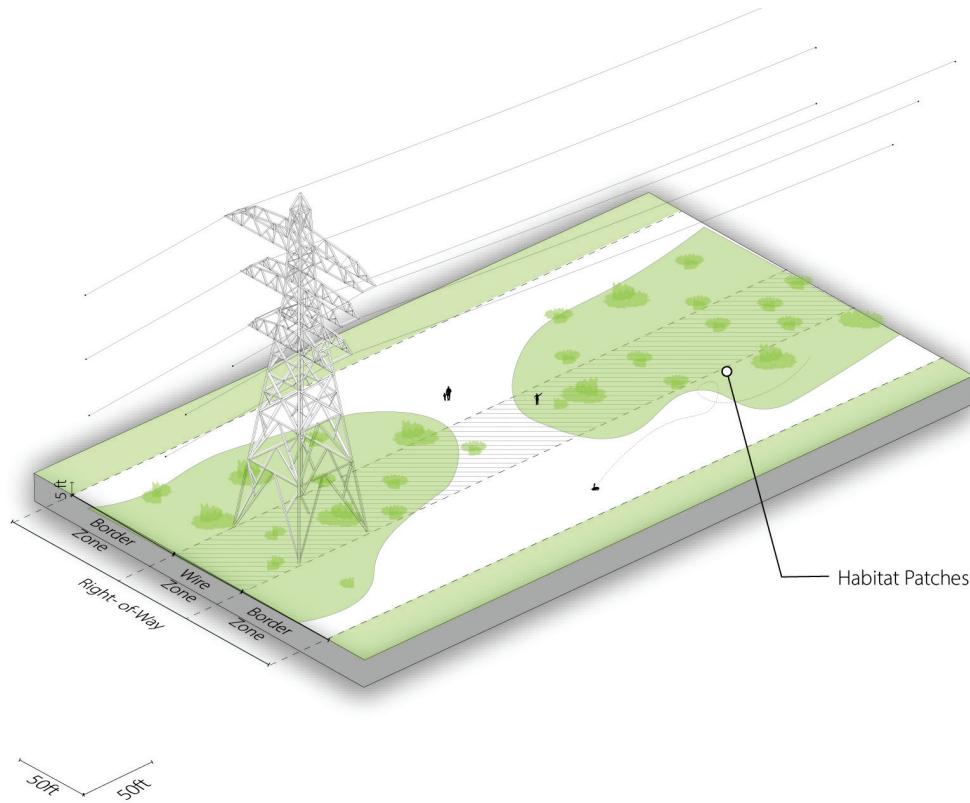


## Pollinator Habitat

grassland and shrub habitat for pollinator species



Name/ Participant Number:

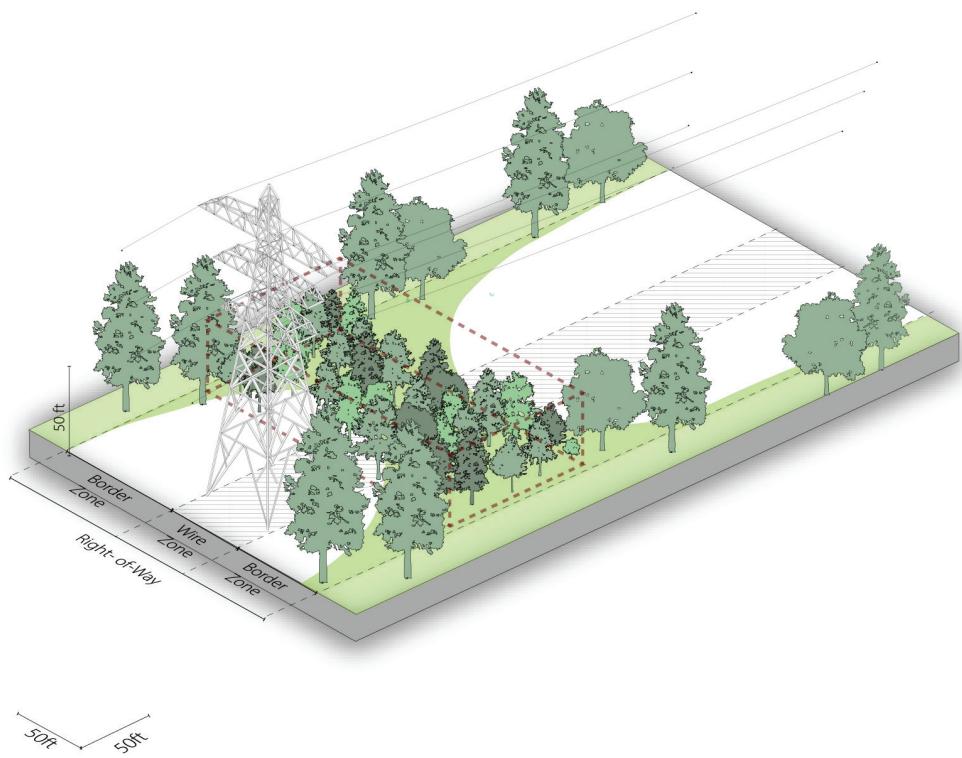
## CONSIDERATIONS:

- Transmission rights of way can function as habitat for wildlife, especially grassland and meadow species which rely upon early successional ecosystems.
- Flowering species provide habitats suitable for pollinators.
- Pollinator-friendly species typically remain below 15' in height, allowing them to be placed anywhere throughout the corridor.
- Long contiguous corridors provide for free movement of pollinator species.
- Meadow/grassland requires maintenance every 1-3 years to prevent shrub encroachment.
- Possibility of invasive plants is high in open, sunny ecosystems with repeated disturbance.
- Opportunities exist for educational programming.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Low Forest Crossing

Forest crossing across the corridor to reduce forest fragmentation.



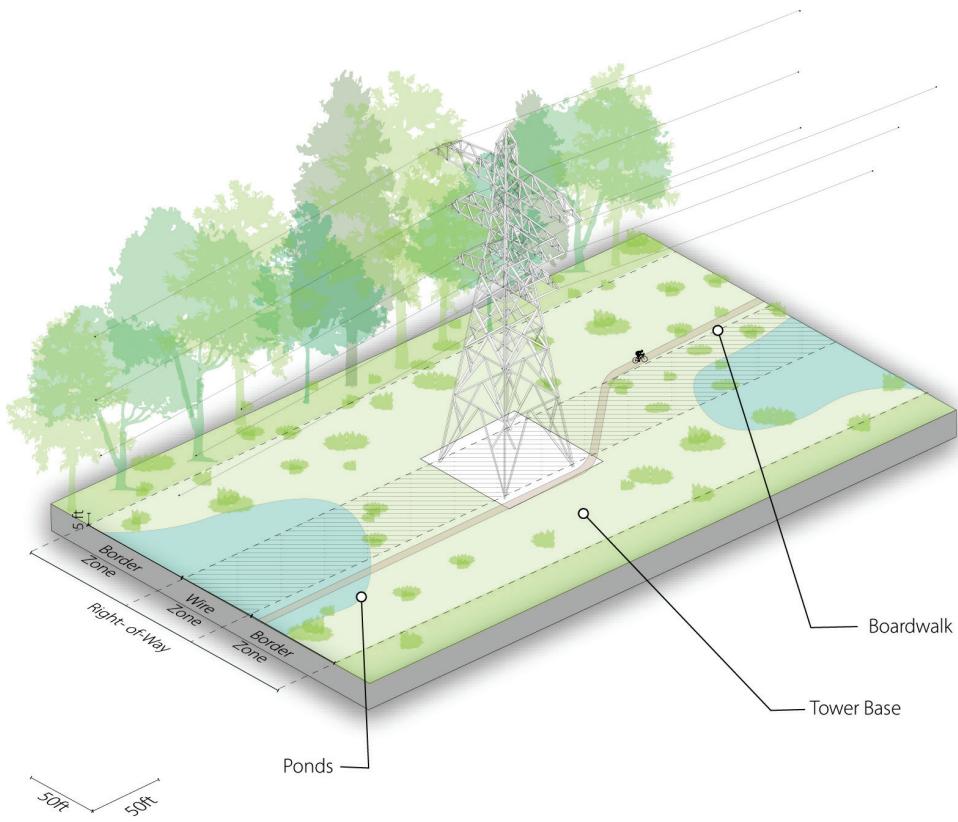
Name/ Participant Number:

## CONSIDERATIONS:

- Shrubs and low-growing trees in the right of way help to maintain tree cover, increasing forest connectivity.
- Vegetation must occur as close to the tower as feasible, to minimize interference with wire sag and sway within the wire zone.
- Consistent vegetation management of the low forest crossing is vital to ensure tall-growing (incompatible) tree species do not establish, as they could quickly outgrow the maximum allowable height and interfere with safety.
- Opportunities for utility to partner with conservation organizations to share costs of vegetation management and monitoring.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Wetlands/ Ponds



Name/ Participant Number:

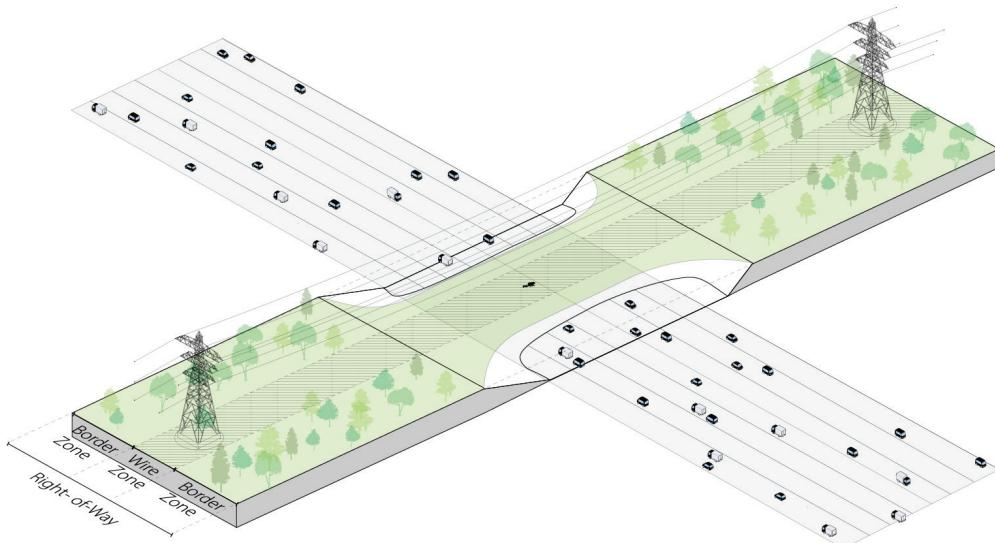
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- In urbanized areas, this module can support improved stormwater management.
- Low-lying wetlands and mudflats are unaffected by wire clearances.
- Aquatic ecosystems not interrupted below water level allowing movement of birds, fish and other animals.
- Access across wet ground is challenging; requires routing along areas of high ground or on elevated/bridge structure.
- Special attention is required to determine maintenance access with this module.
- Opportunity for educational programming
- Ecosystem function and recreation may overlap

