State of Maine
Department of Conservation
Maine Land Use Regulation Commission
Wednesday, May 12, 2010
Fifth Pre-hearing Procedural Order Hearing
In the Matter of
Development Permit DP 4860
TransCanada Maine Wind Development, Inc.
Kibby Expansion Project
Held at Sugarloaf Grand Summit Conference Center
Carrabassett Valley, Maine
Don Thompson \& Associates
Court Reporters
(This hearing was taken before Angella D. Clukey, Notary Public, at the Sugarloaf Grand Summit Conference Center, Carrabassett Valley, Maine, on Wednesday, May 12, 2010, beginning at 6:45 p.m.)

MS. HILTON: Good evening, everyone. My name is Gwen Hilton and I'm the Commission chair and presiding officer for this hearing. Members of the Commission present are -I'm going to have them introduce themselves starting to my right with Ed.

MR. LAVERTY: Ed Laverty, Medford, Maine.
MS. KURTZ: Rebecca Kurtz, Phillips.
MS. CARROLL: Good evening. I'm Catherine Carroll, I'm the Commission staff director.

MS. FARRAND: Sally Farrand from Beaver Cove.
MR. NADEAU: Jim Nadeau, Winterville Plantation.
MS. HILTON: We also have with us Angella Clukey who is our court reporter. And, let's see, Rebecca Renaud is administrative assistant, she operates the sound system there. Samantha Horn-Olsen is our manager of the planning division. And Marcia Spencer-Famous is our senior planner.

And -- let's see. This evening's hearing is being held pursuant to the provisions of 12 M.R.S. Section 685-B. The hearing will be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 of the Commission's rules for the conduct of public hearings.

This evening's hearing is being held to receive public testimony on the matter of Development Permit DP 4860, submitted by TransCanada Maine Wind Development, Incorporated to construct a 45-megawatt wind energy development in Kibby Township and Chain of Ponds Township, Franklin County. The proposed wind energy development would consist of 153 -megawatt wind turbines, an access road, a 34.5 KV collector line, a substation and a short segment of 115 kV transmission line to connect to the existing Kibby Substation. The proposed project would use the existing Kibby Operations and Maintenance building and the existing 115 kV transmission line that connects to the Bigelow Substation.

The purpose of this hearing is to allow the public to present direct testimony in evidence as to whether the development proposal meets the criteria for approval as specified in 12 M.R.S. Section $685-B(4)$ and (4-B) of the Commission's statutes and also the Commission's land use districts and standards.

All of those who wish to testify need to sign up on the sheets in the back. And don't forget, if you want to testify, you know to check off in the right-hand column. And I also will need to swear you in.

Why don't -- before we do that, how about if we -TransCanada is going to do a short presentation and then

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I'll swear everyone in and we'll call people up.
MR. WILLIAMSON: Good evening, everybody. My name is Toby Williamson and TransCanada asked me to do this presentation. I've been doing things like this, informing the public about the original Kibby project and the Kibby Expansion, for the last several years. So I'm just going to briefly go through it. And let's get started.

I just wanted to start with a brief overview of the original Kibby wind power project. It's a $\$ 320$ million investment that's currently under construction. It's 44 3-megawatt turbines on two ridges. That -- this is Kibby Mountain here and Kibby Range. Kibby Mountain has 22 turbines on it right now that are in operation. 22 turbines will be going on the Kibby Range later this year.

The Operation and Maintenance building that currently services these two ridges is here. And the 27 -mile transmission line that connects these two ridges to the New England grid is in this red line here connected to the Bigelow Substation that is existing, but has been upgraded as part of the original project.

The Kibby Expansion is on this ridge here, which is roughly 2 -- 2 miles, 2 and a half miles from Kibby Range. And, again, here's Kibby Mountain and Kibby Range here. 15 turbines on Sisk Mountain here. There will be a total of 45 megawatts. There will be three -- I'm sorry, 15

3-megawatt Vestas turbines.
It would be a roughly $\$ 100$ million plus investment. It would support an additional year of construction benefits, create at least one full-time additional job and utilize all the existing infrastructure that I pointed out.

One other thing I wanted to point out is the road.
This is Gold Brook Road that currently accesses these two ridges and will also access the Kibby Expansion.

The sort of significant visual areas that were studied as part of Jean Vissering's study were Arnold Pond up in this area, Crosby Pond here, the Chain of Ponds in this area and Kibby Stream, which runs directly in that area here.

This is sort of a closer-up view of the project footprint. It utilizes 7.4 miles of existing road, 2.4 of which would require upgrades and 5 miles that were upgraded as part of the original Kibby project. That's 5 miles on the Gold Brook Road. The 2.4 that require upgrades are here on the Mile 5 Road. And then the project would require an additional 4.7 miles of new roads. At the end of the access road here, 1.1, roughly. And then roughly 3.6 miles of access along the top of the ridges for the cranes.

It also -- the project would include a collector system and a substation that would then connect into that 27-mile
transmission line.
There were several studies done to support this application, visual studies, sound studies, a shadow flicker study, plant communities, wetlands and vernal pools, birds, bats and other wildlife and historical resources.

Just briefly, I show you the sound contour map. The nearest camp -- again, here's the 15 turbines along this ridge. This is the substation that is right next to the existing sub that was built for the Kibby project. The lines that are around it, I'll show you the various decibel levels. And the closest camp is in this area closer to the Chain of Ponds, roughly 2.3 miles away.

And the predicted and review studies of sound show that it's going to be -- the sound is going to be the closest at that camp in this -- in the Chain of Ponds area is equivalent to current conditions and substantially below any regulatory limits.

The Maine Legislature recently passed a law that requires all new wind power projects to provide a tangible benefit package in the amount of $\$ 4,000$ per turbine. As part of this project, TransCanada is going to continue the -- what we offered to the Town of Eustis was $\$ 1,000$ per megawatt per year. So for 15 3-megawatt turbines, that adds up to $\$ 45,000$ per year. We're also providing $\$ 150,000$
to the Maine Department of Labor to do green jobs funds, which is very similar to the Kibby boot camp we ran this past year with the -- the career center. It helps to, you know, train young people in sustainable development opportunities.

The High Peaks Alliance will be receiving $\$ 150,000$ for Franklin County Trail Corridor Development. And as part of -- these are separate from the standard tangible package, but also benefits that the project will be providing to other people. The Arnold Expedition History Society will be receiving \$100,000 for trail conservation and, potentially, interpretation of the Arnold's march to Quebec. And, finally, $\$ 100,000$ for the Bicknell's Thrush Conservation funds to protect their overwintering habitat down in the Caribbean.

Our anticipated schedule, to date we've installed a met tower up on Sisk Mountain last summer, filed applications for the actual project in the fall of 2009, we're hopeful that we will receive permit decisions later this summer. And if we do have approvals for the project, we will start construction in the late summer of this year and complete the project by the fall of 2011.

And so with that, I just want to thank you for spending your time to come out tonight and glad to give your comments to the commissioners. And thank you again, have a

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good night.
MS. HILTON: Thank you for that presentation.
All witnesses must be sworn, and it 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 will be recording the proceedings. So I request that you speak clearly and also not too quickly for -- because it is being transcribed. All questions and testimony must be relevant to the Commission's criteria for approval for this proposal. Irrelevant or unduly repetitious materials or questions will be excluded.

The record of this hearing will remain open for ten days for written comments until Monday, May 24th and for an additional seven days until Tuesday, June 1st for rebuttal testimony or as determined by a presiding officer. No additional evidence or testimony will be allowed into the record after that date.

Persons attending this hearing who wish to be notified of the final action taken by the Commission as a result of this hearing may leave their name and address with our staff over here.

At this time I'd like to swear in any witnesses who plan to testify this evening. So if you could stand up and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

PARTICIPANTS: I do.
MS. HILTON: Good. All right. Thank you. If there are any legislators or town officials who -- I'm going to give you the courtesy of coming up first if you would like.

MR. CROCKETT: Hello, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Jarrod Crockett, I'm from Bethel. I have the distinct and great privilege of representing the people of District 91, which is northern Oxford, Northern Franklin County.

Let me begin by thanking you for your service to our state. I know it's not always easy. And I would also like to thank you for conducting this hearing in such a manner that it's created an open dialogue.

At this point I must disclose the fact that I am generally a conservationist who greatly values the pristine natural beauty of Maine's western mountains. So when I first evaluated the Sisk project last year when it was indirectly brought before the Legislature, I was naturally skeptical and used a personally developed balancing test to determine whether the benefit was indeed greater than the burden.

This test basically balances, one, the financial impact
on the local communities; two, the likely impact on scenic views or noise levels of the abutting landowners; three, any potential negative impact on local tourism or ecotourism, which is large in our part of the state; four, the large scale implications to the statewide energy situation; and then, finally, the implication of a denial on the long-term private property rights of individuals.

In regards to the Sisk Mountain project, the local community will gain $\$ 45,000$, which I'm sure you heard that earlier, on top of the benefits already received from the Kibby project, which is a significant contribution to the Eustis tax base. In particular, this most assuredly will help develop or perhaps help local people preserve their -the Stratton school, which has been in jeopardy, you may have read about that in the papers.

It will also provide a much needed boost to the local economy through people that will not only be working there, but staying in the local area over the course of the project. It is also my understanding that TransCanada agreed to give roughly $\$ 400,000$ to a number of different organizations and programs to include the Arnold Trail Society, High Peaks Alliance and a job shadow program through the Department of Labor, which will have long-term effects. The impact on the views of the abutters is minimum given the remote location of the project. I
believe it's 2.5 miles from the closest seasonal camp and 5 miles from the closest year-round residence.

From a certain portion of the Chain of Ponds it is visible, but that's not the majority of the scenery from Chain of Ponds, it's pretty -- pretty isolated. This also means the local ecotourism won't be hindered to the extent -- or provide any great burden.

