BOWERS WIND PROJECT
USER SURVEYS

Prepared for:

First Wind
Portland, ME 04101

Prepared by:

Kleinschmidt

141 Main Street
Pittsfield, ME 04967
www.KleinschmidtUSA.com

September 2012

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SEPTEMBER 2012

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FIRST WIND

BOWERS WIND PROJECT USER SURVEYS

SEPTEMBER 2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This study investigates the potential effects of the proposed Bowers Wind Project on outdoor recreational users of area resources. Three primary areas of investigation were identified to support this study. These include:

1. Recreation use. This will support an understanding of who uses these resources, where use occurs and how it occurs, and how many people participate in outdoor recreation within the study area.

2. User perceptions. Understand perceptions of the proposed project as perceived by recreational users of the resources.

3. Repeat visitation. Examine the occurrence of repeat visitation by outdoor recreationists if the project were developed.

Addressing these topics required use of intercept surveys to collect information from users of the resources. First Wind retained Kleinschmidt Associates (Kleinschmidt) to complete this study in 2012. Working out of the Pittsfield, Maine office, the study team included Marcia Phillips as the technical expert for this work.

1.1 QUALIFICATIONS OF MS. PHILLIPS

Ms. Phillips was the project manager for this study and is a resource economist specializing in studying outdoor recreational activities, with 20 years of experience. She holds a MS in Agricultural and Resource Economics from the University of Maine, Orono and is published in peer-reviewed journals. She began her career as a Research Assistant at the University of Maine, estimating the value of Maine's fish and wildlife resources. She interned with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, working on the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation, and entered consulting in 1993 working at HBRS and Hagler Bailly Consulting in Madison, Wisconsin and joined Kleinschmidt in Pittsfield, Maine in 1996.

Ms. Phillips has managed or been the technical lead on many recreation studies around lakes and reservoirs in and outside of Maine. She was the senior analyst for analysis and reporting of recreation use studies in 1996 and 1997, when she toured Sysladobsis, Junior and Scraggly lakes, as well as Pocumcus and West Grand lakes, stopping at all boat launches and campsites. This work included examination of the adequacy of recreation facilities for meeting public needs, and evaluating the effect of changing water levels on recreation resources and evaluation of recreation amenities, reporting of recreation use, and assessment of impact of changing water levels for West Grand, Pocumcus, Pug, Sysladobsis, Junior, Norway, Scraggly, Bottle Lakes in Maine. She has also conducted survey-based research on Saluda Lake in South Carolina, Lakes

Hamilton and Catherine in Arkansas, and Lake Martin in Alabama. These included surveys designed to collect information on recreational use and resource needs. Study results were used to support federal licensing of the projects and shoreline management decisions. These studies targeted boaters, anglers, public park users and other outdoor recreationists. She is currently working on a study to estimate recreational use, recreation needs, and the economic impact of recreation occurring from public and private access locations on Lakes Keowee and Jocassee in South Carolina (ongoing). This study includes survey components with public access site users, shoreline property owners, regional residents, agencies, and nongovernmental organizations. She has worked on smaller studies on the Androscoggin, Saco, Kennebec, and Presumpscott rivers in Maine as well as at other locations in North Carolina, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Michigan, and designed a method for estimating boater density at Grand Lake o' the Cherokees in Oklahoma. Ms. Phillips spent several years working on Lake St. Lawrence in New York, where she inventoried boating hazards, and advised the New York Power Authority on recreation management needs along the St. Lawrence River for local public parks and two state parks. She was the technical lead for the recreation section of a programmatic EIS for TVA, encompassing 35 reservoirs across 7 states. In Maine, she designed and implemented mail and telephone-based surveys to estimate the nonuse value of wildlife species endangered in Maine and federally. For this study, she compared values of Maine residents with the values held by representatives of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, who were responsible for managing these species.

Ms. Phillips has substantial experience implementing a number of different survey types, including on-site intercept surveys, mail surveys and telephone surveys. She is currently using web-based surveys in one study in North Carolina. Ms. Phillips has surveyed a variety of populations including general public populations, shoreline property owners, and users of shoreline public recreation access sites and parks, including boaters, anglers, and general park users. Other surveyed populations include users of commercial facilities (e.g., marinas) around lakes and reservoirs, state agency personnel, and representatives of nongovernmental interest groups.

Ms. Phillips has visited the study area over time as a recreationist. In the mid-1980s, she paddled and camped through Sysladobsis and Pocumcus lakes, north through Junior Stream, and from there into Junior Lake and Bottle Lake. She has vacationed at Sysladobsis Lake several times during the past 15 years.

Most recently, on June 9, 2012, she visited the project area with Neil Kiely and Kevin Boyle. During this trip, she visited the Brookton boat launch at Baskahegan Lake. Here she viewed the Stetson Wind Farm, visible from the launch, in the same manner and perspective that respondents to the Baskahegan survey would view the wind turbines. She returned to the launch on August 2, 2012, when she trained the interviewer retained to conduct surveys at the launch. On the June 9, 2012 visit, she also visited the boat launch on the southern shore of Pleasant Lake, from which the proposed Bowers Wind Farm would be visible, and looked at a photographic simulation of the wind farm, in much the same manner that a survey respondent would view it. From Pleasant Lake, she traveled to Junior Lake, and toured Junior and Scraggly lakes by boat with Kevin Boyle and Neil Kiely. On both lakes, she observed the view towards where the Bowers project would be developed, and viewed the photographic simulations similar to how survey respondents would view them from the lake.

2.0 STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

The study area for the Bowers Wind Project encompasses an 8-mile radius around the proposed turbine locations. The area is primarily rural in nature, sparsely populated with small communities (Figure 1). The area's history is one of working commercial forests and related forest products industry. It is located at the northern edge of the Downeast Lakes Region, which is known for its recreational opportunities. The 8-mile radius is bisected by the east/west Route 6, which comprises the major transportation route from Lincoln to Topsfield where it terminates at US Route 1.

There are 14 lakes within the same radius that were identified as scenic resources of state or national significance pursuant to 35-A M.R.S.A. § 3451(9). These include:

1. Bottle Lake
2. Duck Lake
3. Horseshoe Lake
4. Junior Lake
5. Keg Lake
6. Lombard Lake
7. Norway Lake
8. Pleasant Lake
9. Scraggly Lake
10. Shaw Lake
11. Sysladobsis Lake
12. Upper Sysladobsis Lake
13. West Musquash Lake
14. Pug Lake

The lakes occupy an area nestled between working forests and conservation lands. Access roads to the lakes are used for forest operations, and logging trucks and operations can be heard from within the study area. Located within the headwaters of the West Branch of the St. Croix River, they range in size from 130 acres (Norway Lake) to 5,430 acres (Sysladobsis Lake) (www.lakesofmaine.org).

Recreational activities in the area encompass a variety of consumptive and nonconsumptive, active and passive, traditional and nontraditional activities, and many combinations thereof. While recreationists tend to be more heavily weighted towards consumptive activities (e.g., hunters and anglers), they still tend to boat or camp, even if it is not their primary activity (personal conversation with Paul Farrington, MDIFW Game Warden, May 16, 2012). Outside of winter and mud season (often early spring), a network of logging roads allows vehicular access to forests and lakes for individuals seeking recreational opportunities. While some access may require 4-wheel drive vehicles, there is opportunity for use of larger 5th-wheel campers, as well. The Maine Department of Conservation's 2012 map of ATV trails shows trails extending throughout the lakes to the south of Route 6. During the winter months, local snowmobile trails and Maine's Interconnected Snowmobile Trail System (ITS) provide access to lakes popular with ice fishermen. The presence of multiple ATV and snowmobile clubs in the project vicinity attest to the popularity of these activities.

This report focuses on Junior, Scraggly, Pleasant and Shaw lakes. These lakes were called out and given special attention by the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) in its April 17, 2012 draft decision for denial of a permit, citing review criteria for assessing scenic impacts as central to its decision. All four lakes are defined as Great Ponds within the State of Maine (Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 17, §3860). Pleasant Lake is rated as "outstanding" for scenic quality (Maine Department of Conservation, 1987). Shaw, Junior, and Scraggly lakes are rated as "significant" for scenic quality (id.).

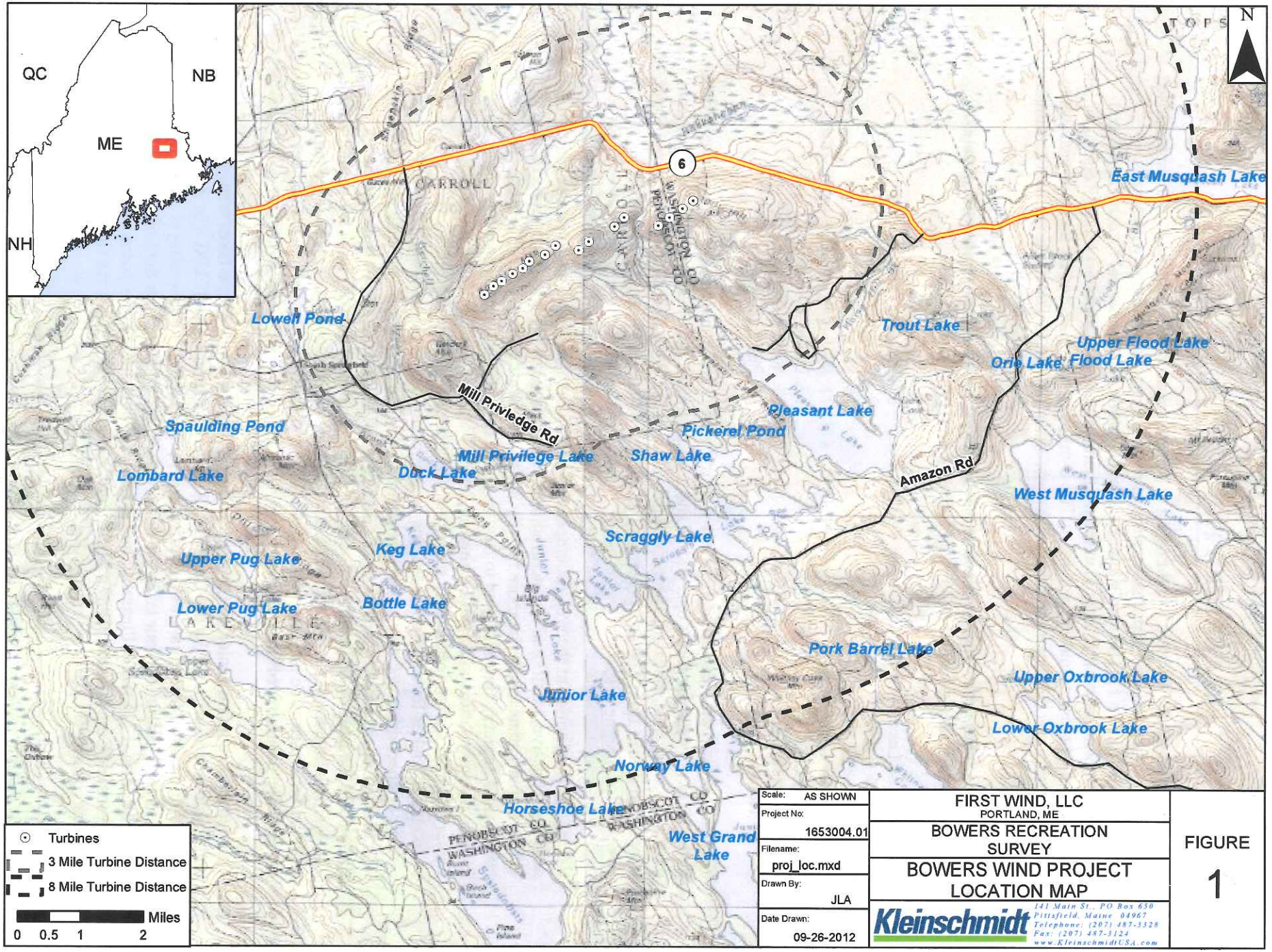
QC
NB
ME
NH
N
6
CARROLL
East Musquash Lake
Lowell Pond
Trout Lake
Upper Flood Lake
Orio Lake
Flood Lake
Mill Privilege Rd
Pleasant Lake
Spaulding Pond
Pickerel Pond
Mill Privilege Lake
Shaw Lake
Lombard Lake
Duck Lake
Amazon Rd
West Musquash Lake
Scraggly Lake
Keg Lake
Upper Pug Lake
Bottle Lake
Lower Pug Lake
LAKEVILLE
Pork Barrel Lake
Upper Oxbrook Lake
Junior Lake
Lower Oxbrook Lake
Norway Lake
Horseshoe Lake
PENOBSCOT CO
WASHINGTON CO
West Grand Lake
Turbines
3 Mile Turbine Distance
8 Mile Turbine Distance
Miles
0 0.5 1 2
Scale: AS SHOWN
Project No: 1653004.01
Filename: proj_loc.mxd
Drawn By: JLA
Date Drawn: 09-26-2012
FIRST WIND, LLC
PORTLAND, ME
BOWERS RECREATION SURVEY
BOWERS WIND PROJECT LOCATION MAP
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FIGURE
1

2.1 LAKE DESCRIPTIONS

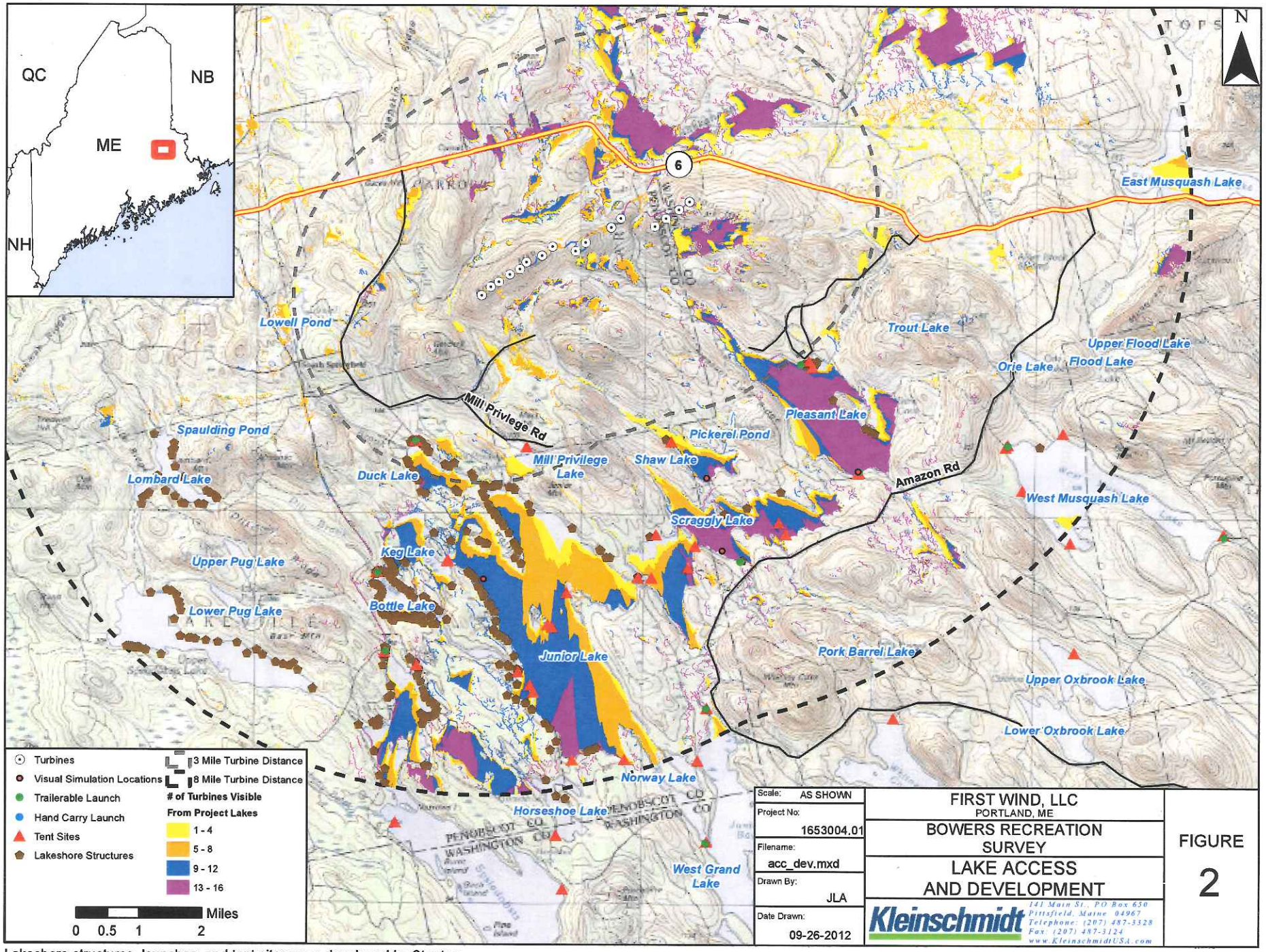
Pleasant and Shaw lakes are well defined geographically. In contrast, Scraggly and Junior lakes are part of a complex system of lakes all connected to one another. Scraggly and Junior lakes are connected by a narrow passage, which was used to mark the border between the two lakes for this study. Junior Lake also is connected to Bottle Lake Stream, Horseshoe Lake and Junior Stream. This study included the lake proper and Junior Stream. Bottle Lake Stream and Horseshoe Lake are outside the study area.

There are no public landings on Junior Lake, although MDIFW is interested in establishing one (personal conversation with Gordon Kramer, MDIFW Fisheries Biologist for Enfield Region F, March 29, 2012). Typically, the lake is accessed by water from Scraggly Lake, Bottle Lake or West Grand Lake via Junior Stream. Junior is the most developed of the four lakes with numerous private camps around the shoreline, primarily on the western and northern shores (Figure 2). For commercial development, there is a bed and breakfast, and Worster's Wild Fox Cabins and Campground, which offers cabin rentals. The shoreline of Junior Lake is shown in Woodland Pulp's relicensing documents as primarily being conservation land or private development, with smaller portions identified as tribal lands and commercial development (Kleinschmidt, 2009). Several of the islands in Junior Lake are owned by Woodland Pulp and are open to the public for camping.

Hasty Cove boat landing on Scraggly Lake is owned and operated by Woodland Pulp. Scraggly Lake supports few private camps, but most of the immediate shoreline is undeveloped (LandWorks, 2011). The shoreline of Scraggly Lake is held primarily as conservation land or is tribal lands (Kleinschmidt, 2009). Several of the islands are part of the hydro project and owned by Woodland Pulp.

There are two landings on Pleasant Lake, one on the north shore and one on the south shore. Maine Wilderness Camps is a privately owned lodging business offering cabins and campsites for rental. The north shore landing is located here. The south shore landing is also operated by Maine Wilderness Camps. It supports a campground as well. Both sites accommodate a range of camping styles, from small tents to large 5th-wheel trailers. With the exception of these campgrounds, the Pleasant Lake shoreline is wooded and undeveloped.

Shaw Lake is the smallest and least developed of the four lakes. Boat access is informal, available at a road culvert where small boats can be launched by hand.



Lakeshore structures, launches, and tent sites were developed by Stantec.
Turbine visibility (developed by LandWorks) shows topography and vegetation/from the hub.

2.2 LAKE USE

Little published information is available that speaks to quantitative recreational use of the study area, and Maine's state agencies do not provide comprehensive estimates of recreational use occurring within the study area. Because of this, we rely on conversations with regional fisheries and wildlife biologists and game wardens to provide insights into typical recreational uses.

The area is used for recreation in all four seasons and around the clock (personal conversation with Paul Farrington, MDIFW Game Warden, May 16, 2012). Weekends are typically busier than weekdays for recreation, with Fridays and Saturdays generally being the busiest days of the week (personal conversation with Paul Farrington, MDIFW Game Warden, May 16, 2012). Guided traffic, however, does not appear to change by day type until the end of the summer, possibly due to a change in clientele from avid anglers to family groups (personal conversation, Brad Richards, MDIFW Game Warden, May 15, 2012). Camping occurs on islands and at other campsites during the summer and people camp in their ice shacks in the winter (personal conversation with Paul Farrington, MDIFW Game Warden, May 16, 2012). Night fishing is permitted for both open water and ice fishing. Boaters make late night tours around the lakes before turning in. Guided hunts are popular, mostly for moose and bear, but deer, rabbit and grouse hunting are also popular, and duck hunting is gaining in popularity. A large number of hunters come from out-of-state (personal conversation, Brad Richards, MDIFW Game Warden, May 15, 2012).

The lakes are known for both warm and coldwater fishing. During open water season, anglers typically troll for land-locked salmon and lake trout after ice-out (personal conversation with Gordon Kramer, MDIFW Fisheries Biologist for Enfield Region F, March 29, 2012). Some people may troll for bass and perch in cold water. Within the area, avid anglers will fish all day long from ice-out until July 1 (personal conversation Brad Richards, MDIFW Game Warden, May 15, 2012). During the winter months, the lakes are used for ice fishing, snowmobiling, and other winter sports.

With respect to fisheries management, MDIFW generally focuses management effort on locations popular with anglers, and therefore receiving higher levels of fishing pressure, and areas where salmonids are stocked (personal conversation, Gorden Kramer, MDIFW Fisheries Biologist for Enfield Region F, August 27, 2012). In May 2012, MDIFW stocked land locked salmon in Junior, Upper Sysladobsis, West Musquash, and Pleasant lakes, and brook trout were stocked in Scraggly and Pleasant. Pleasant Lake supports populations of salmon, wild lake trout, and white fish. Shaw Lake is managed as a warm water lake, and white perch are reportedly large there, but the lake does not see much angler effort due to difficulty of access, so the lake does not receive as much attention in terms of fisheries management, as Junior and Pleasant lakes.

The Project is located approximately 17 miles north of Grand Lake Stream, which is a hub for Registered Maine Guides and commercially operated sporting camps. A few of the camps are within or close to the 8-mile circle around the Bowers project (Maine Wilderness Camps, Worster's Wild Fox Cabins, Spruce Lodge Campground and Grand Lake Wilderness Retreat) but the majority of the commercial camps are located outside that distance. As discussed in Sections 3 and 4, study efforts were designed in part to obtain data on use of these lakes by this group.

A survey of commercial camp owners/operators thought to operate within the boundaries of the West Branch Hydro Project was completed in 1997 as part of the project relicensing effort (Kleinschmidt, 1997). A total of 11 camps were identified; surveys were completed with 6 of the owners. Lakes reported used by their patrons included those within the West Branch Project (Junior, Scraggly, Sysladobsis, Bottle, Norway, West Grand and Pocumcus Lakes) as well as Duck and Musquash Lakes, among others. Bottle Lake, Duck Lake and Musquash Lakes were mentioned by one camp operator as being used by his patrons. Junior Lake was reported by 4 operators, Scraggly by 3 operators, and Sysladobsis by 5 operators. Results indicate limited use of these lakes by camp patrons.

2.3 WATER LEVELS

Junior, Scraggly, Bottle, Keg, Norway, Horseshoe, Sysladobsis, Pocumcus, West Grand, and Pug lakes are part of Woodland Pulp's West Branch Project, a hydro project licensed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as Project No. 2618 (Figure 3). Waters discharged from the dams and dike within the Project flow into Grand Lake Stream and Grand Lake Brook. Water levels in these lakes are controlled by Woodland Pulp (Licensee), in accordance with its federal license requirements. From May through mid-October, water levels are held to a "preferred summer minimum" (Kleinschmidt, 2009). From mid-September through mid-October, water levels in West Grand Lake are reduced approximately 4 feet in anticipation of fall rains. The Licensee attempts to maintain the impoundment level through April 1. Studies conducted in 1996 and 1997 showed that the usability of some trailered launches may be affected under low water conditions, but this occurs outside the traditional summer recreation season from Memorial Day through Labor Day. These studies did not examine navigability of Junior Stream, or passage between Junior and Scraggly lakes during the drawdown. The local game warden reports he has never known the water to be so low that small boats, such as canoes, kayaks, Grand Lakers or 14-foot boats could not make it through Junior Stream, but larger boats (e.g., pontoon boats, bass boats, V-hull boats) could be blocked from passage due to low water levels (personal conversation with Paul Farrington, MDIFW Game Warden, June 18, 2012).

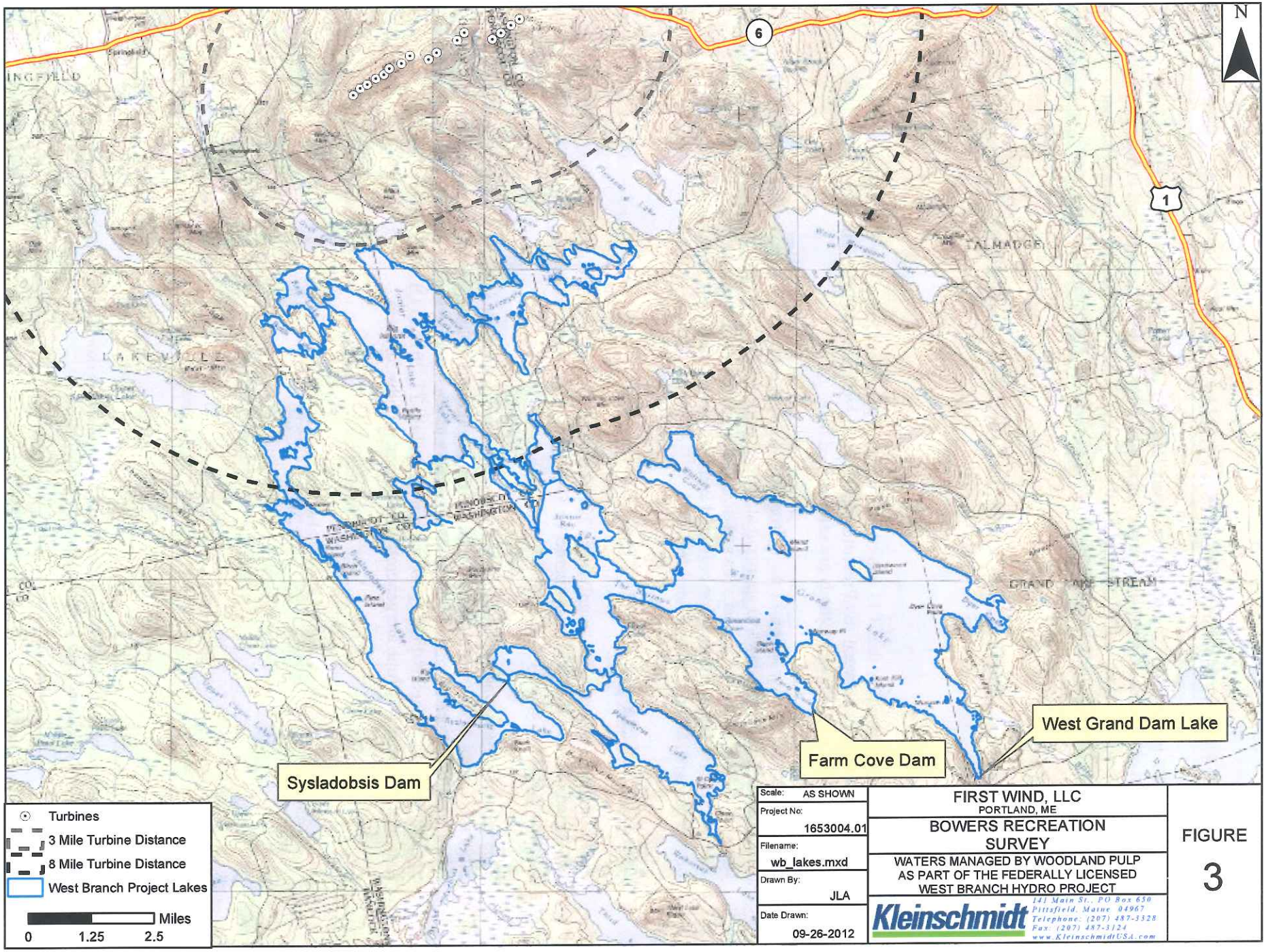

N
6
1
Sysladobsis Dam
Farm Cove Dam
West Grand Dam Lake
Turbines
3 Mile Turbine Distance
8 Mile Turbine Distance
West Branch Project Lakes
Miles
0
1.25
2.5
Scale: AS SHOWN
Project No: 1653004.01
Filename: wb_lakes.mxd
Drawn By: JLA
Date Drawn: 09-26-2012
FIRST WIND, LLC
PORTLAND, ME
BOWERS RECREATION SURVEY
WATERS MANAGED BY WOODLAND PULP AS PART OF THE FEDERALLY LICENSED WEST BRANCH HYDRO PROJECT
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FIGURE
3

3.0 OBSERVATIONS OF RECREATIONAL USE

Junior Stream is a shallow channel that connects Junior Lake to Junior Bay of West Grand Lake. It represents one means of accessing Junior Lake, which has no public access, and is the only water access point connecting West Grand Lake to Junior Lake. This section presents the boat count process and discusses results.

3.1 METHODS

Boaters using Junior Stream to travel between Junior and West Grand lakes were counted in 2011 and 2012.

2011 BOAT COUNTS

The process followed for the 2011 counts, completed by Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., are described in a letter between Joy Prescott (Stantec) and Neil Kiely (Champlain Wind, LLC) dated July 18, 2011. Those methods are summarized here.

Boat counts were conducted on 11 days, from July 4 through July 15, for approximately 12 to 15 hours per day, from pre-dawn to approximately 8:30 pm each day. The observer was stationed at the inlet to Junior Bay, with clear views of both water bodies. All boats traveling within Junior Stream were recorded. Information collected included observation time, boat type, number of people per boat, and potential guided trip.

2012 BOAT COUNTS

Additional boat counts were completed in 2012 between May 25 and August 11. Counts were conducted on 27 of the 78 days available, or 35 percent of the days, double the number of days counted in 2011 (Table 1).

This sample of days was selected to cover the early summer recreation season for anglers and other recreationists, including boaters who are not engaging in fishing, as well as use occurring commercially via use of guide services. With respect to the latter, testimony provided in Rebuttal to Comments on Procedural Order #9 (submitted on July 27, 2011 in DP 4889 pages 20-22), indicates that May and June are generally the busiest months for them.[1]

[1] The same testimony allows that fishing in Grand Lake Stream is always slow in July. While July is a month included in this study, Grand Lake Stream is outside of the study area.

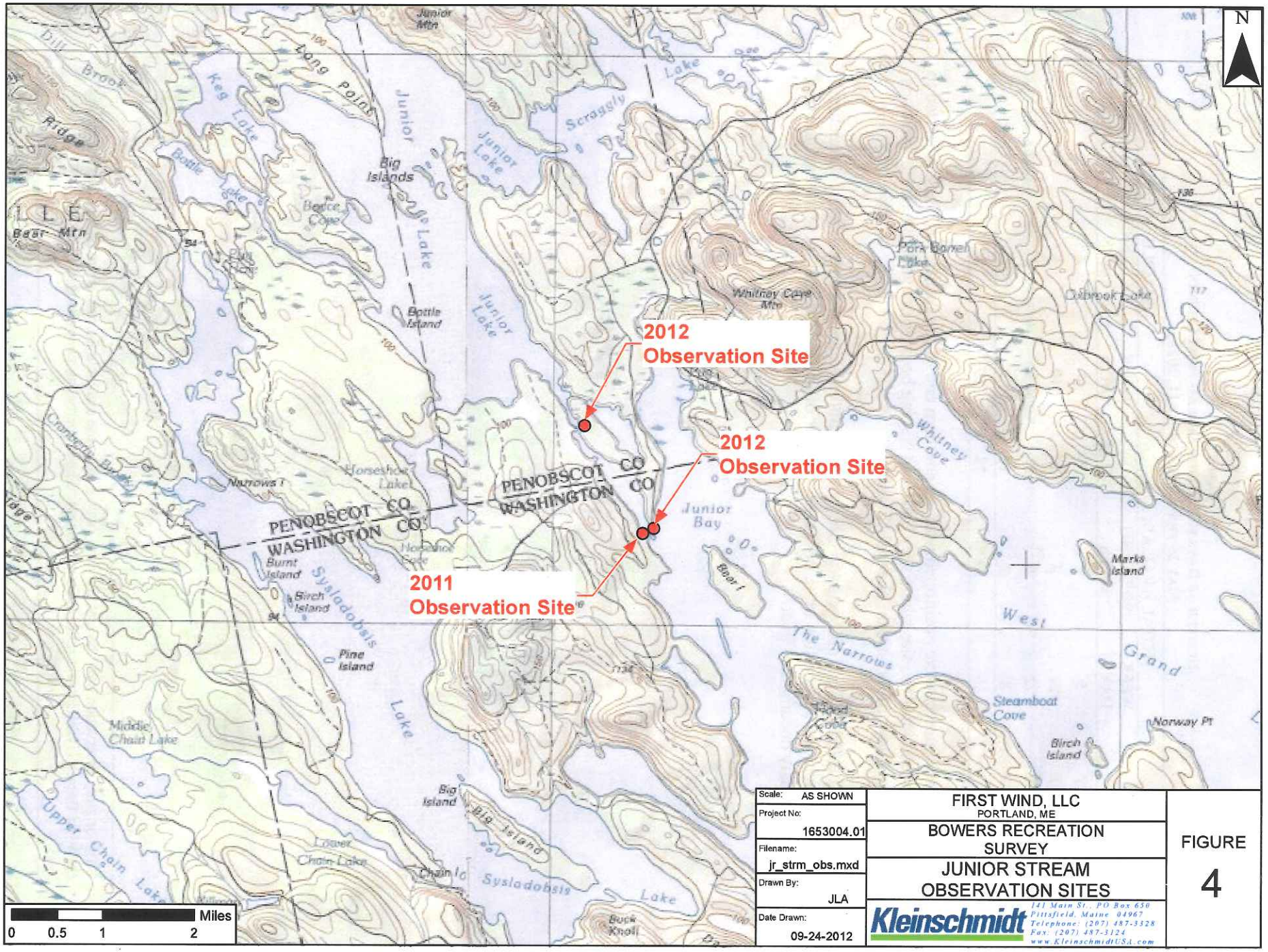
TABLE 1
NUMBER OF DAYS FOR JUNIOR STREAM BOAT COUNTS
MAY 25 THROUGH AUGUST 11, 2012

	TOTAL AVAILABLE			SAMPLE		
	WEEK DAYS	WEEKEND DAYS	TOTAL	WEEK DAYS	WEEKEND DAYS	TOTAL
MAY	5	2	7	4	2	6
JUNE	21	9	30	10	4	14
JULY	22	9	31	3	2	5
AUGUST	8	2	10	2	0	2
	56	22	78	19	8	27

Initially boat counters were positioned near the southern end of Junior Stream. They relocated to the northern end after the site where they had been staying became unavailable.[2] Both locations offered clear views of the stream channel (Figure 4).

Similar to the 2011 effort, all boats traveling within Junior Stream were recorded. Information collected included observation time, boat type, number of people per boat, potential guided trip, and previously documented boat.

[2] The original observation point had, at one time, been a campsite available for public use under the conditions of the West Branch Hydro Project relicensing agreement. The property has since changed hands.



Scale: AS SHOWN	FIRST WIND, LLC PORTLAND, ME
Project No: 1653004.01	BOWERS RECREATION SURVEY
Filename: jr_strm_obs.mxd	JUNIOR STREAM OBSERVATION SITES
Drawn By: JLA	
Date Drawn: 09-24-2012	

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FIGURE 4

3.2 RESULTS

Table 2 presents summary results from both the 2011 and 2012 boat counts. According to the results of the 2011 boat counts conducted by Stantec, boats were observed traveling through Junior Stream on 82% of the study days (9 out of 11 days). In total, 96 people and 39 boats were counted. On average, 9 people and 4 boats were observed per day. During 2012, boats were observed on Junior Stream on 74% of the study days, and a total of 206 people and 90 boats were counted passing between Junior Lake and Junior Bay (or West Grand Lake). On average, 8 people and 3 boats per day were observed which is similar to the 2011 results. In both 2011 and 2012, almost all (82%) boats observed, were motor boats. Grand Lakers and freighter canoes are both expected to be used by guides. In 2011, only one Grand Laker and no freighter canoes were observed. In 2012, Grand Lakers and freighter canoes accounted for 9% of observations. No boats with logos or other features that would identify the party as a guided trip were observed. The interaction between one boat operator and others in the boat led the staff counting boats to believe it could have been a guided trip, as the operator appeared to provide direction, advice and guidance to others in the boat.

The low number of canoes and kayaks observed traveling through Junior Stream (15% in 2011 and 9% in 2012) indicates little use of the canoe trails described by Wilson and Hayes (2005). The five canoes observed in 2012 were all in one party, and were observed traveling in one direction (they did not return through Junior Stream during the observation period). All kayaks observed traveled in both directions, indicating they were not participating in a one-way trip on a canoe trail. In places, this is big water and the fetch allows ample opportunity for wind-swept waves, which can be difficult to navigate for novice paddlers or canoes in general, particularly when loaded with gear.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY RESULTS OF 2011 AND 2012 JUNIOR STREAM BOAT COUNTS

	YEAR			
	2011		2012	
OBSERVATION CHARACTERISTICS				
NO. DAYS	11		27	
AVERAGE HOURS/DAY	14		13	
WEEKDAYS	9		19	
WEEKEND DAYS	2		8	
PEOPLE				
TOTAL OBSERVED	96		206	
AVERAGE PER BOAT	2		2	
AVERAGE PER DAY	9		8	
BOATS				
TOTAL OBSERVED	39		90	
AVERAGE PER DAY	4		3	
BOAT TYPE:	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
MOTOR	32	82%	74	82%
CANOE	6	15%	5	6%
KAYAK	0	0%	3	3%
GRAND LAKER	1	3%	7	8%
FREIGHTER CANOE	0	0%	1	1%
TOTAL	39	100%	90	100%

Source of 2011 data: Stantec, 2011.

4.0 SURVEY RESEARCH

4.1 SURVEY DESIGN

Interviews were designed to be completed with individuals recreating on Junior, Scraggly, Pleasant and Shaw lakes during the summer of 2012, to collect their opinions on the proposed Bowers Project. Questions were similar to previous surveys implemented across Maine, so that regulators may observe similarities and/or differences between the proposed project and others that have been undertaken in Maine. The survey was pretested and refined on the project team. A minor correction was made after the first weekend in the field to facilitate reporting of the number of trips per year to the area. Information collected for each topic area is identified below. A copy of the questionnaire is provided in Attachment A.