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Overpass Type 1

Elevated wildlife crossing for non-human species



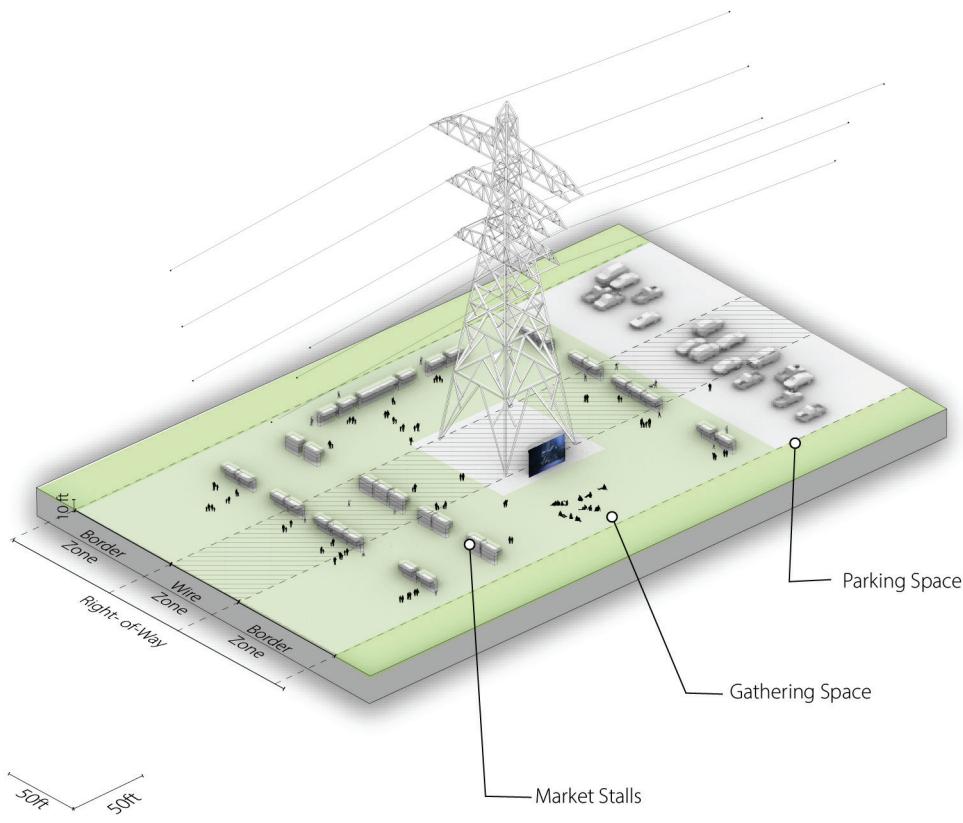
Name/ Participant Number:

### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Requires construction of a specialized crossing structure.
- The width of the crossing structure and corridor can be modified to fit the preferences of target species.
- The soil depth of the crossing structure doesn't need to support shrubs or trees under the wire zone, and thus can be kept smaller.
- The module would require adequate fencing to direct animal species' movement and prevent conflicts with motorists.
- Simultaneous wildlife use and human (recreational) use are usually incompatible and must be kept separate.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Farmers Market



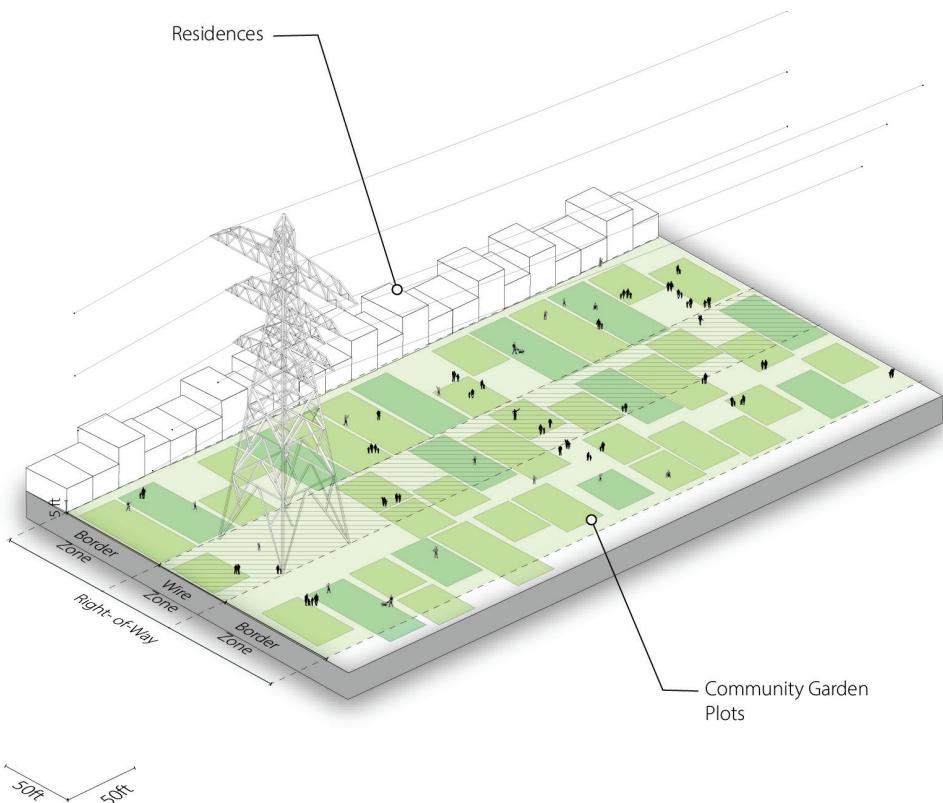
Name/ Participant Number:

## CONSIDERATIONS:

- Requires an access road, from where goods and people can be transported to and from the space.
- Benefits from proximity to population center, neighborhoods, and/or communities.
- Temporary (non-permanent) structures such as market stalls and portable toilets permitted below transmission lines.
- Provides open space for community gathering and economic activity.
- Market space may be multi-functional with several activities occurring at different times or simultaneously.

## REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Community Gardens



Name/ Participant Number:

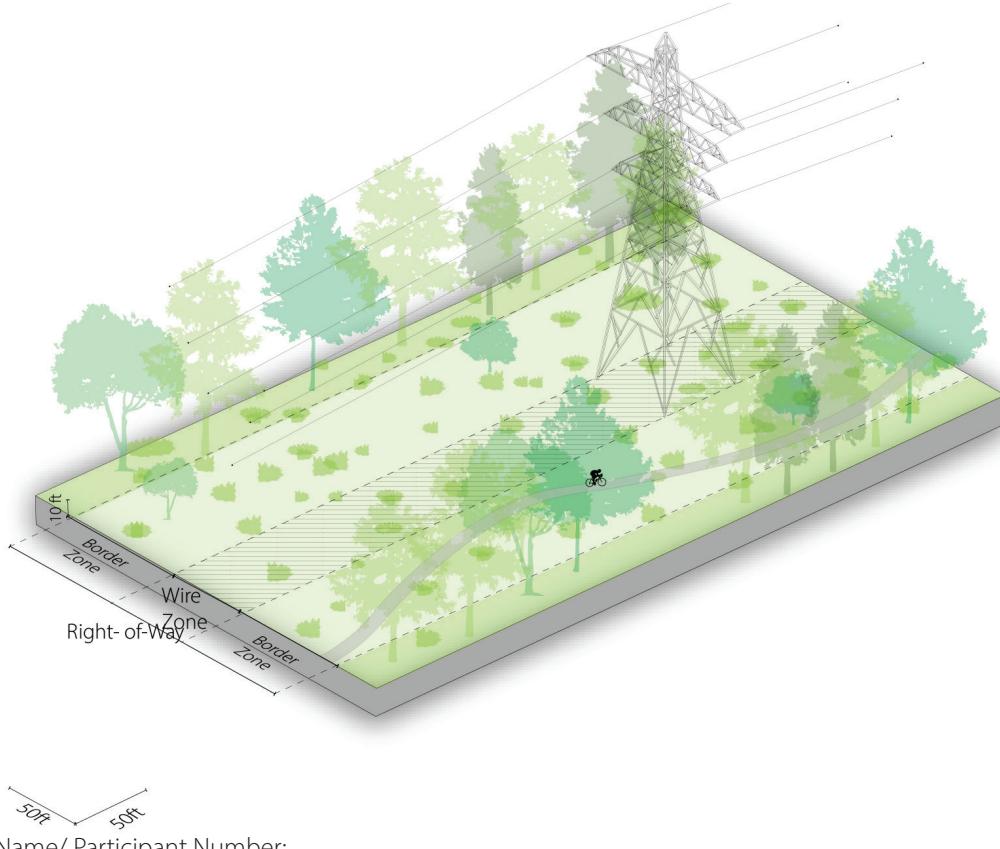
## CONSIDERATIONS:

- Can create important gathering and cultivation spaces in dense urban neighborhoods.
- Irrigation water source required.
- Can incorporate green waste processing, composting, material stockpiling and some plant nursery functions.
- Fencing required. Access can be controlled to members or open to public.
- Ownership of this space would determine the method of leasing the plots to community members.

## REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Trail Type 1

Undulating, Paved, in the Border Zone



Name/ Participant Number:

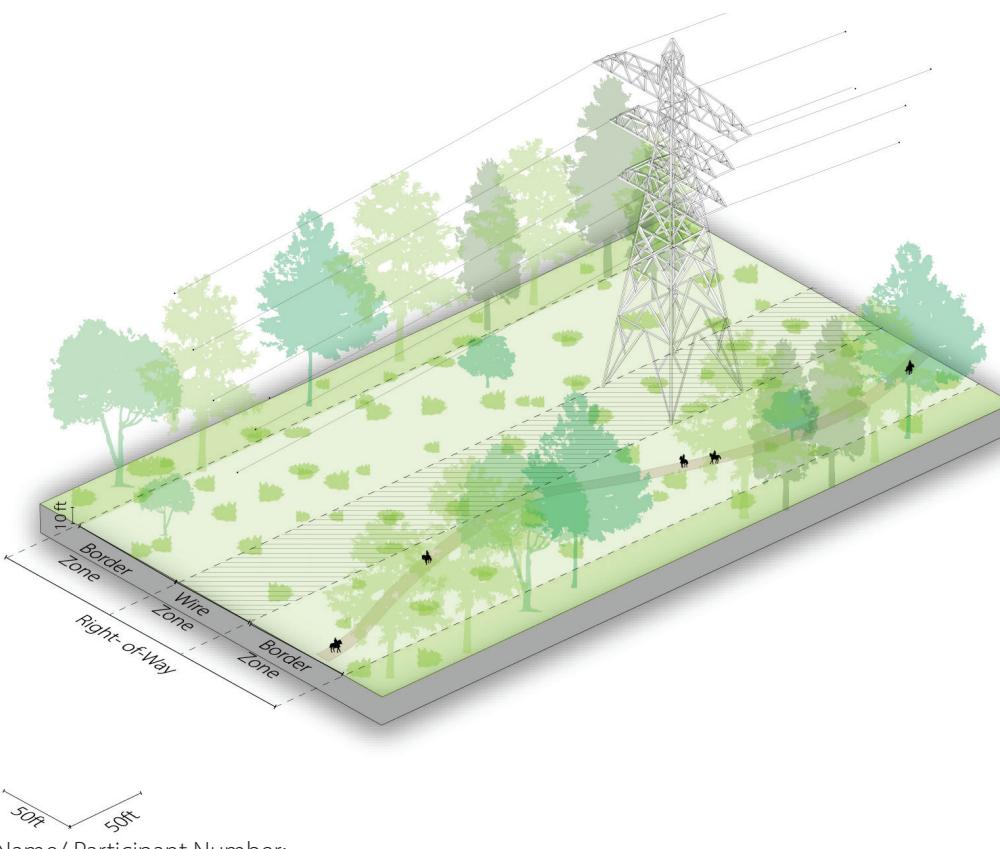
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Paving can accommodate cycling, walking, and maintenance vehicles.
- Trail may co-exist with access road if maintained as a 30' service access way, or may diverge from the access road as a narrower trail.
- Trail design can seek to maximize variety of views and experiences along the corridor.
- Trail can engage with edge of right-of-way, creating visual variety through proximity to adjacent land uses.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Trail Type 2

Undulating, Unpaved, in the Border Zone



Name/ Participant Number:

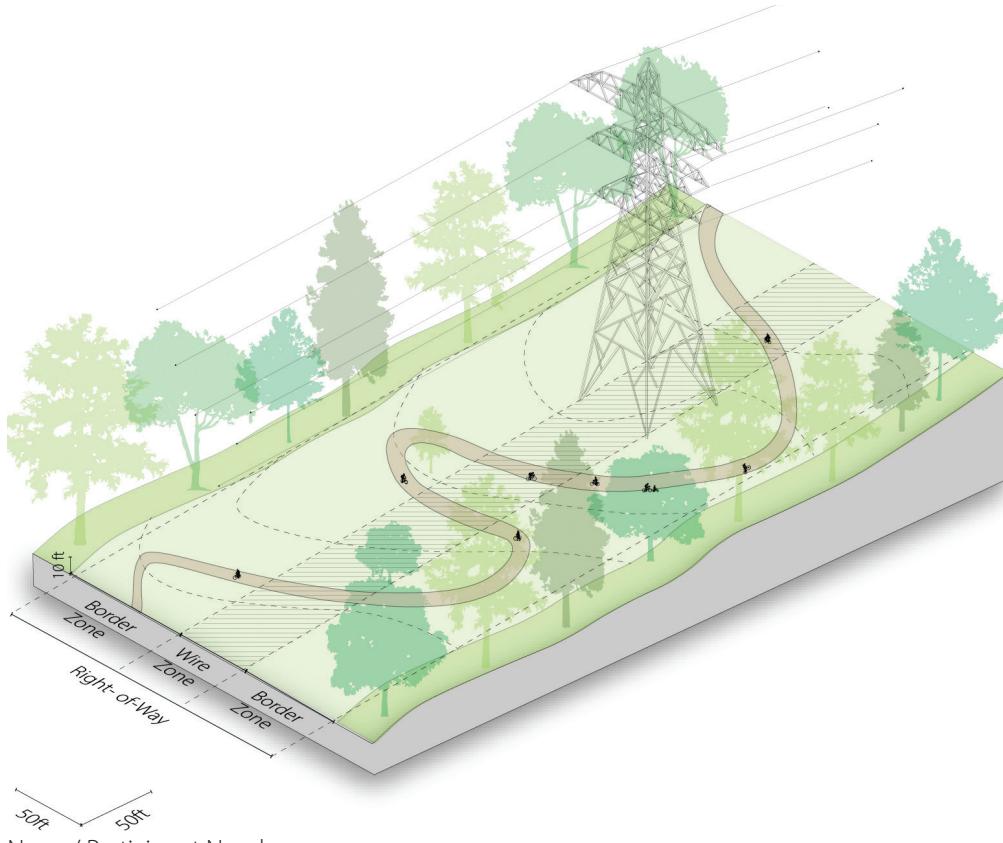
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Unpaved trail can accommodate hiking, mountain biking, horses, ATVs, and other off-road users.
- Trail may co-exist with access road if maintained as a 30' service access way, or may diverge from the access road as a narrower trail.
- Horses should not occupy the same trail as mountain bikes, but can share space with hikers and maintenance vehicles.
- Trail design can seek to maximize variety of views and experiences along the corridor.
- Trail can engage with edge of right-of-way, creating visual variety through proximity to adjacent land uses.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Trail Type 5

Undulating, Paved or unpaved, Across entire ROW width



Name/ Participant Number:

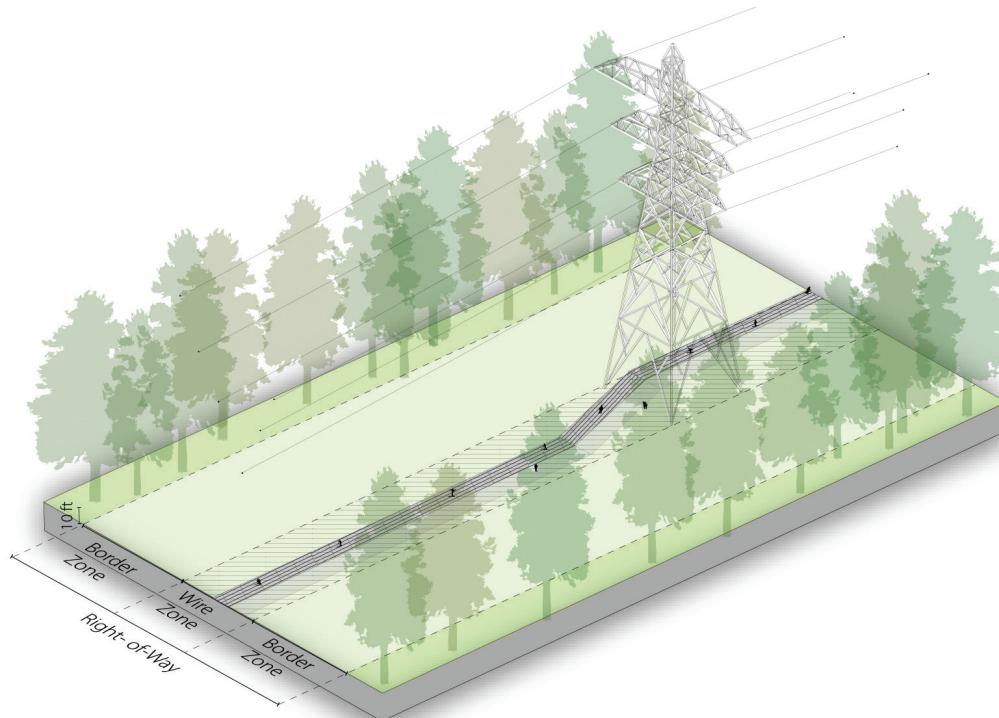
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- This module accommodates rough and/or significantly sloped terrain.
- Trail route can take advantage of existing topographic variation. Switchbacks allow access across steep grades.
- Trail can have a paved or unpaved surface, making it more suitable to particular users (mountain bikers, horses -- See Trail Type 2).
- Trail may co-exist with access road if maintained as a 30' service access way, or may diverge from the access road as a narrower trail.
- Trail design can seek to maximize variety of views and experiences along & across the corridor.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Trail Type 4

Straight, Unpaved, in the Wire Zone



Name/ Participant Number:

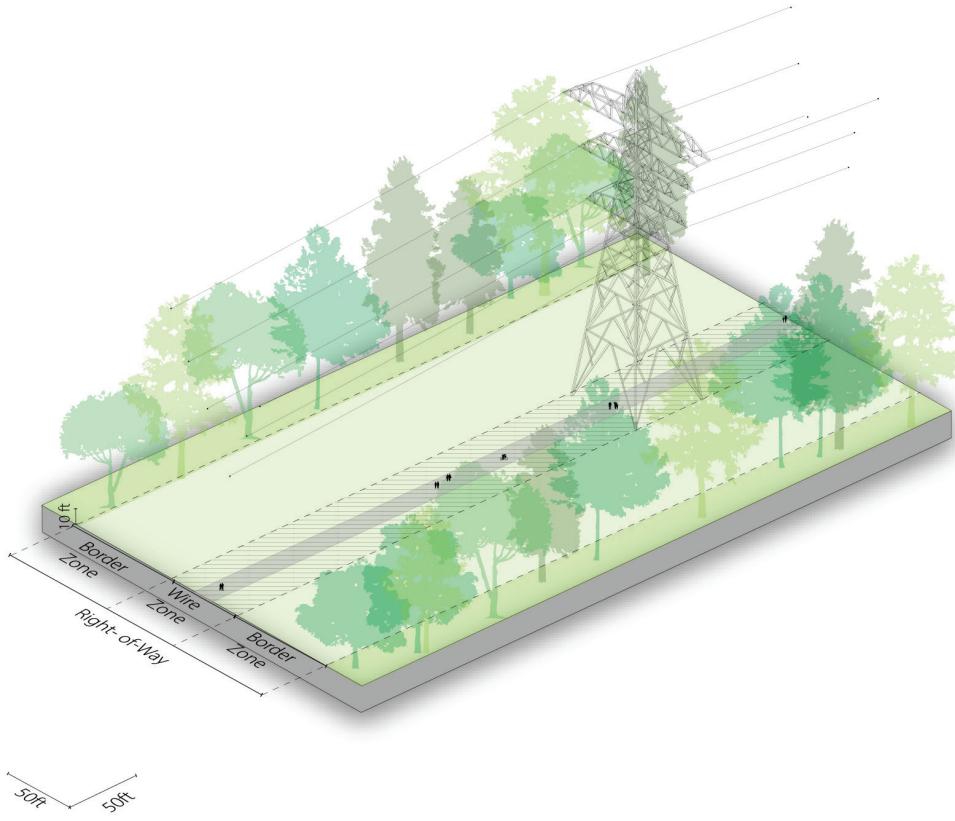
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- This trail type necessitates a level or very gentle topography along the right of way.
- Straightness of trail creates a dramatic linear experience (forced perspective).
- Alignment with towers creates opportunities for up-close engagement.
- Unpaved surface can accommodate hiking, mountain biking, horses, ATVs, and other off-road users--or cross-country skiing or snowmobiles in winter.
- Enables easy access to vegetation management within the wire zone.
- Consider where the trail may diverge from the maintained 30' service accessway.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Trail Type 3

