street, Warren RI 02885				
WA-21-253	294 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	294 Market Street Realty Trust 2022					
WA-21-57	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-21-58	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-21-59	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Warren Land Conservation Trust	PO Box 565	Rock Singewald	Board President	warrenlctri@gmail.com	(443) 980-5601
WA-21-72	10 Palmer Avenue, Warren RI 02885	William and Nancy Sandbach	502 Dona Drive, Nokomis Florida 34275				
WA-21-95	11 Palmer Avenue, Warren RI 02885	David and Jennifer Maynard					
WA-21-71	Connoly Avenue	Jonathan and Nancy Roberts	20 Mt. Hope Avenue, Swansea MA 02777				
WA-21-70	Connoly Avenue	David Goggin and John Henley					
WA-21-137	278 Market Street	Jose and Maria Rego	15 Andrews Court, Bristol RI 02809				
WA-21-284	274 Market Street	Gessi and Maria Bruna Rabelo	18 Harbeck Street, Acushnet MA 02743				
WA-21-175	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885				
WA-21-138	272 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Armand and Sandra Horta					
WA-3-89	40 Hope Street, Warren RI 02885	Hugh and Debra Jackson Trustee					
WA-3-90	37 Hope Street, Warren RI 02885	John and Sandra Jannitto					

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WA-3-91	24 Martin Street, Warren RI 02885	Joao and Elsa Lopes Trustees and Ricardo Alejandro Lopes	2 Birch Swamp Road, Warren RI 02885
WA-3-92	25 Martin Street, Warren RI 02885	Revitalize Warren LLC	1445 Wampanoag Trail Unit 202, Riverside RI 02915
WA-9-78	20 Hall Avenue, Warren RI 02885	Allison and Zachary Jacob	
WA-9-88	23 Hall Avenue, Warrem RI 02885	Marco Andrade	
WA-9-10	Wood Street	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-9-6	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-9-108	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-9-5	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-9-91	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Town of Warren	514 Main Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-9-1	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	LJ Assets LLC	1 Bristow Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-21-174	Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Joseph Wakem Life EST	48 Old Town Lane, Huntington NY 11743
WA-21-173	269 Market Street, Warren RI 02885	Peter Dilorenzo	5 Lee Ann Drive, Johnston RI 02919
WA-21-169	Serpentine Road, Warren RI 02885	Lukes Legend LLC	169 Mathewson Road, Barrinton RI 02806
WA-21-254	22 Kickemuit Road, Warren RI 02885	Michael Marino	
WA-21-286	34 Kickemuit Road, Warren RI 02885	Ronald Jr. and Kimberly Sadlier	
WA-21-249	48 Kickemuit Road, Warren RI 02885	Joanne Carvalho and Corey Almeida	
WA-11-23	50 Kickemuit Road, Warren RI 02885	Andrea Rene	
WA-11-70	Meadow Street, Warren RI 02885	Norma D Mitchell Et Als	21 Meadow Street, Warren RI 02885
WA-11-68	Meadow Street, Warren RI 02885	Norma D Mitchell	609 E State Street, East Tawas MI 48730
WA-11-66	16 Meadow Street, Warren RI 02885	Joao Froias and Lucia Life Est	

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Appendix E – Correspondence from United Fish and Wildlife Service

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104

In Reply Refer To: 10/29/2024 21:42:53 UTC
Project Code: 2023-0132214
Project Name: E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

Updated 4/12/2023 - Please review this letter each time you request an Official Species List, we will continue to update it with additional information and links to websites may change.

About Official Species Lists

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Federal and non-Federal project proponents have responsibilities under the Act to consider effects on listed species.

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested by returning to an existing project's page in IPaC.

Endangered Species Act Project Review

Please visit the "**New England Field Office Endangered Species Project Review and Consultation**" website for step-by-step instructions on how to consider effects on listed

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species and prepare and submit a project review package if necessary:

https://www.fws.gov/office/new-england-ecological-services/endangered-species-project-review

NOTE Please do not use the **Consultation Package Builder** tool in IPaC except in specific situations following coordination with our office. Please follow the project review guidance on our website instead and reference your **Project Code** in all correspondence.

