

STATE OF WISCONSIN

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES APPLICATION FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

(Part 3.00)

General Instructions:

The filing requirements in this document apply to all natural gas pipeline projects that require a Certificate of Authority (CA) from the Public Service Commission (PSC) pursuant to s. 196.49, Wis. Stat., and wetland or waterway crossing permits from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) pursuant to s. 30.025, Wis. Stats. These filing requirements are based on the larger pipeline projects undertaken by Wisconsin natural gas utilities, assuming relatively large pipe size and involving cross county construction. For some gas pipeline projects a simplification of these filing requirements may be appropriate, generally for projects that involve smaller pipe size and would be constructed within existing road rights-of-way. Any simplification of these filing requirements would be determined through the required pre-application consultations between the applicant and the agencies.

Note that gas fired power plants usually require a new connection to existing natural gas transmission facilities. The natural gas connection could be built and owned by the power plant developer, a local natural gas utility, or an interstate pipeline company. If the natural gas connection is constructed and owned by a local natural gas utility, a Commission construction certificate may be necessary. If the natural gas connection is constructed by an interstate pipeline company, a federal construction certificate may be necessary. A power plant CPCN application must contain the information in this document regarding the natural gas connection. In addition, if the natural gas connection is to be built and owned by a state regulated natural gas utility, any required construction certificate application must be filed with the Commission at the same time the power plant CPCN application is filed. It is essential that prospective power plant applicants discuss the associated natural gas line connections and application requirements with Commission and Department staff prior to filing a CPCN application. The required information on the associated natural gas line must be provided before a CPCN application can be deemed complete.

Participating State Agencies:

These filing requirements list the basic information and format required by the PSC and DNR for applications to construct natural gas pipeline projects in Wisconsin. The information will be used by the PSC and DNR in the preparation of either an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or an Environmental Assessment (EA).

Pre-application Consultation Process:

Pre-application consultation is required by law under Wis. Stat. § 30.025 (1m). Applicants should schedule pre-application consultation meetings with PSC and DNR staff well in advance of filing an application with the PSC. The filing requirements in this document apply to most proposals, however, the state may modify these requirements depending on the nature of the project. Early in the consultation process, state staff will provide contacts, clarify how the information requirements apply to a specific proposal, and explain important points in the state review process. The purpose for consultation meetings is to refine the applicant's project application and to facilitate efficient regulatory review.

Biological Surveys:

Biological (plant and/or animal) surveys may be required for transmission line projects that have the potential to impact important natural resources. Natural resources of particular concern include areas that support high quality, rare or important wetlands, rivers, or natural communities. Areas where endangered, threatened or special concern species and/or habitats occur are also of concern.

Applicants should seek, during the pre-application collaboration process, agency guidance regarding the kind and type of surveys that will be required for a specific application. In order for agency staff to provide such guidance, appropriate data including a proposed project schedule, description of major project actions and current aerial photos, in digital format, will most likely be required at the beginning of any pre-application phase. Information on the project will then be used by agency scientists to provide detailed guidance on the type and timing of biological surveys. The information needs to be provided at least 2-4 months before the beginning of the survey season. In Wisconsin, the field season begins in mid-May. Applicants must meet with agency staff early enough to ensure that field surveys will not be delayed.

Application Completeness:

The regulatory review process starts only when the state receives a complete application. Applicants will be notified by letter whether an application is or is not complete. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant with a detailed account of where the application is deficient. Applicants will be required to make adjustments and resubmit the application to the PSC and DNR for a new completeness review. When an application is deemed complete the PSC and DNR will notify the applicant.

Applicants should be aware that complete applications rarely answer all the questions that the state agencies must address. It is certain that applicants will be called upon to provide additional information and data to the state. These information and data needs are very often critical to agency review and decision making processes. Applicants must respond to all staff inquiries made subsequent to a determination of completeness in a timely, complete, and accurate manner.

DNR Permits:

DNR wetland and waterway permits may be required for your project. By following these Filing Requirements your application will include most of the information required to issue the necessary permits. You will not be required to fill out additional permit forms. **It is important to understand, however, that even though an application is deemed complete, additional information and modifications to project plans may be needed before the DNR can issue the required permits.**

Electronic Filing System:

Applications must be filed electronically using the PSC’s Electronic Regulatory Filing (ERF) system. Instructions for filing under the ERF can be found at the following web site: http://psc.wi.gov/a_erf_public/default.aspx. Applicants should also be prepared to submit an electronic copy of the application in the latest version of Microsoft Word directly to staff. In addition to filing electronically, hard copies of the application will also be required. The number of copies may vary with each project. Applicants should contact the PSC case coordinator for their project to determine the hard copy requirements for their particular project. In addition to hard copies of the application; paper and digital copies of all maps, engineering diagrams, facility layouts, and aerial photographs must also be filed with the PSC. Hard copies will also be needed for DNR staff review. Questions about the number and format of maps, photos, and diagrams can be answered during consultation meetings or by contacting the PSC case coordinator.

Reduction of Paper:

Applicants are required to minimize the physical size of their applications by eliminating superfluous information and bulk information not material to the case. The following examples should be used as a guide:

- 1) When submitting required information such as local ordinances, land use plans or other local and county planning documents, only submit those pages relevant to the information requirement, i.e. pages specific to land use or noise. If PSC staff is interested in having the entire document for context, the PSC would require the applicant to file one copy under a separate cover.
- 2) Minimize duplicative information. For example, if certain information, such as a Developer’s Agreement, is applicable to more than one area of the CA application, include the entire document as an Appendix and reference it in the application text.
- 3) When submitting correspondence between the applicant and state, local and federal government permitting agencies, submit only copies of “official” correspondence, i.e. letters from the applicant to an agency and the agency response to the applicant. PSC staff needs to track this correspondence to verify that the applicant has applied for the necessary permits and to ascertain the status of the permit review. Do not include unofficial minutes of meetings or records of telephone conversations between the

applicant/applicant’s consultant and permitting agencies as these documents represent hearsay and are not considered factual information.

- 4) Submit applications on double-sided printed pages. This includes the text of the application as well as copies of supporting documentation submitted in the application. Exceptions to this requirement are large maps and figures (sized larger than 8 1/2 x 11 inches).