In regards to the impact on the statewide goal of generating 2,000 megawatts of green energy, this project is simply a step in that direction. Although it's a small step, it's still a step in the right direction. Bear in mind in the big picture energy prices must come down in order for our state to grow business. And as you can tell by our tough economic times, it's something we desperately need.

While wind is not the only answer, as biomass and hydro are still viable options, wind is before us now and is an option immediately in front of us. It's the right thing to do now.

The last column of my ad hoc test, which you're free to adopt if you want to, is what impact the denial of this project will mean to private property rights across the state. In the instance before you, we have a remote location which lies in an expedited area already established by the Legislature, it has positive impacts on
the local Eustis community, minimal effects on the scenic views of abutters or key tourist attractions and makes another stride towards achieving a statewide goal of cheaper energy.

If a project like this cannot get approval, then it is unlikely that any other project should ever receive approval. In short, it doesn't get any better than this as far as the situation. And if we don't go along with this approval, then the rights of other landowners are jeopardized.

I'll be -- I promised that I'd be brief. At least I promised Jay so he wouldn't tackle me in the hallway. So I'll just close with this. This project is the right thing, most importantly, at the right place. If it were on the beach the Rangeley lakes, my opinion would be undoubtedly different, but it's not, thank God.
TransCanada chose the correct location and the benefits to local community as well as the state cannot be ignored in this instance.

So in closing, it is my sincere hope that this project meets with your approval. And I would like to thank you for your time and consideration. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you. Any other legislatures that want to speak now? Town officials?

PARTICIPANT: I'm a town official, but I am not here in
that capacity tonight, I'm going to --
MS. HILTON: Okay. All right. I guess what we'll do is call out some names. There's a time limit here because we have so many people that want to speak. And so I would like you to keep it as concise as you can and I'll probably be looking to you to finish up within five minutes. And remember that if you have any written testimony that is welcome and to leave that with the staff over here and that is very helpful as well. So if you aren't able to say everything, you know, leave your written testimony or submit testimony within the next week or ten days. All right. So let's get started.

MS. CARROLL: All right. I'm going to read off the first five names on Sheet 1 in which people indicated they wished to testify. If you don't think that you checked off that you wish to testify, just let me know and we can add you to the list. And I also noticed a few people stand up to be sworn in who are not on this list because I recognize you. So if you wish to sign up, there's a sheet right at the entrance and we want to make sure we get everybody.

I apologize if I do not pronounce your name correctly or I can't find your handwriting legible. The first five on this list include Robert from ATSC, Steve Perry, Walter Anderson, Duluth Wing and Alan Michka. So, Robert, you're first.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm here in two capacities today. I'm Robert Campbell, better known as Cap, and I was the past chairman of the board of Unity College, past member of the SAM Board, president of the Arnold Trail Snowmobile Club, which is the largest club in the state of Maine in the Eustis/Stratton area, and vice president and executive vice president of the Maine Snowmobile Association. Also a Chewonki camper, which I'm kind of proud of after today.

I'm here to talk in favor of the project not from a club standpoint. I happen to be, I think, the nearest year-round neighbor to the project. I have a beautiful place up on Greenbush Pond and I look out over Kibby range over the pond and have enjoyed a wonderful relationship with TransCanada and have had no problems at all with them in any way, shape or form. So in that respect, I do want to say that I support them there.

And I want to give you some information. This is not -- I cannot say that the snowmobile club is in favor of this one way or the other because we have members, obviously, in both courts. But I do want to bring up the fact that we did, about seven or eight years ago, put 122-foot bridge over the north branch of the Dead River down at the Gold Brook Road entrance. I was one of five people that did that. We have traffic all winter long up over Bag Mountain on the other side of Arnold Pond. All
winter long on a good Saturday between 150 to 200 sleds going back and forth to Canada and up to the border. So this is not pristine in that regard, we do have a lot of motorized activity going back and forth daily and especially heavy on the weekends.

TransCanada has been a member of our club for two years. They've been very cooperative and I'm just here to lend my support. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. CARROLL: Steve.
MR. PERRY: Good evening. I'm Steve Perry, I'm a senior manager for Sargent Corporation. And I'm glad to say that I've worked for Sargent for 35 years and I'm still in a temporary capacity, so --.

One of the things we hear too often on these projects is that they only generate temporary jobs. And I'd like to just reinforce the fact that Sargent Corporation, along with a lot of other construction companies here in Maine, have been able to support hundreds of families with viable jobs for over the last 80 years on temporary job status and so it's good for us.

Sargent Corporation had the opportunity to work on the first Kibby wind project as a subcontractor. We did a lot of the earth moving that you saw out there yesterday.

And I'm here today simply to let you know that the
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economic benefits of this project -- and not too often do we have an example where we can take one project right beside another one and actually give you real facts on what happens out there. You hear about statistics and estimates, but you don't hear the facts.

And what I'd like to do is explain to you that on the project that we just finished over there on the first Kibby we had the opportunity to employ 86 folks on this project. And that's 86 families that had salaries, that was going home to pay their mortgage, to pay their bills and to put their kids in school. And that means a lot to us. We employ close to 3 to 400 folks. These are all Maine folks, they live here in Maine. And some of them are as close as Solon, the Forks, Skowhegan and all over northern Maine.

Some of the other benefits that we've seen was some of the companies that we hired as subcontractors. And I would just like to name a few just to give you a flavor of who participated in this project. We hired Sackett \& Brake out of Skowhegan, Jordan Excavation out of Kingfield, Absolute Services out of Stratton, Norpine Landscaping out of Kingfield, TTH Logging out of Eustis and GL Brochu out of Stratton.

In addition to those companies, we, basically, in the community bought over a million dollars worth of fuel out of the Stratton companies that provided fuel. And we
provided -- we spent over $\$ 350,000$ in lodging and expenses within the Stratton and integrated community areas. So from an economic standpoint, these are real numbers that really take place and they just trickle out throughout the community.

And we're thankful that TransCanada has come in and has made the investment and -- and is moving forward with this project and we support it 100 percent. Thank you.

MR. LAVERTY: Excuse me, Steve, are you here representing yourself or representing Sargent?

MR. PERRY: I'm here representing Sargent.
MR. LAVERTY: Okay.
MS. CARROLL: Walter.
MR. ANDERSON: Madam Director, members of the Commission, my name is Walter Anderson. I live in the town of Yarmouth. It gets -- I'll say that I was -- for 40 years I have been a practicing professional geologist in the state of Maine, 27 of those years I was a Maine geological surveyor with the Department of Conservation and 17 of those 27 I was director and state geologist for the Maine Geological Survey with the Department of Conservation. I retired in '95. And since then I have been involved in educational and -- educational entities.

Over those 40 years as -- involved in the state government -- I started about 1968, which is way back
there. And I recall through my tenure as state geologist we went through a whole series of issues having to do with oil or gas. It was the refinery up in Eastport, it was the liquid natural gas facility that was supposed to be put on East Machias Island, it was the storage facility that was supposed to be on Long Island Casco Bay for storing oil and gas, there was a proposal put forth to actually store underground petroleum products here in the state of Maine.

Prior to my tenure with the state of Maine I was a petroleum geologist, I worked on onshore and offshore rigs in the Gulf Coast. And over these years it's come to my -to me now that enough is enough on these hydrocarbon things. This is not a lecture, I'm just giving my viewpoint. Okay? And enough is enough on the hydrocarbons.

And so I would like to see this project -- I'm in favor of this project, I would encourage you to move with all due haste and speed and send it through. It's encouraging to me to see this kind of thing going because we get off that habit that we've been on for so long, the hydrocarbon habit. And this is one of the ways to do it. There are other mechanisms out there, but this is one that in the energy mix that we've got to really promote and -- and get it done. I've got to say that you folks are very thorough, very thorough.

Anyway, so I would -- I'm also a member of the International -- well, I'm a board member of the International Appalachian Trail, which starts from Mt. Katahdin and ends -- goes up through New Brunswick, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, just recently Ireland and Scotland are joining us, all on the Appalachian terrains. And along those trails, including the state of Maine, our trail goes through wind farms. Here in Maine it's Mars Hill.

The first one has been very cooperative. They've helped us in building and maintaining our trail. And we have a nice lean-to up there and we've had many folks hiking that trail right up the border to Fort Fairfield and on into the barren towns. So I guess I'm a different person, I am not offended by windmills.

As a geologist, when I see a windmill, I think of our atmosphere, I think of energy. Instead of going out of a smokestack or out a tailpipe, it's being generated in a clean and nonpolluted way. That's what I see when I see windmills. And I don't see them as being very offensive, it's art in my opinion. And I think they're rather graceful.

And so anyway, I just wanted to make a point that as a citizen -- as a private citizen that's been around here for a while, this is a resource that's the beginning of a new

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era as far as the energy is concerned. And you folks are part of that. And I'm sure there will be other energy projects coming up, but this is one that I hope you will support and in an expeditious way. Thanks.

I testified before the -- the LURC Commission when it was first established under your first director, Jim Haskell. And perhaps you don't remember him, but I remember him. And I did testify before this Commission many, many times in the past, but that was the first time. Thank you very much.

MS. CARROLL: Okay. Duluth, you're next.
MR. WYMAN: Good evening. I was standing in the line over here -- my name is Earl Wyman, Jr., I am a selectman for the Town of Eustis. And I am not representing the Town of Eustis tonight. My nickname is Jay Wyman. So you're going to see a Jay Wyman for Duluth on there because I didn't realize that Duluth had signed up.

Duluth wanted to make a statement this evening, but he felt ill, so he asked if somebody could read for him. I was standing in a line and somebody said, would you please step forward if you'll read this? While I stood still, everybody stepped forward for a second. I didn't hear the chain coming, but I'm going to read his statement.