Respondent characteristics

- Residency
- Age group
- Home/camp ownership/rental on lakes
- Holding Registered Maine Guide licenses

Trip characteristics

- Whether this is the first trip to the lake
- Recreation activities, night use
- Primary reason for visiting the lake
- Using services of Registered Maine Guide
- Group size (interviewer observation)

Quality of experience

- Overall quality of experience at lake
- Effect of wind farm on quality of experience

Scenic Values

- Places in Maine with high and low scenic qualities
- Rating of current view
- Rating of simulated view
- Effect of wind farm on likelihood to return to lake in the future

Repeat visitation

- Likelihood to return
- Effect of wind farm on likelihood to return
- Effect of wind farm on enjoyment
- Importance of wind power development for Maine

A 7-point Likert-type scale was used for all ratings. Information on respondent and trip characteristics was collected to aid our understanding of who uses the lakes and how.

4.2 SAMPLE

The sampling plan for surveys accommodated both temporal and geographic components. It included consideration of day type (weekday, weekend, and holidays) and location (lake). Interviews occurred on 12 days of the 78 available days between May 25 and August 11, 2012 (Table 3). The schedule included Memorial Day weekend and the weekend after July 4, which fell on a Wednesday in 2012. All interviews were conducted on Fridays and Saturdays in order to capture parties that might be concluding weeklong vacations while also capturing weekends, which, in our experience conducting recreational surveys, typically see the most activity, compared to weekdays. This period also covers part of May and the month of June, when fishing guides are most active in the study area (Rebuttal to Comments on Procedural Order #9, submitted on July 27, 2011 in DP 4889 pages 20-22).

TABLE 3
SAMPLE FRAME FOR INTERCEPT SURVEYS
MAY 25 THROUGH AUGUST 11, 2012

	TOTAL AVAILABLE			SAMPLE		
	WEEK DAYS	WEEKEND DAYS	TOTAL	WEEK DAYS	WEEKEND DAYS	TOTAL
MAY	5	2	7	1	1	2
JUNE	21	9	30	2	2	4
JULY	22	9	31	2	2	4
AUGUST	8	2	10	1	1	2
	56	22	78	6	6	12

Collectively, the four lakes comprise too large an area to survey entirely within a single day. Based on the approximate day length computed for June, July and August in Lincoln ME, we assumed a 15-hour workday for the study period (http://www.sunrisesunset.com/). Days were divided into two 6-hour periods, an AM period—6:00 AM to 12:00 PM—and a PM period—1:00 PM and 7:00 PM, and two lakes were sampled each day, one during the AM period and one during the PM period. The remainder of the workday was reserved for mobilization and demobilization. The time between 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM was used to transfer between lakes, which was necessary for the Group 2 lakes, described below. Transfer time between Scraggly and Junior lakes was negligible.

Lakes were grouped into two pairs. Group 1 included Scraggly and Junior lakes, and Group 2 included Pleasant and Shaw lakes. Lake sampling rotated over the summer such that each lake was sampled during both day types and both periods, and all four lakes were sampled over each two-day period.

After monitoring two full periods at Shaw Lake and finding no people, monitoring at this location was cut back to focus greater effort at the remaining three lakes where the probability of obtaining interviews was higher. This resulted in a reduced monitoring effort at Shaw Lake during the third visit (3 hours), when again, no people were observed. Monitoring at Shaw Lake was completely suspended after that and the excess time available was divided equally between the remaining three lakes.

FIGURE 5
APPROACHING BY BOAT

Approaching a boat in which people are actively recreating (paddling, motoring, fishing, etc.) takes some finesse. You must realize that you are interrupting someone else's privacy and leisure time.

- Do not approach moving boats or jet skis – especially those pulling skiers or tubers (you are unlikely to encounter this on the current job).
- Avoid open, busy water with lots of waves.
- Establish contact in as courteous a manner as possible.
- Use caution when approaching people actively fishing (gear in the water). Approach slowly and far enough away to minimize (if not eliminate) boat wake, avoid tangling an angler's gear, and frightening away fish.
- Call to the boat from a distance that does not interrupt their fishing. Ask if it is okay to move closer and then proceed. Try to gain their trust in the beginning.
- Speak loudly and clearly.
- Once the interview has agreed to the survey, move out of the line of traffic and waves if necessary.
- Because you will be sharing interview material with a respondent, you will need to get close to the boat. Idle the boat and deploy boat bumpers so their boat (and yours) is protected.
- Idle the boat. The boat operator will need to work to keep the boats close but not knocking each other while the interviewer conducts the survey.

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION

Access to Junior, Scraggly, and Pleasant lakes is dispersed and somewhat informal. Users can enter a lake from a variety of locations, most commonly from campgrounds, lodging establishments, homes or camps on the shoreline, or public access areas (e.g., formal or informal areas where boats may be launched or shoreline areas used, or via boat passage from other lakes). Because of this, interviews were planned as roving surveys, a type of on-site intercept surveys commonly used to sample recreational fisheries (Pollock, Jones and Brown, 1994). In this type of survey, individuals are intercepted while participating in a recreational activity. This allowed researchers to identify and interview recreators, regardless of how or from where they accessed the lakes, whether they were along the shoreline or in a boat, or whether they were camp owners, the general public, or customers of commercial camps or guides.

This method of surveying has an advantage over mail and telephone surveys as well, since it avoids issues of recall bias, lack of addresses or valid phone numbers. It also allows use of photographs and simulations, which was identified by Palmer (2011) as an important component of surveys intended to gage the impact of a wind project on recreational uses. There are some biases, however. Malvestuto (1983) demonstrated that anglers interviewed using this method have higher mean trip lengths than all anglers in a fishery. Thus, results are thought to be subject to a length-of-stay bias, as the probability of intercepting an angler is proportional to the duration of their trip (Robson, 1961, 1991; Lucas 1963; Brown 1971). It is anticipated that the same can be inferred for this study, with the exception that respondents will not be limited to anglers. Logically, this could affect study results, as individuals who spend more time on or near the water are more likely to be intercepted and interviewed than individuals who spend less time on the water. By extension, it may be true for other recreators who are avid about their sport. For example, boaters that spend more time on the water are more likely

to be intercepted and interviewed than those that spend less time on the water.

Interviewers travelled around the lakes by boat and intercepted individuals as they were observed, either on shore or on the water. Interviews were conducted using paper surveys on the first weekend of surveying. After that, all interviews were completed electronically using a field computer, preprogrammed with the survey. Paper surveys were available as backup in the event the computer should fail. Locations of all surveys were georeferenced.

Ratings of current and simulated views were accomplished as follows. At the appropriate time in the survey, respondents were handed a photograph showing a view from the lake on which the interview was occurring, and asked to rate the view. One view per lake was used. In other words, all respondents on the same lake reviewed the same photograph. After rating the current view, the photograph was retrieved and respondents were handed a simulation to rate. Each time, respondents were asked to hold the photograph (or simulation) 19 inches from their face. Photographs and photographic simulations for each lake are provided as Attachment B.

Photographs, photographic simulations and viewing distances were provided by LandWorks. Photographs and simulations were printed in color, in 11 by 17-inch format and laminated. The photographs and photographic simulations used in the surveys were taken from areas on the lakes determined by LandWorks to have the greatest number of turbines potentially visible within 8 miles (personal communication with Natalie Steen of LandWorks, September, 2012), and are not necessarily from the location where the intercept surveys occurred.

FIGURE 6
STARTING THE SURVEY

Introduce yourself to the respondent, briefly explain that you are conducting interviews to gather information on their recreational experience today, and ask if he or she minds if you ask them a few questions about their day. The approach is important for a successful survey.

The approach is important for a successful survey. When approaching people:

- Start with Hello and a SMILE
- Provide a greeting such as "How are you today?", "Did you catch any fish?", "Hot out here today", etc.
- Politely ask if they have a few minutes.
- Explain you are conducting a survey.
- State that the survey will take 5 to10 minutes.
- If it's your first few surveys, it's okay to tell them that, and that you're just learning. Typically, people are very patient with that.

It is important to keep a record of the number of people approached, the number interviewed, and the number who refused. If someone refuses to participate, cannot participate due to a language barrier or is not of legal age, you will record that on the survey form and move on.

FIGURE 7
THE INTERVIEW

When someone agrees to be interviewed, proceed to the interview. Take your time and ask each question as it is written and in the order in which it is written.

Some interviews may be completed on paper, while others will be completed using an electronic device called a YUMA.

At all times, remember that it is your job to ask questions and collect information for Kleinschmidt. It is not your job to answer questions about our client. You will be provided with a package of Kleinschmidt business cards. If someone should ask you questions that you cannot answer, or are uncomfortable answering, simply hand out a business card and tell them they are welcome to call if they have any questions or comments regarding the study. You will also be provided with responses to Frequently Asked Questions, which you may use to respond to questions.

Likewise, it is not your job to police people's behavior. If you observe distasteful behavior, someone breaking fishing regulations, etc., make a note of it in your journal and move on. If necessary, we will see that appropriate individuals are informed.

CONCLUDING THE INTERVIEW

At the end of the survey, please thank the respondent for his or her time. Check to make sure that your survey is SAVED on the computer and your paperwork is in order before moving to the next interview.

In the event that there was a group of individuals, one person was randomly selected to participate in an interview. Individuals were eligible to complete one interview during the course of the study. Individuals encountered more than once during the summer were thanked for their input but did not complete a second survey.

Interviewers received instruction on interviewing techniques, advised of who was eligible to participate, and provided guidance on the concept of "random" selection, and safe methods for approaching other boats on the water (Figures 5 through 8). They were also asked to refrain from divulging the survey sponsor until after the survey was completed.

Interviewers were instructed as follows:

1. Each day, flip a coin to randomly determine travel direction around a lake.
2. Interview people who appear 18 years old, or older.
3. Select one person randomly among those in the boat. On one day, select people from right to left, working your way from one end to another. For example, if there are three boats and each boat has three people, interview the person farthest to your left for your first interview. On the second interview, select the person in the middle, and on the third boat, select the person farthest to the right. The next day, reverse the order. Do not allow them to self-select a representative.
4. Select one person per group on shore, within 200 feet of the lake. You will select the person in the group to interview. Do not allow them to self-select a representative. Repeat the same process as described above to randomly select a respondent from a group.

5. If there are so many boats or parties present that you cannot interview them all, you will randomly select every n^{th} person or group, depending on the density of users. If you can interview everyone, do it!
6. Conduct the interview.
7. Photograph the boat or party (after the interview).
8. Record the GPS coordinates where the contact occurred (after interview).

At random intervals during each period, interviewers completed a circuit of the lake and counted individuals observed, whether boating or along the shoreline.

Upon completion of data collection, survey data were cleaned and analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics, Version 19.

FIGURE 8
INTERVIEWING TIPS

Matters of Form, Delivery and Style

- **Read each question exactly as it is written and in the order in which it appears in the questionnaire.** Surveys only work if everyone is asked the same question in the same manner. Therefore please read the question exactly as it is written with no substitutions, additions or deletions.
- **Ask each respondent every appropriate question.** Do not skip questions because an answer was given earlier and you "know" the response. If that is the case, you may preface your question with a phrase such as "I know we've talked about this…" or "I know you just mentioned this, but I need to ask each question as it appears in the questionnaire…"
- Avoid leading the respondent toward an answer. Remain neutral in your questioning. The quality of your delivery – your style – can affect the quality of the information you collect. Emphasize underlined word to enhance the meaning. Keep your tone neutral and avoid voice inflections that might bias results.
- Read slowly. Take your time and make sure the respondent understands the question. Read the entire question before accepting a response. Remember that although you may have read a question many times, the respondent is hearing it for the very first time.
- Use standard feedback phrases such as "thank you" and "I see" for acceptable responses. This helps "train" the respondent to know what an acceptable response is. If you need a more complete response to a question, you may need to probe for additional information. Use cues such as "Could you tell me more about that?" or "Which would be closer to the way you feel?" If an answer is different from what you expect, do not remind the respondent of an earlier remark or try to force consistency. Record the responses given.
- You should not use phrases such as "good" or "right" that imply a correct answer.
- If a respondent refuses to answer an individual question, please mark refused and proceed to the next question.
- For open ended questions, it is very important that you take the time to record the exact answer verbatim of the respondent. Do not abbreviate or edit responses. Repeat the response back to the respondent to make sure that what you recorded is accurate and acceptable to the respondent. If you do not understand a respondent's reply to an open-ended question, please ask them if they could tell you what they have in mind, what their thoughts are, or what they mean by that. If their answer is incomplete, please follow up with probing questions like "Could you please elaborate on that?" or "Would you tell me more about your thoughts on that?" If the respondent responds, "I don't know" to an open-ended question, follow up with, "What are your thoughts?", "What are your expectations?" Again, the goal is to provide as much general direction and information as necessary without unduly influencing the responses to the survey. If there is not enough space in the computer to record a complete response, you may paraphrase the response and ask the respondent if that accurately reflects his or her comment. It is not okay, however, to paraphrase the questions.

Clarifying Questions for Respondents

- Sometimes a respondent will ask you for additional information or clarification of a question. If an individual needs clarification because he or she did not accurately hear the question, please repeat it. If an individual still has trouble hearing you or understanding the question, you may show them the survey and allow them to read the question for themselves. If the individual asks you to repeat the question or response options, even if they are only questioning part of it, please repeat the entire question and list of response options to them.
- If there are items that are confusing to the individual or they do not understand the question, please provide limited additional information and guidance. We do not want to influence the individual's response but want to provide enough information to the individual to be able to accurately respond to the question. For example, the question "On a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being light, 3 being moderate, and 5 being heavy, how would you rate the crowdedness at this recreation site today?" may cause confusion for larger recreation sites. If an individual is confused about whether you mean the site as a whole, or the area that they spent most of their time, you could repeat the question and add "Overall" as a preface.

4.4 RESULTS

A total of 486 people and 123 boats were observed during the course of the study (Table 4). Almost half of all the people observed (283 people or 49% of 486) were recorded at Pleasant Lake. Of the remaining, 158 people were observed at Junior Lake and 90 were recorded on Scraggly Lake, representing 33% and 19% of all observations, respectively. No people were observed on Shaw Lake during the study. The maximum number of people observed during any interview period was 74. That occurred on Pleasant Lake, when 28 people were observed on the water, and 46 were seen on shore. Almost all of the boats used by people intercepted on the water were motor boats.

Interviewers selected one person per group to interview. Group sizes ranged from 1 to 15 people, averaging 3 people per group. Eight people who were approached had already taken the survey, and thus were not eligible to participate a second time. Interviewers did not approach people who they recognized as having already taken the survey, however those people were counted each time they were observed and are included in the reported total number of people observed. Interviewer notes indicate that it was common to observe the same people repeatedly during the summer.

Interviews were conducted with 70 individuals within the study area (Table 4, Figure 9). All of the 70 people who were approached and who were eligible to complete the survey did so, for a response rate of 100 percent ((70/70)*100).[3]

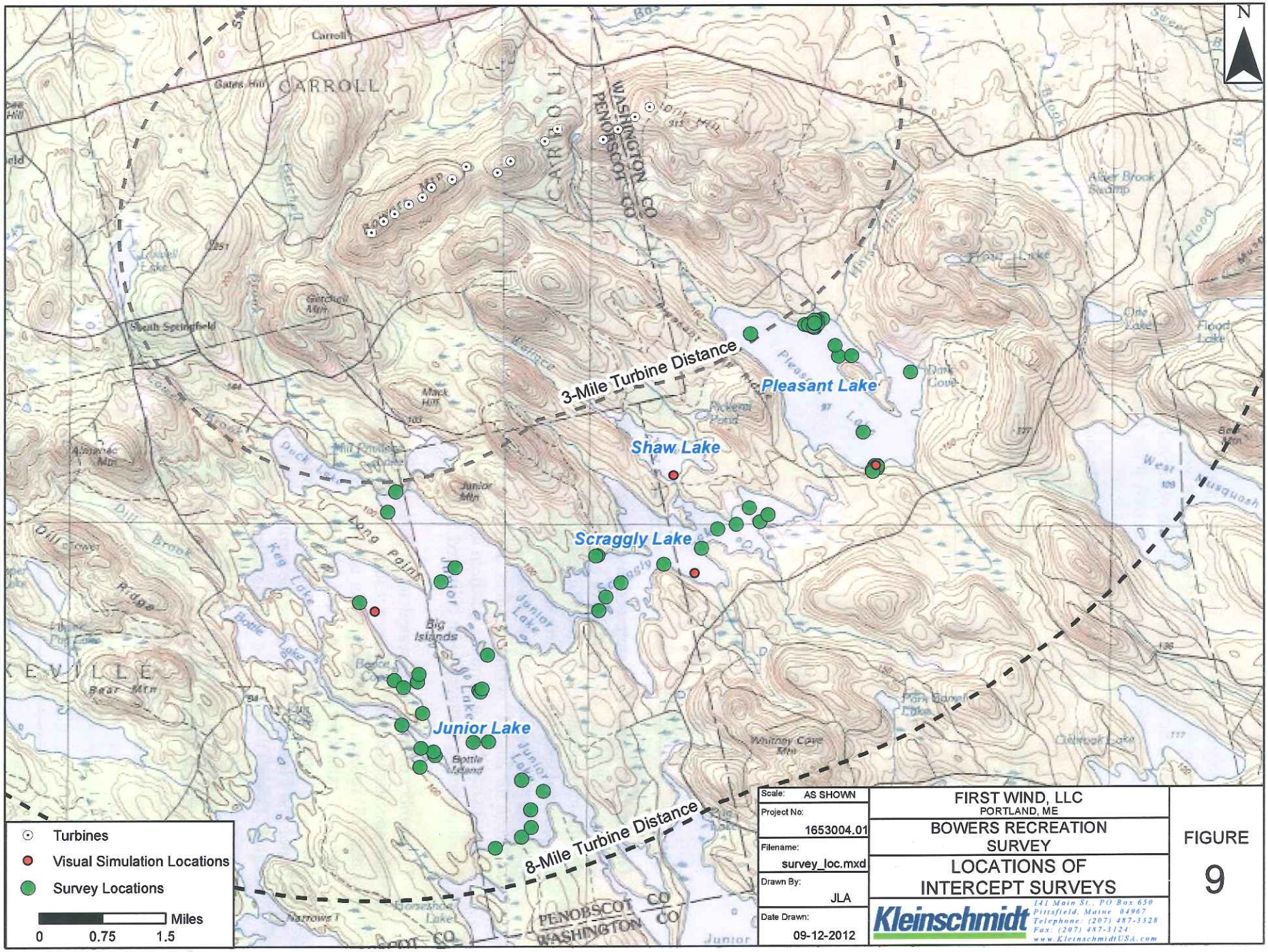
TABLE 4
SURVEY RESPONSE RATE; BOATS AND PEOPLE OBSERVED [a]

	NUMBER	PERCENT
SURVEYS COMPLETED	70	100%
PEOPLE APPROACHED	78	
REFUSALS	0	NA
REPEATS (HAD ALREADY COMPLETED A SURVEY)	8	NA
BOATS OBSERVED	123	NA
AVERAGE NUMBER OBSERVED PER DAY	5	NA
MEDIAN NUMBER OBSERVED PER DAY	3	NA
BOAT TYPE		
MOTOR	29	94%
CANOE	1	3%
OTHER	1	3%
TOTAL	31	100%

[3] Not every respondent answered every question in the survey. Because of this, the total number of responses shown in tables may not always sum to 70.

PEOPLE OBSERVED	486	NA
AVERAGE NUMBER OBSERVED PER DAY	10	NA
MEDIAN NUMBER OBSERVED PER DAY	4	NA
AVERAGE GROUP SIZE	3 PEOPLE	NA

[a] Surveys were completed with one person per group. As a result, not all people observed were eligible to be surveyed. One individual withdrew from the survey after responding to half of the questions. That survey is included as a "completed" questionnaire because the responses obtained up to the point of withdrawal are reported herein.


N
3-Mile Turbine Distance
8-Mile Turbine Distance
Pleasant Lake
Shaw Lake
Scraggly Lake
Junior Lake
CARROLL
WASHINGTON CO
PENOBSCOT CO
Turbines
Visual Simulation Locations
Survey Locations
Miles
0
0.75
1.5
Scale: AS SHOWN
Project No: 1653004.01
Filename: survey_loc.mxd
Drawn By: JLA
Date Drawn: 09-12-2012
FIRST WIND, LLC
PORTLAND, ME
BOWERS RECREATION SURVEY
LOCATIONS OF INTERCEPT SURVEYS
Kleinschmidt
141 Main St., PO Box 650
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Telephone: (207) 487-3328
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www.KleinschmidtUSA.com
FIGURE
9

Approximately one-half of the interviews occurred between boats on the water and half occurred on the shoreline (Table 5). Twenty-six surveys were completed on Junior Lake, 31 on Pleasant Lake and 13 on Scraggly Lake. No one was observed recreating at Shaw Lake during the course of this study; therefore, no interviews occurred at the lake.

Frequencies of survey results are provided in Attachment C.

TABLE 5
INTERVIEW LOCATIONS

	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
INTERVIEW LOCATION		
ON WATER	31	44%
ON SHORE	39	56%
TOTAL	70	100%
LAKE WHERE INTERVIEWED		
JUNIOR LAKE	26	37%
PLEASANT LAKE	31	44%
SCRAGGLY LAKE	13	19%
SHAW LAKE	0	0%
TOTAL	70	100%

The number of interviews obtained at each lake is indicative of the number of groups observed at each lake. Pleasant and Junior lakes had the highest numbers of observations. These lakes are also the most developed. Maine Wilderness Camps is a commercial facility that rents cabins and campground space on the north shore of Pleasant Lake. A second campground is located on the south shore of the lake. Both locations provide boat launches and toilets; access to both is adequate for large 5th wheel campers. The shores of Junior Lake are occupied by a number of camps, particularly around the northern and western shores (Figure 2). By comparison, development on Scraggly Lake is limited.

The number of interviews completed at Junior (26) and Pleasant (31) lakes allows us to draw lake-specific insights from those results. The lower number of completed surveys from Scraggly Lake (13) reflects the lower number of people observed at this lake. Given the low number of surveys obtained for Scraggly Lake, we advise using caution in drawing conclusions from the data for this specific lake. It is, however, appropriate to combine the data with results from Junior and Pleasant lakes and use the combined data to draw conclusions about the larger group. Figure 9 shows the locations where surveys occurred on and around the lakes.

Almost all survey respondents are Maine residents 45 years old or older (Table 6). Fully 45 percent of respondents reported owning or renting property on Junior, Scraggly, and/or Pleasant Lake, primarily on Junior and Pleasant. In reviewing Figure 2, it is notable that most lakeshore development identified is outside of the viewshed of the proposed project. No one reported owning or renting property on Shaw Lake. Only one survey respondent reported using

Registered Maine Guide services during their trip. Almost all respondents (86%) have been to the lake where interviewed before.

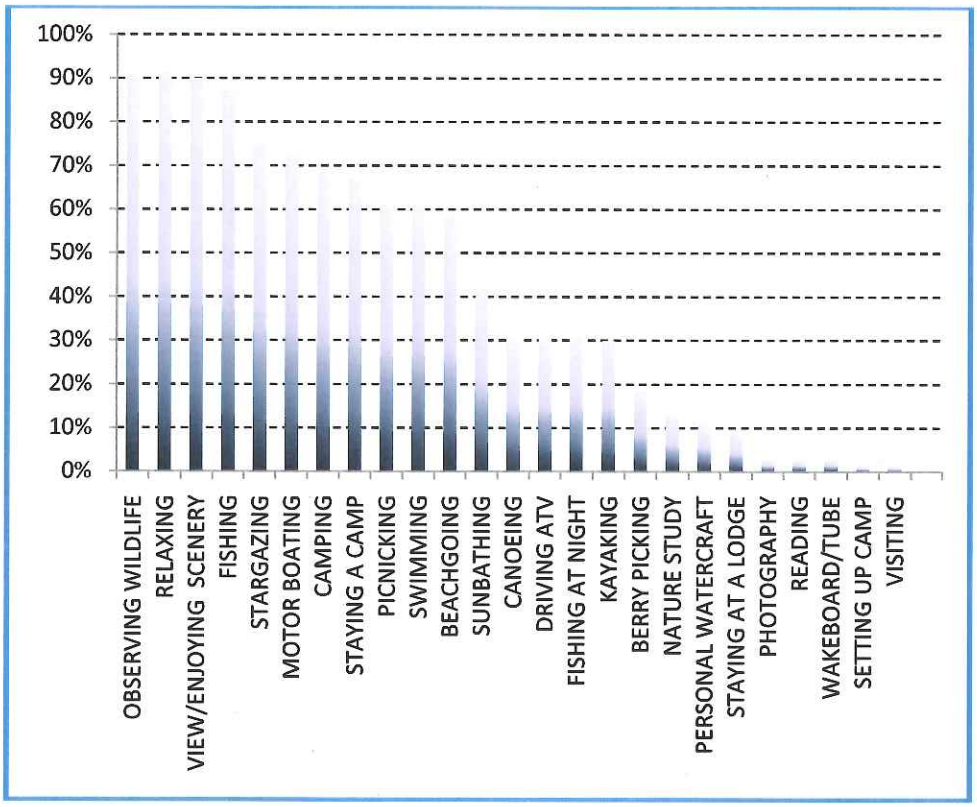
The primary recreation activities in which people participate are relaxing, fishing and camping (Table 6). Only 3% of all respondents stated "viewing the scenery" as a primary activity. Nevertheless, respondents do participate in more than one activity on their trips (Figure 10). Approximately 90 percent of respondents reported observing wildlife, relaxing, viewing the scenery and fishing as among other activities in which they engage.

TABLE 6
RESPONDENT AND TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS		
AGE		
18-24	3	4%
25-34	5	7%
35-44	9	13%
45-54	15	22%
55-64	22	32%
65 OR OLDER	15	22%
TOTAL	69	100%
RESPONDENT IS A REGISTERED MAINE GUIDE	0	0%
	(n=70)	
RESIDENCY		
YEAR ROUND MAINE RESIDENT	56	81%
PART TIME MAINE RESIDENT	4	6%
NONRESIDENT	9	13%
TOTAL	69	100%
OWN OR RENT PROPERTY ON		
JUNIOR LAKE	14	20%
SCRAGGLY LAKE	2	3%
PLEASANT LAKE	15	22%
SHAW LAKE	0	0%
TOTAL	31	45%
FIRST VISIT TO LAKE WHERE INTERVIEWED	10	14%
	(n=70)	
TRIP CHARACTERISTICS		
USING GUIDE SERVICES	1	1%
	(n=69)	

PRIMARY ACTIVITY		
RELAXING	28	40%
FISHING	21	32%
CAMPING	10	13%
STAYING AT CAMP	2	4%
MOTOR-BOATING	2	3%
VIEWING THE SCENERY	2	3%
OTHER	3	4%
TOTAL	68	100%

FIGURE 10
OTHER ACTIVITIES IN WHICH PEOPLE REPORTED PARTICIPATING



4.4.1 QUALITY OF EXPERIENCE

All survey respondents rated the overall quality of the experience they expected on their visit as "High" (Table 7). This result is true regardless of where the survey occurred (Table 8).

TABLE 7
RATING OF OVERALL QUALITY OF THE EXPERIENCE EXPECTED ON TRIP
ALL LAKES COMBINED
(SURVEY QUESTION 10)

	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING		
1-VERY LOW QUALITY	0	0%
2	0	0%
3	0	0%
4-NEITHER HIGH NOR LOW QUALITY	0	0%
5	7	10%
6	12	17%
7-VERY HIGH QUALITY	51	73%
TOTAL	70	100%

TABLE 8
RATING OF OVERALL QUALITY OF THE EXPERIENCE EXPECTED ON TRIP
BY LAKE
(SURVEY QUESTION 10)

	JUNIOR LAKE		PLEASANT LAKE		SCRAGGLY LAKE[a]	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING						
1-VERY LOW QUALITY	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
4-NEITHER HIGH NOR LOW QUALITY	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
5	3	12%	1	3%	3	23%
6	4	15%	8	26%	0	0%
7-VERY HIGH QUALITY	19	73%	22	71%	10	77%
TOTAL	26	100%	31	100%	13	100%

[a] Given the low number of surveys obtained for Scraggly Lake, we advise using caution in drawing conclusions from the data for this lake.

4.4.2 SCENIC VALUES

Prior to rating the scenic value of views at the lake, survey respondents identified places in Maine that they feel have "Very Highly Scenic Value" and "Very Low Scenic Value." Respondents identified a range of places, with most citing various "Downeast Lakes and Mountains" or areas in and around "Baxter State Park" (Table 9). A scenic view was the reason most often cited for rating a place as having "Very High Scenic Values."

Locations identified as having "Very Low Scenic Value" included Bangor, Portland Area, Southern Maine, and Lincoln (Table 10). For the first three locations, respondents explained the low ratings as being due to development, cities or people. For Lincoln, however, responses were more specific, attributing the low rating to "Too Many Camps," "Too Many People," and "Wind Turbines," cited by 10%, 6%, and 8% of respondents, respectively.

TABLE 9
PLACES IN MAINE RATED AS HAVING VERY HIGH SCENIC VALUE
ALL LAKES COMBINED
(CROSS TABULATION OF SURVEY QUESTIONS 12 AND 13)

	CHARACTERISTICS THAT MAKE PLACES SCENIC												
HIGHLY SCENIC PLACES IN MAINE	VIEWS, SCENIC	QUIET, PEACEFUL	MOUNTAINS	WILDLIFE	LACK OF DEVELOPMENT, UNDEVELOPED	MAINE	REMOTE, PRIVATE, FEW PEOPLE, FEW SIGNS OF MAN	BEAUTIFUL	NATURE	CLEAN AREA	BIG WATER	OTHER CHARACTERISTICS[c]	TOTAL
DOWNEAST LAKES AND MTNS[a]	6	2	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	19
BAXTER STATE PARK	4	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	13
BAR HARBOR AREA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5
MOOSEHEAD LAKE AREA	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
NORTHEAST PISCATAQUIS CO.	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
RANGELEY LAKE AREA	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
OTHER PLACES[b]	2	2	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	14
TOTAL	20	6	6	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	2	4	66
PERCENT OF TOTAL	30%	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	5%	5%	3%	3%	8%	100%

[a] Includes West Grand, Pleasant, Scraggly, West Musquash, and Junior lakes; Almanac and Stetson mountains; Junior Lake area, and; ridge 3 miles east of Pleasant Ridge.
[b] Other places, listed once for each occurrence, include: anywhere north of Bangor, Belgrade area, Chemo Pond, Cobscook Bay State Park, all of Maine, Lubec, Madawaska Lake, Maine River, Millinocket, Petit Manan Island, Sebago Lake, Silver Lake, Sugarloaf, Boothbay Harbor.
[c] Other characteristics, listed once each, included: activity in all seasons, see ships, little boat traffic, and trail options by ocean.

TABLE 10
PLACES IN MAINE RATED AS HAVING VERY LOW SCENIC VALUE
ALL LAKES COMBINED
(CROSS TABULATION OF SURVEY QUESTIONS 14 AND 15)

	CHARACTERISTICS THAT MAKE PLACES HAVE LOW SCENIC VALUE							
PLACES IN MAINE WITH VERY LOW SCENIC QUALITY	TOO MANY CAMPS	DEVELOPMENT, CITY	TOO MANY PEOPLE	WIND TURBINES	DIRTY, RUN DOWN, OLD	NOT MANY SCENIC VIEWS	OTHER	TOTAL
BANGOR	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
PORTLAND AREA	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
SOUTHERN MAINE	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
LINCOLN AREA	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	5
DOWNEAST LAKES AND MOUNTAINS	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
LEWISTON	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
PUSHAW LAKE	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
BAR HARBOR	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER PLACES[a]	1	4	1	1	1	2	6	16
TOTAL	5	26	3	4	3	3	8	52
PERCENT OF TOTAL	10%	50%	6%	8%	6%	6%	15%	100%

[a] Other places, listed once for each occurrence include: Rural Areas, Augusta, Calais, Caribou Pond, Chemo Pond, Elton, Green Lake, Greenland Cove Campground, Lakeville Dump, Wind Towers In Lee, Mattawamkeag, Old Orchard Beach, Stud Mill Road, Wassookeag Lake, Millinocket, Lee Area.

1425

All survey respondents (100%) rate the scenic value of the photograph of current conditions as a "Typical Scenic Value" or higher (Table 11 and Table 12). Almost half (42%) rate a photograph of the same scene showing simulated conditions with wind turbines as having a "Typical Scenic Value" or higher (Table 11 and Table 13). Just over half (58%) report the simulated conditions as having a "Low Scenic Value."

TABLE 11
SCENIC VALUE RATINGS UNDER CURRENT AND SIMULATED CONDITIONS
ALL LAKES COMBINED
(SURVEY QUESTIONS 16 AND 17)

	CURRENT CONDITIONS		SIMULATED CONDITIONS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING				
1-LOWEST SCENIC VALUE	0	0%	27	39%
2	0	0%	4	6%
3	0	0%	9	13%
4-TYPICAL SCENIC VALUE	7	10%	6	9%
5	16	23%	7	10%
6	20	29%	5	7%
7-HIGHEST SCENIC VALUE	26	38%	11	16%
TOTAL	69	100%	69	100%

TABLE 12
SCENIC VALUE RATINGS UNDER CURRENT CONDITIONS
BY LAKE
(SURVEY QUESTION 16)

	JUNIOR LAKE		PLEASANT LAKE		SCRAGGLY LAKE[a]	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING						
1-LOWEST SCENIC VALUE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
4-TYPICAL SCENIC VALUE	5	19%	2	7%	0	0%
5	6	23%	5	16%	5	39%
6	9	35%	8	27%	3	22%
7-HIGHEST SCENIC VALUE	6	23%	15	50%	5	39%
TOTAL	26	100%	30	100%	13	100%

[a] Given the low number of surveys obtained for Scraggly Lake, we advise using caution in drawing conclusions from the data for this lake.

TABLE 13
SCENIC VALUE RATINGS UNDER SIMULATED CONDITIONS
BY LAKE
(SURVEY QUESTION 17)

	JUNIOR LAKE		PLEASANT LAKE		SCRAGGLY LAKE[a]	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING						
1-LOWEST SCENIC VALUE	12	46%	7	23%	8	61%
2	2	8%	1	3%	1	8%
3	5	19%	4	13%	0	0%
4-TYPICAL SCENIC VALUE	1	4%	4	13%	1	8%
5	1	4%	4	13%	2	15%
6	1	4%	4	13%	0	0%
7-HIGHEST SCENIC VALUE	4	15%	6	20%	1	8%
TOTAL	26	100%	30	98%	13	100%

[a] Given the low number of surveys obtained for Scraggly Lake, we advise using caution in drawing conclusions from the data for this lake.
Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

4.4.3 REPEAT VISITATION

When asked about the effect of the proposed development on enjoyment of their visit, the largest number of respondents stated there would be no effect (Table 14 and Table 16), stating they did not mind the turbines, that renewable energy is beneficial, and that it would not change why they visit the lakes (Table 15, Table 16). The next largest number of respondents stated the development would negatively affect their enjoyment. While the reasons for the negative rating were more diverse, they commonly touched on the subject of being unpleasant to look at, detracting from the view, scenery or nature and having the added detractions of noise and lights (Table 15). Overall, 55% of respondents stated that the presence of the wind farm would have "No Effect" (36%) or a "Positive Effect" (19%) on their enjoyment of visiting the lake.

TABLE 14
EFFECT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON ENJOYMENT OF VISIT
ALL LAKES COMBINED
(QUESTION 18)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING		
1-VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT	21	31%
2	3	4%
3	6	9%
4-NO EFFECT	24	36%
5	4	6%
6	3	4%
7-VERY POSITIVE EFFECT	6	9%
TOTAL	67	99%

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 15
EFFECT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON ENJOYMENT OF VISIT
ALL LAKES COMBINED
(CROSS TABULATION OF SURVEY QUESTIONS 18 AND 19)

	EFFECT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON ENJOYMENT							
REASON	VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT 1	2	3	NO EFFECT 4	5	6	VERY POSITIVE EFFECT 7	TOTAL
DO NOT MIND THEM	0	0	0	13	2	1	3	19
RENEWABLE ENERGY IS BENEFICIAL	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	7
AESTHETICALLY UNPLEASING, AKIN TO DEVELOPMENT & INDUSTRY	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	7
WILL NOT CHANGE WHY WE COME HERE	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
POWER DOES NOT BENEFIT US LOCALLY	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
TAKES AWAY FROM NATURE	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
DETRACTS FROM SCENERY	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
NOISY	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
RUINS VIEW	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
DO NOT WANT TO SEE THEM	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
LIKES THE LOOK OF THE TURBINES	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
FLASHING LIGHTS, LIGHTS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
INCREASE IN PEOPLE	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
PUBLIC OPINION DOES NOT MATTER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNATTRACTIVE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NOT NATURAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WE LIKE LOOKING AT MOUNTAINS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	21	3	6	23	4	3	6	66
PERCENT OF TOTAL	32%	5%	9%	35%	6%	5%	9%	100%

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TABLE 16
EFFECT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON ENJOYMENT OF VISIT
BY LAKE
(SURVEY QUESTION 18)

	JUNIOR LAKE		PLEASANT LAKE		SCRAGGLY LAKE[a]	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING						
1-VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT	12	48%	6	20%	3	25%
2	2	8%	0	0%	1	8%
3	1	4%	3	10%	2	17%
4-NO EFFECT	6	24%	16	53%	2	17%
5	1	4%	2	7%	1	8%
6	1	4%	1	3%	1	8%
7-VERY POSITIVE EFFECT	2	8%	2	7%	2	17%
TOTAL	25	100%	30	100%	12	100%

[a] Given the low number of surveys obtained for Scraggly Lake, we advise using caution in drawing conclusions from the data for this lake.

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Prior to being provided with information on the proposed development, nearly all (98%) of respondents are likely to return to the lake where they were interviewed in the future (Table 17, Table 19). When subsequently asked how the wind farm would affect their likelihood to return, 80% of respondents said the proposed wind farm would have "No Effect" (19%) on their likelihood of returning to the lake or they would be "Likely to Return" (61%) in the future. Twenty percent of respondents are "Unlikely" to return in the presence of the wind farm.

