Maine Land Use Regulation Commission
Public Hearing Concerning
Development PERMIT DP 4889

Champlain Wind, LLC Bowers Mountain Wind Project Carroll Plantation, Penobscot County Kossuth Township, Washington County

Tuesday, June 28, 2011

Volume III of III

Held at Ella P. Burr Elementary School
Lincoln, Maine

Don Thompson \& Associates
Court Reporting
(This hearing was taken before Angella D. Clukey, Notary Public, at the Ella P. Burr Elementary School, Lincoln, Maine, Tuesday, June 28, 2011, beginning at 6:05 p.m.)

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MS. HILTON: Good evening, everyone. I'd like to get started with this hearing. My name is Gwen Hilton. I'm the commission chair and presiding officer for this hearing. Members of the Commission and staff who are here -- I'm going to have them introduce themselves, starting with Toby on my left.

MR. HAMMOND: I'm Toby Hammond from Naples, Maine.
MS. HORN OLSEN: Samantha Horn Olsen, Planning Division Manager for LURC.

MS. HILTON: I'm Gwen Hilton from Starks.
MR. NADEAU: I'm Jim Nadeau, Winterville Plantation.
MR. PALMER: Jim Palmer; I'm the scenic expert.
MR. TODD: Fred Todd with the LURC staff.
MS. HILTON: And then we also have Angella Clukey who is our court reporter and Mark Russell who is a LURC regional representative and he is back there at sign-up. Yes. Thank you.

This evening's hearing is being held pursuant to the provisions of 12 M.R.S.A. Section 685-B. The hearing will be conducted in accordance with the Administrative

Procedures Act and Chapter 5 of the commission's rules for conduct of public hearings.

Today's hearing is being held to receive testimony on the matter of Development Permit DP 4889 submitted by Champlain Wind, LLC to construct a 69.1 megawatt wind energy development in Carroll Plantation, Penobscot County and Kossuth Township, Washington County. The proposed wind energy development would consist of up to 27 wind turbines, access to the turbines would be utilizing new and existing roads; 34.5 kilovolt collector lines connecting the turbines; an express collector line for 5.2 miles to connect to a new substation adjacent to Line 56, an existing 115 kV transmission line; an operations and maintenance building; and up to four permanent meteorological towers.

The purpose of this public hearing is to allow the public to present direct testimony and evidence as to whether the development proposal meets the criteria for approval as specified in 12 MRSA Section 685-B(4) and (4-B) of the Commission's statutes and also the Commission's Land Use Districts and Standards.

Those wishing to testify should sign up on the sheets which have been placed on the table just inside the door to the hall. All witnesses must be sworn and will be required, before they give testimony, to state for the
record their name, residence, business or professional affiliation, the nature of their interest in the hearing, and whether or not they represent another individual, firm or other legal entity for the purpose of the hearing.

In addition to being transcribed, we also will be recording the proceedings, so I request that you speak clearly and not too quickly.

All questions and testimony must be relevant to the commission's criteria for approval for this process. Irrelevant or unduly repetitious material or questions will be excluded. The record of this hearing will remain open until Monday, July 18th, to receive written statements from the interested public, and for an additional seven days, until Monday, July 25 th, for the purpose of receiving rebuttal comments.

No additional evidence or testimony will be allowed into the record after the closing of the record. Persons attending the hearing who wish to be notified of the final action taken by the Commission as a result of this hearing may leave their names and addresses with our staff over here.

At this time $I$ would like to swear in any witnesses who plan to testify this evening. And if you would please stand up and raise your right hand.

And I'm just reminding you that if you testified last
night, you cannot testify tonight. Okay?
Do you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the whole truth?

PARTICIPANTS: I do.
MS. HILTON: Okay. Thank you very much. Before we get started, the applicant has a brief presentation on the project. This is Joy Prescott. Right?

MS. PRESCOTT: Yes. I'm Joy Prescott. I'm with Stantec. And on behalf of the applicant, I'd like to welcome you tonight and thank you for, commissioners, for sitting through today, and we look forward to hearing your comments tonight.

I am with Stantec. I'm a project manager there. And I have worked with the applicant on coordinating many of the field surveys that have occurred for the project as well as the permitting process.

Bowers is being proposed by Champlain Wind, which is a subsidiary of First Wind, which has constructed and operates several grid scale projects -- wind projects throughout Maine.

The Bowers project will be located in Carroll Plantation and Kossuth Township located on three relatively low elevation ridges in the project area. Those elevations range from 750 feet to 1100 feet. Champlain -- the Bowers project is located approximately 7 miles south of the
existing Stetson project, and the power from Bowers will connect into Line 56 which was constructed for the Stetson project.

Champlain has conducted wind resource surveys at the site which indicate that there's a wind resource of approximately 7.5 meters per second. And Champlain has also conducted an extensive survey -- extensive suite of environmental surveys at the site.

The overall project area includes -- includes the turbines, and in addition there are access roads that connect each of the turbines. There's approximately 9.8 miles of new roads and 1.8 miles of improvements to existing roads. There are -- is also an electrical collections system that will collect power from each of the turbines and then run north in an express -- what we call an express collector crossing Route 6 up to a proposed substation that's located adjacent to Line 56. There will also be an operations and maintenance building that's located north of Route 6 and, in addition, up to four permanent met towers located in the project area.

The full suite of environmental surveys that I mentioned include two seasons of bird surveys, three seasons of bat surveys, two seasons of raptor surveys, all of which found results that are similar to other proposed and existing wind projects in Maine and New England.

In addition, wetland delineations were conducted throughout the project area; and as a result of those surveys, the project design avoids nearly all impacts to wetlands in the area. The only impacts are 0.10 acres of wetland fill and 3.79 acres of clearing in wetland areas primarily underneath the electrical collections system.

Vernal pool surveys were also conducted throughout the project area and identified one significant vernal pool in the project area. And the project design avoids all impacts to that resource.

Other surveys included those of historic architecture as well as archeological surveys. And those also found that there would be no impacts to those resources from the project.

Bowers complies with all of the sound requirements and requires no sound easements. The nearest residence or camp is approximately 2,500 feet from the nearest turbine.

LURC also regulates the scenic impact to specific resources within 8 miles, and those are resources that have been -- in this case, there's one type of resource that would have visibility. Those are great ponds that are identified by LURC as having either significant or outstanding scenic quality. And for Bowers, there are four lakes within a 3-mile distance that have either significant or outstanding scenic quality, and there's an additional
four lakes within 8 miles that have -- that have scenic qualities. In addition, there are five additional lakes within 8 miles that would not have visibility of the project.

LandWorks conducted a visual impact assessment of these resources and in that assessment it evaluated those resources, it looked at the existing uses of those resources, and identified the potential effect of the project on those uses.

In that assessment they identified that there will be visibility of those -- from those resources of the project. And it found that the potential effect on the existing uses would range from low to medium depending on the specific use. It found that in no case would any of the lakes -would result in an undue adverse effect on those existing uses on those lakes.

And in addition to the environmental surveys that have been conducted, Champlain also has to demonstrate a significant, tangible benefit with particular attention to the host communities. And in this case, in addition to the payment of taxes, construction activity, and permanent employment positions, there are several specific tangible benefits that are included in the project application. These include a community benefit agreement with Carroll Plantation for $\$ 92,000$ for the life of the project; a
community benefit agreement for Washington County for $\$ 10,000$ for the life of the project; an energy fund that's set up for the residents of Kossuth Township that will be funded at $\$ 20,000$ initially and $\$ 15,000$ for the life of the project; and in addition, a conservation fund that will be established in cooperation with the Forest Society of Maine that will be funded at $\$ 120,000$ initially and $\$ 20,000$ for the life of the project. This fund will be established to support conservation and recreational opportunity access within the towns of Kossuth, Carroll and Lakeville. And specific grants will be made based on the recommendation of people -- local people in the area who understand the recreation and conservation needs.

So in summary, Bowers has been designed to avoid impacts to both environmental and residential resources, and it will result in direct and immediate results benefits for both the local and the regional economy.

And with that, on behalf of the applicant, we look forward to hearing your comments tonight. And we thank you again, the Commission, for discussion today.

MS. HILTON: Thank you, Joy.
Now we're ready to hear from you folks. It's -- your testimony is important to us. We do -- do want to let you know that yesterday, the commissioners went -- with staff and others -- went on a field trip to the location -- the
potential location of the wind power project. We also took a tour on the -- by water on the lakes where there would be views of the project. And then we had party hearings today; we had a public hearing last night. So we've had a couple -- will have had a couple of long days.

So tonight what I'd like to do is limit all of you to five minutes of testimony and we're going to give you a one-minute notice on that. But again, we do want to hear your thoughts and ideas. And if that isn't enough time, you can submit written comments either tonight if you have them or within the next -- I forget what the time period is, but within the next week or so.

And also what would be very helpful is if you would -if somebody else has said something that you agree with, rather than repeating -- you know, somebody before you -rather than repeating it, if you could echo what they said and say, well, I agree with such-and-such-a-person, that would be very helpful as well to us.

Again when you come up to the microphone, don't forget to say your name and say where you're from and what your affiliation is. And the way we're going to do this -Samantha here has a list of all your names as you signed in and indicated whether you were going to testify or not.

She's going to call five names. And why don't you come up and sit up front here and then come up to the microphone
when your -- when your turn comes up. So why don't we get started.

MS. HORN OLSEN: The first five names are Vincent Crosby, Diane Smith Halkett, Chris Gleason, Bob Jacobs and Patricia Verbeeck. I apologize if I've mispronounced anyone's name. So Vincent, Diane, Chris, Bob and Patricia.

MS. HILTON: So I guess, Vincent, if you want to --.
MR. CROSBY: Thank you for the opportunity to speak. My name is Vincent Crosby. I live in Lakeville on Junior Lake. I -- that's my retirement home, and -- are there any other questions that I should answer there?

MS. HILTON: I think you're all set.
MR. CROSBY: What I would like to say is my family moved here about ten years ago to enjoy the wilderness way of life. We've been using this area since 1968 when we first found it because of the wild nature of it. We started enjoying it in the Pocumcus area at Elsemore Landing by camping, fishing, and canoeing. We've been around the country and have found no other area that we like as much as this area.

We began vacationing in Upper Chain Lake and shortly thereafter met some of the local residents. One person told us of the cabin that he owned and the history of it. It was the hunting camp owned by Mr. Dennison from Dennison Paper Company in Framingham, Massachusetts. Many books
were written about this area by his son-in-law. After traveling around this area we found many scenic viewpoints that adds to our enjoyment. Three of them in mind are Almanac Mountain, Vinegar Hill, and Oak Mountain. These are vistas that, in addition to the view from the lakes, would be impacted by the windmills. This experience has promised us to move here when we retired. We have tried to be good citizens and have taken parts in many of the local programs to benefit the towns. We support all of the activities that we can, except the building of the windmills, in the expedited area on Bowers Mountain. We think the points that have been brought forward by the people opposing the project are justified. This is the way Maine should be and we fully believe it. We have been working very hard to create an atmosphere of wilderness and would like to see the area stay in the condition that it is now. Signed, Vincent Crosby and my wife Donna.

And I, once again, I would like to thank you for opportunity to speak.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. SMITH-HALKETT: Good evening. My name is Diane Smith-Halkett, and I am the administrator of the Washington County Unorganized Territories Grant and Loan program in the TIF district created for the Stetson I and II wind farms. I work for the private, nonprofit Sunrise County

Economic Counsel, or SCEC, which has a contract to administer this TIF program for the county.

SCEC works towards prosperity for all residents of Washington County. We take a grassroots approach to economic and community development and seek common ground, working across traditional political, municipal, and economic boundaries. The decisions that we all make about how to treat Bowers Mountain, the West Grand watershed, and other very special places in Maine are important to matters of economic development today, but also to the legacy we leave for our children.

Washington County may currently be in economic poverty, but it has no poverty of spirit and no poverty of beauty. We are rich in both. So everything we do must balance short-term and long-term gain to keep banking our incredible assets and investing in our hardworking, resourceful people.

The tax increment financing district created by the county commissioners and First Wind for Stetson 1 and 2 returned $\$ 458,613$ to Washington County coffers for 2009 and $\$ 550,834$ for 2010. This TIF district and Credit Enhancement Agreement are written to last 30 years with the option of continuing after that period. With these funds, the commissioners have created an effective grant and loan program to spur economic development in our 34 Washington

County UTs, including Kossuth. To date, the program has funded 13 projects totaling $\$ 351,810$, which have leveraged 3.4 million in economic activity. Sole proprietorships, LLCs and nonprofits have all benefitted from this program.

The projects encompass a wide variety including farming, food research, food product marketing, recycling, communications, tidal power research, nature-based tourism, and improved access to hunting and fishing areas.

Projects in the pipeline include increased broadband access for the northern UTs, more food production and more recreational and tourism development.

You may notice that many of these projects focus on green technology and increase self-sufficiency. Now this was not the programs intention to focus on these topics, but these are currently the kind of projects that are crying out to be funded.

Allow me to tell you just a little bit more about a few of the other projects funded so far as a result of wind power development in Washington County. The TIF fund granted $\$ 50,000$ to Cobscook Bay Seafood, Maine Fresh, of Trescott to deploy regional marketing strategies for their seafood pies. A share of the profits from these pies will help fund educational programs at the nearby Cobscook Community Learning Center, which the program is also assisting.

The TIF fund granted $\$ 49,500$ to the Downeast Lakes Land Trust to improve road access in the Wabassus Lake track in Township 43, helping to preserve a vital route from the airline to Grand Lake Stream.

The TIF fund granted a total of $\$ 33,400$ to a commercial organic fund in Edmonds to help them greatly increase their organic chicken production and ensure that their farm operates into the ninth generation.