Duluth represents the Arnold Trail Historical Society. And he has a statement here that I'll just hand out to you
that he wanted me to give to you, a statement of the Arnold Expedition Historical Society in regard to the Kibby wind power expansion. He also has several maps for you to look at, too, that they did for this Arnold's Wilderness March when Benedict Arnold came up through this area.

I also realized last night I made a comment to you and I didn't finish it and I apologize. In my comment I said that I had talked to some foresters and some game wardens that -- that are now retired that lived and worked in this area since 1950s. And my question to them was, are there any of the species that have been mentioned on the ridges that this project would cause them to become extinct or more endangered? And they said, no.

But there is one species that I think really needs to be considered alone, because the sustainability of species is very important to all, and that's the species of the human being. So we all have to get along, we all have to sustain and we all have to survive. So having said that, I would like to read a statement by Duluth Wing.

Our stand is neither for -- and I said he -- he represents the Arnold Historical Society. Our stand is neither for nor against the Sisk Mountain project.
Recognizing the great importance of the Arnold Expedition, our society was formed some 40 years ago and our main objective was to locate and preserve the Arnold Trail for
the benefit of future generations.
The state of Maine gave us a PUA zone along some of the route, but our society was left with the responsibility of purchasing some of the land, obtaining easements and actually laying out, clearing and marking the footpaths where possible.

The two areas left in a somewhat unspoiled state were the Great Carrying Place west of Bingham and the Height of Land Carrying Place north of Chain of Ponds. We now have pretty much completed the 12-mile Carry West of Bingham.

We are a volunteer group with very limited funding and tried unsuccessfully for years to make and publish a trail guide and map to better acquaint the public with this -with this historical military march. In 2008, as TransCanada proceeded with their Kibby project, they offered the society the funding necessary for a map and guide, which has been completed and very well received.

A temporary footpath from Chain of Ponds to Coburn Gore Township has been established by me with the grace of the landowners. I have located many of Arnold's artifacts along the trail which positively identifies where the soldiers walked. But other than land now controlled by the Bureau of Parks and Lands, our trail will have to cross miles of private land, naturally beyond our means. TransCanada has again offered as -- offered us money toward
the purchase of said land if the Sisk project materializes.
So, perhaps, once again the public may be able to hike and enjoy a footpath following one of the major military marches of our time and in the most beautiful part of our state. Sincerely, Duluth Wing.

MS. CARROLL: Thank you. Alan. And before Alan offers his testimony, I wish to name off the next five who have indicated or wish to testify. That includes Richard Fecteau, Glenn Adams, Chris Beach, Milton McBreairty and Jeff Brickley, if he is still here. If Jeff is not here, then the fifth on the list is Kate Punderson. My apologies if I'm not pronouncing that correctly.

MR. MICHKA: Good evening, commissioners. My name is
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THE REPORTER: Can you speak up, please?
MR. MICHKA: Yes.
THE REPORTER: Thank you.
MR. MICHKA: My name is Alan Michka from Lexington Township. Good evening, commissioners. I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you again. As happens every time I get up here to speak, I bring my nice tidy printed testimony and then I -- I end up having to comment on other things I've heard. So I'm going to also add in with my written testimony -- my impromptu testimony as well.

First of all, to the gentleman, the geologist, that

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spoke of wanting to get away from fossil fuels, I couldn't agree with him more. But I hope that you can consider that this company that's putting this -- or proposing this facility is also a company that's involved with extracting fossil fuels from the planet and by one of the most destructive means available to it.

The Tar Sands of Alberta are presently being exploited in a very environmentally damaging method and they're not giving this up to pursue wind energy.

As far as cheaper energy, a legislator was up here who discussed a cheaper energy that wind could potentially bring to us, which is contrary, really, to what we've seen in the state so far. And, yet, one of the developers in the state at the Record Hill Project delayed their project because they couldn't compete with natural gas. That was their stated purpose for delaying their project. So this seems to fly in the face of what he's saying about cheaper energy from wind turbines.

As an addendum, as I said, to my written statement, I would like to add comments regarding TransCanada's post-application buyouts to organizations and municipalities for their complicity as well as comment on comments that I've heard here today.

The financial packages offered to cement cooperation are at best wrong and at worst shameful. To view these as
tangible benefits would be a betrayal of the people of the state of Maine. The tangible benefits that will be a part of the applicant's permit application should be readily available for public scrutiny during the normal review process. By it's actions, TransCanada has moved to take control of the procedures that remain in this state through the Commission.

And generally to determine who might or might not be on board with one of these projects, one is well served to follow the money, a point well understood by TransCanada. I would suggest that we must reject the notion, perhaps, the culture that if enough money is channeled to the right places, a project becomes more palletable.

While much precedent exists for mitigation -- we've heard a lot of talk about mitigation today -- we must reject the idea that mitigation is the panacea that relieves us of making fickle decisions. We need to stop taking -- or trying to fulfill the agendas of special interests and industry interests as an alternative to simply adhering to the standards, values and goals that will ultimately assure that this jurisdiction's lands will be passed to many generations removed with some retained value rather than be picked apart by each decade's new economic development scheme.

Which brings me to the elephant in the room, the
continuous threat by which the dubious value of this or any other mountaintop wind -- wind project hangs. While much of the world is being awakened to the questionable efficacy of this type of electrical generation, we're not even allowed to consider this important aspect as a result of the work of the governor's task force, a task force with which TransCanada was fortunate enough to have at least three participants, their legal representation even being a sitting member of the task force.

I will move on to my prepared comments. I would like to open it with a passage that I'm sure all the commissioners are probably familiar with. It goes like this: More and more, as northeastern U.S. develops, the Maine woods are becoming an almost unparalleled resource, both for tree production and for recreation 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?

Commissioners and staff, I'm sure, recognize that this comes from the first paragraph of text that appears in the Commission's Comprehensive Land Use Plan. It almost has an innocence to it. It was written over 40 years ago by those contemplating who would look after this unique treasure, this land that would become the Commission's
responsibility.
I'm here today hoping that you believe this treasurer is still worth protecting. Despite our present administration's dedication to the exploitation of these increasingly scarce places and despite those who are prepared to carry it forward materially and in complicity, there are those of us who believe there is no financial scheme that warrants the degradation of Maine's resources that this proposal promises.

Adding insult to injury is the project's ostensible goal of environmental and clean energy benefits, neither of which has ever been demonstrated anywhere other than on paper.

There are myriad reasons for denying this permit: The accumulating affects of habitat destruction or compromise for rare of threatened species -- or any species for that matter -- loss of rare forest community examples, wetland loss or degradation, the devastation of extensive blasting on high elevation slopes for road and pad construction and a decommissioning plan that is vague and asks the state of Maine to assume unnecessary risk.

I will address an additional reason for the denial of this permit, that of visual impact. In the Commission's CLUP, the following passages appear under the heading of scenic resources: In general, the greater the contrast is

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between structural development and the landscape, the greater will be the visual impact of that development, especially if the development is located on a hillside, which increases its visibility across the landscape. And: Night lighting is a particularly important element since lights visible at night indicate the extensiveness of development and can undermine enjoyment of the rural night sky.

I feel as though there's little need to say much more than that. It seems obviously apparent that 400 -foot wind turbines on a remote mountain are an undue and unreasonable adverse visual impact. No viewer expects to see this and few reasonable and uncompensated people believe this is reasonable. I stood on Stewart Mountain over 25 miles away -- 25 miles away from the Kibby project and unexpectedly saw the turbines there. While I understand that the governor and Legislature, in their infinite wisdom, have declared that, beyond 8 miles, adverse impacts do not occur, the reasonable person knows otherwise.

The Kibby facility, again visible from over 25 miles away, means that almost 2,000 square miles of land is potentially impacted visually. What then must be the impact to the viewers on Long Pond just 3 miles away? How can this be considered anything but unreasonable and adverse? I'm a reasonable person and this is an
unreasonable -- this is unreasonable on a landscape such as this.

It's my understanding that the Commission works under no requirement to approve projects that are contrary to the values and standards of the Commission's charge. It is not the fault of the people of Maine or the Commission that the administration and the Legislature in championing the rapid transformation of Maine's beautiful lands with a policy that is contrary to the responsibility and reasonable use of the Commission's jurisdiction. Nor is it the responsibility of the Commission to accommodate the political bodies of Augusta or international corporations by foregoing its obligations to its jurisdiction.

MS. HILTON: Alan, can you summarize or --?
MR. MICHKA: I just did. I'm done. Thank you.
MS. HILTON: Thank you. All right.
MR. FECTEAU: Good evening. My name is Richard Fecteau, I'm from Farmington. I'm here representing myself, but I would like to note that I'm a member of the Friends of the Boundary Mountains, I'm a big overseer for the Maine Appalachian Trail Club. I participated in the Flagstaff region management planning process, and I was -I was the person -- I was a board member of the Maine Appalachian Trail Land Trust and came up with the project idea for the High Peaks region conservation plan.

Tonight I wish to address the tangible benefits in the sale of wind electricity on the open market. I will request that the Commission require TransCanada to prove that there is a real market for the energy that is to be produced in the Boundary Mountains. Even though Maine's expedited wind power law presumes that wind farms produce enough electricity to qualify as tangible benefits under the LURC rules, TransCanada is promising new payoffs to the Town of Eustis and others that amount to \$545,000 over the next 20 years if this project is approved and built.
TransCanada stated in their application for the Kibby project that they would provide an average of 357 million kilowatt hours of electricity per year.

I would like the Commission to consider that TransCanada was not able to produce much power last winter due to the harsh weather conditions present in the Boundary Mountains. TransCanada has not responded to the Commission about these issues that were raised during the expedited expansion hearings for Sisk Mountain.

The Commission should consider that Kibby electricity will not be sold for use in Maine. The market for electricity in New England is large. This is not electricity specifically and exclusively built to serve Maine customers. TransCanada's website states that electricity generated from the facility is to be sold to
customers through a combination of short and long-term contracts. TransCanada has already sold a portion of the power and renewable energy credits to buyers in the New England market.

