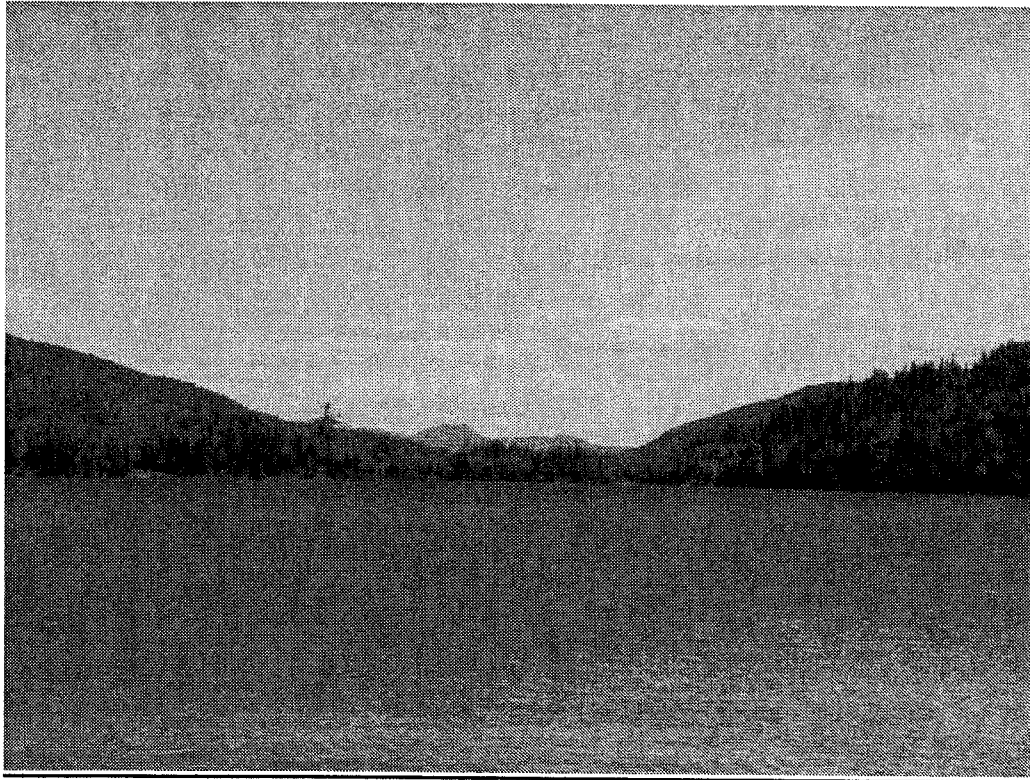


Attachment A: Excerpts from Bureau of Parks and Lands  
Chain of Ponds Flagstaff Region Management Plan,  
addressing Chain of Ponds, June 12, 2007



