Appendix E
Work Zone Traffic Control Plan

Replacing the insulators will take place at the existing poles. Since none of the poles are located in the roadways, the effects on traffic will be minimal. Within the Project area, the majority of the right-of-way is located at a distance from active roadways with adequate space to stage construction vehicles without disrupting or impeding the traffic flow. Furthermore, minimal pedestrian traffic exists in the Project area. At few locations where the right-or-way is located in close vicinity to roadways, Work Zone Traffic Control Plan (WZTCP) construction activities will be performed according to the standards, codes and criteria of the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) specifications, Section 619. In addition to the New York State standards, the traffic control will be consistent with the measures and standards of the Town's of Brookhaven and Riverhead as well as the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) rules and regulations.

Within the Project area, there is one sensitive land use located adjacent to the right-of-way—Wading River School at 1900 Wading River Manor Road, Wading River. Wading River Road is classified as a Secondary Roadway with residential and commercial land uses. In the vicinity of Wading River School, Project construction will occur when school is not in session and will be coordinated with school personnel to ensure that no construction takes place when school activities are occurring. Vehicle access to the school will be maintained. If required, flaggers will be employed to direct traffic. Construction signage in accordance with the MUTCD standards will be installed to supplement flaggers.

Suffolk County Department of Public Works will be notified in advance before the commencement of any construction activity to ensure continued safe operation of County roads in the vicinity of the transmission line. In addition, town highway departments will be notified for local roadway management. All construction signs will be covered or removed when the work is not in progress. Temporary signs will not be placed at any location where they are obscured by roadside fixtures (both temporary and permanent). In case construction work is extended after dusk or into the late evening hours under emergency circumstances, auxiliary lighting will be provided for ensuring traffic safety.

Construction worker parking will be designated within the existing substation areas or National Grid/Long Island Power Authority Operations Centers and therefore will not interfere with the normal flow of traffic, or cause a safety hazard or interfere with existing land uses.

ACCESS POINTS

Access to the existing 69 kV transmission line is through the existing Long Island Power Authority right-of-way. Section 10 of the Environmental Management and Construction Plan provides a list of all the roads that are crossed by the transmission line right-of-way. There will be no changes to these roads or to the access points from these roads as part of the Project. í

Appendix F
~~National Grid~~ Environmental Protection Measures

1.0 SCOPE

The New York service territory includes numerous sites and properties that have been designated by authorities to have significant natural, archaeological, historical, scenic, aesthetic or recreational values. Many of these locations are protected by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and by implementing regulations of New York State's Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

Some of these sites include properties or structures that have been placed on or nominated for New York State and National Registers of Historic Places. Other locations have been protected by designation as national, state or local parks, preserves, refuges, sanctuaries, coastal zones, scenic vistas, or agricultural areas.

The United States Department of Interior's National Park Service has jurisdiction over federally-designated historic and park sites. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has jurisdiction over federally-designated refuges. The NYSDEC and OPRHP provide protection to other unique and/or sensitive resource areas.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

To protect these sensitive areas and comply with applicable regulations, all personnel who plan and perform work are responsible for:

- Identifying if proposed work may involve designated sites by checking with a qualified Environmental Engineer and/or environmental consultant; and
- Implementing appropriate design, work site selection, scheduling, and practices to avoid or minimize disturbances to identified sensitive resource sites.

Environmental Engineers and/or environmental consultants will assist Project Engineers, field operations, and other personnel with work planning and regulatory compliance support. Such support will include:

- Checking available regulatory agency information, such as GIS databases and mapping sources to help identify any designated sites;
- Coordinating communications with federal, state and local authorities, as applicable;
- Obtaining any necessary permits or approvals; and
- Providing guidance on work site selection, scheduling, and practices to avoid or minimize disturbances to such resources.

In some cases, work restrictions may be imposed and a regulatory agency permit or permission may be required before proposed work is allowed to be performed.

3.0 HISTORIC RESOURCES

The New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has advised that consultation with the SHPO is mandatory for projects that involve state or federal permitting or involvement.

The SHPO has requested that project screening for the general presence or absence of cultural resources be performed by checking with their On Line Resource Center.

An Environmental Engineer and/or environmental consultant can check SHPO's On Line Resource Center and submit a project review request to the SHPO, for an official determination of project effect on any known resources and any related requirements for further studies or surveys.

In some cases, the SHPO may require performance of Phase 1A/B Archaeological Surveys. Should important historical or cultural resources be discovered at a proposed work site, the SHPO may require that the work be relocated or that special protective measures be applied to the work.

National Historic Park sites, such as the Saratoga Battlefield, and National Monuments, such as Fort Stanwix (Rome, NY) are regulated by Federal agencies and any work involving such sites must be permitted or otherwise approved, before work can begin. The New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation regulates use and activities at State Historic Sites, where work activities must also be permitted or otherwise approved.

4.0 COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Projects that require a federal permit and that lie within the Coastal Zone (primarily the shorelines of Lake Erie, Niagara River, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence River, estuary portions of the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, Atlantic Ocean, and the various bays, harbors and inlets around New York City and Long Island), require a Federal Consistency Assessment, to be reviewed and acted upon by the New York Department of State. Coastal zone projects directly undertaken by a state agency or authority require consistency concurrence, as well, regardless of federal agency involvement. Accordingly, Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) projects in the coastal zone require a consistency review completed by LIPA, National Grid (on behalf of LIPA), or another party as agent for LIPA.

Environmental Engineers and/or environmental consultants will support Project Engineers with completion and submittal of a Federal Consistency Assessment Form, intended to assist applicants in certifying that a proposed activity is consistent with New York State's Coastal Management Program (CMP), as required by the U.S. Department of Commerce regulations.

5.0 AGRICULTURAL AREAS

For major projects that require new construction or reconstruction activities in active agricultural lands, an Environmental Engineer and/or environmental consultant will contact and consult with the State of New York Department of Agriculture and Markets. As appropriate, special mitigation measures may be applied to some work activities to avoid or minimize impacts to agricultural lands and uses.

In general, impacts to agricultural soils and uses can be minimized during construction or reconstruction projects through use of the following practices:

- Consulting with affected farmers prior to performing the work, to determine appropriate access routes, work areas, any sensitive sites (such as drainage tiles or lines), any potential for invasive agricultural pests, and planting/harvesting schedules;
- Strategic scheduling of daily activities to avoid wet, unstable soils and cultivated fields;
- Use of a single access route to reduce soil disturbances and compaction;
- Framing structures in the air, where appropriate, to reduce ground impacts;
- Restoration of fields, fencing and gates, including regrading and seeding, in consultation with affected farmers; and,
- Decontamination of equipment used in invasive pests quarantine areas. ✷

1.0 SCOPE

Pesticides and herbicides are typically used for the purposes of effectively controlling:

- Undesirable vegetation along electric and natural gas line rights-of-way;
- Undesirable vegetation at substations, gas regulator stations, and other facilities; and
- Pests that may pose threats to worker safety and/or facility integrity and reliability.

Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) techniques are used to target individual trees or clumps of tall-growing tree species that pose line interference and outage risks.

IVM employs a variety of techniques including biological controls, hand cutting and selective application of herbicides to control tall-growing trees. Biological control involves promoting the establishment of low-growing plant species that help prevent the growth of tall tree species on the rights-of-way.

Selective use of herbicides applied directly to individual tall-growing trees allows low-growing shrubs, grasses, ferns and herbaceous plants to thrive and resist re-growth of trees. These targeted IVM techniques minimize the quantity of herbicides required, which in turn minimizes their impact on stable, low-growing communities of grasses, herbs and shrubs that pose no threat to electric conductors.

Pesticide uses are regulated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) as set forth in the applicable parts of Title 6, NYCRR including Part 320 – Pesticides – General, Part 325 – Application of Pesticides, and Part 326 – Registration and Classification of Pesticides.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

Use of herbicides must be in compliance with federal and NYSDEC-specific requirements for use of herbicides, including associated regulatory reporting and registrations, applicator training, spill reporting and response, and product/container disposal. Field operators are responsible for complying with federal and NYSDEC-specific requirements for use of other pesticides needed to maintain worker safety and facility integrity and reliability.

Environmental Engineers and/or environmental consultants are responsible for supporting field operations with information about protected natural resources, as requested, and helping to obtain any required permits or regulatory approval associated with site-specific use of herbicides or pesticides in protected natural resource areas, such as in New York State-regulated wetlands and/or wetland adjacent areas.

3.0 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Strategies aimed at protecting natural resources, particularly sensitive aquatic resources, from herbicide applications and other right-of-way maintenance activities include:

- Maintain buffer zones of compatible, low-growing vegetation at sensitive aquatic sites;
- Utilize highly selective, stem-specific treatments within these buffers, together with herbicide products that are specifically approved for ditch bank, stream bank, or aquatic use;
- Employ non-herbicide management methods within buffer zones when a risk of contamination exists;
- Obtain any required permits for herbicide applications in protected wetlands and buffer zone areas;
- Identify private drinking water supplies within or immediately adjacent to the right-of-way through the field inventory process, and establish appropriate buffer zones to maintain and protect water quality;
- Identify and protect any known populations of threatened, endangered or other species of special regulatory concern; and
- Conduct all treatment activities adjacent to sensitive aquatic resources to maximize retention of compatible shrub and herbaceous communities, to help reduce or avoid erosion impacts.

4.0 WHAT IS A PESTICIDE?

As defined by NYSDEC, a "pesticide" is any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, fungi, weeds, or other forms of plant or animal life or viruses and any substance or mixture of substances intended as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. Pesticides include such things as herbicides, biocides, etc.

4.1 HOW IS NATIONAL GRID REGULATED?

Those regulated as an "agency" and not as a commercial lawn applicator are subject to NYSDEC regulations regarding the use of pesticides, disposal of pesticides and pesticide containers, employee training and safety, pesticide applicator certification, business registration, reporting of pesticide use, pesticide product registration, and pesticide spill response and clean up.

4.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF PESTICIDES

Pesticides are to be used only in accordance with label and labeling directions and must be used in such a manner and under such wind and other conditions as to prevent contamination of people, pets, fish, wildlife, crops, property, structures, lands, pasturage or waters adjacent to the area of use. During pesticide use, the certified applicator, certified technician or commercial pesticide apprentice must have access to a copy of the label for each pesticide being used and must make each label available for inspection upon request of the NYSDEC.

4.3 CLEANSING AND DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDES AND CONTAINERS

Generally, empty pesticide containers may be disposed of in an approved sanitary landfill after they are properly rinsed and cleansed. Returnable containers must be tightly closed to prevent leakage, the exterior cleaned, and the containers returned to the supplier.

Unwanted or unusable pesticides may be subject to more stringent disposal requirements including Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and NYSDEC hazardous waste disposal regulations.

4.4 TRAINING AND SAFETY

Prior to any pesticide application, a certified pesticide applicator must provide safety information and training to individuals using pesticides.

4.5 APPLICATOR CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The application of pesticides must be accomplished by, or under the supervision of, a certified commercial pesticide applicator certified pursuant to NYSDEC requirements. The certified commercial pesticide applicator must possess a valid identification card issued by the NYSDEC and make such card available upon request. Full certification is not required for "technicians" and "apprentices" who meet the requirements set forth in 6 NYCRR, Part 325 and are using pesticides under the on-site or off-site direct supervision of a certified commercial pesticide applicator as defined in the Part 325 regulations.

4.6 BUSINESS REGISTRATION

An agency that applies pesticides is required to register locations that apply pesticides with the NYSDEC. In addition, NYSDEC regulations require that an agency have at least one employee who is a certified commercial pesticide applicator or technician in the appropriate certification category.

4.7 REPORTS

Annual reports, listing the quantities of each pesticide used during the previous calendar year, are to be filed with the NYSDEC by February 1 of each year by the responsible organization. Contractors hired to apply pesticides are required to file their own reports. Copies of reports and appropriate pesticide use records shall be maintained by the organization responsible for overseeing the contractor for a period not less than three years.

