



STATE OF MAINE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 16 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0016

March 15th, 2017

Town of Windham Attn: Anthony Plante – Town Manager 8 School Road Windham, Maine 04062-4899 David Bernhardt COMMISSIONER

MAR 2017

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WINDHAM

TOWN MANAGER

LE OE 66 84 11

RE: Final Public Hearing Meeting Minutes, Town of Windham, Highway Reconstruction and Bridge replacement projects
Wins: 011219.20 & 021924.00 Projects: STP – 1121(900) 21924.00

1121(700)

Dear Mr. Plante:

Enclosed please find a copy of the final public hearing meeting minutes for the above listed project for your files. Please call this office at 207-624-3470 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Lisa M. Porter - Office Associate II

MDOT - Highway Program



STATE OF MAINE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY RECONSTRUCTION AND BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECTS

WORK IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS - 011219.20 & 021924.00 FEDERAL AID PROJECT NUMBERS - STP 1121(920) & 21924.00

Reported by Lorna M. Prince, a Notary Public and Court Reporter in and for the State of Maine, on March 8, 2017 at the Windham High School, 406 Gray Road, Windham, Maine.

REPRESENTING THE STATE: ERNEST MARTIN

LEITH SMITH

CHA

JOHN PARRELLI

PETER PERKINS

KLEINFELDER

KATE WILLIS

MR. MARTIN: Thank you all for coming. I'm Ernie Martin. I'm with the Maine Department of Transportation. I'm the project manager for the River Road project, was on THE northern end and now we're going to start hopefully getting through this evening with the plan you see in front of you and working through the final design and get this one to advertise and we'll talk about that later. Hopefully everybody had a chance to sign in at the back table. There's comment cards, self-stamped addressed envelopes, which you can mail those back, they'll come to me, I'll read them and if you want to get comments back to me, check off your name and say yes, I'd like comments back, obviously e-mails or phone numbers, put those on there too so I can get back to you.

Basically we're here tonight to talk about highway improvements of the southern piece. You've all seen the preview of the northern half, it's going to look pretty similar to that and we'll talk about that through the design process presentation this evening and you'll see how this end here is going to look.

Project limits are basically at the Westbrook town line, extends all the way to just shy of the Depot Chute Road intersection. Also added to the

so it will be available to look at in the future. Other guests, we have a few guests. I'd just like to recognize the folks that worked with me way back when we first got the project and one individual is here tonight that kind of spearheaded that for us. Cheryl Page, if you want to stand up, Cheryl. She was the, what do I call you, like the team leader?

CHERYL PAGE: Yeah, whatever.

MR. MARTIN: We'll call you that, we'll call you the team leader, that's a good name. And all those other members that were part of that, if you could just stand up and be recognized. These guys were, you know, awesome to work with, you know, very familiar with the project, so if you guys could just stand up and be recognized because you guys did an awesome job. And as they figured out, it wasn't easy working me and they didn't get paid too either, but we got through it. We also have some -- Representative Corey here tonight, we have Representative Bryant, we have Senator Diamond here as well and we also have ex-Senator Gary Plummer here as well. Most of those guys I think, Representative Corey wasn't there at the initial, but Diamond, Bryant and Plummer were all right there hand in hand with us and the PAC, joined us at the meetings, took all the dialogue and worked with us

project we're replacing the Colley Wright Brook Bridge, which is right here. That got added later on. It wasn't originally part of the original project as the bridge program designed or decided to do after looking at the structure and what life expectancy was left, we decided to add that into this project.

So introductions, with me this evening I have Luther Yonce, right of way property officer. He's going to get up and talk about the Department's right of way process. I have John Parrelli from Clough Harbour, they're our consultant. He's going to get up and talk about the highway and then we have Peter Perkins. He's going to get up and talk about the bridge design and we also have with us this evening Kate Willis. She's going to talk about the historic aspects of the project. She's from Kleinfelder. And we also have Leith Smith. He's from the State of Maine Historic Commission. He's going to talk about that archeological dig that you've probably been seeing and pretty familiar with out there. He's going to give us an overview of what's happened and what's still to come. Lorna Prince is our court reporter. She's recording the meeting and when we're done and we get the transcript back, we're going to share that up with the town and they'll be able to post on their website

on coming up with any solutions we needed. They helped in any way they could, so thank you guys for being there working with the Department as well as the PAC.

After I get done, we're going to get into the highway design, bridge design, we'll get into the historic review, we'll get into then archeological and then we're going to start talking the right of way process and then I'm going to talk back and talk a little bit about the timeline and funding where we're at. So with that, I'll turn it over to John and John will take us down through the highway design.

MR. PARRELLI: Thank you, Ernie. My name is John Parrelli. I'm from CHA. We're doing the highway and bridge design portion of the project. I'm quickly going to go through the plan we have tonight. I know it's hard to see, some of you came up here and looked at it. We're starting the project at the south end, at the Westbrook town line, heads north three miles. Some of the colors that we have on here today, the yellow, the travel way, a little darker, kind of brownish color, darker shoulder. We have light green, that's slope work associated with the project, darker green is the clearing required.

The horizontal alignment basically follows the existing center line as it stands today.

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AUDIENCE MEMBERS: We can't hear you.

MR. PARRELLI: Sorry, is that better?

So the horizontal alignment follows basically the existing center line as it stands today. Profile, we're matching some locations, but we are making some improvements for sight line to make the road safer. Along the corridor we are replacing some of the culverts adding guardrail in a couple locations. We'll go over a few of these things right now.

The background on the project, you know, it's a busy commuter road. There's approximately 10,000 vehicles per day and in 2038 that's projected to be around 11,600. Existing today is 10 to 12 foot lanes with minimal shoulders, lots of drainage issues out there, a lot of icing of the roadway, some frost heaves. The subgrade is causing accelerated deterioration of the roadway. And then there's currently a lack of ditching and many of the drainage and pipes are in poor condition. Right now there's substandard vertical profile on some of the cresting of the roadway and at Anderson Road it's a high crash location.

So how do we fix these problems? Can you hear me? Sorry, am I doing it again? Wider road, so we're -- just like somewhere to the portion of River

location, one of the things, it's hard to see here, but on the profile we're raising about 3-and-a-half feet of the sector before the road to the south, to the north. We're planning on cutting in around 3 feet so it will improve sight distance as vehicles are approaching the intersection and also as vehicles are on Anderson Road trying to access River Road.

Mallison Falls Road, another place we're making improvements, we did some traffic counts at this location and it was determined that a left turn lane was warranted, so we're going to add a 200 foot left turn right to the south of the intersection. And additionally to the north of the intersection to improve sight distances, we're filling in on the profile so we can get a better sight line as we approach the crest. The problem is you couldn't cut at the crest of this location because there's an existing water line, they wanted to maintain cover and because there's rocky ledge, we didn't want to reconstruct it in that area.

Finally, Colley Wright Bridge, there's a sag before and after the bridge. You can see poor sight line in this area. We plan on raising the profile of this location around 2 feet and that will also help with the hydraulic capacity of the proposed

Road that was constructed a year ago, we're going to make a wider road, so we're going to come in with 11 foot lanes and 5 foot shoulders. We're going to rehabilitate using reclaimed asphalt. It's going to be full deck reconstruction and box widening. Drainage will be improved by ditching in some locations. We're going to repair, upgrade and add culverts where it's warranted. In some locations we're adding curbing, some closed drainage and we're going to come back in and we're going to fix some of the most efficient profile locations.

Here we have the typical, as we discussed, we have 11 foot lanes, 5 foot shoulders on either side. This one is a full deck reconstruction. We are doing 17 inches of gravel, come back in with recycled pavement of about 6 inches and on top we'll finish 3 inches on the top. On the left side of the typical what we see is a standard pitch. The right side is standard typical curb exception. This is the box out section. The difference between this one and the last one is we're going to save -- we're going to reuse the 18 feet width of existing base material below the pavement. We're just going to box out the shoulders.

As we noted, Anderson is a high crash

bridge. With that I'll turn it over to Peter Perkins to talk about the bridge.

MR. PERKINS: We plan to replace the Colley Wright Bridge. The existing bridge was built in 1930. It has an AASHTO sufficiency rating of 65.5 out of 100. That's a way that the government uses to rate the condition of the bridge and the features of the bridge. It also has a condition rating of a superstructure of a five out of ten. That's a physical condition of that concrete. It's just another numerical rating term that the State uses. What does that mean? It means that the bridge needs some work, you know, it's in fair condition, it's -- but the concrete is deteriorating. It's got some guardrail issues. So when you look at rehabilitating or repairing the bridge, we see that it's -- the curb to curb is 24 feet wide, so that's too narrow for the proposed roadway. The span is 16, only 16 feet so that's too short. It's really encroaching on the existing natural strain and the bridge is too low. It's in a sag vertical curve so it affects the sight distance as you come through the area and it also puts the beams too close to the flood water elevation. So what does that mean, the solution is a new bridge.