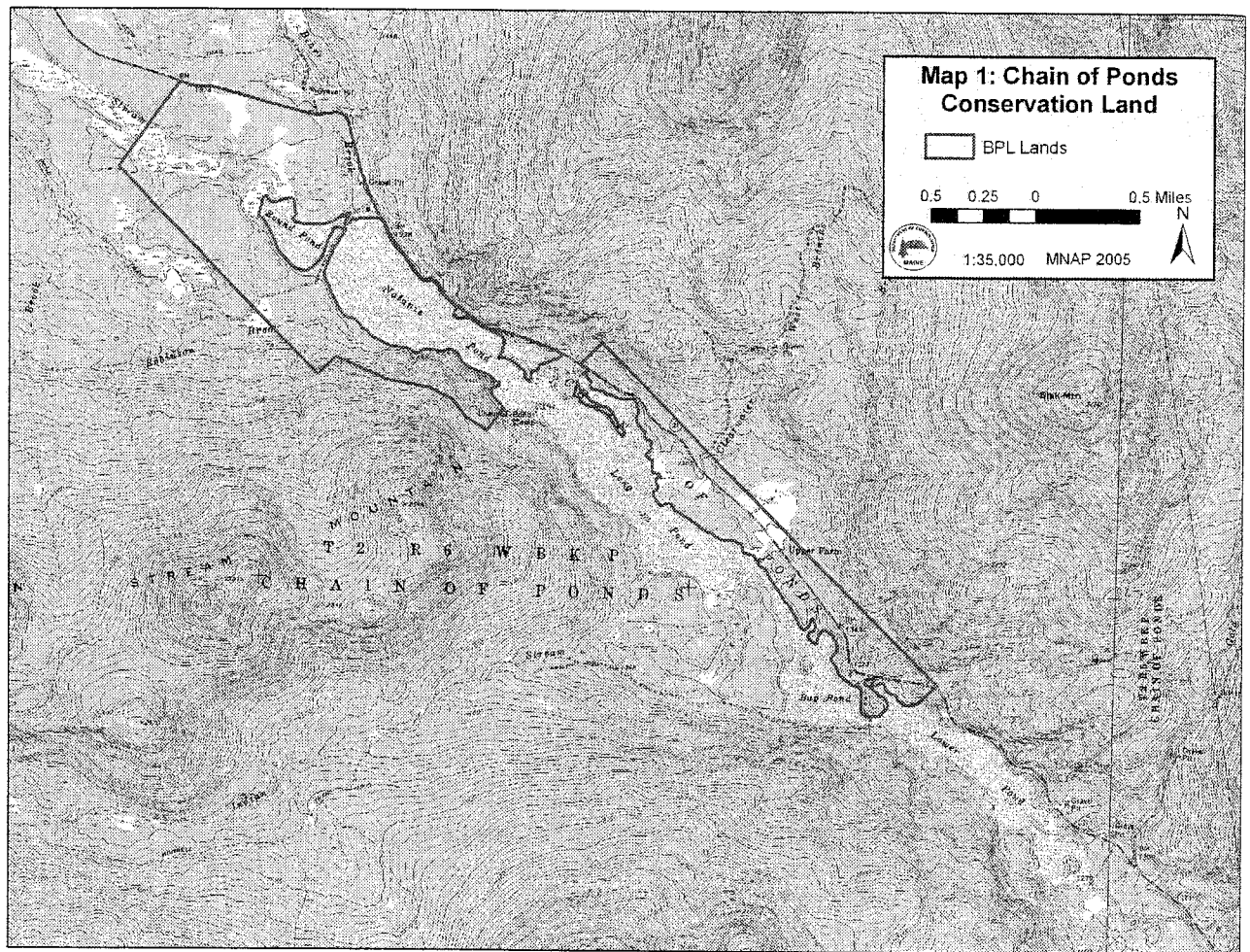
**Character of the Land Base**

This highly scenic 1,041-acre parcel in Chain of Ponds Township consists mostly of the eastern and northern shoreline of a chain of ponds including from northwest to southeast, Round, Natanis, Long, Bag, and Lower Ponds. The basins form numerous coves and small wetlands, which then empty into the North Branch of the Dead River south of the public reserved lands. A description of Chain of Ponds in the Portland Press Herald by an outdoors writer captures the beauty of this area: "There are few places in Maine with as rugged a landscape... Mountain summits and ridges surround the narrow ribbon of water and create a fjord-like setting. On the western edge of the ponds, gray blocks of granite plunge down into the clear waters. Fragrant cedars line many portions of the ponds." (Michael Perry, September 2, 2001).

Route 27, a designated scenic byway, runs along the eastern side of the Ponds. The road is an arterial route used by logging trucks, and to increase safety, DOT recently realigned and rebuilt the road. The rebuild included a scenic overlook that provides good views of the ponds and will be installing interpretive panels about the Arnold Trail.

At the North end of Natanis Pond the Bureau leases land to a commercial campground that predates the Bureau's acquisition of the property.

Inland Fisheries and Wildlife owns and maintains a dam at Lower Pond at the outlet which functions to maintain the trout and salmon fishery habitat within the chain. The dam was reconstructed in 1991. The ponds are known for their good fishing.



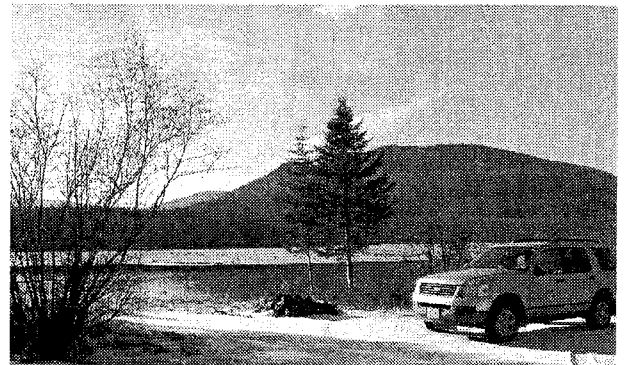
A small Mixed Graminoid – Shrub Marsh is found along the northwestern edge of the property. This is characterized by several graminoid species (including species of *Scirpus*, *Carex*, *Eleocharis*, *Glyceria*, and *Calamagrostis canadensis*). Black bulrush (*Scirpus atrovirens*) and inflated sedge (*Carex vesicaria*) are dominant. Old beaver dams are evident here (the marsh appears to be an abandoned impoundment), but no recent activity was noted. Species diversity is very high in this area.

The northern end of Round Pond is characterized by a Sweet Gale-Mixed Shrub Fen. This small open fen is dominated by sweet gale (*Myrica gale*) and speckled alder (*Alnus incana*). Meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*) and star sedge (*Carex echinata*) are frequently encountered. Slender sedge (*Carex lasiocarpa*) and marsh-potentilla (*Comarum palustre*) are scattered throughout the community.

A Spruce-Larch Wooded Bog is found on the eastern edge of the fen at the northern edge of the pond. This is characterized by black spruce (*Picea mariana*) up to 30' and an understory of sheep laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*), leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), three-seeded sedge (*Carex trisperma*), and Labrador tea (*Rhododendron groenlandicum*) with hummocks of sphagnum.

working with the Public Lands Regional staff and MDOT to provide improved boat access. MDOT will upgrade the existing steep gravel launch on Lower Pond to an improved trailerable boat access facility. Boat access to Natanis Pond will also be improved in conjunction with other improvements to the commercial campground lease site, including a reconstructed bridge over the narrows between Round Pond and Natanis Pond, and a designated boat access parking area funded by MDOT. Carry-in access to the two middle ponds within the chain will be formalized and signage provided to identify their locations.