And the TIF program has granted $\$ 25,000$ to a sole proprietorship in Trescott to help fund a trucking company that plans to haul recyclables out of Washington County as part of their business. These recyclables will be separated from the waste stream due to another grant from the TIF to Marion Transfer Station.

As I hope you can see, the development of the Stetson I and II projects has had a direct, positive economic impact on Washington County past the construction phase and will continue to do so for many years.

It is our hope and belief that alternative energy development in the county will continue to be a net positive economic driver and an important part of our future. Thank you, and I would be happy to answer any questions.

MS. HILTON: Thank you very much.
MR. GLEASON: My name is Chris Gleason. I'm a resident
of Brunswick, Maine, and I am employed by Maine Drilling \& Blasting.

Maine Drilling \& Blasting has been very proud and fortunate to work as a subcontractor on many of the industrial wind turbines here in Maine. These projects have included Mars Hill, Stetson I and II, Record Hill, Rollins, and both phases of the Kibby Mountain projects.

As employee/owners, everyone in our company has benefitted from the years of work that has supported our families during this difficult economic period. Many of us have retained our jobs purely because of these projects. Beyond that fact, much of Maine Drilling \& Blasting's current business is based upon wind farm constructions. Wind energy gives us opportunity for our families to contribute to the energy future of the state of Maine. We take pride in these projects, and they are important to us. Since 2006 Maine Drilling \& Blasting has built roads and installed rock anchors for eight wind energy projects, six of which are here in Maine. Wind energy has allowed Maine Drilling \& Blasting to maintain a stable work force.

As of December 2010, wind projects have represented over 22 percent of the company's total backlog of projects under contract to be built. Wind energy has enabled Maine Drilling \& Blasting to keep Maine people employed with our wages contributing to the local economy. The company's
gross Maine wages to date on wind energy projects in Maine has exceeded over a million dollars.

On wind power projects, Maine Drilling \& Blasting engages many groups inside and outside the company; permitting groups, engineering groups, drillers, blasters laborers, rock-bolt installation specialists, mechanics, management, administrative staff, rock-bolt suppliers, grout suppliers, explosive suppliers, equipment vendors, fuel providers, and also housing opportunities. Each group has a stake in this project and benefits financially.

And I just wanted to finish -- if we were going to keep -- if we are going to keep Mainers employed, we need sustainable jobs like these wind energy projects. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MR. JACOBS: Good evening. My name is Bob Jacobs. I owned and operated Mill Stream Grocery in Springfield for 22 years. My family has had the pleasure of owning a camp in Lakeville since 1943. I have lived in Lakeville with my family year-round since 1988. I have seen and experienced many changes over that period. I have also experienced how difficult it is to make a living here. I am here tonight to offer my own perspective. Nothing more and nothing less.

I do think that it is important for each of you to know
that not everyone in Lakeville shares the same opinion about the project that is before the Commission this evening.

My perspective on this project and this region is based on my observations an experiences as a year-round resident, a local business owner, a guide, a taxpayer and community volunteer. I trust that the Commission will review this project carefully in relation to applicable criteria. And I simply want to remind everyone here this evening about the economic conditions that exist in this part of Maine. They are not good.

This project represents significant and tangible benefits for our neighbors in Carroll Plantation where economic opportunities are few and far between. Many people recreate in and enjoy this area, but it does not take long for anyone to make the observation that this area is not wilderness. Not anymore.

Over the past 25 years we have seen a rapid pace of development on the shores of area lakes and backlands. The surrounding landscape is dominated by large tracks of working forestland. New residential growth has included the addition of electric lines, new roads, high speed Internet and satellite TV. The region's large landowners have a large history of generosity, making their land available for public use, including ATV and snowmobile
trails, and traditional hunting and fishing. Some of these landowners have the expectations that they can recoup some of their investment and that their land has value.

I generally favor the pursuit of properly-sited renewable energy projects. There is no question that our state and our nation must diversify its energy sources.

I would only ask that these areas remain open for traditional use and if a time comes when the sites are no longer utilized, they would be returned to their primitive state. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. VERBEECK: My name is Patricia McKay Verbeeck. I live in Miami, Florida, but own two camps on Bottle Lake in Lakeville. I'm originally from Bangor, Maine.

I want to add my voice to those who oppose the Bowers Mountain project. My family has been on the Downeast lakes as annual summer camp owners for over 50 years. As a matter of fact, our camp was the third camp to be built on Bottle Lake. I spent summers there as a child before electricity, before bathrooms, before any amenities; but for the most part, the experience still replicates what was originally there.

This project, which obviously I'm opposed to, comes across to me as excessive in terms of the impact on those folks on those lakes that will have direct views. So I
find it rather mystifying to hear that there will not be any excess impact on -- for example, my camp, which will be looking directly at these wind towers. My view is definitely gone. And the point could be made that I guess I should have bought the view, meaning I guess I should have bought the mountain, but we all know that that's a specious argument. And sure, there's changes that have gone on on these lakes, but nothing as dramatic as this. And that's why I'm here.

So change is not really what I'm upset about; it's the degree of change. And I just retired. I worked 30 years. And boy, oh, boy, was I looking forward to coming up to Bottle Lake and spending much more time than my normal two-week vacation. And I'm saddened to feel that there experience is definitely not going to be what I had envisioned.

My children make the fifth generation to experience the lake experience in the Downeast Grand Lake Stream area. Five generations. I mean, we want this to go on. We're not just folks that want to come in and leave. This is a meaningful experience for us. We could have bought some place much further south in Maine, much easier to get to, but again, it would have had a lot more clutter to it; noise, light, et cetera. This is why we like to stay up here. Again, has there been change? Yes, but not that
much that I'm upset about that change.
I can't imagine what this project will do to the overall sense and feel of what $I$ felt was something closer to the old Maine experience. I just can't. When I first drove in this summer and saw the wind towers for the first time, I -- I really just wanted to pull over to the side of the road. I was that upset. It's really significant to me and to my experience and my family. We actually own five camps on that lake. You can tell we're committed to the area. I go out of my way to patronize everybody locally that I can. Almost everything that I purchase in my camp I buy locally. I know I could just have it all drop shipped somewhere from someplace else, but I really go out of my way to hire, use, and buy in the local area. But I guess it probably just wasn't enough.

I think it's really self-serving to ask that fishermen or canoers or kayakers orient their boats into some certain direction so they don't see these wind towers. That really comes across as a rather unusual argument to me, and I cannot turn, reorient or redirect my camp. I mean LURC won't let me do that, actually, I'm pretty sure.

So I call that the let-them-eat-cake attitude, and I don't care how you slice and dice this; this is just significant change to an environment that has been up here for years and years and years, and these metal trees, I
call them, to me contribute nothing at all to the Grand Lake experience of all these lakes that chain into each other. That kind of covers my emotional response to this, but it's been well-considered. I've thought about it a lot. I know this brings money into these towns that's desperately needed, but there's something else that's getting lost and it just won't come back. It's not going to come back. So I thank you for your time.

MS. HORN OLSEN: The next five people are -- on the list are David Breed, Bob Clark, Jerry Hamza, Kris Pelletier, and Bob Pelletier. So David Breed, Bob Clark, Jerry Hamza, Kris Pelletier and Bob Pelletier.

Is David Breed here? Oh, please go ahead, sir.
MR. BREED: Good evening. My name is David Breed, and I live in Gardner, Maine. We own some property over on Vinegar Hill -- as you guys refer to it as a subdivision; most people in Carroll don't like the terminology, but --. So we're on the back side of Vinegar Hill, actually, because the mountain is in front of Vinegar Hill. We own two lots over there. We also have an association, as happens when they cut off property and it goes back into an association. So we have the Vinegar Hill lot owners association. There are 59 lots in the association owned by a number of people. Many of them are multi-owners, two or three lots, and then there's a few that are owned by a
number of people from a family for each lot.
I am the president of the Vinegar Hill Lot Owners Association. I am not here to represent the Vinegar Hill Lot Owners Association. We have remained neutral in this whole scenario. Everybody has got their own opinion over there, and that's fine. That's how we wanted it.

I -- we would like to have maybe have had something, but we don't need to get that into the mix. So everybody is cool with everything about that.

In this whole process, and just -- not to belabor the issue, but I have gone to many town meetings. Our Vinegar Hill Lot Owners Association has more miles of roads than the Town of Carroll has to maintain on their own, not including Route 6 which is a state road. We have 17.5 miles of road. The Town of Carroll has 14.3 or 14.5.

I've gone to town meetings and asked the town -- people of the town -- the select people if there's any money available to help us with our roads, and they said absolutely not. We've offered to turn them over to them. Absolutely not.

Well, this has gone on for a number of years since the association was turned over to us. First Wind came to us and offered us the possibility of some help and it has come down to that they will give us a grant to help with our road maintenance and it's specified in the grant road
maintenance, can't be used for anything else. They are willing to give us $\$ 5,000$ a year for the life of the project. Because it is a membership-controlled organization, we sent a letter out to all the members and the question we posed to them was that First Wind was offering it to us; are you in favor of accepting their money? There was no question ever made of are you in favor of the wind project or not. There was not anything to do with that. The question was, are you in favor of accepting the money from First Wind for road maintenance? And it came back resoundingly a positive majority ruled on that. We had 35 positives, three nos, 21 no responses. So the majority was in favor.

I've looked in -- we've been over there probably five or six years now, and I've looked around the Town of Carroll. And I think the last numbers I got from the town office was they have like 137 year-round residents. If you go to the town meeting, the residents that come -- and there's not a lot, but they're the ones that come -- are elderly. And I know that they were feeling the pinch of the high taxes. And this project, I believe, is going to help them maybe live a little more comfortable in their elder years.

Carroll also has absolutely no retail or commercial business on Route 6, or anyplace in town that $I$ know of, so
the tax burden is back onto the few people that live there during the winter and those of us that have property in Carroll.

MS. HILTON: One minute.
MR. BREED: So yeah, I'm in favor of it.
MS. HILTON: Okay. Thank you very much.
MR. BREED: Thank you.
MS. HORN OLSEN: Mr. Clark?
MR. CLARK: My name is Bob Clark. I live in Grand Lake Stream. I'm a resident of Florida, although I also was born here in Houlton, north of here.

Before we retired, my wife and I lived all over the United States, and we traveled most of the world due to the international nature of my career.

We've always been outdoor sports enthusiasts and we've hiked and hunted and fished just about everywhere that we've traveled. Of all the places we've visited, we found the woods and lakes surrounding Grand Lake Stream to be the most beautiful, pristine and unspoiled.

Two years before we retired, we bought property on Big Lake because we had decided this was where we wanted to spend the rest of our lives. The day after we retired, we drove here from Kansas and, over the next few months, we cleared a spot for our home and a small guess cottage. Every summer we have friends who come to visit us from

Kansas, Utah, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New York and Florida. They come here for the same natural beauty that attracted us to the area, and they boat and fish the many unspoiled lakes and streams in the Grand Lake water -- West Grand watershed. Several have returned in winter months with us to snowmobile and cross country ski.

Nothing I've read or heard regarding the benefits of wind power begin to justify in my mind the damage that's going to be done to this area. The negative effect on the lifestyle of people like me and my family and our visitors who choose to recreate here is pretty -- is a pretty small part of what $I$ think is the overall tragedy.

This is a precious and unique area that's attracted sportsmen here for many generations. I believe the real tragedy, if the project goes forward, would be the degradation of the area's natural beauty and the attendant loss of tradition and local economy when sportsmen from out of state elect to choose other locations that still resemble wilderness.

So thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to express my views on it. As you can tell, $I$ am opposed.

MS. HILTON: Thank you. Mr. Hamza?
MR. HAMZA: Hi. I'm Jerry Hamza, and I live full time at Grand Lake Stream. I decided to drive this far to get my five minutes' worth because $I$ thought it was important.

I have fished all over the world: Alaska 15 times; Russia; South America; Central America; the Bahamas; Canada; all over the United States. And I can tell you, honestly, that we do not have the best fishing in the world in Grand Lake Stream. We have good fishing.

But what we do have is the most beautiful place I've ever fished in the world, you know, to fish. Up until a few years ago, I used to fish Baskahegan Lake north of us. I quit fishing there after I discovered the lake ringed with about 30 of these great big giant wind turbines. It had destroyed the wilderness feeling to the lake. And anyone who doesn't think so needs a reality bath.

I have three properties in Grand Lake Stream. A year round home, an office, and a summer compound on Pocumcus Lake. Each year I put between 300,000 and 800,000 into the Washington County economy. The first assessor of Grand Lake Stream who testified today happens to be my caretaker. In addition, there are housekeepers, maintenance assistants, fishing guides and on and on.

If I get a heating contractor, he comes out of Woodland. It's all Washington County. I spend over 20,000 a year on fishing guides alone. I spend most of my fishing time now on West Grand Lake and the lakes immediately adjacent to it. My canoe can find Junior Lake on its own. Putting windmills on Bowers Mountain would destroy the
wilderness feeling to the lake and quite frankly would start me looking for a new fishing area.

I feel the windmills devalue the lakes to the point of making them like almost every other lake in the country.

The first dealings that $I$ ever had with LURC came in 1996 when I bought a camp on Pocumcus Lake. It was grandfathered in on the lake, close to the shore, and I wanted to expand and keep it the same distance right next to the lake that it was. Well, LURC obviously opposed and insisted that I build back 100 feet from the high-water mark, which I did. They wanted to maintain the shoreline. Besides erosion concerns, they didn't want to trash the lake with camps and cottages right at the lake's edge.

I respect what LURC has done to protect the lakes and hope that they continue to do so by not allowing our forest lakes to be bastardized by wind turbines.

You could ride a bicycle in a church, but you wouldn't do it, would you?