Responses most commonly cited for returning in the future were that the development had no effect on enjoyment of the lake, ownership of homes and camps on the lake, ties with family and friends, liking the lake area, and enjoying the fishing (Table 18). For respondents indicating they were less likely to visit in the future, the most common response was that the development would change the view making it visually unappealing.

TABLE 17
LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING UNDER CURRENT AND SIMULATED CONDITIONS
ALL LAKES COMBINED
(SURVEY QUESTIONS 11 AND 20)

	CURRENT CONDITIONS		SIMULATED CONDTIONS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING				
1-VERY UNLIKELY TO VISIT	1	1%	9	13%
2	0	0%	2	3%
3	0	0%	3	4%
4-NEITHER LIKELY NOR UNLIKELY / NO EFFECT	0	0%	13	19%
5	1	1%	2	3%
6	3	4%	3	4%
7-VERY LIKELY TO VISIT	65	93%	37	54%
TOTAL	70	99%	69	100%

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
The scale for current conditions used "neither likely nor unlikely" for the 4 rating. Under simulated conditions, item 4 was labeled as "no effect."

TABLE 18
EXPLANATION FOR RETURNING OR NOT RETURNING UNDER SIMULATED CONDITIONS
ALL LAKES COMBINED
(CROSS TABULATION OF SURVEY QUESTIONS 20 AND 21)

	LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING IF WIND FARM WERE DEVELOPED							
REASON	VERY UNLIKELY TO VISIT 1	2	3	NO EFFECT 4	5	6	VERY LIKELY TO VISIT 7	TOTAL
NO EFFECT ON ENJOYMENT OF LAKE	0	0	0	3	0	3	12	18
VISUALLY UNAPPEALING, CHANGES VIEW	3	2	3	1	0	0	1	10
OWN HOME OR CAMP HERE	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
FAMILY & FRIEND TIES, TRADITION, HISTORY HERE	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	6
LIKE THE LAKE, AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
ENJOY FISHING	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
CHANGES EXPERIENCE	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
IT IS POSTIVE, UNIQUE, I SUPPORT WIND	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
BETTER WIND THAN OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
LIKE IT HERE	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
WOULD STILL COME HERE	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
ENJOY THE EXPERIENCE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
LIKES THE VIEW	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TURBINE NOISE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WIND TURBINES	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
INCREASE IN CIVILIZATION	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	8	2	3	13	2	3	37	68
PERCENT OF TOTAL	12%	3%	4%	19%	3%	4%	54%	100%

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TABLE 19
LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING UNDER CURRENT CONDITIONS
BY LAKE
(SURVEY QUESTION 11)

	JUNIOR LAKE		PLEASANT LAKE		SCRAGGLY LAKE[a]	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING						
1-VERY UNLIKELY TO VISIT	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%
2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
4-NEITHER LIKELY NOR UNLIKELY	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
5	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%
6	1	4%	1	3%	1	8%
7-VERY LIKELY TO VISIT	24	92%	29	94%	12	92%
TOTAL	26	100%	31	100%	13	100%

[a] Given the low number of surveys obtained for Scraggly Lake, we advise using caution in drawing conclusions from the data for this lake.

TABLE 20
LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING UNDER SIMULATED CONDITIONS
BY LAKE
(SURVEY QUESTION 20)

	JUNIOR LAKE		PLEASANT LAKE		SCRAGGLY LAKE[a]	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING						
1-VERY UNLIKELY TO VISIT	5	19%	2	7%	2	15%
2	0	0%	2	7%	0	0%
3	2	8%	0	0%	1	8%
4-NO EFFECT	2	8%	9	30%	2	15%
5	2	8%	0	0%	0	0%
6	1	4%	2	7%	0	0%
7-VERY LIKELY TO VISIT	14	54%	15	50%	8	62%
TOTAL	26	101%	30	101%	13	100%

[a] Given the low number of surveys obtained for Scraggly Lake, we advise using caution in drawing conclusions from the data for this lake.
Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Respondents were almost evenly split in their rating of the importance of wind power development for Maine (Table 21 and Table 23). Reasons in favor of wind power in Maine included the need to develop alternative and/or more energy and reduce dependency on foreign oil (Table 22). In contrast, reasons for rating wind power in Maine as unimportant or has no effect were the belief that wind power does not benefit Maine, uncertainty as to its effectiveness, and the fact that it is out of place.

TABLE 21
HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE IMPORTANCE OF WIND POWER IN MAINE?
ALL LAKES COMBINED
(QUESTION 22)

	NUMBER	PERCENT[a]
RATING		
1-VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT	16	25%
2	3	5%
3	8	13%
4-NO EFFECT	8	13%
5	12	19%
6	3	5%
7-VERY POSITIVE EFFECT	14	22%
TOTAL	64	102%

[a]Percentages may not round to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 22
IMPORTANCE OF WIND POWER IN MAINE
ALL LAKES COMBINED
(CROSS TABULATION OF SURVEY QUESTIONS 22 AND 23)

REASON	IMPORTANCE OF WIND POWER IN MAINE							TOTAL
	VERY UNIMPORTANT 1	2	3	NO EFFECT 4	5	6	VERY IMPORTANT 7	
NO RESPONSE[a]	10	3	6	6	6	2	7	40
NEED FOR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY, MORE ENERGY, OFF FOREIGN OIL	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	10
DOES NOT HELP OR BENEFIT MAINE	5	0	1	0	1	0	2	9
UNSURE OF EFFECTIVENESS	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
OUT OF PLACE, DISLIKE IT	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
NOTHING AGAINST THEM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	16	3	8	8	12	3	14	64
PERCENT OF TOTAL	25%	5%	13%	13%	19%	5%	22%	100%

[a] Due to a programming error, a number of respondents did not receive the question asking them to explain their rating of the importance of wind power in Maine.

TABLE 23
IMPORTANCE OF WIND POWER IN MAINE
BY LAKE
(SURVEY QUESTION 22)

	JUNIOR LAKE		PLEASANT LAKE		SCRAGGLY LAKE[a]	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING						
1-VERY UNIMPORTANT	7	30%	5	17%	4	33%
2	0	0%	1	3%	2	17%
3	3	13%	2	7%	3	25%
4-NO EFFECT	2	9%	6	21%	0	0%
5	5	22%	4	14%	3	25%
6	0	0%	3	10%	0	0%
7-VERY IMPORTANT	6	26%	8	28%	0	0%
TOTAL	23	100%	29	100%	12	100%

[a] Given the low number of surveys obtained for Scraggly Lake, we advise using caution in drawing conclusions from the data for this lake.

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5.0 DISCUSSION

Survey respondents are primarily Maine residents with some kind of familiarity with the lake at which they were interviewed, and all anticipated having a quality experience on their trip. Popular activities are relaxation, fishing and camping.

Survey methods developed for this study were designed in part to increase chances of intercepting guided trips, but no guides were interviewed and only one respondent reported using guide services. Combined with the low numbers of Grand Lakers observed in Junior Stream, results indicate a low level of use by guides during the study period.

While a majority of respondents (58%) rate the photographic simulation as having a low value, 55% report the wind farm would have no effect (36%) or a positive effect (19%) on enjoyment of their visits and most (80%) state it would have no effect on their likelihood of returning (19%) or they were likely to return (61%). Respondents will continue to visit for a variety of reasons, ranging from indications they support wind power or it has no effect on their enjoyment of the lakes, to having some kind of tie to the area such as family, history, home or camp. Respondents are almost evenly split in their opinions on the importance of wind power in Maine, with 43% stating it is unimportant and 46% stating it is important. Overall, results indicate that conditions represented in the photographic simulation result in lower scenic ratings, but respondents will continue to enjoy recreation in and return to the study area.

Respondents rate a mix of wooded, lightly populated areas, and coastal tourist areas as having high scenic value in Maine, including locations in and around the study area, collectively referred to as "Downeast lakes and mountains". Areas rated as having low scenic value tend to share the characteristics of having high population levels (for Maine) and being developed.

Looking at results by lake reveal some differences between Junior and Pleasant lake respondents. Respondents interviewed at Pleasant Lake provide higher scenic ratings for photographs of the current view and the simulated view. They are more likely to indicate the wind farm would have no effect on the enjoyment of their visit, and are more likely to return if the wind farm were developed (Table 20). Finally, they give the importance of wind power in Maine a higher rating than respondents at Junior Lake.

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ATTACHMENT A

QUESTIONNAIRE

SURVEY ID _____

BOWERS WIND
QUESTIONNAIRE
JUNIOR, SCRAGGLY, PLEASANT AND SHAW LAKES

1. Is this your first visit to _____Lake? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

   1 YES→ SKIP TO Q5
   2 NO
   9 REFUSED→ SKIP TO Q5

2. Do you have a home or a camp on this lake? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

   1 YES
   2 NO→ SKIP TO Q4
   9 REFUSED→ SKIP TO Q4

3. How many months do you live here during the year? (FILL IN THE BLANK)

   _____ MONTHS→ SKIP TO Q5
   99 REFUSED→ SKIP TO Q5

4. During the past year, how many times have you visited _____ Lake? If you cannot recall exactly, please give us your best estimate. (FILL IN THE BLANK.)

   _____ Trips

5. Think about your activities on _____ Lake. What are your plans for today? (HAND LAMINATED CARD TO RESPONDENT; READ LIST AND CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

   1 Canoeing
   2 Kayaking
   3 Motor boating
   4 Personal watercraft
   5 Berry picking
   6 Viewing the scenery
   7 Camping
   6 Fishing from a boat or shore
   9 Relaxing

SURVEY ID _____

10 Stargazing / enjoying the night sky
12 Swimming
13 Enjoying the scenery / scenic viewing
14 Beach going / Using the beach
15 Observing wildlife or nature
16 Staying at a lodge
17 Staying at a camp
18 Driving an ATV
19 Picnicking
20 Sunbathing
21 Nature study
22 Fish at night
23 Anything else? _____

6. What is your primary reason for coming here today? (HAND LAMINATED CARD TO RESPONDENT; READ LIST AND CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

1 Canoeing
2 Kayaking
3 Motor boating
4 Personal watercraft
5 Berry picking
6 Viewing the scenery
7 Camping
6 Fishing from a boat or shore
9 Relaxing
10 Stargazing / enjoying the night sky
12 Swimming
13 Enjoying the scenery / scenic viewing
14 Beach going / Using the beach
15 Observing wildlife or nature
16 Staying at a lodge
17 Staying at a camp
18 Driving an ATV
19 Picnicking
20 Sunbathing
21 Nature study
22 Fish at night
23 Other _____

SURVEY ID _____

7. IF ON LAKE: I'm going to hand you a map. To the best of your ability, please show us the route you have taken on the lake today by drawing directly on the map. Start where you launched your boat and draw the route you took to get to the location where we are now. Use an "x" to indicate places where you may have stopped for a period of time to take a break or go ashore.

   IF ON SHORE: I'm going to hand you a map. Please show us the places that you've visited that are on or around the lake today by drawing directly on the map. Use an "x" to indicate where you are now, as well as other places where you have been today. If you have been on the water today, simply draw the route you took on the water. Use an "x" to mark places where you may have stopped for a period of time to take a break or go ashore.

   HAND RESPONDENT MAP AND BLACK MARKER. THEN ASK:

   Where else on or around _____ Lake do you think you will go today?

   HAND RESPONDENT RED MARKER TO RECORD FUTURE TRAVEL TODAY. RECORD RESPONDENT ID ON THE MAP WHEN IT IS RETURNED

8. How long do you expect to visit the lake today? (RECORD RESPONSE)

   _____ _____ : _____ _____
   HH : MM

   9 REFUSED

9. On this trip, do you use or visit the lake at night for..... (READ LIST; RECORD ALL THAT APPLY)

   1 Star gazing
   2 Fishing
   3 Boating
   4 Canoeing
   5 Kayaking
   6 Camping
   7 Other _____

SURVEY ID _____

10. On a scale of 1 to 7, where a 1 is very low quality, a 7 is very high quality, and a 4 is is neither high nor low quality, what was the overall quality of experience you expected on your visit to ____Lake today? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

VERY LOW QUALITY			NEITHER HIGH NOR LOW QUALITY			VERY HIGH QUALITY	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

11. On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is very unlikely, 7 is very likely, and 4 is neither unlikely nor likely, how likely is it that you will visit _____ Lake in the future? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

VERY UNLIKELY			NEITHER UNLIKELY NOR LIKELY			VERY LIKELY	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

12. Now I'd like to ask you to think of an outdoor place in Maine that you would rate as having very high scenic quality or outstanding views and which—on a scale of 1 to 7—you would rate as a 7 for the highest scenic quality. What place are you thinking about? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

8 DO NOT KNOW OF PLACES IN MAINE → SKIP TO Q14
9 REFUSED

13. What is it about this place that makes it highly scenic? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

9 REFUSED

SURVEY ID _____

14. Next, can you think of an outdoor place in Maine that you would rate as having a very low scenic quality or views which—on a scale of 1 to 7—you would rate as a 1 for the lowest scenic quality. What place are you thinking about? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

8 DO NOT KNOW OF PLACES IN MAINE → SKIP TO Q16
9 REFUSED

15. What is it about this place that gives it a low scenic value? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

9 REFUSED

16. We would like you to think about the scenic value of _____ Lake. I am going to show you two photographs, and I would like you to rate the scenic value of the views depicted in the photographs.

If you hold the photograph 19 inches from your face, it will make everything the in the photograph the same size that it would be if you were looking at it from where the photograph was taken.

PLEASANT LAKE: Please take a look at this photograph. It shows a view from Pleasant Lake looking north, northwest.
SHAW LAKE: Please take a look at this photograph. It shows a view from Shaw Lake looking north, northwest.
SCRAGGLY LAKE: Please take a look at this photograph. It shows a view from Scraggly Lake looking north, northwest.
JUNIOR LAKE: Please take a look at this photograph. It shows a view from Junior Lake looking north, northeast.

This is the approximate location on _____ Lake where this photograph was taken. (POINT TO AREA ON MAP – ON BACK OF PHOTOGRAPH)

SURVEY ID _____

On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is the lowest scenic value in Maine, a 4 is the typical scenic value in Maine, and 7 is the highest scenic value in Maine, how would you rate this view? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

LOWEST SCENIC VALUE			TYPICAL SCENIC VALUE			HIGHEST SCENIC VALUE	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

17. Recently, a wind farm was proposed to be developed near here. A wind farm is a group of wind turbines that capture energy from the wind to generate electricity. This photograph shows how the same view would look if a wind farm was developed. How would you rate the scenic value of this view using the same 7-point scale where 1 is the lowest, 4 is typical and 7 is the highest scenic value? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

LOWEST SCENIC VALUE			TYPICAL SCENIC VALUE			HIGHEST SCENIC VALUE	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

18. Now I'd like you to think about how your enjoyment of visiting the lake would be affected if you were to see the proposed wind project during your visit today. On a scale of 1-7, where a 1 is a very negative effect, a 4 means that it would not change your enjoyment at all, and a 7 is a very positive effect on your enjoyment, how would your enjoyment be affected? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT			NO EFFECT			VERY POSITIVE EFFECT	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

19. Why do you say that? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

9 REFUSAL

INTERVIEWER INITIALS:_____ 6 REVIEWED BY:_____

SURVEY ID _____

20. Now I'd like you to think about your trip here today. Imagine the proposed wind project was built. On a scale of 1 to 7, where a 1 means you are very unlikely to return, a 4 means the change in view would have no effect on your return, and a 7 means you are very likely to return, how likely are you to return to _____ Lake given the presence of the wind turbines? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

VERY UNLIKELY TO VISIT			NO EFFECT			VERY LIKELY TO VISIT	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

21. Why is that? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

9 REFUSAL

22. Thinking about wind power development in general, please rate how important it is for Maine, on a scale of 1 to 7, where a 1 means wind power is generally very unimportant and a 7 means it is generally very important. (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

VERY UNIMPORTANT			NO EFFECT			VERY IMPORTANT	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

23. Why do you feel that way? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

9 REFUSAL

INTERVIEWER INITIALS:_____

REVIEWED BY:_____

SURVEY ID _____

24. Have you visited any of the following lakes in the area ....? (READ LIST; DO NOT READ NAME OF LAKE WHERE INTERVIEW IS OCCURRING; CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

	ON THIS TRIP?	AT ALL?
PLEASANT LAKE	1	1
SHAW LAKE	1	1
JUNIOR LAKE	1	1
SCRAGGLY LAKE	1	1
REFUSED	9	9

25. Do you own or rent property on.....? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)

1 PLEASANT LAKE
2 SHAW LAKE
3 JUNIOR LAKE
4 SCRAGGLY LAKE
5 DO NOT OWN OR RENT PROPERTY ON ABOVE LAKES
9 REFUSED

26. Are you...? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

1 A YEAR-ROUND RESIDENT OF MAINE
2 PART TIME RESIDENT OF MAINE
3 VISITOR TO MAINE
9 REFUSED

27. What is the zip code of your primary residence? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_ _ _ _ _
9 9 9 9 9 REFUSED

28. Had you heard of this survey before we asked you to participate? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

1 YES
2 NO
3 NOT SURE
9 REFUSED

SURVEY ID _____

29. Are you using the service of a Registered Maine Guide today? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

1 YES
2 NO
9 REFUSED

30. Please tell me the number that best represents your age group. (HAND CARD TO RESPONDENT. SELECT ONE NUMBER)

1
2
3
4
5
6
9 REFUSED

Those are all the questions that I have for you today. Thank you very much for your time and enjoy your visit to the lake!

RESPONSE CARD FOR Q5

CURRENT TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

5. Think about your activities on _____ Lake. What are your plans for today?

1 Canoeing
2 Kayaking
3 Motor boating
4 Personal watercraft
5 Berry picking
6 Viewing the scenery
7 Camping
8 Fishing from a boat or shore
9 Relaxing
10 Stargazing / enjoying the night sky
12 Swimming
13 Enjoying the scenery / scenic viewing
14 Beach going / Using the beach
15 Observing wildlife or nature
16 Staying at a lodge
17 Staying at a camp
18 Driving an ATV
19 Picnicking
20 Sunbathing
21 Nature study
22 Fish at night
23 Anything else? _____

RESPONSE CARD FOR Q6

6. What is your primary reason for coming here today?

1 Canoeing
2 Kayaking
3 Motor boating
4 Personal watercraft
5 Berry picking
6 Viewing the scenery
7 Camping
8 Fishing from a boat or shore
9 Relaxing
10 Stargazing / enjoying the night sky
12 Swimming
13 Enjoying the scenery / scenic viewing
14 Beach going / Using the beach
15 Observing wildlife or nature
16 Staying at a lodge
17 Staying at a camp
18 Driving an ATV
19 Picnicking
20 Sunbathing
21 Nature study
22 Fish at night
23 Other _____

RESPONSE CARD FOR Q30

30. Please tell me the number that best represents your age group.

1	18-24
2	25-34
3	35-44
4	45-54
5	55-64
6	65 or older

ATTACHMENT B

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATIONS

Existing View

1451

Junior Lake

Simulated View

Junior Lake

Existing View

1453

Scraggly Lake

Simulated View

Scraggly Lake

Existing View

1455

Pleasant Lake

Simulated View

Pleasant Lake

Existing View

1457

Shaw Lake

Simulated View

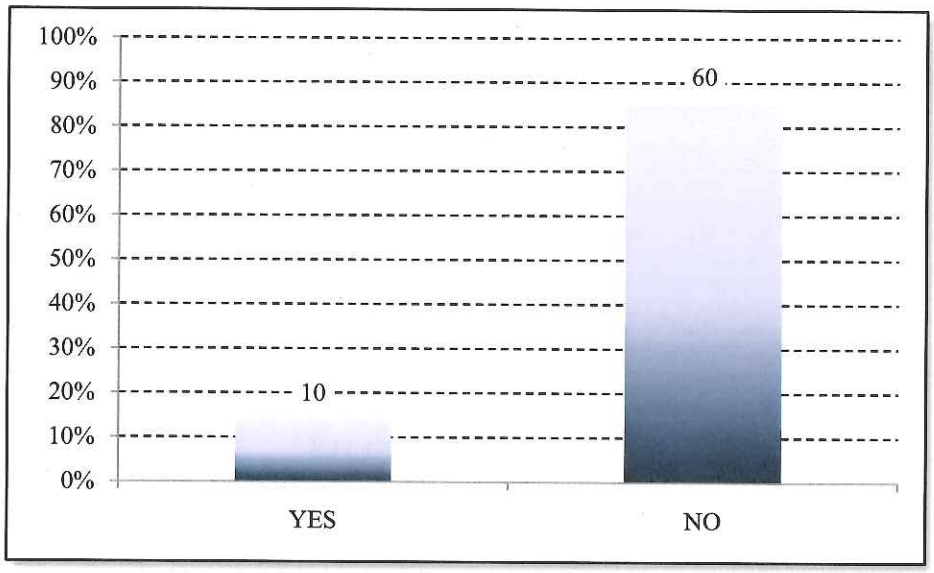
Shaw Lake

ATTACHMENT C

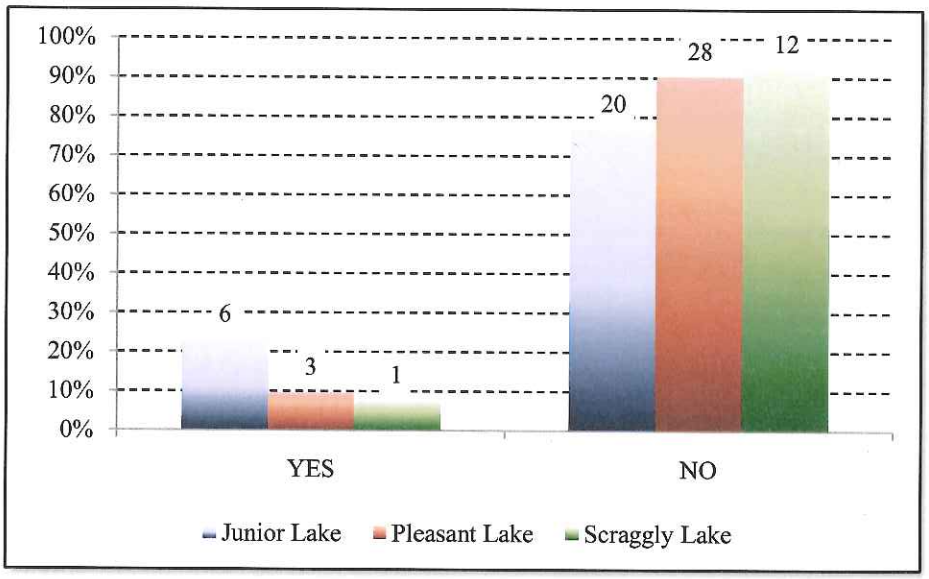
BASIC FREQUENCIES

Bowers Wind Project Intercept Survey Results

Q1: Is this your first visit to the lake?

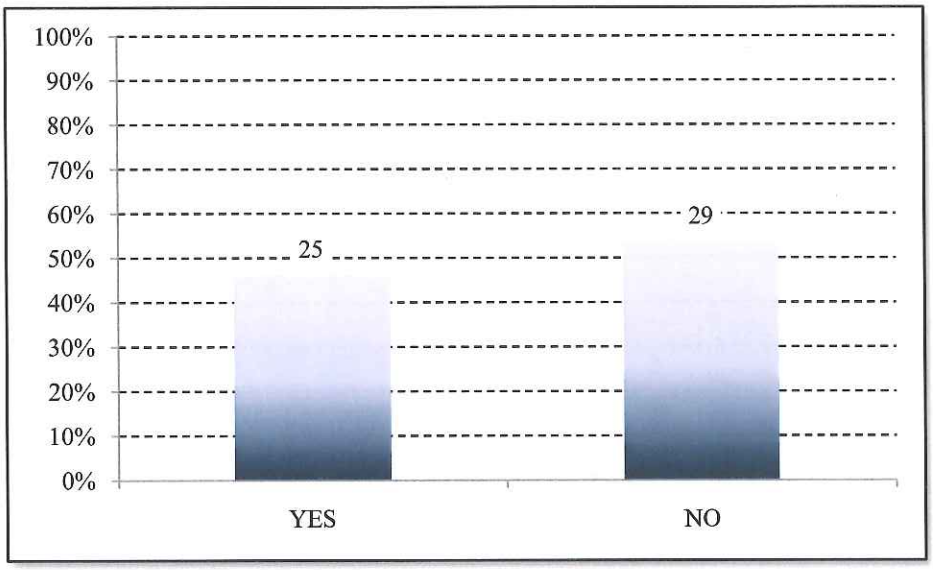


n = 70

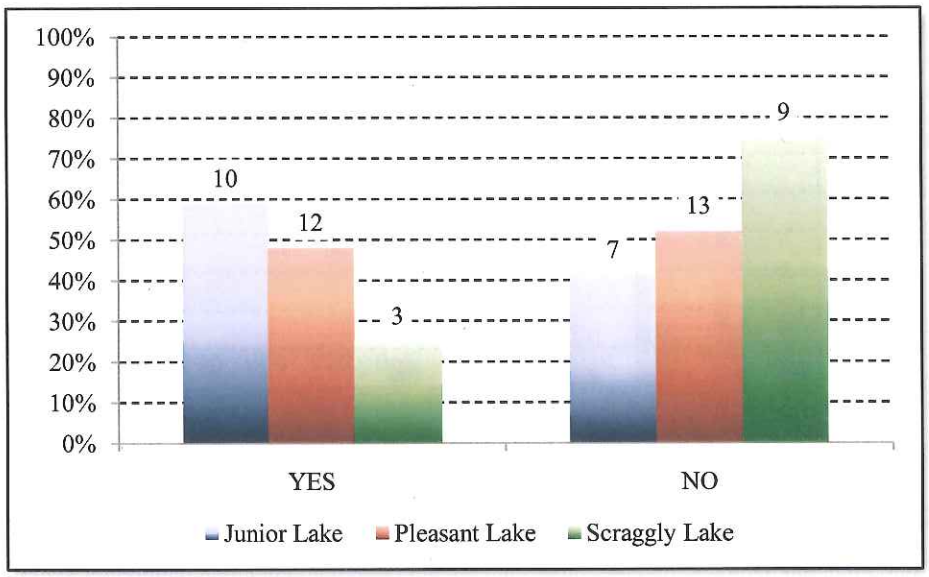


n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 31 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

Q2: Do you have a home or camp on this lake?

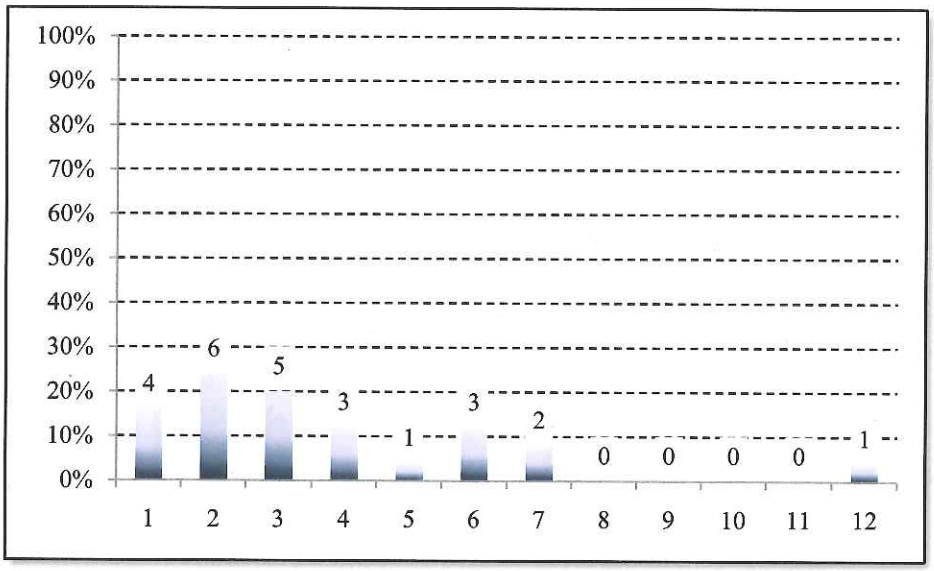


n = 54

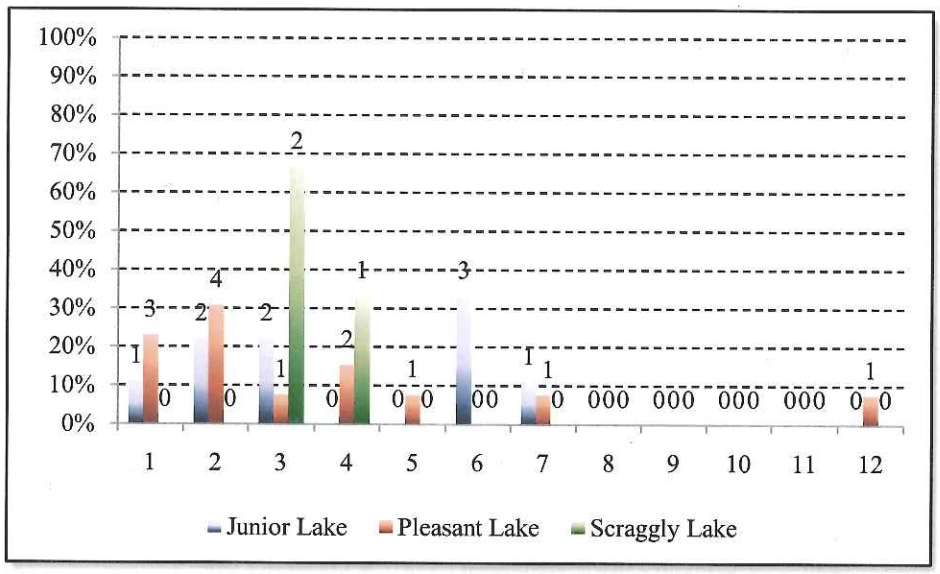


n = 17 (Junior Lake)
n = 25 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 12 (Scraggly Lake)

Q3: How many months do you live here during the year?

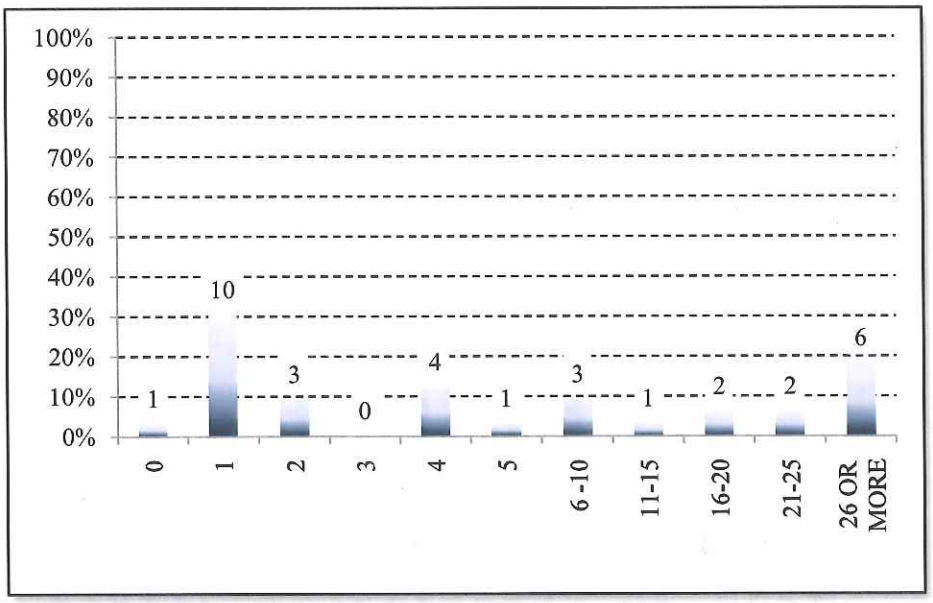


n = 25

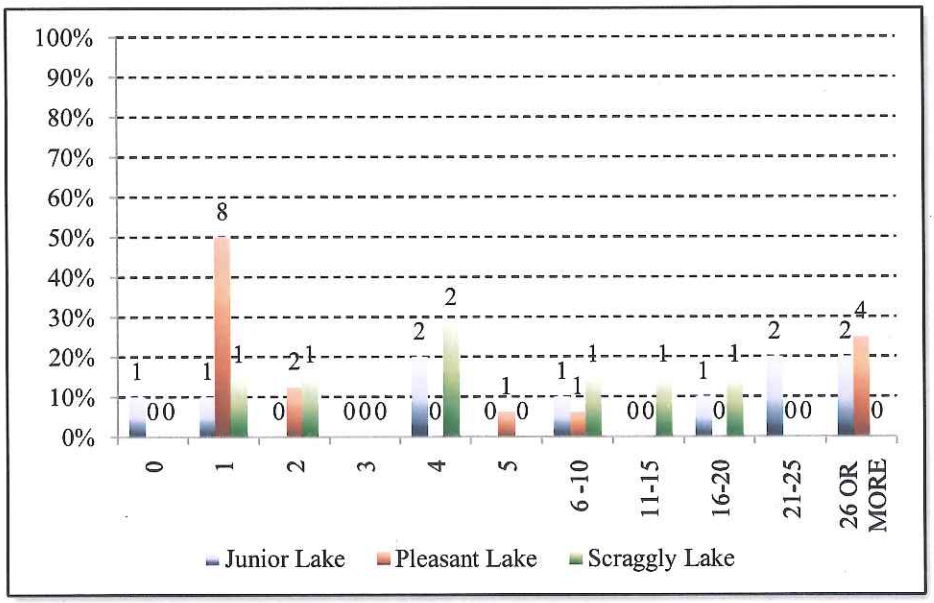


n = 9 (Junior Lake)
n = 13 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 3 (Scraggly Lake)

Q4: During the past year, how many times have you visited the lake?

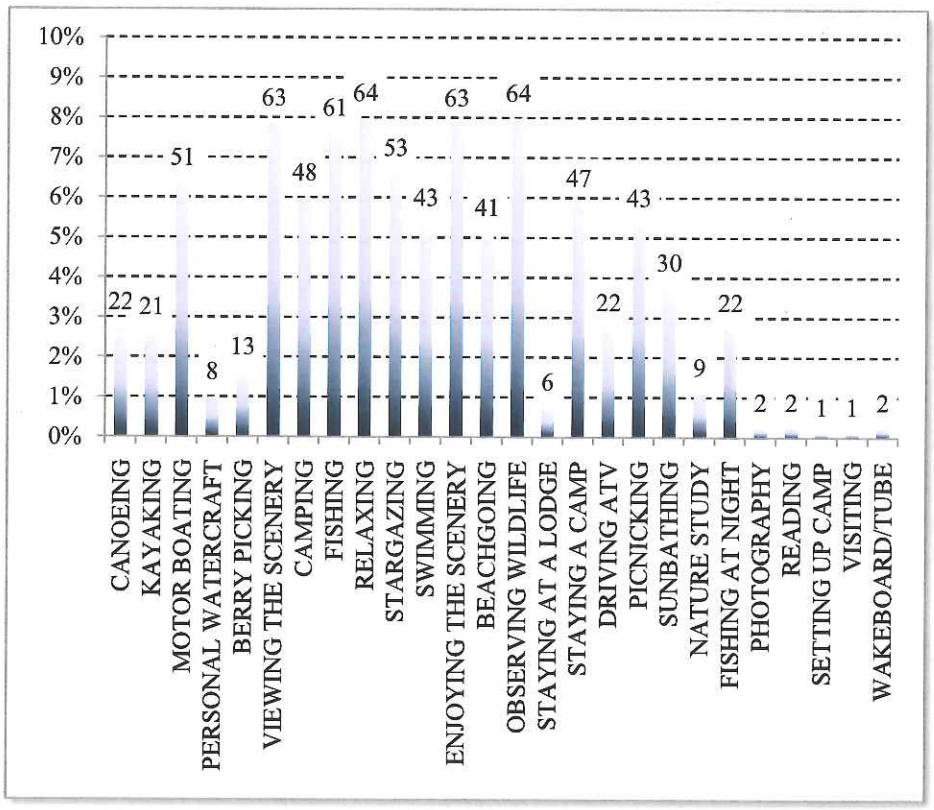


n = 33



n = 10 (Junior Lake)
n = 16 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 7 (Scraggly Lake)

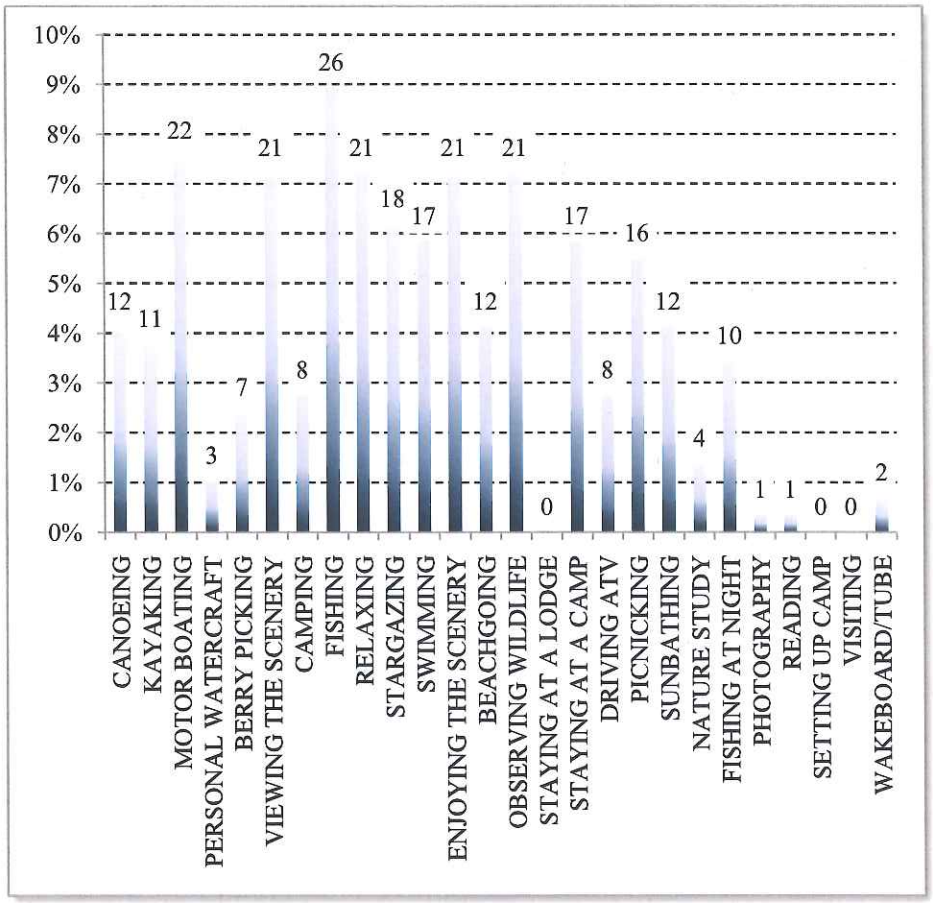
Q5: Think about your activities on the lake. What are your plans for today?



n = 802

Note: Due to multiple responses being allowed for this question, the scale of the frequencies (x-axis) is reduced to a maximum of 10% rather than 100%.