4.8 PESTICIDE PRODUCT REGISTRATION

All pesticides used must be registered by both the EPA and the NYSDEC. Any such pesticide will contain the EPA registration number on the label.

4.9 SPILLS

Pesticide spills of any quantity should be reported immediately to determine if a reportable quantity spill threshold has been exceeded. Depending on the specific pesticide spilled, regulatory agency notification may also be required.

4.10 PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The management of rights-of-way and related facilities is subject to Public Service Commission (PSC) regulation, set forth in 16 NYCRR, Part 84, which requires preparation of a detailed right-of-way management plan for PSC review and approval. The PSC also requires that annual reports, summarizing right-of-way management activities for the past year and right-of-way

management plans for the current year be submitted to the PSC on or about March 31 of each year.

4.11 NYSDEC PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the requirements noted above, the NYSDEC regulates the application of pesticides within state-regulated wetlands and the 100-foot buffer zone surrounding such wetlands (300 feet for tidal wetlands). Any such application of pesticides to wetland and wetland buffer zone areas requires a Freshwater or Tidal Wetlands Permit from the NYSDEC and pesticide applications must conform to the conditions of the NYSDEC permit. A copy of a valid permit must be maintained in the field by the supervising certified applicator and must be available for inspection if requested. An Environmental Engineer and/or environmental consultant is responsible for obtaining such permits and should be consulted with any questions relating to the need for permits.

5.0 REFERENCE

6 NYCRR, Parts 320, 325, 326
6 NYCRR, Part 663
16 NYCRR, Part 84

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1.0 SCOPE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Personnel who plan and perform work involving protected water resources are responsible for:

- Identifying if proposed work may involve protected water resources;
- Obtaining any required regulatory agency permits or approvals;
- Notifying environmental or regulatory agencies of emergency work activities that involve protected water resources; and,
- Implementing appropriate design, work site selection, scheduling, and practices to avoid or minimize disturbances to such water resources.

2.0 REGULATED WETLANDS

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) regulates freshwater wetlands that are 12.4 acres or greater in size. Wetlands smaller than this may be protected if they are considered of unusual local importance. The NYSDEC also regulates a 100 foot adjacent area around such freshwater wetlands. All such wetlands are depicted on official NYSDEC wetland maps. In addition to freshwater wetlands, the NYSDEC regulates tidal wetlands and a 300 feet (150 feet in New York City) adjacent area around such tidal wetlands.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) also has jurisdiction over all NYSDEC, as well as over smaller wetlands. Federal wetlands have no minimum size but must meet eligibility criteria for vegetation types, soils types, and connection to other waters of the U.S. Some federal wetlands are mapped by the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI); however, some are not mapped and may require formal delineation by an ACOE representative or a qualified wetland consultant. The ACOE does not regulate a wetland adjacent area.

Regulated work activities in state and federal wetlands include excavating, trenching, auguring, backfilling, grading, digging, structure erection and removal, and other activities that may disturb the ground surface or water levels, flows, and functions of wetlands. Regulated work activities can also include driving or operating equipment within protected wetland areas, particularly if such equipment uses causes rutting of wetland soils.

3.0 PROTECTED STREAMS AND OTHER SURFACE WATERS

The NYSDEC regulates activities that impact the beds, banks, and water quality of streams and other surface water bodies that have sufficient water quality to support trout and/or higher uses of water, such as cooking and drinking. Simply driving equipment across a regulated water body is a regulated activity that requires a permit. The NYSDEC typically regulates activities within 50 feet of protected waters.

The ACOE regulates activities conducted under, in, and over navigable waters of the U.S. The installation of natural gas or electric facilities across major streams, rivers, and lakes is regulated by the ACOE.

4.0 NYSDEC PERMITTING

A General Permit with the NYSDEC authorizes the following activities involving NYSDEC wetlands and their 100 foot adjacent areas, as well as protected waters:

- Vehicular and equipment crossings
- Maintenance of in-kind existing facilities
- Small excavations and fills
- New minor construction to install new single family residential live service across a freshwater wetland, 100 feet adjacent area or protected stream
- Vegetation management

The NYSDEC General Permit (0-0000-01147/00001) requires notification of the proposed activity to the NYSDEC, no later than 45 days prior to project commencement. If no response is received from the NYSDEC, the work may proceed in accordance with the General Permit conditions and Best Management Practices (BMPs).

NYSDEC General Permit 0-0000-01147/00001 includes 26 Natural Resource Permit Conditions that apply to Articles 15 and 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) and to Water Quality Certification. Although compliance with all 26 permit conditions is required, the following selected conditions are cited or summarized, herein, simply to highlight their applicability to work involving these NYSDEC-protected wetland and water resources:

- Prohibition Period for In-stream Work: The general period which prohibits stream work is as follows:
  - for cold water trout fisheries, beginning October 1 and ending May 31
  - for warm water fisheries, beginning March 1 and ending July 15
- Erosion Control Devices: To prevent environmental degradation, practicable measures and devices (such as silt fences, straw bales, check dams, catchment basins, sediment retention basins, water bars, diversion culverts, and other appropriate measures) shall be employed wherever necessary to prevent erodible soils from entering the wetland or water body.
- Maintain Water Flow and Water Clarity: During periods of work activity, flow immediately downstream of the worksite shall equal flow immediately upstream of the worksite, unless specifically permitted by the NYSDEC. There shall be no discernible difference in clarity between waters upstream and downstream of the work site.
- Preventing Transport of Invasive Species: National Grid has conservatively assumed that one or more species of NYSDEC-listed invasive plants occurs within or otherwise “infests” all NYSDEC wetlands and their 100 foot adjacent areas, as well as protected waters. To prevent the spread of invasive plant species seeds, roots or other viable plant parts, equipment used in NYSDEC wetlands and their 100 foot adjacent areas, as well as protected waters, shall be cleaned with brush and broom or high pressure air before leaving these protected areas. Soil material generated from cleaning will be placed in plastic bags and properly disposed of off-site or used within the same construction area that is infested, provided that no filling of any wetlands or adjacent areas will occur as a result. Loose plant

and soil material that has been removed from personnel clothing and boots may also be placed in plastic bags or remain within these areas provided that no filling of a wetland shall occur.

- Wetland Resource Protection: Construction or vehicular activities within such 100 feet adjacent areas should be minimized during the breeding period of any protected species present. Erosion control measures shall be utilized as needed to prevent potential erosion of sediments into the wetland or the 100 feet adjacent area.
- Emergency Actions: The appropriate NYSDEC Regional Natural Resources Supervisor must be notified by telephone (see the General Permit's Attachment C for contact information) before starting an emergency action and such telephone notification must include a description and location of the situation and of the action that will be taken. If the Natural Resources Supervisor cannot be reached, a telephone or electronic mail notification must be made within 24 hours of commencing the emergency action and must include the same information, to be provided on the General Permit's Attachment A – Notification of General Permit Project form.

A General Permit (1-9901-00011/00013) with NYSDEC–Region 1 (Nassau and Suffolk Counties) authorizes certain "…minor utility installation, repair, and maintenance activities in the adjacent areas of state regulated freshwater and tidal wetlands, and scenic/recreational rivers throughout Nassau and Suffolk Counties." This General Permit requires notification of the proposed activity to the NYSDEC, no later than 14 days prior to project commencement. The notification package must include a detailed description of the project, design drawings, applicable wetlands maps, and recent project site photographs. If no response is received from the NYSDEC, the work may proceed in accordance with the General Permit conditions and BMPs. NYSDEC General Permit 1-9901-00011/00013 is provided on National Grid's Infonet, Environmental site. Larger scale projects or major work activities involving NYSDEC or NYSDEC-protected waters may require an individual NYSDEC permit and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (a determination by the NYSDEC that the proposed activity will not violate New York Water Quality Standards). The NYSDEC may, as a result of its review, assign special conditions to ensure that water quality is protected, and environmental damage is minimized.

The NYSDEC's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements may also apply to work activities if more than 1 acre of soils will be disturbed. If so, work will need to conform to the NYSDEC's State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit GP-0-10-001 and associated erosion and sediment control requirements. The NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (GP-0-10-001) is provided on National Grid's Infonet (see the Environmental site).

5.0 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PERMITTING

For certain maintenance and minor work activities involving federal wetlands, the ACOE also provides for a general type of permitting. In general, activities involving less than 0.1 acre of wetland impacts are eligible for the ACOE's Nationwide Permitting, on a self-authorized basis, as long as permit conditions and BMPs are adhered to (a blanket 401 Water Quality Certification is included).

Activities involving from 0.1 to 0.5 acres of wetland impacts may still be eligible for ACOE Nationwide Permitting, but require a Pre-Construction Notice (PCN) to be made to the ACOE, require an individual 401 Water Quality Certification, and normally require mitigation of

impacts. Activities involving greater than 0.5 acres of wetland impacts typically require an individual Section 404 permit and mitigation of impacts.

For work over, in, or under navigable waters of the U.S., an ACOE Section 10 (Rivers and Harbors Act) permit is required. For projects that are either in or affecting the coastal zone and that require a federal permit or approval, a Coastal Zone Management (CZM) consistency concurrence is required from the New York State Department of State (NYSDOS). Coastal zone projects directly undertaken by a state agency or authority require consistency concurrence, as well, regardless of federal agency involvement. Accordingly, Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) projects in the coastal zone require a consistency review completed by LIPA, National Grid (on behalf of LIPA), or another party as agent for LIPA.

6.0 EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AFFECTING REGULATED WETLANDS AND PROTECTED WATERS

In a natural disaster, accident or other emergency situations where electric or gas facilities are damaged or threatened and must be promptly repaired, there may not be the time to follow normal permitting procedures, especially when public health and safety may be affected. Should such an event occur that impacts critical gas or electric facilities, it is fully expected every effort would be made to repair the damaged facilities as soon as possible.

In such emergency situations that involve wetlands or other protected waters, call an Environmental Engineer as soon as possible to explain the emergency and the required work. Be prepared to provide a name and telephone number of a local operations contact. An Environmental Engineer will assume the responsibility to interface with the appropriate regulatory agency personnel, prepare all required reports, and will keep your local contact person informed.

If an emergency situation occurs requiring an unavoidable impact to wetlands or other protected waters, the NYSDEC and/or ACOE must be notified prior to the commencement of the work. Examples of unavoidable impacts to wetlands and protected waters include changes to preconstruction contours, mechanical clearing, underground utility lines greater than 500 feet, work site discharges resulting in the loss of greater than 1/10 acre of wetland, and permanent access roads installed above preconstruction contours or greater than 500 feet.

If regulatory agency notification prior to commencement of work is not possible, then these agencies must be notified within 24 hours after the commencement of the work. Notification must be provided in writing by certified mail, facsimile, or other similar means. The information provided in this notification should include:

1. A description of the proposed (or ongoing) work;
2. A location map and plan sketch or drawing of the project;
3. Reasons why the situation is an emergency;
4. An estimate of the type and volume of any material to be placed in or adjacent to a wetland or water body; and
5. A description of any measures taken to minimize impacts to the affected wetland or water body (i.e., hay bales, silt curtains, etc.).

Upon receipt of this information, the agency will determine whether an emergency really exists and review the project's environmental impacts and, if satisfied, issue an emergency

authorization. Emergency activities must be performed in a manner that avoids or minimizes disturbances to protected waters.

If for some reason, an Environmental Engineer cannot be contacted within the prescribed 24-hour initial notification time period, the NYSDEC and/or ACOE should be called directly to explain the job action and seek assistance.

7.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

BMPs and conditions of any required permits shall be applied to work involving protected waters.

In general, the following restrictions shall be applied to work involving protected waters:

- No deposition of slash or debris within stream channels;
- No accumulation of construction materials or debris within a typical 50 to 100 feet wide buffer area, depending upon terrain and vegetation conditions;
- No degradation of stream banks;
- No equipment washing or refueling within the resource or buffer area;
- No storage of any petroleum or chemical materials within the resource or buffer area; and,
- Maintain herbicide application buffer zones (as specified in ROW management plans) and use of herbicide products labeled for aquatic areas. ✷

1.0 SCOPE

Some parts of the New York service territory provide habitats for wildlife species that federal and/or New York State regulatory agencies consider to be endangered, threatened or species of special concern. Such wildlife includes listed species of amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, insects, mollusks, and plants.