So we're looking at a new bridge in this

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location. We're going to provide an increased width up to 36 feet, 8 inches that is going to be wider than the standard roadway section, but we need extra width to maintain traffic during construction. We're going to improve the hydraulic capacity and the sight distance by raising the profile approximately 2 feet. We're going to widen the stream, the bottom of the stream out to 23 feet. That's 1.2 times the width determined by the environmental group at the Department and then we're going to slow up from there at 1.75 to one slopes up to the abutments. We're going to use durable materials and detailing. That means we're going to be using some prestressed concrete, which doesn't have to be painted or doesn't rust in this environment. We're going to be using integral abutments, which means there's not going to be roadway joints that have to be repaired or maintained or replaced. And we're going to provide support all the way down to bedrock so we're not going to have any settlement issues or cracking of the deck.

This is an image of the existing bridge. It's a 16 foot span and it's 24 feet wide. The brook is flowing up in this picture. This is an image of the proposed bridge. The proposed bridge is going to have a span of 70 feet. It's going to be 36 feet, 8 inches

bridge and we will build half of the new bridge. In stage two or the second stage we will add a barrier to the portion of the new bridge that was built in stage one and move the 11 foot lane to the new bridge. That allows us then to remove the remaining piece of the old bridge and build the remaining piece of the new bridge. So you can see how much wider the bridge will be -- the new bridge from the old bridge and that is so we can get this 11 foot lane and maintain traffic at all times out there. And with that, I'll turn it over to Ernie.

MR. MARTIN: Kate.

MS. WILLIS: Hello, as Ernie said, I'm Kate Willis. I'm a consultant that works with DOT. I'm secretary of the interior qualified architectural historian. I undertook the survey for all of the entire project lengths both the north and the south end so I'm just going to give a brief overview of where we are on the Section 106 compliance efforts right now. So, as you may well know, the determination of eligibility is where we architectural historians go to the survey area and identify any properties that may be either listed or eligible for listing on the national register of historic places. And that designation is so the Department can comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which is a federal

wide. There's going to be riprap slopes from the 23 foot wide streambed up to the abutment. This is an existing and proposed cross section. So the existing cross section is two 12 foot lanes. It's a concrete slab bridge with a bituminous wearing surface. Our proposed section we're going to maintain the center line of the road, it's going to be prestressed concrete beams, be 11 foot lanes with unsymmetric shoulders and I'll show you in the State's construction why they're unsymmetric shoulders. It will maintain the bituminous pavement wearing surface. We'll upgrade the railing system to steel two bar railing and replace the metal beam rail. This is an image of the profile. The existing profile you can see again the concrete slab bridge, there's bedrock in the area.

The proposed bridge is going to widen out to 70 foot span. You can see we're going to hit the 23 feet width at the bottom of the channel and then slope up at 1.75 to one to the new abutments. The abutments will be supported on steel piles down to bedrock. We proposed to build this bridge in two stages maintaining one lane of alternating traffic at all times. In the first stage we will close the bridge down to an 11 foot lane. We'll put temporary barriers attached to the structure. We will remove half the

regulation that requires federal agencies, in this case Federal Highway, through Maine DOT to consider the impact their project may have on historic properties.

So once the qualified professionals identified those properties, that determination of eligibility is sent to the State Historic Preservation office, which in this case is the Maine Historic Commission. So they concurred with the eligibility finding I believe sometime in 2014 or 2015. That would be included in an appendix in the document I'm going to talk about in a minute.

So, to overview the properties that are -- in this case they're just -- they've been previously listed on the national register and that is the Parson Smith house and the Maplewood and Anderson house historic district, which is on each side of the road at the intersection of Anderson Road. Parson Smith is on the north side of that intersection. So that is the area of this part of the project that has historic resources.

So with those identified, the next step in the process for Section 106 compliance is for the Department to look at what the proposed project is and apply the criteria of adverse effect to those resources. I just want to add that an adverse effect

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can happen to archeological resources as well, which Leith Smith is going to talk about when I'm finished with this. He's going to focus on the archeological excavation.

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So with those resources identified, we applied the application of the -- we applied the criteria of adverse effect to those -- to the resources and as of right now there will be adverse effect to historic resources in this project area because of what is happening to the archeology. In terms of the architectural history, we will not have adverse effects, but adverse effects are applied to project wide, not the resource. We will be avoiding and minimizing the impacts to the architectural resources by using materials such as turf reenforced mats on the west side of River Road in front of the Maplewood house to avoid using riprap because reenforced mats will provide a more vegetative look than riprap would.

Other avoidance is minimization of -including realigning some utilities away from the west side to the east side so they're outside the area of those historic boundaries. Also selective retention of some trees in the area because those add to the setting and the feeling of those resources. Additionally there are some walls on the west side of River Road that are

steps for the architecture and the archeology in terms of federal compliance in terms of documentation. I know Leith has some more information about the archeology. It's better to let him talk about it next. but that's where we are with the 106 process, so if there's any question, I'll be here at the end.

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MR. MARTIN: Thanks, Kate. MS. WILLIS: You're welcome.

MR. SMITH: Review of this project by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission identified the probable location of the Province Fort, which is located adjacent to Anderson Road immediately in the front yard essentially of the Parson Smith house. Work on this site actually started back in 1979 when the Historic Preservation Commission sought to identify remains that existed there and try to determine if this site was in good condition. Some artifacts were found. but it could not be decided whether they were associated with the Parson Smith occupation or the fort. Two years later by 1981 another excavation was conducted and that succeeded in identifying more artifacts.

The image that you see here is a late 19th century potential reconstruction of what the Province Fort looked like. The 19th century

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stacked long granite brick wall that's in a little bit of an arch, it's arched, that will be temporarily deconstructed. It will be saved and it will be replaced according to the secretary of interior standards for the guideline -- secretary of the interior standards and guidelines for the treatment of historic properties and we will be using a qualified

associated with the Maplewood house. One of those is a

mason who's experienced in historic masonry to reconstruct that after completion of construction. The rumble walls are going to be avoided to the best and

practical extent they possibly can. So those are the measures that DOT has taken to minimize the impacts to the architectural resources.

The next coming weeks what is called the determination of effect for this project will be posted on the Maine DOT website as well as the extent to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission for the State Historic Preservation offices concurrence with that. And depending on what the outcome of that concurrence is, if they concur that it's an adverse effect to historic resources, the next step will be to identify some ways to mitigate those impacts and that would be done in concurrence with Federal Highway, consulting parties and Maine DOT and -- so those are the next

1 reconstructions were based on very basic descriptions 2 that suggested the fort was 50 feet by 50 feet built of 3 logs with corner watch boxes and a central blockhouse.

4 This is just a picture going back in time to 1981, work 5 was going on right on the road. From this number of 18 6 or 1700s artifacts potentially associated with the fort

7 were found as well as a lot of brick. This led the 8 archeologists to suggest that the fort was indeed at 9 this location and that it was probably, at least part

10 of it located underneath the present road. This was 11 also associated with the fact that the road originally 12 went around Anderson Hill, so it was only once motor 13 cars started being used that the road was straightened

and run right over the top of Anderson Hill.

As a result we determined that there -that the sight was very likely there so we had to come back and our job at this point was to determine how well the site was preserved and was it eligible for listing on the national register. So again, this is criteria we're always having to work toward. This was the fall of 2015. We opened up a number of excavation units and in that work identified a number of features such as stone walls that were still in place, also a lot of artifacts, bone, brick, ceramics, glass, nails, gun flints, musket balls, all kinds of things

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associated clearly with the fort, also two different layers of occupation in this area. Based on that work we determined that the site was definitely well preserved and we also agreed with the earlier finding that it was very likely located underneath River Road.

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This depiction, the potential location of the fort was provided to DOT with our recommendation for a final data recovery underneath the road. Because obviously the road cannot be moved, it was determined that the recovery would occur, so as most of you know, last summer we started that work on both sides of the road starting on the south or west side on the wood side where we actually had hoped to find just the edge of the south or west edge of the fort and indeed after a couple of days of excavation right up literally adjacent to the road, as you can see there, we found a whole alignment of stones which we believe is the foundation for the west wall of the fort. The stone foundation measures about 52 foot feet long, which may very well correspond with the 50 foot by 50 description from the 1700s.

Also on this side we found a series of stone alignments and very few artifacts. We believe that the stone alignments actually supported sills and on top of the sills were boards, so essentially it was

where we believe the fort, 50 by 50 foot fort is located. In the image, the blue area is -- based on present plans, the blue area will be the first portion of roadway to be taken up. Once the project begins, we'll excavate that, a new lane will be created there and then we'll work in the area in yellow.

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MR. MARTIN: Thanks, Leith. Now I'm going to turn it over to Luther and Luther will talk about the Department's right of way process.