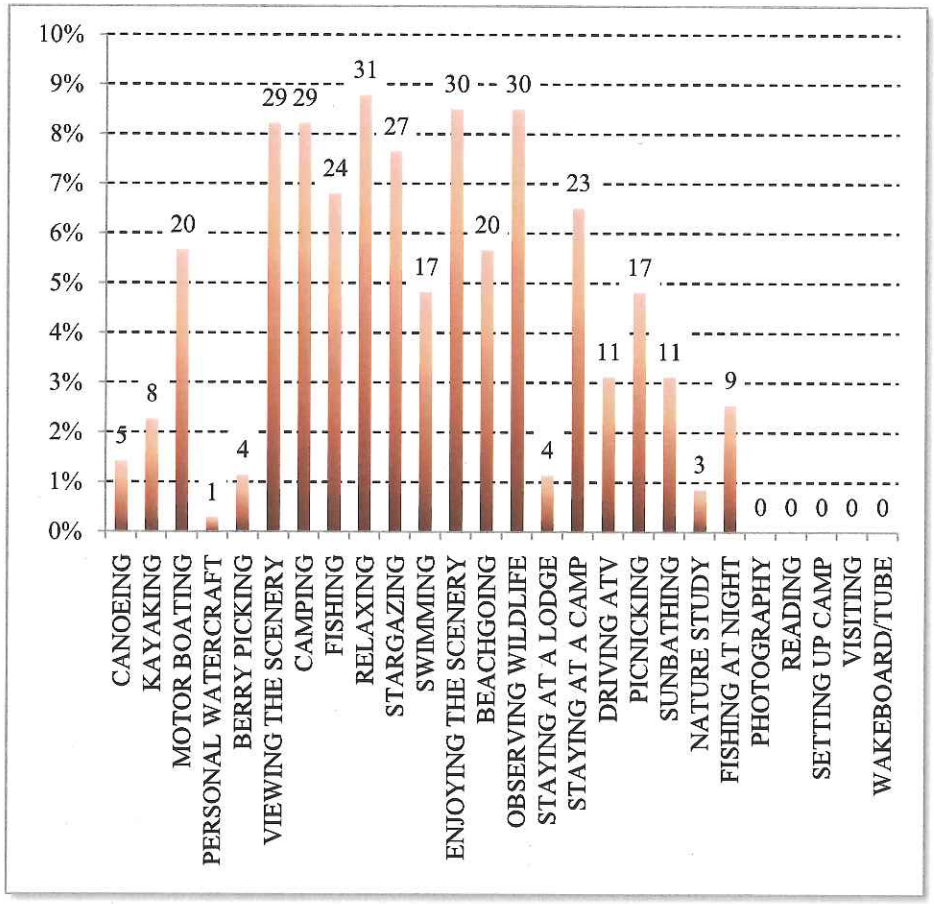
Junior Lake



n = 291

Note: Due to multiple responses being allowed for this question, the scale of the frequencies (x-axis) is reduced to a maximum of 10% rather than 100%.

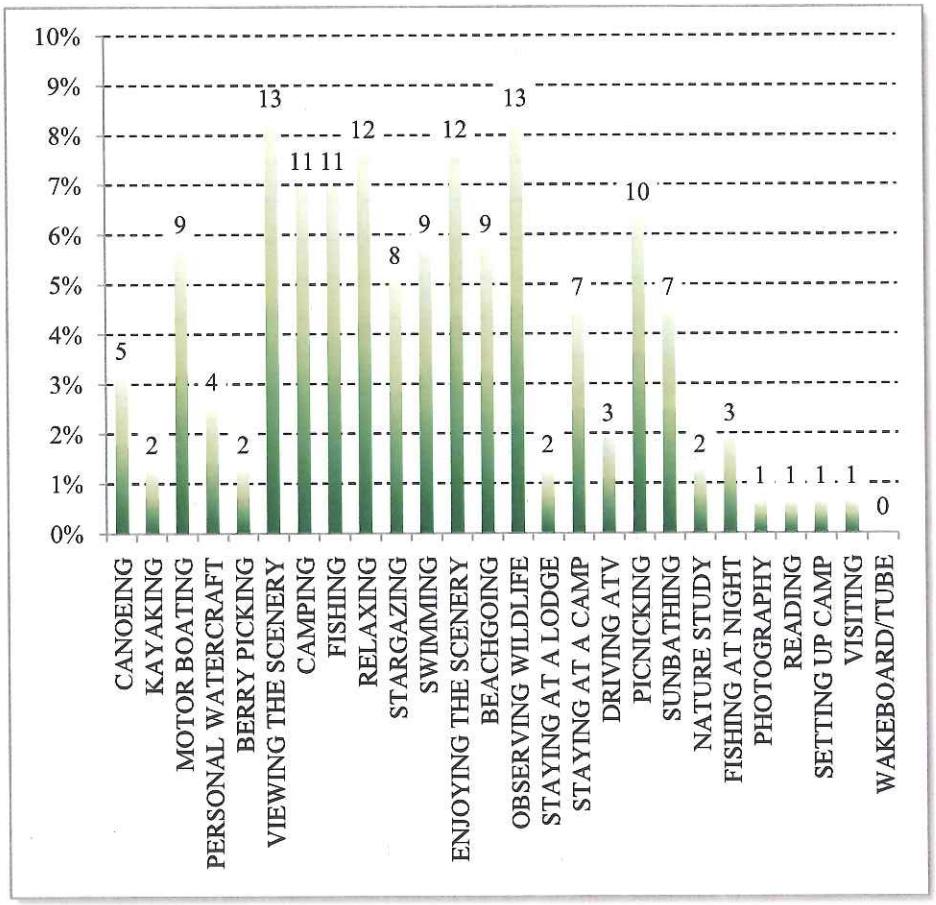
Pleasant Lake



n = 353

Note: Due to multiple responses being allowed for this question, the scale of the frequencies (x-axis) is reduced to a maximum of 10% rather than 100%.

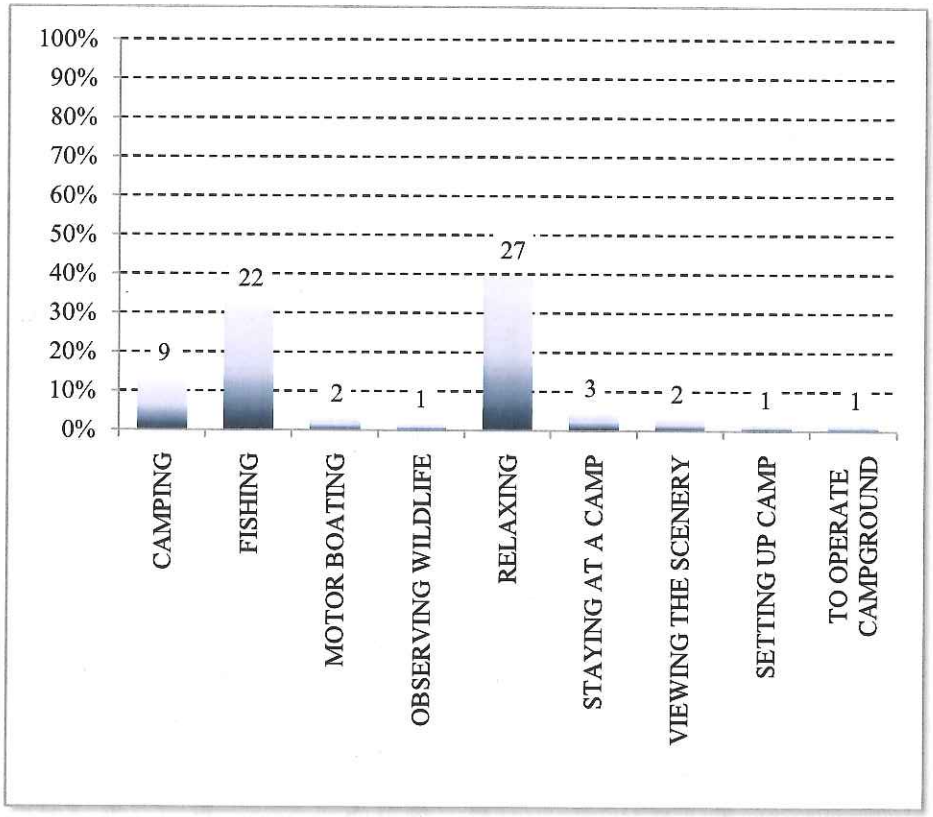
Scraggly Lake



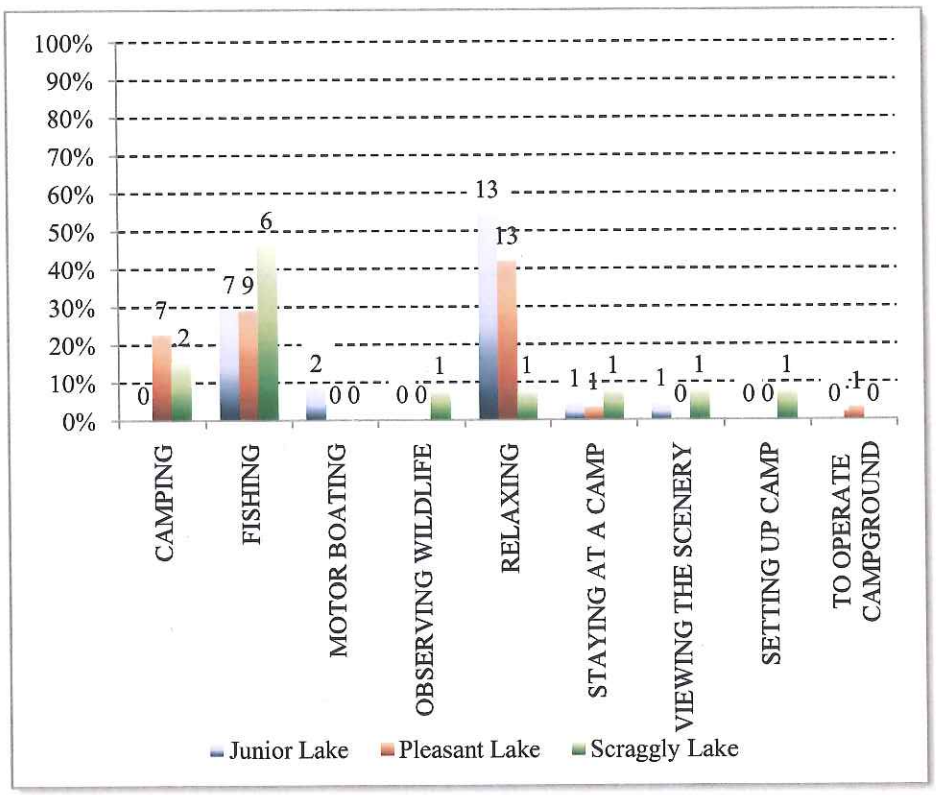
n = 158

Note: Due to multiple responses being allowed for this question, the scale of the frequencies (x-axis) is reduced to a maximum of 10% rather than 100%.

Q6: What is your primary reason for coming here today?



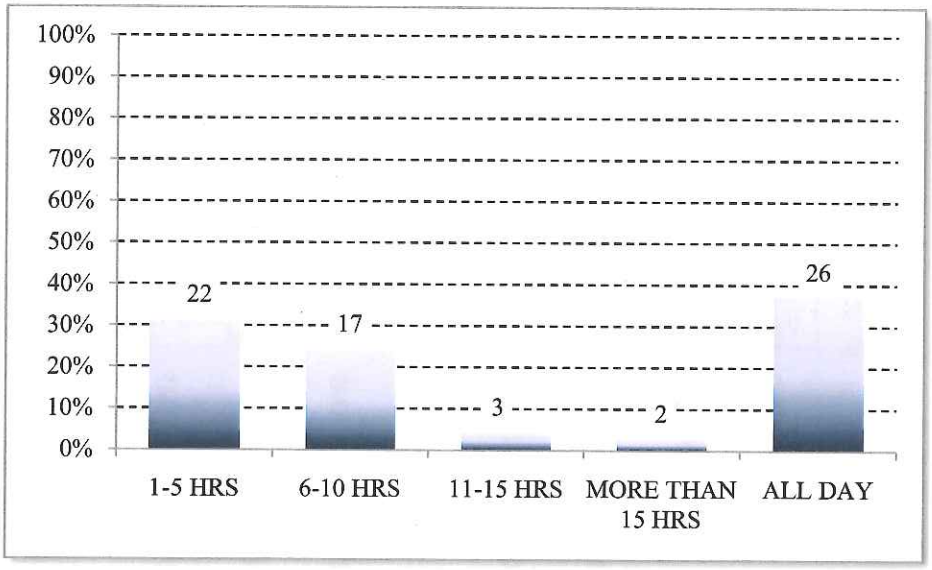
n = 68



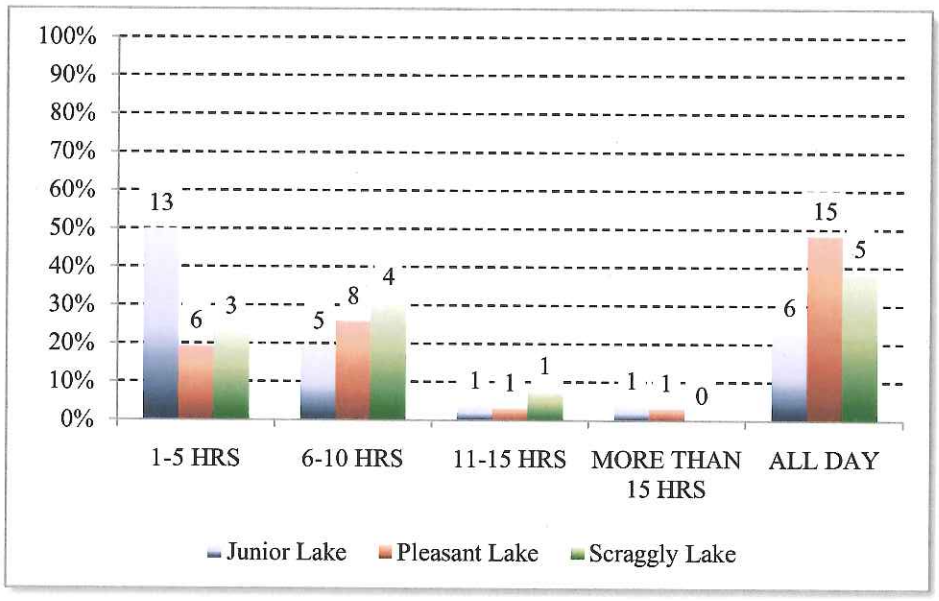
n = 24 (Junior Lake)
n = 31 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

Q7: Map

Q8: How long do you expect to visit the lake today?

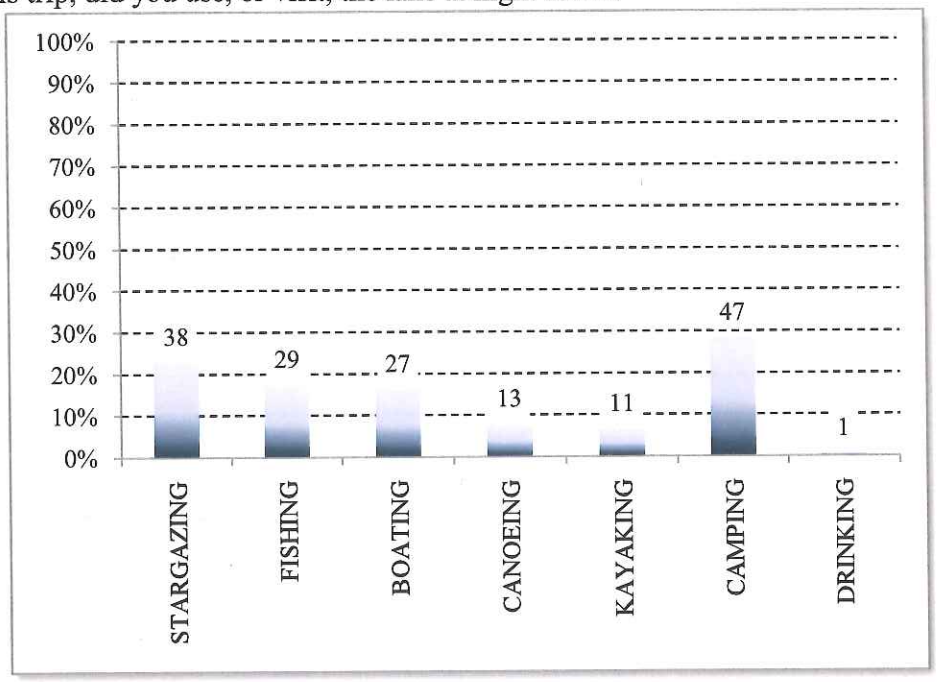


n = 70

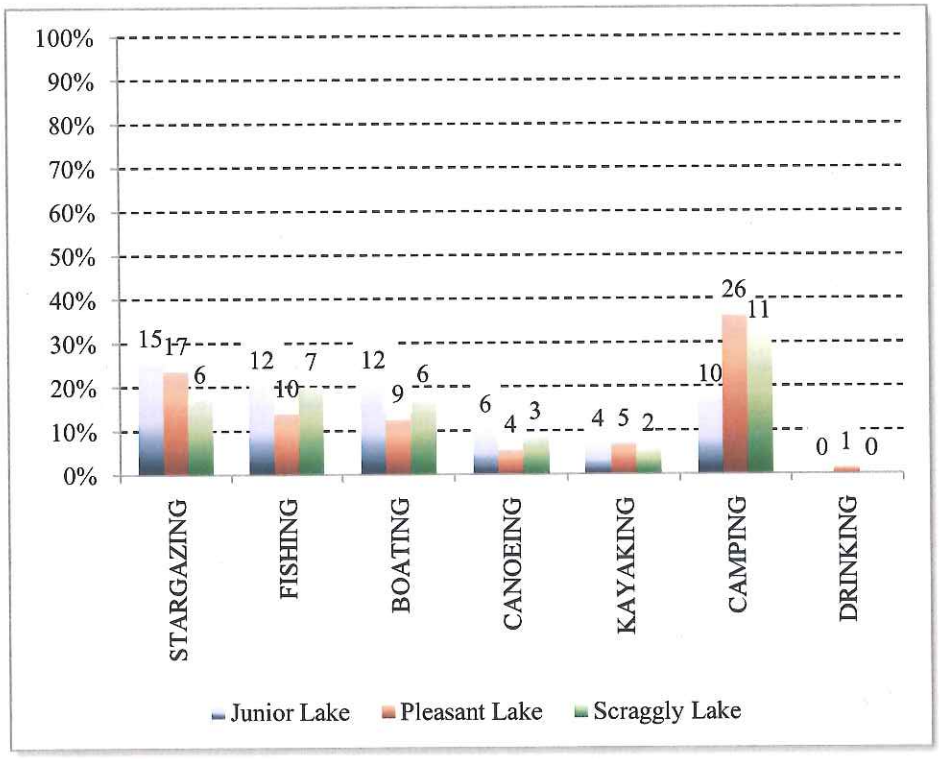


n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 31 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

Q9: On this trip, did you use, or visit, the lake at night for…?

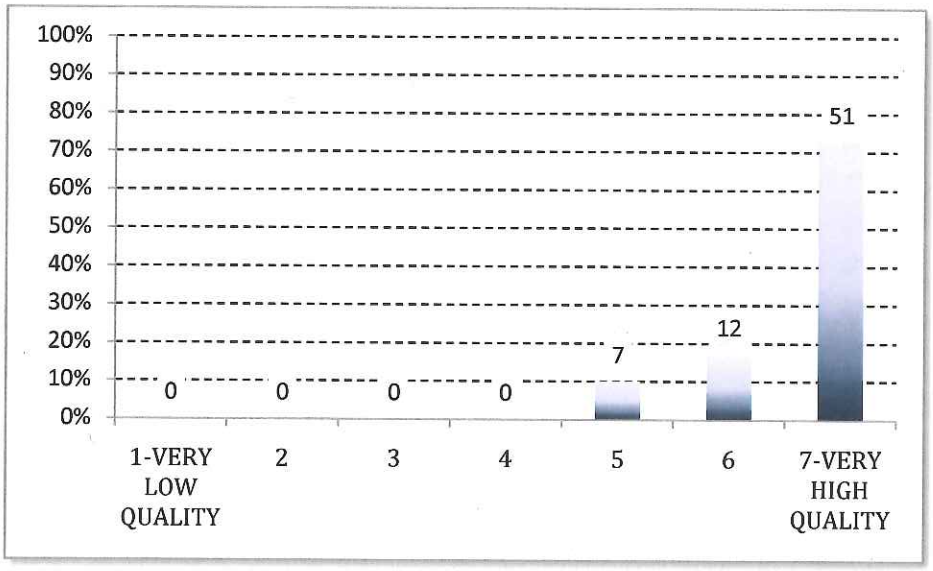


n = 166

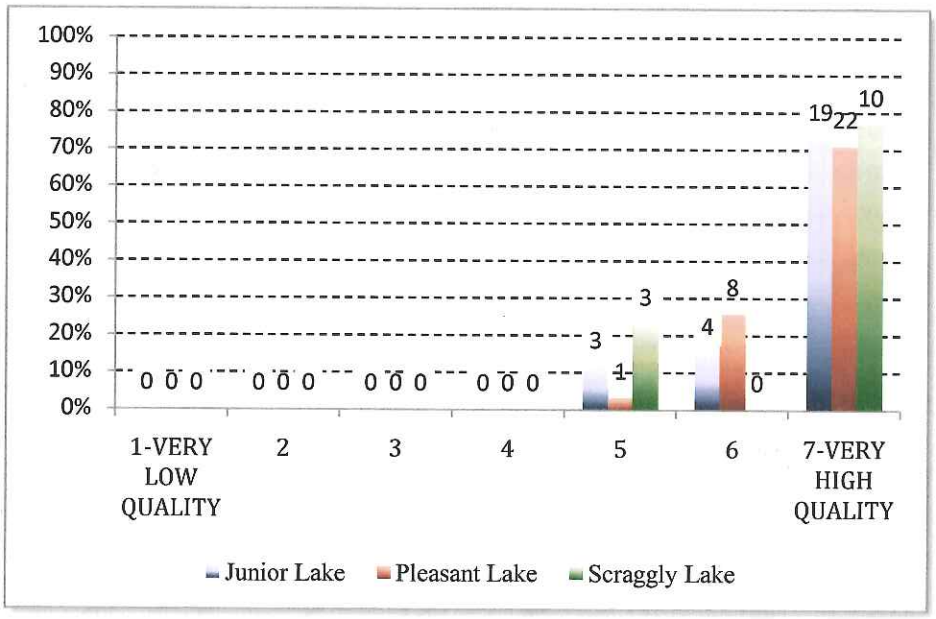


n = 59 (Junior Lake)
n = 72 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 35 (Scraggly Lake)

Q10: On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is very low quality, a 7 is very high quality, and a 4 is neither high nor low quality, what is the overall quality of the experience you expected on your visit to the lake today?

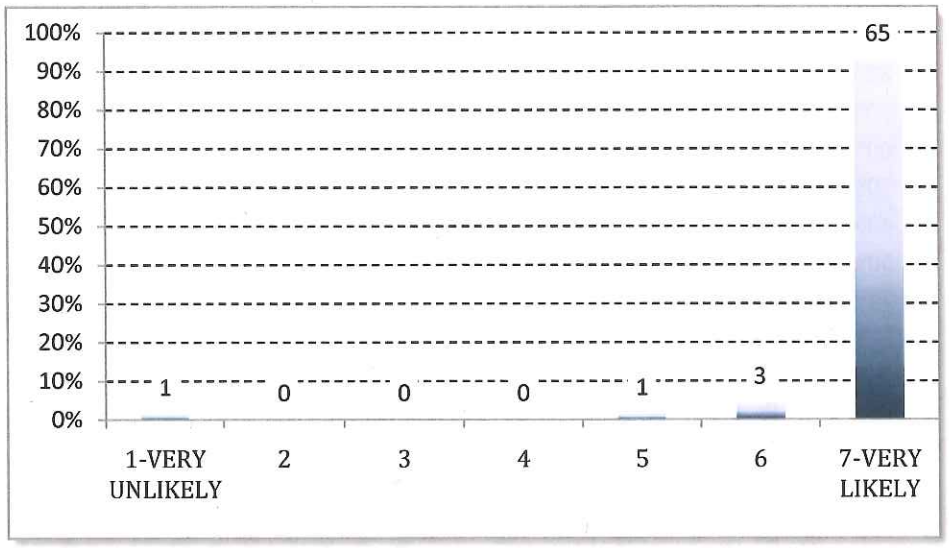


n = 70

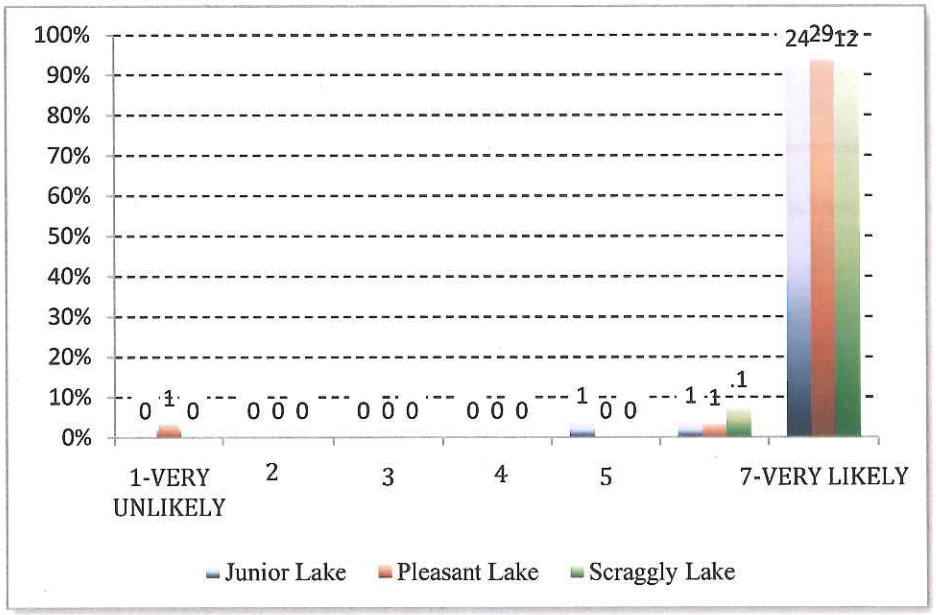


n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 31 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

Q11: On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is very unlikely, a 7 is very likely, and a 4 is neither unlikely nor likely, how likely is it that you will visit the lake in the future?

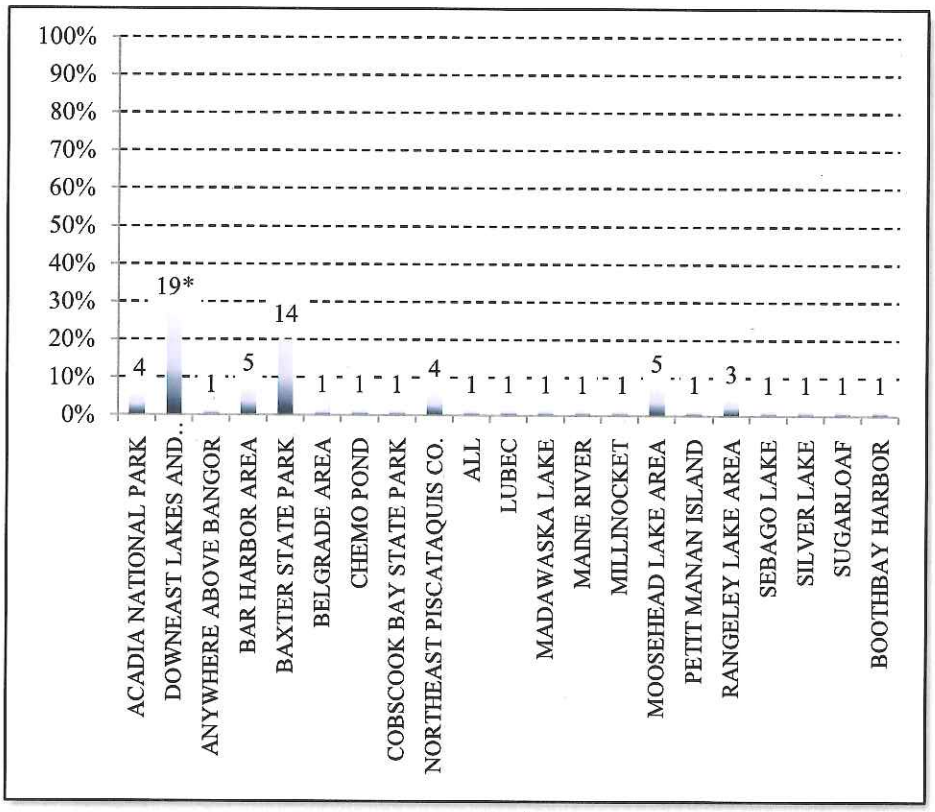


n = 70



n = 24 (Junior Lake)
n = 29 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 12 (Scraggly Lake)

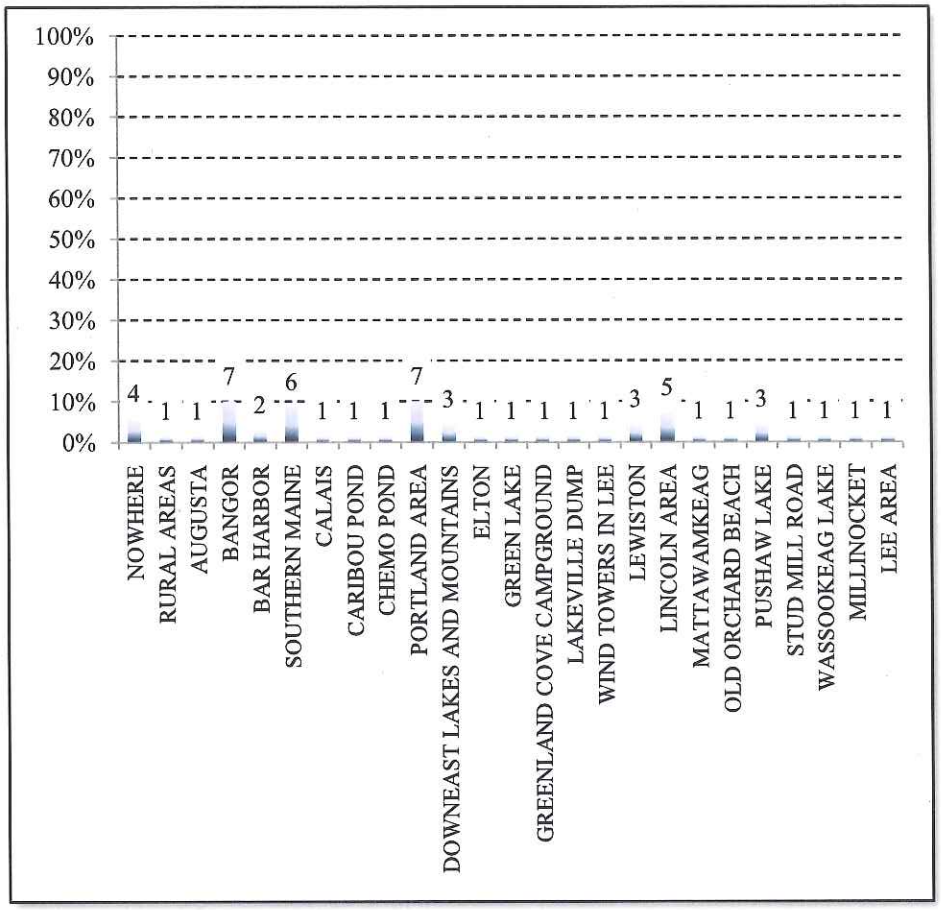
Q12: What is a place in Maine with very high scenic quality?



n=68

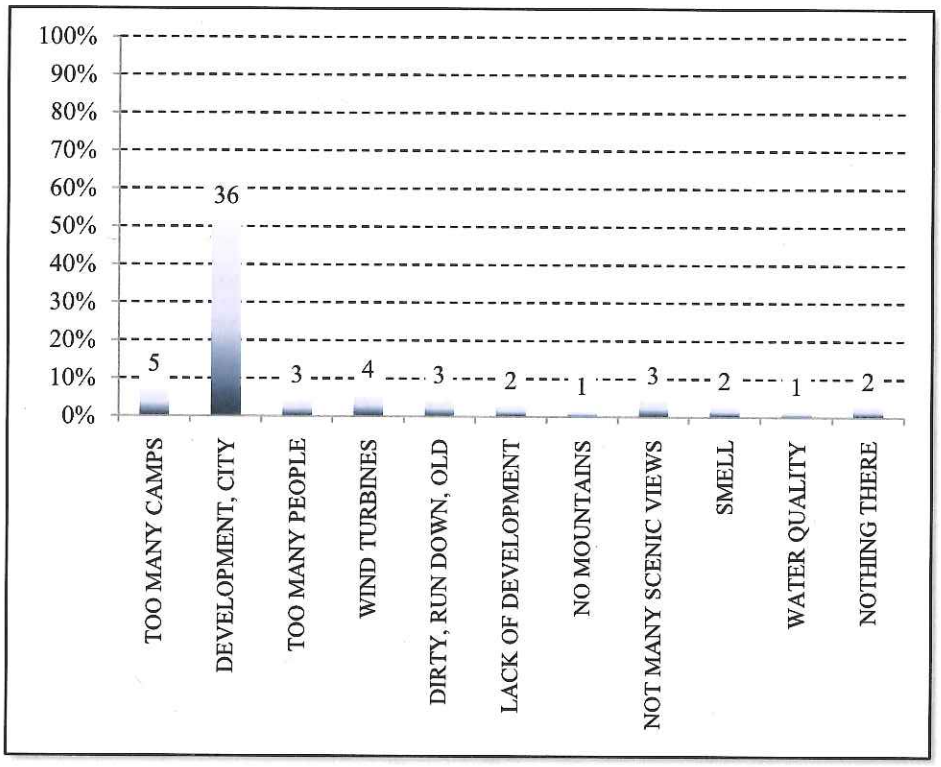
*Category is Downeast Lakes and Mountains

Q14: What is a place in Maine with a very low scenic quality?



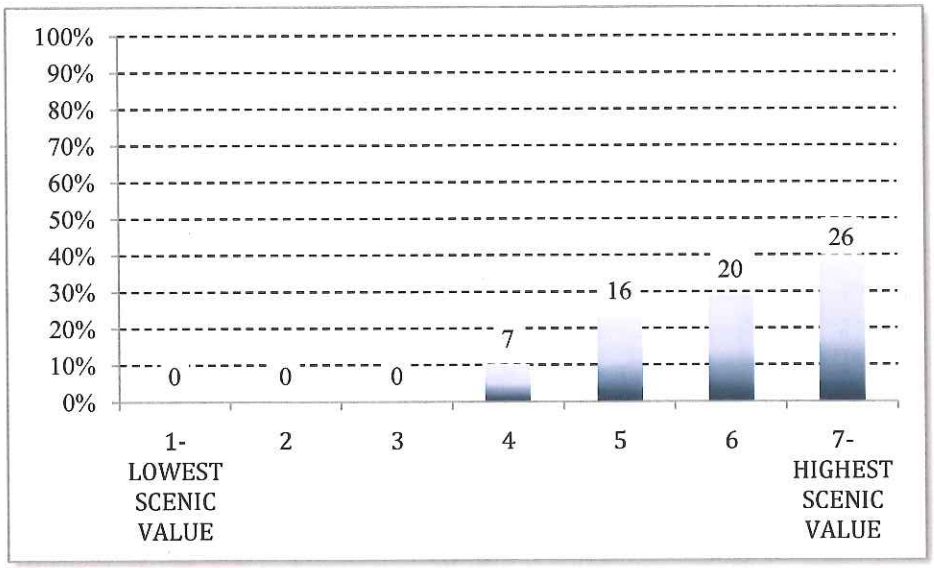
n=56

Q15: What is it that gives it a low scenic value?

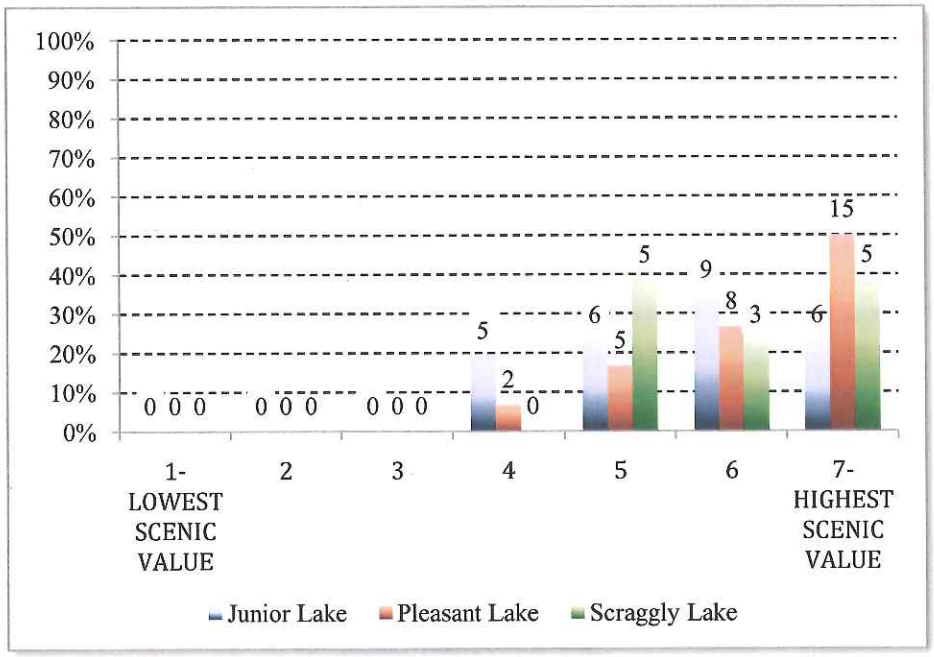


n=62

Q16. We would like you to think about the scenic value of the lake. I am going to show you two photographs and I would like you to rate the scenic value of the views depicted in the photographs. If you hold the photograph 19 inches from your face, it will make everything in the photograph the same size that it would be if you were looking at it from where the photograph was taken. On a scale of 1 to 7 where a 1 is the lowest scenic value in Maine, a 4 is the typical scenic value in Maine, and a 7 is the highest scenic value in Maine, how would you rate this view?