The Federal Endangered Species Act and New York State Environmental Conservation Law provide for the protection of many of these species and their habitats. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) provides some protections of other rare species of plants and animals, as well as of significant natural communities and habitats.

The Peregrine Falcon and Bald Eagle are examples of listed endangered and threatened species, respectively, that are known to occur within portions of the New York service territory.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

All personnel who plan and perform work are responsible for:

- Identifying if proposed work may involve such listed species and/or their habitats by checking with a qualified Environmental Engineer and/or environmental consultant; and
- Implementing appropriate design, work site selection, scheduling, and practices to avoid or minimize disturbances to listed species and their habitats.

An Environmental Engineer and/or environmental consultant will assist in identifying the potential for such species and/or their habitats by checking available regulatory agency information, such as GIS databases and mapping sources. An Environmental Engineer and/or environmental consultant will notify and coordinate with regulatory agencies, as required, and will provide direction on work site selection, scheduling, and practices to avoid or minimize disturbances to listed species and their habitats. In some cases, work restrictions may be imposed and a regulatory agency permit or permission may be required before proposed work is allowed to be performed.

3.0 AGENCY INFORMATION

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's New York Field Office provides endangered and threatened species listings and contact information at http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm.

The NYSDEC's Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources provides endangered and threatened species listings and contact information at their Endangered Species Program website, at http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html.

The NYSDEC's New York Natural Heritage Program provides information on rare plants and animals and significant ecological communities at http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/29338.html.✷

1.0 SCOPE

This guidance document provides Best Management Practices (BMPs) for work on electric and natural gas transmission and distribution rights-of-way.

2.0 GENERAL

The purpose of this guidance document is to provide personnel, consultants and contractors with BMPs for working on rights-of-way (ROW), both fee-owned and easement, and on customer owned projects, to support work that is protective of the environment and that complies with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and company policies and procedures.

These BMPs are to be effectively and consistently followed by all personnel accessing Company substations, ROW, and customer projects for inspection, maintenance and construction work purposes. These BMPs do not apply to Company employees and contractors performing routine vegetation management activities that are not a part of construction or re-construction project.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

Backfill, Common – Unless defined differently in project-specific specifications, common backfill is defined as soil suitable for use as backfill consisting of any mixture of sand and gravel. Rocks less than 6" in diameter and silt may also be included in the mixture.

Backfill, Select – Unless defined differently in project-specific specifications, select backfill is defined as well-graded gravel, well-graded sandy gravel, or a mixture of these materials for use as backfill. Also called Select Borrow.

BMP – Best Management Practices.

Clearing – The cutting of trees and large bushes by hand and/or mechanical means.

Environmental Monitoring Records – Examples of checklists and/or monitoring reports suggested for use by an Environmental Engineer to document conformance of the project with this Environmental Guidance and or permit/license conditions.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas – Examples of environmentally sensitive areas are rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands, bogs, swamps, salt marshes, parks, preserves, schools and as otherwise defined by federal, state or local regulations.

Person in Charge – A Project Engineer, Manager, Supervisor, Field Construction Coordinator or other personnel assigned to oversee and coordinate work activities.

Regulated Wetland Area – Those areas that are subject to federal, state or local wetland regulation, including certain buffer or adjacent areas.

Route, Access – An improved or unimproved path utilized to move personnel and equipment from an existing public way to and along a right-of-way or into a substation.

Right-of-Way – A corridor of land where legal rights (either fee ownership or easement) exist to construct, operate, and maintain an electric power line and/or natural gas pipeline and may include work on customer owned properties.

Swamp Mats – Components of a temporary wood, plastic or other suitable material used as an access road.

Work Site – An area where work is performed.

4.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

4.1 BACKGROUND

Access is needed to substations, ROW, and customer property, for inspection, maintenance and construction activities. Many of the ROW and structures are located in or near environmentally sensitive areas, such as rivers, streams, or wetlands, etc., which are protected from activities that may disturb these ecosystems.

Prior to the start of any new project, the Project Engineer or other project planner must determine whether any environmental permits or approvals are required. Any questions regarding which activities may be conducted in an environmentally sensitive area should be referred to an Environmental Engineer or environmental consultant.

This BMP section addresses ROW access, construction along ROW, structures in wetlands, clean-up and restoration standards, gates on ROW, field refueling and maintenance operations, management of spills/releases, and a summary of key construction best practices.

4.2 RIGHT-OF-WAY (ROW) ACCESS

Whenever possible, access should be gained along existing access routes within the ROW. However, in some cases there are no existing access routes and other means of access, such as off-ROW access, are required. In many cases, temporary access can be utilized. The following practices provide general guidance on accessing a ROW. Check with an Environmental Engineer to determine if any environmental permitting is required before utilizing a temporary access.

4.2.1 MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING ACCESS ROAD AND ROUTES

In many cases, the existing access road may need to be improved to allow passage of the heavy equipment needed for scheduled maintenance work. Minor improvements may include adding gravel fill or crushed stone to fill depressions and washed-out areas. Major reconstruction projects may require permits. In all cases, the fill to be used should be clean and free of construction debris. Use of processed gravel, including reprocessed concrete (crushed concrete), may be approved by the Person in Charge or the Environmental Engineer, on a case-by-case basis.

4.2.2 MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING ACCESS ROUTES

Ruts and depressions along existing access routes and within the existing ROW can be leveled and graded, only.

4.2.3 MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING GRAVEL ROADS

Existing gravel roads can be restored or maintained at their pre-existing width and elevation, with clean gravel or crushed stone.

4.2.4 MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING CULVERTS

Damaged culverts can only be replaced after checking with an Environmental Engineer and determining if a permit may be required. Care must be taken to protect adjacent wetlands and watercourses by installing appropriate sedimentation controls, such as hay or straw bales, around the downstream end of the culvert. If at the time of anticipated replacement, there is heavy flow through the culvert, the Person in Charge should consult with the Environmental Engineer, to verify whether the culvert should be replaced at that time.

4.2.5 ACCESS WHEN ROADS ARE NOT AVAILABLE

If existing roads are not available, access via other methods described below should be explored. Consult with the Person in Charge or the Environmental Engineer.

4.2.5.1. Upland Access

Off ROW or other upland access should be used, if available.

4.2.5.2. Low Bearing Pressure or Track Vehicles

In some cases, access through shallow wetlands can be achieved with the use of Low Bearing Pressure or Track Vehicles. Use of this technique requires approval from the Environmental Engineer or Consultant.

4.2.5.3. Frozen or Dry Conditions

If schedules can accommodate deferral of wetland access until frozen or dry conditions, use of swamp mats or other mitigation measures may be avoided. It should be determined beforehand if the regulatory authority in question accepts this alternative.

4.2.5.4. Swamp Mats

In some cases, access through wet areas may require the installation of swamp mats, especially in the case of stream crossings.

4.2.5.5. Other Methods

Where the number of trips, nature of loads and work are suitable, the Person in Charge may determine that helicopter use is justified.

4.2.5.6. Stream Crossings

Stream crossings should be bridged with swamp mats or other temporary minimally-intrusive measures unless fording is acceptable for the site and is authorized by the Environmental Engineer. Care should be taken when installing a swamp mat bridge to ensure that the banks are not damaged during installation and removal and that stream flow is not unduly restricted. An environmental permit may be required to cross or disturb protected waters.

4.3 CONSTRUCTION ALONG ROWS

During construction activities, efforts should be made to minimize impacts to the environment. Therefore, keep to a minimum the amount of ground cover and soil disturbed, and store materials needed for the project in upland areas. Utilize erosion and sediment controls, such as silt fencing or straw bales, to limit the impacts from soil erosion.

4.3.1 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

Appropriate erosion and sediment control devices shall be installed at work sites, in accordance with permit conditions and/or regulatory approvals, and otherwise, in order to prevent negative impacts to water resources and adjacent properties. The overall purpose of such controls is to prevent and control the movement of disturbed soil and sediments from work sites to adjacent, undisturbed areas, and particularly to water resources, public roads and adjacent properties. Appropriate erosion and sedimentation controls, including such materials as silt fencing and straw bales should be installed between the work area and such environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, streams, drainage courses, roads and adjacent property when work activities will disturb soils and result in a potential for causing erosion and sedimentation. Erosion and sedimentation controls should be properly maintained and inspected on a periodic basis, until work sites are properly stabilized and restored. Methods of documenting such inspections may include a written log.

4.3.2 SITE GRADING

The work site shall not be graded unless absolutely necessary to complete the work at the site. Grading outside of a regulated area shall be kept to the minimum extent necessary for safe and efficient operations. The work site shall be promptly re-graded, re-seeded (if adequate root and seed stock are absent), and mulched with hay or straw (use straw where the potential introduction of invasive plant species is of concern) to reduce erosion and visual impact, as soon as possible following completion of work at the site. Grading within a regulated area shall be subject to the review and approval of the Environmental Engineer or the Project Engineer.

4.3.3 TOP SOIL

When the work site requires excavation and grading, the top soil shall be stockpiled separately from the material excavated and this top soil shall be spread as a top dressing over the disturbed area during restoration of the site.

4.3.4 ROCKS

In active agricultural areas, rocks that were brought to the ground surface as a result of the work should be removed from the site, dependent upon consultation with the farmer.

4.3.5 CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL ALONG ROW

After preparing a site by clearing and/or installing any necessary erosion and sediment controls and prior to the start of construction, material such as poles, cross-arms, cable, and insulators may be placed along the ROW, as part of the project. Place construction material out of wetlands or other sensitive resource areas, unless authorized by the Environmental Engineer or Environmental Consultant.

As soon as the structure work has been completed, all used parts and trash are to be picked up and removed from the ROW. Retired poles and structures should be removed or cut 18 inches below the ground surface and backfilled to grade. In some cases, the used material from structure work may be temporarily stored at the work area by placing it out of the wetlands or other sensitive resource area until work in the adjacent areas has been completed. If work is discontinued for an extended period, all material must be removed from the ROW. Contact the Environmental Engineer for guidance on whether the work site must be restored.

4.4 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN WETLANDS

4.4.1 ACCESS TO STRUCTURES IN WETLANDS

Access to structures should be obtained utilizing existing gravel roads whenever present. However, in cases where there are no existing gravel access routes, other means of access to structures are required as discussed below.

4.4.1.1. Structures with Gravel Pads

Many electric power line structures built in wetlands were constructed with gravel pads. A gravel pad is a deposit of fill material, generally gravel, that was placed in the wetland to support the structure. In most cases, the area around the structure was filled to a distance of 15 to 20 feet beyond the structure. This provided room for the construction crew to install and maintain the structures. In most cases, if the structure was built with a gravel pad, there would also be a gravel access road out to it.

4.4.1.2. Structures without Gravel Pads (Deep Wetlands)

In those cases where the structure is in a deep wetland without a pad, the structure was generally constructed on piles. In deep wetlands (generally greater than 7 feet), a pile would be driven down through the wetland into the hard material below the wetland. A pile would be driven for each leg of the structure. With the piles in place, the structure legs would be attached to the pile and erected on top. At those locations where piles were used, the wetland was generally too deep to construct a gravel access road.

Access to structures without access roads will be on swamp mats or similar weight-distributing materials. In a deep wetland, timber mats may have to be piled 3 or 4 high to support the construction equipment above the wetland surface.

4.4.1.3. Structures without Gravel Pads (Shallow Wetlands)

There are cases where structures were built in a wetland and not on piles. This case would be a shallow wetland with a hard bottom. The wetland will probably be one or two feet deep. In this case, there may or may not be an access road out to it. Access for maintenance of the structure will be by driving through the wetland on the hard bottom, under frozen or completely dry conditions such that there is no rutting, or by installing swamp mats or similar weight-distributing bedding. The use of low-bearing or tracked vehicles may also be appropriate. The method of access will depend on the time of year and the weather conditions. The Person in Charge should consult with the Environmental Engineer if he or she has any questions on what to use.