MR. YONCE: After all that I'll see if I can be kind of brief tonight for you. How many property openers do I have here that are on the road? On this section, right? I'm primarily speaking to you at this point. When we start a project like this, one of the first things that we do -- this is cutting in and out. Is that any better? One of the first things we do is what we call existing condition plan. The highway that's out there today is primarily a 66 foot wide road, a four rod road. A rod is 16-and-a-half feet as survey measure. Years ago we used to cut very wide right of ways and fit everything in, well, the State doesn't have that kind of money anymore and we're trying to be a little kinder and gentler to our abutters and we're trying to squeeze these roads into with minimal impact to your front yards. So we're

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like a boardwalk outside the fort so that no artifacts were deposited in this area and it kept the area clean and prevented people from walking around in the dirt. This was common in these early forts. From this work I'll just point out on the -- just on the wood side

where we found that stone wall, I mean stone foundation, we worked all along that side, found a lot of other material further down.

We then switched sides to the Parson
Smith side and continued excavation there. Here we

found a number, a lot more features again associated with the fort and you can see there are about a foot-and-a-half to in some places about 2 feet below the present surface. Here you see a large chimney

foundation 12 foot long by 5 feet wide. As you can

see, we opened quite a big area, another chimney foundation and a lot a -- great deal of material

associated with the fort, lots of different features

and walls which we're still trying to make sense of.
 Artifacts, nails, ceramics from various places in

Artifacts, nails, ceramics from various places in

Europe, musket balls, gun flints, all artifacts common to that kind of occupation. And this is -- actually we

believe this is either a chimney foundation or possibly a bake oven. So this is -- basically at the end of the

project we were able to determine in red there exactly

going to try and hug this 66 foot right of way the best we can. I'll tell you right now we're not going to be able to, but we're going to try the best we can.

Back when this layout was created, the surveyors couldn't do curves, so your road went to an angle point, angle, went to a point, angle, went out. Well, today we can base the right of way off of a curve. By having these angle points, we end up having part of the road sometimes creeping outside of the area of the right of way and we have some of those areas where the road is encroaching coming out of the right of way today. You probably don't know it, it's always been like that, everybody knows this road, we've always believed this to be road. We call that wrought portion, like wrought iron, it's the word wrought, W-R-O-U-G-H-T, and it's the built up and maintained area of the road. We'll probably perfect some of that by actually doing a strip take in that area and squaring up our right of way. Other rights that we're probably going to need to acquire would be other permanent rights, drainage rights to flow the water out of our right of way, construction and maintenance rights for certain items, slope easements. You still maintain the land, we just put an easement on top of it to do what we need to do. Typically they're all

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There is also a temporary work right. That right is only for the duration of the project. It goes away when the project is completed. It's primarily -- if you're going to change a slope, it gives us an area of walk around on the land to get to it to work. We also do some temporary clearing for pole relocations inside temporary work rights. The big thing that we need your input on at this point is as you're looking at the plans as we go through the appraisal process, as we go through the negotiation process, you don't need to do it all tonight, if you have property pins out along the road that might be disturbed, please point them out to us. Make sure we have them on the plans. If we disturb those property pins by having our surveyors know the physical location of it, we can replace that pin after the construction is completed. So it's very important for us to locate them at this point. If you have a well close to the road, we'd like to know about it. If you have a septic or leach field close to the road, we need to know about it. We don't test every well on a project. It's decided upon based upon the type of construction and the proximity to that construction and our well people will decide if they want to test the well or not. If

contact with Ernie or somebody and we can get it described to them, but you can't go buyer beware, they should have read it in the paper. You are obligated to pass that information on.

Now, there is a right of way out there today. This is ideal width acquiring additional rights outside the existing right of way, but there are some elements of personal property that's inside our existing right of way. The folks over at the regional office will probably be contacting you if your fence, your flag pole, a streetlight, a sign is sitting inside our right of way. They're encroachments and I can't pay for them and they will need to be moved if they're in the area of work. Now, the difference is let's say I'm taking a 5 foot strip take out front, whether it's a permanent acquisition or just as temporary work and your fence is in that, that fence is legally on your property, that now can be compensated for having it moved and reset or whatever, but if it's inside the right of way, we can't compensate you for it. I don't want to point my finger at the guys in the back because they do a great job, but my world revolves around what the legislature says that we can and cannot compensate for and what the court cases over the years have said what is or is it not compensable.

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you're having concern, let my people know when they come out and they'll put in a request for you -- for the well people to contact you if they haven't already and they'll go ahead and typically test it for you unless the work is quite a distance away.

If you have a cellar drain that's pumping out into a ditch in the roadway, we need to know about it. They're putting in a highly efficient drainage system. Trust me, if you don't put a backflow detector in, next spring you're going to have an indoor swimming pool in your basement. Very important. So we ask that everybody put a backflow protector on that line. In fact, it's a document you need to sign, we record it, it goes with your property. It gives you the right to drain your cellar into our road right of way.

After tonight, I hate to say it this way, but it's state law, you're required -- if your house is up for sale or you're going to put it up for sale, you or your representative, your realtor, needs to advise the buyer that the DOT plans on taking rights to your property. Now, I'm not an attorney, but the attorneys have told me that's all you need to say. You don't need to describe everything we're going to do. Feel free to send them over to me. I'll get them in

So let me go over briefly where we go from today. We're going to take everybody's comments back, when we go through the question and answer section coming up, please make sure Lorna can hear you. We're not taking notes, she is for us. Trust me, you don't want my handwriting on your notes or nobody is going to know what the heck we talked about tonight. We're going to take all that back, we're going to digest it, we're going to look at it and make any tweaks and changes we need to the plans. At some point down the road in a couple of months Ernie is going to call plan impacts complete, which means from the outside edge of the right of way to the farthest extent on private property that we need to go to rebuild this road we have identified. And our consultants are not allowed to moot that point or touch that point unless they clear it through me because my people need to know that's how far out we're going to be impacting on our property and then we'll start gathering data, start figuring out what those impacts are. They can go ahead and work inside the road figuring out quantities, how much gravel they need, how many pipes they need, but

At some point I'll go ahead and start

can't go designing any further outside the right of

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1 the appraisal process. You're going to know that's 2 going to happen because you're going to get this letter

3 from me. I didn't write the letter. It's Federal

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4 Highway language and I cringe every time we send them

5 out because my phone will not shut up for over a week.

It doesn't matter if I'm just taking 5 feet to blend

7 your driveway in during the construction of temporary

right or if I'm taking somebody's house, which we're

9 not on this project, no one's moving, but you get the

10 same letter and it reads that way and don't you know I

11 fought that and fought that, but I've lost so far, I

12 can't get them to change the letter. So don't panic.

13 If it's very serious, I normally talk to you before you

14 get the letter. I'm not anticipating having any

15 serious talks to anybody on this project. But that

16 letter is going to inform you that we're going to start

the process. Very closely thereafter, maybe sometimes

18 if everything falls in line, there will be a second

19 letter in that envelope or coming shortly thereafter

20 from an appraiser. Both under state and federal law

21 you're entitled to meet with the appraiser when they do

22 their inspection of your property. Trust me, I've been

23 appraising property since 1974, I don't have X-ray

24 vision. We need your input to know where things are, 25

particularly in the yard, what's buried, what's not,

once we get the legal sign off, once the appraisals are completed and then we turn around and I can release the negotiators to come out, schedule an appointment with you over the dining room table and lay out the plans and discuss everything with you. Does this all sound like it's a long process, with a lot of property owners? That's why it takes about a year. And this is not the only project Ernie's got for me to work on.

After we've contacted all of you, there's going to be some of you that are going to be willing to sign off. It's a temporary work right on the driveway, hey, that's great, you're blending my driveway in, where do I sign? There are -unfortunately on every project there's a couple anti-State people who probably just won't talk to us. Okay, we'll put you over in this category and legal can handle communications in a different matter. I am just trying to be fair. And then I got the group of people in the middle and that's probably 99 percent of the people in the room. You're either not used to reading plans and just not comfortable with what we're doing and we just want to wait and see it completed, no problem, we're great, just let me know that and then I've got a group of people that we do have a legitimate evaluation issue with and we'll stay working with you

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where the leach field is, where the water lines are, talk to the appraiser, it's always beneficial to you. Schedule an appointment and meet with them. The appraiser is not going to be able to tell you anything. They're on a fact finding mission. They're there to find out what you have and how it's being impacted. They haven't done their appraisal yet, they're just starting it.

After all the appraisals are done, they need to be reviewed and a couple other things are going on simultaneously. Everyone who's being affected we're updating your titles, who's owning the property, who has liens on the property, who has an interest in this property, who has a right of way going across their property to someone out back. We need to identify all those things. So once that process is completed, once environmental has completed all of their historical, environmental, critter crossings, spotted owls, cottontails, the list goes on, don't we have a moth -no, it's a bumblebee. Now there is an endangered bumblebee in the state we've got to look out for. That's it. You have to put up with me without the mic. Can everybody hear me now? So all of those things come

into factors. Once we get the environmental sign off,

through that process as long as it takes to come up 2 with a settlement.