Straight, Paved, in the Wire Zone



Name/ Participant Number:

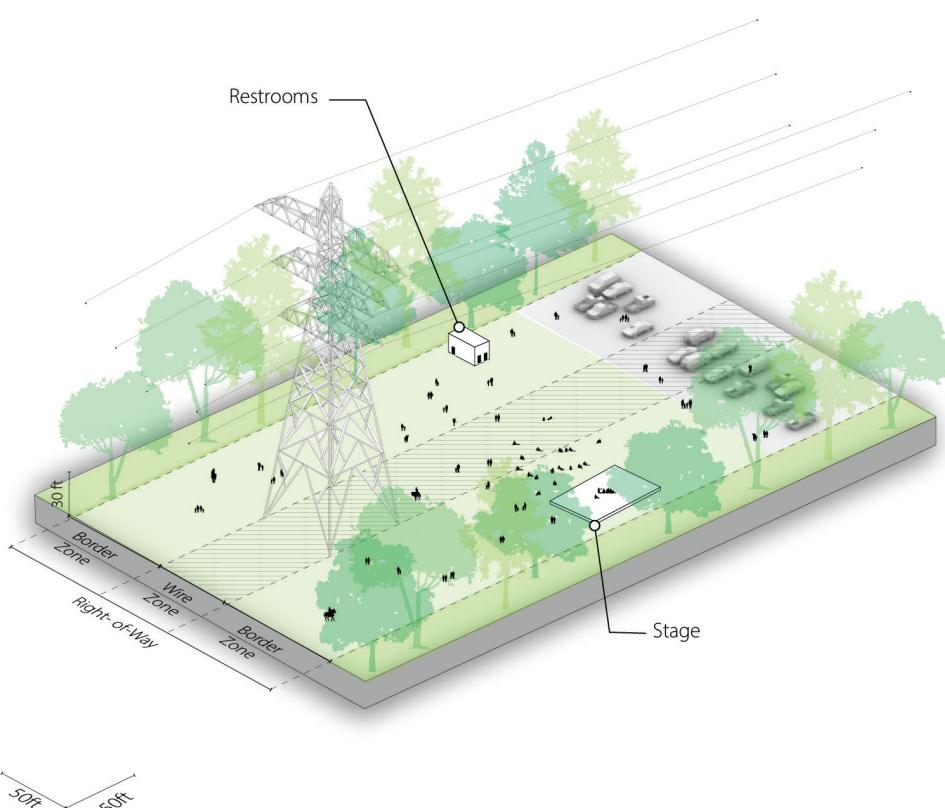
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- This trail type necessitates a level or very gentle topography along the right of way.
- Straightness of trail creates a dramatic linear experience (forced perspective).
- Alignment with towers creates opportunities for up-close engagement.
- Paving can accommodate cycling, walking, and maintenance vehicles.
- Enables easy access to vegetation management within the wire zone.
- Consider where the trail may diverge from the maintained 30' service accessway.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Gathering Space

performance and gathering space along the corridor.



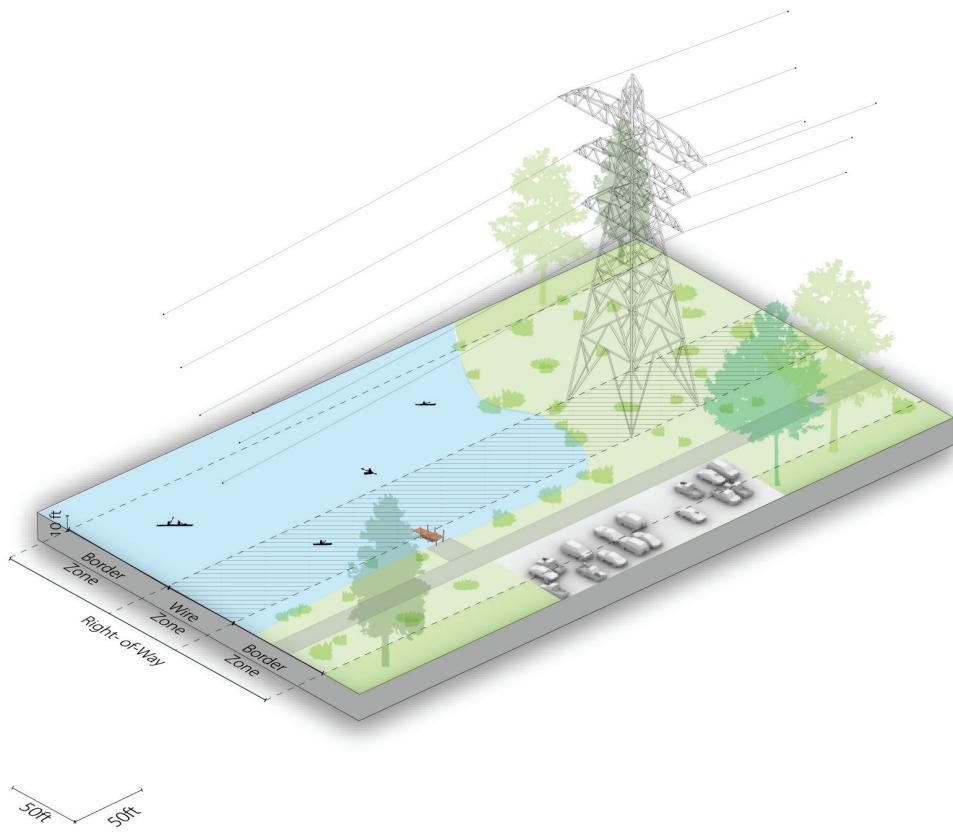
Name/ Participant Number:

### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Primary public assembly spaces occur outside the wire zone.
- Parking space required to accommodate a large number of visitors.
- Consider impact of light and amplified sound to surroundings.
- Provides an activity node within the linear corridor space.
- Small support structures (such as restrooms and stages) outside the wire zone.
- Compatible with trail systems and recreational uses.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Boat Launch



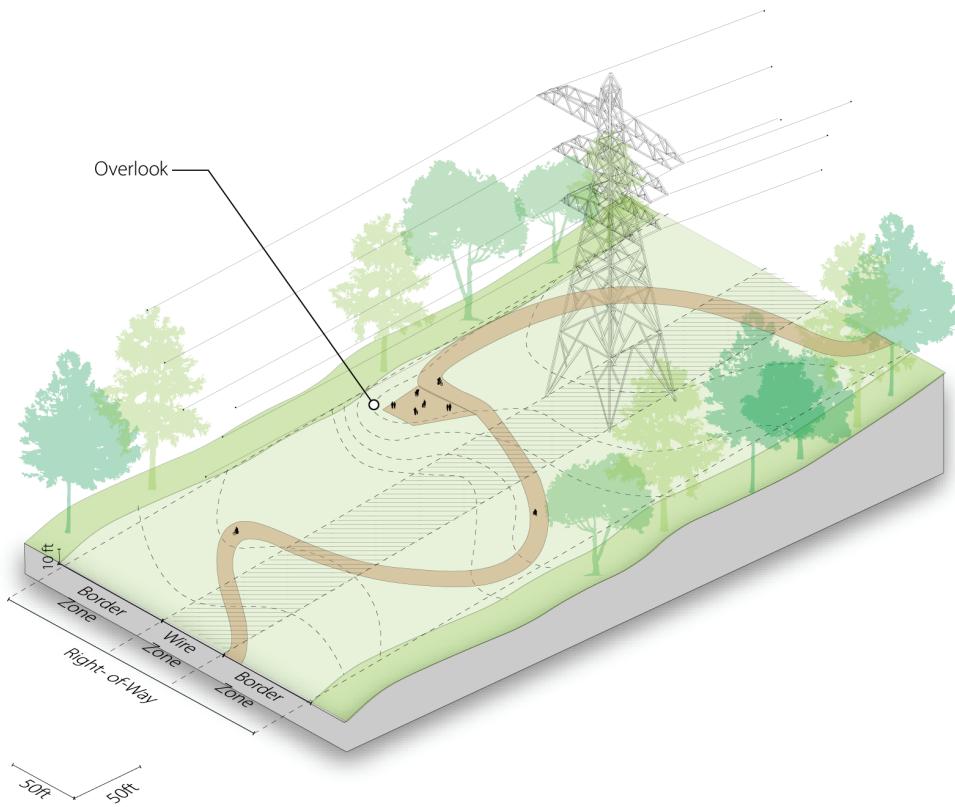
Name/ Participant Number:

### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Provides an access point within a larger network of trail- or water-based recreation
- Proximity to a water body is required.
- Boat launch can take advantage of access road.
- Adequate parking may require coordination with adjacent land owners.
- Ecosystem function and recreation function may overlap.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Overlook



Name/ Participant Number:

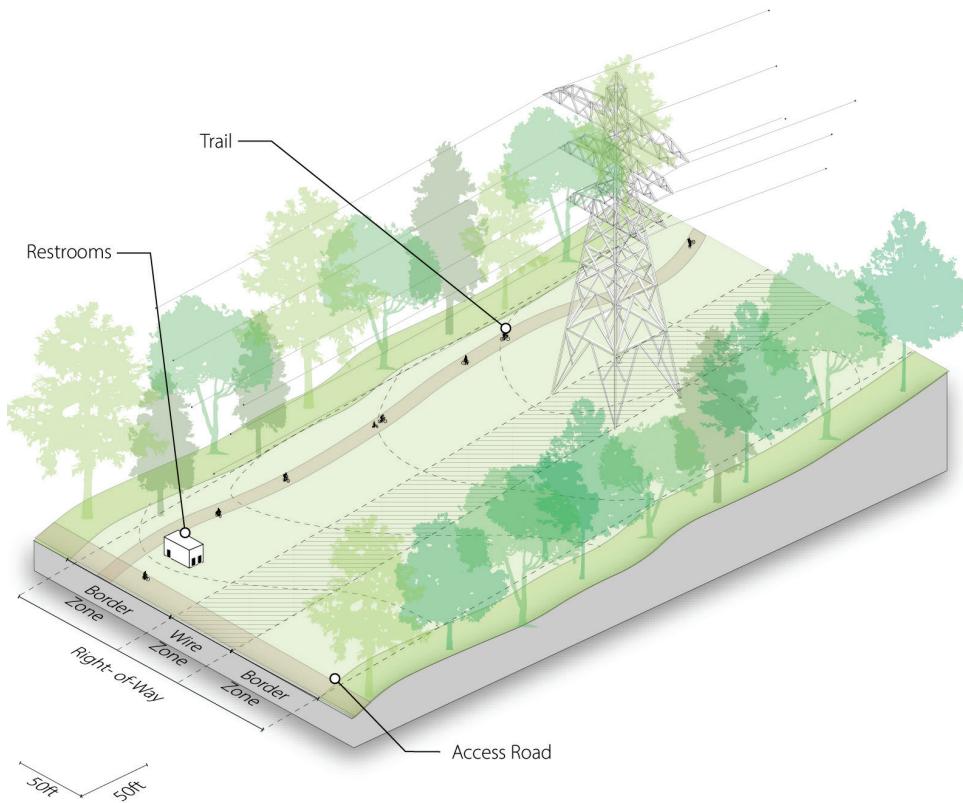
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Most effective when combined with a vantage point provided by change in topography or a long open view.
- Position to orient the view towards significant landscape features
- Can also accommodate other amenity structures, like restrooms and visitors centers.
- Opportunity for educational programming
- Opportunity for educational programming -- supports legibility of landscape features, local ecosystems, or the transmission corridor itself.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Amenity Structure