Northern Long-eared Bat - (**Updated 4/12/2023**) The Service published a final rule to reclassify the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as endangered on November 30, 2022. The final rule went into effect on March 31, 2023. You may utilize the **Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key** available in IPaC. More information about this Determination Key and the Interim Consultation Framework are available on the northern long-eared bat species page:

https://www.fws.gov/species/northern-long-eared-bat-myotis-septentrionalis

For projects that previously utilized the 4(d) Determination Key, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective. If your project was not completed by March 31, 2023, and may result in incidental take of NLEB, please reach out to our office at newengland@fws.gov to see if reinitiation is necessary.

Additional Info About Section 7 of the Act
Under section 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. If a Federal agency, or its non-Federal representative, determines that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Federal agency also may need to consider proposed species and proposed critical habitat in the consultation. 50 CFR 402.14(c)(1) specifies the information required for consultation under the Act regardless of the format of the evaluation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/service/section-7-consultations

In addition to consultation requirements under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, please note that under sections 7(a)(1) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Please contact NEFO if you would like more information.

Candidate species that appear on the enclosed species list have no current protections under the ESA. The species' occurrence on an official species list does not convey a requirement to

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consider impacts to this species as you would a proposed, threatened, or endangered species. The ESA does not provide for interagency consultations on candidate species under section 7, however, the Service recommends that all project proponents incorporate measures into projects to benefit candidate species and their habitats wherever possible.

Migratory Birds

In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see:

https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit

https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/bald-and-golden-eagle-management

Please feel free to contact us at **newengland@fws.gov** with your **Project Code** in the subject line if you need more information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat.

Attachment(s): Official Species List

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
(603) 223-2541

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0132214

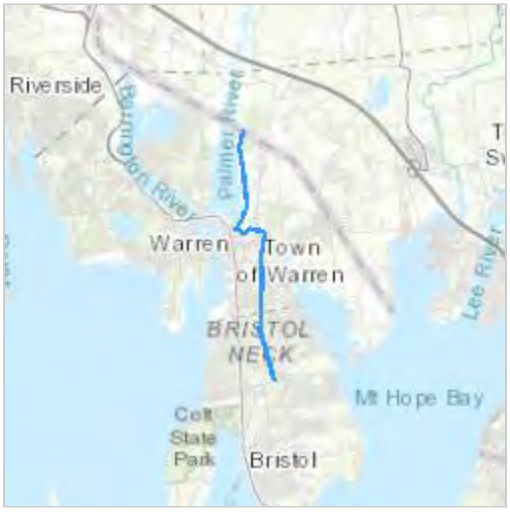
Project Name: E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Project Type: Transmission Line - Maintenance/Modification - Above Ground

Project Description: The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) is seeking to perform maintenance to rebuild aging transmission line structures along F-184N Bristol Tap and E-183 Warren Tap Lines from the Massachusetts' and Warren, Rhode Island border to Gooding Avenue in Bristol, Rhode Island (a distance of approximately 5.2 miles). The project will replace 105, mostly wood, utility structures with 105 steel structures. Tree removals will be required to establish the required clearances between the overhead transmission lines and vegetation.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@41.72726635,-71.27218094340265,14z



Counties: Massachusetts and Rhode Island

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ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

---

1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

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MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

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IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Timothy Piacentini
Address: 1 cedar street suite 400
City: Providence
State: RI
Zip: 02903
Email tpiacentini@vhb.com
Phone: 4012526254

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New England Ecological Services Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301-5094
Phone: (603) 223-2541 Fax: (603) 223-0104

In Reply Refer To: 11/15/2024 13:30:29 UTC
Project code: 2023-0132214
Project Name: E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

Federal Nexus: yes
Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Army Corps of Engineers

Subject: Technical assistance for 'E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project'

Dear Timothy Piacentini:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on November 15, 2024, for 'E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2023-0132214 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements are not complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. **Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Range-wide Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter.**

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Tricolored Bat

Based on your IPaC submission and a standing analysis completed by the Service, you determined the proposed Project will have the following effect determinations:

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)	Endangered	May affect
Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)	Proposed Endangered	May affect

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Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination key for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may cause prohibited take of the species listed above.