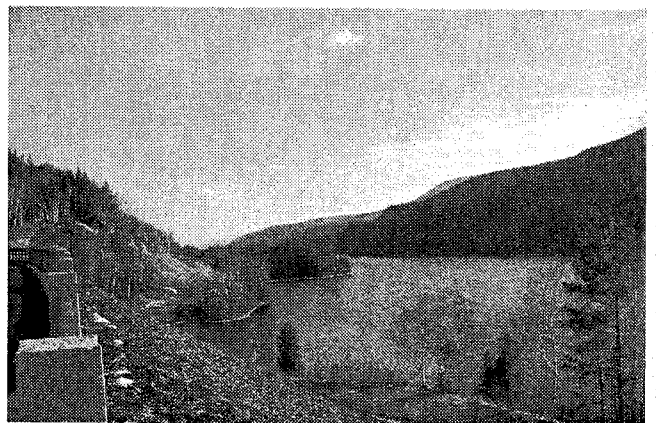
Primitive camping is available at several locations on the ponds. Two campsites with toilet facilities are found off the old road that connects Bag and Lower Ponds, near the informal boat launch site. There are three other sites within the Upper Farm area, where toilet facilities are also available. These sites, however, are in need of upgrading.



There has been discussion over the years of a motorized, international multi-use trail from Stratton to the U.S./Canadian customs gate in Coburn Gore. More recent efforts have been in combination with other efforts to establish an ATV trail system on private lands, that would include Natanis Point Wilderness Campground. A number of visitors come to the campground to take advantage of these ATV trail opportunities. At present, the international trail system has been designated, but is only authorized for snowmobile use at this time – mostly because landowner permission for use of ATV's on the Canadian side has not been secured. A spur from the ATV trail to the campground is maintained specifically for ATV's, and provides access from the campground to Stratton.

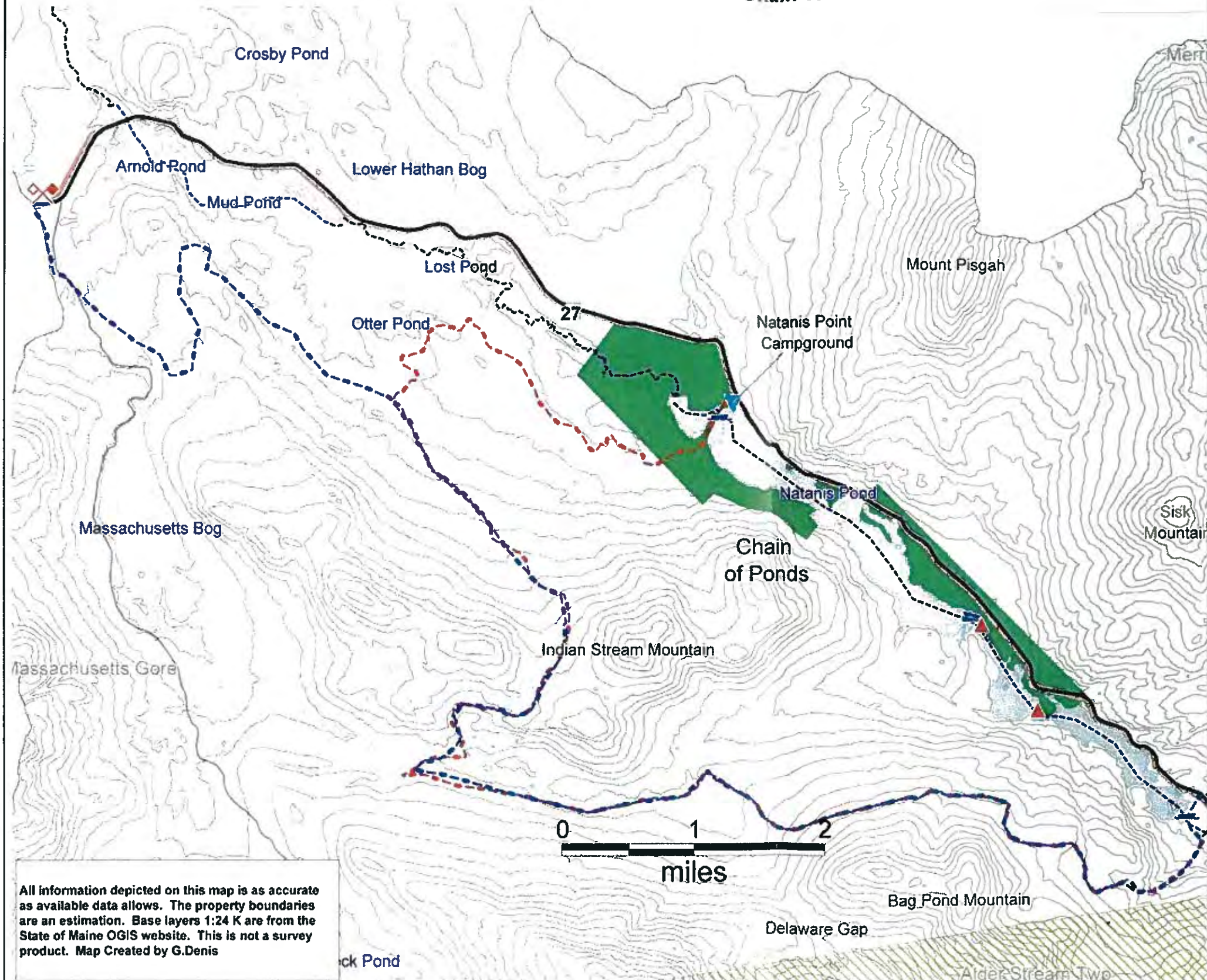
Through a cooperative agreement with the Arnold Expedition Historical Society, a footpath skirting Round Pond has been established on Bureau lands which retraces the route of the 1775 Arnold Expedition. The Arnold Expedition Historical Society is proposing to work with private landowners to extend the present footpath beyond Bureau lands, following the historic route as closely as possible to Arnold Pond. This trail will be named the "Height of Land Portage Trail."