MS. HILTON: Jerry, are you -- did you submit testimony through the partnership? Did you submit testimony through the partnership?

MR. HAMZA: Yes, I did.
MS. HILTON: Okay. So as a part of one of the intervenors?

MR. HAMZA: I wrote something down. I was supposed to
testify this afternoon.
MS. HILTON: Okay. Technically, you're not supposed to be --. I don't know. I'm not --

MS. HORN OLSEN: Juliet, do you --
MS. BROWNE: I object to him testifying because we were all subject to time limits we had to make and what we put on as direct evidence. So I think it's totally inappropriate for him to testify this evening, and the instructions were very clear from the presiding officer. MS. HORN OLSEN: I'm sorry we didn't catch that sooner. MS. BROWN: It took me a while to figure out it was the same.

MS. HILTON: That's all right. It's okay. A mistake. That's okay. We'll strike that from the --

MS. HORN OLSEN: We'll talk about how to handle that later. How's that?

MS. HILTON: Okay.
MS. PELLETIER: Hi. Thank you very much for taking the time to listen to our comments this evening. My name is Chris Pelletier. My husband Bob and I have owned a camp on Keg Lake for 28 years. Bob's family has been summering at camps on Keg and Bottle Lakes for many years before that. My parents also wilderness canoed throughout the Grand Lakes for many summers. Every moment we spend at camp is a priceless treasure in our lives.

Because you've chosen to sit on this board, it's obvious that you strongly believe in participating in and being part of the decisions that affect the state of Maine.

Your commitment to this process, presumably with justice and fairness in your hearts, is to be greatly commended. There are arguments for and against wind power; some of them economical, many of them environmental, and some personal.

I would like to use my five minutes, or less, to appeal to each of you personally.

Do you choose to live in the wonderful state of Maine because of its natural beauty? Do you enjoy hunting and fishing? Perhaps you like to kayak as much as I do. Maybe you take long hikes through the woods or snowshoe in the winter. Have you built a fire pit in your back yard to enjoy the quiet Maine evenings? Do you like to stargaze? Perhaps count satellites as they glide up the Milky Way? Do you look to the northern skies to see if the Aurora Borealis is showing its splendor?

Now imagine sitting on your screened porch in the evening and your predominant view is a row of blinking red lights every single night, all night long, from sunset to sunup.

Imagine not being able to see the Northern Lights because your northern view is constantly bombarded with
flashes of red. Imagine looking out your window to watch the sunrise or sunset across the water, only to have the beauty of the changing colors punctuated by constant red flashes of light and to see those flashes of light reflecting across the lake directly at you.

Imagine not be able to sleep some night, to rise and sit quietly on your porch only to be bombarded with strobes of flashing light. Gone is the pitch black night. Gone is the peace and quiet. The entire rhythm of life is punctuated with flashing lights and turning blades. We come to Maine to regain our sense of peace and tranquility. We look across the lake at an ever-changing view as the weather brings rain, sun, fog, choppy waves, and calm, mirrored water. But we are never forced to see constant movement, constant blinking lights, constant reminders that human beings have chosen to permanently alter what nature has so beautifully rendered.

How many pictures have we taken of the tranquility and beauty of our surroundings? We pass those photos on to our friends to encourage them to come to the state of Maine to share in its beauty. Imagine those photos filled with tall towers of blinking red lights. Will our friends still want to join us to sit around the campfire to count satellites and ooh and ahh over the stars and the Milky Way? One of the greatest positive aspects about the state of

Maine is its natural beauty. To permanently destroy that beauty in one of the most scenic areas of this great state is to commit a heinous crime. Our camp was on your tour list yesterday. We're sorry you did not stop by to visit, but we invite you to come by anytime to enjoy the view. Well, maybe we should invite you to stop by this summer because that view will be dramatically altered in the near future if this project is allowed to proceed. Thanks very much for listening. MR. PELLETIER: Hello. My name is Bob Pelletier. I currently live in Connecticut, but $I$ was born in Portland, Maine. My parents were born -- were from Van Buren, Maine. I've been coming to the Grand Lakes area since I was a teenager when my aunt and uncle bought a camp on Bottle Lake. And as my wife Chris just said, we've owned our camp on Keg Lake for about 28 years now. That translates to about 50 years of me personally experiencing the Grand Lakes area.

We spend a couple of months at a camp every summer. And as my retirement approaches, we plan to spend more time here. I have been hearing about the proposed wind towers for a long time and have been dreading the sight of them, but I did not realize just how much until this week. We closed camp last fall -- when we closed camp last fall, there were no wind towers visible on our ride home. And as
we arrived on Sunday in the rain, there were no wind towers still visible. However, on Monday morning, I rode into Lincoln from Lakeville on Route 6 and, after passing through Lee, I came over a ridge and suddenly there were huge wind towers in view. When I drove to this hearing last night, I realized that the wind towers were visible as soon as I turned onto Route 6 from Bottle Lake Road in Springfield.

I checked Google maps today to see how far Bottle Lake Road in Springfield is from the towers, and the distance is 15 miles. 15 miles. Those towers are visible 15 miles away. And I understand the towers proposed for Bowers Mountain will be even taller.

That only describes the daytime views. When I was returning back to camp last night, I took a small back road that leads to Route 6 and I experienced what the view will be at night. As I drove along the road, I saw a string of red lights that totally overwhelmed the view.

Many folks have spoken about what we like to call the Maine sky. There are only a few places left in this country where one can experience the unbroken darkness that is offered by the Maine sky. These red lights I saw last night totally destroyed the peace and serenity of that gorgeous sky.

In closing, I'm going to paraphrase some lyrics from
the song A Big Yellow Taxi, that was written by Joni Mitchell, that $I$ would like you to think about. Mitchell said, from a 1996 interview with the Los Angeles Times, I road in a big yellow taxi on my first trip to Hawaii. I took a taxi to the hotel and when I woke up the next morning, $I$ threw back the curtains, saw these beautiful green mountains in the distance, and then I looked down to -- and then I looked down and there was a parking lot for as far as the eye could see. And it broke my heart, this blight on paradise. That's when I sat down and wrote the song.

In Joni's version, she says: They paved paradise and put up a parking lot, with a pink hotel, a boutique, and a swinging hot spot. Don't it always seem to go that you don't know what you've got until it's gone. They paved paradise and put up a parking lot.

In my version, what -- I would like to believe that you will prevent my version from happening. And my version goes like this: They shaved paradise and put up some ugly blocks with lots of tall towers, nude floors -- forest -and blinking red spots. Don't it always seem to go that you don't know what you've got until it's gone, they shaved paradise and put up some ugly blocks.

You don't know what you've got until it's gone.
Thank you.

MS. HORN OLSEN: I understand Ted Greenlaw had to leave. Mr. Greenlaw isn't here, is he? Okay.

So the next names on the list. Gary Kuhn, Josh Brass, Mary Nolette. Mr. Murphy, I understand Fred has already -wherever you are -- has already talked to you about not being able to speak a second time. Okay. And then Carl McGillvray.

So Mr. Kuhn?
MR. KUHN: Good evening. My name is Gary Kuhn. I'm from Eastbrook, Maine. I was before you on the Bull Hill project. I provided you with a presentation about the lack of a wind resource for Bull Hill. Just out of curiosity, I notice that it was 7.2 in Bull Hill, and -- this is pretty annoying. 7.2 in Bull Hill and it's 7.5 here. I find that interesting when the wind source in Lincoln basically is what it was at Mt. Desert Island. But I'm not here about that. I'm here about the impact to the Grand Lake watershed.

On your website it basically states about the Commission, it says much of this area may seem like wilderness compared to most of the rest of the northeast, but agriculture, forestry and recreational activities clearly identify the region as a hardworking resource vital to the overall economy of the state. Residents and visitors alike place a premium on the unique values they
find here.
The Maine Department of Transportation -- excuse me -of Tourism, figures show that for 2009, 34 million tourists provided over 170,000 full-time jobs, $\$ 535$ million in tax revenues, and $\$ 10$ billion in goods and services.

The Brookings Institute, in the 2006 report, Charting Maine's Future, asserted that Maine's quality of place is under threat, diminishing future economic prospects. Many lakes in Maine have been included on a Maine Department of Environmental Protection list of lakes at risk from new development. Research shows that water quality drops and recreational use and shoreline property values diminish, which harms local and regional economies. They also stated: As its world-famous brand declares, Maine has in its vivid small towns and waterfronts, its lakes and fields and rocky coastline, exactly the sort of authenticity and quality of place that can be set apart. Maine is unforgettable and distinctive, and that matters.

On June 17, 2011, Governor LePage publicly stated: Wind projects are doing an awful lot of damage to our quality of place, our mountains, he said. I don't think it's going to lower the cost of energy. I think in ten years we're going to be like Sweden and Denmark, and we're going to be swearing at ourselves.

Economic studies in the state of Maine have shown that
the lake use depends on clear water and pours $\$ 1.8$ billion into the state's economy every year while supporting more than 52,000 jobs. A 2006 state planning office study found that the wildlife related activities also brought in over \$1 billion to the state of Maine.

Economics -- economists have also found that the quality of place attracts and helps retain skilled and creative workers and entrepreneurs needed for today's growth industries, such as professional services.

And technology. Why should the people of Maine be forced to invest in a technology that continues to show returns of 11 to 23 percent of nameplate capacity? You can look at Vinalhaven. You can look at Stetson I and II. You can look at anyplace where wind turbines are turning in the world and you are not going to find anything greater than 30 percent. And if I was to give somebody money and say to them, well, I'm only going to -- if somebody gave me money and I said to them, I'm going to give you 30 cents back instead of a dollar-thirty for my investment, I don't think we'd have too many takers. And I think that's what we're seeing.

Idaho Power Company recently stated: When special interest groups and wind developers talk about the cost of wind energy, remember that the profits go into their pockets while the costs come from your pockets. To arrive
at their numbers, developers have to resort to the fiction that their wind machines produce energy at the same rate as more traditional sources like hydro and gas, but we all know that wind doesn't blow all the time. By law, electric utilities have to provide fair-priced electricity on a 24/7 basis, so every megawatt of intermittent energy on the system, additional capacity is needed and ready to deploy the moment that the wind stops blowing.

There are currently 50,000 wind turbines in the world. If we doubled that to 100,000 turbines in the world, we still would not produce enough energy if every household in the United States just put 60 watts of LCDs in the screws in their homes. That shows you how inefficient this technology is.

In the simplest terms, the special interest groups and wind developers are asking you to pay for a less reliable product, and that isn't right. Wind is expensive, unreliable, intermittent, causes health problems when sited too close to people, causes loss of value to real estate, kills birds and bats, and it cannot be stored. That's all I have. MS. HILTON: Thank you. MS. HORN OLSEN: I'll just ask -- Scott, do we need to do anything different with the mic to prevent feedback or --? Do the speakers need to do anything different with
the mic to prevent the feedback? Need to get closer? Okay. Thank you. Josh Bragg?

MR. BRAGG: Hi. I'll try. I'm not very good at this. Okay. My name is Josh Bragg, and I'm here tonight in my capacity as Chair of the Sunrise County Economic Counsel Board of Directors. We will be submitting some comments electronically, but we also wanted to make a few in person. Thank you for giving us a few minutes of your time.

The SCEC Board of Directors would like to express a strong support for renewable energy projects, including on and offshore wind, tidal power, bio mass, and other green energy alternatives that will benefit local communities and businesses alike.

Consistently SCEC has endorsed numerous alternative energy projects, such as Bowers Mountain, in keeping with our guiding principles for economic development, which include economic impact, community impact, technical feasibility, and stakeholder involvement, and with our mission of creating jobs and prosperity in Washington County.

Starting at the local level, alternative and renewable energy projects will inject dollars both directly and indirectly into Maine's economy while at the same time diversifying our energy market and reducing our dependence on fossil fuels from abroad. Many small businesses in

Maine report that they have earned profits in recent years as a direct result of these projects at a time when our national economy struggles. This approach allowed them not only to sustain employees but to hire workers and expand operations.

Renewable energy developers and contractors have hired local subcontractors and have worked with local vendors to support these initiatives, so much so the renewable energy has become a big part of our community, supporting local charities, scholarships, schools and municipal services.

This economic activity ripples across our communities and has helped to contribute to rural Maine's long-term sustainability as much as direct employment has.

In closing, we hope that you recognize the positive impact alternative energy can have on Maine's rural communities and acknowledge that further development will bring investment dollars and job creation to the state while respecting the need for sustainable economic and community development practices and Maine's scenic beauty.

Thank you.
MS. NOLETTE: My name is Mary Nolette. I'm from Scarborough. My family has been in the state of Maine since 1765, and I have two camps in Lincoln on Long Pond, and I grew up going to a hunting camp on the airline. My family always spoke of Grand Lakes as kind of this
special, almost a mystical place that should be revered. And that's how I grew up, and that's what I believe. It's an unspoiled area. It's unindustrialized. And it's famous for its remoteness. It's often written up in magazines, and fishermen do come from all over the world to -- to catch smallmouth bass and the landlocked salmon. There are only seven lakes in Maine larger than East Grand; however, if you look at the total area of the watershed, it is the largest lake system in the state. That should be protected.

If this project is approved, these 43-story structures are allowed, the scenic importance of this important Maine region will be forever sacrificed. This is one of Maine's crown jewels. We cannot afford to hand it over to an industry that is still unproven. We still don't know how the sound will reflect across the lakes because the windmills have not been started up yet in Lincoln, and this is the test area for that. And I think the jury is still out as far as how the sound is going to travel and how it's going to travel at different times during the day.