Conclusion

Consultation with the Service is not complete. Further consultation or coordination with the Service is necessary for those species or designated critical habitats with a determination of "May Affect." A "May Affect" determination in this key indicates that the project, as entered, is not consistent with the questions in the key. Not all projects that reach a "May Affect" determination are anticipated to result in adverse impacts to listed species. These projects may result in a "No Effect", "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect", or "May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect" determination depending on the details of the project. Please contact our New England Ecological Services Field Office to discuss methods to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to those species or designated critical habitats.

Federal agencies must consult with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) when an action *may affect* a listed species. Tricolored bat is proposed for listing as endangered under the ESA, but not yet listed. For actions that may affect a proposed species, agencies cannot consult, but they can *confer* under the authority of section 7(a)(4) of the ESA. Such conferences can follow the procedures for a consultation and be adopted as such if and when the proposed species is listed. Should the tricolored bat be listed, agencies must review projects that are not yet complete, or projects with ongoing effects within the tricolored bat range that previously received a NE or NLAA determination from the key to confirm that the determination is still accurate. Projects that receive a may affect determination for tricolored bat through the key, should contact the appropriate Ecological Services Field Office if they want to conference on this species.

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Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

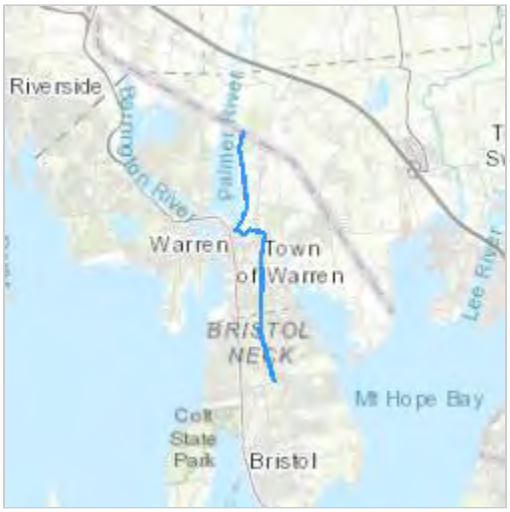
E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'E183 F184 Bristol Tap Asset Condition Refurbishment Project':

> The Narragansett Electric Company (TNEC) is seeking to perform maintenance to rebuild aging transmission line structures along F-184N Bristol Tap and E-183 Warren Tap Lines from the Massachusetts' and Warren, Rhode Island border to Gooding Avenue in Bristol, Rhode Island (a distance of approximately 5.2 miles). The project will replace 105, mostly wood, utility structures with 105 steel structures. Tree removals will be required to establish the required clearances between the overhead transmission lines and vegetation.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@41.727199999999996,-71.27219608558266,14z



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DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the answers provided, the proposed Action is consistent with a determination of “may affect” for a least one species covered by this determination key.

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of listed bats or any other listed species?

   Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

   No

2. Is the action area wholly within Zone 2 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

   Automatically answered
   No

3. Does the action area intersect Zone 1 of the year-round active area for northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat?

   Automatically answered
   No

4. Does any component of the action involve leasing, construction or operation of wind turbines? Answer 'yes' if the activities considered are conducted with the intention of gathering survey information to inform the leasing, construction, or operation of wind turbines.

   Note: For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

   No

5. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   Yes

6. Is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

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7. Are you an employee of the federal action agency or have you been officially designated in writing by the agency as its designated non-federal representative for the purposes of Endangered Species Act Section 7 informal consultation per 50 CFR § 402.08?

   Note: This key may be used for federal actions and for non-federal actions to facilitate section 7 consultation and to help determine whether an incidental take permit may be needed, respectively. This question is for information purposes only.