Visual Considerations: Most of the land surrounding the ponds is steep and hilly with considerable slopes visible from the water. This does not impose special concerns relative to timber management, as most of the terrain is inoperable. RV's and other camping setups along the shoreline of Natanis Pond are easily seen from Route 27 and from the Pond, although the campground lessee has worked to make this less visible in recent years.



# Chain of Ponds

February, 2007



- ### LEGEND
- Bureau of Parks and Lands
- Easement
  - Reserved Lands
  - Parks
  - Ecoreserve Boundary
  - New England Forestry Foundation Easement
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  - Maine Audobon Society
  - Penobscot Indian Nation Tribal Land
  - Primitive Campsite
  - Bigelow Lodge
  - Commercial Campground
  - Sugarloaf Ski and Touring Center
  - Sugarloaf/USA
  - Gate
  - Boat Launch Hand Carry
  - Trailhead
  - Dam
  - Tower
  - DUA
  - Boat Launch Trailerable
  - Border Checkpoint
  - Historic Arnold Trail
  - ATV Trails
  - Snowmobile Trails
  - D O T Maintained Highway
  - County or Town Roads (OGIS)
  - Scenic Highway
  - 100 ft. Contour Interval (OGIS)

All information depicted on this map is as accurate as available data allows. The property boundaries are an estimation. Base layers 1:24 K are from the State of Maine OGIS website. This is not a survey product. Map Created by G.Denis

## Timber Resources

The terrain throughout the property is mostly steep, with timber management greatly constrained both by slope and proximity to water, public highway, and recreational use. Only about 240 acres, less than 25% of the forest area, is considered manageable (regulated, in forestry terms) and is located in two separate areas. The first is a strip in the Upper Farm area east of Route 27, with some located behind the fields, and another accessed by a gravel road that runs through the property. This parcel contains mainly well-stocked northern hardwoods, uncut for the past 30+ years, but with an extensive harvest history before that. The second area lies behind and west of Natanis Point Wilderness Campground, on either side of Horseshoe Stream and associated wetlands. This land is not quite as steep as the first parcel and is mainly mixedwood, northern hardwood/spruce-fir, with a similar cutting history. Any timber management would be geared towards wildlife and retaining the existing forest types in most cases.

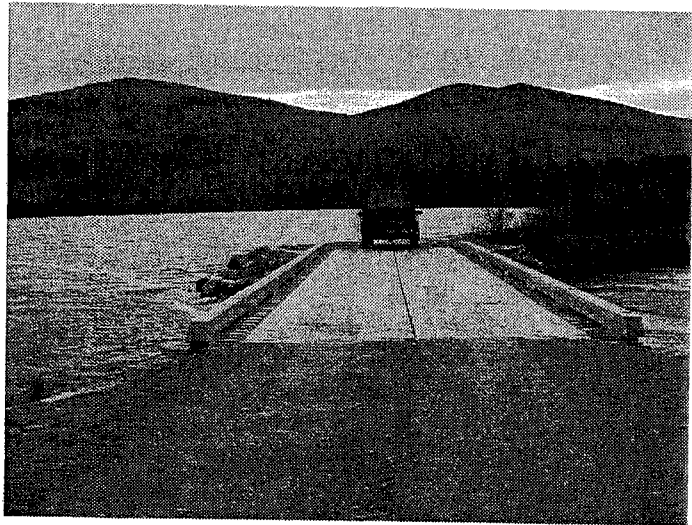
## Administrative Concerns

Leases and Agreements: Natanis Point Wilderness Campground has a 7-acre commercial lease with the Bureau, which includes approximately 1,500' of frontage along the northwestern shoreline of Natanis Pond. The current lease is a continuation of an agreement begun with the Brown Company prior to state ownership in 1978.

There are five residential camplot leases on the property, all of which were in place prior to acquisition of the property in 1978. A one-acre lease is located south of the Upper Farm area along the east side of Route 27, and has road access; three other one-acre leases are located along the eastern shoreline between Long and Bag ponds, and have road access; a fifth lease includes a one half-acre lot on Long Pond, and is water accessible only. These leases have been established on a five-year renewable basis, are for residential and seasonal use only, and contain conditions that limit improvements to both structures and lots.

Public Use and Management Roads, Gates, and Road Controls: The campground area contains the only public access road into the northern end of the property, although visitors are required to check-in prior to its use. The bridge over the outlet between Round and Natanis Pond was reconstructed in the 1990's, and replaced in 2005 with assistance from the Department of Transportation. The bridge replacement is part of a two-phase project that will include replacing the old boat launching facility on Route 27 with a new one within the campground.

Fire Control: Plan in progress.