First Wind so far has refused to share actual Maine production data with government officials. They claim that its proprietary information. Providing historical data at this point, I believe, should be a prerequisite to approvals. Taking the word of any big corporation may be
justifiable for the first installation, or even the second, but we have data now. This is data from a variety of areas in the state to tell us what the real trade-off is. I mean, we don't even know if it's worth the sacrifice, you know, in terms of energy production.

The -- what we get is estimates and assumptions, and they're presented like they're facts. Given their lack of forthcomingness, we must use the data that we can. The University of Maine Presque Isle installation was erected to give our Maine institutions and taxpayers real data. Until it recently shut down, it had over two years' production, and it produced at just over 10 percent efficiency. Of that 10 percent, we have no data regarding how much of that was produced when the consumer would really need it -- whether the demand for that electricity even existed at the time it's being produced.

There's another wind installation in Newburyport, Massachusetts that I read produces electricity at around 14 percent. This is a coastal region and it's nearby the Saudi Arabia -- Saudi Arabia production region, but it's still only got 14 percent.

I have also received data from 4,000 wind turbines in southern California over the course of nine years from 1998 until 2006. They -- in none of those years -- went over 20 percent production, and they did actually look at demand.

What the data showed is that the electrical output was only at 1 percent of capacity at the greatest time of demand. 1 percent when we needed it the most. Most of it was in the middle of the night when demand was at its lowest.

MS. HILTON: One minute.
MS. NOWLETTE: Okay. Where do we stand here in Maine? Well, it's really anybody's guess. My opinion is it comes down to this. We do not have enough information to justify the sacrifice of this irreplaceable gem. The data from which we can draw does not support approval at this time. Neither does it justify our precious taxpayer support.

Thank you. I would like to submit this photograph, which is of the turbines looking down the lake from my camp.

MS. HORN OLSEN: Thank you. I'll also just mention that -- I know -- the Commission has made it a condition of permit approval for at least one prior project, and maybe two; I'm trying to recall, to provide some production data. And so we will make an attempt to make that available. I know we've gotten at least one submission in the past. I just -- I can't recall the specifics, so we will do our best to make that available to you.

Okay. Thank you very much.
MS. HILTON: Thank you. Go ahead.
MR. MCGILLVRAY: My name is Carl McGillvray. I'm from

Lincoln. And I understood that the main reason for putting these turbines in was to increase the efficiency of energy. In Maine, we're 44 percent higher than the normal average of all the states. I don't see how putting these in will increase our efficiency in this state or bring jobs to the state of Maine with 44 percent higher electrical rates. It certainly doesn't reduce real estate taxes and doesn't reduce my electrical bill.

I would like to submit a photo here taken of one of the lakes here in Lincoln that shows what you really get from a view point of view in Upper Pond.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. HORN OLSEN: The next five speakers are J.R.
Mabee -- Mabeck -- I apologize if I got that wrong -- Chris Gleason, Linda Ilse, Dean Beaupain and Elgin Turner.

MR. MABEE: Can I go ahead and start?
MS. HORN OLSEN: Go ahead, please. Thank you.
MR. MABEE: Okay. My name is J.R. Mabee, I'm the president of the Grand Lake Stream Guides Association. J.R. are initials. It stands for James Robert.

I spent pretty much my -- well, my entire life going to West Grand Lake to my grandfather's camp and eventually, you know, went on, went to college, came back to the area. Even though I never really left, I always enjoyed spending time there. I now guide approximately 80 days a year,
guiding fishermen.
I'll travel all over the place. I spend my winters in Bangor, summers in Grand Lake Stream. I do a little guiding over on the Penobscot River, which has been a nationally, you know, written about place to fish. Much more industrialized. Out of Grand Lake Stream, I'll travel north to places like Lower Hot Brook Lake and further south down towards the coast to the town of Pembroke.

The main reason for people to come up here is the wilderness. I have some people that are adamant fishermen, they fish all over the world. Some of them, you know, still don't mind going to a place that has windmills. I've been asking my clients this year about it. Most of them would rather fish in a place where they do not see windmills. They do see them in some places that I take them, but they prefer not to.

As Jerry Hamza said earlier, the fishing around Grand Lake Stream is good. I'd like to say it's a little better than that. I too, myself, have fished out west in Montana, Alaska, Labrador, where they say it's great, but we have a big business in Grand Lake Stream between sporting camps and one of the highest populations of registered Maine working guides.

We had a meeting -- our monthly meeting -- on the first Wednesday of every month, and we just polled the members in
attendance on Wednesday, June 1st, this year. Every member in attendance was opposed to this particular project because we're all afraid that it's going to degrade the wilderness values of what people come up here for.

These are the same hills that writer Edmund Ware Smith -- he might not be as popular as Henry David Thoreau, but he's pretty popular. And maybe I actually like him a little better because I've spent more time on the waters around there, even though $I$ did work as a white-water guide up on the west branch of the Penobscot.

But he mentioned these same exact hills time and time again. And this is an economy -- a fishing economy that's been going on -- people have come to town since the 1800 s to first fish for landlocked salmon. And now the smallmouth bass has become a great fishery.

I also think that it's a little bit of a slap in the face -- there's been a huge private conservation effort to protect land from state of Maine land around Gassabias and Nicatous Lake right through and across the Canadian border into New Brunswick. And to have that and have that great wilderness and then have these wind turbines, you know, staring you in the face, it definitely takes away from the qualities that people not only come up here for, but what's been worked for, trying to attain this little place that we have. I thank you for your time.

MS. HORN OLSEN: Chris Gleason? Is Chris Gleason here? No? Okay. Linda Ilge? Ilse? I apologize.

MS. ILSE: I probably didn't write it well. I'm not -I don't really like microphones, but I'll do my best with it.

My name is Linda Ilse. I'm a research assistant professor in the Department of Wildlife Ecology at the University of Maine. I live in Burlington. I do not live on a lake, and I do not see the windmills from my home. I see them coming and going, but not there. So I say that just to let you know I don't have an agenda with regard to that.

And I have scratched in my notes here to try to get rid of issues that other people have touched on. I think my primary concerns and questions to you deal from a, perhaps, different perspective.

I'm very concerned about the rapid permitting process and the ecological and environmental impacts. And I know Joy has addressed some of that, and I got a chance to talk to her very briefly last night. And in no way do any of my comments or questions mean to question the integrity of anybody involved. I simply have questions and concerns and would hope to find some answers. I know you can't answer them right now, but maybe you can direct me to where I can get the answers.

I have been to a number of workshops, most recently Orono, and when those who have the authority to do the permitting have -- when they've been asked questions, they say, well, you know, we aren't going to listen to anything unless it's peer-reviewed scientific literature. There is a shortage of that, I will admit. Having dealt with that process, it takes years to do the research, and that peer-review process does take a certain amount of time. So there is a shortcoming there. There is more out there than has been alluded to.

Good valid research takes time. I'm a little unclear as to the seasons, if that means in one year or seasons scattered over a period of time. There's a tremendous difference in seasons with regard to not only wind conditions, but animal behavior and the landscape itself.

I'm concerned that rapid-style research could lead to some erroneous results when, actually, the purpose of some of that is to propose some hypotheses.

There are some proposed guidelines put out by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service suggesting a three-year a priori research period and three years a posteriori, and of course those have not been adopted yet, but they are recommended.

I think that this research should be conducted not just by First Wind or Champlain or any of the other organizations, but by independent researchers or
independent researchers coordinating with these people just to make the research more valid. We do that with medical research. We always question results and, in order to avoid that, $I$ believe that we should work together.

Also I would like to know if there's any way I can, you know, see some of the data, some of the methodology, and so on, with regard to the research that's been conducted.

I think research needs to be focused more on a landscape level than just those areas that, by state regulation, have to be examined. Those buffer areas around lakes and wetland and so on. Because you can't just have an impact in one area. It's going to impact a broad area in a variety of ways. So I would like to see that. I don't know; perhaps it's been done here.

Most of the research and references have been to birds and to bats. Raptors are birds. I had a little discussion about that with somebody. They aren't the only ones being involved. I haven't heard anything about plants. In ecology we have a tropic pyramid beginning with plants as the primary producers, it goes up to the herbivores, carnivores, top carnivores. As man, as humans, we are the top predator now, and we rely on all those levels beneath us. So we're getting our energy for life from the bottom up, but it seems like we're taking a top-down approach; how's it going to affect us rather than those parts of the
landscape and earth that provide us with what we need.
Regarding plants, I'm sure some of you remember the yew tree out in California; it was about to be destroyed, and now we use that for Tamoxifen, which is one of the leading drugs in breast cancer treatments.

As far as the expedited permitting process --
MS. HILTON: One more minute.
MS. ILSE: Okay. The expedited permitting process precludes the ability to do some of this research and address questions that many people do have.

There have been validated and peer-reviewed publications by bat biologists indicating that the highest negative impact so far have occurred in the east and are most prevalent on mountain ridge tops. Mortalities are underestimated because carrying feeders come in and eat what has died through whatever reason.

I question strongly why these projects are being proposed in areas of low wind speed and seasonal variation. These projects are being completed in areas rated as one on a scale of one to seven with one being the lowest with regard to average seasonal wind speed and efficiency. Those data come from Wind Energy published by the Maine Department of Economic and Community Development. Some of these impacts -- some of the lighting on the windmill --

MS. HILTON: Your time is up. You will submit that?

MS. ILSE: I would like to submit something else because this is all scratched up, but I would love to submit something.

MS. HILTON: Oh, okay. All right. And also talk to the staff about how to get more of the information.

MS. ILSE: I would like to do that. I haven't been able to find any on the Web. Thank you for listening to me tonight. I know you guys have been through hell the last few days.

MS. HORN OLSEN: Dean?
MR. BEAUPAIN: Good evening. My name is Dean Beaupain. I'm an attorney. 71 Broadway, Bangor, Maine. I'm here on behalf of the Haynes Family from Winn, Maine; H.C. Haynes, Incorporated, Lakeville Shores, and related companies.

My clients are large timber producers. You're really in our backyard. We own a lot of property here. You permitted the Vinegar Hill large lot division in Carroll. You've issued permits on Lakeville Shores I and II. In fact, Lakeville Shores is named for that project. We bought the west shore of Junior Lake, and at that time, you'd have thought the world was going to end if we went out there and cut trees and then sold some land. I think today the people that are coming here that have those camps take a different view of it, and they don't want any change.

Now in this particular project, we don't have any turbines. We don't have any axe to grind here. We do have Stetson I, we have Stetson II, we have Rollins Mountain. We have other projects in the pipeline. And what we've learned as a timber producer is the payments to the landowner are a very stabilizing influence. When Great Northern Paper Company went bankrupt, it threw the timber industry into turmoil. When Katahdin Paper shut down, it threw the timber industry into turmoil. These payments stabilize the industry. They allow you to keep people on the payroll when large markets disappear with no notice. Now, I'd like to address the wilderness concept. From our perspective, this is not the wilderness. We've harvested trees all around West Grand Lake. Several times. That's our business. The roads are there to harvest the wood, to nurture the forest.

We believe in multiple use. We have no problem with the guides using our property. One of our key points with these projects is we will keep these projects open for public use as long as the turbines are there. Stetson I and Stetson II must be 30,000 plus acres open to public use. We'd like to see that continue.

We think there's room for tourism. We think there's room for windmills. And we think there's room for the timber industry. And in northern Penobscot and northern

Washington County, we need them all. We have to work together.

Now I remember when I was with Fred Todd, probably the only two people in this room on the hearings before your Commission for the Big A Dam, and the rafting industry said, well, we've got 15,000 rafters a summer, and if you build the dam it's going to destroy our industry, and our projection is we're going to 50,000 a year. Well, the dam wasn't built, and rafting peaked at 18,000 rafters a summer, and they're lucky to do that today. Which is what they did in the mid '80s.

I don't think fishermen are going to take over this area and replace everything people need to do and are doing today in the timber industry.

Now, on a personal note, I have owned land in Lakeville, Maine, for over 20 years. I built one of the first camps on the west shore of Junior Lake. I've fished all these lakes. I've put my boat in on Bottle Lake and gone down Bottle Lake Stream to Junior Lake. I have marked the channel from Junior Lake down to West Grand Lake. I've led a flotilla of boats from Junior Lake to West Grand Lake because that's where the fishing is. Let's keep in mind, bass are not a native fish up here. If anyone is coming to Grand Lake stream to fish for bass in the wilderness, I don't know who's telling them that. It's an invasive
species we all hate most places.
As far as salmon goes, there's no salmon spawning above the dam at Grand Lake Stream. West Grand Lake has tremendous fishing because the state stocks 8 to 10,000 fish some years in that lake. If you're in Junior Lake and you get 300 fish every five years, where are you going to fish? You're going to go down to West Grand Lake. There's room for everybody up here.

I love to boat. If I'm in the middle of West Grand Lake a little bit of a turbine in the distance is not going to destroy my experience and make me go somewhere else. I know you folks have a tough job, but what we need is to all work together.

You've got Stetson I, Stetson II, this project, and Rollins Mountain clustered together using the same infrastructure, and that's the type of projects we need to approve. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. HORN OLSEN: Elgin Turner?
MR. TURNER: Good evening. I'm Elgin Turner, and I'm on behalf H.C. Haynes and the associated companies.

Basically, Dean has said most of everything that I really had kind of written down here, but $I$ will have a couple other things. You know, I have been involved with a lot of the land divisions around either Duck Lake, Junior

Lake and Keg Lake, and I can tell you for sure that all of that land has been harvested. And occasionally, we'll acquire other pieces next to it and next to these lakes, and they are being harvested again.

So I know earlier I had heard about this 250-foot zone -- well, 50 -foot zone is more like it. And then in back of that, you can clear 40 percent every 10 years. So like I say, I don't want to go over the same stuff again. But anyway, he is right, as far as the income that comes from this -- this type of use. It does help keep our other lands wide open, and we do still plan on keeping them.