There is considerable competition in the New England electricity delivered -- electric delivery market. Hydro Quebec is seeking access to U.S. markets for exportation of thousands of megawatts of hydro-based energy and capacity at a much lower cost than wind. A 1,200 megawatt transmission line for exports through New Hampshire to southern New England is under consideration.

Vermont utilities are negotiating with Hydro Quebec for a 225 megawatt supply. Wind industry advocates have expressed concern that if the other New England states follow Vermont's lead, the wind-based generation will not be able to compete without additional taxpayer subsidies.

National grid in Massachusetts recently signed a 15 year deal to purchase half the output of the Cape Wind project. The price per kilowatt hour starts at 20.7 cents and escalates by 3.5 percent per year over the 15 -year life of the contract. Project critics estimate that this will add $\$ 442$ million to the Massachusetts electric bills over the contract life.

Both hydro generation and wind generation exploit the weather to generate electricity. The Vermont state senate

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recently voted to recognize this by voting 30 to nothing to classify large -- large scale hydro electric supply such as that represented by Hydro Quebec as a renewable source of energy. By recognizing that hydro is a renewable energy, hydro is placed on a more equal footing than other forms of renewable energy. However, unlike wind energy, Canadian hydro energy that may be available to U.S. markets is without U.S. taxpayers subsidies.

TransCanada has asked Vermont towns to lower their property tax appraisals on hydro electric dams TransCanada owns on the Connecticut River. TransCanada is claiming in a Vermont public radio story aired on March 11, 2010: These plants are obviously worth less today than they were pre-recession and pre-recurrent oversupply of electricity.

On April 16th, 2010 TransCanada filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of Massachusetts arguing that Massachusetts is unconstitutionally discriminating against out-of-state renewable energy producers. TransCanada's suit challenges two Massachusetts programs that it claims benefits in-state economic interests while burdening out-of-state interests. The two Massachusetts programs at issue involve the Commonwealth's attempt to spur in-state renewable energy resources.

According to TransCanada, these actions create significant harms that prevent bids on long-term contracts
using renewable energy produced outside of Massachusetts, such as the energy from TransCanada's Kibby project.

I fail to see why the Commission should seriously consider this Sisk Mountain request. This project should be denied and not reconsidered until TransCanada can demonstrate an ability to provide tangible benefits and long-term contracts for sale of the electricity from the Kibby project.

MS. HILTON: Richard, can you summarize and give us your testimony -- or, I mean, leave it with us.

MR. FECTEAU: Two more quick paragraphs and then I'll be done. TransCanada should be required to deliver the amount of electricity that was promised to this Commission. TransCanada should be required to pay the taxes that they promised to this Commission. TransCanada should be held accountable to the promises it made to the people of Maine before it is allowed to further develop wind power. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. CARROLL: Glenn, you're next.
MR. LAVERTY: Mr. Fecteau, do you intend to submit that to record?

MR. FECTEAU: Yes, I do, but I scribbled all over it. If I can submit it by e-mail, that would be better.

MR. ADAMS: All right. I'm going to make up some time.

My name is Glenn Adams, I'm a surveyor for Sargent
Corporation, I live in Oakland, Maine. And tonight I'm
going to be expressing the views of employees of Sargent Corporation.

I'm a lifelong resident of Maine and an avid outdoorsman. I have worked on many wind power projects in the past. This evening I'm acting on behalf of the 300 plus Maine employees at Sargent Corporation. All are hard working, tax paying, voting individuals. And due to the project locations where they're at, they couldn't be here tonight. They all support this project and I'm here to reflect that.

Recently times have been tough and some employees have only recently been called back from layoffs. This project would aid 10 to 20 percent of our workforce by paying their salaries for the duration of the project. Fortunately, TransCanada has proven themselves as an owner who pays their bills and approves of our safety commitment.

Personally I have spent nearly a year on Kibby Mountain and Kibby Range and probably have walked more miles than just about anyone on the mountain. I still believe it to be a beautiful place. This spring I have spent more than 120 hours working on road redesigns and ways to lessen the impact on this site. All these are possible by using TransCanada's toolbox approach of field-based construction.

Thank you. And please -- you have 300 calls of support for this project as proposed.

MS. CARROLL: Chris.
MR. BEACH: My name is Chris Beach, I'm from Wilton, Maine. I'm here representing High Peaks Alliance. I'm one of the -- I'm one of seven directors. We are a nonprofit corporation. We've been serving as a grassroots organization in this area and have never been offered such a significant donation as we have more recently by TransCanada. And that's helped us understand that we need to communicate with the IRS and get our 501C3 in. And we will have that, I think, completed by the time your permitting process is determined.

I'm here to explain why the High Peaks Alliance is very appreciative of this contribution to us from TransCanada.
We are not -- I'm not here -- my organization has not taken a position for or against this project. So we're in a similar situation as the Arnold Historical Organization was as well.

So the High Peaks Alliance is a grassroots organization dedicated to providing a local voice in land conservation, outdoor recreation and recreation trails decision-making in the high peaks region of Franklin County. We're in the high peaks region right here. Our areas we consider it to range from Eustis in the north to Phillips and Strong area

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in the south and Rangeley to the west and Carrabassett and Kingfield to the east, that's the high peaks.

Our directors include landowners, hikers, snowmobile riders, hunters, registered guides, ATV riders, back country skiers and other local people who are working together for permanent conservation of working forest lands and continued public access to them for recreational purposes.

We are working especially hard to overcome past trail routes difficulties between motorized and nonmotorized routes. You heard Alan Stearns testify earlier to how our ideas are hopefully being well received in trying to address some of these, you know, very difficult issues that existed in the past. And that's the focus of this particular project that we would use this money for.

We are pleased that the significance of our work is now being recognized and supported by a wide variety of individuals and organizations including TransCanada.

TransCanada has pledged to contribute $\$ 150,000$ toward establishment of new regional connections for the recreation trail systems of the high peaks area. There are five organized trail systems in this area in the back country. I'm not talking about Saddleback or Sugarloaf, established resorts, but the back country systems that use both public and private land.

The High Peaks Alliance is working with private and public landowners and with all local trail groups to establish permanent trail routes connecting the towns of Phillips, Rangeley, Eustis, Carrabassett Valley and Kingfield via the near by plantations and unorganized townships. We're well aware of your zoning maps and your own regulations of where trails go and we use those as part of our planning process.

This generous contribution from TransCanada will be applied to land acquisitions facilitating permanent trail corridors for hikers, snowmobile riders, cross-country skiers, ATV riders, mountain bikers and other trail users.

And I have this in written form with all seven directors signing this, which I'll turn over right now. Thank you.

MS. CARROLL: Milton, you're next.
MR. MCBREAIRTY: Good evening, Madam Chair, Commissioner Carroll, other members of the Land Use Regulatory Commission. My name is Milton McBreairty, I'm a resident of Bangor, Maine, and I am the director of renewable energies for Larkin Enterprises. I was also a member of the governor's wind power task force as several other people in this room that I recognize.

The members of the task force worked tirelessly to develop policies that were thoughtful, meaningful and
timely given the need and desire to develop additional wind power in the state of Maine. After recently attending TransCanada's celebration for the start-up of the Kibby project last fall and seeing how well it fits into the working forest landscape, I am enthusiastic about the potential for an expansion at Sisk.

The project at Sisk appears to be a perfect example of why we developed the expedited area process to begin with. Sisk is in very close proximity to the Kibby project, a permitted and successful project. Given that TransCanada will be completing the remainder of the Kibby Project this year, the expansion to Sisk makes all the sense in the world.

Workforce and construction efficiencies can be taken advantage of, those currently employed on Kibby will be able to stay in the area providing much needed revenue for both the workforce and the nearby community. Obviously, when the task force recommended an expedited zone and the Legislature enacted it in emergency fashion, the idea was to use the new law to create new wind power generation at an accelerated pace. I believe the Sisk project fits perfectly with the task force goals along with the legislative goal of 2,000 megawatts of wind power by 2015.

I hope the Commission will support this important and reasonable project. And in closing I would like to add
that Larkin Enterprises has an internship agreement with Northern Maine Community College and they have an associate degree for wind turbine technicians. We will be employing six of those technicians as interns on our project out here this summer.

And if you have any questions, I would be glad to answer them.

MS. HILTON: Thank you very much.
MS. CARROLL: Is Jeff Brickley still here?
MR. BRICKLEY: Yes, I am.
MS. CARROLL: You're next then. And then after Jeff is Kate. And then, if you don't mind, I'll rattle off the next five names. Seth Wescott, John Ritzo, Jeremy Jones, Larry Warren and Dick Smith.

MR. BRICKLEY: Good evening. My name is Jeff Brickley, I am the owner of the Stratton Plaza in Stratton. I am also a member of the Friends of People Who Like to Have Jobs. Just kidding about that. But, seriously, the Kibby project has been a tremendous help in our area. In an economic climate where so many businesses are closing doors or having trouble making ends meet, I know that personally I have been able to make some much-needed improvements, bring some things up to code, improve services to people of the town and visitors in the town. And a lot of that has solely to do with the Kibby project that was going on, the

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amount of money that they were spending in the area, the different contractors that they are employing.

I know of several other markets and businesses in the area who have been able to make a lot of improvements also and they've told me due to the money that the Kibby project and construction workers are spending in the area.

Right now it seems like the economy is in bad shape. And some of these projects, I truly believe, are a matter of the difference between surviving and keeping businesses going, keeping families living in this area, keeping schools open and the difference between some of those things -- businesses closing and people maybe having to move out of the area.

So I think it's very -- very important that we approve -- that we -- the group approves projects like this and hopefully helps to keep stimulating the area with the money that they've been spending up here.

I have an e-mail prepared that I'm also going to mail in and follow-up with some of these comments here. I'm sure people want to get things moving along, so I'll be done taking up your time. And thank you very much for allowing me to make these comments. Any questions?