   No

8. Is the lead federal action agency the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC)? Is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

9. Is the lead federal action agency the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)?

   No

10. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.5 miles of a known bat hibernaculum?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

11. Does the action area contain any winter roosts or caves (or associated sinkholes, fissures, or other karst features), mines, rocky outcroppings, or tunnels that could provide habitat for hibernating bats?

    No

12. Does the action area contain (1) talus or (2) anthropogenic or naturally formed rock shelters or crevices in rocky outcrops, rock faces or cliffs?

    No

13. Will the action cause effects to a bridge?

    Note: Covered bridges should be considered as bridges in this question.

    No

14. Will the action result in effects to a culvert or tunnel at any time of year?

    No

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15. Are trees present within 1000 feet of the action area?

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats answer "Yes". If unsure, additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

16. Does the action include the intentional exclusion of bats from a building or structure?

    Note: Exclusion is conducted to deny bats' entry or reentry into a building. To be effective and to avoid harming bats, it should be done according to established standards. If your action includes bat exclusion and you are unsure whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats are present, answer "Yes." Answer "No" if there are no signs of bat use in the building/structure. If unsure, contact your local Ecological Services Field Office to help assess whether northern long-eared bats or tricolored bats may be present. Contact a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator (NWCO) for help in how to exclude bats from a structure safely without causing harm to the bats (to find a NWCO certified in bat standards, search the Internet using the search term "National Wildlife Control Operators Association bats"). Also see the White-Nose Syndrome Response Team's guide for bat control in structures.

    No

17. Does the action involve removal, modification, or maintenance of a human-made structure (barn, house, or other building) **known or suspected to contain roosting bats?**

    No

18. Will the action cause construction of one or more new roads open to the public?

    For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

19. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase average daily traffic permanently or temporarily on one or more existing roads?

    Note: For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.). .

    No

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20. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase the number of travel lanes on an existing thoroughfare?

    For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

21. Will the proposed Action involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source (e.g., leachate pond, pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant)?

    Note: For information regarding NSF/ANSI 60 please visit https://www.nsf.org/knowledge-library/nsf-ansi-standard-60-drinking-water-treatment-chemicals-health-effects

    No

22. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new point source discharge from a facility other than a water treatment plant or storm water system?

    No

23. Will the action include drilling or blasting?

    Yes

24. Will the drilling or blasting produce noise or vibrations above existing background levels that will affect suitable summer habitat for northern long-eared bats and/or tricolored bats?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and/or tricolored bat, can be found in Appendix A in the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines

    Yes

25. Will the action involve military training (e.g., smoke operations, obscurant operations, exploding munitions, artillery fire, range use, helicopter or fixed wing aircraft use)?

    No

26. Will the proposed action involve the use of herbicides or other pesticides other than herbicides (e.g., fungicides, insecticides, or rodenticides)?

    No

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27. Will the action include or cause activities that are reasonably certain to cause chronic or intense nighttime noise (above current levels of ambient noise in the area) in suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat during the active season?

    Chronic noise is noise that is continuous or occurs repeatedly again and again for a long time. Sources of chronic or intense noise that could cause adverse effects to bats may include, but are not limited to: road traffic; trains; aircraft; industrial activities; gas compressor stations; loud music; crowds; oil and gas extraction; construction; and mining.

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    No

28. Does the action include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, the use of permanent or temporary artificial lighting within 1000 feet of suitable northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat roosting habitat?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    No

29. Will the action include tree cutting or other means of knocking down or bringing down trees, tree topping, or tree trimming?

    Yes

30. Will the proposed action occur exclusively in an already established and currently maintained utility right-of-way?

    Yes

31. Will the proposed action result in the cutting of entire trees outside of the currently maintained utility right-of-way?

    Yes

32. Does the action include emergency cutting or trimming of hazard trees in order to remove an imminent threat to human safety or property? See hazard tree note at the bottom of the key for text that will be added to response letters

    Note: A "hazard tree" is a tree that is an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property.