4.4.2 TREATED WOOD STRUCTURES IN WETLANDS (NEW YORK NORTH)

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's General Permit 0-0000-01147 prohibits the use of treated wood poles containing creosote, pentachlorophenol or chromated copper arsenate to be placed in their jurisdictional wetlands unless these poles have been air dried for at least 3 months prior to placement. In addition, poles placed in the buffer area of a jurisdictional wetland containing known NYSDEC Protected Species must also be air dried for 3 months. Proof of air dried time lapse can be determined from the date stamped on the pole or if necessary, through invoicing.

4.5 CLEAN-UP AND RESTORATION STANDARDS

The following steps should be taken after construction has been completed. Refer to the Order of Conditions or other applicable Permit Requirements if issued for the project in question, to determine if the site must be reviewed prior to removal of erosion controls.

4.5.1 DISTURBED AREAS

Unless otherwise specified in permits or prescribed by an Environmental Engineer or environmental consultant, all disturbed areas, including stream banks, wetlands and access routes, shall be returned to original grade, seeded with an appropriate, site-specific seed mix (if adequate root and natural seed stock are absent), and mulched with hay or straw (use straw in sensitive areas where potential introduction of invasive plant species is of concern). For some wetland areas, natural re-vegetation may be more appropriate than seeding disturbed sites.

4.5.2 IMPROVED AREAS

Yards, lawns, agricultural areas, and other improved areas shall be returned to a condition at least equal to that which existed at the start of the project. Alternately, if requested, the property owner may be reimbursed to perform their own restoration, after the site has been left in an environmentally sound manner. If this option is requested, it should be documented in a written release signed by the property owner.

4.5.3 ACCESS ROUTES (CROSS COUNTRY ROUTES)

Cross country access routes shall be returned to pre-construction grade, seeded (if adequate root and seed stock are absent) and mulched.

4.5.4 ACCESS ROADS (CONSTRUCTED GRAVEL ROADS)

Constructed gravel roads shall be returned to a condition at least equal to that which existed at the start of the project except that gravel roads shall, at a minimum, be serviceable for four-wheel drive vehicles. Seeding and/or mulching of gravel roads is generally not required, unless necessary to prevent erosion.

4.5.5 PROPERTY DAMAGE

All damage to property occurring as a result of a project shall be immediately repaired or replaced. In some locations, it may be desirable to document preexisting damage prior to the project in order to demonstrate afterwards that the damage did not result from the project.

4.5.6 SWAMP MATS/TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

After all work is completed, swamp mats and temporary bridges shall be removed and the site restored to pre-construction conditions.

4.5.7 SILTATION CONTROLS

After all work has been satisfactorily completed and vegetation has been re-established, and upon approval by the Environmental Engineer, siltation fence and stakes from straw bales shall be removed, and the strings on the bales cut in accordance with any pertinent Order of Conditions or similar permit requirements. Straw bales which were used for sedimentation or siltation control may be used to mulch disturbed areas (straw should be used in areas where invasive plant species are of concern). Remaining straw bales that do not block the flow of water may be left in place. Straw bales that block the flow of water must be removed. Removed siltation fence and straw bale stakes shall be disposed of properly, off-site.

4.5.8 STONEWALLS

Removal or alteration of stonewalls shall be avoided, whenever possible. As appropriate, some stonewalls removed or breached by construction activities shall be repaired or rebuilt. Rebuilt stone walls shall be placed on the same alignment that existed prior to temporary removal, to the extent that it will not interfere with operations.

4.5.9 WORK SITE

Upon satisfactory completion of work, the construction personnel shall remove all work-related trailers, buildings, rubbish, waste soil, temporary structures, and unused materials belonging to them or used under their direction during construction, or waste materials from previous construction and maintenance operations. All areas shall be left clean and restored to a stable condition and where feasible, as near as possible to its original condition.

4.5.10 MATERIAL STORAGE/STAGING AREAS

Upon completion of all work, all material storage yards and staging areas shall be completely cleared of all waste and debris. Unless otherwise directed or unless other arrangements have been made with an off right-of-way land owner, material storage yards and staging areas shall be returned to the condition that existed prior to the installation of the material storage yard or staging area. Whether or not arrangements have been made with a landowner, all areas shall be left in an environmentally sound condition. Also any temporary structures erected by the construction personnel, including fences, shall be removed by the construction personnel and the area restored as near as possible to its original condition, including possibly seeding and mulching.

4.6 GATES ON RIGHTS-OF-WAY

When not in use, gates shall be locked with a company-approved lock or double locked with the property owner’s lock.

4.7 FIELD REFUELING AND MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS

4.7.1 FIELD REFUELING

When refueling vehicles, personnel or contractors at field locations are to bring vehicles or equipment to an access area away from environmentally sensitive areas (such as wetlands or drinking water sources). A paved area such as a parking lot or roadway is preferred, to minimize the possibility of spill or release to the environment. The driver is to take all usual and reasonable environmental and safety precautions during refueling, such as connecting a safety grounding strap between the fuel tank and vehicle or equipment being refueled. The driver is also to frequently check for fuel spills, drips, or seeps during the refueling operation.

Small equipment such as pumps and generators should be placed in small swimming pools or on absorbent blankets/pads, to contain any accidental fuel spills.

4.7.2 GREASE, OIL AND FILTER CHANGE

When a routine maintenance lubrication or oil change is scheduled on vehicles or equipment in the field, personnel or contractors at field locations are to bring vehicles or equipment to an access area away from environmentally sensitive areas (such as wetlands or drinking water sources) if at all possible. A paved area such as a parking lot or roadway is preferred, to minimize the possibility of spill or release to the environment. The driver is to take all usual and reasonable environmental and safety precautions during routine lubrication and oil/filter changes. It is especially important to wipe up all minor drips or spills of grease and oil at field locations.

4.7.3 OTHER FIELD MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS

When other vehicle or equipment maintenance operations (such as emergency repairs) occur, personnel or contractors at field locations are to bring vehicles or equipment to an access area away from environmentally sensitive areas (such as wetlands or drinking water sources) if at all possible. A paved area such as a parking lot or roadway is preferred, to minimize the possibility of spill or release to the environment.

Take all usual and reasonable environmental precautions during repair or maintenance operations. It is sometimes not feasible to move the affected vehicle or equipment from an environmentally sensitive area to a suitable access area. When this occurs, precautions should be employed to prevent oil or hazardous material release to the environment. These precautions include (but are not limited to) deployment of portable basins or similar secondary containment devices, use of ground covers, such as plastic tarpaulins, and precautionary placement of floating booms on nearby surface water bodies.

4.8 MANAGEMENT OF SPILLS/RELEASES

Should a spill occur, it must be reported and cleaned-up in accordance with applicable guidelines and regulations.

4.9 SUMMARY OF KEY CONSTRUCTION BEST PRACTICES

Environmental permits, approvals, or agency notifications may be required when working in or near a wetland resource area or other sensitive environmental area. If you have any questions as to whether these are required for your work activity, contact your Environmental Engineer.

Whenever working in and around wetlands or other sensitive environmental areas, certain construction practices should be implemented to minimize impact to the environment. The practices may vary according to the area and scope of the work, but generally, these BMPs include:

4.9.1 MINIMIZING SOIL AND VEGETATION DISTURBANCE

Soil disturbance should be limited only to that necessary to safely operate equipment, excavate for structures and anchors, temporarily stockpile soils, and conduct the necessary repair or maintenance work. It may be necessary to use low bearing pressure or track vehicles if access through a wetland is required. Wooden timber mats or similar load-distributing materials - "swamp mats" - are generally used to cross wetlands or streams and to provide an equipment work surface at structures in wetlands. As applicable, the swamp mats should be placed in locations where swamp mats had been previously placed. Removal of the swamp mats is required upon completion of the work. Most work conducted by distribution crews will not require the use of special vehicles or swamp mats as long as wetland contours are maintained, rutting is prevented, and protected stream banks and beds are not disturbed.

4.9.2 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

The overall purpose of erosion and sedimentation control is to prevent and control the movement of disturbed soil and sediments from work sites to adjacent, undisturbed areas, and particularly to water resources, public road surfaces and adjacent property. Appropriate erosion and sedimentation controls, consisting of such materials as silt fencing and straw bales should be installed between the work area and environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, streams, drainage courses, roads and adjacent property when work activities will disturb soils and result in a potential for causing erosion and sedimentation. Erosion and sedimentation controls should be properly maintained and inspected on a periodic basis, until work sites are properly stabilized and restored. Methods of documenting such inspections may include a written log.

4.9.3 RESTORING AND STABILIZING THE AREA

When the work is completed, the disturbed vegetation and soil must be restored and stabilized by:

- Re-grading the area to pre-existing conditions;
- Seeding (if adequate root and seed stock are absent) and mulching the exposed soil;
- Removing strings and stakes from straw bales and using straw for the mulch; and
- Removing siltation fencing and stakes and returned to the operating facility for disposal as ordinary waste.

Be sure to consult any regulatory permit associated with the work in question to ensure compliance during and after the project construction.

4.10 NOTIFICATION

Because it is sometimes difficult to identify wetlands and other sensitive environmental areas, an Environmental Engineer should be notified within 24 hours or by the next working day whenever emergency off-road repair work takes place. Planned off-road maintenance work should be reviewed with an Environmental Engineer before work begins. Although the routine

maintenance and emergency repair work is generally allowed, due to site conditions or the scope of the project, notification to the regulating agencies may be required. ✷

Appendix G
Long-Term Right-of-Way Vegetation Maintenance Program

Appendix G: Long-Term Right-of-Way Vegetation Maintenance Program

A. OVERVIEW

The right-of-way (ROW) between the Wildwood and Riverhead Substations contains segments of turfgrass, agricultural fields, and managed brush. As Project construction does not require excavation or use of heavy equipment, extensive clearing is not needed. As noted in the Environmental Management and Construction Plan, a 300 foot trench south of the Wildwood Substation would be constructed as part of this project. Since the trench would be constructed within an existing and maintained ROW, vegetative disturbance would be minimal.

No permits are required for maintenance activities within an existing right-of-way.

B. ROW MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

The existing ROW maintenance program is described below:

APPROVED MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Approved materials include Roundup, Roundup Pro, Accord, and other glyphosate products labeled for ROW use; Garlon (Triclopyr); Escort (Metsulfuron methyl); Krenite (Fosamine ammonium); and Arsenal and Stalker (Imazypyr). Any other active ingredients must be approved by LIPA prior to bid submittal for any work to be performed with ROWs.
- Non-toxic adjuvants to improve spray performance are also used as needed.
- Approved methods include selective low volume stem/foliar and high volume stem/foliar. Any other methods must be approved by LIPA prior to bid submittal for any work to be performed with the ROW.
- On the ROW within or adjacent to crops, only Accord or other foliage active herbicides are permitted for use, in a manner and under such wind conditions that no drift damage may occur. Herbicides with root uptake or soil residual properties are not permitted for use within or adjacent to croplands.

TARGET AND NON-TARGET SPECIES:

Table 1 below presents a list of incompatible, semi-compatible, and compatible species that may be found within the ROW.

- Target tree species for control are trees capable of growing to line height, including all incompatible species listed in Table 1. These species are selectively controlled in the ROW. In addition, the following species shall also be controlled: Autumn Olive, Mile-a-Minute, Japanese knotweed, and any Sumac or Scrub Oak that have exceeded 8 feet in height.
- Non-target species include all compatible species and most semi-compatible species. Compatible species listed in Table 1 are not treated and all reasonable measures are taken to preserve them.

- Semi-compatible species listed in Table 1 are not treated in most cases, except where they exist within 10 feet of an existing transmission pole, tower, or guy wire.
- Non-listed plants are evaluated as to growth height potential to determine need for treatment.
- When work is performed within the ROW by a contractor, it is the contractor's responsibility to provide the necessary in-field orientation to educate personnel on which species to treat.