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. CARROLL: Kate, you're next.
MS. PUNDERSON: Thank you. Good evening. My name is

Kate Punderson and I have a prepared statement to give.
I am a resident of Carrabassett Valley and I work at Carrabassett Valley Academy as director of development and finance. And tonight I'm here representing my personal views in support of the expansion of the Kibby project on Sisk Mountain.

I grew up on Sugarloaf, my husband and I are raising our son here and my roots are deep in the area. My parents were very involved in the development of the Sugarloaf ski resort and have owned and operated several local businesses over the years.

From an economic standpoint, the Kibby wind project has been instrumental in maintaining the local economy during these turbulent times. To date the Kibby project has contributed over $\$ 6$ million to Franklin County through lodging, restaurants, support for local educational and community projects and with temporary and permanent good paying jobs. This number will continue to grow as the Kibby project is hopefully expanded. The possibility of expanding that time of economic growth and support is exciting and necessary for the residents of Franklin County.

Environmentally, wind power makes sense. It is my understanding that the expansion of the Kibby project on Sisk will have minimal ecological effects on the area.

TransCanada has taken great care thus far in restoring all of the areas used in construction with indigenous material and follows the LURC and other state and federal environmental guidelines to the letter.

The key regulatory process for the original project was reviewed by you, state agencies that included the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries \& Wildlife, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the State soil scientists were all involved in this review process. Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Fish \& Wildlife Services and the Federal Aviation Administration have also been involved in reviewing the project thus far and will continue to be consulted with the expansion should it be approved.

The project continuously undergoes rigorous reviews that balances a broad range of issues to ensure that the Kibby wind project provides a clean renewable energy source with minimal impacts on the surrounding community and environment. TransCanada has done what they have promised to do. In fact, they have put aside more land for permanent conservation than they will use for the entire Kibby project.

I believe there is tremendous benefit of wind power. It is sustainable and clean. Wind power generation
produces zero carbon dioxide emissions, which is important with our concern of global warming. The economy in western Maine is based on seasonal tourism and relies on a generous snowfall.

As responsible local citizens, we must support
TransCanada as they continue to do business and support our local economy. They have proven to be honest business partners and neighbors with solid integrity. As
responsible global citizens, we must support this form of environmentally clean renewable energy. We must support the expansion of the Kibby wind farm onto Sisk. And I thank you very much for the opportunity.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. CARROLL: Seth, you're next.
MR. WESCOTT: Hello. My name is Seth Wescott, I'm a resident of Carrabassett and business owner here in Carrabassett. I come before you tonight just kind of on two different platforms. One, as a business owner here locally having seen the influx of the financial help to this area that we experienced during the construction project of the first wave. I know for us personally it was a huge contribution and to many of the local businesses it was huge literally to keep the doors to some of them open.

As an individual, here I've -- I'm 33 years old, I've made my living since I was 17 off of the winter and off of

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snow being on the ground. And global warming to me is a major concern.

Over the last eight years I've spent extensive time in the state of Alaska and have been impacted profoundly in two different ways. One, in seeing the dramatic recession of glaciers in the areas that I go back to year after year and how quickly that process of global warming is happening. And the other was shortly after the Olympics in 2006 I was approached by a number of -- a number of members, tribal elders of the Iak Nation of Prince William Sound that were harshly affected by the Valdez oil spill and were preparing for a visit to congress in 2006 because Exxon, from the time that the oil spill in 1989 happened, had kept them from seeing -- sorry, a lack of term, but the process had not been rectified from 1989 to 2006.

And in getting to sit down and speak with these people whose entire way of life in the fishing industry in Prince William Sound had been completely wiped out. And seeing the devastation of them and then witnessing what we in the lower 48 are going to go through in that same fallout from the oil spill in the gulf right now, it's going to effect a lot more people in the gulf than it did in Alaska and it's going to be that much more devastating.

To me, being able to support something in our state that moves us a little closer to being environmentally
responsible in creating energy in ways that isn't going to destroy the planet, is something that I'm here to support. I know that a lot of people don't like to see things in their backyard. We do have a beautiful resource here in the western mountains of Maine. To me, it makes me feel good that we in our state are taking an environmental stance and moving towards renewable clean energy. And to me it's a beautiful thing to see those standing up there. So thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. CARROLL: John, you're next.
MR. RITZO: Good evening. My name is John Ritzo and I'm a resident of Kingfield. I'm the headmaster at the Carrabassett Valley Academy. Tonight I represent my own personal views and speak to you as a private citizen. And I think as I sat here and listened I realized I'm probably a poorly informed and very confused private citizen, but I think that's more reason to speak in that I have lived in Kingfield for 25 years, I have had the very good fortune of having steady employment in Kingfield for 25 years.

And I can listen to people say that the wind project will produce power, maybe help reduce costs, maybe it won't. I'm going to leave that to smarter people that know more than I do. But I sit and watch television and I'm horrified by the oil spill in the gulf. I have no idea
what that's going to do. I also saw the panicked look on peoples' faces when prices were going up to 4 and $\$ 5$ a gallon for oil and electricity.

And if that had continued, I don't know what most of the people who lived up here would have done. So how we get cheaper energy, I don't know. I just think we have to really explore alternatives.

I think I've been up to the wind project twice. And I'm someone like Seth who has made a -- that's humbling, believe me, I'm not comparing myself to that -- but who really depends on the mountains for a living and the natural beauty is really important to me as well. But I also, like what Seth said, really believe someone has to have something in their backyard and what's going to be the safest thing that we can do that's going to produce energy.

And I think that -- from what I've seen, I think that this project really needs serious consideration. I can't say one way or the other whether it's the best or the worst thing to do. I think it's something that we can do, I think it's something that we can do in the state of Maine. I think it's something that we can do in our own backyard to help produce energy. And I just know that we have got to do something. So for that I just want to say that I think this project really deserves very serious consideration. Thank you very much.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. CARROLL: Jeremy, you're next.
MS. DARIENZZO: My name is Wendy Darienzzo and I'm a resident of Stratton and an employee of Carrabassett Valley Academy. And I have the privilege of saying a statement for Jeremy Jones this evening on his behalf.

Jeremy Jones is a resident of Truckee, California where he lives with his wife and his daughter. He was born in Cape Cod, Massachusetts and grew up in Vermont, Massachusetts and Maine. His credentials are he is a graduate of Carrabassett Valley Academy class of 1993. He is an eight-time Snowboarder Magazine Big Mountain Rider of the Year. On January 27th, 2010, Jeremy, who is also the founder of the environmental advocacy group Protect Our Winters joined a coalition of scientists, environmentalists, and activists in Washington D.C. to present a film called Generations, which documents the impact of climate change on resort economies.

Jeremy travels the globe from interior Alaska to Antarctica, much like Seth, and in search of remote areas to do his filming. He -- what Jeremy does now is he's made a commitment to hike and camp and hike some more to reach these remote areas rather than using fossil fuel to transport him. He lives certainly what he teaches.

Jeremy has asked me to read the following statement on

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his behalf. I've been a snowboarder for 25 years and traveled around the world for 15 years and seen definitive change in these mountains. For the first time we have the ability to pass the Climate Bill which has regulated definitive carbon reduction.

Beyond the athletes' stories and the gold medal glory of the Olympics, a major story from Vancouver was the warm weather and a lack of snow. Not just an ironically timed anomaly, decreasing snowfall and above average temperatures have, in recent years, been a plague on our winter resorts and the $\$ 6$ million ski industry.

Climate change is a serious issue for all of us who are passionate about our winter sports and in some cases it's how we make our living. If we harness our collective energy and put forth a focused effort, we can have a direct influence on reversing the damage that has been done and ensure that our winters are here for generations behind us.

First and foremost, wind is inherently one of the cleanest resources of power available. It does not contribute to global warming, nor does it produce any form of harmful waste. This means if we use wind power for more of our energy needs, we would be doing the earth a very big favor.

This is through not only the reduction of the amount of carbon dioxide produced, but also of sulfur dioxide, which
raises the acidity of the moisture of the air causing acid rain. Wind turbines also do not require the use of renewable energy fuels, such as coal, as wind energy is generated by the earth's heating and cooling each day due to the sun. Add to all of this the fact that wind farms require very small amounts of land and can be integrated into other uses, they are extremely environmentally friendly energy sources.

TransCanada has been recognized for the fourth consecutive year as one of the Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations. The program ranks companies from around the world based on their environmental record, corporate government practices, human resource management and their other relationships with community and other stakeholders. TransCanada is one of only nine Canadian companies named to the global 100.

So far the Kibby wind project has undergone rigorous reviews that balances a broad range of issues to ensure that the Kibby wind power project provided clean renewable energy resource with minimal impacts to the surrounding communities and environment. No doubt that the environment is temporarily disrupted. However, it is painstakingly replaced under strict supervision and guidelines.

Economic benefits are extremely important to this area. With over 6 million spent in Franklin County, the benefits,

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long and short term, to the local economy are clear. In the economical -- economic environment of today, sustainable work with global beneficial energy producing projects creates a win-win situation.

TransCanada has purchased and donated more lands from conservation -- purchased and donated more land for conservation than it will be using for the project as a whole. This fact alone exemplifies their commitment to clean sustainable energy and to the local environment and the community that they develop in.

Protect Our Winters was formed in 2007 to unite winter snow sport communities in the fight against climate change.
It is our collective responsibility to protect our mountains from the effects of climate change, but also to guard our mountain communities from an economic fallout of a shortened winter. Winter fuels our passions, but it also fuels the lives of thousands of individuals who depend on the annual tourism and recreation for their livelihoods.

So while we see climate change as a scientific phenomenon, when we look at the cost of inaction, it's serious business. To us climate change is a threat to our local economies, our jobs and the vitality of our unique mountain communities that draw millions of tourists each year who shop in our stores, ride our lifts, eat at our restaurants and support thousands of small businesses.