Amenities like restrooms or visitor's center



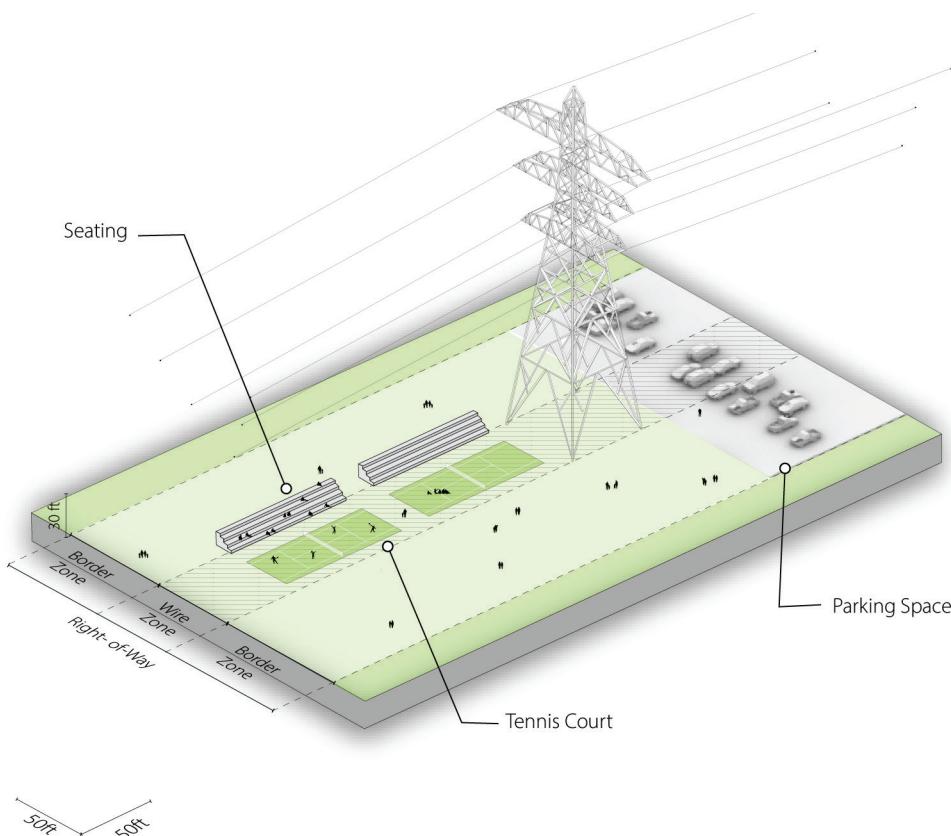
Name/ Participant Number:

## CONSIDERATIONS:

- Can be particularly useful in areas with a lack of public amenity structures.
- Small structures can exist outside the wire zone.
- Supports trail functions and trail users.
- Provide clear space between restroom entrance and trail.
- Can have parking and be located near an access road (See Trailhead module) or be accessible only via the trail itself.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Sports Fields



Name/ Participant Number:

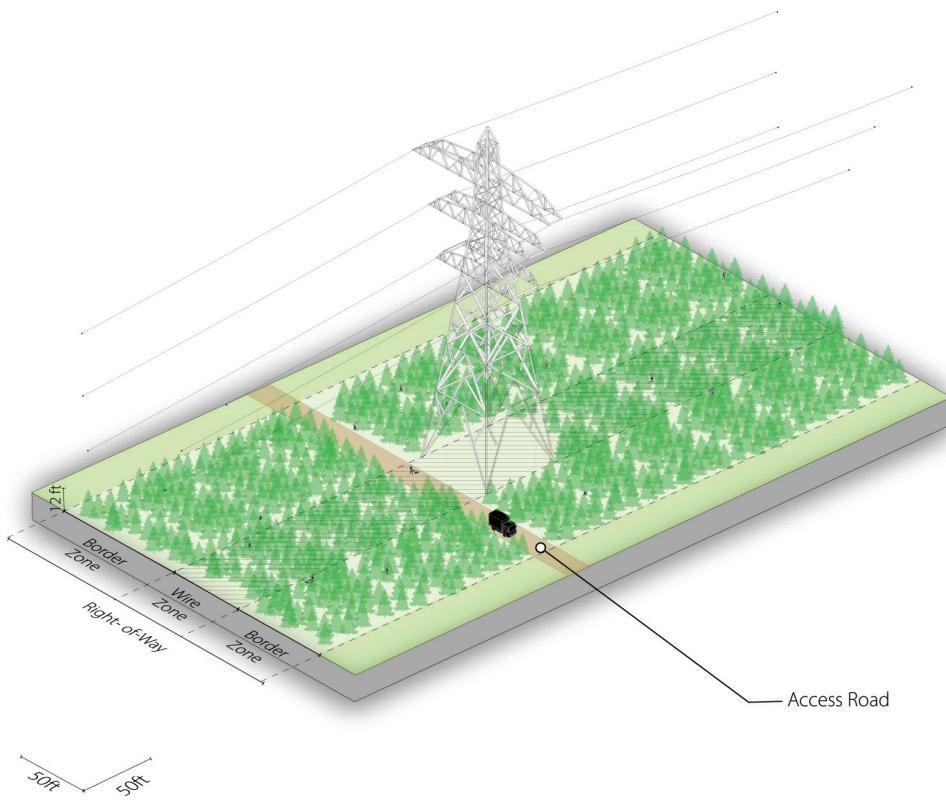
## CONSIDERATIONS:

- Benefits from proximity to residential areas -- sports events establish the corridor as a public gathering space.
- Low clearance of most track and field sports and many ball-sports allows flexible layout within the right of way.
- Requires road access and parking.
- Ability to take over longer or shorter lengths of the transmission corridor allows for smaller and larger sports complexes based on the size of the user base and community needs.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Tree Farm

Commercial tree farms

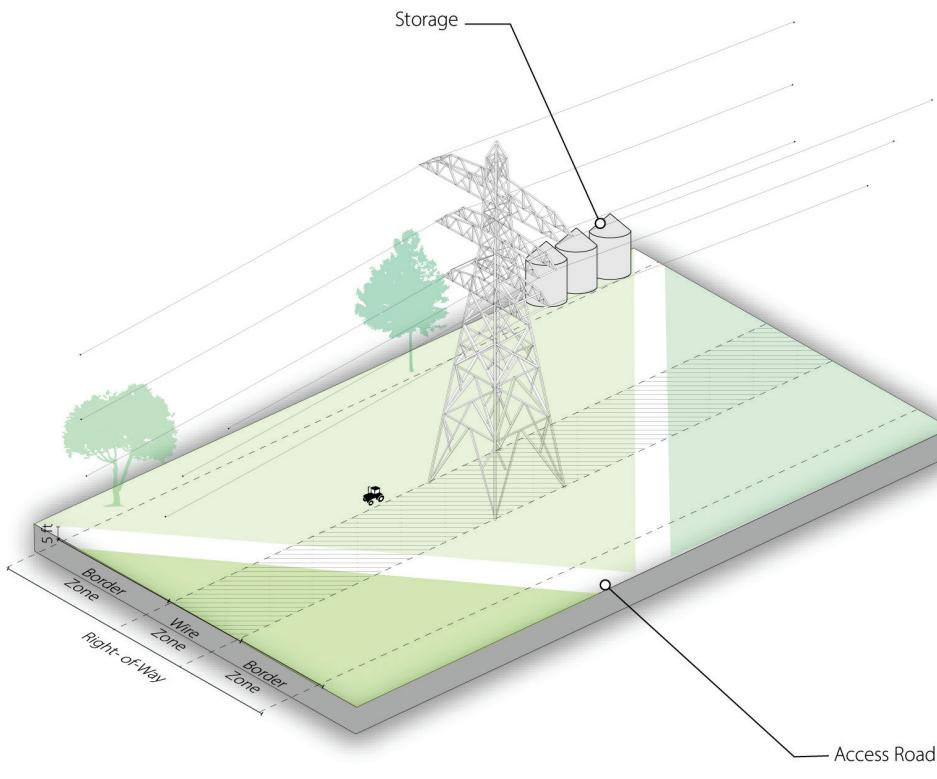


### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Trees need to be harvested before reaching 12' to avoid conflicting with the wire zone.
- May require fencing to protect from grazing.
- Access can be controlled or open to public.
- Provides some degree of habitat and ecosystem services.
- Requires an access road, from where goods and people can be transported to and from the space.
- Compatible with trails and other recreational activities