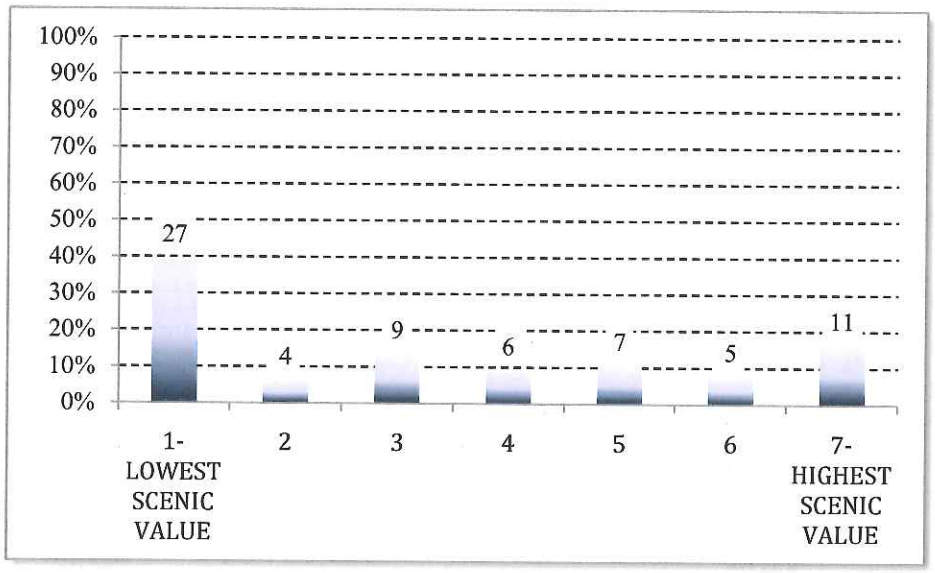


n = 69

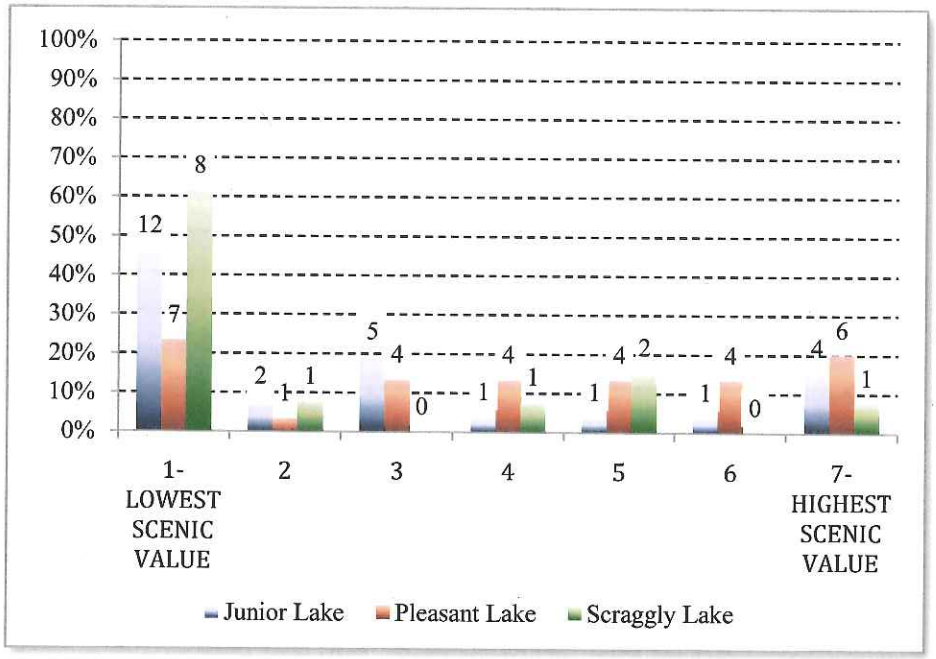


n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 30 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

Q17: Recently, a wind farm was proposed to be developed near here. A wind farm is a group of wind turbines that capture energy from the wind to generate electricity. This photograph shows how the same view would look if a wind farm was developed. How would you rate the scenic value of this view using the same 7-point scale, where 1 is the lowest, 4 is typical, and 7 is the highest scenic value?

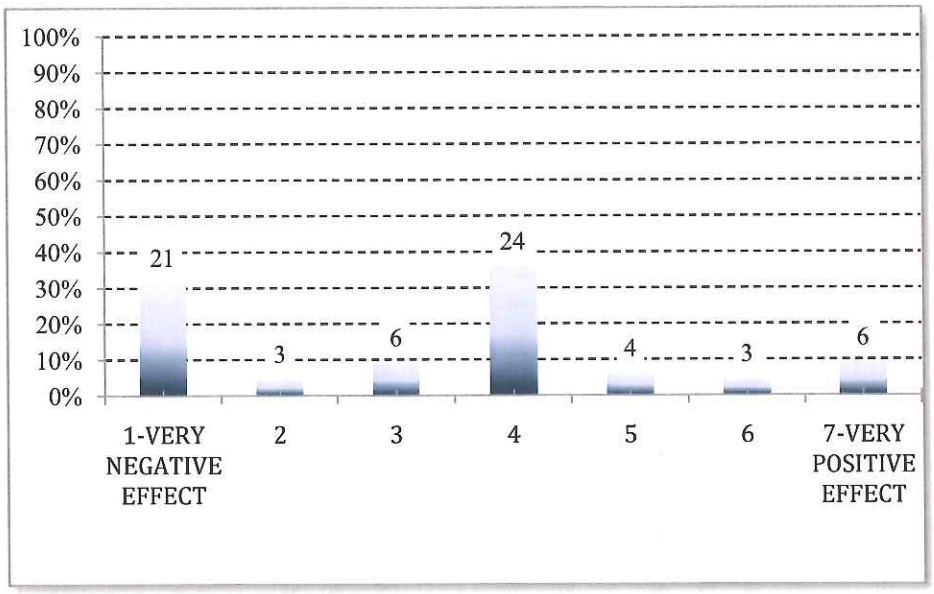


n =69

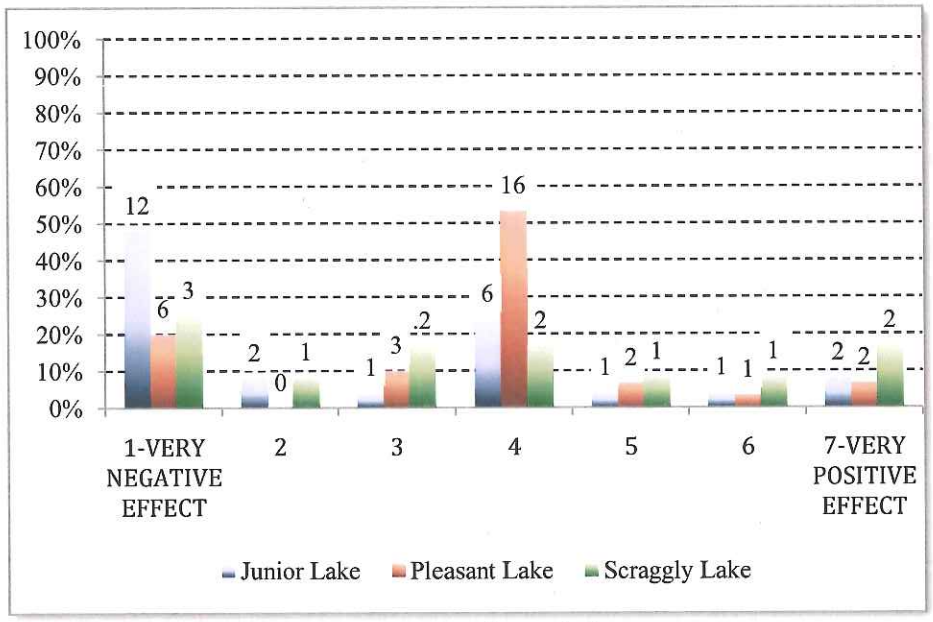


n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 31 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

Q18: Now, I'd like you to think about how your enjoyment of visiting the lake would be affected if you were to see the proposed wind project during your visit today. On a scale of 1 to 7, where a 1 is a very negative effect, a 4 means that it would not change your enjoyment at all, and a 7 is a very positive effect on your enjoyment, how would your enjoyment be affected?

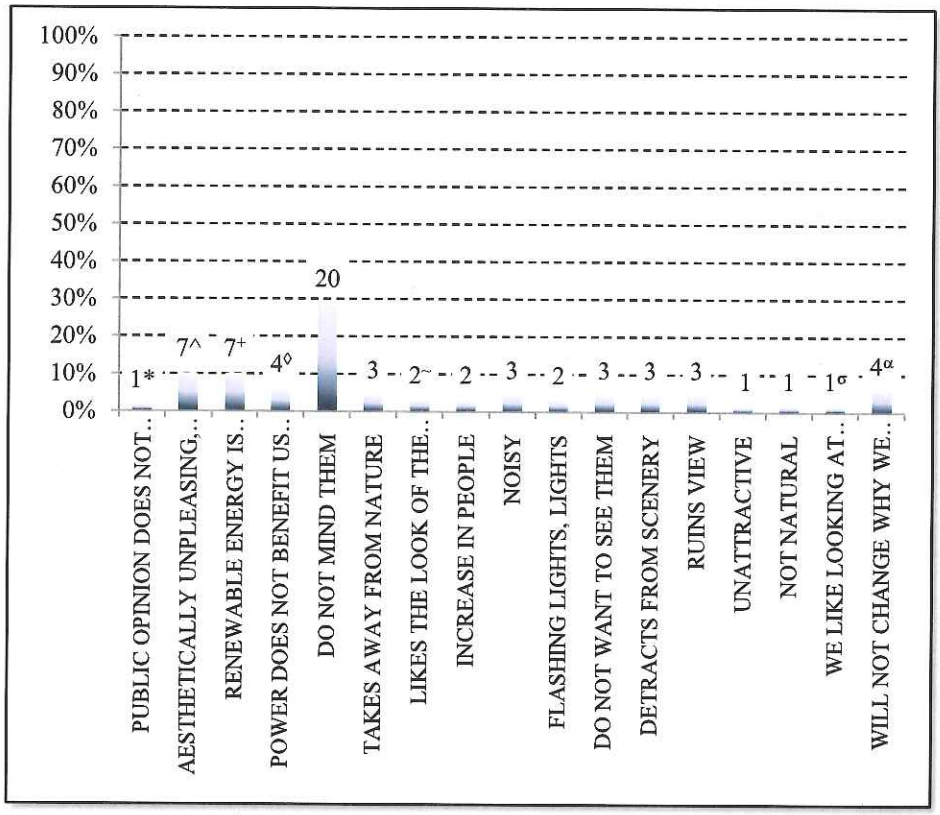


n = 68



n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 31 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

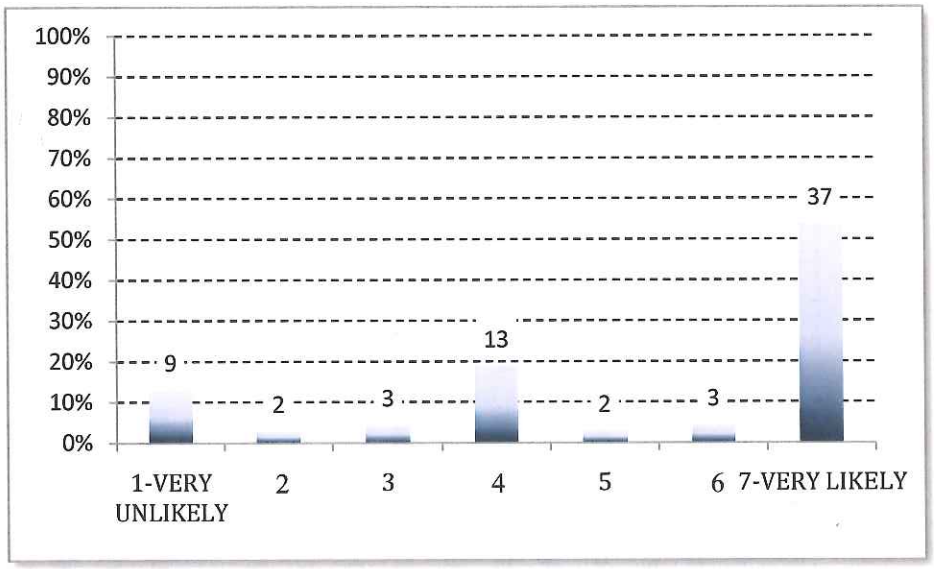
Q19: Why do you say that (enjoyment)?



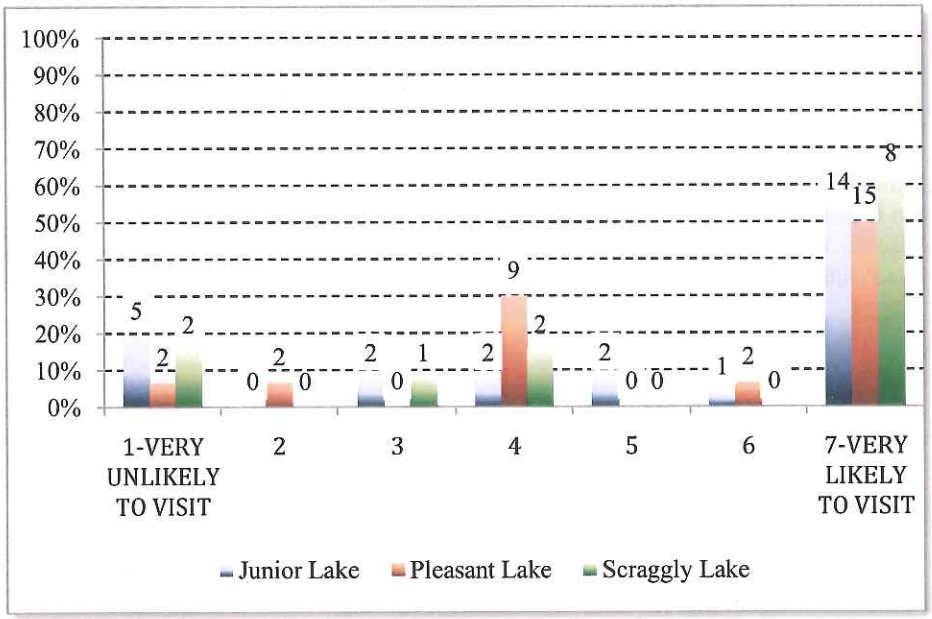
n=67

*Category is Public Opinion Does Not Matter
^Category is Aesthetically Unpleasing, Akin to Development & Industry
+Category is Renewable Energy is Beneficial
◊Category is Power Does Not Benefit Us Locally
~Category is Likes the Look of the Turbines
σCategory is We Like Looking at Mountains
αCategory is Will Not Change Why We Come Here

Q20: Now, I'd like you to think about your trip here today. Imagine the proposed wind project was built. On a scale of 1 to 7, where a 1 means you are very unlikely to return, a 4 means the change in view would have no effect on your return, and a 7 means you are very likely to return, how likely are you to return to given the presence the wind turbines?

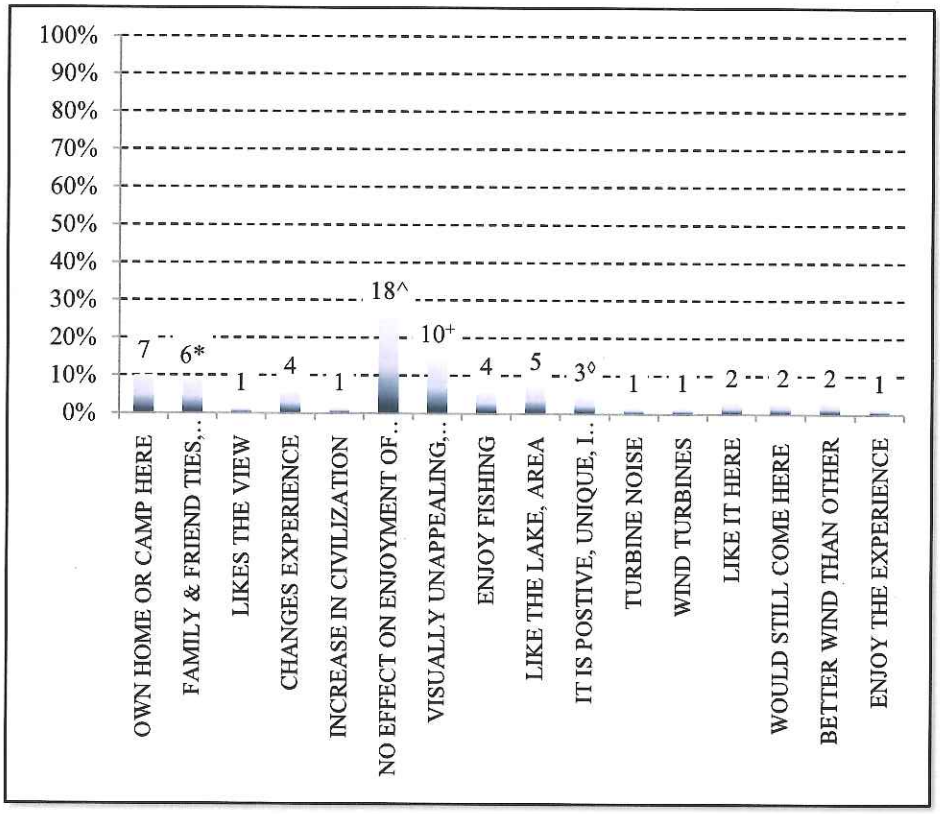


n = 69



n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 31 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

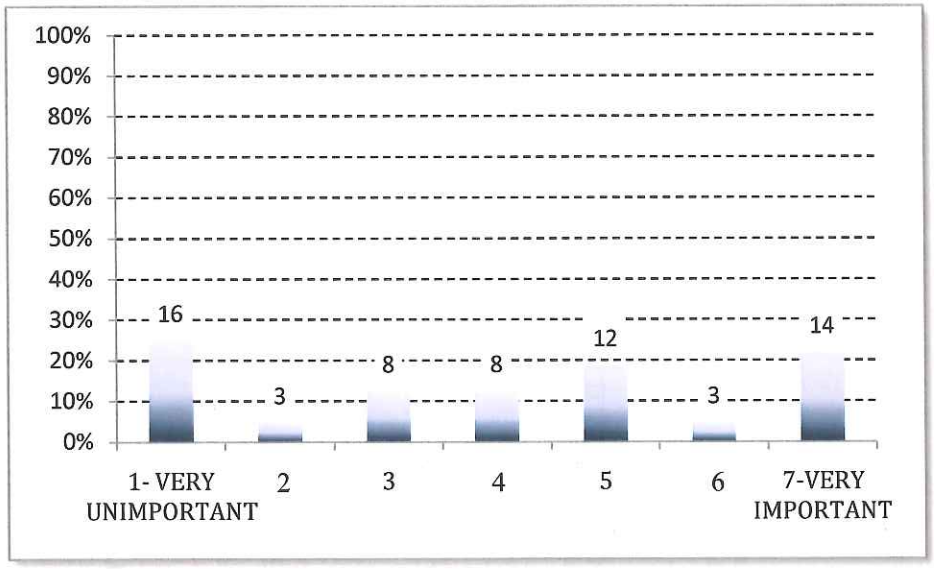
Q21: Why is that (likelihood of return)?



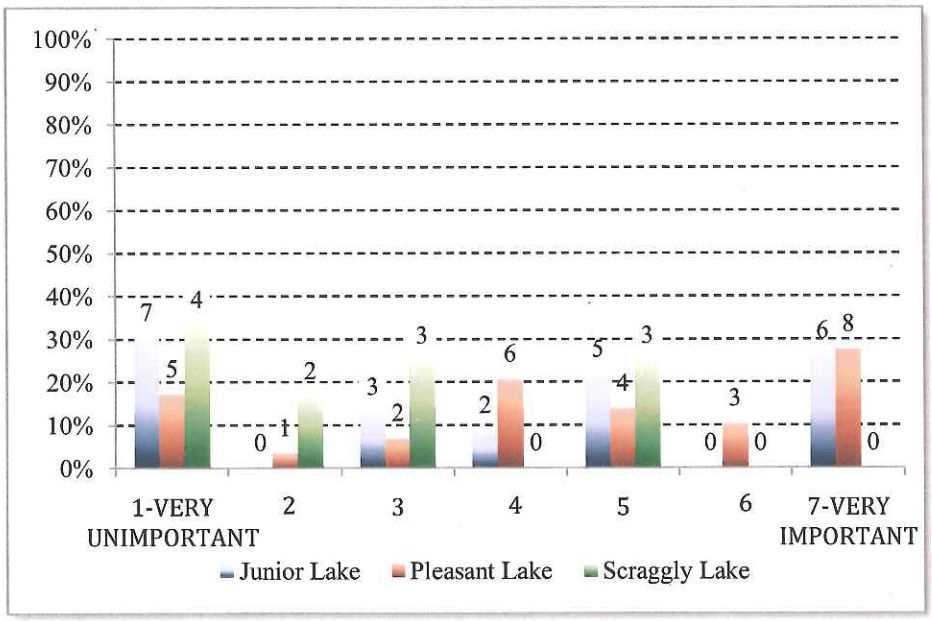
n=68

*Category is Family & Friend Ties, Tradition, History
^Category is No Effect on Enjoyment of Lake
+Category is Visually Unappealing, Changes View
◊Category is It is Positive, Unique, I Support Wind

Q22: Thinking about wind power development in general, please rate how important it is for Maine, on a scale of 1 to 7, where a 1 means wind power is generally very unimportant and a 7 means it is generally very important.

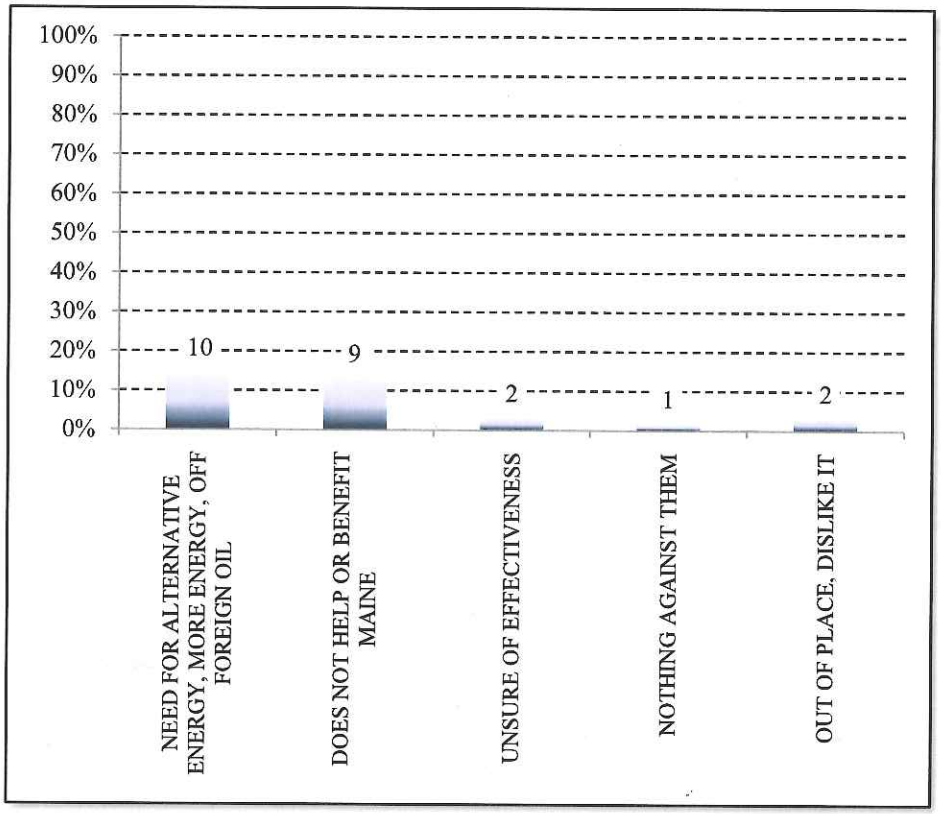


n = 64



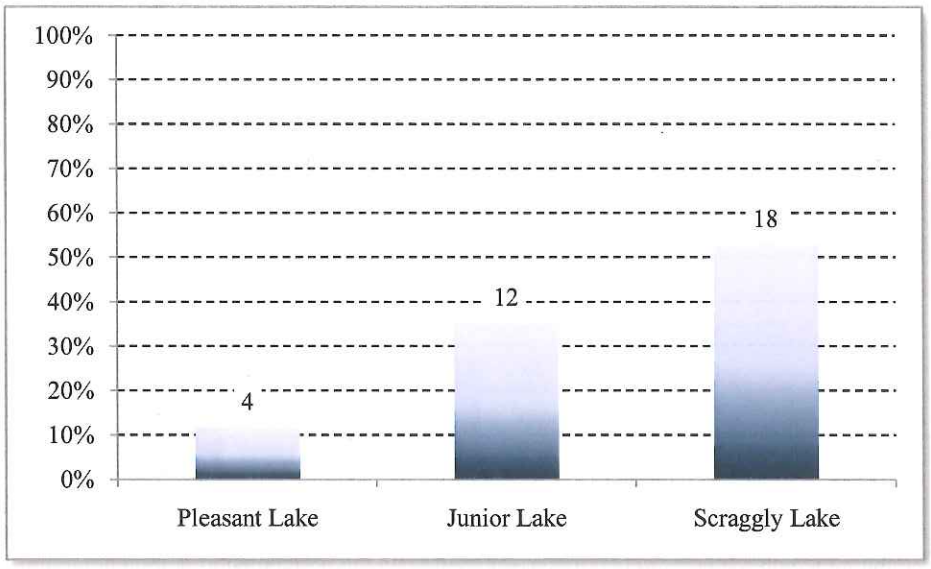
n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 31 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

Q23: Why do you feel that way (wind power for Maine)?

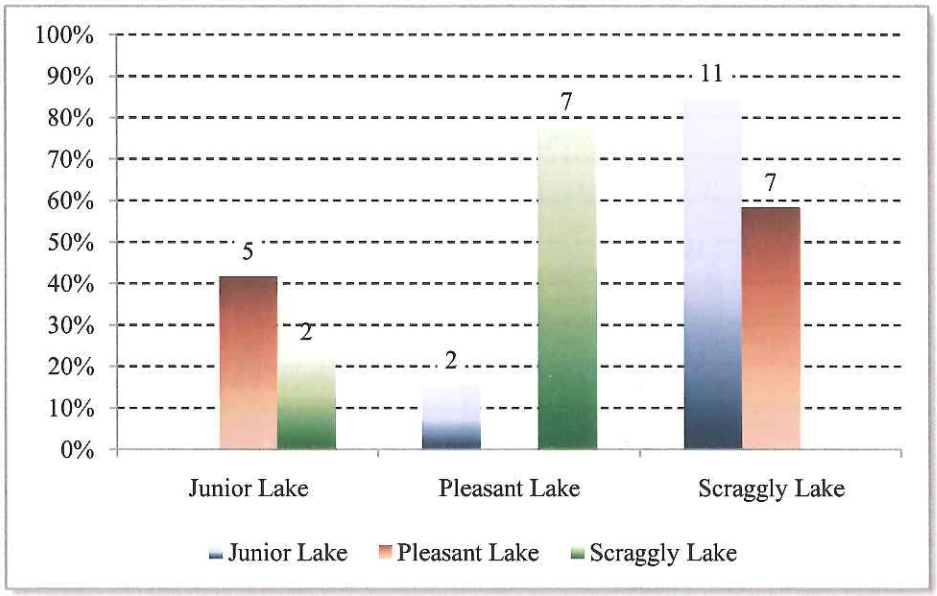


n=24

Q24: Have you visited any of the following lakes in the area on this trip...?

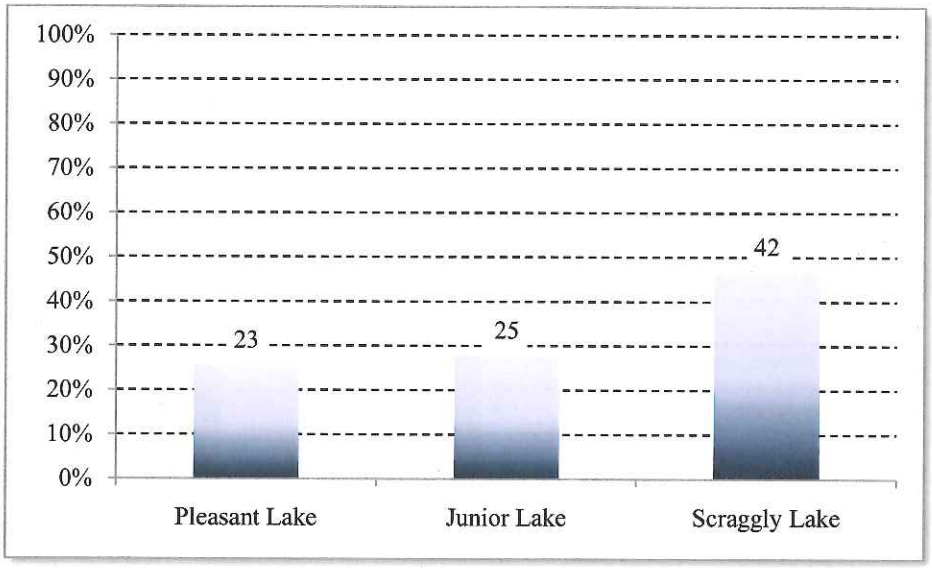


n = 34

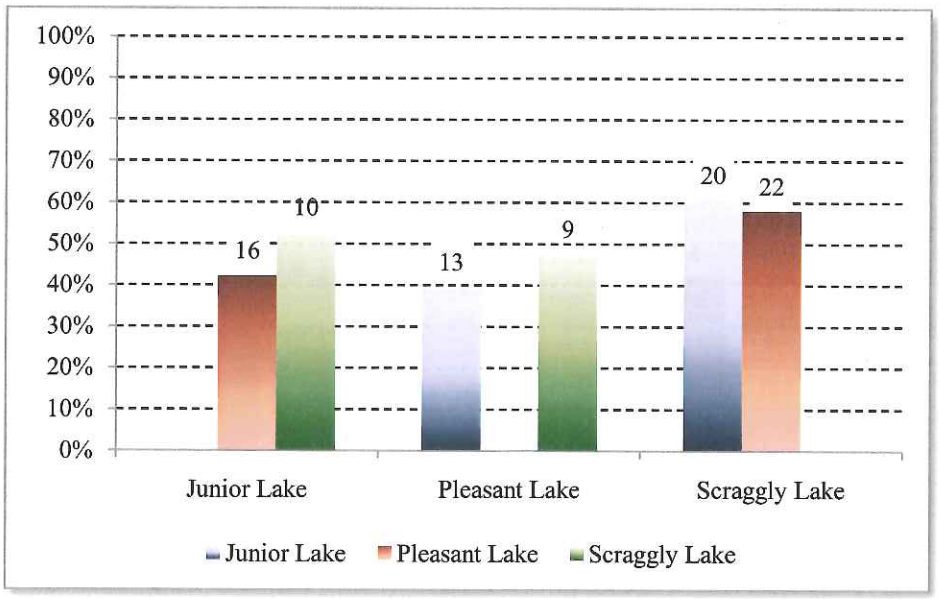


n = 13 (Junior Lake)
n = 12 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 9 (Scraggly Lake)

Have you visited any of the following lakes in the area at all...?

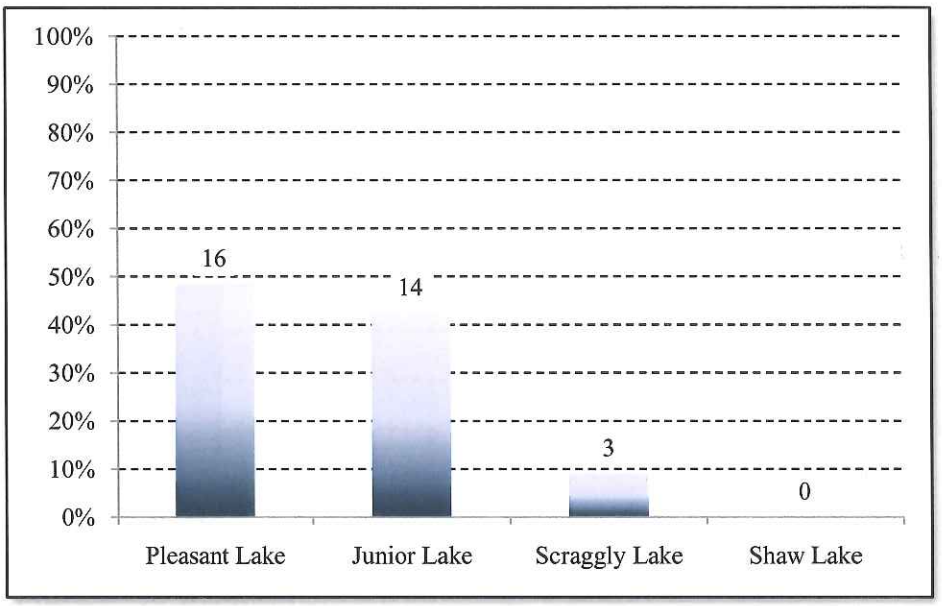


n = 90

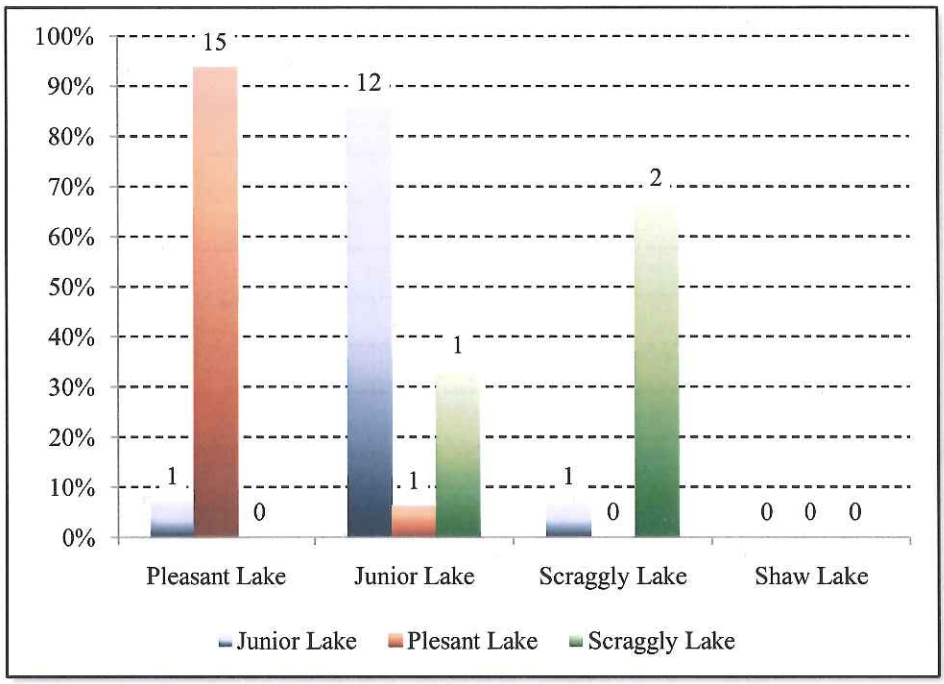


n = 33 (Junior Lake)
n = 38 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 19 (Scraggly Lake)

Q25: Do you own or rent property on…?