Table 1
Vegetation Common to the ROW

A. Moist to Wet Sites					
Incompatible Species – generally unacceptable near transmission lines		*Semicompatible Species – may be troublesome in some locations*		*Compatible Species – Generally acceptable near transmission lines*	
Acer negundo	Box Elder	*Aralia elata*	Angelica Tree	*Agrostis spp*	Bentgrass
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	*Baccharis halimifolia*	Groundsel Tree	*Alliaria officinalis*	Garlic Mustard
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	*Celastrus orbiculatus*	Japanese bittersweet	*Artemesia vulgaris*	Mugwort
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	*Clethra ainifolia*	Sweet Pepperbush	*Aster spp*	Aster
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	*Comus florida*	Flowering Dogwood	*Bidens frondosa*	Beggar's Ticks
Fraxinus spp.	Ash	*Crataegus spp*	Hawthorn	*Brassica spp*	Mustard
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree	*Lonicera japonica*	Japanese Honeysuckle	*Cirsium spp*	Thistle
Morus spp.	Mulberry	*Malus spp*	Crabapple	*Equisetum arvense*	Horsetail
Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	Virginia Creeper	*Festuca spp*	Fescue
Pinus strobus	White Pine	*Phragmites communis*	Common Reed	*Fragaria virginiana*	Strawberry
Platanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	*Polygonum scandens*	False Buckwheat	*Galium spp*	Bedstraw
Populus deltoids	Cottonwood	*Rhus coppalina*	Shining sumac	*Geranium maculatum*	Geranium
Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	*Rhus glabra*	Smooth sumac	*Impatiens biflora*	Touch Me Not
Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	*Rosa multiflora*	Rose	*Lindera benzoin*	Spicebush
Quercus alba	White Oak	*Rubus spp*	Blackberry and relatives	*Lolium spp*	Ryegrass
Quercus bicolor	Swamp Oak	*Smilax rotundifolia*	Greenbrier	*Lythrum salicaria*	Purple Loosestrife
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	*Toxicodendron radicans*	Poison Ivy	*Onoclea sensibilis*	Sensitive Fern
Quercus rubra	Red Oak	*Viburnum dentatum*	Arrowwood	*Panicum spp*	Panic Grass
Quercus velutina	Black Oak	*Vitis spp*	Grape	*Phytollaca Americana*	Pokeweed

Table 1 (cont'd)
Vegetation Common to the ROW

A. Moist to Wet Sites					
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust			*Poa spp*	Bluegrass
Salix babylonica	Weeping Willow			*Polygonum caespitosum*	Smartweed
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras			*Solidago spp*	Goldenrod
Tilia American a	Basswood			*Trifolium spp*	Clover
				Vaccinium spp	Blueberry and Cranberry
B. Dry Sites					
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	*Amelanchier spp*	Shadbush	*Andropogon scoparius*	Little Bluestem
Betula populifolia	Grey Birch	*Baccharis halimifolia*	Groundsel Tree	*Arctostaphylos uva ursi*	Bearberry
Carya spp	Hickory	*Celastrus orbiculatus*	Japanese bittersweet	*Aronia spp*	Chokeberry
Morus spp	Mulberry	*Crataegus spp*	Hawthorn	*Artemesia vulgaris*	Mugwort
Pinus rigida	Pitch Pine	*Juniperus virginiana*	Red Cedar	*Aster spp*	Aster
Populus deltoids	Cottonwood	*Lonicera japonica*	Japanese Honeysuckle	*Bidens frondosa*	Beggar's Ticks
Populus grandidentata	Bigtooth Aspen	*Malus spp*	Crabapple	*Brassica spp*	Mustard
Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	Virginia Creeper	*Carex pennsylvanicus*	Sedge
Quercus alba	White Oak	*Rhus coppalinum*	Shining sumac	*Deschampsia flexuosa Wavy*	Hairgrass
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak	*Rhus glabra*	Smooth sumac	*Festuca spp*	Fescue
Quercus montana	Chestnut Oak	*Rubus spp*	Blackberry and relatives	*Galium spp*	Bedstraw
Quercus velutina	Black Oak	*Smilax rotundifolia*	Greenbrier	*Gaylussacchia spp*	Huckleberry
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	*Toxicodendron radicans*	Poison Ivy	*Hieracium spp*	Hawkweed
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras			*Hudsona ericoides*	False Heather
				Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
				Lathyrus latifolius	Pea
				Lespedeza spp	Bush Clover
				Lyonia mariana	Staggerbush
				Myrica pennsylvanica	Bayberry
				Panicum spp	Panic Grass
				Phytollaca americana	Pokeweed
				Quercus ilicifolia	Scrub Oak
				Rubus hispidus	Dewberry
				Smilax glauca	Catbrier
				Solidago spp	Goldenrod
				Vaccinium spp	Blueberry and Cranberry

CRITERIA FOR SELECTIVE ELIMINATION OF TARGET SPECIES

- Target species are treated individually and selectively in a manner that eliminates the target plant while at the same time preserving the non-target species nearby. It is understood that some incidental damage to adjacent and underlying non-target species occurs. When work is performed within the ROW by a contractor, the contractor shall assure that such damage is kept to a minimum.
- Only where target species occur as a contiguous group of plants, the group is treated as a unit (broadcast spray). When work is performed within the ROW by a contractor, the contractor shall assure that damage to adjacent and underlying plants is kept to a minimum.
- All woody vegetation is treated if located:
  - under transmission conductors;
  - 10 feet from the base;
  - within a 10 foot radius surrounding transmission poles; and
  - within 15 feet of the existing ROW access road(s) or ROW edge.

  In these areas, grasses and herbs are preserved as well as possible within the limitations of the herbicides being used.
- Trees that have been left at ROW street crossings as visual buffers are not treated. These trees typically show evidence of repeated trimming.

CRITERIA FOR PERFORMANCE

- When work is performed within the ROW by a contractor, it is the responsibility of the contractor to perform all work in accordance with the pesticide label(s) and all applicable federal and State pesticide laws. LIPA/National Grid shall be held harmless in any regulatory or civil actions resulting from the improper use of pesticides by the contractor.
- The contractor shall employ methods which are appropriate for the prevailing vegetation, terrain, land use, weather, season, and other conditions present at the time and place of treatment.
- Target species are expected to develop symptoms within a time period appropriate for the materials and methods used.
- A second inspection will be conducted to determine if all target plants have been eliminated. This inspection will occur in the following growing season for late summer and fall applications. The contractor shall provide re-treatment at no additional charge for missed trees the following season.
- Target species which have not yet emerged from beneath the overlying non-target canopy need not be treated. Height of these plants depends on the height of the overlying or adjacent canopy (e.g., a 12 inch tree below 24 inch shrubs is not treated, but a 12 inch tree surrounded by 6 inch grass shall be treated).

TREATMENT TECHNIQUES

SELECTIVE CHEMICAL INTEGRATED VEGETATION MANAGEMENT (IVM) IN BRUSH AREAS

Brush areas along the ROW are maintained with selective chemical methods on a four to five year cycle. The primary technique employed is low-volume foliar application, with limited high-volume foliar treatment as needed for denser stands. Treatments are performed in late summer to optimize translocation and reduce visible browning-out.

Chemicals that have historically been, and will continue to be employed on the Project ROW, as necessary, include active ingredients as follows

- Glyphosate (Accord)
- Metsulfuron methyl (Escort)
- Imazapyr (Arsenal)
- Fosamine ammonium (Krenite)

All chemicals are applied in accordance with New York State approved labeling, limited to approved usages and dosages.

Herbicide Treatment Locations

The following areas along the ROW have historically been treated with herbicides, and will continue to be treated as necessary:

- Poles 139 to 128 E/O Residences to Forest Hollow Rd
- Poles 113 to 109 Hulse Landing Rd. to Agricultural Field edge
- Poles 103 to 93 Forest edge to Fresh Pond Rd.
- Poles 82 to 77 Forest edge to Field edge (Between Fresh Pond Rd. and Edwards Ave.)
- Poles 43 to 19 Middle Rd. to NY Route 25

REGULAR MOWING IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

The ROW in Shoreham and Wading River is mowed three times per year in residential areas, typically in late May, mid-July, and late-September. Trash and debris cleanup is also performed during mowing operations. Equipment includes tractor / flail mowers, and additional small mowers and trimmers to maintain the highly visible street crossings

PRIVATE CULTIVATION OF FARMLANDS ALONG THE ROW

Cultivation of croplands all but eliminates interference with conductors and therefore, no overall ROW treatments are performed in these areas. Limited maintenance activity at pole locations in these agricultural areas may include mechanical and targeted spot chemical treatments as needed, primarily to control climbing vines.

MECHANICAL METHODS

Brush hogging and/or selective removal of pitch pines is the primary method of ROW maintenance along the ROW south of the Peconic River crossing, continuing east to the Riverhead Substation. Soil within the ROW in this area is a very dry, Plymouth-Carver

Association, characterized by pitch pine and scrub oak cover. This vegetation recovers very slowly after treatment, allowing for return cycles of six to eight years.

The area of the ROW in Wading River, running along the south shoulder of North Country Road, until it turns northward across North Country Road, is maintained by tree trimming and mechanical pole clearing only. This area is comprised of the front yards of residences.

In keeping with the preferred shrubby vegetation cover sought for New York State ROWs, spot brush hogging is sometimes required to improve access to forest edges when tree trimming is to be performed.

UNDESIRABLE RIGHT OF WAY USES

The two most serious problems are illegal dumping of trash and use of the ROW for dirt bikes and other All Terrain Vehicles (ATV's). Barriers effectively stop dumping from outside sources, but these can be overcome with a bolt cutter or power saw, which occurs with some regularity in remote areas. Also, ATVs often find alternate routes around barriers, or access ROWs from adjacent properties that are not fenced or barricaded.

LIPA uses various physical deterrents for unauthorized vehicular access to the ROWs including guard rails and gates at road crossings. Steel guard rails with pipe gates/locking devices are most common. Heavily trespassed areas have steel guard rail with heavy-duty steel gates. In areas where there is very high trespass pressure, LIPA may close off one access with a permanent steel guard rail barricade. There are no fences or guard rails installed along ROW edges.

To assist in the prosecution of these trespassers, LIPA has an agreement with the Nassau and Suffolk Police Departments to sign formal complaints if trespassers are apprehended on LIPA owned ROWs. No such agreements exist on easements.

C. PROJECT ROW MAINTENANCE

In addition to the above maintenance program, provided below is a description of ROW maintenance that will be performed prior to Project construction. An access road of sufficient width to allow vehicles to pass is present over much of the Project ROW. Consistent with overall long-term maintenance, where the road width is insufficient, brush will be mowed to provide a 15 foot wide path as needed. In addition, a work space of an approximately 20 foot radius will be mowed around each pole as needed. Thus, vegetation management for the Project will consist of limited brush mowing to provide truck access to each pole, and an adequate, safe workspace around each pole. No herbicides will be used in preparation of the Project; however, herbicides will continue to be used as part of the long-term maintenance plan for this ROW. Since Poles 16 and 17 are located within wetlands, temporary swamp mats will be utilized to mitigate any potential impact to the wetland areas. If feasible, work on Pole 16 would be performed from the access road if a truck can reach the pole without entering the right-of-way. All mats will be cleaned prior to entry and use in the area and prior to their removal from freshwater wetlands and adjacent areas. Brush mowing will be kept to the immediate area necessary to access the poles and will be conducted with cleaned equipment before the swamp mats are laid.

The specified brush mowing device will be a horizontal-shaft brush hog (Fecon or equivalent) to minimize cut stubble and stumpage, which might present a tripping hazard and cause tire damage.

It is anticipated that all vegetation work will be performed during the dormant season in 2014. Subsequent to Project completion, ROW maintenance will return to the ongoing programs as described above.

A site-specific summary of proposed vegetation management work along the Project ROW is also provided as Table 2 below.