Important notes on digital forms of graphics:

- All required maps and other graphics must be supplied in both hard copy and digital formats.
- Line drawings must be in AutoCad *.dwg format or *.dxf format (check with PSC staff for the appropriate AutoCAD release). The preference is *.dwg.
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data files must be submitted in Shapefile format (ESRI ArcGIS 9x). All GIS data submitted must be projected to Wisconsin Transverse Mercator (WTM), a projection system unique to Wisconsin and used by Wisconsin state agencies. The WTM uses North American Datum (NAD) 83/91. The projection parameters for WTM are:

Projection	Transverse Mercator
Spheroid	GRS80
Scale Factor at Central Meridian	0.9996
Longitude of Central Meridian	90° W (-90°)
Latitude of Origin	0°
False Easting	520,000
False Northing	-4,480,000
Unit	meter

- Photographic renderings of proposed facilities on the existing landscape must be submitted in a high-resolution uncompressed *.tif format (preferred) or high-resolution *.jpg format. Digital versions of photographic images of the existing landscape **MUST** be suitable for use on the PSC’s GIS platform. **DO NOT** obscure any portion of the photographic images provided in the application. Digital photographic images must be properly georeferenced. All digital photographic images **MUST** be accompanied by the geographic coordinate and projection system to which they have been georeferenced.
- Scanned documents which cannot be submitted in any other format must be submitted in *.gif format at a depth of 256 colors or less.
- When providing maps, note facility locations but do not obscure map details.

Direct questions concerning these information requirements to Michael John Jaeger of the PSC staff, at (608) 267-2546, e-mail michael.jaeger@psc.state.wi.us.

Part 3.00 - Information Requirements for Natural Gas Pipelines

A complete application must contain the following information or a showing must be made as to why the information is not applicable. The application's organization must follow the format and numbering system of this filing requirement. The information requirements for the electric transmission system include transmission lines and substations.

3.1. ENGINEERING INFORMATION

- 3.1.1. Describe the type and location of the construction required (new construction, replacement, line removal).
- 3.1.2. Provide a general description of the proposed project, including:
 - 3.1.2.1. Pipeline operating pressure, size and material.
 - 3.1.2.2. Pipeline length and construction and permanent right-of-way width requirements.
 - 3.1.2.3. A description of other associated gas facilities needed, including regulator stations, gate stations, valve sites, and odorizing equipment.
 - 3.1.2.4. A map showing the location of the proposed pipeline, including alternate routes, indicating any changes in pipeline size and showing the location of any associated facilities.
- 3.1.3. Purpose and necessity of proposed project with supporting data.
- 3.1.4. Describe how the proposed project relates to any future projects the applicant is considering in the area.
- 3.1.5. Describe the effect of proposed project on applicant's cost of operation and on quality and quantity (or reliability) of service.
- 3.1.6. Provide the estimated gross cost and proposed method of financing.
- 3.1.7. Include a description and cost of any property being replaced or retired as a result of the proposed project.
- 3.1.8. Provide an economic evaluation of the proposed project, including any evaluation of customer contributions under the applicant's service extension rules.
- 3.1.9. Provide the anticipated construction schedule, noting any seasonal construction constraints.
- 3.1.10. Provide a description of construction procedures that would be used in the construction of the project.
- 3.1.11. If the proposed project is associated with a proposed power plant project provide the following:
 - 3.1.11.1. Builder and owner of gas system connection.
 - 3.1.11.2. Source of the gas supply (interstate pipeline connection). Rate conditions under which service is to be taken.
 - 3.1.11.3. Gas service availability to other property owners along the route.
 - 3.1.11.4. Flow diagram of provider's system showing how the power plant at maximum gas flow rate would affect the system pressures.
 - 3.1.11.5. Description of any changes to the interstate pipeline system needed to

supply the proposed power plant (i.e., if the interstate pipeline must be upgraded to supply project, that must be detailed as well).

3.2. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

- 3.2.1. Describe any major system level alternatives, such as connecting to a different interstate pipeline system and explain why these alternatives were not selected.
- 3.2.2. Describe the factors considered when evaluating possible routes and locations for the natural gas line and its associated facilities.
- 3.2.3. Identify possible route corridors (including existing line corridors in the area and major land use boundaries) that were considered and explain why those corridors were not chosen.
- 3.2.4. List and describe all attempts made to communicate with and provide information to the public. Describe efforts to date and any planned public information activities. Provide copies of public outreach mailings and any handouts used at information meetings.
- 3.2.5. Describe the meetings or consultations with Commission and Department staff prior to application submittal regarding possible project routes. Identify any issues and concerns raised, and describe how the issues and concerns were addressed during selection of the proposed routes.
- 3.2.6. Describe the meetings or consultations with stakeholders and landowners prior to application submittal regarding possible project routes. Identify any issues and concerns raised, and describe how the issues and concerns were addressed during selection of the proposed routes.

3.3. GENERAL PIPELINE SITING INFORMATION

- 3.3.1. Provide at least two routes for supplying gas to the project. (In limited situations, only one route may be necessary. The determination of whether one or two routes are needed will be based on the required pre-application consultations with Commission and Department staff.)
 - 3.3.1.1. Describe each route and identify a connection point to the interstate pipeline system
 - 3.3.1.2. Provide detailed maps clearly showing the location of proposed line routes and the location of any associated facilities (regulator stations, odorizing equipment etc.).
 - 3.3.1.2.1. Provide topographic maps at 1:24,000 scale, plat maps for rural (cross country) portions of routes, and city street maps for lines in urban areas.
 - 3.3.1.3. Recent (within last three years) aerial photos in hard copy of pipeline routes at a scale of 1:4800 or larger. (**Actual aerial photographs are required – reduced size photos are not adequate.**) Photos should show all routes and route segments. DO NOT obscure any portion of

the photographic images provided in the application. The aerial photography must be inclusive enough to show the landscape context within which the proposed facility could be placed. Photographs limited to the width of the ROW ARE NOT acceptable. Describe any changes to the area since the photos were taken. **Consult with PSC staff regarding age of photos.**

3.3.1.4. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data is essential to the efficient processing of an application. Applicants must submit project information digitally in addition to paper copies. GIS data files should be in Shapefile format (ESRI ArcGIS 8 or 9). **All GIS data submitted must be projected to Wisconsin Transverse Mercator (WTM).** See page 4 for projection parameters.