I think we've got a pretty good record in the Stetson regions and in the Rollins regions of -- because you can, say, drive right up to them and by them, and we don't have no gates or anything, and that has been one very important issue that we have -- we feel very strongly about as a company, to try to keep -- and as long as everybody maintains good manners, then it will stay that way.

Okay. I guess the only other thing is a personal thing, again. From my picture window on the Phinney Farm Road -- actually, I live on a hill on the Phinney Farm Road here in Lincoln -- I can see 26 of these wind turbines, and I do see the lights blinking at night out of my picture window. I can set on the couch and see them. It's not that big of a deal to me, to be honest with you. I'm
sorry, but that's the way I feel. Thank you.
MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. HORN OLSEN: So the next five speakers are Calvin Murphy; Lance Wheaton, perhaps? Lance W; Gerald Griffin; Liam Griffin; and John Gaskins. So Calvin Murphy?

MR. MURPHY: Good evening. And thank you for taking your time to listen to all the comments from all the speakers that have come before you tonight.

My name is Calvin Murphy. I was born and grew up in Washington County. I now reside in Bangor in Penobscot County and own a summer home on the St. Croix River.

From the St. Croix River, we have buoys. I'm on the very lower end of the St. Croix River in Passamaquoddy Bay. So we have buoys out there at night that blink all night long. We have cell phone towers out on historic St. Croix Island that blink all night long. I find it very soothing. I sit on my porch, watch it; $I$ could fall right to sleep.

But I'm not here on a personal campaign or anything. I'm here as a representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1253. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has worked on all the wind farms so far in the state of Maine. This past winter, we worked on the Rollins Mountain project, employed 20 Maine licensed electricians, and 10 electrical apprentices aspiring to become licensed electricians
through our apprenticeship program. So they get on-the-job training and skills. They go to school at night, work during the day. These are nontraditional students that can't afford college or don't want to get caught up in the college setting.

All the workers that worked on these were from Washington and Hancock County. Some lived right in Lee, some lived in Springfield, some lived in Woodland. The workers work through tough conditions throughout the winter months logging close to 3,000 safe man hours at a project cost of close to $\$ 1.5$ million. This money stays locally in the counties and the towns of Maine and is a huge tax windfall to the state to support many other unfunded programs.

The people that didn't live right close to town here stayed here during the week. They ate here. They spent part of their paycheck here. So this is money that is going in all different directions to help support the local economies. These wind farms are a good thing.

Green energy is the way of the future. Maine needs to lead the industry, not follow the negative comments of not in my back yard groups.

IBEW is in support of the Bowers Mountain project. Thank you.

MS. HORN OLSEN: Lance Wheaton?

MR. WHEATON: I'll try to keep it short. If you want history, I'll give you history. You know, my great grandfather fought in the civil war. Both grandfathers were guides. One died in a canoe with a party. Father guided all his life.

MS. HILTON: Where are you from?
MR. WHEATON: Forest City, Maine. Forest City. Yeah, there are only nine people; there's just as many moose as there are people.

But over the years -- I've guided for 50 years. I've owned a set of sporting camps there for 44 years.

Over the years, I have joined the -- I am a life member of the Maine guides, the State Guides Association, a member of the Grand Lake Guides Association, the Princeton Rod and Gun Club, Calais Rod and Gun Club, Washington County Conservation Association.

And recently, Mr. Paul LePage made me advisory counsel to represent Washington County for Inland Fish \& Wildife in the commissioner's office. Now at no time am I going to represent one of those clubs or represent the commissioner's office, but I see and hear a lot.

And you know, I have been to those turbines at Stetson Mountain, and I have watched them. And I've guided from lakes where you saw them and lakes that you didn't see. And I've done a lot of guiding. That's the only job I've
got. Oh, no, in the wintertime, I have built 81 Grand Lake canoes that the guides are using and continuing on our tradition.

I think that -- that we are the keepers of the land. We see kids from outside come and get in our canoes that have been exposed to dope, drugs, alcohol, you name it. But you know, if I can spend my life and teach one of your kids to enjoy the outdoors, seeing an otter swim and play and fish, seeing beaver, seeing a deer on the shore feeding, or seeing a moose from across the lake, this isn't my first day. I've got a brother in the back of the room and he and I one time jumped on a moose's back and rode him across the lake. I'm telling you the truth. We were foolish, but we did it.

As I drive to Augusta to my meetings, and you drove from Augusta to here for this meeting, did you notice something? You didn't cross that bridge down in Kittery, did you? When you get up here, you started seeing some woods, you started seeing less houses. It's unique. But let me tell you something. I have traveled the east coast, but I live here year round. I think that if this is gone, there will be no place left. There is a Canadian border, and your kids cannot learn the outdoors by going across the Canadian border. This is a big country, but there's little wilderness left.

How much have we got to give? You know, we talked eagles at the last meeting we were at. We have protected eagles. They were on the endangered species list. And the DDT passed and eagles started gaining. Then they were on the threatened list. So they've been on a threatened list and finally they've been delisted. There are eagles everywhere, but we still keep talking eagles in Augusta. When do we have enough? When do we have enough? Now these windmills. Are they helping our people here? No, the power is going out of state. Everybody is talking about, oh, just that windmill. That windmill is generating all kinds of power. What about that transmission line that goes the whole length of the state, eats up tons of forest.

There's not a rabbit can be -- you know, I've been around those Stetson towers, and I noticed the deer just charging up there -- the doe deer -- to lamb right by the tower. They do that, you know, and -- and God help you if you're there late in the afternoon because the partridge will roost on all those blades for the night and -- and the light makes sure they can get up and go to the bathroom. You know, it's foolishness. And I'm not going to sell out what we love for a fistful of dollars.

I'm against the project. And we're -- as federal government, our kids are going to be in bad shape to pay the bill that we're doing. Don't sell out our forests.

There will be a day when you'll like to go with your kids and see some of the forests. I've trained a lot of them. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you. Gerald Griffin.
MR. GRIFFIN: Hi. My name is Gerry Griffin. I'm here as a visitor to this area. We own a camp in Lowell about 15 miles from here. It's called Lake Escutarsis. It's a very small lake, and I was given these photos by a member of an opposition group to present to the Commission.

They're not photos of Lake Escutarsis, but they do very accurately portray what our lake looks like from my dock. And I'd like to just hand those to you so you can take a look. Very representative.

We -- my wife's parents originally came up here in the '50s. They bought a camp. My wife has been coming here since she's been a young girl in the '50s, and then we met -- we honeymooned at this camp. We've been coming to this camp for over 20 years, every single year.

Two days ago we came up to the camp, drove in, walked out to the dock and saw 24 wind turbines before us. And I'm just here to tell you my personal experience that it destroyed the feeling that $I$ have for this lake. We gladly drive 450 miles every year to come here and spend our two weeks vacation here, and that feeling is lost for me. I feel like I've been mugged. I feel like I've been, you
know, something really precious has been taken away from me and my family.

I don't have any prepared remarks, but I would just like to say that I'm not sure that everyone is taking into consideration the benefits versus the detriments here.

The land values have to decrease anywhere that these towers are visible around a lake. So I know the valuations around our lake have to go down. So that's -- when the valuations go down, the tax revenue is going to go down.

So this company might be giving, you know, a hundred thousand here or 20,000 there, but the town councils have to consider what their valuations are going to go down. And it's just -- I'm just asking you to weigh the pros and cons here that there is going to be, number one, tremendous loss of land value for recreational purposes; and number two, a lot of loss of tourism because people are going to choose to say, well, do I want to drive 450 miles even though we've been coming here for 30 or 40 years. Maybe it's not worth it anymore. And you know, we -- it's something to consider.

And I just -- I've been on a board myself. My local little village, we've faced hard economic times. We depend on a prison in the rural town that $I$ live in in New York, and we depend on that for a large part of our money. I've been on the board of trustees, I've been on the zoning
board of appeals, and I know that sometimes it's very hard to stand up and, you know, when the whole tide is going against you. But I'm asking everybody to, you know, really at least see if we can move some of those towers away from the lakes. You know, I understand the need for, you know, renewable energy, but does it have to be right where, you know, ruining everybody's property values? That's all I have to say. Thanks.

MS. HORN OLSEN: Liam Griffin?
MR. GRIFFIN: I'm Liam Griffin. I'm 17. I'm from Coxsackie, New York. I've been coming up to Maine, since I was born, for 17 years. The car ride is eight hours long, and it sucks, but we still come up every year. And we look forward to it, regardless of how bad the one day is.

This year we came up, we walked up the dock and we saw dotted along the hills 24 wind turbines. And at that moment, I think my heart sank. It hasn't been the same as previous years. I think the residents of Maine sometimes might not appreciate all that they have up here. It is -it's a slice of paradise. It's like heaven up here.

Where I come from, the land is developed, and it's just not like how it is up here. When I was younger and I was up at the camp, I used to say to myself, wow, it's going to be great to have kids up here, and no matter now bad things get and no matter how bad the world is, I can still take
refuge in this camp on this lake that I have, eight hours away from where I am.

I don't have any written remarks. I just wrote these down. So it's a little messed up.

I used to dream that my kids could experience pristine wilderness where there hasn't been any development, where they could imagine what it's like to close their eyes and imagine what it's like to live 200 years ago where none of it is developed because it's that easy; where they could experience complete darkness at night; where loons cry and you can hear them from your bed, even though you can't see them.

In New York, I don't have a job, and I don't pay taxes, and I'm unemployed because I have to go to school; but in my 17 years, $I$ do know a few things. I know that when you have something truly beautiful and something you really like, that you shouldn't just let it go without thinking about it twice. Some people may think I'm naive, but I do think that in some respects, these windmill deals are like making a deal with the devil.

It sucks that the residents of Maine have to -- are in such an economic -- are -- that the economy is so bad that they have to pawn off the beauty they have in order to survive. But still, I think that people should think twice. I can't do anything for my lake or for my
experience because it's already been completely ruined for me, but I can ask the next guy to think for himself and to consider what I've said.

I'm glad that I've had the chance to speak. Thank you. MS. HILTON: Thank you.

MS. HORN OLSEN: John Gaskins.
MR. GASKINS: Good evening. Thank you for your time. I live in Forest City, Maine half the year. The other half of the year, $I$ live down in the Amish Country in southeastern Pennsylvania. I've worked in the summers and in Maine for 37 years as a fishing and hunting guide. I have my own guiding businesses, and I work for several lodges in Forest City.

Normally I'm one of those people that would not ever think about coming to a meeting like this or speaking out, but I had -- I had a client in the canoe about ten days ago, and this is the first time this has happened. I took him to Baskahegan Lake where the Stetson project is obviously visible, and the gentleman was from Westchester County, New York. And when we got to the landing -- and we were the only ones there, and he looked across at me and I said, oh, there's a new wind farm over there. And he turned to me and he said, that's not what I came here for. And it wasn't pleasant; his tone was not pleasant at all. During the day -- and we had a nice day fishing, but
during the day, he brought up five or six times that his experience was diminished by the view. So I guess my point is aesthetics. It's corny, but it's true. There are people from Westchester County, New York, and as this gentleman said, he came here to escape that, to get away from the development, to get away from the scenes of civilization.

And what was that interesting was, this man had been on Baskahegan in 2004 and he had not been back. He shows up in 2011, sees the wind farm; and as much as the wind farm probably is needed in some respects, it ruined his experience. And he made the comment -- he said, I won't be back. Now, that's money out of my pocket. It's money out of the pockets of the businesses that I work for.

My wife and I have come to Maine since 1969, spent our summers here, and I'm a retired schoolteacher. I used to teach high school biology and chemistry. And we love it here. And yeah, it's not wilderness like Alaska's wilderness, but there's a charm and a remote beauty of something that isn't fully spoiled; it isn't fully developed. Maine is trying to strike a balance of beneficial development and the environment, but as a guide -- as somebody who now spends half the year here and has a guiding business -- the truth is, that people that -that I have, some of them I've guided over and over again
for 25 to 30 years; they come back for the same things that many of the folks this evening have spoken about. You get to see a little piece of heaven. You get to see a little bit of a lake that doesn't have wires and -- wires and lights and whatever.

It wouldn't matter if it was some other kind of development. The wind farm just happens to be the point of this discussion. And it does diminish our environmental experience, and it diminishes the experience of these people that come from the city and work their little butts off all year long just to have two-weeks vacation or a fishing trip to Maine. And then they come up here and they don't expect to see that, so this comes as a shock to them. And my point is that I'm here this evening to voice my opposition to the project because it affects directly the impressions that people take home when they're done.

And if this gentleman's word holds true, that's one customer I won't get back. He likes it here, but the point was that he felt that he could go to some other place and maybe spend more money and do a little more remote fishing trip in Canada or Labrador or someplace, and he didn't need to see development.

So I formally would like to voice my opinion that I oppose the project, and I hope you'll consider all the possibilities. Thank you.
(Whereupon a recess was held at 7:51 p.m., and the hearing was resumed at 8:06 p.m. this date.)

MS. HILTON: Okay, folks. We'd like to get going.
I can't remember. Did you call off some names before? Samantha is going to call off the next five names.

If you have not already been sworn in and you want to testify tonight, this would probably be a good time to do that. Is there anyone who hasn't been sworn in?

Okay. Those who haven't been sworn in, would you please stand up and raise your right hand?

And do you promise to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

PARTICIPANTS: Yes.
MS. HILTON: All right. Good. Thank you.
MS. HORN OLSEN: The next five speakers on the list are Bob Kay, Alan Michka, Kay Michka, Hannah Seavey and Jonathan Carter.