Table 2
Project ROW Vegetation Maintenance

Pole To Pole		Boundaries	Vegetation	~~Adjacent Land Use~~	Program	Proposed Work
170	166	Wildwood Substation to s/o Zophar Mills Road	~~Brush~~ Undesirable: *Pinus rigida, Sassafras albidum, Quercus coccinea, Robinia pseudoacacia, Prunus serotina, Populus spp.* 6-8', approx.150 S/A. Desirable: *Gaylussacia spp., Vaccinium spp., Baptisia indica, Rhus coppalina, Lyonia sp., Rubus spp., Myrica asplenifolia,* grasses and forbs. Semidesirable: *Toxicodendron radicans, Juniperus virginiana, Eleagnus umbellata, Rosa multiflora*	~~Residential~~	Ivm: Low Volume Foliar	Mow 15' access as needed, 20' radius at poles
165	150	s/o Zophar Mills Road To e/o Wading River Road	Mowed grass	~~Residential~~	Mowing 3x/yr.	Minimal mowing at poles
149	147	e/o Wading River Road to line turning north	Cropland	~~Agricultural~~	Cultivated - poles only	Minimal mowing at poles
146	140	Line turning north to easternmost residential property	~~Landscaped residential~~ Undesirable: *Quercus coccinea, Quercus rubra, Robinia pseudoacacia, Prunus serotina, Populus spp., Betula populifolia,* some ornamentals, height to line clearance specs	~~Residential~~	Tree trimming	Mow access as needed, minimal mowing at poles
139	128	E/o residences to Forest Hollow Road	~~Brush~~ Undesirable: *Sassafras albidum, Quercus coccinea, Quercus rubra, Quercus alba, Betula populifolia, Robinia pseudoacacia, Prunus serotina, Acer platanoides, Pinus strobus, Ailanthus altissima,* 10-12' approx.150 S/A. Desirable: *Gaylussacia spp., Vaccinium spp., Rhus coppalina, Rubus spp., Lonicera sp., Amelanchier sp., Crataegus sp.,* grasses and forbs. Semidesirable: *Toxicodendron radicans, Juniperus virginiana, Eleagnus umbellata, Rosa multiflora*	~~Agricultural, residential~~	Ivm: Low Volume Foliar	Mow 15' access as needed, 20' radius at poles
127	114	Forest Hollow Road to Hulse Landing Road	Cropland	~~Agricultural~~	Cultivated - poles only	Minimal mowing at poles

113	109	Hulse Landing Road to field edge	~~Brush~~ Undesirable: *Sassafras albidum, Quercus coccinea, Quercus rubra, Quercus alba, Robinia pseudoacacia, Prunus serotina*, 6-8' on edges. Desirable: *Quercus ilicifolia, Gaylussacia spp., Rhus coppalina, Rubus spp., Aronia arbutifolia*, grasses and forbs. Semidesirable: *Toxicodendron radicans, Juniperus virginiana, Eleagnus umbellata, Rosa multiflora*	~~Agricultural~~	Ivm: Low Volume Foliar	Mow 15' access as needed, 20' radius at poles
108	104	Field edge to forest edge	Cropland	~~Agricultural~~	Cultivated - poles only	Minimal mowing at poles
103	93	Forest edge to Fresh Pond Road	~~Brush~~ Undesirable: *Pinus rigida, Sassafras albidum, Quercus rubra, Quercus alba, Juniperus virginiana, Prunus serotina*, 6-8' approx.200 S/A. Desirable: *Quercus ilicifolia, Gaylussacia spp., Rhus coppalina, Rubus spp., Aronia arbutifolia, Baptisia indica, Myrica pennsylvanica*, grasses and forbs. Semidesirable: *Toxicodendron radicans, Juniperus virginiana*	~~Forest preserve~~	Ivm: Low Volume Foliar	Mow 15' access as needed, 20' radius at poles
92	83	Fresh Pond Road to forest edge	Cropland	~~Agricultural~~	Cultivated - poles only	Minimal mowing at poles
82	77	Forest edge to field edge	~~Brush~~ Undesirable: *Pinus rigida, Sassafras albidum, Quercus rubra, Quercus alba, Betula populifolia, Prunus serotina*, 6-8' approx.300 S/A. Desirable: *Quercus ilicifolia, Gaylussacia spp., Rhus coppalina, Rubus spp.*, grasses and forbs.	~~Forest~~	Ivm	Mow 15' access as needed, 20' radius at poles
76	44	Field edge to Middle Road	Cropland	~~Agricultural~~	Cultivated - poles only	Minimal mowing at poles
43	29	Middle Road to County Road 58	~~Brush~~ Undesirable: *Pinus rigida, Sassafras albidum, Quercus coccinea, Quercus rubra, Ailanthus altissima, Prunus serotina*, 10-12" approx.220 S/A. Desirable: *Quercus ilicifolia, Myrica pennsylvanica, Gaylussacia spp., Vaccinium spp. Rhus coppalina, Rubus spp., Baptisia indica*, grasses and forbs. Semidesirable: *Toxicodendron radicans, Juniperus virginiana, Eleagnus umbellata, Rosa multiflora*	~~Forest, industrial~~	Ivm: Low Volume Foliar	Mow 15' access as needed, 20' radius at poles
28	~~20~~19	County Road 58 to ~~LIRR~~ NYS Route 25	~~Light grass and brush~~ Undesirable: *Pinus rigida, Sassafras albidum, Quercus coccinea, Ailanthus altissima, Prunus serotina*, 8-10" approx.100 S/A. Desirable: *Quercus ilicifolia, Myrica asplenifolia, Gaylussacia spp., Vaccinium spp. Rhus coppalina, Rubus spp., Baptisia indica*, grasses and forbs.	~~Industrial~~	Ivm : Low Volume Foliar	Minimal mowing at poles

~~19~~	~~19~~	~~LIRR to NYS Route 25~~	~~Brush~~	~~Industrial~~	~~Ivm~~	~~Mow 15' access and 20' radius at pole~~
18	17	NYS Route 25 to Peconic River	Brush	~~Forest, wetlands~~	Tree trimming	Mow access to poles
16	1	Peconic River to Riverhead Substation	~~Brush~~ Undesirable: *Pinus rigida, Robinia pseudoacacia, Sassafras albidum, Quercus coccinea, Ailanthus altissima, Prunus serotina*, 8-10" approx.50 S/A. Desirable: *Quercus ilicifolia, Myrica asplenifolia, Gaylussacia spp., Vaccinium spp. Rhus coppalina, Rubus spp., Baptisia indica*, grasses and forbs.	~~Forest~~	Limited brush mowing and hand removal	Mow 15' access and 20' radius at pole

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Appendix H
Correspondence from Property Owners

LIPA
Long Island Power Authority
117 Doctors Path
Riverhead, NY 11901

April 22, 2013

Basso Motors
1556 West Main St.
Riverhead, NY 11901

Dear Sir:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") has been asked by the New York State Public Service Commission to confirm in writing the right-of-way access arrangements that we have worked out with you and used for at least the last several years. Because it has been and continues to be mutually convenient for both you and LIPA, our maintenance people have driven their vehicles to access the existing electric line in the right-of way using **the driveway and east yard of 1556 West Main St., Riverhead, NY 11901**. Please sign this letter below to confirm that LIPA has your permission to continue to use this access arrangement for the future upgrade and maintenance of the electric line. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Steven Jarymszyn, Section Manager
Overhead/Underground Lines, LIPA

Landowner:

Print: Bruce Basso

Dated: 5/8/13

LIPA
Long Island Power Authority

117 Doctors Path
Riverhead, NY 11901

Gineric 88 LLC
32 ~~22~~ Hillsdale Lane
Coram, NY 11727

Dear Property Owner:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") has been asked by the New York State Public Service Commission to confirm in writing the right-of-way access arrangements that we have worked out with you and used for at least the last several years. Because it has been and continues to be mutually convenient for both you and LIPA, our maintenance people have driven their vehicles to access the existing electric line in the right-of way using the dirt farm road south of our Row of Way on Edwards Ave in Calverton. Please sign this letter below to confirm that LIPA has your permission to continue to use this access arrangement for the future upgrade and maintenance of the electric line. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Lou DOnofrio
for
Robert S. Parkinson
Project Manger
LIPA / National Grid

LOU DONOFRIO
631-902-3569

FRANK BEYEODT, JR

Print: Name of Landowner

Dated: Nov. 7, 2013

LIPA
Long Island Power Authority

117 Doctors Path
Riverhead, NY 11901

Lewin Howard
830 Sound Ave.
Calverton, NY 11933

Re: Tax Map ID 0600-077-00-01-00-004-000

Dear Property Owner:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") has been asked by the New York State Public Service Commission to confirm in writing the right-of-way access arrangements that we have worked out with you and used for at least the last several years. Because it has been and continues to be mutually convenient for both you and LIPA, our maintenance people have driven their vehicles to access the existing electric line in the right-of way using the dirt farm road north of our Row of Way on Fresh Pond Rd. in Calverton. Please sign this letter below to confirm that LIPA has your permission to continue to use this access arrangement for the future upgrade and maintenance of the electric line. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Lou DiNapoli
for

Robert S. Parkinson
Project Manger
LIPA / National Grid

Print: Name of Landowner

Dated: October 10, 2013

LIPA
Long Island Power Authority

117 Doctors Path
Riverhead, NY 11901

Lewin Holdings LLC
830 Sound Ave.
Calverton, NY 11933

Dear Property Owner:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") has been asked by the New York State Public Service Commission to confirm in writing the right-of-way access arrangements that we have worked out with you and used for at least the last several years. Because it has been and continues to be mutually convenient for both you and LIPA, our maintenance people have driven their vehicles to access the existing electric line in the right-of way using the dirt farm road adjacent to our Row Of Way north and south of Sound Ave.. Please sign this letter below to confirm that LIPA has your permission to continue to use this access arrangement for the future upgrade and maintenance of the electric line. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Lou DOnofrio
for
Robert S. Parkinson
Project Manger
LIPA / National Grid

Print: Name of Landowner

Dated: October 10, 2013

LIPA
Long Island Power Authority

117 Doctors Path
Riverhead, NY 11901

Ramblewood Trailer Park Inc.
658 Sound Ave.
Calverton, NY 11933

Re: Tax Map ID 0600-058-00-01-00-014-000

Dear Property Owner:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") has been asked by the New York State Public Service Commission to confirm in writing the right-of-way access arrangements that we have worked out with you and used for at least the last several years. Because it has been and continues to be mutually convenient for both you and LIPA, our maintenance people have driven their vehicles to access the existing electric line in the right-of way using your paved driveway south of our Row of Way, north of Sound Ave. in Calverton. Please sign this letter below to confirm that LIPA has your permission to continue to use this access arrangement for the future upgrade and maintenance of the electric line. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Louis DAnofrio for

Robert S. Parkinson
Project Manger
LIPA / National Grid

Jeannette N. Smith

Print: Name of Landowner

Dated: 10/10/2013

LIPA
Long Island Power Authority

117 Doctors Path
Riverhead, NY 11901

The Warner Family LLC
5920 N. Country Rd
Wading River, NY 11792

Re: Tax Map ID 0600-057-00-01-00-010-000

Dear Property Owner:

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") has been asked by the New York State Public Service Commission to confirm in writing the right-of-way access arrangements that we have worked out with you and used for at least the last several years. Because it has been and continues to be mutually convenient for both you and LIPA, our maintenance people have driven their vehicles to access the existing electric line in the right-of way using your nursury driveway southeast of our Row of Way, north of N. Country Rd. in Wading River. Please sign this letter below to confirm that LIPA has your permission to continue to use this access arrangement for the future upgrade and maintenance of the electric line. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Gary DOnofrio
for

Robert S. Parkinson
Project Manger
LIPA / National Grid

KEITH WARNER
Print: Name of Landowner

Dated: 10/11/2013

Appendix I
Certificate of Service List

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case name: Riverhead to Wildwood Environmental Management and Construction Plan ("EM&CP") public notice mailing to residents

Case number: Case 11-T-0116

On February 20, 2013, I, Tracy Burgess Levy, Executive Director of Community and Governmental Affairs, placed into the United States Mail 275 letters to residents along a route (mailing list attached) with copies of the revised public notice for the EM&CP Riverhead to Wildwood 69kV-138kV upgrade

How was the document served? *(Check one.)*

- x Placed in U. S. Mail
- □ Sent by fax
- □ Hand-delivered
- □ Sent by delivery service (e.g., FedEx or UPS)

To whom was the document sent?