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Large-Scale Agriculture



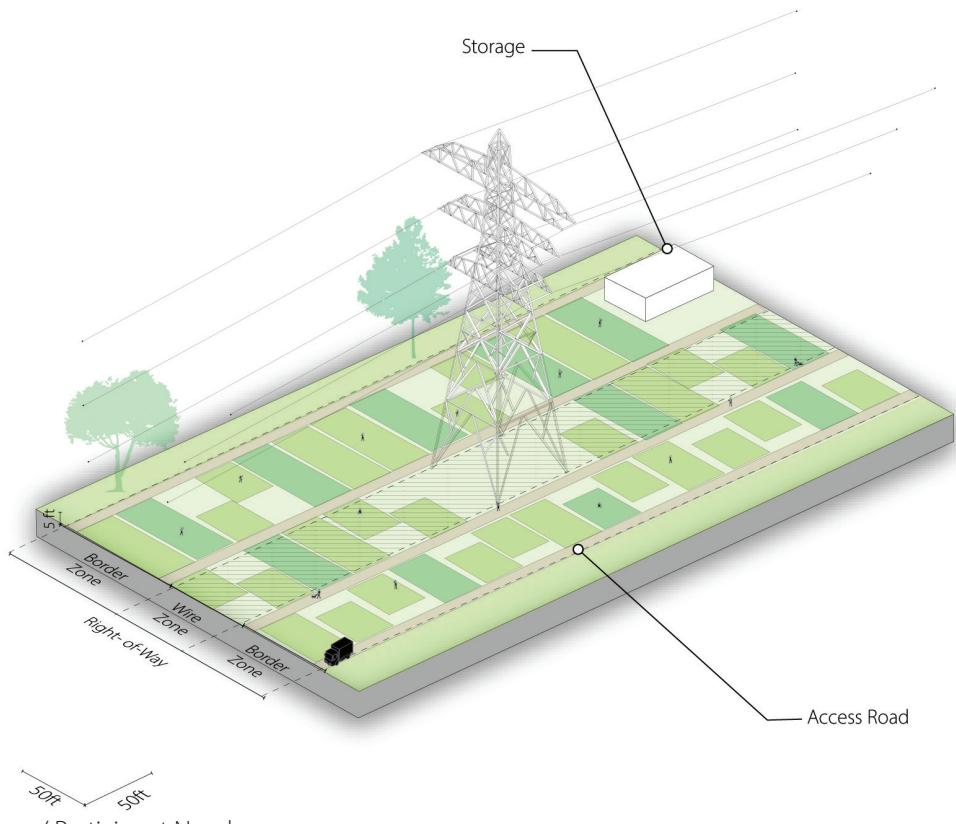
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Low clearance of row crops, vegetables and managed orchards allows flexibility of arrangement.
- Active management of land reduces need for utility vegetation management.
- Storage structures can be placed in the border zone or outside of the right of way. Special rules govern height limitations on structures like grain storage.
- Requires an access road, from where goods can be transported to and from the space.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

Name/ Participant Number: \_\_\_\_\_

## Small-Scale Agriculture



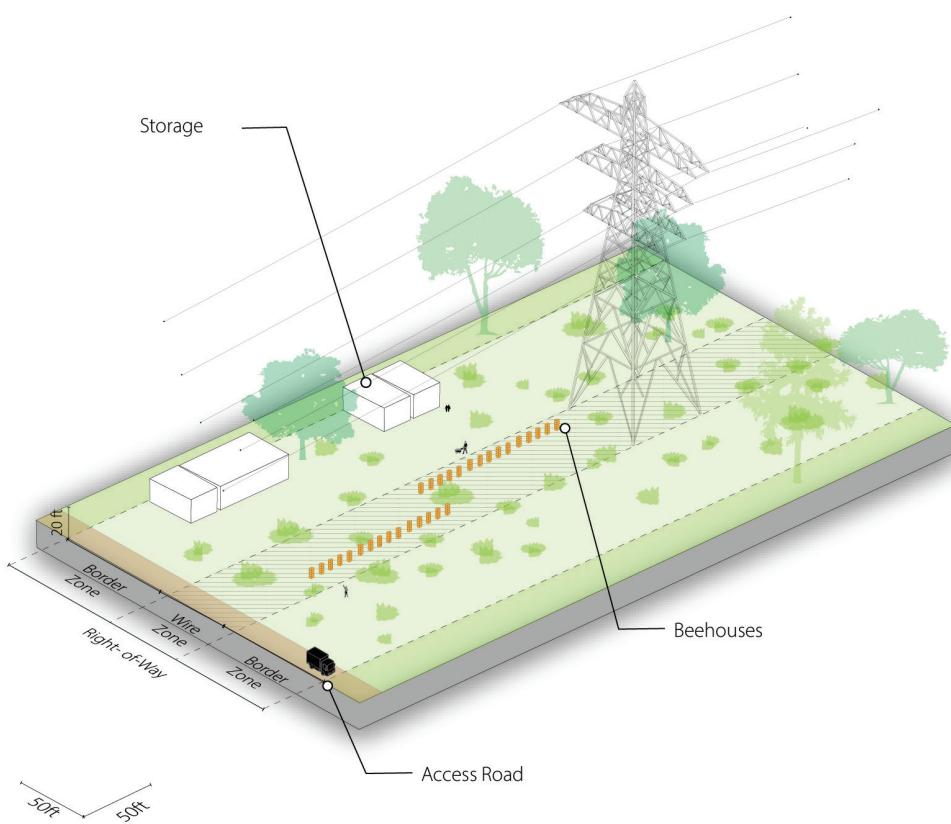
Name/ Participant Number:

## CONSIDERATIONS:

- Low heights of row crops, vegetables and managed orchards allows flexibility of arrangement.
- Active management of land reduces need for utility vegetation management.
- Storage structures can be placed in the border zone or outside of the right of way. Special rules govern height limitations on structures like grain storage.
- Requires an access road, from where goods can be transported to and from the space.
- Flexible in scale, from community-based to commercial agriculture.

## REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Beekeeping



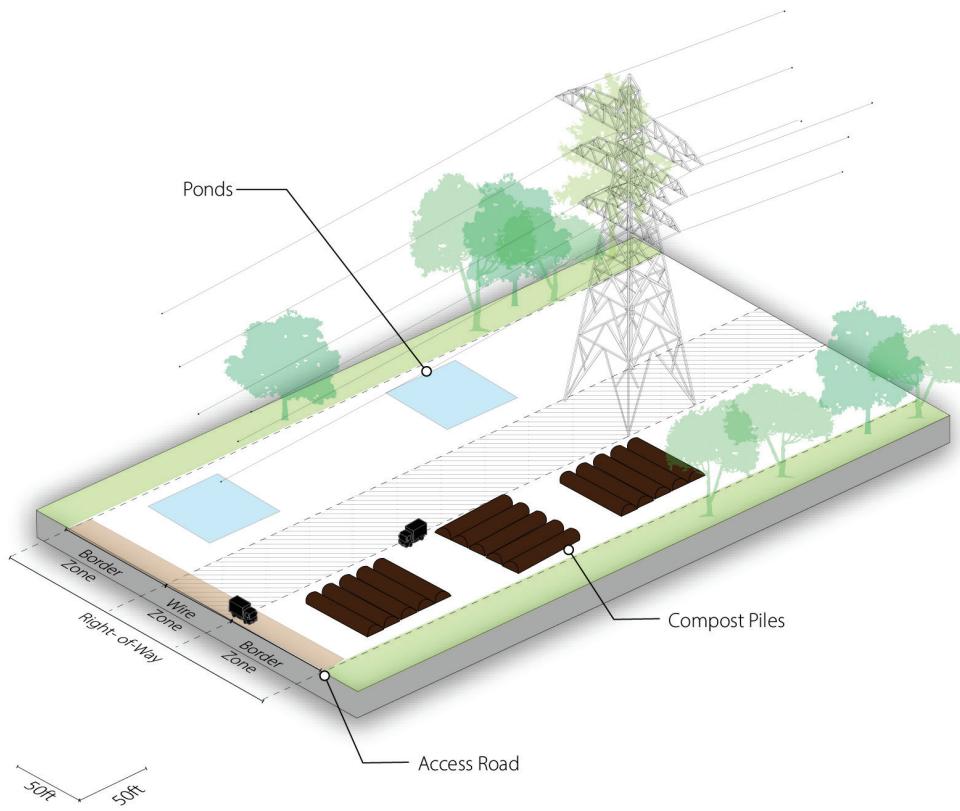
Name/ Participant Number:

## CONSIDERATIONS:

- Can accommodate hives in fixed locations, or nomadic beekeeping at various sites along the transmission corridor.
- Can support habitat restoration or agriculture -- Consider position of bee-keeping areas to support pollination in nearby agricultural areas or other habitats.
- Hives should be located away from public gathering areas.
- Can be tended by property owner, or by third-parties.
- Requires an access road, to access or move beehouses.
- Opportunity for educational programming.

## REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Industrial Composting



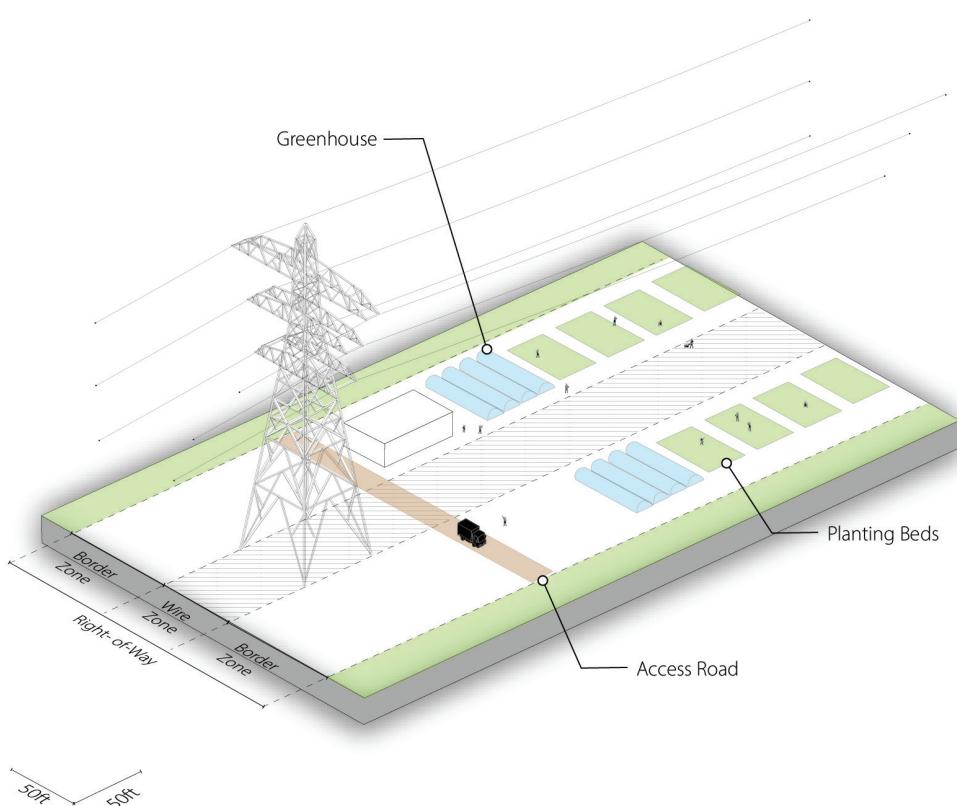
Name/ Participant Number:

## CONSIDERATIONS:

- Particularly useful in areas where the corridor goes through a private farmland.
- Provides space for processing cuttings and chipped wood from corridor vegetation management.
- Provide a structurally stable access road for large trucks for organic waste delivery and finished compost pickup.
- Large compost, earth or "spoils" piles generally prohibited in the wire zone.
- Access is controlled (fencing).

## REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Plant Nursery



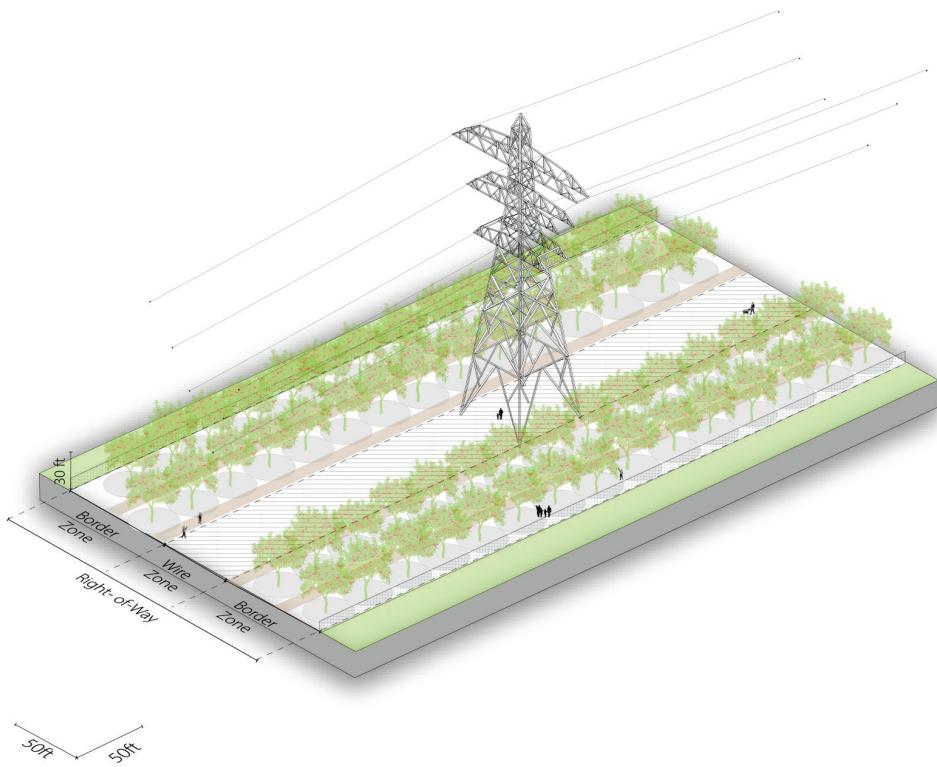
Name/ Participant Number:

## CONSIDERATIONS:

- Low clearance of high-tunnels, propagation areas, and potted plants allows flexible layout
- Can support low-cost lease for commercial operations in areas where the corridor is not suitable for agriculture.
- Parking for staff and public with separate access from truck deliveries.
- Requires areas for material stockpiling -- growing media, seeds, containers, etc.
- Irrigation required.
- Opportunity for educational programming.
- Access is usually controlled (fencing).

## REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Orchard



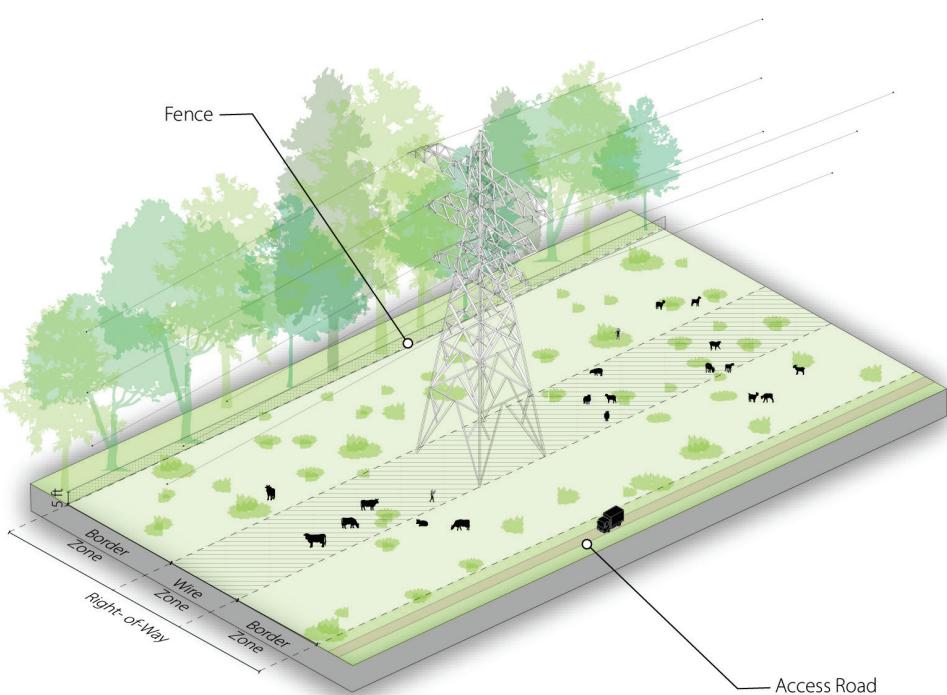
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Temporary structures and fruit tree plantings allowed in the wire zone -- Fruit trees must be low-growing to avoid conflicting with wire zone.
- Irrigation is required.
- Can function as a "u-pick" destination inviting public participation; may be paired with other public programming.
- Public access may be restricted for use of tools or application of fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides or pesticides.
- Orchard may contribute to ecosystem functions. Benefits from pollination services (see Beekeeping module).
- Requires access road for trucks and orchard equipment.

### REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

Name/ Participant Number:

## Grazing



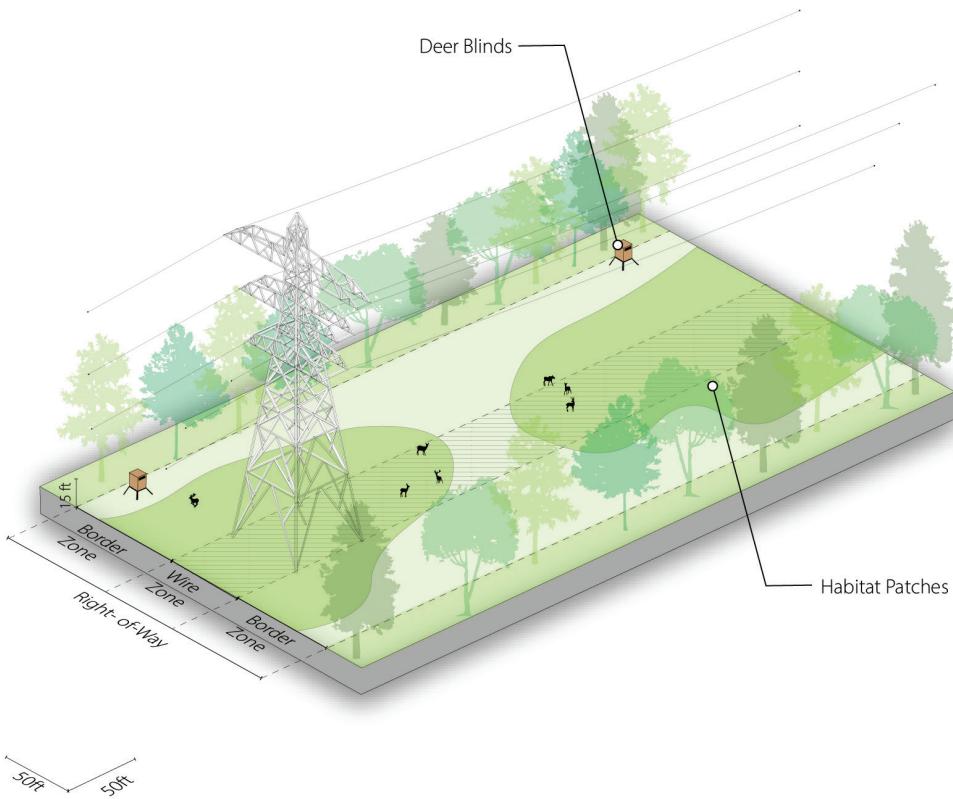
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Grazing areas may cater to cattle, sheep, goats, or other grazing animals.
- Fencing can be used to control animal grazing within the corridor. Fencing requirements differ by species.
- Fencing does not need to occur at the corridor edge if adjacent land use is also grazing land.
- Must be separated from wildlife areas and public recreation trails.
- Animals may provide vegetation management with no cost to utility operator.

### REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

Name/ Participant Number:

## Hunting



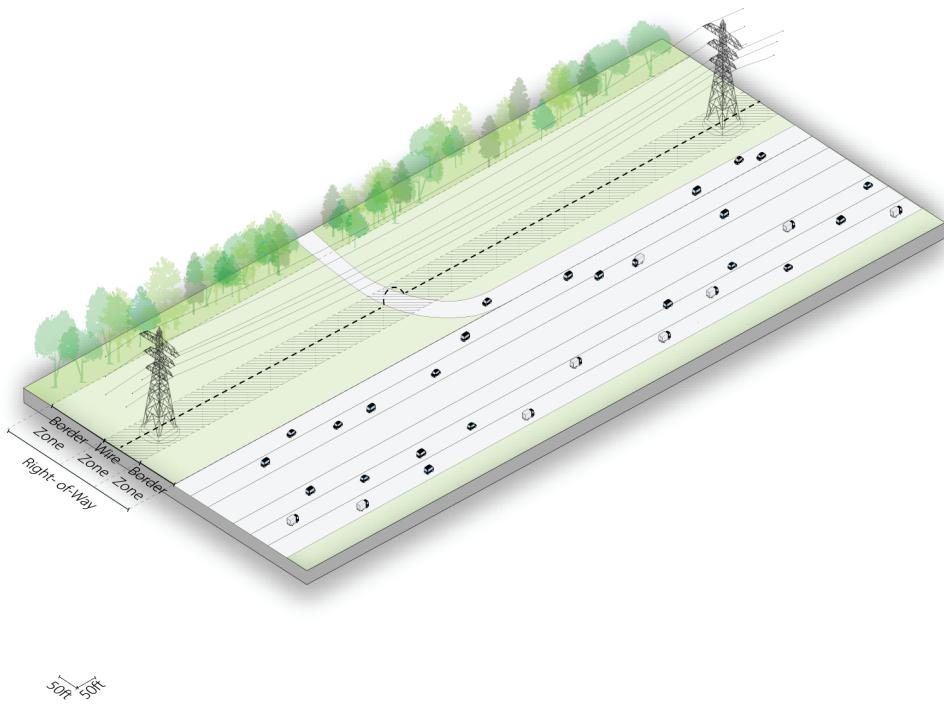
Name/ Participant Number:

### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Safety considerations are required in order to co-locate with other recreation activities. Consider orientation of hunting blinds or platforms in relation to public access.
- Requires permission from landowner.
- Benefits from distance away from populated areas.
- Hunting permits and other activities can provide funding and public support for conservation.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Roadway Verge



Name/ Participant Number:

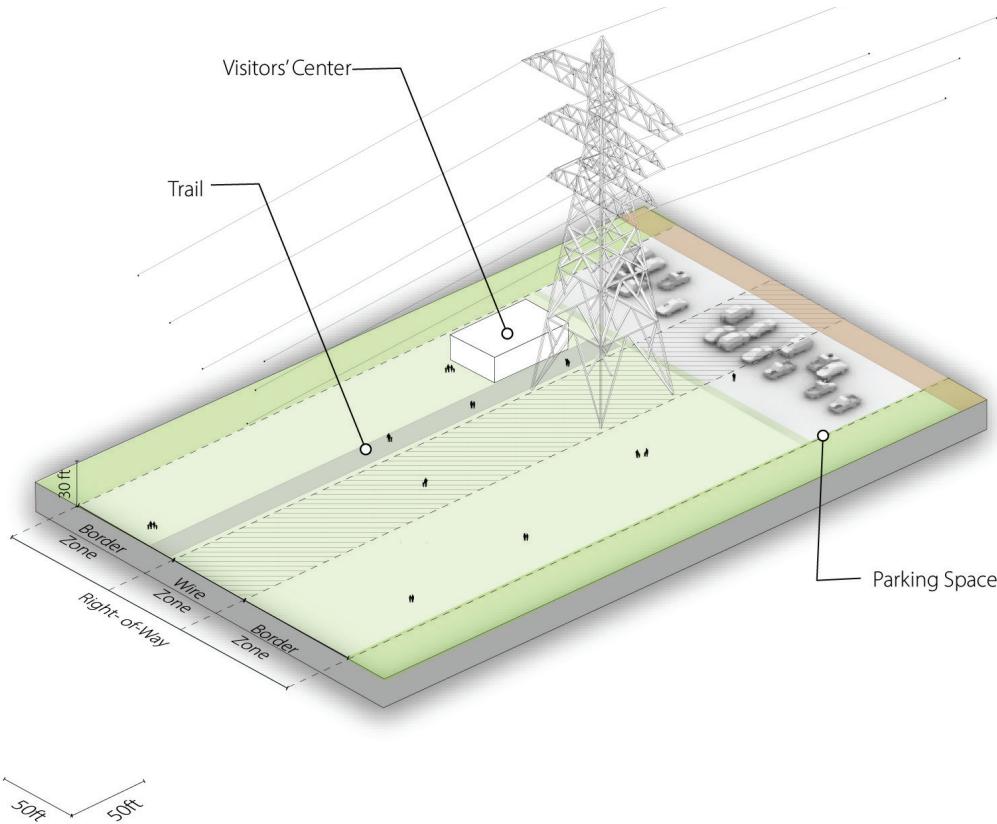
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Using existing right-of-ways reduces impacts on communities and ecosystems, and streamlines approvals by avoiding lengthy negotiations with stakeholders and landowners.
- Towers should be located as far as possible from the roadway if using the transportation right-of-way to avoid conflicts with future road expansion.
- If located adjacent to the roadway, barriers or landforms/ topography are required to prevent collisions of vehicles with the towers.
- Any co-located trails must navigate over/ under any high-speed highway offramps.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Trailhead

Entrance to a trail or trail network



Name/ Participant Number:

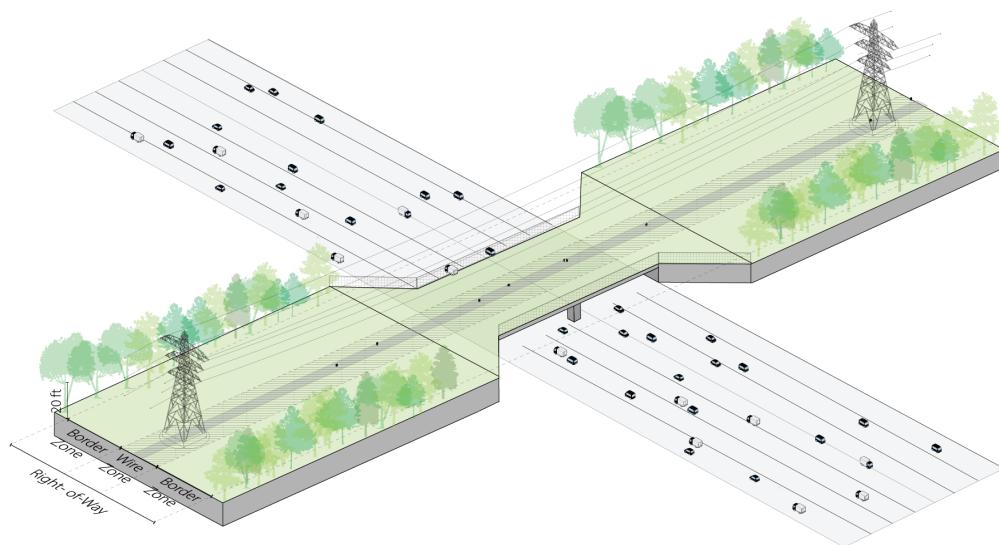
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Provides an entrance point to a trail system and to the transmission corridor.
- Should be located strategically to provide corridor access at key locations.
- Entrance can attract people to educational programming, signage or exhibits.
- Structures such as visitors centers and information center should be located outside of wire zone.
- Needs to provide safe crossing for trail users at parking lots and road crossings.
- Can be associated with trails, with sports fields, and/or gathering spaces.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Overpass Type 2

Elevated crossing for humans



Name/ Participant Number:

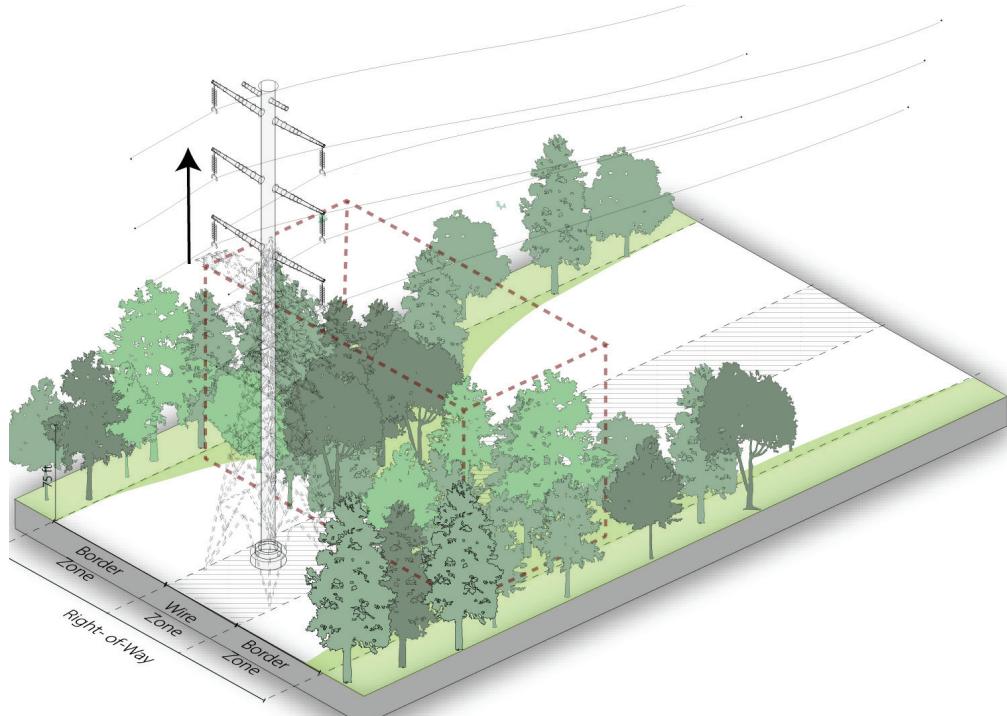
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Requires construction of a specialized crossing structure.
- Potential to connect areas fragmented by roadway infrastructure.
- Crossing structure (bridge) may be much smaller than that of a wildlife overpass (See Overpass Type 1 module).
- Fencing to keep people safe from vehicle traffic.
- Compatible with any trail module.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## High Forest Crossing

Forest crossing across the corridor to reduce forest fragmentation.



Name/ Participant Number:

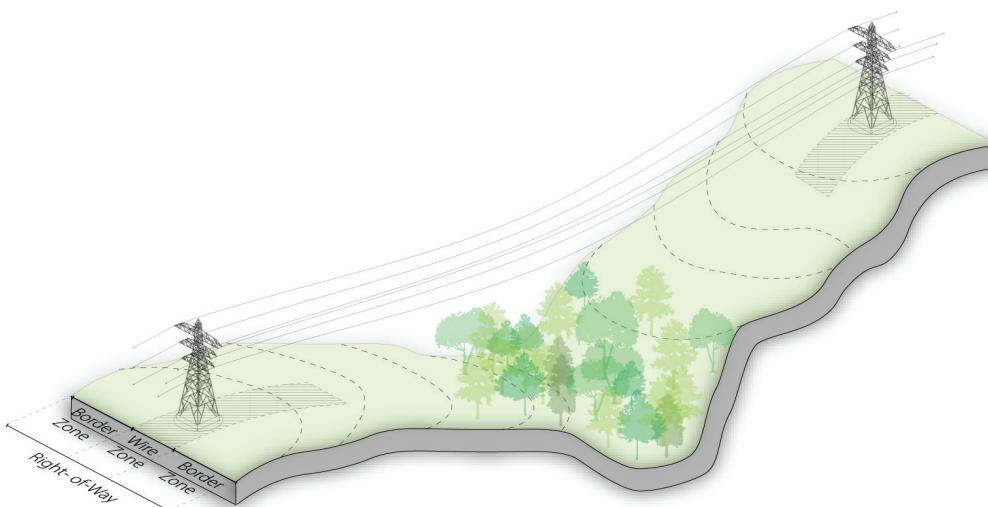
### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Enabled by raising the height (and thus the clearance heights) of a transmission tower at selected points along the corridor.
- Accommodates taller trees in the right of way than the Low Forest Crossing (see Low Forest Crossing module), increasing forest connectivity.
- Vegetation must still occur as close to the tower as feasible, to minimize interference with wire sag and sway within the wire zone.
- Less need to avoid tall-growing (incompatible) tree species, as clearance heights accommodate a wider range of species.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):

## Ravine Crossing

Forest crossing across the corridor to reduce forest fragmentation.



Name/ Participant Number:

### CONSIDERATIONS:

- Takes advantage of natural drops in topography to allow trees into the wire zone, avoiding forest fragmentation and increasing forest connectivity.
- Trees in the wire zone must stay in the lowest area between towers with the greatest clearance heights.
- Less need to avoid tall-growing (incompatible) tree species, as the increased clearance heights due to topography accommodate a wider range of species.

REACTIONS/NOTES (please mark up this card):