So Bob Kay. Is Mr. Kay here?
MR. KAY: I'm Bob Kay, and I thank you for this opportunity. I will be brief. I'm a registered Maine guide. I work in Washington County. I'm a -- I reside in Forest City, Maine and also South Berwick, Maine, and I am entirely against this project. I too have lived through the shock of people who have not so much enjoyed the view at Baskahegan Lake. And I -- my livelihood depends upon
the natural beauty of the state of Maine. It's that simple. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MR. MICHKA: Good evening, Commissioners. My name is Alan Michka. I'm a member -- or resident of Lexington Township. Once again, I respectfully thank you for your service and appreciate you being here this evening. Welcome, Commissioner Hammond. Welcome to the fray. There's no way I can possibly say everything that I want to say tonight, so $I$ will be submitting my written comments for you, hopefully by the end of the week.

Sometime in the last year or so, I spoke to you at another hearing on another wind project, and I opened my comments with some words taken directly from your CLUP. They're the first paragraph, actually, in that document. I'm just going to just reread the last three sentences of that paragraph.

Over 40 years old, they were written in 1969, and they're as true today as they were back then. It says: More and more as the northeastern U.S. develops, the Maine woods are becoming an almost unparalleled resource both for tree production and for recreational opportunity. But who is to come forward to say that this resource must not be squandered? Can we guarantee that the next generations will be able to set out in a canoe and know that adventure
is just around the bend?
I might be naive, but I'd like to believe that in another 40 years, those that follow us will be able to find adventure and wander around the bend in Maine. I also hope they'll enjoy a cleaner and more secure energy system.

And I really hope that they can be appreciative that when faced with challenges, their predecessors, us, we rose to the occasion and secured their energy future and preserved the state's greatest assets at the same time.

Hopefully they won't be able to point a finger back at us and say that in a span of less than a generation, their predecessors squandered Maine's treasures for their own financial expediency and unwillingness to consider alternatives.

I continue to be amazed at how cheaply and easily some people can sell out the best that Maine has to offer, but here we are. Our state is launched on a brash and largely unexplained mission that promises to make Maine look and sound more like any other state east of the Mississippi, with only vague an unsubstantiated promises of what might be expected in return.

And you here, you're faced once again with the unenviable task of making the tough call.

I'm just going to make a few comments on some things that struck me from the application. As I said, most of my
comments will be in written form that I'll submit later. There was a submission by a Cameron Wake from the University of New Hampshire on behalf the Conservation Law Foundation. He apparently is a climate change expert. He submitted a 46-page submission, a lengthy submission; but what's really important is what's missing from Mr. Wake's submission, and that was any evidence or any assertion that this project -- this particular project -- would have any significant impact on climate change. This man is an expert on climate change. He never made the case in that 46 pages that this project would have any significant impact on that. I think that omission speaks volumes. Also on behalf of the Conservation Law Foundation, Abigail Krich or Krick -- I'm sorry if I don't pronounce her name correctly -- but she wrote expansively on the energy prices supplied by wind power as well as on the New England Wind Integration Study. I'm going to be submitting comments on both of those things. She kind of cherry picks a lot of things -- a lot of things that are favorable to wind development, but leaves out a lot of other important things.

Specifically, she didn't even point out that the New England Wind Integration Study made the observation that land-based wind sites in Maine are inconveniently located a long distance from load centers to the south or that
potential offshore sites are much more conveniently located near those load centers; an important point if you're trying to keep one close to the other and reduce the entire transmission infrastructure. The study's observations. Not mine. She didn't mention them.

Regarding the visual impact, this whole study of visual impact, I was paddling on Junior Lake today. It was the first time I've ever been on the lake. It's remarkable. It's beautiful. And I looked up to where the project was -- to where the prospective project is going to be located. And I'm here to tell you, after being out there on the lake today, the experience I had reading through the visual impact studies, all three of them in this application, $I$ tell you it's going to have an unreasonable adverse effect on the experience on that lake. At least on that one lake I was on.

It's unreasonable because Mr. -- among all the legal reasons within the statute, but -- one minute? But it's also unreasonable because Mr. Wake couldn't tell us that this project was actually going to have any impact on climate change.

And it's unreasonable because Miss Krich can't tell us why, despite the magic of free fuel for their wind turbines and the low energy prices, why they still rely on so much public support and a mandated market for them through the

RPS.
It's unreasonable because our state legislators have never considered alternatives to wind turbines on mountaintops. There was a passage in the final report from the governor's task force in wind power development. It said -- and this is a quote from it -- it says: There may be a limit to how much wind power development the people of Maine are willing to accept over time. I think we might be there already.

If you look at the New England Wind Integration Study, and I hope that you do, look at all of it. It will scare you when you see the scenarios they develop for the future to get any amount of wind penetration into our grid. The scenarios will frighten you if you take a look at them. This is just a tip of the iceberg. This is just the beginning. It's much, much larger than this. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. MICHKA: Good evening, LURC commissioners. My name is Kay Michka. Thank you for the opportunity to speak tonight.

As my husband said, my family has come straight from Junior Lake to this hearing. We paddled our kayaks among breathtaking scenery, swam in cool water with crystal clear reflections, and glazed wistfully at Bowers Mountain, trying to banish the looming specter of industrial wind
turbines from our minds.
We have spent our tourist dollars here today and will tomorrow. Yet with unmistakable irony, we have rented a cabin at the water's edge which is very simple. It does not even have electricity. The fact that people repeatedly pay to experience this way of life in Maine proves that it is something of value, something that is worth driving to this area for.

So I ask you, why in the world would anyone pay for this unique nonelectric experience amid such beauty and simplicity of nature under the shadow of enormous, inefficient, unreliable electricity producers which completely and negatively alter that experience simply by their mechanical presence? My family certainly would not, and I feel we certainly are not alone. As a matter of fact, I cancelled a reservation for a cabin at Folsom Pond tonight once I discovered turbines are now visible from that cabin.

I dread running the gauntlet of scenery marred with turbines most of the way back to our cabin this evening. I am sad that my memories of this visit to this area with my niece and husband will include the disturbing imprints of those unnatural mechanical objects currently towering over the unparalleled landscape along our route.

I fear for the people who live near Bowers Mountain who
quite probably will lose long-term tourist dollars if the proposed turbine development is permitted. I ask you to deny First Wind's industrial wind turbine development application for their Bowers Mountain project. Thank you.

MS. SEAVEY: Good evening, LURC commissioners. My name is Hannah Seavey.

A windmill. That seems a bit of an understatement, doesn't it? So instead, a turbine: A huge industrial turbine. A huge industrial turbine that visually pollutes the visual landscapes of Maine's mountains and lakes. Yes, this is what a so-called windmill is to me.

This is the fourth summer I have visited Maine, and each year I find something new to wonder at. The stars, the trees, the wildlife and the mountains; the beauty of it all never cease to amaze me.

So what did I do when I found out more turbines were being erected in this area? I sighed. These turbines affect what I come to see. The pristine night sky obscured by red strobing lights; the mountains free of development, until now.

These turbines certainly change my opinion of the natural beauty of Maine. I ask you not to grant the Bowers Mountain industrial wind turbine permit so that the wonder is preserved. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Hannah, where are you from?

MS. SEAVEY: I'm from Clear Lake City, which is just outside of Houston.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MR. CARTER: Hello, Commission. It's a late evening. I'm Jonathan Carter. I'm the director of the Forest Ecology Network. We have about 1200 members all across the state, all across New England, and actually all across the country in different locations.

Our mission is to protect and preserve and conserve the north woods of Maine. And I am absolutely alarmed by the fact that there is even consideration of an industrial wind facility in this best kept secret in Maine, the Downeast lakes region.

I grew up a lot and spent a lot of time in the Rangeley area, and I've seen what's happened to that area over the last 50 years as development as spread across. Go paddle around the Grand Lakes and you will find what Maine was like 50 years ago. It's an unparalleled, pristine environment that can be found nowhere else, in my opinion, in the lower 48. And to mar them with industrial turbines is a crime against -- not only nature, but a crime against Maine's important heritage.

I want you to understand that there's a lot of myths about industrial wind in this project that need to be considered. This project is both an ecological nightmare
and an economic boondoggle. The developers will try to convince you that it's going to reduce carbon emissions. There's been three separate studies now that show industrial wind does not reduce carbon, and in fact, one of those studies showed it increases carbon emissions because of the need for backup. Because wind is intermittent and it can't be stored when the wind blows, you've got to turn something else off. When it stops blowing, you have to turn something else on. Ramping up and down fossil fuel plants consumes more energy and puts out more carbon dioxide. It's like driving in stop-and-go traffic. This industrial wind is not going to reduce carbon emissions.

It's an ecological disaster because you're going to blow up a mountaintop. You're going to change the hydrology. You're going to eradicate soils. You're going to remove wildlife. You're going to get rid of the top predators, which is going to have an impact on the plant diversity. I'm a botanist, a scientist, by training.

It's an ecological disaster. But I know people like to talk about the economics, and this group, First Wind, gets up and extols all the economic benefits of this project and how it's going to put so much money into the community. In fact, if you look at the people who got up and spoke for this project, almost every single one of them has a financial interest being generated by First Wind dollars.

The fact is that they don't like to talk about the negative economic impacts of industrial wind. Many people have alluded to them and said them straight out tonight. It's been estimated that mountaintop industrial wind is four times as expensive as conventional gas-powered wind. Who's going to foot the bill for the increased cost? The rate payers. This will drive up electricity costs in Maine.

What is the one factor that will damage the economic climate in Maine? One of the major factors, and that's the cost of energy. If the cost of energy goes up, business goes down. Well, that loss of business, because of high energy prices, should be considered in the cost of this whole project.

Many people have alluded to the fact that they have property that is quite valuable --

MS. HILTON: One minute.
MR. CARTER: -- and now it's being degraded. One study has shown that if you're within two miles of a turbine, your property values go down 20 to 40 percent. That's stripping Mainers of wealth. An all for what? A few jobs. A few permanent jobs. And the loss of, perhaps, thousands of dollars because of a reduction in tourism and recreation.

The environmental damage of this project is
catastrophic, but it was also an economic boondoggle. Electric rates will go up because of projects like this; it will drain dollars from Mainers' pockets; it will reduce tourism and recreation, revenue, as well as strip Mainers of their wealth through reduced property values.

This is not an economic positive thing, and you need to gauge that. And I just, in closing, want to remind you that I know some of you feel constrained by the expedited law, thinking that it tells you what you have to do, but I want to remind you in the very first sentence of the legislative findings in the Maine Wind Energy Act, the Legislature plainly states that it wants to encourage wind development -- it not only wants to encourage wind development; it only wants to do so where it is appropriate. And it is not appropriate on Bowers Mountain. Thank you.

MS. HORN OLSEN: Okay. The next five speakers are Richard Hesslein -- I hope I pronounced that correctly; Karen Pease; Brad Blake; Christopher O'Neil; and Steven Neil.

Richard Hesslein? Go ahead.
MS. HESSLEIN: Hi. I'm Richard Hesslein from Brownfield, Maine, about five and a half hours from here. And I would just like to say that Maine is still struggling to restore some of the ecological damage that has gone on
over the last couple hundred years, and it seems a shame to step backwards by having such huge impacts on mountaintops and our beautiful lake region resources. So please don't allow certain industries that are benefitting from big federal subsidies to undermine our state's values. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. PEASE: Good evening. My name is Karen Besse Pease. I'm a resident of Lexington Township in the western mountains. And although I live in the western mountains region of this state, $I$ began my life here, Downeast.

My father is a retired Maine State game warden, and the unique area surrounding the proposed Bowers Mountains project was part of the district he patrolled in the 1960s.

The owners and guides of the local sporting camps became his friends and then friends of the family. We lived in Danforth, which now lies in the shadow of First Wind Stetson I and Stetson II projects. Spending time with my grandparents included frequent visits here to Lincoln where the Rollins wind project is under construction.

Later when they were transferred to Megantic, our trips to visit my grandparents took us along Route 27 to Coburn Gore past the chain of ponds and through the boundary mountains where the Kibby I and II projects are now the dominant feature of the landscape. And where the Sisk
project may soon be built.
I live on a homestead in Lexington Township. Currently there are proposals for a wind project in Highland, the plantation north of my farm. There is a project planned for Lexington and Concord, directly behind my home. To the north, add a wind development for Moscow and Caratunk in the mix. And then directly to the east, include Bingham, Brighton, Kingsbury, Abbott and Blanchard as communities soon to be impacted by grid scale wind turbines.

These towns an UTs comprise the whole route my family travels as we go home to the Monson/Greenville area, through what we affectionately call the big woods.

Cumulative impact. As I think about the projects built and the projects in some stage of development and those yet to come, I'm realizing that every place I've called home will be impacted by industrial wind turbines.

The wind energy plan that is currently underway in our state is on course to completely alter the precious quality of place about which I've always bragged. Pride of place is what Mainers have; the vast land of northern, western and eastern Maine is a treasure, and treasures require extra protection.

In these proceedings, you've heard over and over again what a treasure the Downeast lakes region is. There is no mistaking the significance of this area. Its very value
lies in its naturalness and in its undeveloped state. This unique, unspoiled area is the very essence of Maine.

Cumulative impact. We're already seeing it right here. Stetson I. Stetson II. Rollins. Already there have been significant alterations to the quality of place in this region. Already some camp owners have decided to sell. Already owners of rental cabins are being questioned by potential tourists about the impacts of the local wind facilities on their lake front cottages. And already, sporting camps are losing business.