Please see attached list

When were the documents served?

Date: February 20, 2013

Who served the documents? Tracy Burgess Levy, Executive Director of Community and Government Affairs, LIPA

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the information in this certificate of service is true and correct.

Signature: Tracy Burgess Levy

Printed name: Tracy Burgess Levy

Address: 333 Earle Ovington Blvd
Uniondale, NY 11553

ACCOUNT NAME	REVISED ACCOUNT NAME	STREET ADDRESS	TOWN
CHONG CHAN		1 AMBER LA	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JAMES SICARI		1 BETSY CT L70	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MICHAEL MAHAN JR		1 DEERFIELD DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JEFFREY WAGNER		1 GATEWAY DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ROBERT M RYAN		1 HERMITAGE ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOSEPH PICCININNI		1 RANDALL RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ROSE ANN SIMEONE		1 SHELTER HARBOR CT	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
KEVIN DEGNAN		10 FAIRWAY DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
THOMAS EVANS		10 FARM RD E	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MICHELLE PORCHIA		10 JOSHUA CT LOT 5	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
LA FORGE FRANCAISE		100 KROEMER AV RR-SI	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
SID HARVEY INDUSTRIE		104 KROEMER AV MTR /	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
JOHN DONNELLY		104 SUNWOOD DR	CALVERTON NY 11933
EDWARD CURTO		105 DEER RUN	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DANIEL FRASER		11 HERMITAGE ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
RICHARD STRUSS		11 JOSHUA CT LOT 22	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
STEVEN TRICARICO		12 DEER RUN L11 NEC	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
CHARLES LASALLA		12 JOSHUA CT LOT 6	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
NORTH SHORE CHRISTIA		120 KROEMER AV	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
CATHERINE DEMARCO		122 SUNWOOD DR	CALVERTON NY 11933
FASTENEL		126128 KROEMER AV	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
JOHN G REEVE		127 TWOMEY AV	CALVERTON NY 11933
DIANE LEVIX MUSSO		13 BENJAMIN ST	WADING RIV NY 11792
ARTHUR SIMENDINGER		14 JOSHUA CT LOT 7	WADING RIV NY 11792
CAROL WOOD-DRISCOLL		14 PHEASANT LA	CALVERTON NY 11933
KROEMER AVE HOLDINGS		45 SOUTH 4TH ST	BAYSHORE, NY 11706
STEVEN SPINELLI		15 HERMITAGE ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
LOUISE C PERRONE		15 JOSHUA CT LOT 21	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
SERGIO AVGOUSTIDIS		15 PAR CT	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
HALL-WILSON ENT		1500 W MAIN ST MTR 7	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
BASSO MOTORS LLC		1556C W MAIN RD	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
BASSO MOTORS		1556D W MAIN ST HSE M	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
J KEVIN DARCY		157 FARM RD S	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
TERRYLYNNE HELLBERG		16 JOSHAU CT LOT 8	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
GREEN LINES SVC INC		161 TWOMEY AV	CALVERTON NY 11933
GREEN LINES SVC INC		161 TWOMEY AV NORTH	CALVERTON NY 11933
FRANCIS DAVIS		1673 MIDDLE RD 1673	CALVERTON NY 11933
RITA HODUN		1688 MIDDLE RD	CALVERTON NY 11933
EDMUND HODUN JR		1691 MIDDLE RD	CALVERTON NY 11933
EUGENE G ROCHLER		17 DEER RUN WS REAR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ROBERT J PEKAR		1756 MIDDLE RD	CALVERTON NY 11933
LE GOURMET CHEF INC		1770 W MAIN ST STE 18	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
THE GAP 1667		1770 W MAIN ST U1700	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
RITA HODUN		178 W MIDDLE RD	CALVERTON NY 11933
RIVERHEAD GMC BUICK		1800 OLD COUNTRY RD	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
RIVERHEAD AUTO MALL		1800 ROUTE 58 FF	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
BARBARA SALVESEN		183 MIDDLE RD	CALVERTON NY 11933
LEE & RAVEN KRUEGER		184 TWOMEY AV	CALVERTON NY 11933
O C RIVERHEAD 58 LLC		1848 OLD COUNTRY RD	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
WAYNE WILSON		185 FARM RD S SS	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
APPLEBEE'S RESTAURAN		1852 OLD COUNTRY RD	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
ADCHEM INDUSTRIES		1852 ROUTE 58	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
ADCHEM INDUSTRIES		1852 ROUTE 58	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
JOHN VERDI		19 DEER RUN L8 WS RR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DENNIS BERGAMINI		19 FAIRWAY DR L111	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
SEAN WALTER		1938 WAD RIV MNR RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MICHAEL HAMMER		1938 WADING RIV MANO	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JAMES Z LOO		1944 WADNG RV MNR RI	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
STEPHEN MULLINS		1948 WADING RIVER RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
SHAMIT KOCHHAR		2 AMBER LA	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
RICHARD HOESTEN		2 DEERFIELD DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
RONALD KAUFMANN		333 RT 25 A	ROCKY POINT, NY 11778
AIDA VALENTI		2 LEONARD ST SS SS	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DEBRA ALBRECHT		2 PHEASANT LA	CALVERTON NY 11933

MICHAEL VITACCO		2 SHELTER HARBOR CT	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
LINDA M MANGO		20 FARM RD E	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
STEVE WOHLLEB		21 BENJAMIN ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DONNA MAY TROTTA		21 DEER RUN L7 WS RR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
FRANK W OTTO		21 FARM RD S	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DEBRA L SCHWARZ		21 PHEASANT LA	CALVERTON NY 11933
JOHN HAUSER		22 BENJAMIN ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
WALTER SIMENDINGER		35 JOSHUA CT	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DAWN ZIGALO		PO BOX 864	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
RICHARD S DAVIS		23 JOSHUA CT LOT 17	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
KEITH RHODES		233 WADNG RVR MANR\	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
KAREN WIEDERKEHR		24 DEER RUN	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
KRYSTAL MOHR	Laura Latora	257 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
NICHOLAS ZOUMAS		267 ROUTE 25A WS	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
WADING RIVER ASSOCTS		271 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
VALENTINA VERRELLI		273 ROUTE 25A -	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DAVID SULZ		283 ROUTE 25A NS	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
BARBARA A LEUCK		285 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
THOMAS J GARGANO		289 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
EDWARD WANSOR		29 PHEASANT LA	CALVERTON NY 11933
WARREN SIDEWITZ		3 CHIP DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
BARRY FRATELLO		3 HERMITAGE ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JEANINE SCHMITT		3 RANDALL RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DIANE BURMEISTER		30 BENJAMIN ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOSEPH R MCMULLAN		PO BOX 1044	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
COLLEEN ORLANDO		302 TWOMEY RD	CALVERTON NY 11933
LINDA ZANESKI		31 JOSHUA CT LOT 13	WADING RIV NY 11792
KENNEY BARRA		PO BOX 361	SOUTH JAMESPORT, NY 11970
DAVID WRIGHT		338 FRESH POND AV	CALVERTON NY 11933
CHAS VANDERHYDE		35 BENJAMIN ST SS	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MICHELLE ANDRIANI		35 FAIRWAY DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MICHAEL PERDIE		36 DEER RUN	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
SUZANNE DELISE		37 AMBER LA	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ROBERT DUBOIS		4 BENJAMIN ST NS	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOSEPH GILLIARD		4 CHIP DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOHN MARINARO		4 DEERFIELD DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ANTHONY J VALLONE		4 JOSHUA CT LOT 2	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
LADDIE DECKER		4 LEONARD ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
TERRY SANDERS		4 LYME ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MITCHELL SERRA		4 PHEASANT LA L 22	CALVERTON NY 11933
CHRISTOPHER HAWKS		40 AMBER LA	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
GEORGE CHESTERTON		41 E AMBER LA	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
FRANCISCO RIOS		41 SUNWOOD DR, Lot # 1	CALVERTON NY 11933
NIKOLAOS KAIAFAS		44 ZOPHAR MILLS RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
GERALD V TURCOTTE		46 DEER RUN	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JENNIFER PRINCI		49 AMBER LA	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOSEPH REILLY		49 OVERHILL RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOHN CONDZELLA		5 BENJAMIN ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
LAURA GIOVINCO		5 CHIP DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DENNIS RYAN		5 DEERFIELD DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
KENNETH SULLIVAN		5 HERMITAGE ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
EVELYN A SWANSON		3095 VERNON TERRACE	LARGO, FL 33770
ROBERT C DROST JR		521 FOREST LA	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
LISA HUGHES		525 FOREST HOLLOW	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MR WILLIAM HARTIN		PO BOX 517	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
THOMAS POLLARD		55 OVERHILL RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DARREN KANKA		56 DEER RUN	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JODI M LEVY		57 SUNWOOD DR	CALVERTON NY 11933
NOE R REYES	Tab LLC	5950 N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
TAB LLC		5950 ROUTE 25A HSE M	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
TAB LLC		5954 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
WADING RIVER PHY		5958 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ROBERT G VIOLA		5960 N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ROBERT G VIOLA	David Wise	5960 N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
NOE R REYES		5960 PARKER RD FARM	WADING RIVER, NY 11792

DAVID A WISE		5960 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JEFFREY FOX DDS		5962 ROUTE 25A B2 A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
1992 INTERN'L LTD		5964 ROUTE 25A B2-B	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
STEVEN G SELTER M D		5968 ROUTE 25A B2 C/D	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
TAB LLC		5970 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
BHESS LLC		5972 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DR. MARION R GOLDEN		5976 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
STEPHEN M NAGLER MD		6 CHIP DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
EDWARD & MAXINE LEE		6 DEERFIELD DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
STEPHEN MARTIN		6 HERMITAGE ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOSE MENDEZ		6 PAR CT	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ARTHUR A ACEVEDO		60 DOGWOOD DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JAMES STRACK		6069 N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
PATRICK HALPIN		6091 N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
WARREN STEINERT		PO BOX 491	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ROBERT BAKOS		6147 N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
RICHARD LYNCH		6159 N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
FRED J BENDER		6163 N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ANTON CONDZELLA		6175 N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DANIEL PEMBROKE		PO BOX 579	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MICHELE BONURA		6295 N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
PATRICK CAVALLO		6352 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
FREDERICK FINTER		64 OVERHILL RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
GLADYS CHIATTO		658 SOUND AVE UNIT E1	CALVERTON NY 11933
RICHARD BOND		658 SOUND AV, UNIT C1	CALVERTON NY 11933
ANDREW MASINO		658 SOUND AV A11	CALVERTON NY 11933
MICHAEL FUCITO		658 SOUND AV APT 12	CALVERTON NY 11933
DENNIS KESLER		658 SOUND AV APT D12	CALVERTON NY 11933
PATRICIA A HINES		658 SOUND AV B 19	CALVERTON NY 11933
MICHAEL PADULA		658 SOUND AV C11	CALVERTON NY 11933
LORETTA HARMS		658 SOUND AV C13	CALVERTON NY 11933
MAUREEN SANDER		658 SOUND AV C-9	CALVERTON NY 11933
LORRIE GUIFFRE		658 SOUND AV E11	CALVERTON NY 11933
OLGA GELSOMINO		658 SOUND AV E-13	CALVERTON NY 11933
DANIEL ROURKE		658 SOUND AV UNIT F15	CALVERTON NY 11933
RICHARD F BRAUE	Joan Kane	658 SOUND AV G12	CALVERTON NY 11933
CAMILLE V GRACEFFA		658 SOUND AV G-15	CALVERTON NY 11933
ROBERT A SMITH		658 SOUND AV UNIT H1	CALVERTON NY 11933
Robert May		658 SOUND AV H9	CALVERTON NY 11933
JOSEPH TARDI		658 SOUND AV UNIT F1	CALVERTON NY 11933
PAULA TOGLIA		658 SOUND AV SITE E1	CALVERTON NY 11933
SARA SCHOEN		658 SOUND AV SITE E14	CALVERTON NY 11933
WILLIAM ORMOND		658 SOUND AV SITE F-9	CALVERTON NY 11933
PATRICK BAER		658 SOUND AV SITE G9	CALVERTON NY 11933
GEORGE DORIS		658 SOUND AV SITE H1	CALVERTON NY 11933
LYNDA ALFANO		73 ADAMS RD, APT G2	CENTRAL ISLIP, NY 11722
JANET C BURR		658 SOUND AV TRA10	CALVERTON NY 11933
DOMINICK MIGNONE		658 SOUND AV TRB16	CALVERTON NY 11933
THEODORE G ROSSBACK		658 SOUND AV UNIT F1	CALVERTON NY 11933
SUSAN JENNISON		658 SOUND AV UNIT E1	CALVERTON NY 11933
DAVID STEIN		658 SOUND AV UNIT G1	CALVERTON NY 11933
BRAD SLACK		66 DEER RUN L 16 ES	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
HAMA MOHMAND		7 CHIP DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JAMES E MC ELHONE		7 HERMITAGE ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
THOMAS C DIETZEL		7 PAR CT	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
SANDY FAYETTE		70 RANDALL ROAD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DOMINIC JM TACOMA		71 OVERHILL RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DAWN VAN WICKLER		72 DOGWOOD DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
SEAN CAMPBELL		723 SOUND AVE	CALVERTON NY 11933
CHARLENE VALENTINO		73 DOGWOOD DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DONALD SIEVERS		PO BOX 997	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
GERMAINE ROSS		76 DEER RUN	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
FRANK VAUGHAN		76 RANDALL RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
GLENN BUTKERAIT		8 HERMITAGE ST	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
EDWARD K ELLIOTT		80 DOGWOOD DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792