Please support the Kibby wind farm in western Maine. Thank you for your time.

MS. CARROLL: Wendy, would you spell your last name for me slowly.

MS. DARIENZZO: D-a-r-i-e-n-z-z-o.
MS. CARROLL: Thank you. Okay. Larry, you're next.
MR. WARREN: Chairwoman Hilton, members of the Commission, my name is Larry Warren, I live in New Portland, Maine. I'm here representing myself. However, I've been a founder of Maine Hudson Trails, which is building a hunting trail system in western Maine. I'm a partner -- I'm a partner in a wind farm development company called Maine Wind, LLC. And I've been involved recently in legislation initiatives on trying to recognize the significant impact that these wind projects have, particularly in the unorganized territories in western and rural Maine.

I supported the Kibby project, I support the Sisk project and I supported Kibby's application for a TIF in Franklin County. The reason for my support for that TIF is that the evaluation of the unorganized territories in Franklin County prior to the development of the Kibby project was $\$ 180$ million. After the development of the Kibby Project, it's $\$ 500$ million. After -- if this project is approved, the valuation of the unorganized territories

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in Franklin County will be $\$ 600$ million.
The amount of revenue that's necessary to operate the unorganized territories in Franklin County does not significantly change. And as a consequence with this huge increase and tax valuation, the consequenting -- the consequential results is that the Reeds, Teemos, Marissa-based investment companies, foreign national corporations and high net worth individuals who own the kingdom lots in the unorganized territories become significantly the major tangible benefit -- beneficiaries of the wind.

To recognize that situation, I notified my senator who's senator Peter Mills. And we investigated opportunities to change the taxation policies in the state from a property tax base to an energy sales tax base. It didn't fly. We worked closely with a number of legislator to see if we could move this forward. But as a consequence LD1504 went through this last June, which basically provides tangible benefit policies in recognition for the contribution that wind energy can make and should make to the residents in the communities in western and northern Maine.

I'm particularly pleased to see that TransCanada has continued its policy of endowing significant tangible benefits to nonprofit corporations and municipalities in
this region that can support the organizations and the people who make the unorganized territories a viable place. I think there's been much discussion about gateway communities, about the educational institutions that are supported by organized towns for the most part.

The organized territories and the towns and plantations in Franklin County pay a mill rate of somewhere between 18 and 25 mills. The TIF that was created by Franklin County basically left the mill rate in the unorganized towns of Franklin County at 8.

Given the government's objective of increasing wind to 3,000 megawatts by 2020, that can add over $\$ 7$ billion to the valuations of the unorganized territories throughout the state. And, again, if there is not -- if there is not a significant change, what it does is it pollutes the mill rate.

I -- I feel that the beneficiaries here and in the communities and the residents here are well served by TransCanada. I applaud TransCanada's actions and activities, particularly with the lack of tangible benefits policy up until very recently. They have stepped out of the box and basically allocated approximately 1 percent of the cost of these projects for local benefits. What will follow, I think, will be even more significant.

And this particular company has been exemplary in terms 54
of taking a leadership role in Franklin County and in this region.

For that region -- for that reason I urge that you approve this project in addition with all the other arguments that have been made in terms of the renewable energy systems and the opportunities for Maine people to grow and thrive and survive. Thank you.

MR. LAVERTY: Excuse me, Mr. Warren.
MR. WARREN: Yes.
MR. LAVERTY: Could you elaborate on the proposal that you and Senator Mills advanced with regard to LD1504, I think it was?

MR. WARREN: 1504 was presented by Pete Didisheim from the Natural Resources Council of Maine. As a consequence of reviewing the -- and being a participate in the TIF application in Franklin County, it became obvious and evident to me that this 3,000 megawatts of wind coming in largely to remote regions of the state, to a large degree in the unorganized territories, would have a significant diluted effect of the mill rate in the unorganized territory.

And I had suggested to Peter, Senator Mills, that we investigate opportunities to eliminate wind farms from the property tax and proposed that instead of a property tax based tax that there be a -- an excise tax on the
electricity that was sold by wind farms into the market.
Right now one of the -- one of the problems that is inherent in the unorganized territories, and it's been the opinion of the Attorney General's office, is that revenues that are created and are assessed by a taxation authority can only be spent within that district. So what we explored was the opportunity of creating wind farm tax organizations that would include the unorganized territory within a county and the adjacent and abutting organized communities.

Those communities would basically create the representation that would represent the TIF or the taxation authority for the excise tax. And the benefits, basically, could be accrued and distributed both to the organized and the unorganized communities in that area.

I listened carefully to John Simco's pleas for a way to assess new enterprise and new ways to keep the Greenville school alive and also he made very strong arguments about the problems of Greenville in supporting the unorganized territories and not being recognized for it. I worked with the town manager in Millinocket also and we introduced legislation that would recognize that the regional trails that contribute to economic development of statewide significance should be eligible for TIF funds. That was approved.

And so we were encouraged about the potential for this.
MR. LAVERTY: If I understand, the TIF funds from the trails it would be shared with a municipality, right?

MR. WARREN: They can be. Prior to last year TIF funds could not be used for recreational development, period. That was the opinion of the DECD. So if, however, you had a hotel project to come in or if Disney were to come in and propose a recreational project, then it would be deemed economically viable. But if a snowmobile club and ATV club or nonprofit organizations in the state of Maine wanted to develop the same types of projects, the DECD interpreted that not to be eligible for TIFs.

We implored on the Department of Economic and Community Development that that made no sense. They agreed, so they changed that component of the law. Right now LD1504, although it mandates that there be a certain -- a minimum standard of contribution made, because it's not a tax, it can be -- by my interpretation has been that it can be distributed and used regionally and shared because it's not a tax that's assessed, it's a tangible benefit contribution that can be allocated to a region. The property tax still has those restrictions.

So I think that, you know, as -- as the 3,000 -- if there are 2 or 3,000 megawatts of wind, as that grows and expands in particularly unorganized territories, the
problem -- or the disallocation will become obvious to the taxation community. And I'm sure that they will be revisiting this in future legislative sessions.

MR. LAVERTY: Well, I don't think this is the place to be having a long discussion about this and I apologize. But do you see any implications for the way in which LURC might define tangible benefits that would have an impact on the issue you present?

MR. WARREN: I think LD1504 has gone a long ways towards helping to close that. Your jurisdiction, for the most part, is in the unorganized territories. There are some organized towns that you manage and oversee that are planned for. The Forks -- the west Forks area, rather, those types of communities are going to lie right in -right in the center of both an area of opportunity and an area of challenge.

And I think that the 1504 pretty much closes the last open door into the expedited wind process that was approved. And I applaud what Pete Didisheim was able to accomplish this last session recognizing that there was a big whole in that donut.

MS. HILTON: I hate to interrupt here, but our reporter really needs a break.

MR. LAVERTY: And I apologize, but it's something that I think will impact what we do in terms of approval of the
project.
MR. WARREN: I will be happy to work with you.
MR. LAVERTY: Thank you very much. I appreciate any submission you might want to make. And this is just general submission into the record. But I thank you for that.

MR. WARREN: I will do that.
MS. HILTON: Thank you very much. We need to call a break for our court reporter here.
(Whereupon a recess was held at 7:55 p.m., and the hearing was resumed at 8:10 p.m. this date.)

MS. HILTON: Okay. Let's pick up where we left off. I guess, Dick Smith.

MS. CARROLL: And then if you don't mind, I'm just going to repeat what I said earlier, that the next -- after Dick, the next five people who have indicated a wish to testify, Vera Trafton, Adrienne Rollo, Dain Trafton -- and I'm going to keep going, actually, Harriet Powers, Kay Michka and Wendy Glenn. And I'll repeat that later on. Thank you.

MR. SMITH: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Dick Smith, a resident of Eustis and member of the Flagstaff ATV Club. While I do not profess to express the view of our 300 members, we were all very pleased to work with TransCanada on the Kibby project.

They were very cooperative and did what they said they would do, signs and not interfering with our passage on our trails and roads. They also left the trails better than they were. They kept us informed of where they would be working and if there were any problems. There never was any. They were very pleasant to work with and we're very happy with them. And I support the expansion of the Kibby project.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. CARROLL: Vera, you're next.
MS. TRAFTON: Good evening. My name is Vera Trafton, I live in Phillips and I'm speaking for myself. In 1999 we were retired to this area because it promised to afford us the peaceful unhurried life which visitors from industrialized places seek out when they come to spend their holidays.

But what we found in 1999 is in danger of being altered forever. Industrial wind power is spreading like the plague of locusts at an alarming rate. This plague doesn't nibble here and there and make inconspicuous changes; it sets itself onto the highest ridges and destroys the delicate ecological balance established over millennia. Overly confident technicians with their toolbox approach to problems tackle the task of gouging out big roads onto steep slopes and cutting wide swaths through forests as if
they were playing in the sandbox.
Visual analysts defy common sense when they want us to believe that if we only see the monster's machines from viewpoints here and there, our wilderness experience really shouldn't be affected.

But jobs are being held out as bait and money is flowing freely, so the temptation is great to push concerns about the overall effect of industrial wind power on the area into the background. If you examine the facts, you will find that most of the jobs promised are short term and profit only a few. Once the turbines dominate the landscape, there won't be any more retirees looking here for a place to settle. Will carpenters find clients who need their houses renovated or new camps built? Will guides find fewer spots -- sports coming to the area? Hotels, B\&Bs and fishing camps may well find that people who loved this area are not returning.

Wind developers make grand promises. But what happens when a plan changes hands? What will happen if wind power is supplemented by another renewal which doesn't depend on the fickle wind and there are no more generous subsidies which make generous gifts to communities possible? A bankrupt business can't be expected to live up to its financial obligations.

There are places in Maine which are being protected and

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that's where the economies will continue to bring steady work and people will retain this good way of life. We have been singled out as an area to be exploited.