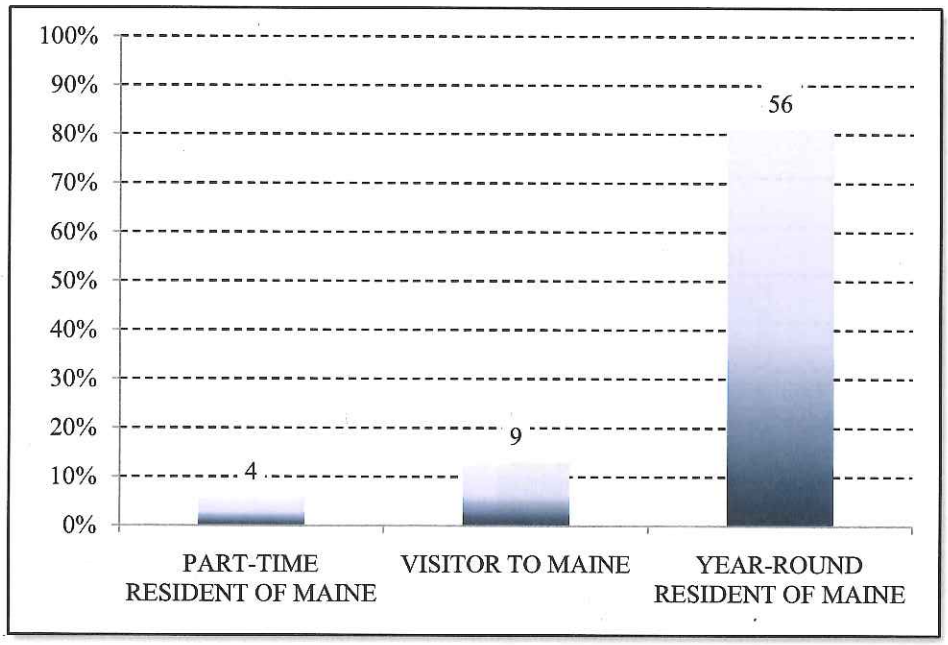


n = 33

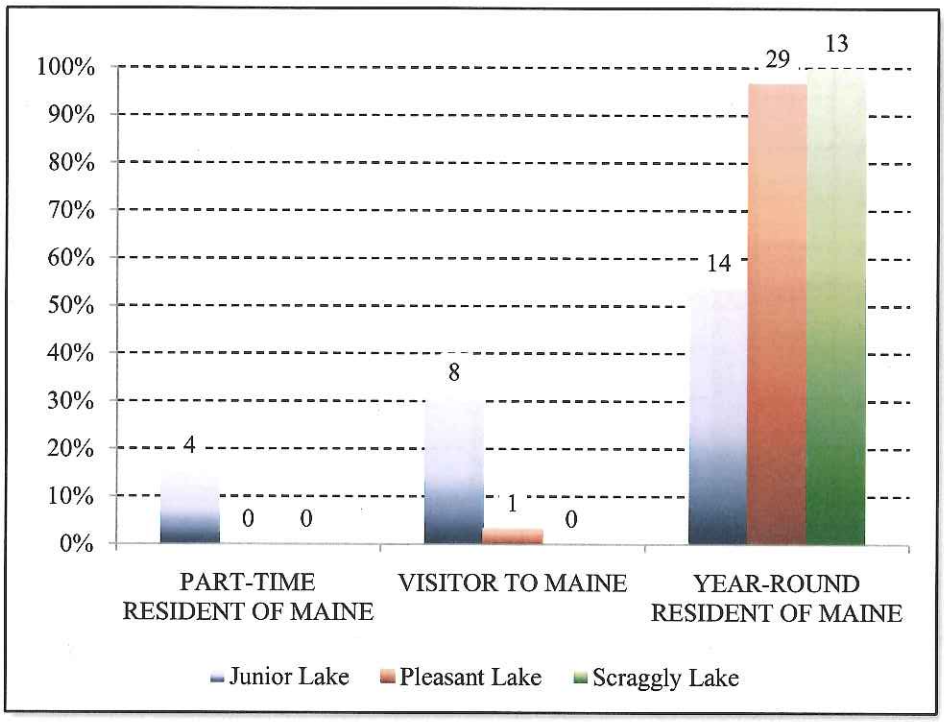


n = 14 (Junior Lake)
n = 16 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 3 (Scraggly Lake)

Q26: Are you…?



n = 69



n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 30 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

Q27: What is the zip code of your primary residence?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
00487	1	1.5
01403	1	1.5
02351	1	1.5
04008	1	1.5
04062	1	1.5
04062	1	1.5
04093	1	1.5
04096	2	2.9
04096	1	1.5
04103	1	1.5
04164	1	1.5
04352	2	2.9
04355	1	1.5
04405	1	1.5
04419	1	1.5
04438	1	1.5
04448	1	1.5
04455	3	4.4
04457	5	7.4
04458	1	1.5
04461	4	5.9
04467	1	1.5
04468	1	1.5
04473	2	2.9
04487	5	7.4
04487	1	1.5
04490	2	2.9
04495	1	1.5
04495	1	1.5
04496	1	1.5
04619	2	2.9
04652	1	1.5
04694	1	1.5
04730	1	1.5
04769	1	1.5
04930	1	1.5
04937	1	1.5
04967	1	1.5
04971	1	1.5
05262	1	1.5

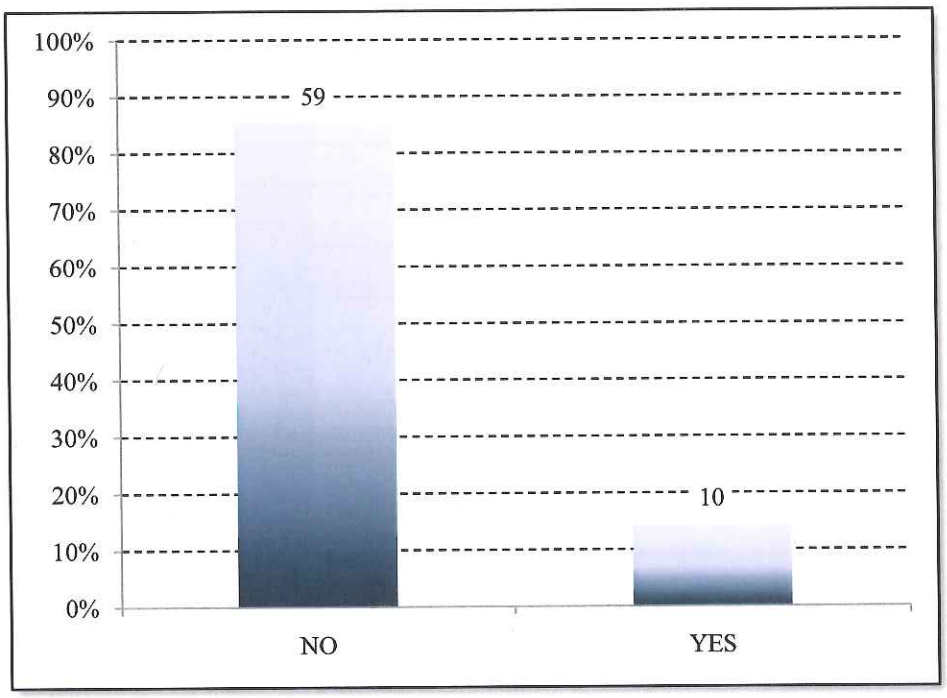
06419	1	1.5
06492	1	1.5
06534	1	1.5
11379	1	1.5
12550	1	1.5
16925	1	1.5
21874	1	1.5
34108	1	1.5
34187	1	1.5
45224	1	1.5
Total	68	100.0
Missing	2	
	70	

What is the zip code of your primary residence?

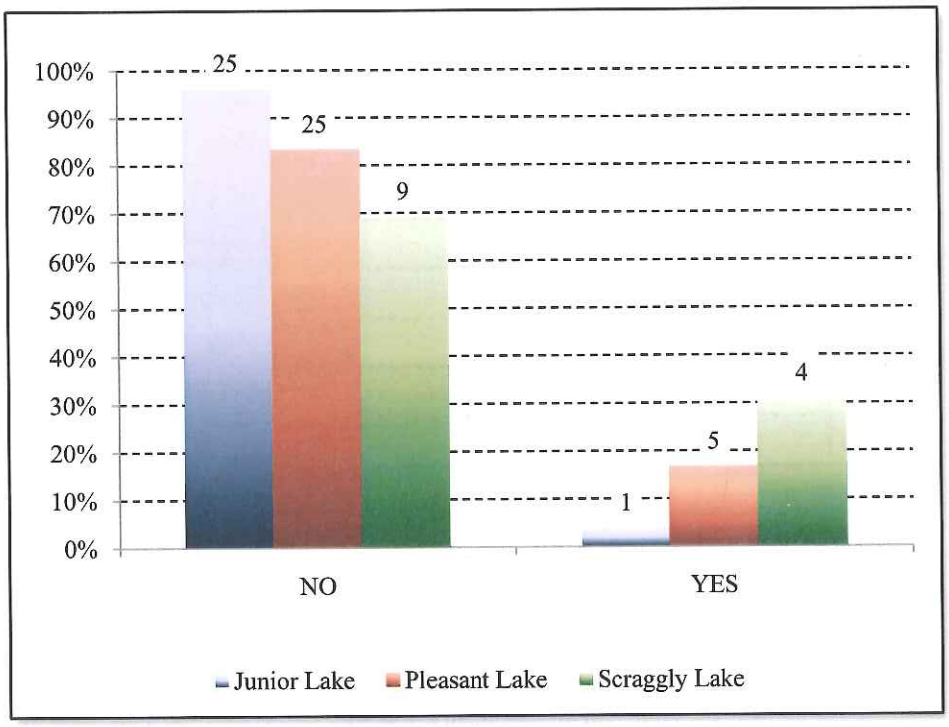
LAKE		Frequency	Valid Percent
JUNIOR LAKE	01403	1	4.0
	04008	1	4.0
	04103	1	4.0
	04164	1	4.0
	04355	1	4.0
	04438	1	4.0
	04457	1	4.0
	04458	1	4.0
	04461	1	4.0
	04468	1	4.0
	04487	1	4.0
	04495	1	4.0
	04937	1	4.0
	05262	1	4.0
	06419	1	4.0
	06492	1	4.0
	06534	1	4.0
	11379	1	4.0
	16925	1	4.0
	21874	1	4.0
	34108	1	4.0
	34187	1	4.0
	02351	1	4.0
	04496	1	4.0
	45224	1	4.0
	Total	25	100.0
	Missing	1	
		26	
PLEASANT LAKE	00487	1	3.3
	04062	1	3.3
	04093	1	3.3
	04419	1	3.3
	04448	1	3.3
	04455	2	6.7
	04457	2	6.7
	04461	2	6.7
	04467	1	3.3
	04473	1	3.3

	04487	2	6.7
	04490	1	3.3
	04619	2	6.7
	04652	1	3.3
	04694	1	3.3
	04730	1	3.3
	04769	1	3.3
	04930	1	3.3
	04967	1	3.3
	04971	1	3.3
	12550	1	3.3
	04062	1	3.3
	04096	1	3.3
	04487	1	3.3
	04495	1	3.3
	Total	30	100.0
	Missing	1	
		31	
SCRAGGLY LAKE	04096	2	15.4
	04352	2	15.4
	04405	1	7.7
	04455	1	7.7
	04457	2	15.4
	04461	1	7.7
	04473	1	7.7
	04487	2	15.4
	04490	1	7.7
	Total	13	100.0

Q28: Had you heard of this survey before we asked you to participate?

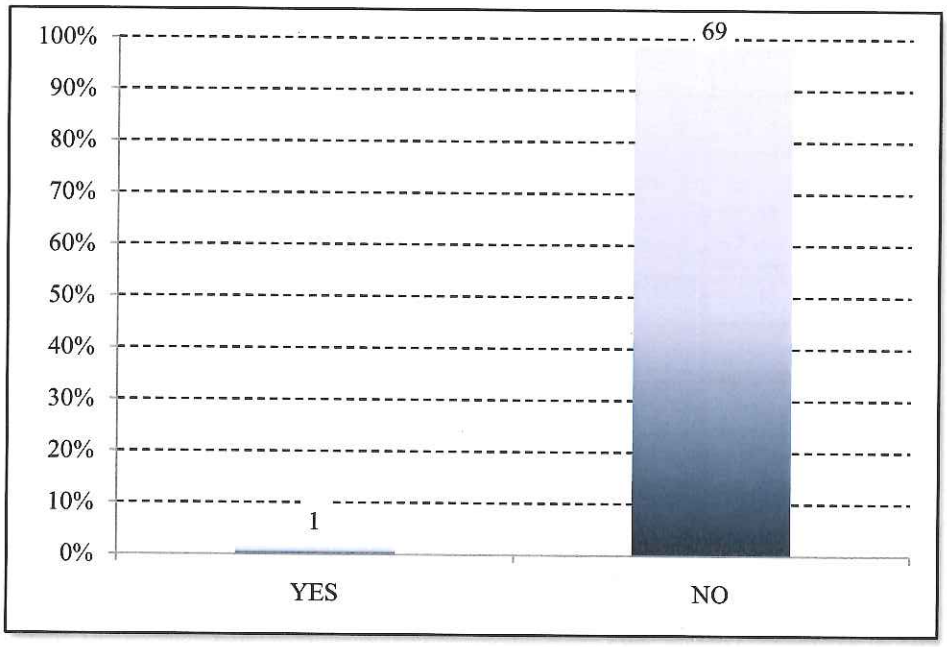


n = 69



n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 30 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

Q29: Are you using the service of a Registered Maine Guide today?



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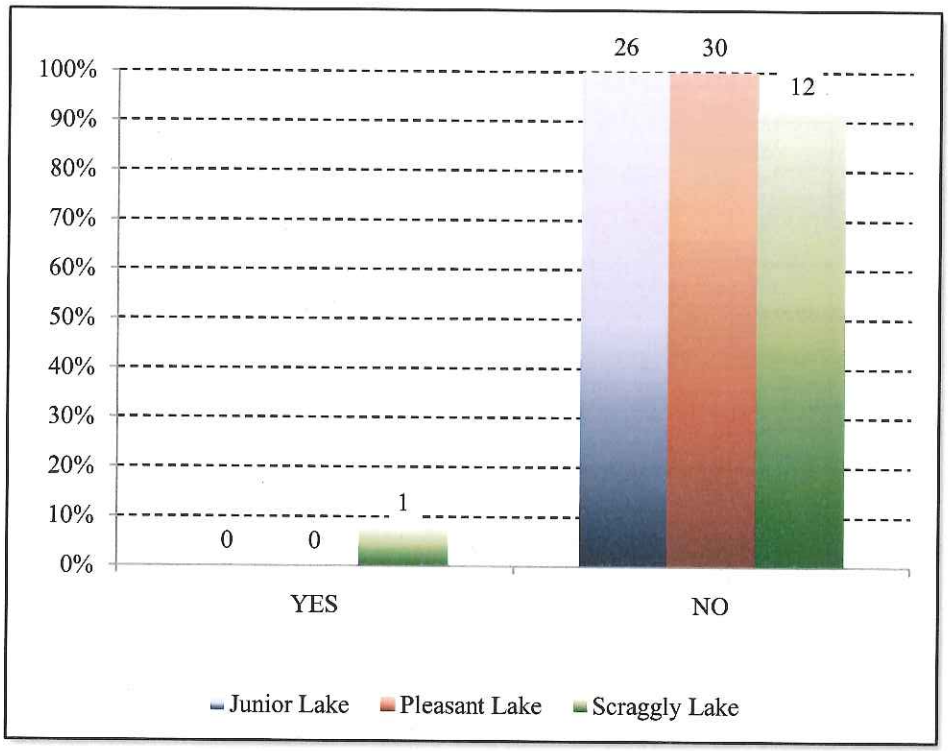
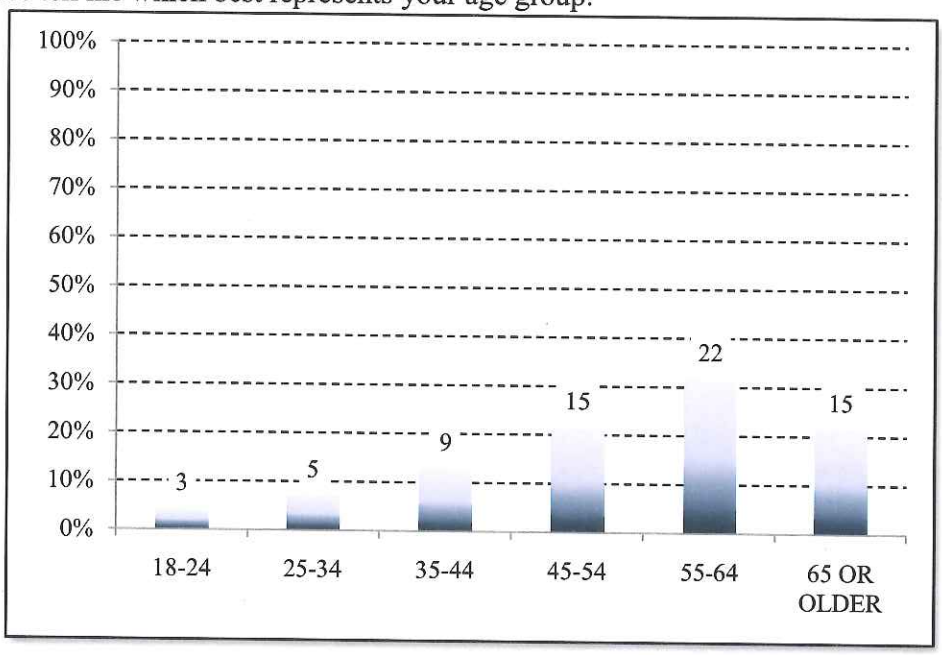
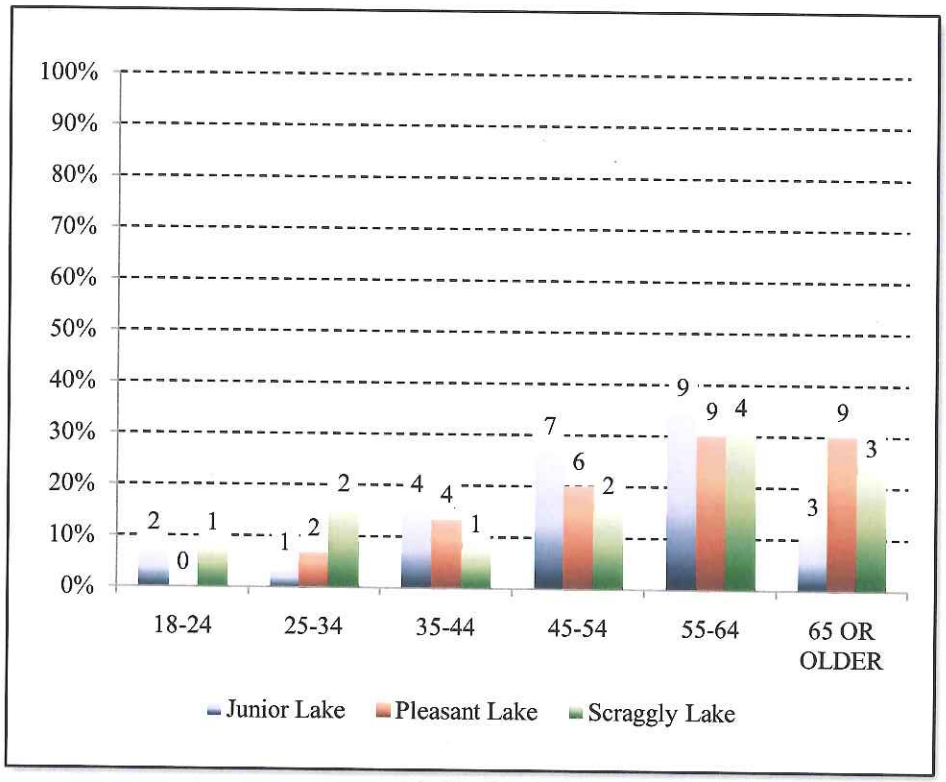


n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 30 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

Q30: Please tell me which best represents your age group.



n = 69



n = 26 (Junior Lake)
n = 30 (Pleasant Lake)
n = 13 (Scraggly Lake)

BASKAHEGAN LAKE USER SURVEYS

Prepared for:

First Wind
Portland, ME 04101

Prepared by:

Kleinschmidt

141 Main Street
Pittsfield, ME 04967
www.KleinschmidtUSA.com

October 2012

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FIRST WIND

BASKAHEGAN LAKE USER SURVEYS

OCTOBER 2012

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FIRST WIND

BASKAHEGAN LAKE USER SURVEYS

OCTOBER 2012

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recreational users of Baskahegan Lake were surveyed in August of 2012 to learn if the presence of the Stetson Mountain Wind Farm, which is visible from 90% of the lake (personal communication with N. Steen of LandWorks, September 2012), influences visitation to and enjoyment of the lake. Results indicate that the Stetson Mountain Wind Farm does neither.

An important result is that everyone said they were likely to return to visit the lake again in the future. Eighty-six percent of respondents are repeat visitors, who have been visiting Baskahegan Lake for 21 years, and who return about 17 times each year. In addition, 59% of visitors also visit Pleasant, Junior, Scraggly and Shaw Lakes. This suggests the completion of the Stetson wind farm in 2010 did not cause respondents to avoid Baskahegan Lake; they were visiting the lake prior to construction of the Stetson Wind Farm and they will continue to visit in its presence. Further, while they do visit lakes where a wind farm is not present, they still choose to visit Baskahegan Lake.

Eighty-five percent of respondents were aware of the wind farm prior to visiting the lake and most (81%) said it has no effect or a positive effect on the scenic value of Baskahegan Lake. Almost all respondents (93%) reported that the wind farm has no effect or a positive effect on the overall quality of their recreational experience. In fact, 74% gave the lake the highest scenic rating, and 93% rate the scenic quality of Baskahegan Lake as better than the typical scenic value. These results indicate that the presence of the wind farm does not negatively influence respondents' recreation experiences, nor does it detract negatively from the scenic value of views around Baskahegan Lake.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to learn if recreational visitation to and enjoyment of Baskahegan Lake are influenced by the presence of Stetson Mountain Wind Farm, which is visible from 90% of the lake (personal communication with N. Steen of LandWorks, September 2012); 68% of the lake has visibility of more than 30 turbines. This research concentrated on three main study objectives to be achieved in a manner that allows for comparison with pre-development studies of wind projects in Maine:

a) Identify recreational users and characteristics of their trips;

b) Rate the effect of a wind farm on scenic value and the quality of a recreational experience; and,

c) Rate the effect of a wind farm on repeat visitation.

This document details the process used to achieve these objectives, and presents study results.

The presence of turbines at existing Maine projects provides valuable opportunities to assess what impact, if any, visibility of turbines has on users of recreational resources. For example, in 2010, professors and students at several University of Maine locations conducted an evaluation of recreational use patterns and site conditions around the Baskahegan watershed area (Ednie et al., 2010), including the 7,145 acre Baskahegan Lake (the "2010 Baskahegan Study" or "2010 Study"). Baskahegan Lake is located approximately 5.1 miles from the existing Stetson Mountain Wind Farm at its closest distance. At the time of the 2010 Study, the Stetson Wind Farm was fully constructed and operating, with turbines visible from 90% of the lake, and visibility of more than 30 turbines from 68% of the lake.

The purpose of the 2010 Study was to collect accurate recreational user information that could serve as a foundation to assist in deliberate and sustainable land-use planning and management of the area's resources and recreational opportunities. Data were gathered through the use of two surveys. Specifically, forty-seven interviews were conducted along the shores of Baskahegan Lake, with additional, in-depth interviews of long-term recreational users of the lake (ranging in length of use from at least 10 to more than 60 years). Interviewees were asked open-ended questions about the length of time they had visited the lake, how they use lakes and streams generally, and what they felt were the best qualities of the region. Questions specifically addressed scenery, how the use of lakes and streams had changed over time and whether there were any developing problems related to use of the resource. No question mentioned the presence of the Stetson wind turbines.

The 2010 Study found that the principal use of the Baskahegan watershed is fishing. Interviewees also mentioned as important attributes such as the scenery, quietness and opportunity to camp. Respondents identified the undeveloped shoreline, recreational access and wild character of the resource as important aspects of the landscape worthy of protection. Items in need of long-term planning and improvement related to infrastructure such as boat launch improvements or outhouse facilities. Lack of development was identified as an important component of the scenery. When asked what the biggest threat to future enjoyment of the resource would be, additional residential development was selected as the item most likely to

diminish the aesthetic quality of the watershed. There was no evidence that the use of Baskahegan Lake or the watershed had declined since construction of the Stetson project. To the contrary, participants in the 2010 Study indicated that the lake usage either remained the same or had slightly increased during their time visiting the resource, particularly with respect to fishing and boating.

Importantly, not one interviewee mentioned the presence of turbines in the viewshed as having either a positive or negative effect on their experience. In fact, the results were so surprising that First Wind contacted the 2010 Study's principal author to discuss the specific omission of turbine impacts from the findings (see Pre-Filed Direct testimony of David Raphael dated June 10, 2011 in DP 4860 at 22). The Author confirmed that no reference of the turbines was made in any of the responses and that residential development was perceived much more negatively. The 2010 Baskahegan Study has also been described by third-party reviewer James Palmer as the closest thing the wind industry has to a post-construction survey (see transcript of Bowers Hearing in DP 4860 (July 6, 2011) at 58).

This Baskahegan study builds upon findings in the 2010 Study by specifically asking lake users the extent to which the visibility of the Stetson Wind Farm has impacted scenic quality, their use and enjoyment of Baskahegan Lake, and their likelihood to return to Baskahegan Lake. Key characteristics of the two studies are compared in Attachment C.

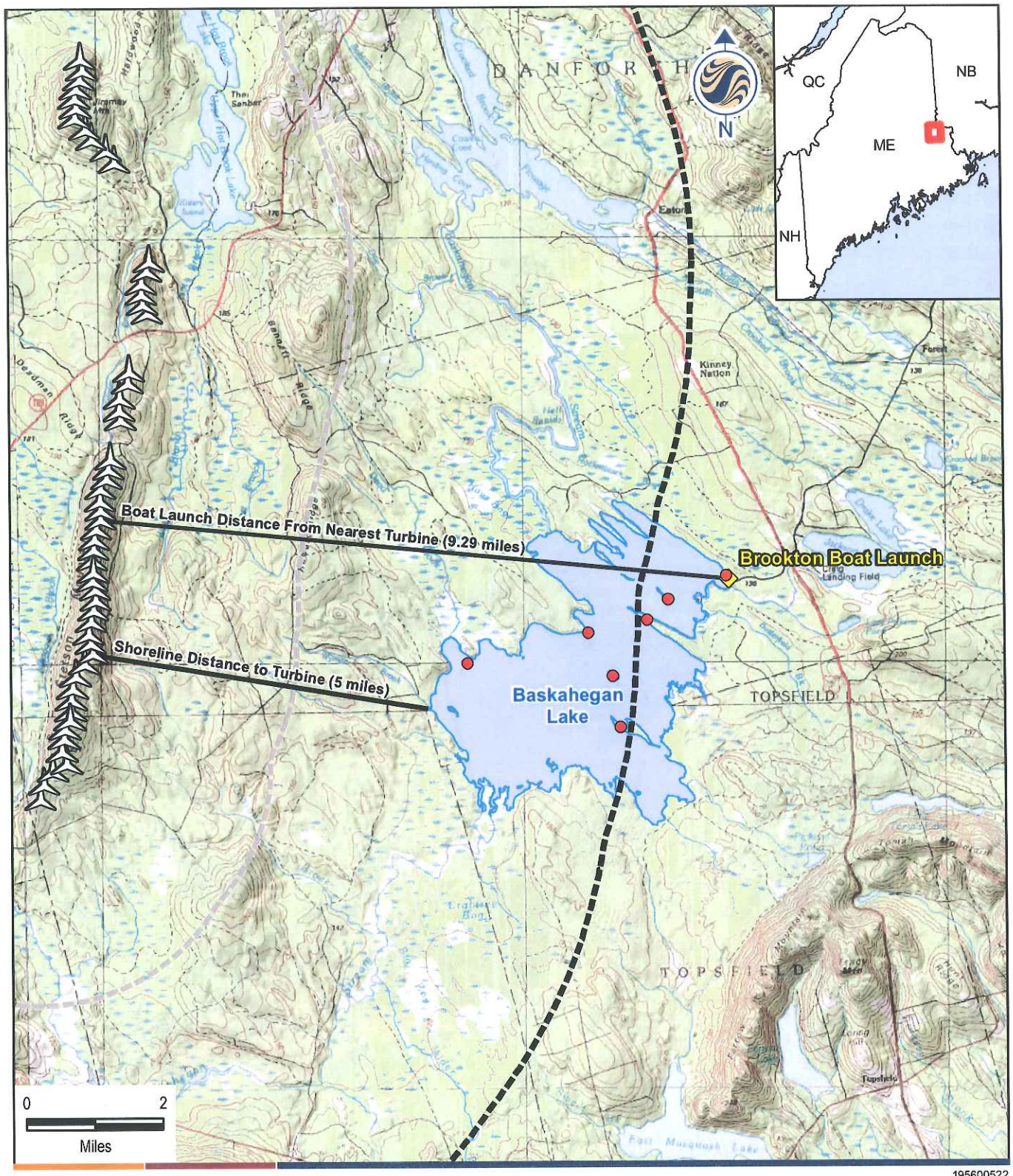
3.0 STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

Baskahegan Lake is located in northern Washington County, Maine (Figure 1). It lies within the watershed for the Mattawamkeag River, which feeds into the Penobscot River. The lake is approximately 7,145 acres (Ednie et al., 2010) in size with 41 miles of shoreline (LakesofMaine.org, 2012). The maximum water depth is 22 feet.

Public access to the lake is limited to a single boat launch in Brookton (Photo 1), or via Baskahegan Stream, which originates from the Crooked Brook Flowage in Danforth. The Brookton boat launch is located at the end of Baskahegan Road, which provides access to the launch from US Route 1. The road is newly paved; the parking area and launch are surfaced with gravel. Tenting at the Brookton boat launch is permitted, but large hard-sided campers are prohibited (Ednie, et al., 2010). There are six island campsites available for use (Figure 1). All recreation sites are operated on a first-come, first-served basis. Use is free and visitors are expected to follow the carry-in, carry-out ethic. The lake shoreline is largely undeveloped with the exception of the Brookton boat launch and a few cabins located nearby.

PHOTO 1. FULL PARKING AREA AT BROOKTON BOAT LAUNCH, MAY 25, 2011

Stetson Mountain Wind Farm is located along Stetson Mountain, to the west of Baskahegan Lake (Figure 1). Constructed between 2008 and 2010, Stetson Mountain Wind Farm is an existing facility located near Danforth, Maine. There are 55 wind turbines with a total generating capacity of 83 MW (Photo 2). Turbines are visible from 90% of the lake; more than 30 turbines are visible from 68% of the lake (Figure 2). On a clear day, turbines extending across the ridgeline are visible from the boat launch across the lake.



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Phone (207) 729-1199
Fax: (207) 729-2715
www.stantec.com

00522_001_BaskaheganLake_8.5x11.mxd

Legend

- Stetson Turbine
- Baskahegan Lake Campsite
- 3 Mile Turbine Distance
- 8 MileTurbine Distance

Figure No.
1

Title
Baskahegan Lake and Stetson Turbines
9/18/2012

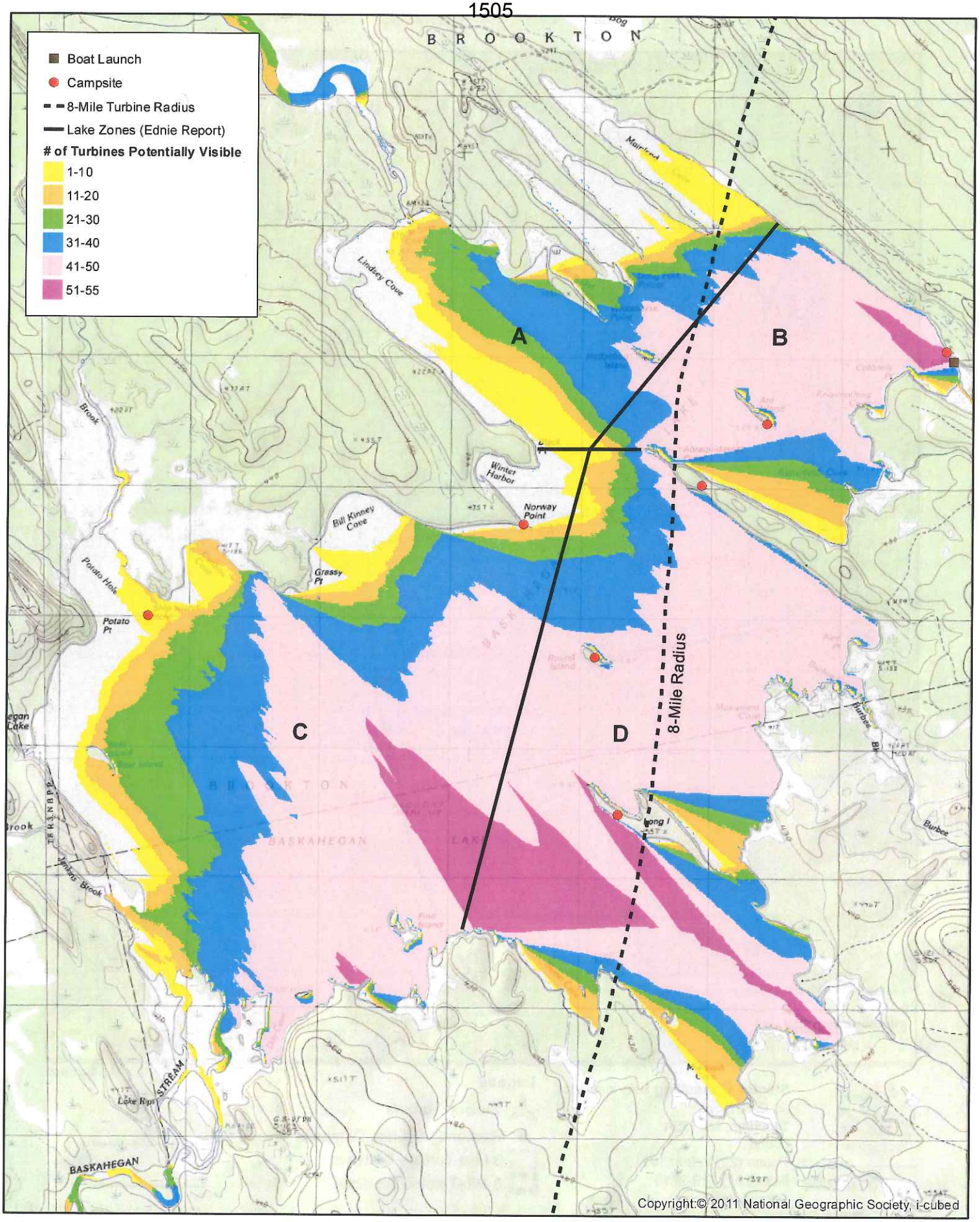

Figure 2 - Visibility of Stetson Wind Turbines on Baskahegan Lake

Assumes 40 foot tree height and 80 meter hub height

0 0.5 Miles

N

Date: 9.18.12

LandWorks

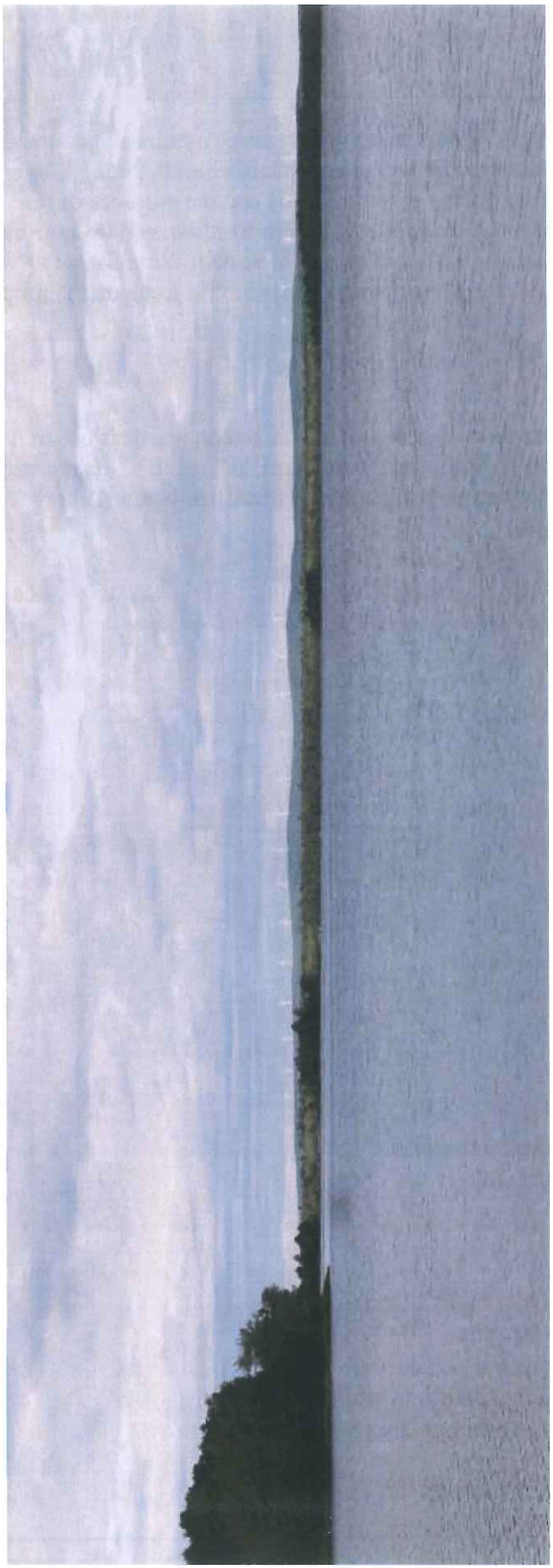

Photo 2 View of Stetson Mountain Wind Farm from the Brookton Boat launch, May 25, 2011

4.0 METHODS

The Baskahegan Lake survey was developed to be similar to the survey administered to users of lakes within eight miles of the proposed Bowers Wind Project (Kleinschmidt, 2012). Some modifications were required due to different interviewing methods and the presence of the existing wind farm. Differences included modifications to question wording, and in some cases question sequence, to accommodate for the fact that the Stetson Mountain Wind Farm is operational and visible from Baskahegan Lake while the Bowers Wind Project is in the proposal stage. There were also differences in survey implementation.

4.1 SURVEY DESIGN

The survey was designed to collect information on respondent characteristics, their use of Baskahegan Lake and perceptions of Stetson Mountain Wind Farm, and its effect on recreation and repeat visitation. Information collected for each topic area is identified below. A copy of the questionnaire is provided in Attachment A.

Respondent characteristics

- Home/camp ownership on lake
- Home/camp rental on lake
- Use of Pleasant, Shaw, Junior, Scraggly Lakes
- Location of primary residence
- Age group

Trip characteristics

- Primary reason for visiting the lake
- Day trip/overnight trip
- Using services of Registered Maine Guide
- Group size (interviewer observation)
- Gender (interviewer observation)

Quality of experience

- Overall quality of experience at Baskahegan Lake
- Rating of views around Baskahegan Lake

Repeat visitation

- Effect of wind farm on overall quality of visit to lake
- Likelihood of visiting the lake in the future
- Knowledge of the wind farm before visit to lake
- Effect of wind farm on scenic value of lake
- Effect of wind farm on likelihood of return to lake in future

A 7-point Likert-type scale was used for all ratings. Information on respondent and trip characteristics was collected to aid our understanding of who uses Baskahegan Lake and how. These data also allow for a comparison of survey respondents between this study and the 2010 Study.