Now, when we get close to -- once we've -- all offers have been made, we have an agreement with Federal Highway that we will not acquire any rights for four weeks. We're going to give you say 30 days, it's 28 days, so we'll give you a month to consider what we've offered to you. Now, with 80 to a hundred property owners some people are going to have a lot longer to consider our offers, but once that last offer is made to the last person, the clock starts for four weeks. So pay attention to that paperwork because it's going to say that we're going to acquire the rights on or about this date. You're going to get a notice for a certified mail. Hope it's from me, not the IRS. I'm sending you a check. I'm not asking you for one, okay. So check the date and then you'll know whether to accept it or not, but we do send out all the packages certified mail.

Now, let me use the word that everybody hates. Yes, this is eminent domain and we do require rights by condemnation. This is the only way, because in all fairness the titles in the state aren't the cleanest. People have been writing deeds on the dining room table for over 200 years and you can see that some

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1 of these lines just don't line up when you get them on 2 the maps. For some of my horror stories, see me after 3 the meeting, but we try to be fair with everybody, but 4 we clear the title to all the rights to the taxpayers 5 via condemnation. We file a notice of layout and 6 taking and that's what cleans it. You're going to get 7 a copy of that document in that certified package that 8 we're going to send you, so you're going to see it, 9 it's there. Every one of the rights that we take for 10 the whole project will be laid out in that document. 11 You're also going to get a map, you're also going to 12 get the check that we've agreed on for the price for 13 the damages. Cash the check. For the people that are 14 not settled, the ones over here that just wanted to 15 wait because they're a little uncomfortable and 16 actually want to see what we've got planned, state law 17 says that this is an eminent domain action. The 18 legislature was wise enough to put it in a law that 19 says this is not like an insurance company, that when 20 you cash the check you've settled the claim, no, you're 21 dealing with the State, cash the check because until I 22 get your signature on another piece of property, we 23 have -- another paper, we haven't settled. That money 24 is entitled to you so you're going to get a check for 25 either what we agreed on or for what we've offered to

we have here, which is a little more bit more than we originally thought ahead of time, but we got the funding in this work plan that we presently are in.

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Timeline, from tonight, as Luther mentioned, we're going to take all your feedback tonight, go back, digest, the design team is going to take a look at it, see if there's any tweaks that we can adjust based off some of the comments that we're going to hear, we're going to lock those plans down and that's where that right of way process begins. Like Luther said, I have more than this one project. We have more project managers in DOT than just Ernie, you know, we have I think there's five region PMs, two in-house PMs for highway, you have two bridge PMs, two assistants, so four PMs in the bridge program and then you also have our multimodal program which also requires right of way, so we're pretty busy. And the timeframe that Luther said, a year from now is actually -- I can't believe he even said it was a year, I'm going to take that back to the office and say we're done in a year, but it's really about 14 to 16 months by the time we get through any right of way process with projects of this length. It is time consuming from that end. Design is pretty well along. So with that, what we're going to do

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you. If you don't cash the check, it's going to cost you another 20 bucks, but I'm not going to charge you because we all pay it in our taxes in our highway taxes. So it cost \$20 every time I got to reissue a check

Now, checks, if you have a lien on it for a mortgage, I need to put the lienholder's name on your check. I have seen checks that I had more lienholders than I had room on the checks. We have big checks for that. So, we will need to put any lienholders of record on there. I think that's kind of obvious they have an interest in your property, okay? Any questions on those, let me know. We don't get into a pecking order of who has what rights over whom on the check, I don't know.

MR. MARTIN: You were supposed to be short-winded, but.

MR. YONCE: This was short. I'm sure I forgot something, he'll remind me in a moment.

MR. MARTIN: Thanks, Luther. Okay, the \$10,000 question I think is a timeline and funding. Right now the project bridge and highway it's \$8.1 million for both, which is the preliminary engineering, the right of way, construction costs and construction engineering, so \$8.1 million project that 1 probably get to advertise August, September of 2018.

> What that does, it allows to get clearing done. We have restrictions on bats. That's one of our little

4 critters out there that we have to avoid and the one 5

that Luther was alluding to was the cedar crusted bumblebee, which is not in this region. It's more down

6 7 east so it hasn't migrated this far south yet so we

8 don't have to worry about the crusted bumblebee, but. 9 So we have all kinds of hurtles that we have to go

10 through on these projects and I know -- I think the 11

last time I was back here was 2015, which was guite a 12

while ago, but with the bridge addition with the 13 archeological explorations going on that Leith talked

14 about, that's time consuming. I would not want to do

15 what they do. It's interesting to see what comes out 16 of it, but it's pretty strenuous activities just

17 sitting there with a little brush and dusting stuff off 18 and coming back. If you get a chance, I think it's

19 open. Leith, to have folks come out on sight and I

20 guess if that's something that interests you, during 21

the course of that exploration, I would get Leith's 22 contact information and contact him directly and I'm

23 sure they can arrange or you can join them in some of 24

that exploration work. 25

So with that what we're going to do is

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turn it out to questions and answers. Just raise your

- 2 hand and I'll run over to you so you can use the mic.
- 3 Just state your name, you know, if you're a property
- 4 owner or some other aspects, interested in the
- 5 property, state that. If it's individual property
- 6 owners, if it's related to historical or the

- 7 archeological, if it's bridge related, I would see Mark
 - Parlin from our bridge program or I would see Pete
- 9 Perkins from CHA. If it's highway related, you have
- John Parrelli, forgive me if I'm wrong here, Rebecca
- Brown, I got that right, or myself, right of way, see
- Luther because we really don't want to take up
- everybody's time if it's really specific to your
- 14 property. We're better off meeting with you one on one
- and getting stuff up here on the plans as Luther
- mentioned because that's more critical to make sure we
- have it right than not. So with that, we'll take some questions. Sir?

WALTER LUNT: Thank you. Does DOT anticipate any encroachment in our so-called lot number one marker, which is located near the correctional center?

MR. MARTIN: I think that's more for Kate, Luther.

WALTER LUNT: I'm sorry, Walter Lunt,

WALTER LUNT: Thank you.

MR. MARTIN: That's our intention
because we heard that through the process earlier on
that it got replaced by the Boy Scouts and we sure want
to put it back in its own integrity.

DONNA CHAPMAN: Donna Chapman, town council and I live off the Anderson Road, so I've been safe for 20 years. I have a concern because we just visited open house at the women's correctional, you know, facility, prerelease, yeah, okay. So when you're coming out of there and you're coming off Colley Wright Brook because traveling this road every day you get to know that everybody is hitting the gas and they're passing you coming up over that hill out of Colley Wright heading that way. So can you change the lane so that it's double lined and not a passing lane down in front of the women's correctional center and up to Mallison Falls Road so it's not a passing lane, it's double?

MR. MARTIN: Is that your only question? DONNA CHAPMAN: Yes.

MR. MARTIN: I'm going to grab this mic real quick if that's Donna's only question. But anyway, that's more of a question for our traffic division. It's noted, so we'll take a look at it.

Windham Historical Society.

MR. MARTIN: I think you kind of touched on that, Kate.

MS. WILLIS: Sure. I don't believe so. That property you just referenced is not -- it's not eligible or listed on the national register, so therefore, it's not warranted the same consideration under Section 106 that the area around the Anderson Road is, so Ernie, I mean, Ernie could speak to more about what that parcel is and what the encroachment is going to be on that property, but in terms of regulatory compliance, it does not have the same consideration that the other properties do.

MR. MARTIN: Are you talking more the integrity of that marker as it is today because I know the Boys Scouts reset it.

WALTER LUNT: That's correct, yes.

MR. MARTIN: We've had that surveyed and it will go back in its exact location. It might have to get removed during construction, but when it gets back in place, we're going to put it right where it is

WALTER LUNT: Along with the marker that identifies it pretty much the way it is today?

MR. MARTIN: Correct.

Most times it's not warranted because of the sight distance, but we'll take a look at it. Thank you for your comment.

JIM HANSCOM: Jim Hanscom. I'm the president of the Historic Society. This is an advertisement. On the 18th of this month I believe it's giving a speech, a talk on the forts, that he's been digging up and this is just an advertisement. There is a folder, I think there's a flyer being handed around by Linda Griffin, my wife, and just to let you know, if you want to know more of what's going on in the fort, we had a talk a couple of weeks ago, but this is going to be the -- I would like everybody to know that it's there at the Meeting House.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you.