CHRIS DIPAOLA	84 DEER RUN	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
NICOLIA READY MIX	PO BOX 1065	WEST BABYLON, NY 11704
MATTHEW DUNN	90 DEER RUN	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
HEATHER STAAL	94 SUNWOOD DR	CALVERTON NY 11933
JOHN DI GIUSEPPE	95 SUNWOOD DR	CALVERTON NY 11933
MIKE HENNESSEY	DEER RUN WS	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOHN C HOGAN	DOGWOOD DR	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ASSEMBLY OF GOD	PO BOX 960	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
D&S AUTOMOTIVE CENTE	DOGWOOD DR 19	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
BRIAN SHEEHAN	E AMBER LA L80	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
GREAT ROCK GOLF COUR	FAIRWAY DR CART HSE	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MILDRED B LEONARD	FARM RD E WS	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MICHAEL SALERNO	FARM RD S	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MARK STASIUKIEWICZ	FOREST HOLLOW LA	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MARY ANN HERMAN	JULIA'S WAY LOT 1	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
RONALD P CRADDOCK	LAUREL HOLLOW RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
MARY NEIL	17 PINEHOLLOW DR	BALLSTON, NY 12020
CHARLES MBURU	N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ABDUL RAUF	N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOSEPH G DESIDERIO	N COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DAVID L HOLDEN	PO BOX 715	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
THOMAS MC KNIGHT	NO COUNTRY RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
RICHARD ZEH	37 IRIS RD	CALVERTON NY 11933
JOSEPH MALAVE	PARKER RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
VICTORIA SUAREZ	PARKER RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOHN GLADYSZ	PARKER RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DOUGLAS LISA CARLEN	PARKER RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
JOSEPH SAVIANO	PARKER RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
BRIAN M MANGHAN	PARKER RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
FRANK PACELLA	PARKER RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
TIM HOLZ	PO BOX 592	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
LVS INC	47 LONGVIEW RD	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
RICHARD VON VOIGT	PO BOX 287	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
A D D SITE 21	RANDALL RD R R 2	WADING RIV NY 11792
ROBERT DOWD	RILEY AV	CALVERTON NY 11933
IVY ACRES INC	RILEY AV BULBBARN	CALVERTON NY 11933
DAVID HEGERMILLER	170 DOGWOOD LANE	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
STEPHEN KUROVICS	ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ASTORIA FED SAVINGS	ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
NANCY WATSON	5720 ROUTE 25A	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
ALEXANDER TUTHILL	ROUTE 25A SS	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
DONALD BRANKER	ROUTE 25A NS	WADING RIVER, NY 11792
TOWN OF RIVERHEAD	ROUTE 58 PUMP STA	RIVERHEAD NY 11901
MR. LEWIN	830 SOUND AV	CALVERTON NY 11933
JOHN GRASSO	658 SOUND AV, UNIT H6	CALVERTON NY 11933
JOANN F BREWER	658 SOUND AV	CALVERTON NY 11933
BARBARA CATANA	658 SOUND AV UNIT E10	CALVERTON NY 11933
MARY GALLINA	658 SOUND AV UNIT A1	CALVERTON NY 11933
ALVENA HOWSE	SOUND AV C-10	CALVERTON NY 11933
JOAN M WEISS	658 SOUND AV Unit C15	CALVERTON NY 11933
CHARLES HOPKINS	658 SOUND AV UNIT D 1	CALVERTON NY 11933
JEANETTE CARRINO	127 CLUBHOUSE DR	PATCHOGUE, NY 11772
BONNIE L MAC DONALD	658 SOUND AV UNIT F1	CALVERTON NY 11933
NICK SANTERAMO	SOUND AV G 11	CALVERTON NY 11933
ALFRED JUST	29 BRANGLE BRINK RD	ST. JAMES, NY 11780
NANCY COEPE	658 SOUND AV UNIT H1	CALVERTON NY 11933
STANLEY PITKIEWICZ	95 JOLINE RD	PORT JEFFERSON STATION, NY 11776
ROBERTA IANNONE	658 SOUND AV SITE C1	CALVERTON NY 11933
WILLIAM G WILSON	SOUND AV SITE D13	CALVERTON NY 11933
ARLINE KNUTSEN	658 SOUND AV UNIT E16	CALVERTON NY 11933
PATRICIA CULLEN	658 SOUND AV UNIT H1	CALVERTON NY 11933
WILLIAM ARMELLINO	658 SOUND AV UNIT H4	CALVERTON NY 11933
FRANK ENDRES	7300 SUN ISLAND DRIVE	S. PASADENA, FL 33707
JEAN COLE	SOUND AV TRF16N	CALVERTON NY 11933
KATHLEEN SQUILLANTE	2407 LARKWOOD DR	WILMINGTON, DE 19810

JANET H HENDRICK	658 SOUND AVE, UNIT18	CALVERTON	NY	11933
CHARLES HATZMANN	2807 J ROE SMITH AVE	MEDFORD,	NY	11763
SUSAN GROVER	658 SOUND AV UNIT F11	CALVERTON	NY	11933
WILLIAM J MANLEY DBA	TWOMEY AV ES BARN	CALVERTON	NY	11933
PHILIP SZCZYGIEL	2139 WADING RIVER MA	WADING RIVER,	NY	11792
STEPHEN STADNICKI	WADING RIV MANOR RD	WADING RIVER,	NY	11792
CHENKAO PU	1942 WADING RIVER MA	WADING RIVER,	NY	11792
JANET SILLAS	PO BOX 725	WADING RIVER,	NY	11792
SHOREHAM WADING RIV	WADING RIV MANOR RD	WADING RIVER,	NY	11792
WILLIAM J SCHULZE	WADING RIV MANOR RD	WADING RIVER,	NY	11792
SUFFOLK COUNTY NATL	WADING RIV RD	WADING RIVER,	NY	11792
LYNDIA A TICE	ZOPHAR MILLS RD D	WADING RIVER,	NY	11792

Long Island Power Authority
175 East Old Country Road
Hicksville, NY 11801

February 20, 2013

Honorable Jeffery C. Cohen
Acting Secretary to the Commission
New York State Public Service Commission
Three Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12223-1359

Re: Case 11-T-0116—Application of Long Island Power Authority for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need—Environmental Management and Construction Plan—Revised Public Notice

Dear Acting Secretary Cohen:

Attached is a Revised Public Notice replacing the Public Notice previously fled and served on January 22, 2013. It is being served on the attached Service List, and an Affidavit of Service is attached hereto. The revision adds to the project description that three new poles will be installed adjacent to the Wildwood Substation in conjunction with undergrounding a 300 foot section of the line at the Substation. The Revised Public Notice is also being served on 275 residents along the line route and is being published in newspapers of general circulation in the vicinity of the Project, as was the original notice. A certificate for the service for the Revised Public Notice on the 275 residents and the Affidavits of Newspaper Publication will be furnished to the Commission when they are received.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at (631) 548-7235 or you may contact Sam Laniado, Esq., LIPA's outside regulatory counsel (518) 465-9313.

Sincerely,

Per Philip C. Deare

Robert Parkinson
Project Manager, Construction Delivery

cc: Service List
Sam Laniado, Esq.

REVISED PUBLIC NOTICE

Environmental Management and Construction Plan

An Environmental Management and Construction Plan (EM&CP) has been filed with the New York Public Service Commission (PSC) by the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) on or about January 23, 2013 for the replacement of the existing insulators on the existing 10.6 mile electric transmission line between the Wildwood and Riverhead Substations in the Towns of Brookhaven and Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York. The original public notice stated that no new poles will be added. The conductors (wires) will not be replaced, and the route of the transmission line will not be changed. Three new poles will be added at the Wildwood Substation as part of undergrounding a section of the line adjacent to the Wildwood Substation. No other poles will be added.

The proposed upgrade is part of LIPA's plan to reinforce the existing electric transmission capacity serving eastern Long Island. The need for the project is specific to the North and South Forks (East End) of Long Island. The replacement is needed to address possible system overloads due to the possible loss of other transmission lines serving the East End.

LIPA considered two alternative routes and five alternative technologies to the proposed upgrade. The alternative routes were found by PSC to cause greater environmental impacts and to cost multiple times that of the approved insulator replacement program The alternative technologies that were considered include No Action, New Generation, Demand Side Management, High Voltage Direct Current, and Alternative Transmission Voltages. The alternative technologies would either not address the need to meet anticipated load growth or would be far more expensive than the proposed insulator replacement.

The EM&CP details the precise location of the facilities and the special precautions that will be taken during construction to ensure environmental compatibility. The EM&CP addresses issues such as traffic safety, wetland protection, and worksite health and safety. Special considerations to protect the environment include plant and animal management, invasive species, surface and ground water, sensitive land uses, cultural resources, and recreation and agricultural areas. In addition, community relations, public notification, and complaint resolution matters are detailed in the EM&CP.

Printed copies of the EM&CP are available for review at the following libraries:

Riverhead Free Library
330 Court Street
Riverhead, New York 11901

North Shore Public Library
250 New York Route 25A
Shoreham, New York 11786

Baiting Hollow Library
4 Warner Drive
Calverton, New York 11933

An electronic version will be available for review on the LIPA website at www.lipower.org/company/powering.

LIPA Representative

Robert S. Parkinson
Regional Project Manager
Long Island Power Authority
117 Doctors Path
Riverhead, New York 11701
(631)548-7235
rparkinson@service.lipower.org

Mr. Parkinson may be contacted for any additional information concerning this filing.

Any person may be heard by PSC on any matter or objection regarding the EM&CP by filing written comments with PSC and LIPA within 30 days of the filing date with PSC (or within 30 days of the date of the newspaper notice, whichever is later). Written comments and objections should be sent to:

Jeffrey C. Cohen, Acting Secretary
New York State Public Service Commission
Three Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12223-1350
secretary@dps.ny.gov

and,

Robert Parkinson
Regional Project Manager
Long Island Power Authority
117 Doctors Path
Riverhead, New York 11701
(631)548-7235
rparkinson@service.lipower.org