3.3.1.4.1. Digital versions of aerial photographs **properly georeferenced** and suitable for use with GIS (projection parameters are described on page 3) for all routes and route segments. **DO NOT** obscure any portion of the digital photographic images provided in the application. The aerial photography must be inclusive enough to show the landscape context within which the proposed facility could be placed. **Digital data limited to the width of the ROW ARE NOT acceptable.**

3.3.1.5. Zoning maps and land use for the routes and/or associated facility sites. In addition, land use and zoning GIS data (projected to WTM as noted above) that are maintained by local units of government in the project area

3.3.1.6. Floodplain maps (Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)) – also include a digital version of floodplain maps.

3.3.2. Land use plans for the area.

3.4. **DETAILED ROUTE INFORMATION** Provide, by route segment,¹ for each route and in table format the following information: (*See Table 1 example.*)

3.4.1. **General Route Impacts:** Total length (feet and miles); total area impacted (acres) by the line and right-of-way.

3.4.1.1. Size of new right-of-way (ROW) needed (width and length).

3.4.1.2. Length and width of existing ROW, if any, that would be shared.

3.4.1.3. Percent corridor sharing -- including total percent shared by length and percent of the ROW width shared for each segment. Type of corridor shared (e.g., existing transmission line, pipeline, county road, city street or railroad corridor). For railroads, indicate whether it is active

¹ The sample map (Figure 1) enclosed shows how routes can be broken into segments. Segments are useful when two or more proposed routes cross or are very close. Routes and segments must be developed during consultation meetings with PSC and DNR. Route segments should be clearly marked on all maps, and a written description should be supplied for each route by segment.

or abandoned, who owns it, and whether or not the owner agrees to corridor sharing. For interstate or state highways, supply documentation from DOT that the proposed sharing is generally acceptable, provide details on how the gas line ROW would be combined with the road or highway ROW.

3.4.1.4. Land use and zoning by type.

3.4.1.5. The number of each building type within these distances from centerline: 0-25 feet, 26-50 feet, 51-100 feet, 101-150 feet, and 151-300 feet.

3.4.1.5.1. Homes

3.4.1.5.2. Apartments (include number of units)

3.4.1.5.3. Schools

3.4.1.5.4. Daycare Centers

3.4.1.5.5. Hospitals

3.4.2. **Impacts by land type:** By route segment, provide individual and total length (in feet) and individual and total area (in acres) of proposed segments, based on ROW requirement, that pass through the following resource areas. Also note any changes in ROW width resulting from the proposed project (**See Table 2 example**).

3.4.2.1. Agricultural

3.4.2.2. Forest

3.4.2.3. Wetland

3.4.2.4. Upland (other than forest or agricultural lands)

3.4.2.5. Town, Village, City or other publicly-owned land (e.g. school district)

3.4.2.6. County Land

3.4.2.7. State properties (identify by type e.g. wildlife area, natural area, park etc.)

3.4.2.8. Federal land

3.4.2.9. Native American Reservations

3.4.2.10. Residential Land

3.4.2.11. Commercial/Industrial Land

3.4.3. **Summary Table:** Provide a summary table by Route (**see Table 3 example**) summarizing impacts for each complete route for total length, ROW new and old, percent corridor sharing, forest, wetland, upland (non-agricultural grasslands), and agricultural impact (in acres), distance to residences, businesses and farm buildings.

3.4.4. **Agriculture:** By segment, and for each route provide the following information

3.4.4.1. Type of farming: pasture, row crops, or other type (e.g. orchards, tree plantations).

- 3.4.4.2. Practices that may be affected, such as: type of irrigation used and potential interference by line; windbreaks; and drainage tiles.
- 3.4.4.3. Identify parcels affected by the line that are enrolled in farmland preservation programs.
- 3.4.5. **Forest Lands:** By route segment and for each route describe forest lands, where applicable including:
 - 3.4.5.1. Type of woodlands,
 - 3.4.5.2. Dominant species,
 - 3.4.5.3. Age,
 - 3.4.5.4. Ownership (e.g. private, county forest)
 - 3.4.5.5. Use (e.g. recreation, timber).
- 3.4.6. **Conservation Easements:** By Route Segment and for each route identify any lands that have federal conservation easement agreements. Detail the potential effect of the ROW on the easement agreement and identify any penalty that may apply to the landowner.
- 3.4.7. **Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern Species and Natural Communities:** For each route segment, provide a general habitat assessment and identify where any rare species (endangered, threatened or special concern species) are located along the project route. Assessments should include construction and staging areas and any off ROW access areas. Address any potential impacts the project could have on such species.

The objective of the habitat assessment is to provide the DNR and the PSC with adequate information to verify the applicant's determination of whether rare species may occur in the project area. Appropriate methodologies for assessments include aerial photo interpretation, roadside surveys, walking surveys, literature research, and consultation with local experts, including DNR staff (document any input from DNR staff).

For each rare species identified, describe how the proposed project could be modified to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any potential adverse effect on the species. Avoidance and minimization measures could include: route changes or special construction practices (including adjustments to the timing of construction activities). Mitigation may include post-construction restoration or habitat enhancement within the ROW. In addition to rare species, identify the location of any important, rare, or high-quality natural community that would be affected by any proposed construction.² The filing of this information should comply with applicable DNR and PSC confidentiality requirements

- 3.4.8. **Archeological and Historic Resources:** Provide a list of all historic and archeological sites potentially affected by the proposed project.³ List also each

² This information is available from the Wisconsin DNR, Office of Energy.

³ This information is available from the Wisconsin Historical Society's (WHS) Wisconsin Archeological and Historic Resources database (WisAHRD), which may require a fee or subscription. Qualified archeologists generally have access to the WisAHRD

county, town, range, section and ¼ ¼ section in which construction would occur. For each archeological or historical resource identified, describe how the proposed project might affect the resource and how the project could be modified to reduce or eliminate any potential effect on the resource. Modifications to the proposed project could include route changes and construction practices. If after consultation with the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) and PSC staff, the work of a qualified archeologist is required, reference the archeologist's report in the application.