BRUCE ELDER: Bruce Elder, several properties on the River Road. I'm in fact the seventh of nine generations and the homestead of 57 River Road, which is not listed on the historic registry as many of the other old, old buildings that predate the River Road. Windham wasn't incorporated until 1762 and as best we can determine, the Elder at 57 River Road goes back to the mid 1750s. And it's documented in Dole's history of Windham, which is regarded as a very accurate history, so I'm really concerned that the only

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1 things that seem to be taking note of are those several 2 things that are on the historic registry. We never 3 attempted to put the household on the registry, so I 4 don't know if it could have been or not, but it's very 5 well documented that it dates back to the mid 1750s. 6 The problem with some of these old buildings on this section of the River Road, because they were built 7 8 before the River Road was built, they're close to the 9 road. In fact, the posted beam barn is I think just 10 about 33 feet to the center of the road, but remember 11 the road didn't exist when that was built as was the 12 case with the house and several other houses. No one's 13 mentioned the Honeywell Cemetery, which I think is even 14 closer than that right near the Anderson Lord estate. 15 It's probably less than 25 feet from the center of the 16 road to the first gravestone. It's less than 22 feet 17 to the stonewall. It's about 21 feet to the steps. So 18 we have some things that certainly are very historic. 19 In fact, the historical society went to the town this 20 past year asking that that section from the lot one 21 marker to the Westbrook line be listed as the area of 22 oldest settlements in the town. We have very little 23 history to hang on to. We know what happens in North 24 Windham virtually nothing historic unfortunately was 25 maintained, so this is kind of a last vestige to do

sometimes at the same time. Where you come across the bridge at Acorn Brook there's not enough room for cars to pass on the right, but just after the brook there is an area that's been paved that people pull over often and a lot of times people pass going 50 miles an hour on the right-hand side. And with 29 families on the road, we have some concerns with that issue and we need somehow to either have a turning lane, I know it's not the traffic they have at Mallison Falls, but we do have a lot of cars making that left turn. We either need to have a turning lane so that people can go by on the right. We also need it so that people will not pass on the left and if we can't have a turning lane, we need it narrow enough so people will not pass on the right. It's a very dangerous situation. My wife would also like to say a word if I could.

PAULA SPARKS: In addition at that same spot where it got widened a little bit --

MR. MARTIN: Could I get your name? I got the wife, but.

PAULA SPARKS: Oh, Paula Sparks. But also what is happening is people are pulling over there and talking -- to make their cell phone calls. Now, that's a good thing that they're pulling over; however, I know that the day is coming that someone's going to

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And you mentioned closed drainage, I was a little relieved to hear that because structures are going to need that unless we just totally disregard these historic places, even though they may not be on the registry of historic places. So that's a major concern that some of us have and I know folks in the Windham Historical Society are working hard to try and recognize and have respect for the tremendous history of this town. So there are a lot of things in that realm that we're very concerned about.

MR. MARTIN: Bruce, if you could get together with Kate just to maybe go over some of those areas just so maybe she can get her wheels turning as

DAVID SPARKS: Hi, David Sparks, I live on Rousseau Road, that's the road that I haven't heard addressed tonight so far. There's 29 families that live on Rousseau Road and when you're coming down the hill from Sunset Ridge Golf Course, it's the first road on the left just across the Westbrook line. We just have concerns there, when we're coming down that hill to make a left turn onto Rousseau Road, the traffic is going 50 miles an hour, we have issues with people not only passing on the left, but passing on the right,

be turning left, someone's going to be coming down the hill around us on the right and not see that car pulled over and it's going to be a horrible tragedy there so I was hoping that when all this work is done either that can be widened and/or perhaps a sign that says no stopping or standing because it's inevitable. I could just see it. There have been times I've wanted to go tell people to stop, but I didn't want to cross the River Road.

MR. MARTIN: Those are good comments. It's one of the beasts that we always go through. It's part of that human behavior, you know, it's like you can lead the horse to water, but you can't make him drink. It's kind of like that so, you know, I get it from one standpoint, but if you can get together with John after the meeting just so we can capture that on the plan, that would be great. Good comments.

ANGELA RANDALL: Hi, my name is Angela Randall. I live on the corner of River and Rousseau Road so my property is definitely along the main drag there. My well is in the front of my yard. My concern is if there's any sort of preliminary testing, is it tested throughout construction, what happens if something happens to my water, you know, the quality of my water in general. I have a septic system, but it's

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in the back of the yard. We have a raised system, you know, we spent a lot of money to install. There's also a hydrant on the corner of the road with a storm drain grate, which works very poorly, there have been times when there's actually sinking there. I don't know who came by and fixed it if it was the town or Maine DOT or whoever it was. So those are my concerns as far as the corner of the property and especially regarding the well, what the process is with that, is someone coming by, what we're going to do with that. Thank you.

MR. MARTIN: If you could just catch up with Luther and just make sure we capture all those personal things that you just talked about on the plan as well, just make sure they're there.

MR. YONCE: That's a good question about the wells. Let me go over that real briefly. If you're concerned about your well, make sure you let us know and we'll request it to be tested. If you see a change in your water quality during the construction, let us know as soon as you can. I'm sure there's going to be some construction out here that, you know, because of the historic nature of some of the houses, when we say blasting, it's not always an explosion. So a lot of times we rip it with an excavator or we actually use a chemical reaction like ice that expands.

send out to you saying we're starting the right of way process, my name, my phone number will be on it or you can grab a card. I've been waiting for this. It keeps coming up about speed on this road. I've got the gentlemen cornered, so I'm going to ask the question, is it safe to do enforcement out there today? Very few. Do you think it's going to be a lot safer once we finish the new road?

OFFICER: It's better on the north end, I believe.

MR. YONCE: So, I mean, one of the first things they're taught in the Academy is you don't pull a car over unless it's safe to pull a car over and if it's questionable out there, bad shoulders, soft sands, the officer will bypass that waiting for a place where it's safe to pull over. We're going to try and fix all that so a lot of the stuff will go away.

MR. MARTIN: If you need his plate, I got it and I'll give it to you guys before he leaves.

LINDA GRIFFIN: Linda Griffin, vice president of Windham Historical Society. You had mentioned that we are talking about putting up two signs, do we have to go through you to get permission to put them up or will we have to go to the individual property owners to ask?

So not knowing what we're going to use to get down to do the under drains and stuff, but if you're seeing something, a lot of times it will clear up within an hour or two or a day or two, there is a procedure to get you some bottled water so you're not drinking the stuff while it's cloudy and all our wells claim people will work with you, okay? Biggest thing is communication as soon as you know.

DON LIEDKE: My name is Don Liedke, 39 River Road. I've got three quick things, if I may. One, a couple people did mention the speed on the River Road is already dangerous. I'm really worried, really, really concerned. They're all going 50 miles an hour by my house smacking trees, smacking other cars, I'm worried, 65 is going to kill people. That's number one. Number two, soil testing, no one has mentioned soil testing. Where I live it's a boat load of clay and I'm wondering how that's going to work when the 18 wheelers roll by the house now. Sometimes, I don't know, the whole house vibrates, 60 miles an hour, 18 wheelers, a little worried about that. The third thing is contact info. You keep saying please contact us, when will that contact info be available for us and how do we do that?

MR. YONCE: That first letter that I

MR. MARTIN: Which kind of signs are

you --

LINDA GRIFFIN: They're going to be perhaps 3 by 4 feet and it will talk about entering Windham's Historic District and maybe a drawing of the fort on it.

MR. MARTIN: Yeah, we'll have to talk about that because they usually have to be placed outside the right of way, so we'll have to define where that right of way line is and they'll have to be placed outside that line. So we can lay out for you just to make sure you get them outside the right of way.

LINDA GRIFFIN: Thank you.

STEVE POCK: Steve Pock, 12 River Road. So the last time you were here, Ernie, one of the things I mentioned it's kind of a state level project, we had senators here and we sat down and one of the questions I asked, but Donna's here from to the town council, but I'd like to urge the town council to relook at -- from Rousseau Road all the way to -- there's no water, there's no gas, there's no sewer. You have a perfect opportunity. You have a year-and-a-half to figure it out, more than a year-and-a-half, probably two years before they start

digging gravel. You have a fireman right here, you got

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1 no fire hydrants within half-a-mile of my house, all 2 right, it's property value to everyone on the road. It 3 may not be the most economical thing for businesses, 4 there's no businesses or anything, but it's value to 5 the homeowners. That's item number one. Number two, 6 you talked about Anderson Road being a dangerous area. 7 stuff like that, don't forget top of -- that farm stand 8 has got an accident every other time that there's 9 one -- and I mean this is a challenge. You did talk 10 about how much you're cutting that line of sight down. 11 I sit in my bedroom and I hear the cars speed up as 12 they come to the top of that knoll and they pass during 13 the dip and they hit that other one, so if you're 14 sitting in front of the Christmas tree farm, guys, 15 you're going get a lot of traffic because they fly 16 through there and it's just an accident waiting to 17 happen. The third thing is I'd like some help with 18 some of the definitions. You've got some great charts 19 up here, I'm an engineer and I'm not exactly sure what 20 your code is on it, so I can't read it. If you could 21 take a second, even the drawing you have here, you got 22 some red dotted lines that show properties, you talked 23 about the right of way, sir, it's not clear to me where 24 exactly your right of way is and isn't, so if someone