4.2 SAMPLE

The survey was conducted on weekdays and weekends from August 2 through August 23, 2012 (Table 1). The 2010 Study suggested that most recreation occurs on weekends, a finding consistent with Kleinschmidt's experience completing recreation studies on and around water bodies nationwide. A local resident who is also a regular user of the boat launch reported that the launch often is used on weekdays, particularly during hot summer afternoons, when people come to boat, swim or fish and cool down at the lake. Interview dates and times were selected using this information. Weekends and weekdays were selected to capture the majority of people who recreate on these day types. Interviews were conducted on Thursdays and Fridays from 4 PM to 7 PM, and on Saturdays and Sundays from 1 PM to 7 PM.

TABLE 1
SAMPLE DAYS FOR INTERCEPT SURVEYS
August 2 through August 23, 2012

	TOTAL AVAILABLE			SAMPLED		
	WEEK DAYS	WEEKEND DAYS	TOTAL	WEEK DAYS	WEEKEND DAYS	TOTAL
AUGUST	21	6	27	6	5	11

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION

Surveys were completed as "access point surveys" at the Brookton Boat Launch. This differs from the Bowers recreation study (Kleinschmidt, 2012), which used "roving" surveys. Both methods are referred to as *on-site intercept* surveys. With access point surveys, access to the water body is restricted to defined access points (e.g., the Brookton boat launch). Individuals are interviewed at the conclusion of their recreation experience and can respond to questions based on their full visit at the lake. Roving surveys are used when access to a lake is diverse and there are too many access points to cover using a traditional access point survey method. In this case, individuals might enter the lake from multiple public access areas, private property, from other lakes, boat launches or roadside parking areas.

For this study, interviews were completed at the Brookton boat launch. From it, there is a clear view of the Stetson Wind Farm, so recreators who remain at the launch and do not venture out onto the water will still see from 41 to 55 wind turbines during their visit (Figure 2). The boat launch is the only public access to the lake, unless users boat the Crooked Brook Flowage downstream from Danforth.

The interviewer was instructed as follows:

1. Interview people who appear 18 years old or older.

2. Interview one person per group. Select one person randomly. On one day, select people from right to left. For example, if there are three people, interview the person farthest to your left for your first interview. On the second interview, select the person in the middle, and on the third, select the person farthest to the right. Repeat if more than three interviews. The next day, reverse the order. Do not allow people to self-select a representative to answer the survey questions.

3. IF there are so many groups present that you cannot interview them all, you will randomly select every n^{th} person or group, depending on the density of users. If you can interview everyone, do it!

The interviewer was provided training on how to approach potential respondents and conduct the interview. The training was supplemented with a manual (Figures 3 through 5).

At the beginning of the study, interviews were completed electronically using a Toughbook computer. However, the computer was unwieldy, preventing the interviewer from following respondents around as they loaded up their boats. This resulted in a higher than expected refusal rate. Subsequently, interviews were completed using pencil and paper, and the participation rate increased.

The interviewer received training in interviewing techniques and was provided with a survey kit containing supplies, a project-specific training manual (a portion of which is replicated in Figures 3 through 5), project and emergency contact information, and other pertinent materials such as a hand counter for tracking the number of people observed, pencils, copies of letters to local law enforcement alerting them of our presence at the boat launch, etc.

Individuals were eligible to complete just one interview during the course of the study. Individuals encountered more than once were

FIGURE 3
THE INTERVIEW

When someone agrees to be interviewed, proceed with the survey. Take your time and ask each question as it is written and in the order in which it is written.

Some interviews may be completed on paper, while others may be completed using a computer.

At all times, remember that it is your job to ask questions and collect information for Kleinschmidt. It is not your job to answer questions about our client. You will be provided with a package of Kleinschmidt business cards. If someone should ask you questions that you cannot answer, or are uncomfortable answering, simply hand out a business card and tell them they are welcome to call if they have any questions or comments regarding the study. You will also be provided with responses to Frequently Asked Questions which you may use to respond to questions.

Likewise, it is not your job to police people's behavior. If you observe distasteful behavior, someone breaking fishing regulations, etc., make a note of it in your journal and move on. If necessary, we will see that appropriate individuals are informed.

CONCLUDING THE INTERVIEW

At the end of the survey, please thank the respondent for his or her time. Check to make sure that your survey is SAVED on the computer and your paperwork is in order before moving to the next interview.

thanked for their input, but were not administered the survey a second time.

Once collected, all data were compiled and cleaned prior to analysis. Data were examined for appropriate skip patterns and out-of-range responses. Responses to open-ended questions were categorized.

FIGURE 4
THE APPROACH

You must realize that you are interrupting someone else's privacy and leisure time.

- Establish contact in as courteous a manner as possible.
- Try to gain their trust in the beginning.
- Speak loudly and clearly.
- Once the person has agreed to the survey, move out of the line of traffic at the launch if necessary.

Introduce yourself to the respondent, briefly explain that you are conducting interviews to gather information on their recreational experience today, and ask if he or she minds if you ask them a few questions about their day. The approach is important for a successful survey. When approaching people:

- Start with Hello and a SMILE
- Provide a greeting such as "How are you today?", "Did you catch any fish?", "Hot out here today", etc.
- Politely ask if they have a few minutes
- Explain you are conducting a survey
- State that the survey will take 5 to 10 minutes.
- If it's your first few surveys, it's okay to tell them that, and that you're just learning. Typically, people are very patient with that.

It is important to keep a record of the number of people approached, the number interviewed, and the number who refused. If someone refuses to participate, cannot participate due to a language barrier or is not of legal age, you will record that on the survey form and move on.

FIGURE 5
INTERVIEWING TIPS

Matters of Form, Delivery and Style

- **Read each question exactly as it is written and in the order in which it appears in the questionnaire.** Surveys only work if everyone is asked the same question in the same manner. Therefore please read the question exactly as it is written with no substitutions, additions or deletions.
- **Ask each respondent every appropriate question.** Do not skip questions because an answer was given earlier and you "know" the response. If that is the case, you may preface your question with a phrase such as "I know we've talked about this…" or "I know you just mentioned this, but I need to ask each question as it appears in the questionnaire…"
- Avoid leading the respondent toward an answer. Remain neutral in your questioning. The quality of your delivery – your style – can affect the quality of the information you collect. Emphasize underlined word to enhance the meaning. Keep your tone neutral and avoid voice inflections that might bias results.
- Read slowly. Take your time and make sure the respondent understands the question. Read the entire question before accepting a response. Remember that although you may have read a question many times, the respondent is hearing it for the very first time.
- Use standard feedback phrases such as "thank you" and "I see" for acceptable responses. This helps "train" the respondent to know what an acceptable response is. If you need a more complete response to a question, you may need to probe for additional information. Use cues such as "Could you tell me more about that?" or "Which would be closer to the way you feel?" If an answer is different from what you expect, do not remind the respondent of an earlier remark or try to force consistency. Record the responses given.
- You should not use phrases such as "good" or "right" that imply a correct answer.
- If a respondent refuses to answer an individual question, please mark refused and proceed to the next question.
- For open ended questions, it is very important that you take the time to record the exact answer verbatim of the respondent. Do not abbreviate or edit responses. Repeat the response back to the respondent to make sure that what you recorded is accurate and acceptable to the respondent. If you do not understand a respondent's reply to an open-ended question, please ask them if they could tell you what they have in mind, what their thoughts are, or what they mean by that. If their answer is incomplete, please follow up with probing questions like "Could you please elaborate on that?" or "Would you tell me more about your thoughts on that?" If the respondent responds, "I don't know" to an open-ended question, follow up with, "What are your thoughts?", "What are your expectations?" Again, the goal is to provide as much general direction and information as necessary without unduly influencing the responses to the survey. If there is not enough space in the computer to record a complete response, you may paraphrase the response and ask the respondent if that accurately reflects his or her comment. It is not okay, however, to paraphrase the questions.

Clarifying Questions for Respondents

- Sometimes a respondent will ask you for additional information or clarification of a question. If an individual needs clarification because he or she did not accurately hear the question, please repeat it. If an individual still has trouble hearing you or understanding the question, you may show them the survey and allow them to read the question for themselves. If the individual asks you to repeat the question or response options, even if they are only questioning part of it, please repeat the entire question and list of response options to them.
- If there are items that are confusing to the individual or they do not understand the question, please provide limited additional information and guidance. We do not want to influence the individual's response but want to provide enough information to the individual to be able to accurately respond to the question. For example, the question "On a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being light, 3 being moderate, and 5 being heavy, how would you rate the crowdedness at this recreation site today?" may cause confusion for larger recreation sites. If an individual is confused about whether you mean the site as a whole, or the area that they spent most of their time, you could repeat the question and add "Overall" as a preface.

5.0 RESULTS

The total number of people observed at the launch during the surveys was 135, averaging 15 people per interview period (Table 2). The interviewer selected one person per group to interview. Group sizes ranged from 1 to 8 people, averaging 3 people per group. Forty-four people who had not already completed a survey were asked to participate in the study. Of those, 27 completed interviews and 17 refused, for a response rate of 61% ((27/44)*100). One survey respondent answered the first few questions and then declined to respond to the remainder of the survey. While the responses to the questions are presented herein, the survey is not counted as "complete" in the survey response rate.[1]

Individuals were eligible to be interviewed if they had not already been interviewed during this study. However, repeat visitors they were counted each time they were observed at the launch, and therefore are included in the reported number of people observed.

TABLE 2
SURVEY RESPONSE RATE; PEOPLE OBSERVED

	NUMBER	PERCENT
SURVEYS COMPLETED	27	61%
PEOPLE APPROACHED	44	NA
REFUSALS	17	NA
PEOPLE OBSERVED	135	NA
AVERAGE NUMBER OBSERVED PER DAY	12	NA
MEDIAN NUMBER OBSERVED PER DAY	9	NA
AVERAGE GROUP SIZE	3 PEOPLE	NA

[a] Surveys were completed with one person per group. As a result, not all people observed were eligible to be surveyed.

There were 17 refusals. Most refusals (16) occurred during the first week of the survey. The high number of refusals is due to two reasons:

[1] Not every respondent answered every question in the survey. Because of this, the total number of responses shown in tables may not always sum to 27. Conversely, tables that show more than 27 response or observations reflect information recorded by the interviewer or from respondents who did not complete the full survey.

1. Size and weight of the field computer used to implement the survey. Ideally, the interviewer is mobile and able to follow respondents as they pack up their vehicles and boats, thus minimizing disruption of a respondent's schedule. We switched to using paper surveys to increase the mobility of the interviewer, and the survey response rate increased immediately from 38% using the electronic data collection to 94% using paper surveys, for an overall response rate of 61%.[2]
2. Complications due to other surveys having been conducted at this location. Several individuals declined participating, stating they had already taken the survey. Respondents may have been referring to the surveys conducted here in 2010 by Ednie, et al. Other survey research completed here also may have contributed to fatigue associated with the number of contacts/surveys conducted at this location.

A total of 27 responses were achieved, which is a sample size that allows a reasonable degree of statistical confidence in summary statistics of responses to survey questions. We are confident that the results reported herein reflect the characteristics and opinions of individuals using the launch during the interview periods.

5.1 Respondent Characteristics and Use of Baskahegan Lake

Summary statistics of respondent and trip characteristics are provided in Table 3. Almost all survey respondents (88%) are Maine residents, neither owning nor renting property at the lake (91%). They are long-time repeat users, having visited the lake an average 21 years, and therefore the presence of Stetson Mountain Wind Farm did not push them to find substitute locations at which to recreate. In fact, they visit often, averaging 17 trips annually. Most take day trips to fish, and thus are within sight of the wind farm for much of their trip, as turbines are visible from 90% of the lake. Further, given that a majority of boats frequent the southeastern portion of the lake (Ednie et al., 2010), we conclude that respondents choose to boat in an area of the lake with the greatest visibility of turbines (Figure 2). Few reported using the services of a Registered Maine Guide.

[2] Survey Response Rates by Data Collection Method

	ELECTRONIC		PAPER		OVERALL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SURVEYS COMPLETED	10	38%	17	94%	27	61%
PEOPLE APPROACHED	26		18		44	
REFUSALS	16		1		17	

TABLE 3
RESPONDENT AND TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
RESPONDANT CHARACTERISTICS		
PERCENT MALE	24	86%
	(n=28)	
AGE		
18-24	6	22%
25-34	4	15%
35-44	6	22%
45-54	6	22%
55-64	3	11%
65 OR OLDER	2	7%
TOTAL	27	100%
MAINE RESIDENT	23	88%
	(n=26)	
OWN OR RENT PROPERTY ON BASKAHEGAN	2	9%
	(n=23)	
REPEAT VISITORS	24	86%
	(n=28)	
AVG. NO. OF YEARS VISITING THE LAKE	21	
	(n=24)	
AVG. NO. OF TRIPS PER YEAR	17	
	(n=23)	
TRIP CHARACTERISTICS		
USING GUIDE SERVICES	3	11%
	(n=27)	
TYPE OF TRIP		
DAY TRIP	20	74%
OVERNIGHT TRIP	7	26%
TOTAL	27	100%
PRIMARY ACTIVITY		
FISHING	16	70%
MOTORBOATING	1	4%
VIEWING SCENERY	1	4%
RELAXING	1	4%
OTHER	4	17%
TOTAL	23	100%

The majority of respondents (59%) visited at least one of the four lakes included in the Bowers Wind Project study area. The largest percentage (58%) visited Pleasant Lake during the past year (Table 4), where up to 16 wind mills of the Bowers Wind Project will be visible.

Scraggly, Junior and Shaw Lakes were reported as having been visited by 33%, 26% and 15% of respondents, respectively, during the past year. Other lakes visited included East and West Grand Lakes, the St. Croix Lakes, and Musquash Lake. (Respondents were not specific about whether they visited East or West Musquash Lake.)

TABLE 4
PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAD VISITED JUNIOR, SCRAGGLY, PLEASANT OR SHAW LAKES

	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
LAKE		
PLEASANT	15	58%
SCRAGGLY	9	33%
JUNIOR	7	26%
SHAW	4	15%
TOTAL	35	
VISITED AT LEAST ONE OF THE 4 LAKES	16	59%
	(n=27)	

Percentages may sum to greater than 100 due to multiple responses

5.2 QUALITY OF EXPERIENCE

Nearly all (81%) respondents had a "High Quality" experience at Baskahegan Lake, placing a rating on their experiences of "5", "6" or "7" (Table 5). The largest percentage, 48%, gave their experience the highest rating of "7" (Very High Quality). When asked to explain their rating, the most popular response was an affinity for the lake or area, followed by good fishing (Table 6). Of the minority of respondents (12%) who had "Low Quality" experiences, none identified the wind farm as the basis for their negative experience. Reasons for low quality ratings related to water quality and fishing.

TABLE 5
RATING OF OVERALL QUALITY OF THE EXPERIENCE AT BASKAHEGAN LAKE
(Survey Question 7)

	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING		
1-VERY LOW QUALITY	1	4%
2	1	4%
3	1	4%
4-NEITHER HIGH NOR LOW QUALITY	2	7%
5	2	7%
6	7	26%
7-VERY HIGH QUALITY	13	48%
TOTAL	27	100%

TABLE 6
REASON FOR RATING OF OVERALL QUALITY OF THE EXPERIENCE AT BASKAHEGAN LAKE
(Cross Tabulation of Survey Questions 7 and 8)

REASON	QUALITY OF THE EXPERIENCE							TOTAL
	VERY LOW QUALITY 1	2	3	NEITHER HIGH NOR LOW QUALITY 4	5	6	VERY HIGH QUALITY 7	
LIKE THE LAKE/AREA	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	10
GOOD FISHING	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	8
LACK OF FACILITIES/MARKINGS	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
POOR AIR/WATER QUALITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
POOR FISHING	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	2	7	13	26
PERCENT OF TOTAL	4%	4%	4%	4%	8%	27%	50%	

Ninety-three percent of respondents rated the scenic value of views from Baskahegan Lake better that a "Typical Scene" (Table 7). Most (74%) rated the views around Baskahegan Lake as having the "Highest Scenic Value." It is important to note that respondents accessed Baskahegan Lake where up to 50 windmills from the Stetson Wind farm are visible, and this is the location where the interviews were conducted.

TABLE 7
RATING OF VIEWS OF BASKAHEGAN LAKE
(Survey Question 9)

	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING		
1-LOWEST SCENIC VALUE	0	0%
2	0	0%
3	2	7%
4-TYPICAL SCENIC VALUE	0	0%
5	2	7%
6	3	12%
7-HIGHEST SCENIC VALUE	20	74%
TOTAL	27	100%

5.3 REPEAT VISITATION

All respondents are "Likely" to return to Baskahegan lake and 93% are "Very Likely" to visit the lake again in the future (Table 8). Primary reasons for returning were the same reasons as those stated for having a quality experience: a liking of the lake/area and good fishing (Table 9).

TABLE 8
RATING OF LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING TO BASKAHEGAN LAKE IN THE FUTURE
(Survey Question 10)

	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
RATING		
1-VERY UNLIKELY	0	0%
2	0	0%
3	0	0%
4-NEITHER UNLIKELY NOR LIKELY	0	0%
5	2	7%
6	0	0%
7-VERY LIKELY	25	93%
TOTAL	27	100%

TABLE 9
REASON FOR RATING OF LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING TO BASKAHEGAN LAKE IN THE FUTURE
(Cross Tabulation of Survey Questions 10 and 11)

REASON	LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING IN THE FUTURE							TOTAL
	VERY UNLIKELY 1	2	3	NEITHER UNLIKELY NOR LIKELY 4	5	6	VERY LIKELY 7	
LIKE THE LAKE/AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
GOOD FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
TRADITION	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
SHORT TRAVEL DISTANCE/EASY ACCESS	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
TIME WITH FRIENDS/FAMILY	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	2	0	25	27
PERCENT OF TOTAL	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	93%	

Almost all respondents (85%) were aware of the presence of Stetson Mountain Wind Farm before visiting Baskahegan Lake (Table 10). A majority (69%) indicate it has "No Effect" on the scenic value of the lake, and 81% say the wind farm has "No Effect" or a "Positive Effect" on the scenic value of Baskahegan Lake (Tables 10 and 11). Of those who reported the wind farm has a "Negative Effect" on the scenic values of Baskahegan Lake, reasons for the rating related to the unnaturalness of the wind farm and that the electricity produced does not remain local. Comments relating to the unnatural environment included "people do not want to see turbines, came to see wildlife", and "I do not like looking at the windmills".

Still, considering the results in Table 8, those who said the wind farm has a "Negative Effect" on scenic value are still "Likely" to visit Baskahegan Lake in the future.

TABLE 10
AWARENESS OF STETSON WIND PROJECT PRIOR TO VISIT AND RATING OF ITS EFFECT ON OPINION OF SCENIC VALUE OF BASKAHEGAN LAKE
(Survey Questions 12 and 13)

	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
AWARENESS OF STETSON FARM PRIOR TO VISIT	23 (n=27)	85%
RATING		
1-VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT	3	12%
2	1	4%
3	1	4%
4-NO EFFECT	18	69%
5	2	8%
6	1	4%
7-VERY POSITIVE EFFECT	0	0%
TOTAL	26	100%

TABLE 11
REASON FOR RATING OF THE EFFECT OF THE WIND FARM ON OPINION OF SCENIC VALUE OF BASKAHEGAN LAKE
(Cross Tabulation of Survey Questions 13 and 14)

	EFFECT OF STETSON WIND FARM ON CURRENT AND FUTURE TRIPS TO BASKAHEGAN LAKE							
REASON	**VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT** 1	2	3	**NO EFFECT** 4	5	6	**VERY POSITIVE EFFECT** 7	**TOTAL**
NO NEGATIVE AFFECT ON SCENIC OR RECREATION QUALITY	0	0	0	13	1	1	0	15
GOOD ENERGY RESOURCE	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
IT IS UNNATURAL AND AFFECTS SCENIC QUALITY	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
ELECTRICITY DOES NOT BENEFIT LOCALS	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	3	1	1	18	2	1	0	26
PERCENT OF TOTAL	12%	4%	4%	69%	7%	4%	0%	

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Almost all respondents (93%) stated the presence of Stetson Mountain Wind Farm has either "No Effect," or a "Positive Effect" on the quality of their visit (Table 12), supporting the findings of high scenic ratings and extensive reports of repeat visitation. Reasons for negative responses included "the turbines do not help Brookton with electricity," and "better without the wind farm" (Table 13).

TABLE 12
EFFECT OF STETSON WIND PROJECT ON LIKELIHOOD TO RETURN TO BASKAHEGAN LAKE AND RATING OF THE EFFECT OF THE WIND FARM ON OVERALL QUALITY OF VISIT
(Survey Questions 15 and 16)

	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
STETSON EXHIBITS NO EFFECT ON LIKELIHOOD TO RETURN	25	93%
	(n=27)	
RATING OF EFFECT OF WIND FARM ON OVERALL QUALITY OF CURRENT VISIT		
1-VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT	1	4%
2	1	4%
3	0	0%
4-NO EFFECT	24	89%
5	1	4%
6	0	0%
7-VERY POSITIVE EFFECT	0	0%
TOTAL	27	100%

TABLE 13
REASON FOR RATING OF EFFECT OF THE WIND FARM ON OVERALL QUALITY OF VISIT
(Cross Tabulation of Survey Questions 16 and 17)

	EFFECT OF STETSON WIND FARM ON OVERALL QUALITY OF CURRENT VISIT							
REASON	**VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT** 1	2	3	**NO EFFECT** 4	5	6	**VERY POSITIVE EFFECT** 7	**TOTAL**
NO NEGATIVE AFFECT ON SCENIC OR RECREATION QUALITY	0	0	0	24	1	0	0	25
OTHER	1	1		0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	1	1	0	24	1	0	0	27
PERCENT OF TOTAL	4%	4%	0%	89%	4%	0%	0%	

6.0 DISCUSSION

Visitors to Baskahegan Lake recreate within view of the 55-turbine Stetson Mountain Wind Farm during most of their visits, regardless of whether they participate in day trips or camping. The turbines are visible from 90% of Baskahegan Lake, the Brookton boat launch (the primary public access point to the lake), and almost all island and shoreline campsites.

Respondents are long time, frequent users of Baskahegan Lake. They were visiting the lake before construction of Stetson Mountain Wind Farm, and continue to do so now that it is there. In fact, the current study found that respondents had been recreating an average of 21 years at the lake, compared to an average of 19 years reported just two years ago (Ednie, et al., 2010). This finding indicates that the Baskahegan Lake user group has retained users over time, and in the presence of the wind farm.

Respondents knew about the wind farm prior to arriving at the lake (85%) and choose to visit anyway. Most (81%) rate their visits as having high-quality. In fact, even with interviews conducted within sight of Stetson Mountain Wind Farm, 93% rate the scenic views of Baskahegan Lake as better than a "Typical Scene," and all—100%—are likely to return in the future.

Eighty-one percent report the presence of the wind farm as having no effect or a positive effect on the scenic values of Baskahegan Lake (69% no effect, 12% positive effect). Almost all (93%) respondents state the visibility of the wind farm has no effect (89%) or a positive effect (4%) on the quality of their experience. Further, 93% of the respondents stated the wind farm presence does not affect their likelihood to return to Baskahegan Lake.

Significant visibility of a 55-turbine wind farm in the viewshed of Baskahegan Lake, which is valued for its scenery and fishing, does not adversely impact survey respondents. For almost all users, turbine visibility does not adversely impact scenic quality, the quality of the recreational experience, nor the likelihood of their continued recreation in and enjoyment of Baskahegan Lake.

7.0 REFERENCES

Ednie, A., C. Everett, J. Daigle. 2010. Baskahegan Stream Watershed Recreation Use & Resource Analysis. Funded by Washington County TIF & Stetson Mountain Fund Committee in Partnership with the Forest Society of Maine.

Kleinschmidt, 2012. Bowers Wind Project User Surveys. Prepared for First Wind, Portland Maine.

ATTACHMENT A

BASKAHEGAN LAKE SURVEY

INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE	
SURVEY ID	__ __ __ __
DATE	__ __/__ __ (MM/DD)
TIME OF INTERVIEW	__ __:__ __ (HH/MM) □ AM □ PM
INTERVIEWER INITIALS	__ __ __
NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN GROUP	__ __ ADULTS __ __ CHILDREN
GUIDED TRIP	□ YES □ NO □ DON'T KNOW
INTERVIEWEE IS A MAINE GUIDE?	□ YES □ NO □ REFUSED
RESPONDENT IS	□ MALE □ FEMALE

Hello. My name is _____. We are conducting a short survey about opinions of visitors to Baskahegan Lake. The survey will only take a short time. Will you participate? (SELECT ONE NUMBER. IF YOU NEED TO ENCOURAGE A PERSON TO PARTICIPATE, ASSURE HIM OR HER THAT THEIR ANSWERS WILL REMAIN ANONYMOUS.)

1 YES→	GREAT! Okay, part of my job is to interview just one person. If you have any questions or comments about the study, if you could hold them until we're done, I'll try to answer them at the end of the survey.
2 NO →	OK. Thank you very much for your time. Have a great day. (TERMINATE INTERVIEW)
3 REPEAT CUSTOMER →	Well thank you for participating! We're only asking people to take the survey once. Have a great day. (TERMINATE INTERVIEW)
9 REFUSED→	OK. Thank you very much for your time. Have a great day. (TERMINATE INTERVIEW)

1. Is this your first visit to Baskahegan Lake? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

   1 YES→ SKIP TO Q5
   2 NO
   9 REFUSED→ SKIP TO Q5

2. How many years have you come to the lake? (PROMPT: If you cannot recall exactly, please give us your best estimate.) (SELECT THE FIRST OPTION OR FILL IN A NUMBER. DO NOT ACCEPT A RANGE OF NUMBERS.)

   1 THIS IS MY FIRST YEAR
   _____ YEARS
   99 REFUSED

3. On average, how many trips per year do you make to Baskahegan Lake? (PROMPT: If you cannot recall exactly, please give us your best estimate.) (FILL IN A NUMBER. DO NOT USE A RANGE OF NUMBERS.)

   _____ AVERAGE NUMBER OF TRIPS PER YEAR
   99 REFUSED

4. Do you own a home or a camp on Baskahegan Lake? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

   1 YES
   2 NO
   9 REFUSED

5. What is your primary reason for being at the lake today? (HAND LAMINATED CARD TO RESPONDENT; SELECT ONE)

1	Canoeing
2	Kayaking
3	Motor boating
4	Personal watercraft
5	Berry picking
6	Viewing the scenery
7	Camping
6	Fishing from a boat or shore
9	Relaxing
10	Stargazing / enjoying the night sky
11	Swimming
12	Enjoying the scenery / scenic viewing
13	Beach going / using the beach
14	Observing wildlife or nature
15	Staying at a lodge
16	Staying at a camp
17	Driving an ATV
18	Picnicking
19	Sunbathing
20	Nature study
21	Fishing at night
22	Boating at night
22	Other _____

6. Is this a day trip to the lake or is it an overnight trip where you spent at least one night camping on an island or elsewhere on or near the lake? (RECORD RESPONSE)

1	DAY TRIP
2	OVERNIGHT TRIP
9	REFUSED

7. On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is very low quality, 7 is very high quality, and 4 is neither high nor low quality, what was the overall quality of your **experience** at Baskahegan Lake today? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

VERY LOW QUALITY			NEITHER HIGH NOR LOW QUALITY			VERY HIGH QUALITY	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

8. Why do you say that? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

_____

9 REFUSAL

9. On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is the lowest scenic value in Maine, and 7 is the highest scenic value in Maine, how would you rate the **views** around Baskahegan Lake? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

LOWEST SCENIC VALUE			TYPICAL SCENIC VALUE			HIGHEST SCENIC VALUE	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

10. On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is very unlikely, 7 is very likely, and 4 is neither unlikely nor likely, how likely is it that you will **visit** Baskahegan Lake in the future? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

VERY UNLIKELY			NEITHER UNLIKELY NOR LIKELY			VERY LIKELY	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

11. Why do you say that? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

_____

9 REFUSAL

12. A wind farm is a group of wind turbines that capture energy from the wind to generate electricity. Did you know there is a wind farm near Baskahegan Lake **before** your visit today? (CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE)

1 YES
2 NO
9 REFUSED

13. On a scale of 1-7, where 1 is a very negative effect on your opinion, 7 is a very positive effect on your opinion, and 4 means no effect how does the presence of the wind farm affect your **opinion** of the scenic value of Baskahegan Lake? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT			NO EFFECT			VERY POSITIVE EFFECT	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

14. Why do you say that? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

_____

9 REFUSAL

15. Does the presence of the wind farm affect your likelihood of returning here in the future? (CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE)

1 YES
2 NO
9 REFUSED

16. On a scale of 1-7, where 1 is a very negative effect on the quality of your visit, 7 is a very positive effect, and 4 means no effect on the quality of your visit, how did the presence of the wind farm affect the **overall quality** of your visit to Baskahegan Lake today? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

VERY NEGATIVE EFFECT			NO EFFECT			VERY POSITIVE EFFECT	REFUSED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

17. Why do you say that? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_____

_____

_____

9 REFUSAL

18. Have you visited any of the following lakes in the area ....? (READ LIST; CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

		YES	NO	REFUSED
1	PLEASANT LAKE	1	2	9
2	SHAW LAKE	1	2	9
3	JUNIOR LAKE	1	2	9
4	SCRAGGLY LAKE	1	2	9
5	Other (list)			
	_____	1	2	9

19. What is the zip code of your primary residence? (RECORD RESPONSE)

_ _ _ _ _

9 9 9 9 9 REFUSED

20. Are you using the service of a Registered Maine Guide today? (SELECT ONE NUMBER)

1 YES
2 NO
9 REFUSED

21. Please tell me the number that best represents your age group. (HAND CARD TO RESPONDENT. SELECT ONE NUMBER)

1
2
3
4
5
6
9 REFUSED

Those are all the questions that I have for you today. Thank you very much for your time and enjoy your visit to the lake!

RESPONSE CARD FOR Q5

What is your primary reason for being at the lake today?

1 Canoeing
2 Kayaking
3 Motor boating
4 Personal watercraft
5 Berry picking
6 Viewing the scenery
7 Camping
8 Fishing from a boat or shore
9 Relaxing
10 Stargazing / enjoying the night sky
11 Swimming
12 Enjoying the scenery / scenic viewing
13 Beach going / using the beach
14 Observing wildlife or nature
15 Staying at a lodge
16 Staying at a camp
17 Driving an ATV
18 Picnicking
19 Sunbathing
20 Nature study
21 Fishing at night
22 Boating at night
22 Other _____

RESPONSE CARD FOR Q21

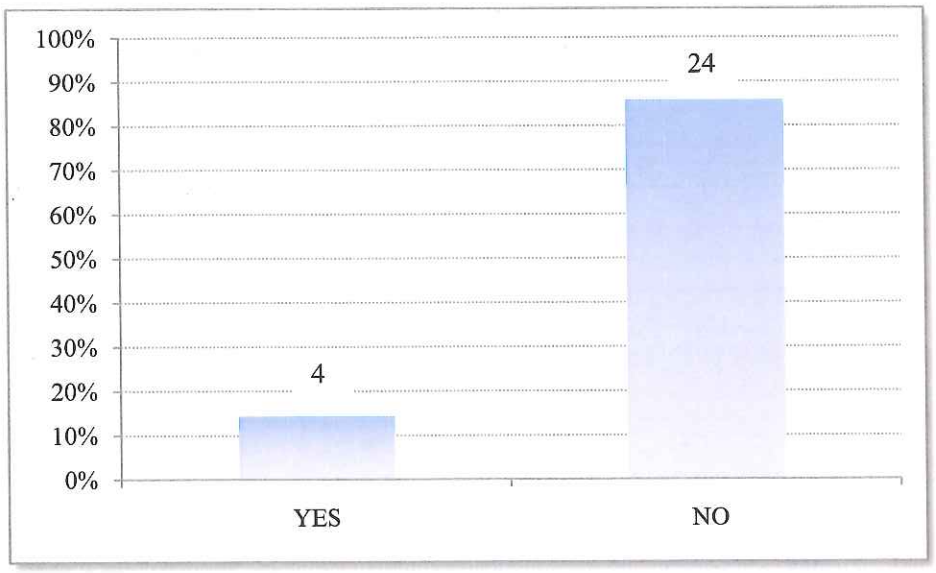
Please tell me the number that best represents your age group.

1	18-24
2	25-34
3	35-44
4	45-54
5	55-64
6	65 or older

ATTACHMENT B

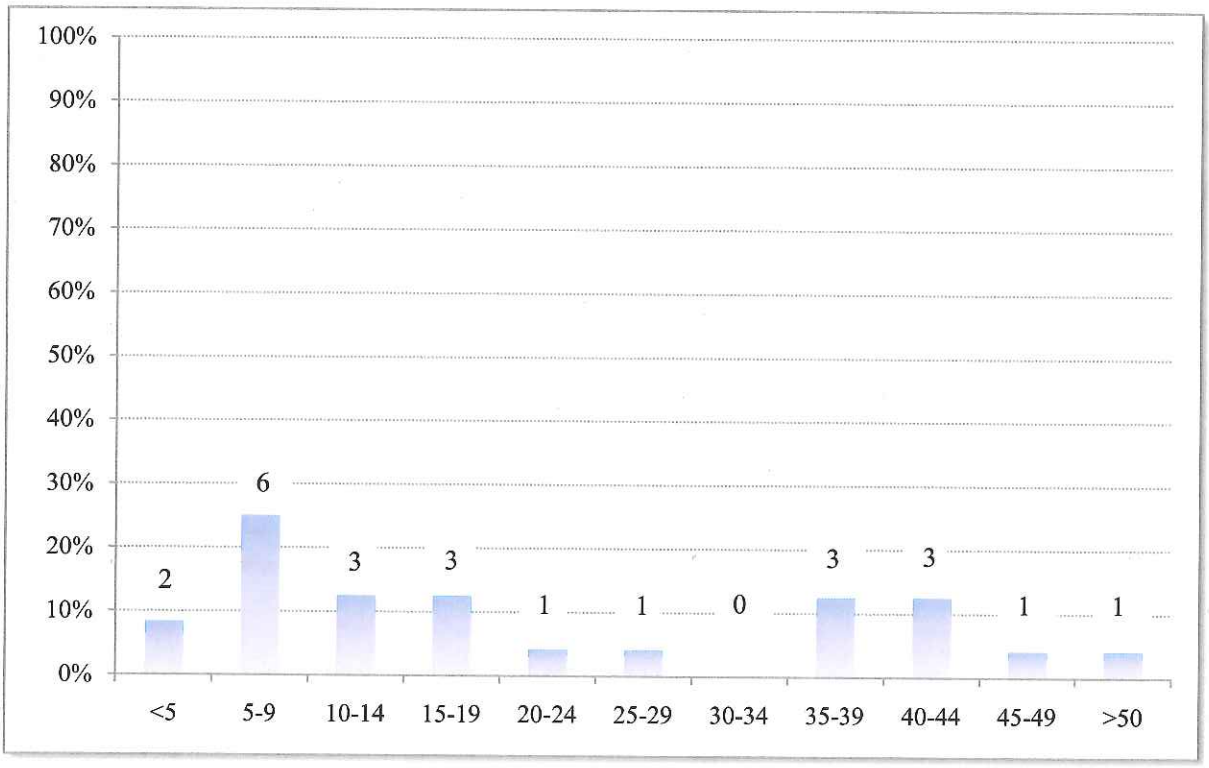
FREQUENCIES OF SURVEY RESULTS

Q1: Is this your first visit to Baskahegan Lake?



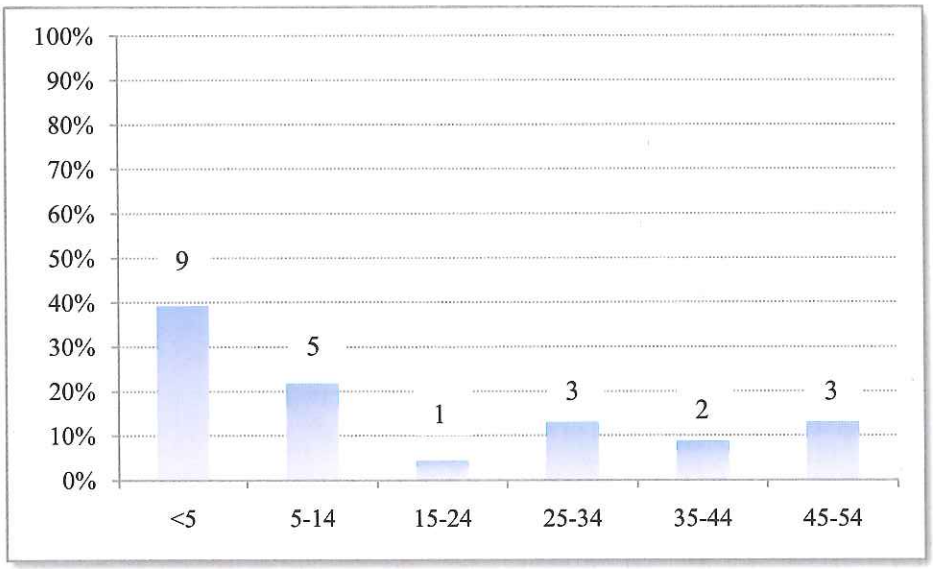
n = 28

Q2: How many years have you come to the lake?



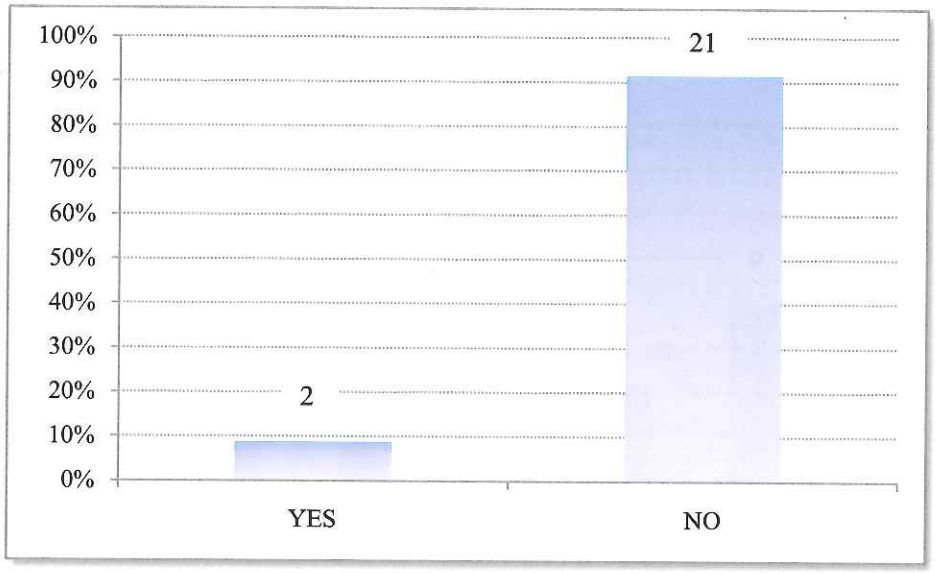
n = 24

Q3: How many trips per year do you make to Baskahegan Lake?