## Historic and Cultural Resources

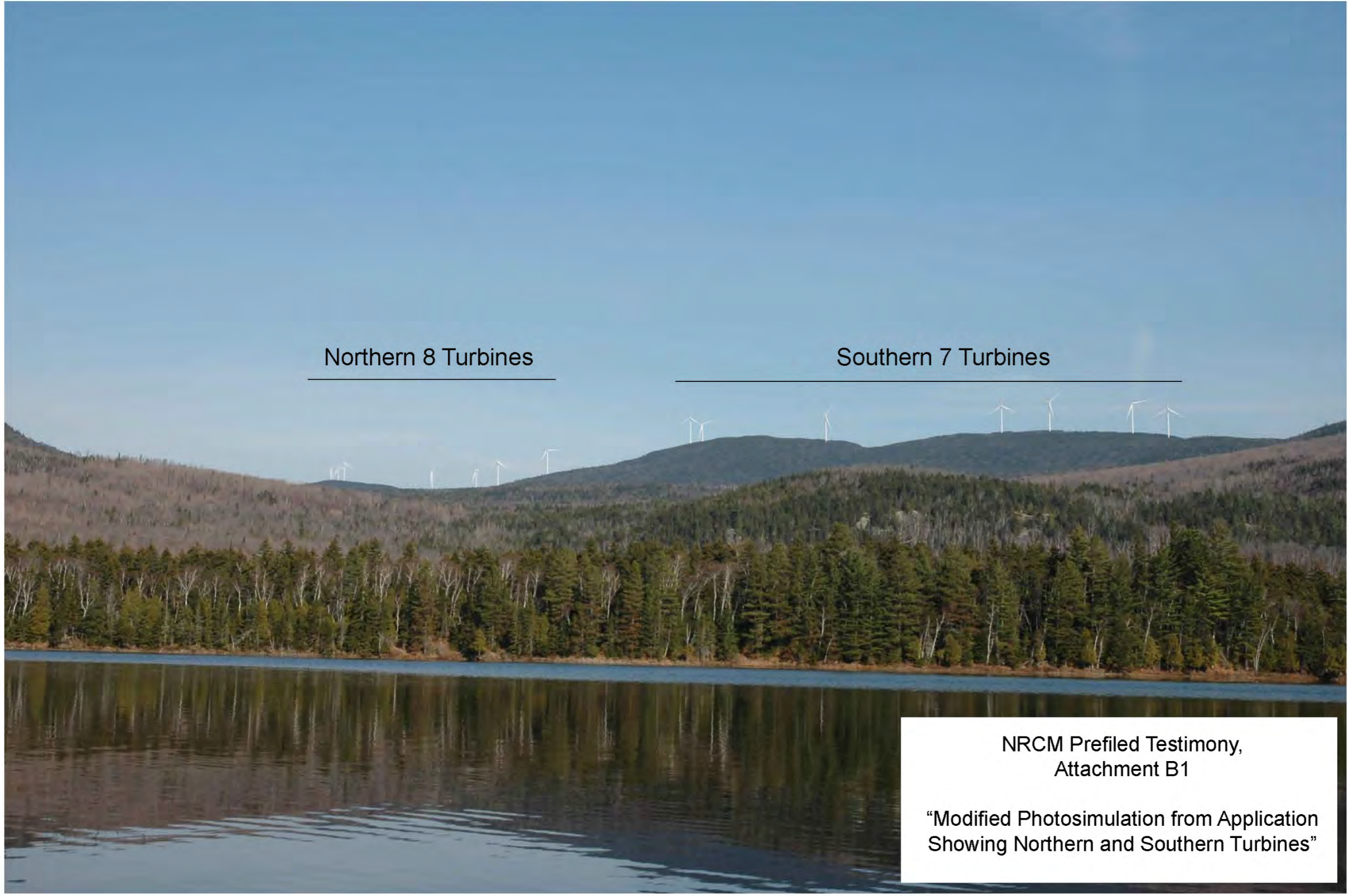
Native American Prehistory: The history of the Flagstaff Plan area dates back to its earliest use by Native Americans following the retreat of the glacier about 10,000 years ago.

Arnold Trail Historic District: In 1775 Washington dispatched Benedict Arnold and an army of 1100 soldiers up the Kennebec River to Quebec to launch a surprise attack in an attempt to overthrow British rule in Canada – in the hopes of turning the tide of the Revolutionary War. Arnold lead his colonial militia along an ancient Indian route from the Kennebec River, along the Dead River and into Canada, enduring tremendous hardships along the way, particularly on the northward trek from Bigelow Mountain to the Canadian border. The historic trail followed the watercourse along what is known as the Great Carrying Place, roughly over what is now the Appalachian Trail. The route continued along the Dead River in what is now Flagstaff Lake, then along the North Branch of the Dead River into the Chain of Ponds. The route continued northward along Horseshoe Stream. When the expedition reached Canada, the watercourse became obscured, and Arnold's army became separated. Many turned back at this point, many others died of starvation and exposure. A small contingent ultimately made it to Quebec, where the expedition came to an end when the attack on the British proved unsuccessful.

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission has filed an application to have the Trail included in the American Battlefield Protection Program, which would provide additional protections along the corridor. The Arnold Expedition Historical Society and the Kennebec-Chaudiere International Corridor have also worked on developing interpretive resources along the trail.