I've studied wind power since 2002 when another huge industrial wind plant threatened us. Our search for information was much more laborious then than it is now because good sources like www.windwatch.org have emerged which give you the real facts about industrial wind power. You'll learn it provides a puny amount of intermittent power compared to serious sources, takes up huge areas per unit of power produced and does nothing or nearly nothing to deal with emissions.

You can read about Europe in these sites which has a longer experience with wind power than the U.S. Subsidies are handed out there, too, so wind power spreads, but there are many groups opposed to it and coal-fired plants or other reliable sources are needed as constant backup for wind. Even Denmark hasn't lowered its emissions.

But I don't want to repeat all the false claims wind power makes, you've heard them and the newspapers echo them ad nauseam. There's a shamefully real -- there is shamefully little real investigative journalism looking into this industry; and especially into whether big wind plants are appropriate for an area like this one.

People are urged to make huge decisions based on the
sort of flimsy information which they would never trust if they were buying a car or a stove. It's a horrible fad, this rush to cover our mountains with turbines.

I was going to treat you to a partial translation of the Emperor's New Clothes. Do you remember that? It's a Hans Christian Anderson fairytale. And the point of the story, which I think I didn't get when I was small, but which I got since reading it again, is that a couple of swindlers come to the land that the emperor rules. And they say they're weavers and that the clothe that they weave is a very special one which can be seen by those who are fit for their office and can't be seen by those who are unfit or who are stupid.

So the emperor says, I've got to have this kind of clothe because then I'll know who's good and who's not. And the weavers set to work and they had their empty looms producing fabulous clothe. And the emperor realizes that he's not seeing it. And then finally the -- after a bunch of ministers also don't see it, but don't dare say that they don't see it -- and this is all about the virtues, perhaps, of wind power or not being realized or not -- the emperor parades before the town and it's a little child who has common sense who says, he's not wearing anything. So that story has popped up many times in the years that I've thought about the claims of wind power.

I ask you, please don't allow Sisk Mountain to be developed. Please don't be fooled by the developers' claims or accept a compromise proposed by the environmental organizations which are pushing wind power rather than living up to their mission to protect this wild mountain habitat and the creatures and flora which flourish there.

I want to find very quickly what the Rooking's Institute says about Maine. Maine's quality of place is our majestic mountains, unbroken forests, wild rivers, pristine lakes. As the search for quality places grows in importance, Maine possesses a globally known brand, the image of livable communities, stunning scenery and a great recreational opportunity.

Please help us protect those opportunities. Thank you very much.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. CARROLL: Adrienne, you're next.
MS. ROLLO: My name is Adrienne Rollo and I'm a resident of New Vineyard. And I own a camp in Phillips. I've been visiting the Rangeley Lakes region of Maine since I was a child. It's that lifelong love of the mountains that has brought me here tonight. I grew up in Massachusetts, moved to nearby Rhode Island and made my living there for the next 30 years as a staff accountant.

My family and I witnessed uncontrolled development year

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after year from developers who made promises to residents that their projects would have little impact on their day-to-day lives. And what we got was a quality of life that was so congested and so stressful, the only saving grace left was that we could periodically escape to Maine to enjoy its beauty. Not New Hampshire or Vermont, although beautiful, there was just something about Maine that the rest of New England could not match.

And please remember that, because people in southern New England know Maine is different, it's special. Rhode Island is only symbolic of all heavily populated areas whether it be Massachusetts, New York or Connecticut where day-to-day life is pressure packed. And I mean pressure packed. I can't tell you how many times I would get in my car and just -- it would take me a half an hour to go 1 mile. And that was a common thing.

So for the last 40 years my family traveled to Maine at least five or six times a year to swim in her crystal clear lakes, hike her mountains and drink in her majestic scenery. And finally we realized our dream and moved to Maine in 2000 to live a rural, peaceful life in the mountains. The incredible beauty of the Chain of Ponds region stands shoulder-to-shoulder with the most scenic places on earth. It beckons to us to heal our souls, our spirits?

Sisk Mountain is one of the last wild places so remote and beautiful. What are we thinking as we destroy these last wild places? Of all the places wind farms can be built, why would any developer choose the choicest land, destroy the most stunning beauty of these mountains and leave the landscape scarred for eternity. There are so few quiet places left in New England. Please don't sacrifice what little is left.

And if anybody in the room has traveled across the country, especially in the Midwest coming down through Nebraska, western Kansas, Oklahoma right down into the Amarillo Basin where they put up these wind farms that are -- we're not talking 40 or 50 turbines, we're talking a couple thousand of them. They are just endless, endless miles of those things. And that's where they belong. You can drive 100 miles and not see anything in any direction.

So I'd like to close as I always do with a very famous quote by Maine's distinguished Senator George J. Mitchell who once wrote -- and please listen because this is so profound -- we have an obligation to leave for future generations the very basics of human life on earth, clean air, pure water unpoisoned land. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you.
MS. CARROLL: Dain, you're next.
MR. TRAFTON: Chairman Hilton, commissioners, my name
is Dain Trafton, I'm from Phillips. And I'm here to urge you to turn down this application for the Sisk wind project or as it's called the Kibby Expansion. But my theme tonight, which will be brief, is not just negative. In fact, it's positive because on two -- instead of approving this project, I want you to do something else. I recommend that you require TransCanada to conduct at their own expense a year-long study of the operation of the already existing turbines on Kibby.

And I intend that this should be a public study and results -- which I'm going to describe in a minute -- the results should be available to the public for its education. And I believe the study will balance your education, too. One of the things that has characterized the various debates in front of LURC up to this time is a sort of series of conflicting claims and there's never time to really find out which claims prevail.

But the study I'm recommending should document the following matters, which will be useful for all of us afterwards. First, the amount of electricity actually produced by the existing turbines and its effect on the grid. By which I mean such things as how many fossil fuel generators were actually forced to cut back as a result of the operation of the existing turbines. How much CO2 and other emissions were actually avoided? And these things
can be -- these things can be charted by studying the operation of the grid. This is not an impossible request, it would be expensive.

How many emissions -- no, sorry, missed one there. How much fossil fuel backup generation was needed to supplement the irregularities of the wind power? And how many emissions were created by this backup? I want, also, the study to -- to document how the wind power actually generated affected the price of electricity in Maine, something that can be done.

How many full-time post-construction jobs were created?
That is post-construction. After the construction is completed, how many jobs remained in connection with the wind plant?

This study would answer many, many important questions, the kind of questions that have been the subject of mere he-said, she-said sorts of exchanges in front of this Commission, would clear a lot of things up. It's essential that the study be made public. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you very much.
MS. CARROLL: Harriet.
MS. POWERS: I'm going to decline from testimony. Richard Fecteau from Farmington said pretty much what I wanted to say. I would just like to say I oppose the project.

MS. HILTON: Thank you for coming.
MS. CARROLL: Kay, you're next and after Kay, Wendy.
MS. MICHKA: My name is Kay Michka. I have been employed in the travel industry for 22 years. I have a unique opportunity to be a positive embassador for our great state of Maine every time I go to work. I fly thousands of miles a year. I have the opportunity to speak with over 15,000 people from all over the world in a year's time.

I have a keen grasp of what people want to experience when they spend their hard-earned dollars on travel. I'm very familiar with the sparks of excitement in people's eyes when they hear the word Maine. Whether from India or Tokyo or Wyoming, their eyes gloss over from a romanticized idea of lobsters, pine trees, rocky shorelines, whisper soft canoe strokes on reflection glass ponds and miles and miles of snow covered mountains.

They eagerly ask me questions about the lifestyle here. Why did I move here? The weather, the people, the most memorable places to see, the best places to eat, the most unique places to stay, the activities they hope to experience, which they can treasure as memories for the rest of their lives. I am happy to encourage their excitement and tourism dollars. The people of our western mountain region could most definitely benefit long-term
from the business and the influx of money.
For the most part, people are depending on Maine to give them that fairy book adventure for which they have saved so long and worked so hard. They want to step into the pages of Arundel by Kenneth Roberts. It is not uncommon for someone to be reading that notable literary work as the plane is descending into Boston on their first stop to visit our magnificent land of canoes, Abenakis, big game animals, breathtaking vistas such as the historic Chain of Ponds affords. Benedict Arnold's march is alive and well in the pages of history and the hearts of the young and old. People want to be enchanted by Maine.

In my travels I also have the opportunity to discuss current affairs. As the topic is very near and dear to my heart, I often have the occasion to discuss the rising force of wind turbine projects all over this country and other countries as well. People are astonished, some speechless when I tell them of the 40-story turbines that are being proposed or built on Maine's mountaintops.

They have heard the term wind turbines, but most envision small little windmills, no more imposing than those that dotted the prairie landscapes in a much simpler time. I have made it a point to ask them if they would pay money to travel to Maine's mountains to see the wind turbines I described and I have yet to find someone who
says they would spend money in our region in order to see them. They even admit they will spend their time and money elsewhere in Maine and New England, somewhere that fits their image of the grandeur they wish to experience, somewhere not marred by big machines looming down over them in the most unnatural way from an otherwise majestically natural mountainside.

I'm opposed to the granting of Development Permit 4860 TransCanada Maine Wind Development, Incorporated because it will destroy the scenic views included in the Chain of Ponds, thus destroying far more revenues for the Mainers in our region than the project will garner for those who live in this treasured land of Arundel. Thank you.

MS. HILTON: Thank you for your testimony. Wendy, you're next. And Wendy is the last name on this -- these lists that have indicated that they wish to testify. So I guess if anybody also wishes to testify who wrote their name on this list, please let me know and I will announce your name.

Otherwise, you may be the last one.
MS. GLENN: I know. I don't know if I like that or not. My name is Wendy Glenn, I'm a resident of Carrabassett Valley and I'm a property owner at Chain of Ponds Township. One of the reasons I brought these pictures with me here that TransCanada has had in the back
is to, one, show you that that's my camp right there and these are the windmills behind it.