I'm going to read a short quote from a letter I received in January of this year from the owner of a lodge impacted by industrial wind in Maine. He says: The windmill project in our area has greatly --

MS. HILTON: One minute.
MS. PEASE: Thank you. Has greatly affected our business and definitely not in a good way. If I knew before I purchased our land, built our lodge, cabins and started our business, that they were going to put windmills up across the lake and within two, or even five miles from us, I would have never done it; however, now with our lives -- whole lives invested into our place, our business, as well as over a half million dollars, we are just trying to survive. That was a small portion of a three-page letter about the impacts of industrial wind on Maine on a
sporting camp owner and his family. It's added to their daily stress and diminished their quality of life.

I would like you to think about his words: We're just trying to survive. That's not what we do to people in Maine. We don't put them in those circumstances.

I have more, but I'm not going to make you have to shut me up. Thank you very much for what you do.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MR. BLAKE: Good evening. My name is Brad Blake. I am a resident of Cape Elizabeth, Lincoln, Lee, and the Grand Lakes of Downeast, Maine.

The reason why I say that is that I am a native of Lincoln; $I$ am staying tonight at the family cottage on Silver Lake in Lee; and I spend a great deal of my time -as I was growing up in Lincoln -- in the Downeast Grand Lakes.

Growing up in Lincoln, for 60 years I used to look up the lakes and just really enjoy what $I$ thought was paradise. Now when I come to Lincoln, I cry. Looking across Mattanawcook Lake at the turbines that have been put on the blasted away Rocky Dundee Ridges is heartbreaking.

Out at Silver lake, we happen to be in a cove. You go on the east side of Silver Lake, which I did this afternoon, and you see 15 turbines on Rollins Mountain and you see four turbines -- the most northern ones -- of the

Rocky Dundee Ridges.
When I was a kid, I used to think, jeez, it's great, land of 13 lakes, which Lincoln should change to land of 40 turbines. And then in high school, my best friend's family had a cottage on Bottle Lake and had opened up a whole new paradise to me. As beautiful as the Lincoln Lakes and rolling ridges are, here when you go 15 miles further beyond them, in Bottle Lake we used to go down the thoroughfare and into Keg Lake and Junior Lake and up into Scraggly Lake. And if we had the big boat, we went to West Grand Lake. We went up into Upper and Lower Sysladobsis.

I know this region. This region belongs to the people of the state of Maine and not to First Wind.

The Downeast Grand Lakes everybody has been referring to as paradise, as a treasure, and so forth. If you were to go due east of here, you would come to Kejimkujik National Park. And give me a quizzical look. Nobody has ever heard of that? It's a national park in Nova Scotia, which the Canadian government has said, we deem this of enough value to preserve. And I'm going to draw a comparison between Kejimkujik and the Downeast Grand Lakes.

Kejimkujik National Park is 404 square kilometers in size. It's centered around Kejimkujik Lake, which is 26 square kilometers or 64,025 acres. If you look at the Downeast lakes watershed, it's approximately 1400 square
kilometers of watershed, and it's centered around West Grand Lake, which by itself is 56 square kilometers or some 14,000 acres. The Canadian government is protecting Kejimkujik.

What are we doing? We're encircling the Downeast Grand Lakes with wind turbines because Stetson, Rollins, Bowers is just the beginning of what these subsidy sucking thieves, First Wind, have as a grand plan for turning every ridge from the Penobscot River to the Canadian border from places like Bull Hill to the southwest of the Grand Lakes all the way up to the very foothills of Baxter State Park into First Windiana, their own fiefdom of wind turbines.

MS. HILTON: One more minute.
MR. BLAKE: One last thing in drawing a contrast between Kejimkujik and the Downeast Grand Lakes because you've heard a lot about the brilliance of the dark skies.

Again, the Canadian government at Kejimkujik has designated this in 2010 by the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada as part of their Dark Sky Preserve Program. If the Canadians can protect Kejimkujik, which is small in stature compared to the magnificent Downeast Grand Lakes, then I challenge this Commission to go back to the original language and mission statement of Land Use Regulation Commission -- go back to the original language of the Natural Resources Protection Act and say: This is
more important than the heinous expedited wind permitting process language and say no to Bowers Mountain.

MS. HILTON: Your time is up.
MR. BLAKE: My time is up, but I would like to explain that I'm the person who took all of the photos that we have been giving to you. This is Grand Lake Stream on West Grand Lake and several other Rollins Mountain project photos, all of which you notice have had water in them.

So take your imagination from viewing the destruction from First Wind of the Lincoln Lakes Region and apply it to Bowers Mountain and the magnificent Grand Lakes and, just think, they're a hell of a lot bigger.

MS. HILTON: Okay. Thank you.
MR. O'NEIL: Good evening, Commissioners. Thank you for your patience and your diligence in this proceeding. I'm Chris O'Neil. I live in the city of Saco where many of my neighbors hear Maine guides, and they think of a baseball team in Old Orchard. Please know that I have intermittently been retained by Friends of Maine's Mountains to do legislative advocacy for them in Augusta, but I'm here tonight as a citizen.

I went to college outside of Maine and I've spent the rest of my 50 years in Maine. One of the things about Maine that has held me all this time is the outdoors. Which I get a lot of.

I can get to Logan or Fenway or First Wind's offices in 90 minutes, but I can get to the Maine woods in 90 minutes. In fact, eight days ago -- you might have seen me limping -- I broke a toe, but it doesn't stop me because I had made two friends -- promises to two friends that we'd do a couple of hikes last weekend. We scaled it back and on a miserable day, we did Little Spencer and enjoyed the Ram Trail. And then the next day in the rain we did Kineo.

I do Katahdin every Labor Day as a tribute to my dad who died on Labor Day back in the '80s. And I've got to tell you that this year, I'm going to look to the southeast, I'm going to see this town. Percy and I are going to get shook up.

Two years of caution and focus. Economy and aesthetics. You heard lots of criticism about how ugly wind turbines look, and that is a subjective metric. But you know the economics of wind. You know the vast performance shortcomings. You've heard it over and over again as you've sat on this Commission. That is what makes wind projects ugly. So don't assume or presume benefits, economic or otherwise, as you judge the worthiness of this application. My words of caution.

Second, your mission is not economic development. It's not boosterism of any particular industry, especially an industry that has such high impact and low benefit. The

Grand Lake watershed is home to an industry -- a long, rich industry that already exists and is a rich part of Maine heritage. The customers for this industry could go to Alaska with the click of a mouse, and they will.

So regarding economic development, do no harm. Do no harm stepping over dollars to get at pennies.

I hope this proceeding finally serves as a wake-up call to the Maine people. Mainers and our summer visitors -and you heard from some today who expressed their shock and awe at what they saw returning to one of their favorite places -- are faced with another senseless sprawling wind project that threatens to destroy thousands of acres of irreplaceable wilderness, all for a methodology about which you know all of its shortcomings.

This great community, once infamous for its Stinkin' Lincoln nickname, knows very well the principle that sacrifices need to be made. In exchange for some odd smelling air, a community derived great benefit for generations. The benefits far exceeded the impacts.

Now especially in weak resource areas like this, one with wilderness mountaintop wind power, the massive and permanent impacts dwarf the negligible and temporary benefits. You know that.

We all accept -- and I do, too, a little appropriate scarring of the Earth for infrastructure that is both
necessary and useful. Blinking buoys in a river, cell towers, bridges, transmission lines, airports.

MS. HILTON: One minute.
MR. O'NEIL: They come to mind as necessary and useful. Worth sacrificing for.

Today's wake-up call is that perhaps Maine can realize that this Commission as a permitting authority can say no, and everybody around Maine will say, well, gee, I wonder why they said no; everybody loves wind power. And we'll engage in a pretty decent conversation that starts to turn us from the horrible path we're on.

I understand how you've previously struggled and struggled with the dynamic that you have policies, laws, rules and standards that are created by somebody else that you need to adhere to. And at times it appears you have to rubber stamp a proposal even against your better judgment.

What I ask of you here, as you deliberate and as you decide, give the applicant no benefit of the doubt. I encourage you as commissioners to review this application with honesty and with the highest level of skepticism and scrutiny that you can muster.

If you say no to Bowers, what a great wake-up call that would be. So as we say around here, squeeze 'em. Squeeze 'em wicked hard. Thank you. MR. NEIL: Good evening. I'm Steven Neil, and I'm here
with my wife Diane tonight. We primarily live in Camden, but we're in the middle of a development in Lakeville on Junior Lake.

We've been Maine residents for nearly 40 years. We purchased our Lakeville property four years ago. Our intent was to own a piece of property in one of the most beautiful lake districts of Maine, still natural and beautiful, where we can enjoy time in our later years.

We searched for a suitable property for well over a year. We settled on the Lakeville lot for all of its natural values and year-round accessibility. It is a unique place for those reasons.

As it turns out, we purchased at the peak in the property market. The shell of our structure was erected last August just before the expedited area was expanded for the Bowers wind project. In our mind, that decision enabled First Wind to make the entire project feasible, and without this project, may not have moved forward.

Since that LURC decision, we have made our own decision not to spend any unnecessary money on local contractors, preferring to finish whatever we are capable of ourselves and cut back on the scope of our project. This was not our intent, but faced with the very real possibility that our property will be further devalued if the Bowers Mountain wind project is approved, we feel we have to maintain as
much equity as we can with sweat.
Our house is small, super-insulated and, with the sun shining this February, our inside temperatures reached 74 degrees and maintained the heat well through the night. Our boiler didn't come on until later in the morning.

We have made a concerted effort to make our property as energy efficient as we can afford. We're trying to do our part. We did not buy our property to look at a wind farm. Anyone that views before and after pictures would certainly prefer the before picture unquestionably and would place a different value on the two settings accordingly.

The 400-foot towers will dominate the skyline to the northeast. And the nighttime flashing red lights will offend any viewer.

Now we can look over Penobscot Bay and clearly see the three wind towers of the Fox Island project over seven miles away. Their red flashing lights do, indeed, stand out in the night sky. The prospect of 27 red flashing lights higher above us and closer is not a pleasant thought.

We are not or ever will be against alternative energy in principle, but the way that this nation and state is going about it seems to be business as usual. Corporations, their lobbyists, and politicians are directing the show.

We do have to develop a better way, but to proceed in an atmosphere of fear and panic doesn't produce good, long-term results. A few of the people will have jobs and make some money. Most will not. Many others will lose money. The incentive programs offered to the consumer to do their energy part seems proportionately quite small and rather subdued compared to the incentives for corporations. We wonder why a bigger emphasis isn't placed on home and business energy improvement as well as energy production. With widespread net metering programs, solar hot water systems, efficient wood systems, and conservation programs, hundreds of local contractors would sell, install, maintain, upgrade the systems, putting people to work, paying taxes, and improving the economy and quality of life.

But more importantly, and straight to the heart of the energy problem, people would take a vested interest in their consumption and production of their own energy. With the current attitude, people are waiting for someone else to solve a problem for them and hand them a product in unlimited amounts at the expense of the forest, wildlife, ecosystem and views.

Smaller community used wind turbines are viable for the community that wants them. This is not a community project for our own electricity consumption.

MS. HILTON: One minute more.
MR. NEIL: The benefits of land-based utility scaled wind generation in Maine is certainly questionable in its biggest picture. If wind industry development is the way Maine wants to expand its already exported product, then it needs to be sited where people will not risk lost value in their properties or quality of their surroundings.

If Maine wants people to be attracted to live, work and recreate in an area as beautiful and natural as the Downeast lakes watershed for the long term, a wind farm will not bring them. Place an industrial scale wind farm away from people and their properties, such as offshore, to lessen the impact on the land and all inhabitants. Offshore is where the most wind is and people are not.

We think there are more people beginning to understand this and agree. We realize this is a ways off, but it will surely be worth the wait not to destroy the values of our living space.

Maine needs to preserve its natural settings, especially one as unique as this site, and large scale, land-based wind projects do not accomplish this.

If the Bowers Mountain project is allowed to proceed, we will be looking back on this as a very sad and wasteful day and not just by the two of us. Thank you.

MS. HORN OLSEN: The next five speakers are Steve

Perry; Peter Fisher; Kay Campbell; Art Wheaton; and Dale Wheaton. And then we'll just have one more which is either Mark or Mary Gray. I couldn't quite read it.

MR. PERRY: Good evening. I'm Steve Perry, and thank you very much for your patience tonight and last night, and I'm going to keep my comments very short.

I have given you a handout of my home on the Little Narrows. I live at 30 Shore Drive. On the map it's Upper Cold Stream Pond, but we commonly know it as the Little Narrows.

I've enjoyed this lake ever since $I$ was 10 years old. And as a matter of fact over 40 years ago, I learned how to play basketball in this very gym. And so the lakes have a very dear feeling to me.

And I'd like to say, right off the bat to make it very clear, that $I$ am for this project. We get to see these turbines on the southern portion of Rollins, close to nine of them, every morning and every evening. And I am building a retirement home on this lake, and I plan on retiring there and enjoying my grandchildren.

Our first granddaughter, who's about a year and a half, actually thinks that the lights are Christmas coming early. And so I'm really proud of the fact that when she's old enough to understand, that I can demonstrate to her that like every other thing that we have grown to export in

Maine, from the granite that is in New York City and Washington State from Stonington, to the lumber that made Bangor the lumber capital of the east coast at one time, to the trees, to the paper mills, and to the lobster and blueberries, we have another product that we can be proud of to export. And a clean energy that provides jobs.

I've worked for a construction company for 35 years and I can honestly tell you firsthand that this is a boost to the economy in many directions. And I know you've heard many testimonies, so I'm not going to reiterate that, but it is good for Maine. And thank you very much for your patience.