That's the existing right of way, so everything inside of that we already have rights to the highway. Everything outside of that is the area we're talking about. Just to show you some of the other features here, this is a ditch line where you see arrows flowing where the water is planning on going, this is what we call a cut fill line, that's where we're going to be touching down on the face of the earth. We're either going to cut to that point or put fill to that point. So when I was talking about coming up to plan impacts complete, that's typically the line that they need to lock down before I start. Outside of that here in this light blue line, my mapper has proposed to be a new right of way line, proposed. He's thrown it on just to see what fits because what has to be in here yet, the power lines have to be on the outside of the ditch. So we've got to put the power lines in there and a clear zone so if a car leaves the road, it can maneuver, get control before it hits something. All that typically needs to be within the right of way. MR. MARTIN: Catch one of us, anybody if

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coding and give the general audience a better understanding, that would be helpful.

could take a real guick snapshot of some of the color

MR. MARTIN: Can everybody see this little piece right here? I'll just briefly kind of use this. On this particular map here, this particular map right here, the existing right of way is this dashed red line here and here, it's the two outer dashed red lines. The yellow that you see in here, these are the travel lane lines. These shoulder lines are a little bit darker yellow and the impacts of the slopes of where the soil is going to blend into the existing material is this kind of sandy color and then when you blend in a driveway, same thing, it's gravel, it's going to get blended into a certain point of that driveway. Looking up -- I apologize for the size of this map because if it was a regular 25 scale map, it would be like 85 feet long so we tried to minimize as best we can.

STEVE POCK: Just a follow up to the question, where's the line where the people get checks?

MR. YONCE: It's always about the money.

STEVE POCK: I'm just the guy that asked the question.

MR. YONCE: Right there is a red dashed line, long dashes, lines also here and going up here.

small and you can't really see them from where you're sitting so it's better to come up if you can after and grab one of us and we can go into more detail with you.

you have any questions related to the lines that

pertain out in front of your property, grab one of us

and we can explain that further to you individually.

And I apologize again for these maps, they're very

JEAN PHILLIPS: My name is Jean Phillips. I live at 325 River Road and it's on the corner of Chute Road and Depot Street. I'm calling because -- talking because I am so upset about all of the passing. I'd like to have a passing lane changed there. It's too long. It goes by my house, they come up over the hill coming -- going towards Westbrook and what happens is there are cars coming out of Depot and cars coming out of Chute Road and what happens they haven't picked up speed, so people coming from the North Windham area down towards Westbrook pass six or seven cars. Come to my house in the morning and I will show you, it's very dangerous. We have kids that live across the street. There's a school bus that stops there, traffic lines up and as soon as the school bus pulls out, some of them go right by, not a passing lane there. I would like to see that passing lane stopped actually or shortened. It's a very dangerous place. You go out and get your mail or you get your paper in the morning, you have to really be very careful. I've spoken about this before. My neighbor has written a letter to you and so forth or e-mail about the very

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same thing. Something needs to be done. Those cars are going 60 miles an hour when they come over that hill. So what are they going to do when someone is pulling out of Chute Road going about 40 miles an hour? It's very dangerous. I'm just waiting for some accident. I'm not waiting, I hate to see it happen, so what are we going to do about that? Are we going to have a traffic study for that or are we just going to hope and pray that something doesn't happen? I'd like to have you come down to my house some morning and sit there and I'll make coffee, as I said before, come down and observe it because it really is very dangerous. I wouldn't be standing here saying this just for something to say. I am very, very concerned. Thank

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that intersection before it got rebuilt, you know, I think the last event that happened there that there was a car that ended up upside down or something on this property here and I think they actually died, didn't they? So it's always been a dangerous intersection and, you know, I guess I'll put this out to the new police chief, right? I guess maybe if you want to talk a little bit about some of the things that have been

MR. MARTIN: Yeah, you know, I remember

down, so it does act as traffic calming device.

Another important factor for us, it provides us with traffic count data as well as speed so we can deploy our resources when we see there are spikes in both traffic volumes and speed. So that's one methodology that we use to try to help manage traffic enforcement. That acts as what we call a force multiplier. In other words, we don't have to be there all the time to do what the signs are doing for us.

Another thing that Sergeant Fulton does for us is he manages our department highway safety grants and we were just awarded a grant about a month ago, I believe, that's going to run through the end of the summer and that allows us to pay officers overtime to come in and put out patrols that are specifically responsible for traffic enforcement. When I ask my officers or my sergeants now, the officers to focus on our traffic enforcement, what often happens with our three officers working the street, they'll start a traffic enforcement detail and have a theft complaint, a burglary complaint, a domestic violence complaint or something come in that just depletes those resources. Just this afternoon we had a patrol out that was working the north end of River Road, because shoulders are a little wider now, the sight lines are a little

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input after the northern section was rebuilt and how that's worked as far as enforcement.

said related to speed. I guess I'd like to get your

CHIEF SCHOFIELD: Thank you very much. My name is Kevin Schofield. I'm still the relatively new police chief here in Windham, almost two years, so I don't know how much longer I can use the I'm new here excuse for these discussions. My phone rings a lot with speed and traffic related concerns not only from River Road, but virtually every section of the community. Many people in the room may be aware that back in 2014 the town had a company help out, do a survey of the community and when the community responded about concerns of public safety, not surprising traffic related issues, both congestion and speed, so we hear that loud and clearly.

With me tonight is Sergeant Peter Fulton and Sergeant Fulton has a lot of responsibilities and interaction with the community when it comes to traffic management and speed enforcement. If you spend some time, you may have noticed a traffic sign that we deploy around the community that we put different messages on or sometimes it just may display the speed. That's one component of that sign, okay, and oftentimes when people see a flashing sign, that causes us all to look and be a little more cognizant of our speeds, slow

bit better and I believe in the time that we were at the open house at the correctional center this afternoon from 4 to 4:30, the officer made four traffic stops that I heard on my radio, so we do try to put some effort in that capacity.

Another thing that we're doing to try to be responsive is myself and Lieutenant Boudreau have been looking at our staffing to try to -- when he get an officer off the field training to try to adjust the hours some of our officers are working so Sergeant Fulton will have time during the day to have his officer be able to dedicate some more time specifically for traffic enforcement. I know oftentimes it looks like we have a lot of police officers in town, but some of the calls for services that demands just of the job in the community oftentimes can divert our attention where we can't focus as much as we would like on traffic enforcement.

So those are some of things that we've done in the past couple of years to try to be able to focus on this a little more specifically. I hope that helps. If anyone has any questions of me, you can either ask now or please come up and see me after the meeting. Thank you.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you, Chief. I think

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14 (Pages 50 to 53)

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we kind of in some ways add to the speeding problem because we do go out and reconstruct roadways that are inefficient, whether it's horizontal, vertical, you got a curve, sight distance, clearing, we open it up and make it flatter, make it smoother, it just brings up speed, so, you know, we're taking -- we're trying to prevent facilities, but on the same token we're increasing the need for resources to monitor speeding, so, you know, it's kind of like the double edge sword, you know, where we're trying to prevent fatalities because the road's inefficient, but then again we're making flatter, smoother, straighter and that brings up the need for more resources to monitor.

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(207) 724-8080

TONY PLANTE: Tony Plante. I'm the town manager and I'm a resident of River Road and I was a member of the context sensitive solutions public advisory committee, PAC that Ernie referred to earlier that Cheryl Page was instrumental in helping us get going when the River Road project first began undergoing design four years ago, five years ago.

MR. MARTIN: Five years ago.

TONY PLANTE: And when we went through that process, the Public Advisory Committee was comprised of a number I forgot, probably 15 community members, stakeholders from along River Road and others but this is not solely about me, that are now going to have the right of way or the cut and fill lines for River Road go halfway or more into their front yard. I'm concerned that the width of the travel lane and the paved shoulders will in fact result in increased speeds through an area that is the most historic in town where we should be looking for ways to do some degree of traffic calming. I don't see that here. I see on the initial slide and on the meeting announcement that this is the final public meeting. I sincerely hope that there's an opportunity to review this so that the design that does end up being built truly is sensitive to the context in the area.