Lumbering in the Flagstaff Region: About thirty years after the Arnold expedition, a lumbering venture established a settlement on the Dead River, named Flagstaff after the flagpole allegedly erected by the Arnold expedition. In 1835 the Dead River Company was granted by the legislature (Private and Special Acts of Maine 1835 pp 858-859) “the right to clear the Dead River of obstructions.... And may for that purpose break jams [sic] blast and split rocks, remove logs, gravel beds . . . and may erect, build and keep in repair guide booms and side dams.” In 1843 the legislature authorized a dam on the Dead River, and on July 15, 1844 its construction was noticed in the Portland Advertiser (Wood, 1971). According to the sixth U.S. Census, in 1840, the area had numerous sawmills, though in the Dead River drainage only one town had sawmills-with two in Eustis; while in the Sandy and Carrabassett drainages there were many more - two in Kingfield, one in Lexington Twp, three in Madrid, two in Philips, one in Salem Twp, one in Freeman Twp, three in New Portland, four in Weld, three in Avon, three in Strong, six in Farmington, three in Industry, and ten others west and south of Farmington in Franklin County (Wood, 1971).

Large scale lumbering in the upper reaches of the Sandy and Carrabassett Rivers began later than in the Dead River drainage.



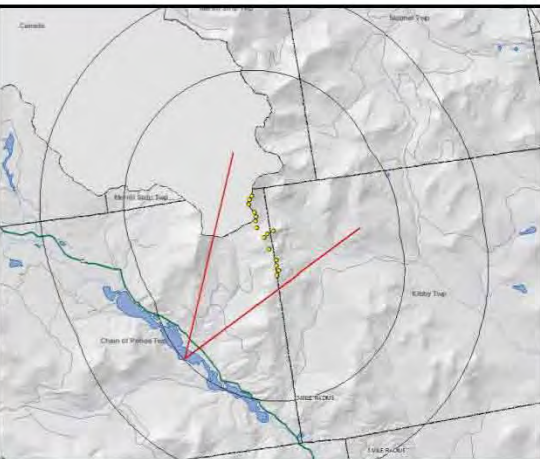
Northern 8 Turbines

Southern 7 Turbines

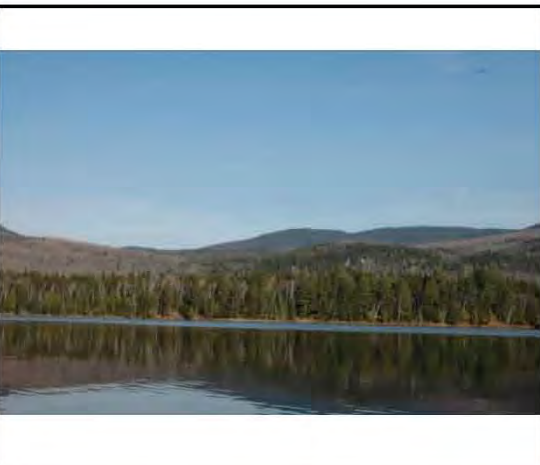
NRCM Prefiled Testimony,  
Attachment B1

“Modified Photosimulation from Application  
Showing Northern and Southern Turbines”

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



EXISTING CONDITIONS



TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<i>Turbine Model</i>	Vestas V90 3 MW
<i>Hub Height</i>	80 meters
<i>Rotor Diameter</i>	90 meters
<i>Viewpoint Coordinates</i>	369271.3 E
<i>In UTM 19</i>	5021474.5 N
<i>Viewpoint Location</i>	Long Pond, SE
<i>Viewer Elevation</i>	1274 ft msl
<i>Distance to Closest Turbine</i>	3.0 miles
<i>Distance to Furthest Turbine</i>	4.25 miles
<i>Number of Visible Turbines</i>	14
<i>Camera Model</i>	Nikon D70
<i>Lens Setting</i>	50 mm (equivalents)
<i>Date/Time</i>	11.09.09/11:46 am

KIBBY EXPANSION WIND POWER PROJECT

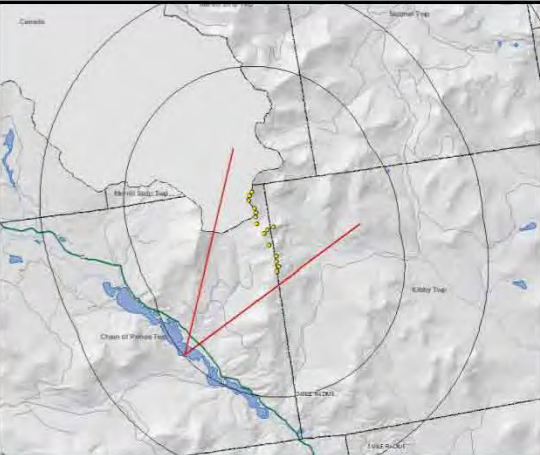
Photosimulations Prepared for TransCanada  
by Jean Vissering and TRC (Modified by NRCM)



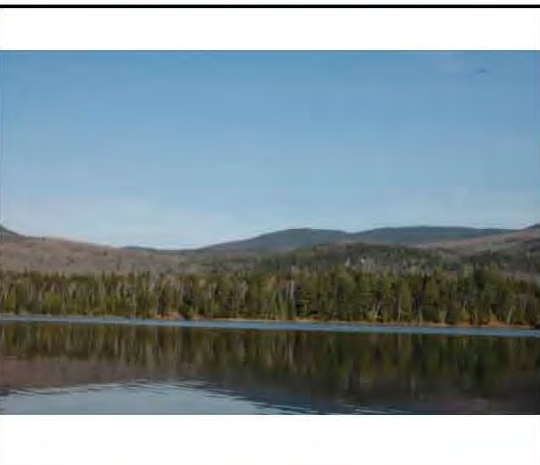
Northern 8 Turbines

NRCM Prefiled Testimony,  
Attachment B2  
"Modified Photosimulation from Application  
Showing Only Northern Turbines"