MS. HORN OLSEN: Peter Fisher.
MR. FISHER: Good evening. My name is Peter Fisher. I don't work for H.C. Haynes. I don't work for First Wind. I have not been offered any donations from First Wind for any of my hobbies or side things. They have not offered to repair my camp roads, they haven't sponsored any road races for me, and I have not partaken of the free lunch at the end of the annual snowmobile trip that First Wind sponsors. I am not planning on shaking Neil Kiely's hand as did the woman from the Maine Wilderness Camps who, after having lost the lease to the campground, is probably hoping to rent her cabins and RV spaces to possible workers from this project. And I have not received the girl scout wind power
merit badge that I understand this industry sponsored as well.

But I am a camp owner on Junior Lake, and I have to admit that I did buy a property there that was subdivided by H.C. Haynes.

Contrary to a couple of the Carroll residents that have spoken as to Junior Lake not being a wilderness lake and all the people that came in and bought camps and spoiled the wilderness, my friends and I have done circle trips around the entirety of Junior -- and you saw the size of it on your boat tour -- there are 65 camps on that entire lake, and I think you can attest to the fact that you don't see most of those homes. I still consider it certainly a wilderness.

I had previously owned a camp on Long Pond in Lincoln. The Rollins wind project now has visible turbines from that lake, along with flashing red night lights and the ever-present motion of rotating blades forever cancelling the peaceful stillness of that pond.

Now the lake chain that $I$ am currently living on is threatened by another industrial wind project. The West Grand Lake watershed is a unique asset to the state of Maine. After truly experiencing this wonderful region, one would undeniably have to agree. Yet once the state has imposed convoluted terms to define and quantify the
qualities of our Maine wild lands, we the common citizens are faced with the virtually insurmountable task of finding an argument for our plight that is allowable, quantifiable, pertinent and acceptable to the state's predefined definitions and parameters for what seems so obvious to our personal daily experiences.

In my opinion, the cumulative effect that was discussed so extensively earlier today certainly exists and is reality. I experience this cumulative effect every day when I drive from Lincoln's gazebo all the way up to Springfield. With every rise and turn of the road, one more shock of a new and altered environment is in view. It's -- every two or three minutes, there's another thing to be seen.

As Mr. Milton stated earlier today -- Milligan, excuse me -- stated earlier today, this region of Lincoln has become defined by its turbines. And I would also agree with Mr. Rafael earlier today when he stated, in response to one of your questions, as to how many turbines are too many, well, I guess you'll know it when you see it. I've seen it, and I know it. I think we've got too many in one concentrated area, and I'm hoping you'll deny this permit. Thank you.

MS. CAMPBELL: Good evening. I want to thank all the commissioners and your staff for the opportunity to be a
part of this process, for the chance to express our views. Thank you for your hard work in shepherding this complicated process along. And also, I'm really in awe of your stamina right now.

My husband and I own a simple camp in Lakeville. We will have no views of the project.

MS. HILTON: Kay?
MS. CAMPBELL: My name? Oh, yes. Kay Campbell from Lakeville.

MS. HILTON: There you go.
MS. CAMPBELL: Sorry. We came here because of the chain of lakes and the many recreational opportunities they afford so that we can enjoy Maine's glorious north woods.

As we all know by now, the issue comes down to whether or not the scenic impact of the proposed project will cause that very-hard-to-think-about, unreasonably-adverse impact on the traditional uses in eight or nine scenic lakes.

But how can we tell if the impact is unreasonably adverse? Is it just adverse or very adverse? Personally, I don't believe a visual impact assessment can create a mathematical formula or a chart to put in numeric terms a way of quantifying the combined impact.

In the end, $I$ think it's a judgment call that you'll have to make. To me, it's pretty obvious because I think the following factors put together push that impact over
that line.
First it's the sheer number of affected lakes of scenic character. Eight or nine scenic lakes are affected within eight miles. And it's not just each lake on its own. They're are almost all interconnected. They're an organic whole.

We've heard ample testimony that the project's damage to the pristine vistas will -- has really affected visitors and highly prized tourists who have been coming to the area for decades, even generations. This alone shows that the scenic impact will damage both the traditional uses and user expectations.

Further, even though the wind law has the magic eight-mile line, because the scenic impact of the project lies outside the expedited wind territory, please don't forget the other connected lakes that extend for so many miles in so many directions.

The sporting camps and Maine guides whose businesses will be damaged by the negative scenic impact of the project, these businesses -- they're the heart of the region's traditional recreational economy. They're a special concern of the state, and any potential damage to their way of life should be considered unreasonably adverse.

Finally, I believe approving this project would reverse
the efforts of hundreds of people, many organizations, including the federal government and millions of dollars that have been spent to protect and conserve the scenic character of the Downeast lakes watershed.

To me it's clear that the scenic impact on these lakes, because of all these factors put together, would be clearly unreasonably adverse. And therefore, I urge you to deny the permit application. Thank you.

MS. HORN OLSEN: Art Wheaton?
MR. WHEATON: Thank you very much. I'm sure it's been a long night for you as it has for us sitting back there. Art Wheaton. I live in Forest City. Born and raised in Grand Lake Stream and have a vested interest in the whole area.

I find it interesting tonight to listen to the testimony when in reality we have two watersheds; east and west branch of the St. Croix River. And we have two very active land trusts; the Woody Wheaton Land Trust in Forest City, and the Downeast Lakes Land Trust in the village of Grand Lake Stream, both of them aggressively trying to conserve land and protect what they -- the very lifestyle that they lead for the guides and the sporting camps. And yet, here we are proposing turbines that literally are going to trump what they're trying to do.

I think you need to think long and hard about this
because you're basically on the cusp of killing the golden goose. It took us a while to learn that too many billboards on our highways are sickening. We're going to learn from this very fast, and I urge the Commission to take a real serious look at this. Vote your conscience because many of the folks that came here tonight spent their own money. They didn't spend money that was being reimbursable. They don't have pension plans, they don't have health plans, they make a daily wage. I think that's pretty serious business, and they care a lot for coming a long way and spending gas money to do so. This is serious business tonight. Thank you.

MS. HORN OLSEN: Dale Wheaton.
MR. WHEATON: Thanks very much. My name is Dale Wheaton. I'm from Forest City. I'm the good brother.

I'll try to be brief. People have hit on everything.
Clearly, I'm opposed to the project. My wife and I have a fishing lodge in Forest City, Maine. It's Wheaton's Lodge. It's a humble little place; however, we probably employ more fishing guides, more guides, than any other establishment in the state of Maine.

As soon as you go over the hills in Carroll and you look at the landscape of Washington County, that's what we do. You have two economies in eastern Maine; you have the forest products economy, and you have the outdoor sporting
economy. From our little establishment, we sustain about 20 jobs. My wife and I have had it for the last 33 years, and my parents started it in 1952. So we've done better than just survive, and we've done it on that landscape that you're looking at.

Many, many local folks and lakes people have talked about the adverse impact on the landscape. And from my perspective, this issue is entirely about landscape. The essential difference -- and I agree with many of these folks, but if $I$ can try to touch upon, perhaps, an area that hasn't been beaten to death, that is that while many speak about the value of this unspoiled landscape to them personally, those folks that frequent my lodge, about 96 percent of them from out of state, pay to see the unspoiled landscape. They pay not to look at an industrial landscape or lights at night.

The last time I talked to you folks, it was to testify against Stetson $I$ in the Lee Academy gym. I told you then it wasn't going to kill me, but it was going to sting. This one also probably won't kill me, but it's going to sting some more. We fish in the shadows of Stetson I. We fish in the shadows of Stetson II. We range to Pleasant and Junior. And when we leave, we haven't changed anything.

You can kill the sporting camp industry directly and
immediately or you can kill it softly. And I speak for that economy of eastern Maine where we -- as my brother has just stated -- has -- have tried for the last 20 years to raise dollars to protect the landscape. It seems ironic that at the same time, we could destroy the abutting landscape before we've had time to, perhaps, acquire it. Note that if you violate the landscape and the millions of dollars that have been invested already, that you're not only defrauding the efforts that have taken place, you're violating the investment that's been made by the Land for Maine's Future board and the State of Maine to protect that landscape.

It's very difficult to try to save a rock in the pond and lose the pond. It's -- everything here is connected. And we rely upon that landscape --

MS. HILTON: One minute.
MR. WHEATON: -- for our livelihood.
So I urge you to oppose that. You know we only have you to help us. I have nothing against wind power. I have nothing against construction jobs. And the people of Mars Hill are entitled to vote up or down however they like their wind project. And the people of Lincoln are allowed to vote up or down however they like their wind project, whether it's a yea or a nay.

In the unorganized, we don't have that privilege. All
we have is you. So I hope that you will listen to the majority of people out there because we have no advocacy. All we can do is come to the podium. Thanks very much. MS. HILTON: Thank you. MS. HORN OLSEN: The next -- we have three more speakers. M-a-r --? MR. BEARD: It's Mary with the beard. Bad handwriting. MS. HORN OLSEN: Okay. MR. BEARD: Good evening. My name is Marc Gray. MS. HORN OLSEN: Thank you. MR. BEARD: I'm a resident of Hampden, Maine and property owner in the village of Grand Lake Stream, Maine. My family and I have had the house in Grand Lake since 2001 and use it as a vacation house and as a base of operations for my work as a Maine guide each fall. I'm here this evening to express my extreme opposition to the Bowers Mountain industrial wind project. Simply put, I am disgusted that ruining our ridge tops, viewshed and aquifers for the purpose of heavily subsidized electricity is even being considered. Please have the foresight to refuse permitting for this industrial wind project. For the people of Lincoln, Lee and Danforth, it is already too late. Stetson and Rollins Mountains have already been destroyed. Sincerely, Marc Gray.

MS. HORN OLSEN: Thank you. The last two speakers on the list are Larry Hawkes and Paul House. Have both of you been sworn in? I don't think this gentleman has.

MS. HILTON: Come on up. Right there. Just raise your right hand. And do you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

MR. HAWKES: Yes, I do.
MS. HILTON: All right.
MR. HAWKES: My name is Larry Hawkes. I live right here in the Lincoln area. You've got to excuse my appearance. I just came out of the hayfield. It's supposed to be raining tomorrow, so I was busy. Somebody told me to get my butt up here and explain to you people -I live off the grid. I produce my own power, a battery generator and solar. Currently, I probably have got less than $\$ 3000$ in my whole electrical system. My wife is assistant director at the vocational school. She does all her work on the computer. We watch a DVD and all the reading we can take in. And the last thing that $I$ would do is put a windmill up as far as cost and producing electricity. Somebody told me to get up here and mention that to you people. I don't know if a feasibility study has ever been done as far as wind power is concerned. If it has, I guess I'm barking up the wrong tree. If the feasibility study has never been done, I request one done
before this permit is approved.
And I know you people have got a long ways to go tonight. Thank you for your time.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. HORN OLSEN: Paul House.
MR. HOUSE: Yeah. My name is Paul House. I live right in Lee. I'm registered a Maine guide, and I was a logger -- a professional logger for over 20 years here in Maine.

I try to look at the positive things in life. The reason I say that, I look through different eyes now. My son was killed June 23rd, 2007 in Taji, Iraq by an IED. And since then, I've had a different outlook on life, and I try to look at the positive things.

And listening tonight, I know a lot of people are opposing the windmills. I think we ought to give things a chance. We don't know when something new comes in if it's going to be the answer or if it's going to work. I say give it a try. I think it's great that people want to do something without a smoke stack coming out of it, pollution. I think this is clean energy.

If you don't think so, pull up to the gas pumps and fill your vehicle up and see what it's costing. I think we need to start somewhere in life and give it a chance.

I'm kind of old school, and I understand changes are difficult. And I know growing up my mom had 15 kids. We
grew up on a family farm. I know values, and I know what it used to be like. But since I was a kid, I've seen highways go in, I've seen power lines go in. And people may have opposed them back then, but the animals adjust. I don't believe it's going to affect the fishing. I don't believe it's going to affect the hunting. And as far as the economy with the guides losing their jobs, it's been the economy that's the reason a lot of guides are losing their jobs, not because of the windmills. And I'm an experienced guide. I've been doing it for quite some time now, but it's the economy. So blaming it on the windmills, the turbines, is not right.

I think we ought to give it a chance, and I think people -- I think we can get very selfish. And I'm hearing about people's views and they don't want to spoil their view. Well, me as a kid growing up, I can remember when there was just a handful of camps on some of these lakes. Now we have people coming in from away, which I'm not opposed to, putting camps on lakes.

Well, I did not like that personally, but it happened, and I adjusted. And I think we need to give First Wind a chance and see what happens before we be too judgmental.

And I just think it's a -- it's a step in the right direction. And we'll see what happens. And I thank you for the opportunity to talk. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you. Do we have anyone else that would like to testify? Okay. I guess, seeing none, I have a closing statement.

The second and final session to hear testimony from the public is now concluded. The hearing will be recessed until Wednesday, July 6, at 9:30 a.m., at which time an additional technical session to ask questions of review agencies and consultants will be held at the Spectacular Event Center in Bangor.

I wish to remind everyone that the record of this hearing will remain open until Monday, July 18th, to receive written statements from the interested public, and for an additional seven days until Monday July 25 th for the purpose of receiving rebuttal comments.

No additional evidence or testimony will be allowed into the record after the closing of the record.

I now declare this hearing in recess.
(Concluded this hearing at 9:10 p.m. this date.)

I, Angella D. Clukey, a Notary Public in and for the State of Maine, hereby certify that on June 28, 2011, a hearing was held regarding Bowers Mountain, Development Permit DP 4889; and that this hearing was stenographically reported by me to the best of my ability and later reduced to typewritten form with the aid of computer-aided transcription; and the foregoing is a full and true record of the testimony given by the witnesses.

I further certify that I am a disinterested person in the event or outcome of the above-named cause of action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I subscribe my hand and affix my seal this 18th day of July, 2011.

ANGELLA D. CLUKEY, NOTARY PUBLIC<br>Court Reporter

My commission expires: March 17, 2017


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