    Yes

33. Does the project intersect with the 0- 9.9% forest density category?

    Automatically answered

    No

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34. Does the project intersect with the 10.0- 19.9% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

35. Does the project intersect with the 20.0- 29.9% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    No

36. Does the project intersect with the 30.0- 100% forest density category map?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

37. Will the action cause trees to be cut, knocked down, or otherwise brought down across an area greater than 5 acres in total extent?

    No

38. Will the proposed action result in the use of prescribed fire?

    Note: If the prescribed fire action includes other activities than application of fire (e.g., tree cutting, fire line preparation) please consider impacts from those activities within the previous representative questions in the key. This set of questions only considers impacts from flame and smoke.

    No

39. Does the action area intersect the northern long-eared bat species list area?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

40. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.25 miles of a culvert that is known to be occupied by northern long-eared or tricolored bats?

    Automatically answered
    No

41. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 150 feet of a documented northern long-eared bat roost site?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

42. Is suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat present within 1000 feet of project activities?
    If unsure, answer "Yes."

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat can be found in Appendix A of the USFWS' Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared bat Survey Guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/range-wide-indiana-bat-and-northern-long-eared-bat-survey-guidelines.

    Yes

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43. Will drilling or blasting occur during the **Summer Occupancy** season for northern long-eared bats in the action area?

    Note: Bat activity periods for your state can be found in Appendix L of the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines.

    Yes

44. Does the action area intersect the tricolored bat species list area?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

45. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.25 miles of a culvert that is known to be occupied by northern long-eared or tricolored bats?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

46. Is suitable summer habitat for the tricolored bat present within 1000 feet of project activities?
    (If unsure, answer ""Yes."")

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that may provide potential roosts for tricolored bats (e.g., clusters of leaves in live and dead deciduous trees, Spanish moss (Tillandsia usneoides), clusters of dead pine needles of large live pines) answer ""Yes."" For a complete definition of suitable summer habitat for the tricolored bat, please see Appendix A in the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines.

    Yes

47. Will drilling or blasting occur during the **Fall Swarming** season for tricolored bats in the action area?

    Note: Bat activity periods for your state can be found in Appendix L of the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines.

    Yes

48. Do you have any documents that you want to include with this submission?

    No

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PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

Enter the extent of the action area (in acres) from which trees will be removed - round up to the nearest tenth of an acre. For this question, include the entire area where tree removal will take place, even if some live or dead trees will be left standing.

0.52

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IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Timothy Piacentini
Address: 1 cedar street suite 400
City: Providence
State: RI
Zip: 02903
Email tpiacentini@vhb.com
Phone: 4012526254

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Army Corps of Engineers

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Appendix F – Tree Removal Table

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Tree Removal ID	Tree Species (Common Name)	DBH (Inches)	CRMC Resource Area
1	Black cherry	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
2	Black cherry	7.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
3	Locust spp.	4.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
4	Locust spp.	8.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
5	Black cherry	4.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
6	Quaking aspen	4.1	200-ft Contiguous Area
7	Quaking aspen	4.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
8	Quaking aspen	4.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
9	Quaking aspen	4.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
10	Locust spp.	6.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
11	Black cherry	5.2	200-ft Contiguous Area
12	Tulip Tree	7.2	200-ft Contiguous Area
13	Black cherry	4.1	200-ft Contiguous Area
14	Quaking aspen	6.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
15	Quaking aspen	3.6	200-ft Contiguous Area
16	Quaking aspen	19.6	200-ft Contiguous Area
17	Gray birch	7.6	200-ft Contiguous Area
18	Gray birch	8.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
19	American basswood	3.5 and 3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
20	Black cherry	15.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
21	Black cherry	13	200-ft Contiguous Area
22	Quaking aspen (dead)	8.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
23	Black tupelo	4.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
24	Black cherry	5	200-ft Contiguous Area