- 3.4.9. **Access Issues:** Identify all areas along the proposed project where access from existing ROW easements or roads is not sufficient. Describe what kind of additional access would be required and whether the access would be temporary, for construction purposes only or permanent. Identify any wetlands and/or waterways that may be impacted by access.
- 3.4.10. **Waterway Permitting Activities:** For each route segment, identify and number all waterway activities, based on Table 4 (Supplement to Form 3500-53). For each stream or waterbody provide the channel width, channel depth, water width, water depth, estimated flow, bed substrate, and the slope of the banks at the proposed activity location. For each activity, note if the waterway is defined as an Area of Special Natural Resource Interest (ASNRI) under the provisions of Ch. NR 1 Wis. Admin. Code. If a temporary bridge is required for construction, identify the type of structure to be used. Use Table 4 as the format for completing this information request. See Figure 2 for information on GMU location and abbreviations. Submit Chapter 30 application information.
- 3.4.11. **Wetlands:** For each route segment, identify and number all wetland crossings. Insert this information in Table 4 as discussed above in directional order with the waterways.
- 3.4.11.1. Identify all wetlands on a map using data from the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WWI) and identify any other wetlands or changes to WWI boundaries based on delineations using all forms and information required by and in accordance with the January 1987 Technical Report Y-87-1 entitled, "Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual," including relevant guidance documents. Wetland delineation reports should NOT be submitted as a hardcopy with the application. Electronic copies of wetland delineation reports (in MS Word format, or similar) may be submitted on a CD.
- 3.4.11.2. In lieu of the information outlined in 3.4.11.1 above, it is acceptable to utilize a more conservative approach to identify wetland boundary locations by using the following methods such as:
- 3.4.11.2.1. Use remote sensing tools to identify wetland locations and boundaries in relation to WWI mapping.
- 3.4.11.2.2. Refine the remote sensing mapping by ground-truthing. Conduct a simple field survey to conservatively locate the

upland/wetland boundary. The general upland/wetland boundary should be placed at an obvious break in slope and/or at the location where non-hydrophytic vegetation appears to be more prevalent. Obvious seeps and springs should be considered wetlands. If a determination is not easily ascertained by vegetation, use County Soil Survey information to label areas with hydric soils as wetland. If vegetation is lacking, use hydrology indicators (as listed on *Data Form-Routine Wetland Determination--1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual*) including: inundation, saturation in upper 12 inches, watermarks, drift lines, sediment deposits, drainage patterns, and water-stained leaves.

3.4.11.3. For each wetland crossing:

3.4.11.3.1. Describe the length of crossing,

3.4.11.3.2. Identify wetland type using the WWI classification, and wetland type as identified by plant community type (e.g. shallow open water, deep marsh, shallow marsh, seasonally flooded basin, bog, floodplain forest, alder thicket, sedge meadow, coniferous swamp, calcareous fen, wet meadow shrub-carr, low prairie, hardwood swamp).

3.4.11.3.3. List the presence or absence of invasive species discussed with staff during pre-application consultation noting whether they are dominant

3.4.11.4. Determine if any wetlands affected are considered sensitive including any wetlands in or adjacent to an area of special natural resource interest (NR 103.04, Wis. Adm. Code) including:

3.4.11.4.1. Cold water community as defined in § NR 102.04(3)(a), Wis. Adm. Code, including trout streams, their tributaries, and trout lakes

3.4.11.4.2. Lakes Michigan and Superior and the Mississippi River

3.4.11.4.3. State or federal designated wild and scenic River

3.4.11.4.4. State-designated state riverway

3.4.11.4.5. State-designated state scenic urban waterway

3.4.11.4.6. Environmentally sensitive area or environmental corridor identified in an area-wide water quality management plan, special area management plan, special wetland inventory study, or an advanced delineation and identification study

3.4.11.4.7. Calcareous fen

3.4.11.4.8. State park, forest, trail or recreation area

3.4.11.4.9. State and federal fish and wildlife refuges and fish and wildlife management areas

3.4.11.4.10. State or federal designated wilderness area

3.4.11.4.11. State-designated or dedicated state natural area

3.4.11.4.12. Wild rice water listed in § NR 19.09, Wis. Adm. Code

- 3.4.11.4.13. Surface water identified as an outstanding or exceptional resource water in ch. NR 102, Wis. Adm. Code
 - 3.4.11.4.14. Other sensitive wetlands are deep marsh, northern or southern sedge meadow not dominated by reed canary grass, wet or wet-mesic prairie not dominated by reed canary grass, fresh wet meadows not dominated by reed canary grass, coastal marsh, interdunal or ridge and swale complex, wild rice-dominated emergent aquatic, open bog, bog relict, muskeg, floodplain forest, and ephemeral ponds in wooded settings.
- 3.5. **Mapping the Wetland and Waterway Crossings:** For segments in or adjacent to wetlands or waterways, provide THREE (3) maps per section of the proposed pipeline on 11x17 inch paper, each with the same scale.
- 3.5.1. Topographic map showing line and ROW
 - 3.5.2. Recent air photo showing only line and ROW
 - 3.5.3. Recent air photo with the following items:
 - 3.5.3.1. Pipeline route
 - 3.5.3.2. ROW
 - 3.5.3.3. Waterways
 - 3.5.3.4. WWI (as a transpicuous layer)
 - 3.5.3.5. Delineated Wetlands (clearly marked)
 - 3.5.3.6. Hydric soils- (as a transpicuous layer) indicated faintly to be used as secondary review if needed
 - 3.5.3.7. Proposed temporary bridge locations (labeled to correlate with Table 4)
 - 3.5.3.8. Locations for other Chapter 30 activities such as grading or riprap (labeled to correlate with Table 4)
 - 3.5.3.9. Locations of proposed access routes that involve wetland or waterway impacts

For the WDNR, the map pages should be submitted as follows:

- 3.5.3.10. An overall index map sheet of the entire project boundary. This map should include the index for the topographic map and air photos.
- 3.5.3.11. The topographic map should be of a scale of 1"=1000'.
- 3.5.3.12. The air photos should be of a scale of 1"=400'.
- 3.5.3.13. The air photos should include two copies: 1) blank except for the ROW and centerline, 2) should contain all other information listed in 3.5.3.
- 3.5.3.14. The topographic maps and air photos should be submitted collated. The topographic map should precede the air photos that are included within the topographic map coverage. The air photos should be collated with the blank air photo first and then the detailed one.