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP



EXISTING CONDITIONS



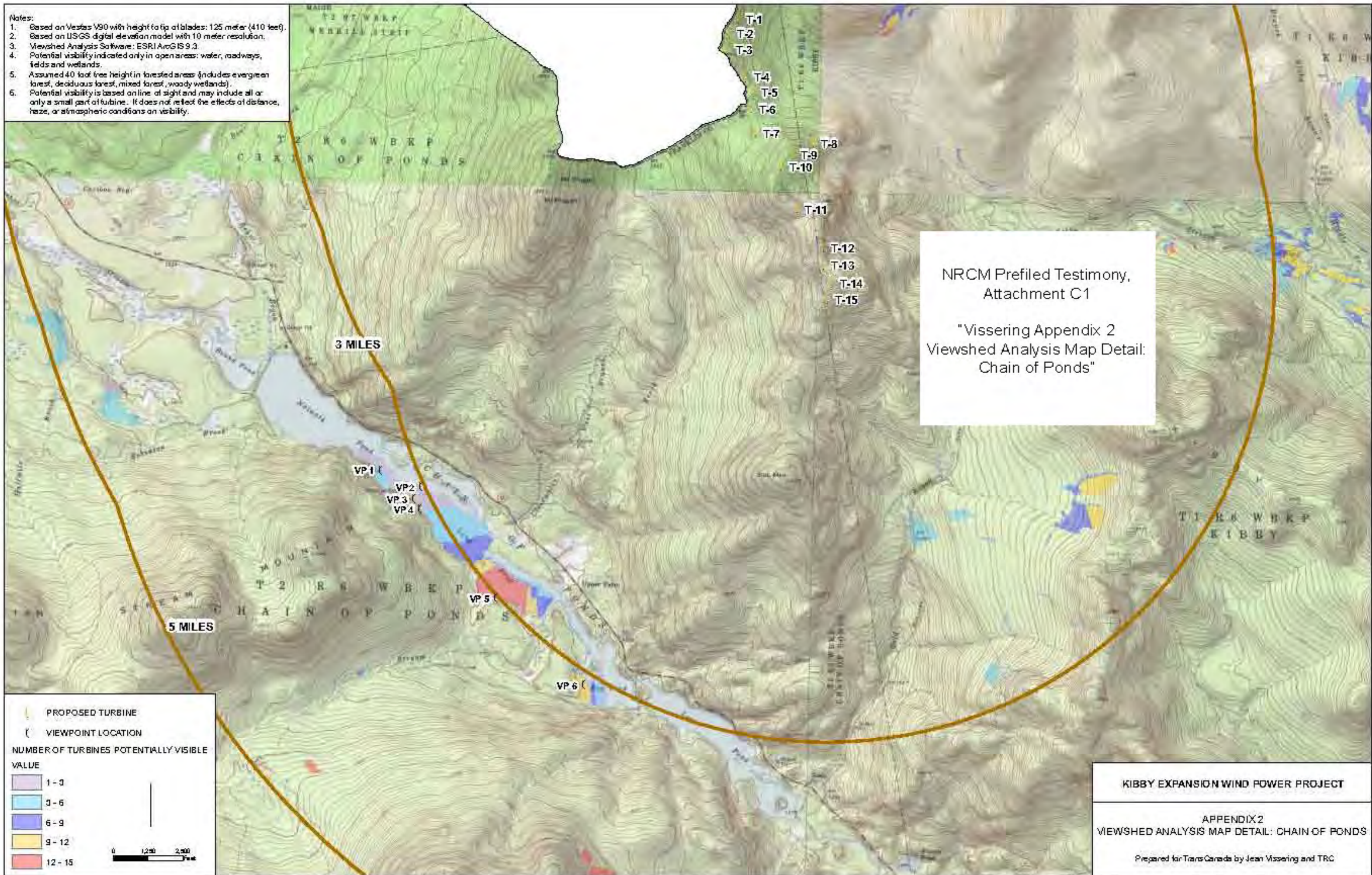
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<i>Turbine Model</i>	Vestas V90 3 MW
<i>Hub Height</i>	80 meters
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**KIBBY EXPANSION WIND POWER PROJECT**  
Photosimulations Prepared for TransCanada  
by Jean Vissering and TRC (Modified by NRCM)



- Notes:
1. Based on Vestas V90 with height to tip of blades: 125 meter (410 feet).
  2. Based on USGS digital elevation model with 10 meter resolution.
  3. Viewshed Analysis Software: ESRI ArcGIS 9.3.
  4. Potential visibility indicated only in open areas: water, roadways, fields and wetlands.
  5. Assumed 40 foot tree height in forested areas (includes evergreen forest, deciduous forest, mixed forest, woody wetlands).
  6. Potential visibility is based on line of sight and may include all or only a small part of turbine. It does not reflect the effects of distance, haze, or atmospheric conditions on visibility.