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MR. MARTIN: Thanks, Tony.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Just picking up on that, last year my wife and I went to various points on the north end of the river that had been done because it didn't seem just driving that, particularly the shoulders were consistent, they certainly were not and originally no bridge widening was going to be done. That only came up very recently and I'm kind of sorry to see that because we're entering that most historic section where it would be nice to slow the traffic down where you see the sign there by the market letting people know this is the oldest part of the town. So

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to talk about what was appropriate along the length of road and I remember we did spend a considerable amount of time talking about the width of the road and some concerns about that as it was being rebuilt from roughly Paine Road in North Windham to Route 202 or just north of that actually because the section had already been reconstructed and I remember we spent some time talking about the width of the travel lanes and the paved shoulders and suddenly settling on 11 and 5, which was different than what Federal Highway would have otherwise required. I also recalled some discussion as we got later in the process and perhaps at an earlier meeting on this project that 11 and 5 might not be appropriate going through what is the oldest and arguable most historic section of town. And I have to tell you I briefly glanced at the plans and I'm concerned that the context sensitive solutions process that we undertook on the northern section of the road has not been followed on the southern section of the road because this will substantially change the character of this area and is not in my opinion really consistent with the context of the development that's

And to Mr. Elder's point earlier, there are many homes along this area, and yes, mine included, 1 from that point of view, consistency is not being 2 followed or was not followed completely because I know 3 there's variations, I've measured it in the width of 4 the shoulder. The other thing at the homestead, the 5 well is on the opposite side of the road, which is 6 unique certainly today so the line runs under the River 7

Another thing I forgot to mention, you've already had a motorcycle crash into the garage at 57 River Road and it seems like almost weekly or biweekly we see a vehicle crashing into a house or business so I share the concern that several have mentioned, but always when a road is improved it's smoother, it's wider and speed goes up and with these places that are so close to the road, I think it just is inviting problems like that to possibly increase in number, so another concern. Thank you.

GARY PLUMMER: Thank you. I am Gary Plummer. I guess my only claim to fame at this point is being a member of the Windham Historical Society, although except for Bruce Elder, I've probably driven that portion of the River Road longer than most people in the room. I would like -- I do have some concerns to express and a question at the end, but I also would like to echo what you said about Cheryl Page getting

> (Pages 54 to 57) 15

involved. Cheryl approached me and said do you think it would do any good to do a petition and I initially said I don't think it would help and then a couple of days letter I went back and said let's do it. Cheryl collected 8 or 900 signatures in three days, something like that. That led to the Windham legislative delegation being able to work with the commissioner of the Department of Transportation and I remember that day well that Mark Bryant, Bill Diamond and I met in the appropriations committee office with the commissioner and from that point on I felt positive about that project. I guess if you like what's happening, thank the Windham legislative delegation including Patrick Corey or if you don't like it, blame

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And I would say that ten years ago I never thought I would say I enjoyed working with the Maine Department of Transportation, but I have enjoyed working with Ernie. He has been great in my opinion from day one. I also would like to echo the points that Tony Plante, the town manager, brought up, I have those concerns as well and although you've heard from many areas of the River Road tonight that need to be addressed, my concern from the historic perspective is the Parson Smith, Anderson Lord, Elder properties along

anymore, seriously.

MR. YONCE: But we do have those occasional cases that go to state claims. It is a panel, a real estate attorney picked by the governor. there's two of them in the state, certified general appraiser picked by the governor, there's two of those, and the third member of the committee is a county commissioner from the county the property is located in. The theory behind the mediation board is the attorney's going to follow the law, the appraiser is going to value, look at the valuation and the county commissioner is going to make sure the property owner is being treated fairly. They hear what we've done, our appraisers testify and they -- it's a way that a property owner can be heard with minimal cost. You don't need an appraiser, you don't need an attorney, you can bring an appraiser, you can bring an attorney if you'd like. I'm thinking right now, I believe statewide and we -- in recent years we've been touching somewhere between 8 and 900 property owners a year and right now we have two cases that have gone to superior court that have passed state claims. So the vast majority of our cases never get to state claims. The few that do end with state claims, and I'm happy to

AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's good to hear.

that stretch. I am pleased to hear that the stonewall is being addressed. I also had a concern about the lot number one marker. The archeological process I think is going well. I stopped to observe that, I never got on my hands and knees to dig, but I observed that and I'm very pleased with work that's being done there and the cooperation. One concern I have is I think it is necessary to dig down to lower the profile of the road, but in some of those driveways it's going to require a steep approach to the properties and I hope you'll take that into consideration, particularly the Parson Smith house with working with property owners to try to as much as possible negate problems there. The other thing that I would like to throw out there is, and I guess the question would be if you can't stay in that 60 foot right of way and if the property owner says I'm not being treated fairly, this is not the appropriate amount of money, I wish you would address a little bit the state claims board and what the property owners can do and if anybody finds themselves in that situation, I had the honor of serving on that board for a few years and I'd be happy to offer you free advice in terms of what you might do. Thank you.

MR. YONCE: Since my settlement rate is so high, very few of our stuff goes to state claims

report that the two cases that are currently before the supreme court, neither one of them had anything to do with the highway program.

DAVE NADEAU: I don't need that. On 302 you got a couple of solar -- on 302 you got a couple of solar speed signs, I drive that road all the time and they seem to slow people down, there's several locations on this road that that would possibly help. I'm not saying it will cure the problem, but I think that would help and at this point it would be a big add to your budget. Dave Nadeau, town council.

MR. MARTIN: Yeah, I think we've heard a lot of good comments tonight. I think we got a little bit of homework to do to analyze some of the areas. I actually just kind of looking at the map on the impacts and, you know, from my position, I think we've done a pretty good job minimizing and I think that's always been the direction with the design team, you know, to minimize impacts because we do know the sensitivity in the area, even though it might not be listed, we've actually listened and it's a kind of hard to show on these plans given their size to exactly what we have there, so I guess, you know, any further questions, what I can do is after -- we've got other plans that are better detailed or easier to read, again, grab one

16 (Pages 58 to 61)



of us and we can actually show you what those impacts are

SYLVIA WALLINGFORD: Hi. I'm Svlvia Wallingford. I own Ernie's Cycle Shop in Westbrook and I just want make sure that -- it sounds like the widening of the road is actually conducive to cyclists using that passageway. Currently they cannot without feeling threatened for their life, so I want to consider the narrowing part that sounds like it's excellent, but we also need to make sure cyclists can still pass through if that is a consideration and also the bridges or bridge is also passable for cyclists and cars because that is a big concern for -- currently I've tried to ride that road and I will not and I know several people who will not because it is very -- it's lethal and speed is the biggest concern and blind, which is what you're taking care of, so I wasn't going to say anything until I heard possibly they weren't -people concerned with it being so wide, but it's the width that we need as cyclists to go through so I don't want to conflict with their concern, but that is also a concern is that cyclists and pedestrians can get through there safer and so possibly maybe a speed reduction on the road should be considered. And I don't know if that's anything DOT will do, but that

MR. MARTIN: The 5 feet establishes bike lane, it's legal, it's shoulder, but it's not a dedicated bike lane so that's why it went 5. So that covers your bikes, covers pedestrians, before what did you have --

SYLVIA WALLINGFORD: The trails are not always -- so that is -- it makes it so people have to go way out of the way to get on to the trail and that is not an answer. It's great for people who are near it, they'll use it and do it, but it's not great for people who aren't on the trail. We need to make it safer for all vehicles including cyclists to use that passageway. It's a great trail, I love it, but it's not great for commuters.

MR. MARTIN: So I think from the standpoint of where we've been and where we are, I think we've done a lot of minimizing. Obviously we heard a lot of comments tonight, we're going to continue to try to minimize. Obviously there's a couple of key elements here that are higher than some of the other comments that we'll have to look at and obviously we'll work with the police department to see if there's things that we can do. As far as the speed study goes, in this case here I wouldn't recommend it just because your speed might go up after the speed

might be something to consider through the entire length of that road and, you know, that's my thought, but definitely please try to keep cyclists. That is an excellent passageway for people who want to commute from the Windham area into Westbrook, but currently cannot, so we're excited to see that this is happening, but just keep that in the thought.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you. That's a good comment. I think Tony, you know, kind of hit one of the things that the Department has already done, we've already reduced the federal size of this road. The federal size was 12 and 6, so that's one of the things, you know, that the Public Advisory Committee undertook in the discussion with the Department to minimize that 12 and 6. So if you look at the standpoint of what the Department has already done to reduce the impact, that's huge. So we're at one foot less on the shoulder, one foot less on the travel way, that's 4 foot, so if you make that road on north end 4 feet wider, how wide is that, you know --

DONNA CHAPMAN: We have the mountain division that runs parallel to River Road and we're working on making a little trail piece for the bikes to be safely going up and down to North Windham and South Windham.

study is done. It's based off 95th percentile at peak times or certain times, driveways are taken into consideration, sight distance. If it was an existing

roadway, it would have been better to do the speed study. I actually think the Department went out and

did a speed study before we started, which showed the speeds that were in place were accurate. So if you take into consideration a profile change to correct it,

9 a horizontal to correct it, speed will probably show
10 higher than the speed study. So that would be my
11 assumption right now, but if you want a speed study, it
12 would have to be a request through the town of Windham

to the traffic engineering region. Good comments.

ANDREA ELDER STULTZ: Hi, I'm Andrea
Elder Stultz and I have a question on behalf of my

brother, Darrin Elder who lives with his wife and daughter at 57 River Road, the one that was hit by the motorcycle and mentioned previously. He is wondering about interruption to access properties during the construction and wonder if you might speak to that a

bit.