3.6. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

- 3.6.1. Provide a general description of project construction methods including:

- 3.6.1.1. Machinery type to be used,
- 3.6.1.2. Size of trench
- 3.6.1.3. Width of construction disturbance zone
- 3.6.1.4. Location of staging areas and any additional temporary work space
- 3.6.1.5. Include a general description of how construction will occur in and around:
 - 3.6.1.5.1. agricultural lands,
 - 3.6.1.5.2. forest lands,
 - 3.6.1.5.3. surface waters, and wetlands.
- 3.6.2. Provide details on method for crossing roads and driveways and methods for mitigating inconvenience caused by construction to home owners and businesses.
- 3.6.3. **Rivers and Streams** - Provide details on methods for stream crossings for any waterways marked on the USGS topographic maps, including:
 - 3.6.3.1. Crossing technique,
 - 3.6.3.1.1. Dry Open Trench with bypass system
 - 3.6.3.1.1.1. Dam and pump- Describe the method of damming including the material, size of pump, timing restrictions based on high flow. Include the location of the bypass intake and how it will be set-up as to not intake bed material, include the location of the discharge and how the energy will be dissipated to prevent scouring. Describe the process of restoring flow to the waterway and the bed and banks. Describe approximate length of time of crossing.
 - 3.6.3.1.1.2. Dry flume- Describe the method for constructing the flume, including the materials used to dam the water, size of flume, means to dissipate energy at discharge to prevent scouring
 - 3.6.3.1.2. Wet Trenching- Describe the advantage of wet trenching, rather than dry. Describe the length of time the crossing would take and what protective measures will be employed to prevent sedimentation from flowing down stream.
 - 3.6.3.1.3. For jack and boring operations and horizontal directional drill operations include:
 - 3.6.3.1.3.1. Describe the size, depth and location of boring pits
 - 3.6.3.1.3.2. Identify type of lubricant used and potential impact to waterways
 - 3.6.3.1.3.3. Estimated the amount of excavated materials that will result and how spoil will be handled during and after construction
 - 3.6.3.1.3.4. Describe methods for de-watering of boring pit. Include a discussion of how discharge will be handled
 - 3.6.3.1.3.5. Provide contingency plans for bore refusal and frac-outs

- 3.6.3.2. Provide pre- and post-project diagrams for all crossings including top view and cross section or profile.
- 3.6.3.3. Describe methods and locations for access roads associated with placing temporary bridges.
- 3.6.4. **Wetlands** - Provide details on methods for all wetland crossings include:
 - 3.6.4.1. Crossing technique,
 - 3.6.4.2. Estimated area and volume of excavated materials from wetlands
 - 3.6.4.3. Methods for site de-watering ,
 - 3.6.4.4. Describe erosion control methods to be employed – include:
 - 3.6.4.4.1. General soil types,
 - 3.6.4.4.2. ROW width (and justification for requiring over the minimum width),
 - 3.6.4.4.3. Methods for handling fill materials
 - 3.6.4.4.4. Describe how equipment access to the ROW will be accomplished.,
 - 3.6.4.4.5. Describe methods for preventing the spread of invasive species including cleaning of machinery.
 - 3.6.4.5. Provide pre- and post-project diagrams for all wetland crossings including top view and cross section or profile.
 - 3.6.4.6. Describe the use of construction mats to minimize impacts.
 - 3.6.4.7. Describe how the work space will be minimized in wetlands to decrease impacts.
 - 3.6.4.8. Describe how the spoil placement will be done to minimize impacts.
 - 3.6.4.9. Describe how the topsoil will be separated from the subsoil.
- 3.6.5. **Site Restoration** _
 - 3.6.5.1. Provide details on re-vegetation and site restoration plans including plans for post-construction monitoring and operation phase maintenance.
 - 3.6.5.2. Provide a monitoring plan that details: the timeline for monitoring (generally 5 years post-construction) and specific methods for monitoring, including pre-construction (and prior to vegetation clearing) vegetation sampling.
 - 3.6.5.3. Provide a management plan for the operation phase that includes invasive species management and mid-course corrections (and when those measures are required).
 - 3.6.5.4. Provide a timetable for construction, monitoring and re-vegetation/restoration plans.
- 3.6.6. **Erosion Control Plan:** Describe erosion control measures to be utilized, if appropriate. If the project will involve land disturbance in excess of 1 acre, the applicant's request for permits under Wis. Stat. §30.025 must include a request for a Construction Site Erosion Control and Storm Water Discharge Permit from DNR. The applicant will be required to submit a Construction Site Notice of Intent (NOI) form and must develop an Erosion Control and Storm Water Management Plan describing the best management practices that will be used on-site for erosion control. The DNR-approved erosion and sediment control technical standard and NOI Form are available on the DNR Storm Water Program

web-site at:

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wm/nps/stormwater/publications.htm>.

Applicants may opt to refer to that company's Standard Erosion Control Plan to meet most of these requirements, though some form of supplemental information on project-specific elements may be required. Any Standard Erosion Control Plan must be approved by agency staff before being submitted as part of an application.

The following checklist serves as guidance in the completion of an Erosion Control Plan necessary to meet the requirements of the Chapter 30 and NR 216 Permits. The Erosion Control Plan should contain the following components:

3.6.6.1. Erosion Control Methods and Materials

3.6.6.1.1. Describe the types of erosion control methods that will be used during project construction to protect disturbed areas. Include where applicable:

- 3.6.6.1.1.1. Soil and slope stabilization
- 3.6.6.1.1.2. Seeding and mulching
- 3.6.6.1.1.3. Matting, tracking pads, silt fences, stockpile protection
- 3.6.6.1.1.4. Dewatering-related erosion control
- 3.6.6.1.1.5. Channel protection
- 3.6.6.1.1.6. Any other appropriate erosion control measures
- 3.6.6.1.1.7. Details and typical section drawings of all the erosion control methods utilized.