And the second reason is to show you the map here with the little black spots on it that are the buildings and the residences of the community of Chain of Ponds and the Camp Owners Association. I hear people talk and talk and talk about Eustis being the host community, but we are, in fact, in Chain of Ponds and we are, in fact, the host community for this development. And our buildings and -- despite the fact that there are only a few year-round residences here, we are still the host community and we are due tangible, environmental and economic benefits from this project.

So having -- I'm going to have these up here for you to look at them. So by speaking last, there are a lot of points that I was going to make that have been made. So I'm going to kind of go through this and paraphrase some things, but hit the high points.

As I said, we are the host community and I'm afraid there's been a lot of, I don't know, misconstruing. Eustis and Stratton, who have been given lots of gifts and other areas in the community or, at large, I will say, or the state, have been funded in order to provide tangible economic impacts for this project.

One thing I found interesting yesterday was that Sharon at the Natanis Pond Campground was offered solar power,
which I haven't heard of anybody else in our community being offered anything that's really a tangible benefit. I have been told all along that it needs to be a benefit for the greater community, the greater public and not a personal benefit.

And so I did a little math on the solar she spoke about, the necessity for refrigeration and the sale of ice. I do realize that ice is a very hot commodity, pun intended, in the area. And if they were to make a dollar a bag on ice, after doing all the research today, they have 60 sites, 150 days open, that's the \$9,000 a year in their pocket by putting solar power in. And I think that's a direct benefit to an individual as opposed to the community. So I don't know where that qualifies as a community benefit other than maybe I would get some ice there.

In looking at -- March 16th the Land Use Regulation Commission wrote to the governor about accepting the new CLUP. And there is -- there are a few things in here that I found interesting. One is LURC's rulemaking regarding economic activity in the jurisdiction -- and support economic development in appropriate locations. There are a number of people that have spoken that don't think Sisk Mountain is an appropriate location for economic development. I don't believe that it is either for the
reasons that have all been said, wildlife, noise pollution, light pollution, ramped up development of our mountaintops.

In this letter the governor also says, you, meaning LURC, have assured me that you will actively explore a collaborative process as they may offer a path forward which not only maintains but improves landowners value while enhancing the protection of the public interest. These assurances are integral to my approval of this revised plan.

He says, improves landowners value while enhancing the projection of public interest. As you know, I'm a real estate agent, I have been for 23 years. You've asked me to prove to you that windmills will decrease the value of property. I think you've heard testimony here about people wanting to come to Maine, about the wilderness experience that they would like to have, about -- all the reasons people don't want the windmills and some people do. And those are mostly economic and not in the area.

In any case, this does not improve the landowners value of anybody in this host community. And as far as enhancement of the protection of public interest, these are great ponds and they're surrounded by Maine public reserve land. It's in our public interest to maintain them in their natural character that you're charged with doing to maintain these ponds in the natural character. So I find

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that real interesting.
Yesterday Jane Wilkinson said, well, this is a good spot for economic development because of the low population density. Well, the reason there is low population density here is because you've restricted new development on these ponds to one camp per mile of shore frontage because in four out of the seven categories they are outstanding as far as your wild lakes assessments and the other three categories they're significant.

Therefore, you deemed them a valuable statewide resource and you restricted development. So I would hate to see that used against us, that you restricted the development and then say it's okay to development because there's no one there.

As far as preserving the area, according to your guidelines, LURC must ensure that the proposal will not adversely effect natural and cultural resources, research areas identified as significant or outstanding on the Wild Lands Lake Assessment, which I just went over. Adequate provision has been made -- you must make sure that the adequate provision has been made pertaining to this proposal harmoniously into the existing natural environment and assure that there will be no undue adverse effects on scenic character and natural and historic resources in the area likely to be affected by the proposal. pristine area.

In a letter dated May 6 our deputy state historic preservation officer states: As noted in my letter of February 2, 2010, the Chain of Ponds area of the Arnold Trail is nearly pristine and unspoiled. That's a quote. Only the presence of Route 27 and a few seasonal lakeshore camps along the portion of the lake's shoreline provides a visitor with a reminder that he or she is not in the late 19th century. We acknowledge that the presence of these features in the landscape diminishes the integrity of the setting, although, not to the extent that the Arnold Trail has lost its ability to continue its historic significance.

However, when we apply the criteria of adverse effects as set forth in (inaudible) 800.5A1, we conclude that the location, number, operational characteristics and scale of the proposed wind turbines will substantially change the wilderness character of the Arnold Trail, physical features within the property setting that contribute to its historic significance and will introduce visual elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features. Based on the design and location of the Kibby Expansion Project, the setting of the Arnold Trail to Quebec and the criteria of the adverse effects, the Commission reaffirms its conclusion that the proposed undertaking will have an adverse effects upon this historic

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You must ensure that the proposal will not have an undue adverse impact on traditional uses, including, without limitation, nonintensive public recreation, sporting camp operations, timber harvesting and agriculture events. The buildings that were mentioned by the state historic preservation officer were mostly built at the turn the last century (inaudible) Fish \& Game Corporation a set of camps on Chain of Ponds existed precisely for these nonintentative recreation activities.

Today traditional uses include fishing, hiking, canoeing, kayaking, ice fishing and restored relaxation. These activities have been enjoyed for centuries in the pristine mountains and lakes that are the focus of Chain of Ponds. Any development of Sisk Mountain or the surrounding mountaintops would have an undue adverse impact on this

A number of people have spoken about what good stewards TransCanada are. And while they might be good people, they met with our Camp Owners Association and told us originally that we should do this for the greater good. In the Pond's further research of TransCanada and their practices, they don't always believe in the greater good, I'm afraid. If you research the keystone Tar Sands operation, you'll find that they -- they have stated that some communities are expendable and they should be able to use inferior
pipelines. The Tar Sands themselves emit much higher carbon levels than other sources of oil and are not green at all.

In any case, the gist of it is that TransCanada is about profit and not about the environment. And that's what we're seeing here today is that they're after subsidies and it's not about green power. And in that vain, people have touched on whether or not these windmills are actually producing power, green power or otherwise.

I've spoken to a number of employees, as I stated before, about the icing situation on the mountain. I know they were having to redesign windmills because of the harsh weather up there. And I'm not so sure it's a viable option. And I think that that's -- the jury is still out on that, whether or not the windmills should still be there and whether or not they really are producing power, especially in light of the documentation that's been received that Richard Fecteau talked about about the green power being available out of Canada, that it's a proven, tried and true method, they have lots of it to export, it will not cost us subsidies and market supply and demand may just take this wind power with its subsidies that are needed and its development costs are not an effective use of our money of -- especially in these economic times.

So, again, I -- I reiterate what Dain said about
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proving -- proving that they're actually producing power, proving that they're going to provide some tangible benefits to our host community other than giving money to a variety of organizations in the greater area.

And, lastly, I wanted to read from our Natural Resources Protection Act. It states: The Legislature finds and declares that the state's great rivers and streams, great ponds, fragile mountain areas, freshwater wetlands, significant wild habitat, coastal wetlands and coastal sand dune system are resources of state significance. These resources have great scenic beauty and unique characteristics, unsurpassed recreational cultural, historical and environmental value of present and future benefit to the citizens of the state and that uses are causing the rapid degradation and, in some cases, the destruction of these critical resources, producing significant adverse economic and environmental impacts and threatening the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the state.

It concludes that the Legislature further finds and declares that the cumulative effect of the frequent minor alterations and occasional major alterations of these resources possess a substantial threat to the environment and economy of the state and its quality of life.

As we look at all of these windmills -- these proposals

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | for windmills across our state -- I have not been here all | 2 | CERTIFICATE |
| 2 | day, but I haven't heard much discussion on the cumulative | 3 |  |
| 3 | effect. And that's what this addresses is the cumulative | 4 | I, Angella D. Clukey, a Notary Public in and for the State |
| 4 | And | 5 | of Maine, hereby certify that on May 12, 2010, a hearing was |
| 4 | ct of all these changes of the development | 6 | held regarding Development Permit DP 4860 and that this hearing |
| 5 | mountaintops. | 7 | was stenographically reported by me and later reduced to |
| 6 | So I ask you today, please, don't allow any more of our | 8 | typewritten form with the aid of computer-aided transcription; |
| 7 | mountaintops in Maine to be decimated and certainly not | 9 | and the foregoing is a full and true record of the testimony |
| 8 | before we know that it's for a good reason, that they are | 10 | given by the witnesses. |
| 9 | indeed producing any power at all. | 11 | I further certify that I am a disinterested person in |
| 10 | So thank you for your time and consideration and thank | 12 | the event or outcome of the above-named cause of action. |
| 11 | you for being here on such a long day. | 13 | IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I subscribe my hand and affix my |
| 12 | MS. HILTON: Thank you. I have a closing statement | 14 | seal this 20th day of May 2010. |
| 13 | here. The second and final session to hear testimony | 15 |  |
|  | here. The second and final session to hear testimony | 16 |  |
| 14 | the public has now concluded. I wish to remind everyone | 17 |  |
| 15 | that the record of this hearing will remain open until |  | ANGELLA D. CLUKEY, NOTARY PUBLIC |
| 16 | Monday, May 24th to receive written statements from the | 18 | Court Reporter |
| 17 | public and for an additional seven days until Tuesday, June |  |  |
| 18 | 1st to receive written statements by all the rebuttal to | 19 |  |
| 19 | those filed during the previous ten days. No additional |  |  |
| 20 | evidence or testimony will be allowed into the record after | 20 |  |
| 21 | the closing of the record. And I now declare this hearing |  | My commission expires: March 17, 2017 |
| 22 |  | 21 |  |
| 22 | closed. | 22 |  |
| 23 | (Concluded this hearing at 8:46 p.m. this date.) | 23 |  |
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