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25	Black cherry	6	200-ft Contiguous Area
26	Black cherry	6.6 (dead) and 13	200-ft Contiguous Area
27	White oak	6	200-ft Contiguous Area
28	American basswood	9 and 11.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
29	Sycamore maple	3.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
30	Red maple	12 and 13.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
31	White oak	3.75	Tributary Wetland
32	White oak	3.5	Tributary Wetland
33	Black tupelo	3.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
34	Black tupelo	3 and 3	200-ft Contiguous Area
35	Black tupelo	3.5	Tributary Wetland
36	White oak	21	Tributary Wetland
37	White oak (dead)	4	Tributary Wetland
38	White oak	12.25	Tributary Wetland
39	Black tupelo	4, 4, 6, 7.5, 9.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
40	Black tupelo	9	200-ft Contiguous Area
41	White oak	12.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
42	Black tupelo	5.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
43	White oak	4 and 9.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
44	Black tupelo	9.9	200-ft Contiguous Area
45	Black tupelo	3.5	Tributary Wetland
46	Black tupelo	8 and 8.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
47	Black tupelo	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
48	Black tupelo	3.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
49	Black tupelo	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
50	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area

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51	Quaking aspen (dead)	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
52	Quaking aspen (dead)	5.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
53	Black tupelo	5	200-ft Contiguous Area
54	Black tupelo	3.25	Tributary Wetland
55	Black tupelo	3.25	Tributary Wetland
56	Black tupelo	3.25	Tributary Wetland
57	Black tupelo	4.5	Tributary Wetland
58	Quaking aspen	3	Tributary Wetland
59	Black tupelo	4.75	Tributary Wetland
60	Black tupelo	3.5	Tributary Wetland
61	Black tupelo	5.5	Tributary Wetland
62	Black tupelo	3.5	Tributary Wetland
63	Quaking aspen	4.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
64	Black tupelo	5.75	Tributary Wetland
65	Black tupelo	3.75	Tributary Wetland
66	Black tupelo	4	Tributary Wetland
67	Quaking aspen	3	Tributary Wetland
68	Black tupelo	4	Tributary Wetland
69	Black tupelo	4.75	Tributary Wetland
70	Quaking aspen	3.75	Tributary Wetland
71	Quaking aspen	3	Tributary Wetland
72	Quaking aspen	3.5	Tributary Wetland
73	Quaking aspen	4.5	Tributary Wetland
74	Quaking aspen	4.5	Tributary Wetland
75	Quaking aspen	4	Tributary Wetland
76	Quaking aspen	3	Tributary Wetland

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77	Quaking aspen	4.25	Tributary Wetland
78	Quaking aspen	3	Tributary Wetland
79	Quaking aspen	3.75	Tributary Wetland
80	Quaking aspen	4	Tributary Wetland
81	Quaking aspen	4.25	Tributary Wetland
82	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
83	Black tupelo	5	200-ft Contiguous Area
84	Black tupelo	5.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
85	Black tupelo	3.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
86	Black tupelo	4.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
87	Black tupelo	3.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
88	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
89	Black tupelo	3	200-ft Contiguous Area
90	Black tupelo	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
91	Quaking aspen	3.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
92	Black tupelo	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
93	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
94	Black tupelo	3.75	200-ft Contiguous Area
95	Black tupelo	5	200-ft Contiguous Area
96	Black tupelo	3.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
97	Quaking aspen	3.6	200-ft Contiguous Area
98	Quaking aspen	5.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
99	Black tupelo	3.25	Tributary Wetland
100	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
101	Black tupelo	3	200-ft Contiguous Area
102	Black tupelo	4.25	200-ft Contiguous Area

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103	Black tupelo	3.25	200-ft Contiguous Area
104	Black tupelo	5	200-ft Contiguous Area
105	Black tupelo	5	200-ft Contiguous Area
106	Black tupelo	4	200-ft Contiguous Area
107	Black tupelo	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
108	Black tupelo	4 and 4	200-ft Contiguous Area
109	Willow spp.	7.5, 7.5 and 7.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
110	Willow spp.	3.5	200-ft Contiguous Area
111	Willow spp.	3	200-ft Contiguous Area
112	Willow spp.	3.5 and 3	200-ft Contiguous Area
113	Black cherry	11	200-ft Contiguous Area
114	Sycamore maple	3	200-ft Contiguous Area
115	White oak	24	200-ft Contiguous Area

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