3.6.6.2. Erosion Control Measure Site Plan

3.6.6.2.1. Include a site plan view and typical drawings illustrating:

- 3.6.6.2.1.1. Construction site boundary
- 3.6.6.2.1.2. The location of all erosion control measures
- 3.6.6.2.1.3. Location of stockpiled soil
- 3.6.6.2.1.4. Vehicle and equipment access sites
- 3.6.6.2.1.5. Areas of disturbance
- 3.6.6.2.1.6. The drainage area configuration
- 3.6.6.2.1.7. Surface water diversion measures
- 3.6.6.2.1.8. Topography
- 3.6.6.2.1.9. Existing floodplains and wetlands
- 3.6.6.2.1.10. Location of trees and unique vegetation

3.6.6.3. Sequence of Erosion Control Measures

3.6.6.3.1. List and give a detailed description of the sequence of erosion control measures that will occur (i.e. placed, relocated, and replaced) during all phases of construction including:

- 3.6.6.3.2. Clearing and grubbing
- 3.6.6.3.3. Material installation
- 3.6.6.3.4. Channel construction

- 3.6.6.3.5. Revegetation processes
- 3.6.6.3.6. Seeding and mulching/matting

3.6.6.4. **Off-site Diversion Methods**

- 3.6.6.4.1. Identify off-site contributions of water affecting project site
- 3.6.6.4.2. Methods of controlling off-site water contributions
- 3.6.6.4.3. Site plan indicating:
 - 3.6.6.4.3.1. Where the off-site water is originating from
 - 3.6.6.4.3.2. Locations of diversion measures on-site

3.6.6.5. **Provisions for Inspection and Maintenance** Document the provisions for:

- 3.6.6.5.1. The regular inspection of all erosion control efforts
- 3.6.6.5.2. Who will perform the inspections
- 3.6.6.5.3. When will the inspections occur
- 3.6.6.5.4. Any special circumstances initiating an inspection
- 3.6.6.5.5. The regular maintenance of all erosion control efforts
- 3.6.6.5.6. Who is responsible for the maintenance
- 3.6.6.5.7. Corrective actions if site is not maintained according to provisions

3.7. **MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:** Provide details on materials management methodology. Applicants may opt to refer to the [applicant's state agency-approved](#) Standard Materials Management Plan to meet most of these requirements, though some form of supplemental information on project-specific elements may be required. The following checklist serves as guidance in the completion of a Materials Management Plan necessary to meet the requirements of the **Chapter 30** and **NR 216 Permits**. The Materials Management Plan must contain, at minimum, specific details on all of the following components, where applicable:

- 3.7.1. **Access Point Locations** (if not otherwise provided in answer to 3.3.8)
 - 3.7.1.1. List the locations that will be used to gain access to the work site
 - 3.7.1.2. Include a plan view of all access points
- 3.7.2. **Haul Routes-** Indicate how and where hauled materials will be routed, including:
 - 3.7.2.1. Inbound materials
 - 3.7.2.2. Outbound materials
 - 3.7.2.3. Clean fill materials
 - 3.7.2.4. Contaminated materials
 - 3.7.2.5. Others
 - 3.7.2.5.1. Alternate locations if necessary
 - 3.7.2.5.2. Include a haul route diagram indicating haul route locations
- 3.7.3. **Stockpile Areas -** List and describe:
 - 3.7.3.1. Material to be stockpiled

- 3.7.3.2. Where will material be stockpiled on-site
- 3.7.3.3. Measures to protect stockpiled areas if applicable
- 3.7.3.4. Provide a plan view diagram indicating stockpile area locations
- 3.7.4. **Equipment - Staging Areas:**
 - 3.7.4.1. Where equipment will be stored on-site
 - 3.7.4.2. Include a plan view of equipment storage areas on-site
 - 3.7.4.3. Spill control and kits on-site
- 3.7.5. **Field Screening Protocol for Contaminant Testing** - If contaminated materials (i.e. soil) are encountered on-site, indicate:
 - 3.7.5.1. How will the materials be screened
 - 3.7.5.2. Where will the materials be tested
 - 3.7.5.3. What protocols will be followed
 - 3.7.5.4. How work will be affected
- 3.7.6. **Estimated Types, Concentrations and Volumes of Contaminated Materials** - If contaminated materials are known to exist on-site, list and describe:
 - 3.7.6.1. The type of contaminant
 - 3.7.6.2. Where the contaminant is located on-site
 - 3.7.6.3. Media in which the contaminant is located within (i.e. soil, water, etc.)
 - 3.7.6.4. The estimated concentration of the contaminant
 - 3.7.6.5. The estimated volumes of the contaminant
- 3.7.7. **Excavation Methods** - List and describe:
 - 3.7.7.1. What materials will be excavated
 - 3.7.7.2. Where the excavated materials are located
 - 3.7.7.3. How the materials will be excavated and removed
 - 3.7.7.4. How will excavated materials be exported from site
 - 3.7.7.5. Where will excavated materials be exported to
- 3.7.8. **Methods for Dewatering of Excavated Materials** - If free water is found present in excavated materials, describe:
 - 3.7.8.1. What methods will be used to correct the situation (i.e. how will water be removed)
 - 3.7.8.2. Where these methods will take place on-site
- 3.7.9. **Estimated Volumes of In-channel and Upland Excavated Materials**
 - 3.7.9.1. Volume of Dredged Materials (cubic yards)
 - 3.7.9.1.1. Excavation from bed and bank of waterway
 - 3.7.9.1.2. Excavation from wetland
 - 3.7.9.1.3. Excavation from areas outside of waterway and wetlands
- 3.7.10. **Estimated Volumes and Location of Re-used In-Channel and Upland Excavated Materials**
 - 3.7.10.1. Reuse of Dredged Materials

- 3.7.10.1.1. Total Volume of Reused Dredged Materials (cubic yards)
- 3.7.10.1.2. Location
 - 3.7.10.1.2.1. Indicate on project plans OR
 - 3.7.10.1.2.2. Provide off-site address, property owner, site map drawn to scale
- 3.7.10.1.3. Purpose of Dredged Materials (i.e. grading, trench backfill, etc.)
- 3.7.10.2. Reuse of Upland Materials
 - 3.7.10.2.1. Total Volume of Reused Upland Materials (cubic yards)
 - 3.7.10.2.2. Location
 - 3.7.10.2.2.1. Indicate on project plans OR
 - 3.7.10.2.2.2. Provide off-site address, property owner, site map drawn to scale
- 3.7.10.3. Purpose of Upland Material Usage