MR. MARTIN: Once we award a contract, the contractor is responsible for the whole corridor that they're working in so they're responsible to provide access to and from your properties. If they're

17 (Pages 62 to 65)

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1	going to say excavate your driveway, they're going to	
2	notify you and say hey, we're going to be out in front	
3	of your house tomorrow, can you park your car somewhere	
4	else if you need to get out early in the morning,	
5	otherwise you'll have access back at a certain time.	
6	So they're going to coordinate one on one with you	
7	throughout the project. Good question.	
8	MR. YONCE: Let me add to that real	
9	quick. What several towns have done, we're going to	
10	have a resident on site that's a DOT employee that	
11	oversees the construction, they have a weekly meeting	
12	and some of the towns send representatives because if	
13	you got a frequent user of the EMS service and we're	
14	working in that area, that's good to coordinate, people	
15	getting normal oxygen, you know, or other deliveries on	
16	a regular basis. The contractors are very, very good	
17	trying to work around those issues and minimize the	
18	impacts, but they need the feedback that is needed at	
19	that point.	
20	MR. MARTIN: What we've been doing a lot	
21	of times with construction projects is that we've	
22	actually been giving the towns the weekly updates,	
23	notes that come from the meeting that tells you where	
24	that contractor is going to be the next week. So I	
25	think we're going to start doing that. We'll probably	

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- 1 do it in Windham when we start this project is send the
- 2 minutes of those weekly meetings to the town, they'll
- 3 post them so if you're a user of the town, you'll get
- 4 notifications through the town website, we'll have a
- 5 DOT site, if you sign up, you will get that message
- 6 that that contractor is scheduled for that week. So
- 7 that's something that we've done with some of the
- 8 projects that I had because of the complexity
- 9 associated with them.
- 10 RON WINSHIP: I'm Ron Winship and I live
- on the River Road, 115. I operate Windy Hill Farm and
- 12 Windy Hill Farm Market. My brother operates Windy Hill
- 13 Farm. We've lived on the River Road all of our life
- 14 right up there on the farm. As I listened to all the
- 15 comments of everybody here, the big concern is speed
- 16 and that's what we've always said and when I grew up as
- 17 a young kid, my father used to go out on the road with
- 18 horses and there's just no way -- I mean, I hardly dare
- 19 to walk in the road myself, but with the new highway
- 20 going through, I see nothing that's going to slow the
- 21 people down. And we also -- my brother has a milk
- 22 truck, a trailer truck that comes every other day to
- 23 pick up milk and it's the way that people fly, some
- 24 time it's going to be over for somebody and we also
- 25 have trailer trucks that bring feed to us and it's the

- 1 same way. The truck that comes to my house, I'm up on
- 2 the knoll a little bit, they can't back in because
- 3 people won't give them an opportunity to back in and
- 4 speed is my big concern on the road.
- 5 MR. MARTIN: Yes?
- JAMES CLARK: James Clark, 7 River Road.
- 7 How do they take care of mail delivery while they're
- 8 doing this construction?
- 9 MR. MARTIN: They leave them in place or
- 10 they move them around. They might put a five gallon
- 11 bucket with sand to move them if they have to, but
- 12 they're going to leave it some place in that vicinity
- 13 where they are, they have to. If they're going to have
- 14 to pick it up and move it, they're going to have to
- 15 notify you and say we're going to move your mailbox
- 16 over here, we're going to stick it in a five gallon
- 17 bucket today, move it and then we'll reset when we're
- 18 done.
- 19 MR. YONCE: We've also always worked on
- 20 the premise that you didn't want to get your bills
- 21 during construction.
- 22 AUDIENCE MEMBER: We talked
- 23 about putting in a place, did that get taken out of
- 24 place for them to pull over?
- MR. MARTIN: I got to look at that.

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                    AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's a big issue.
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    That's right in front of my house, some yo-yo pulls up
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     right next to that thing every day and he starts
    backing, they're going to back up that whole line of
 4
     traffic up the hill.
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 6
                    MR. MARTIN: And yeah, I think when you
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     look at River Road and compare it to 302, it's
    parallel, it gets 9,000 plus cars a day and I've
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 9
     actually used Windham River Road, the design criteria
    for Windham River Road I'm using in another town in the
10
    state which is an NHS corridor, but because of the
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    volume of traffic on Windham River Road and the design
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13
    system that we have for 11 and 5, I've been able to use
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    and take this template and move it into another town.
     So I think Windham has kind of set an example. I've
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    heard all the complaints, you know, I can't disagree
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    with you, but we've also set design parameters from
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    Windham to other higher parameter projects in towns
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    with the same characteristics, so we have our work cut
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20
     out. We'll review these comments. Thank you all for
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     coming. We'll hang out and answer any of your
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     individual questions. Thank you.
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24
                     (Concluded at 7:52 p.m.)
25
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1	CERTIFICATE	
2	I, Lorna M. Prince, a Notary Public in and for	
3	the State of Maine, herby certify that the hearing was	
4	stenographically reported by me and later reduced to	
5	print through Computer-Aided Transcription, and the	
6	foregoing is a full and true record of the hearing.	
7	I further certify that I am a disinterested	
8	person in the event or outcome of the above-named cause	
9	of action.	
10	IN WITNESS WHEREOF I subscribe my hand and	
11	affix my seal this 12th day of March 2017. Dated at	
12	West Gardiner, Maine	
13	D M D	
14	parat Tune	
15	Notary Public	
16		
17	My Commission Expires	
18	February 6, 2019	
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FINAL PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE TOWN OF WINDHAM, RIVER ROAD SIGN-IN SHEET

Windham High School Performing Arts Center 406 Gray Road, Windham, Maine 04062

NAME	Address
Omil Tarrie	68 River Rd
Dawna Larrivee.	68 River Rd.
Royald Wensky	113 Ruses Rd
Tony Plante	19 River Road
-Mark Enjant	166 Alb: Dw Rel
Waiter No Lunt	Wind, Hist, Soc.
Cindu Eldan	4 Antrim Dr.
Robert & Pruton	75 River Rb
Leve Tanguay	GRINER RD.
alute and war	42 RIDE RO
Dug Fertier	47 Brackett Faim Ln
Robert & Bunda Tonguery	To Tanguer & Home
JACK BLANCHARD	30 REVEZ RB
Gary Plummer	248 Gray Rd
BRIAN SANDERSON	MOOT
Patrick Correy	353 121VR5 Rd
William + Shisan Gagar	34 Montgomay Rd.
nee Book	7 River Road
The Contract of the Contract o	TRIVER Rd.
Skarm Plants	05 River Rd.
Sylva Wallinghard	9.3 King St Westbook ME
CHAN FURN	118 PROSPECT ST WEST DIFERL
shelly word	manepor

FINAL PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE TOWN OF WINDHAM, RIVER ROAD SIGN-IN SHEET

Windham High School Performing Arts Center 406 Gray Road, Windham, Maine 04062

NAME	<u>Address</u>
Was Wurphy	135 Chute Rd
Roy & Tour Souls	18 Covered Bridge Rd.
Nonsic Chale	46 Batchelder Rd
Brest libby	375 GrayReed.
GaryT Barbara Winship	III Rivér Rá
Keroin Kimball	# [Aleweber
Makona Baldwin	1 Alwerop
TASOW + BERRY PARMER	40 RIVER RD
FINT Southerac	phippiann for
Cheryl Page	
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FINAL PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE TOWN OF WINDHAM, RIVER ROAD SIGN-IN SHEET

Windham High School Performing Arts Center 406 Gray Road, Windham, Maine 04062

NAME	Address
Covis Baker	119 Kiver Rd.
Steve Pack	112 River Rd
Kate Willis	Kleinfelder/Maine DOT
Fred Oleson	315 River Rd
Terra Eller	of Antily Dre
REGIAND R Bar ionen	13 TAUSTLE WOY
Maxlene Tonguary	26 River Reb
formy targuard	26 Ruse Rd
Angela Randall	1 Rousseau Rd
David Manchester	379 Pope Rd
A Linda Gritti	21 Ryral Hill WHS?
amon Hunten	21 Thurst out WHS
I chur har	39 RIVER RN
Cristina NCBY enity	
Mars Bulford	279 RIVER ROAD
Cand Sported	46 Konssean Nd
Jol Tulk	145 River Kond
BENETLEY LOND	80 NiverRd
Devertey Lord	SC MUCINA
V	

FINAL PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE TOWN OF WINDHAM, RIVER ROAD SIGN-IN SHEET

Windham High School Performing Arts Center 406 Gray Road, Windham, Maine 04062

NAME	<u>Address</u>
David Madeau	89 Johnson Rd
Patti Sertice	102 River Rd
Andrea Elder Stultz	201 Highland Cliff Rd.
Mart Junke	related
Claire Dichmson	93 River Rl. Windham
JEAN M. PHILLIPS	325 RIVER ROAD
Susan G.W! (50h	HAndreastiel Road
Schuyla J. Marrison	in in the
х	