NRCM Prefiled Testimony,  
Attachment C1

"Vissering Appendix 2  
Viewshed Analysis Map Detail:  
Chain of Ponds"

PROPOSED TURBINE  
 VIEWPOINT LOCATION  
 NUMBER OF TURBINES POTENTIALLY VISIBLE  
 VALUE  

1-3
3-6
6-9
9-12
12-15

0 1,250 2,500 Feet

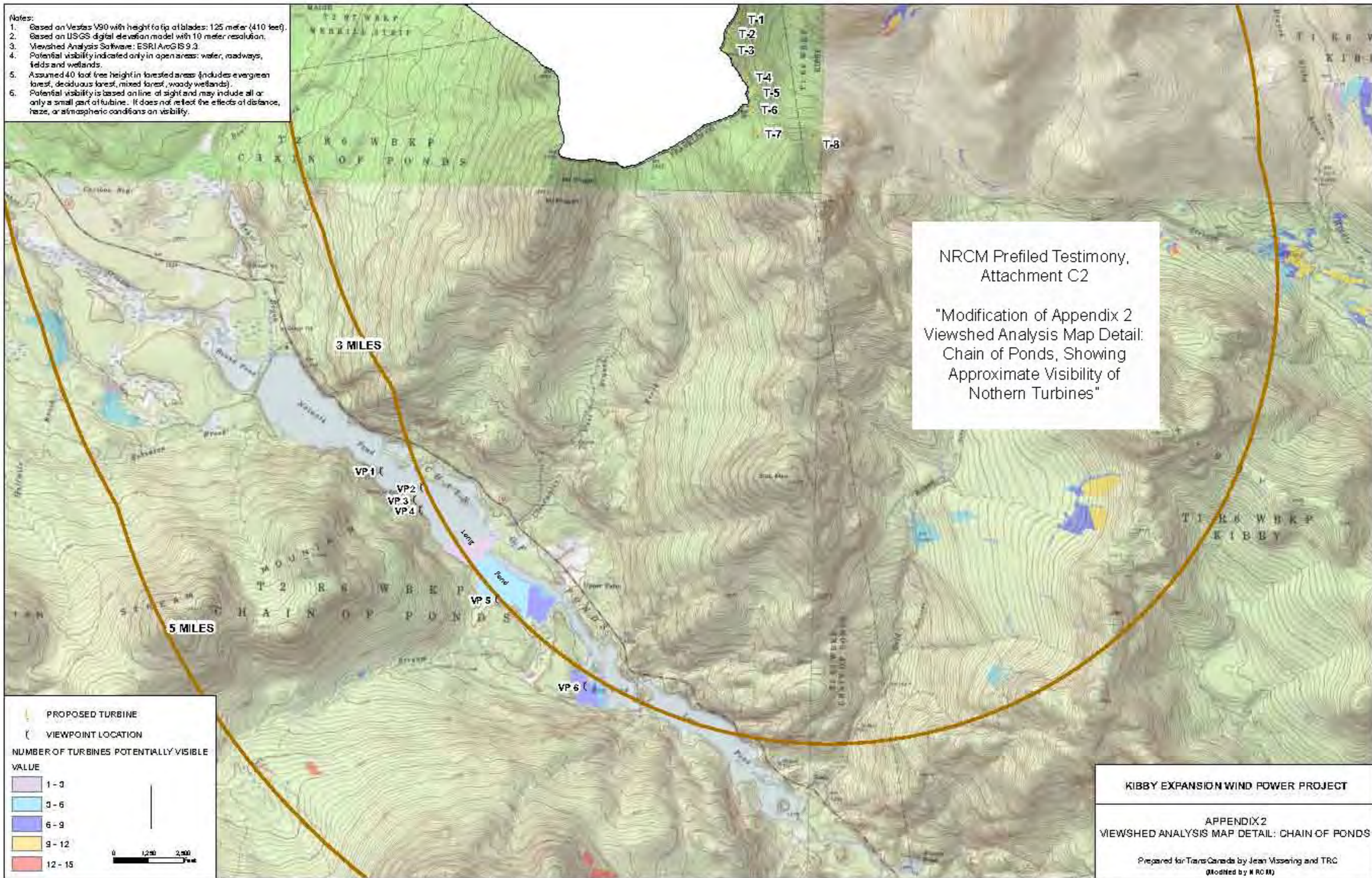
KIBBY EXPANSION WIND POWER PROJECT

APPENDIX 2  
VIEWSHED ANALYSIS MAP DETAIL: CHAIN OF PONDS

Prepared for TransCanada by Jean Vissering and TRC

Notes:

1. Based on Vestas V90 with height to tip of blades: 125 meter (410 feet).
2. Based on USGS digital elevation model with 10 meter resolution.
3. Viewshed Analysis Software: ESRI ArcGIS 9.3.
4. Potential visibility indicated only in open areas: water, roadways, fields and wetlands.
5. Assumed 40 foot tree height in forested areas (includes evergreen forest, deciduous forest, mixed forest, woody wetlands).
6. Potential visibility is based on line of sight and may include all or only a small part of turbine. It does not reflect the effects of distance, haze, or atmospheric conditions on visibility.



NRCM Prefiled Testimony,  
Attachment C2

"Modification of Appendix 2  
Viewshed Analysis Map Detail:  
Chain of Ponds, Showing  
Approximate Visibility of  
Nothern Turbines"

PROPOSED TURBINE  
VIEWPOINT LOCATION

NUMBER OF TURBINES POTENTIALLY VISIBLE  
VALUE

1-3
3-6
6-9
9-12
12-15

0 1,250 2,500 Feet

KIBBY EXPANSION WIND POWER PROJECT

APPENDIX 2  
VIEWSHED ANALYSIS MAP DETAIL: CHAIN OF PONDS

Prepared for TransCanada by Jean Vissering and TRC  
Modified by NRCM