3.7.11. Off-site Disposal Plans for Contaminated Materials and Non-contaminated Materials

- 3.7.11.1. Disposal of Dredged Materials
 - 3.7.11.1.1. Total Volume of Disposed Materials (cubic yards)
 - 3.7.11.1.2. Disposal Site Location
 - 3.7.11.1.2.1. Type of Disposal Site (i.e. confined disposal facility, landfill, etc.)
 - 3.7.11.1.2.2. Disposal Site Information
 - 3.7.11.1.2.2.1. Provide disposal Site name and address
- 3.7.11.2. Disposal of Upland Materials
 - 3.7.11.2.1. Total Volume of Disposed Upland Materials (cubic yards)
 - 3.7.11.2.2. Disposal Site Locations
 - 3.7.11.2.2.1. Type of Disposal Site (i.e. confined disposal facility, landfill, etc.)
 - 3.7.11.2.2.2. Disposal Site Information
 - 3.7.11.2.2.2.1. Site Name and address

3.8. **DEWATERING PLAN:** Provide details for dewatering the workzone, including excavated areas and pipeline trenches. Applicants may opt to refer to the applicant’s state agency-approved Standard Dewatering Plan to meet most of these requirements, though some form of supplemental information on project-specific elements may be required. The following checklist serves as guidance in the completion of the Dewatering Plan necessary to meet the requirements of the Chapter 30 and NR 216 Permits. Consider the following items in the Dewatering Plan:

- 3.8.1. **Dewatering/Diversion of Flow**
 - 3.8.1.1. Provide detailed plans for the dewatering / diversion of flow/ standing water removal including typical dewatering / diversion measure plans
 - 3.8.1.2. Provide specifications for the dewatering / diversion of flow/ standing water removal

- 3.8.1.2.1. Methods employed to dewater / divert flow/ treat water (if applicable)
 - 3.8.1.2.2. How will methods be employed
 - 3.8.1.2.3. Where will methods be employed
 - 3.8.1.2.4. Capacities and capabilities
- 3.8.2. **Downstream Impact Minimization** - List and describe:
 - 3.8.2.1. Methods of minimizing downstream impacts during high flow conditions
- 3.8.3. **Analysis of Possible System Overload Scenarios** - Provide the following information if the stream is overloaded:
 - 3.8.3.1. Estimated volume of system overload (i.e. what rainfall overloads the system)
 - 3.8.3.2. Estimated frequency of system overload (i.e. how often will the system be overloaded)
 - 3.8.3.3. Actions taken if stream is to be overloaded
- 3.8.4. **Impacts of System Overload on Construction Activities and Water Quality – List and describe:**
 - 3.8.4.1. Anticipated number of lost work days
 - 3.8.4.2. Possible water quality impacts
 - 3.8.4.3. Methods of deterring adverse changes in water quality
- 3.8.5. **Discharge Locations** - Provide the following:
 - 3.8.5.1. Where water will be discharged
 - 3.8.5.2. How water will be discharged
 - 3.8.5.3. A site map indicating discharge locations
 - 3.8.5.4.
- 3.8.6. **Details of a Back-up System** - If a back-up system becomes necessary, indicate:
 - 3.8.6.1. What type of back-up system will be used (include backup and standby equipment/power supply)
 - 3.8.6.2. Conditions when the system will be needed
 - 3.8.6.3. How the back-up system operated
 - 3.8.6.4. Where the back-up system will be located
- 3.8.7. **High Flow Plan** When flooding is likely to occur, list and describe the following:
 - 3.8.7.1. How the water will be removed from the site
 - 3.8.7.2. Methods of water removal (e.g. pumping)
 - 3.8.7.3. Methods of minimizing water contamination (e.g. treatment methods)
 - 3.8.7.4. Protocol for evacuating materials from the flood conveyance channel including:
 - 3.8.7.4.1. List of materials that would require evacuation during high flow periods

- 3.8.7.4.2. How will the materials be evacuated from the flood conveyance channel
- 3.8.7.4.3. Where will the materials be temporarily placed on-site
- 3.8.7.4.4. How will the materials be transported
- 3.8.7.4.5. Methods of protecting the materials
- 3.8.7.4.6. Include a site map indicating the location of temporary placement

- 3.8.7.5. Protocol for evacuating machinery from the flood conveyance channel including:
 - 3.8.7.5.1. Type of machinery that would require evacuation during high flow periods
 - 3.8.7.5.2. How will the machinery be evacuated from the flood conveyance channel
 - 3.8.7.5.3. Where will the machinery be temporarily placed on-site
 - 3.8.7.5.4. Include site map indicating possible locations of temporary machinery placement

- 3.8.8. **Contaminated Water** - List and describe what measures will be taken if contaminated water is found on site including:
 - 3.8.8.1. Methods of isolating the contaminated water
 - 3.8.8.2. Methods of analyzing the contaminated water
 - 3.8.8.3. Where the water will be tested
 - 3.8.8.4. Methods of removing contaminated water from site
 - 3.8.8.5. How the water will be treated and disposed of

- 3.9. **ASSOCIATED FACILITIES INFORMATION** - if the project involves construction of meter stations, regulator stations, above-ground valve sites, or other similar associated facilities, provide the following information for each site:
 - 3.9.1. Drawing or diagram showing the location, dimensions, and layout of any new stations or proposed additions to existing stations. Recent aerial photography and digital aerial photos of the site, suitable for use on the PSC's GIS platform. (See Page 3)
 - 3.9.2. Size (in acres) of the land purchase required and orientation of the facilities within the purchase parcel.
 - 3.9.3. Details on any proposed landscaping.
 - 3.9.4. Plat and topographic maps showing the location of the facility.
 - 3.9.5. Details on any access roads required (width, length, location, etc.).
 - 3.9.6. Construction procedures including erosion control techniques (see section 3.6.6).

- 3.9.7. General environmental information including:
- 3.9.7.1. Current land use and zoning at and surrounding the site.
 - 3.9.7.2. Impacts to agriculture – include type of agriculture practiced on parcel, amount of farmland lost, impacts to farming operation including impacts to tiling and irrigation.
 - 3.9.7.3. Impacts to forest lands – include type of woodland, dominant species, age, ownership (private, county forest etc)
 - 3.9.7.4. **Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Species:** Identify endangered, threatened, and special concern species or important or valuable natural communities potentially affected by the proposed station. Include the results of the endangered species review by the DNR Office of Energy conservation biologist. The filing of this information should comply with the applicable DNR and PSC confidentiality requirements.
 - 3.9.7.5. **Archeological and Historic Resources:** Provide a list of all historic and archeological sites potentially affected by the proposed project. List also each county, town, range, section and ¼ ¼ section in which construction would occur. For each archeological or historical resource identified, describe how the proposed project could be modified to reduce or eliminate any potential effect on the resource. Modifications to the proposed project could include route changes and construction practices. If after consultation with the WHS and Commission staff, the work of a qualified archeologist is required, reference the archeologist’s report in the application.
 - 3.9.7.6. Identify whether site construction would affect any waterways and whether the waterway is defined by DNR as an Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Water.
 - 3.9.7.7. If site construction would affect any wetland, then provide:
 - 3.9.7.7.1. A map of the proposed facility and wetland boundary delineations using all forms and information required by and in accordance with the January 1987 Technical Report Y-87-1 entitled, “Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual,” including relevant guidance documents.
 - 3.9.7.7.2. A description of the wetland type using the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WWI) classification, and wetland type identified by plant community type (shallow open water, deep marsh, shallow marsh, seasonally flooded basin, bog, floodplain forest, alder thicket, sedge meadow, coniferous swamp, calcareous fen,

- wet meadow shrub-carr, low prairie, hardwood swamp).
- 3.9.7.7.3. List the presence or absence of invasive species noting whether they are dominant.
 - 3.9.7.7.4. Determine if any wetlands affected in or adjacent to an area of special natural resource interest (NR 103.04, Wis. Adm. Code):
 - 3.9.7.7.5. Cold water community as defined in § NR 102.04(3)(a), Wis. Adm. Code, including trout streams, their tributaries, and trout lakes
 - 3.9.7.7.6. Lakes Michigan and Superior and the Mississippi River
 - 3.9.7.7.7. State or federal designated Wild and Scenic River
 - 3.9.7.7.8. State-designated state riverway
 - 3.9.7.7.9. State-designated state scenic urban waterway
 - 3.9.7.7.10. Environmentally sensitive area or environmental corridor identified in an area-wide water quality management plan, special area management plan, special wetland inventory study, or an advanced delineation and identification study
 - 3.9.7.7.11. Calcareous fen
 - 3.9.7.7.12. State park, forest, trail or recreation area
 - 3.9.7.7.13. State and federal fish and wildlife refuges and fish and wildlife management areas
 - 3.9.7.7.14. State or federal designated wilderness area
 - 3.9.7.7.15. State-designated or dedicated state natural area
 - 3.9.7.7.16. Wild rice water listed in § NR 19.09, Wis. Adm. Code

3.10. DNR PERMITS AND APPROVALS If the project will impact waterways or wetlands, fill out the joint state-federal permit application Form 3500-53. <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/fhp/waterway/permits/pack09a.pdf>

- 3.10.1. Use the enclosed Table 4 as discussed in 3.4.10 and 3.4.11 as a supplement to Form 3500-53. Use Table 4A to determine the cost of the activity to insert into Table 4. Mark the appropriate fee according to the fee sheet in Table 4A, total the amount and submit the check made out to the DNR with the application.
- 3.10.2. Practicable alternatives analysis: Chapter NR 103, Wis. Admin. Code, Water Quality Standards for Wetlands, requires the applicant to demonstrate that all practicable alternatives to avoid and minimize wetland impacts have been considered. The term “practicable” is defined in the administrative code as, “... available and capable of being implemented after taking into consideration cost, available technology and logistics in light of the overall project purposes.” The following is more detailed guidance on the practicable alternatives analysis:
 - 3.10.2.1. Describe how wetlands were factored into the corridor and route selection process. If the project involves a station, describe how the station siting process considered wetlands.
 - 3.10.2.2. Describe how the design of proposed route avoids and minimizes wetland impacts including consideration for locating the pipeline outside wetlands and such that access can avoid or minimize wetland

impacts. For proposed stations and valve sites that will impact wetlands, provide documentation of costs, technological constraints and logistical reasons why other sites or other site configurations are not practicable to avoid and minimize wetland impacts.

3.10.2.3. If wetland impacts cannot be avoided, describe the construction and restoration methods that are planned to minimize wetland impacts.

3.10.3. Storm Water Management Permit: If the project will involve land disturbance in excess of 1 acre, Chapter NR 216, Wis. Adm. Code, requires the applicant to obtain a Construction Site Erosion Control and Storm Water Discharge Permit. This permit may also authorize construction site pit and trench dewatering wastewater discharges to surface waters or seepage systems.

3.10.4. Based on the endangered resources analysis completed by the DNR Office of Energy Conservation Biologist, as described in Sections 3.4.7 and 3.9.7.4 above, indicate whether an Endangered/Threatened Species Incidental Take authorization is required pursuant to Wis. Stat. §29.604. If an authorization is required, provide a copy of the authorization or indication of its status. If the determination has not yet been made, indicate the status of that determination including a detailed description of the information that needs to be provided to the DNR Office of Energy to make that determination (e.g., habitat assessment, species surveys, etc.).

3.11. OTHER AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE – Provide:

3.11.1. Copies of the applicant’s correspondence to other state, federal, and local government agencies.

3.11.2. Copies of agency responses to the applicant’s inquiries regarding the project.⁴ [footnote number format?]

3.11.2.1. Wisconsin Department of Transportation

3.11.2.2. Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (Agricultural Impact Statement)

3.11.2.3. Wisconsin Historical Society

3.11.3. Permits (noting federal permits that are administered by the state)

3.11.4. List local zoning permits: variances, zoning changes required etc. List city or local permits for construction activities (road or highway department).

3.11.5. Federal permits of any kind relating to the project, i.e. US Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), etc.

3.11.6. Any other permits that might apply

3.12. PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION - Provide

3.12.1. Separate alphabetized lists (in Microsoft Excel or compatible program) for each of the groups described below.

⁴ You must continue to provide the PSC with copies of all correspondence including communications that occurs after your application is submitted. This does not include telephone conversation logs.

- 3.12.2. Property owners along each pipeline route including property owners on both sides of streets, roads, or other corridors, as well as adjacent landowners on cross-country portions and property owners adjacent to any substation included in the project.
- 3.12.3. Public property, such as schools or other government land.
- 3.12.4. Clerks of cities, villages, townships, counties, and Regional Planning Commissions (RPC) affected.
- 3.12.5. State and federal agencies with whom the applicant is working, and local media who have been informed about the project. (For local media, include at least one print and one broadcast).