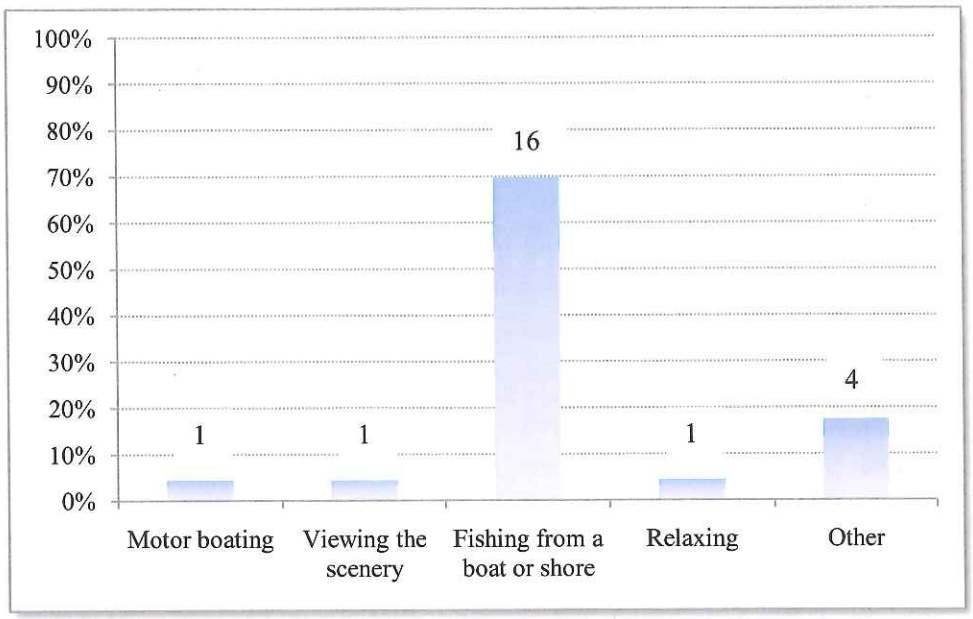
n = 23

Q4: Do you own a home or camp on Baskahegan Lake?



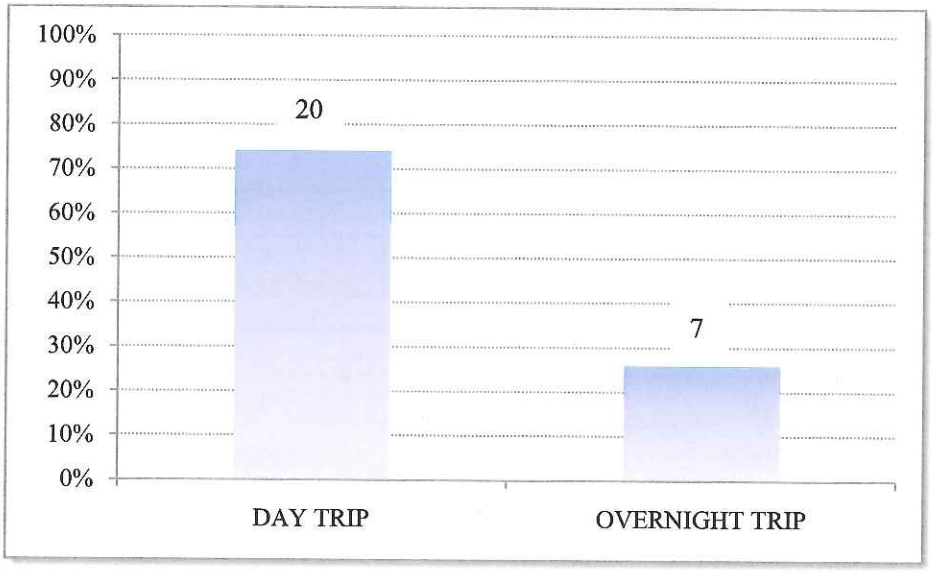
n = 23

Q5: What is your primary reason for being at the lake today?



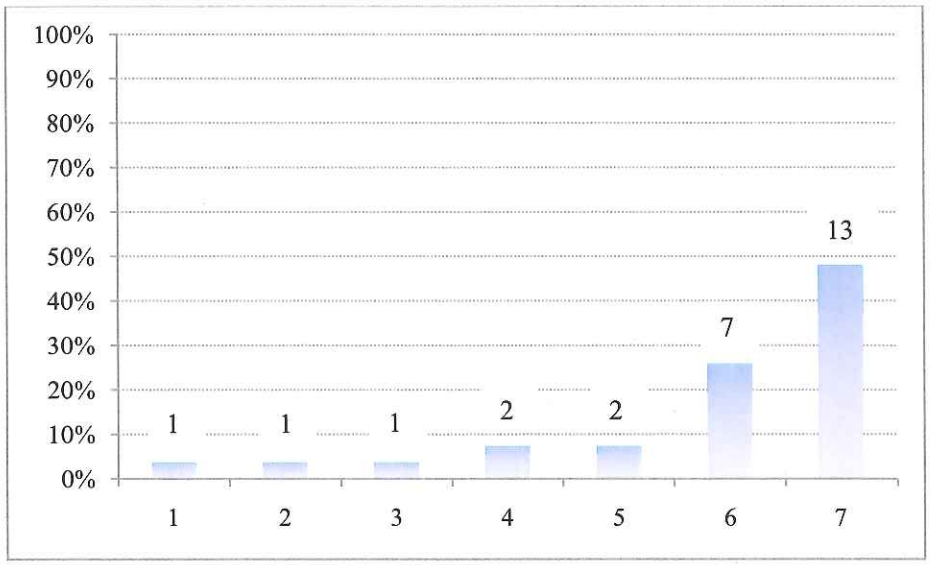
n = 23

Q6: Is this a day trip to the lake or an overnight trip where you spent at least one night camping on an island or elsewhere on or near the lake?



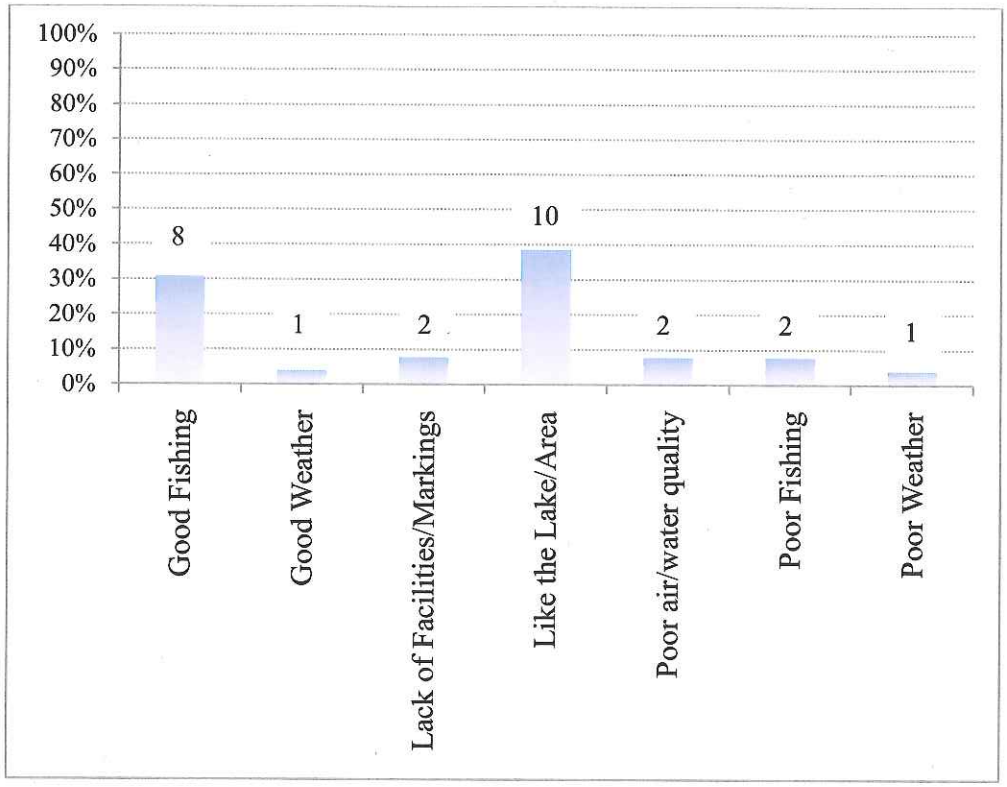
n = 27

Q7: On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is very low quality, 7 is very high quality, and 4 is neither high nor low quality, what was the overall quality of your experience at Baskahegan Lake today?



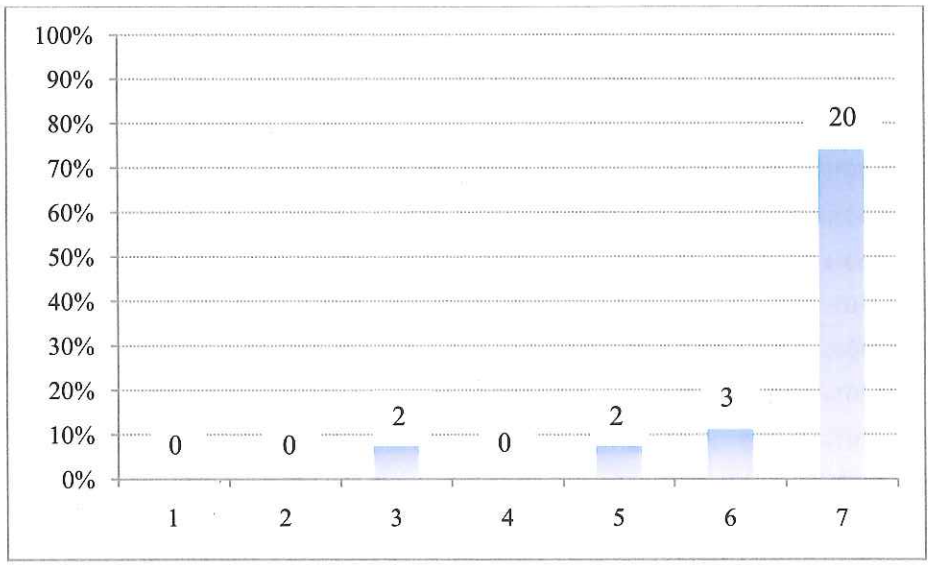
n = 27

Q8: Why do you say that (overall quality of experience)?



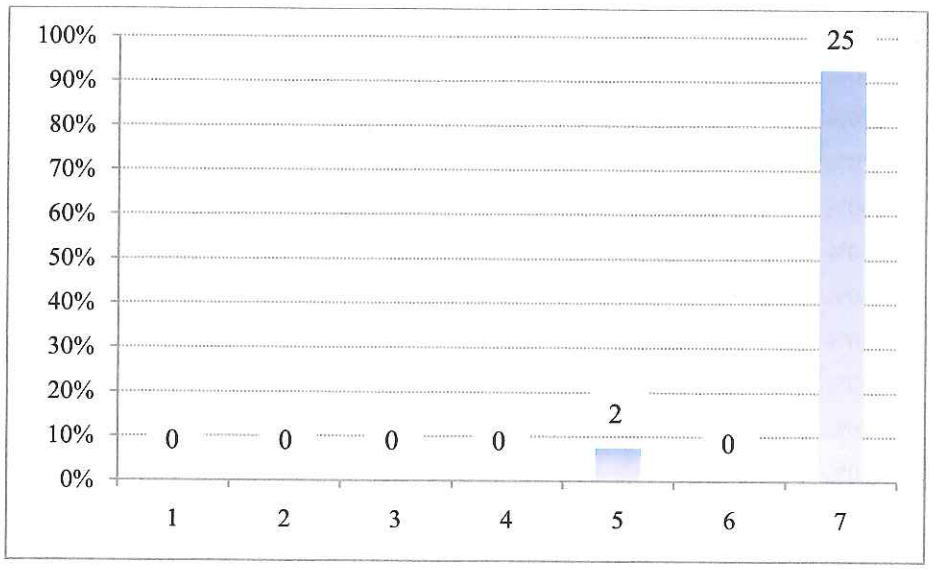
n = 26

Q9: On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is the lowest scenic value in Maine, and 7 is the highest scenic value in Maine, how would you rate the views around Baskahegan Lake?



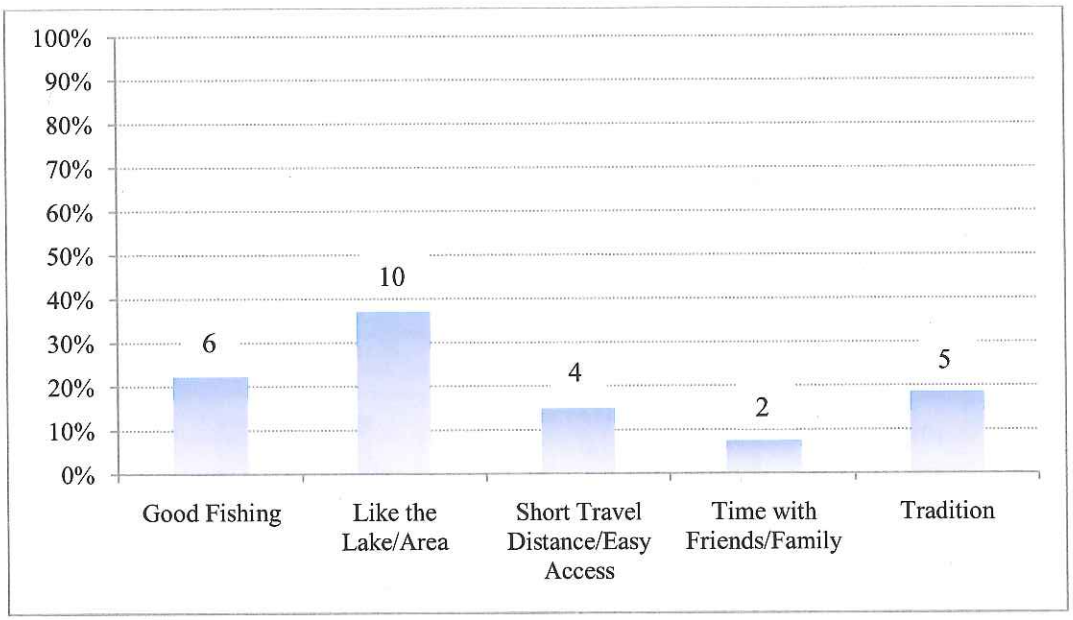
n = 27

Q10: On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is very unlikely, 7 is very likely, and 4 is neither unlikely nor likely, how likely is it that you will visit Baskahegan Lake in the future?



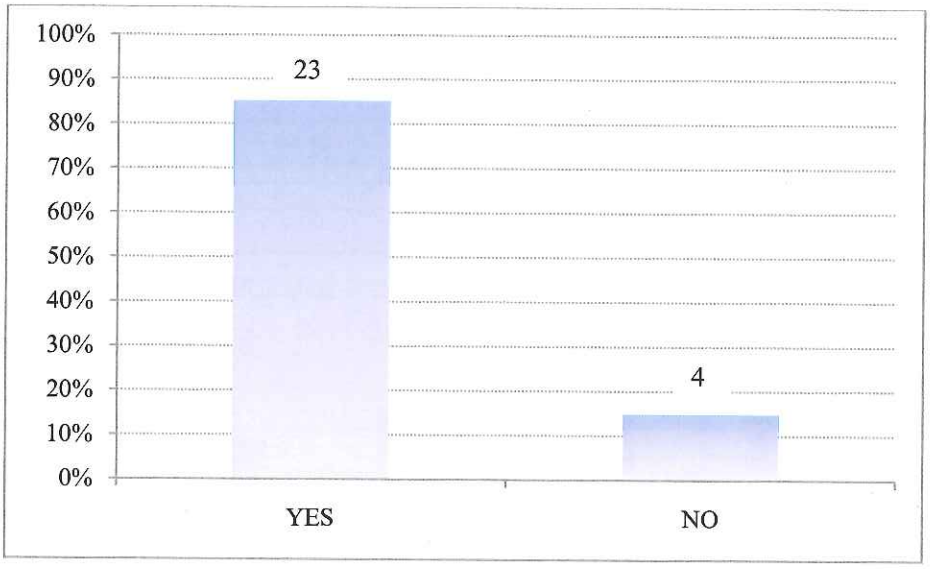
n = 27

Q11: Why do you say that (future visit)?



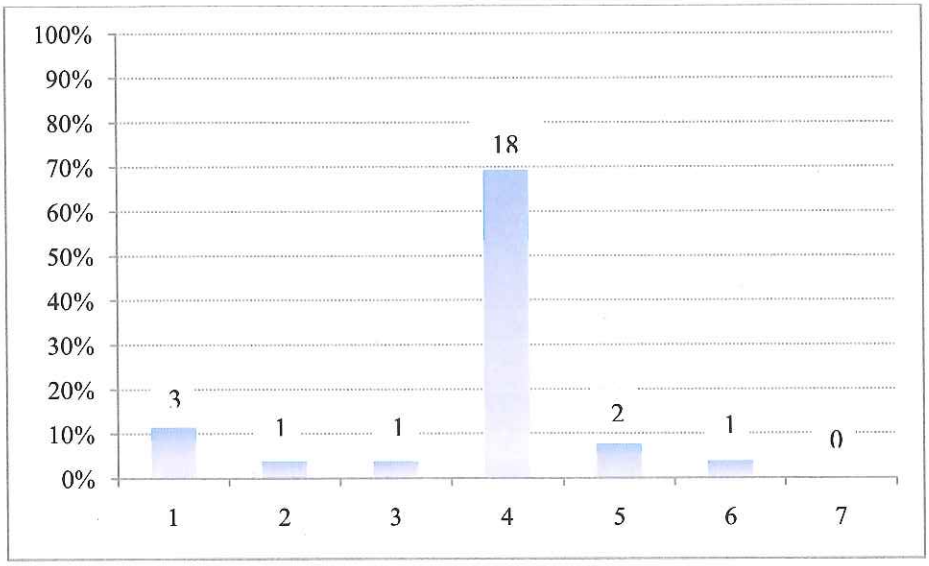
n = 27

Q12: Did you know there is a wind farm near Baskahegan Lake before your visit today?



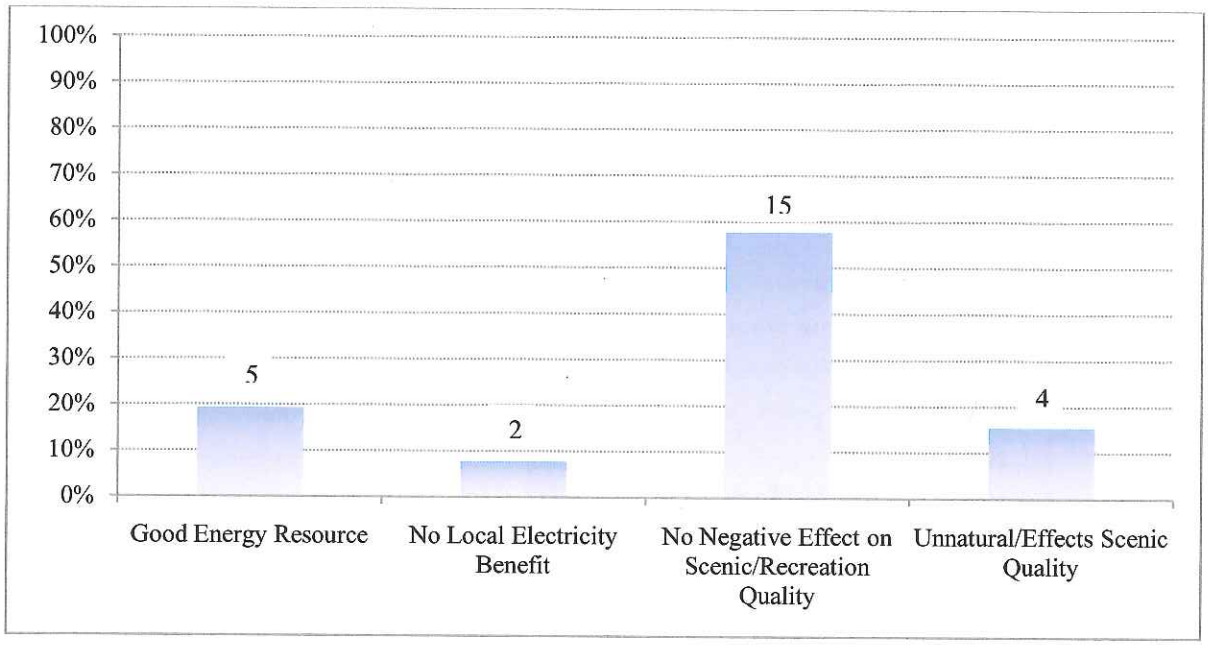
n = 27

Q13: On a scale of 1-7, where 1 is a very negative effect on your opinion, 7 is a very positive effect on your opinion, and 4 means no effect, how does the presence of the wind farm affect your opinion of the scenic value of Baskahegan Lake?



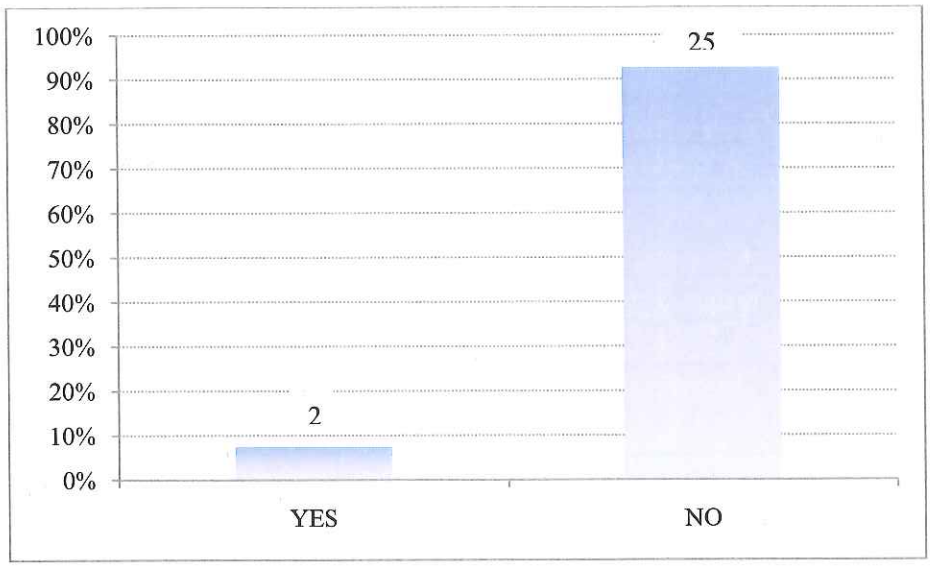
n = 26

Q14: Why do you say that (scenic value of the lake)?



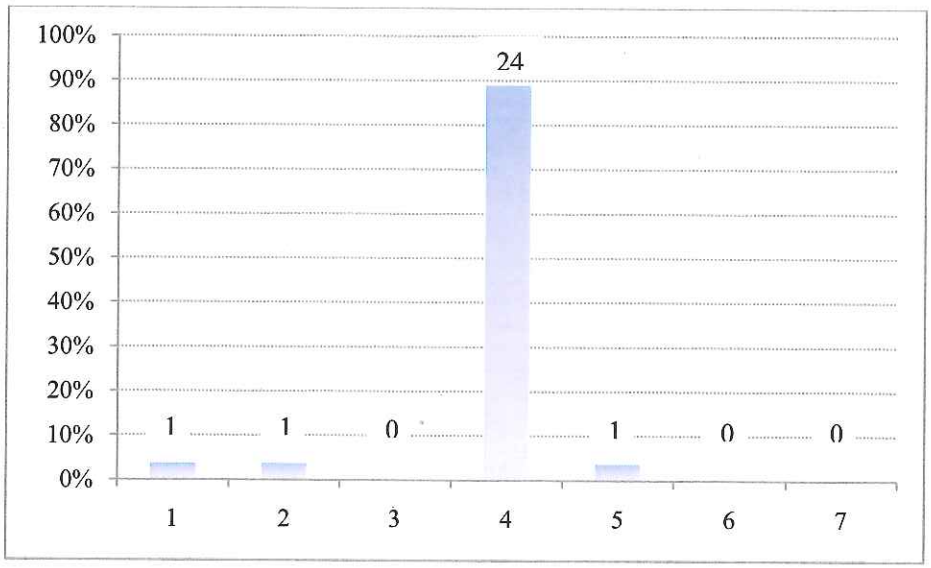
n = 26

Q15: Does the presence of the wind farm affect your likelihood of returning here in the future?



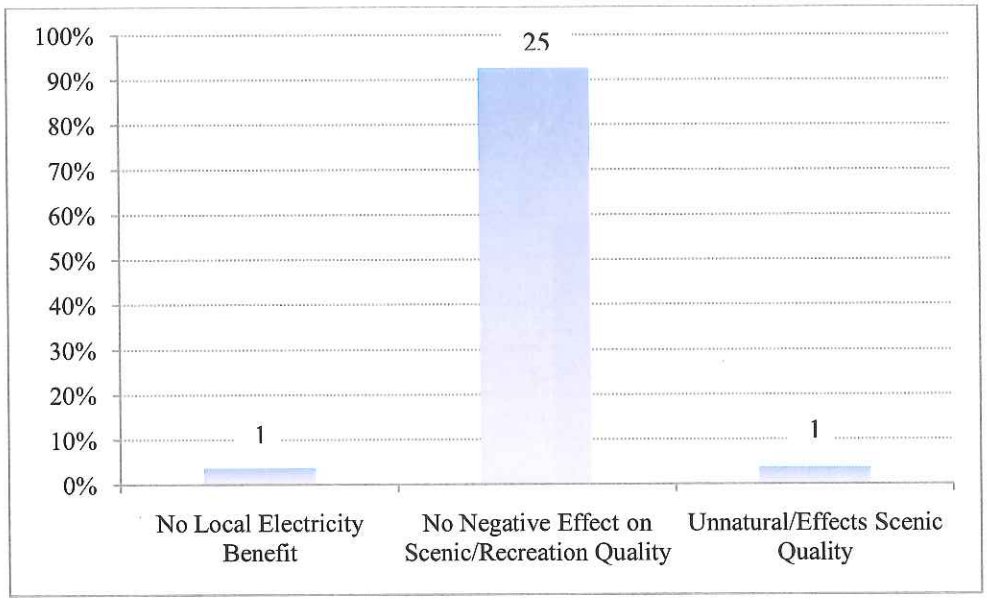
n = 27

Q16: On a scale of 1-7, where 1 is a very negative effect on the quality of your visit, 7 is a very positive effect, and 4 means no effect on the quality of your visit, how did the presence of the wind farm affect the overall quality of your visit to Baskahegan Lake today?



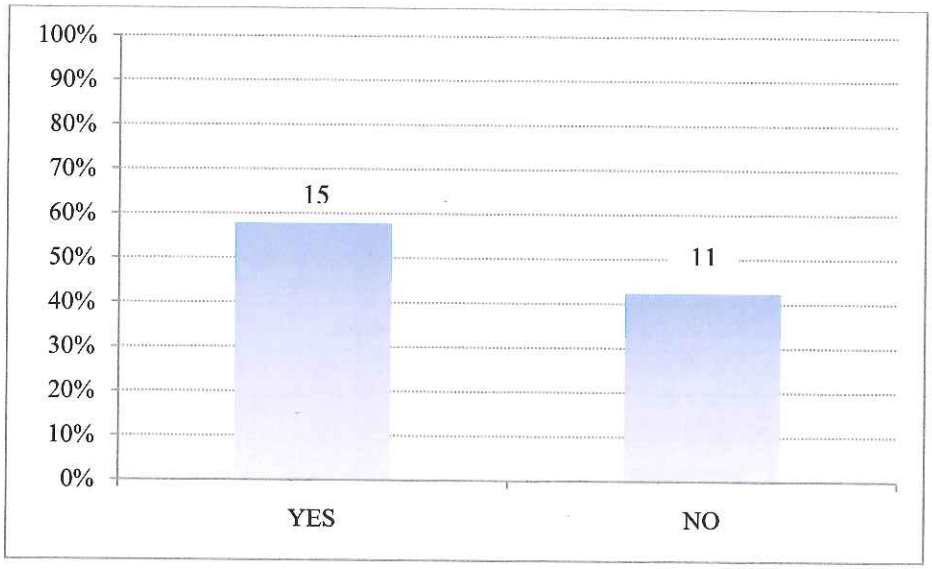
n = 27

Q17: Why do you say that (overall quality of visit)?

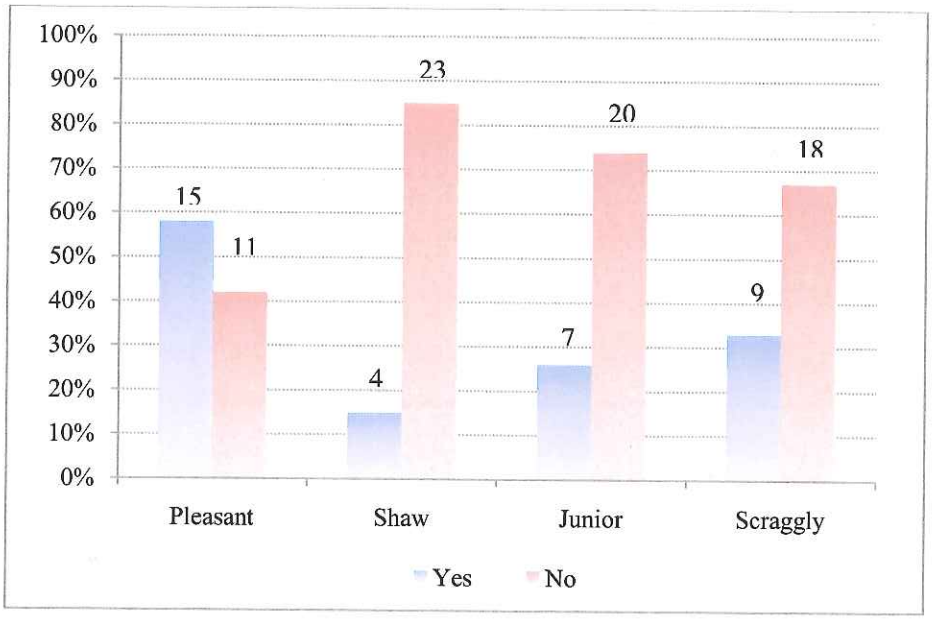


n = 27

Q18: Have you visited any of the following lakes in the area?



n = 26



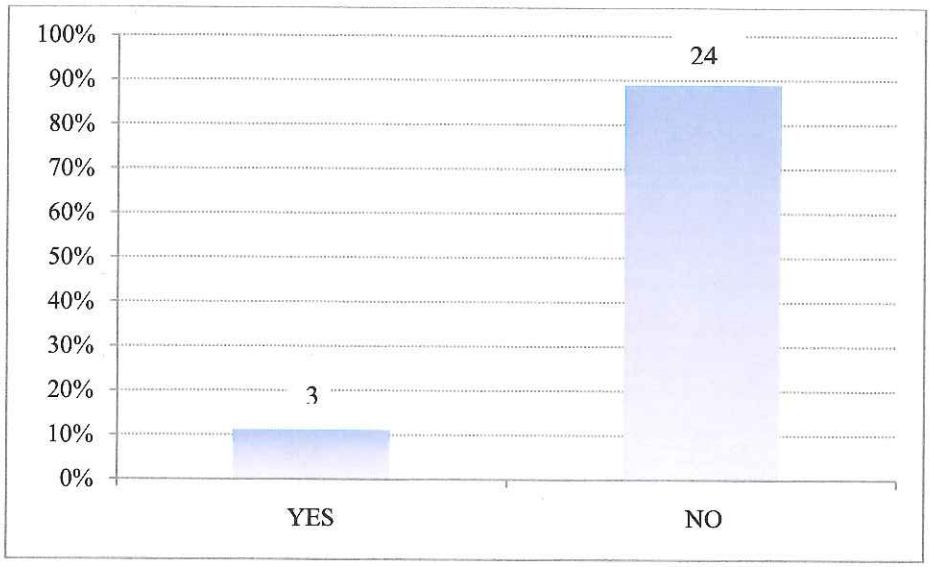
n = 27 (Pleasant Lake n = 26)

Q19: What is the zip code of your primary residence?

Zip Code	Frequency	Percentage
02368	1	4%
02920	1	4%
04412	1	4%
04413	7	27%
04419	1	4%
04487	1	4%
04490	1	4%
04579	1	4%
04668	1	4%
04730	1	4%
04735	1	4%
04736	2	8%
04750	2	8%
04757	2	8%
04785	1	4%
04924	1	4%
07607	1	4%

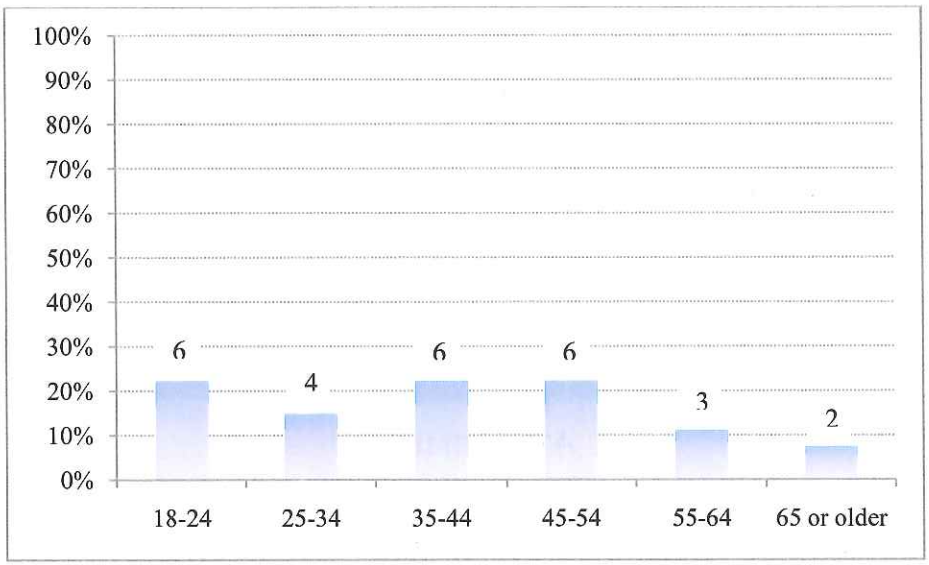
n = 26

Q20: Are you using the service of a Registered Maine Guide today?



n = 27

Q21: Please tell me which best represents your age group.



n = 27

ATTACHMENT C

KEY COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE 2010 AND 2012 STUDIES

ATTACHMENT C

COMPARISON OF THE 2010 AND 2012 BASKAHEGAN STUDIES

The following tables present comparisons of the 2010 Baskahegan Stream Watershed Recreation Use and Resource Analysis (Ednie, et al., 2010) with the current study presented in this report. Table 1 provides a comparison of key study methods. Table 2 presents a comparison of selected study findings.

Table 1
Comparison of Key Components of the 2010 and 2012 Baskahegan Study Methods

	2010	2012
Purpose	Identify baseline recreation use patterns and document recreation site conditions in the Baskahegan Watershed	Examine the influence of an existing wind farm on the recreational use and scenic quality of and likelihood of returning to Baskahegan Lake
Study Area	Baskahegan Watershed—from the Danforth public landing, through Crooked Brook Flowage to and including Baskahegan Lake	Baskahegan Lake
Date of Implementation	May 30-September 5, 2010	August 2-23, 2012
Methods (No. completed)	Visitor Access Surveys (47) Interviews with long time and frequent visitors (6) Vehicle Counts Observations	Visitor Access Surveys (27)
Locations of Visitor Surveys	Brookton Boat Launch Danforth Boat Launch Crooked Brook Flowage	Brookton Boat Launch
No. of Monitoring Days	24	11
No. of People Interviewed Per Group	One person per group One interview per group per season	One person per group One interview per group per season

Table 2
Key Findings of the 2010 and 2012 Baskahegan Studies

	2010	2012
Age	Majority adults	Majority adults (18-54 years)
Average Group Size	3 People	3 People
Length of Trip	Day Trip 67% Overnight Trip 33%	Day Trip 74% Overnight Trip 26%
Repeat Visitors	94%	86%
Average No. Years Visiting Study Area	19	21
Primary Residency	Maine (75%)	Maine (88%)
Primary Activity	Fishing	Fishing
Reason for Enjoying Lake	Scenery (beauty, remoteness, wildlife) Opportunity for Camping Lack of Development	Scenery Fishing

firstwind

CLEAN ENERGY. MADE HERE.

Bowers Mountain Wind Project

Outdoor Activities Users Research

Telephone Survey

Portland Research Group

Portland Research Group
Portland, Maine
January 2011

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Methodology.....4
Key Findings.....6
Detailed Findings.....8
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Respondent Profile.....32

Appendix A: Additional Data
Appendix B: Questionnaire

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Objectives

This study focuses on the region encompassing and including scenic lakes with visibility within 8 miles of the Bowers Wind Project. Throughout this report, this region is referred to as the "Study Area."

The primary objectives of this study are to:

- Determine how the lakes and land within the Study Area, and elsewhere in Maine are used.
  - Measure awareness of the Study Area..
  - Frequency of usage.
- Understand expectations for views in the Study Area.
  - Explore the extent to which people expect to see "human-made" structures when using the Study Area.
  - Determine the impact of such structures on people's enjoyment and likelihood of returning to the Study Area.
- Assess whether and how commercial wind power projects fit within expectations of viewers using the Study Area and other parts of Maine for outdoor activities.
  - Measure respondents' knowledge and commitment toward wind energy projects.

Methodology

Respondent Criteria	• Respondents are from New England (22 of 191 respondents live within 50 miles of the study area) and have participated in ATV riding, birding, boating (motor), camping, canoeing or kayaking, fishing, foraging for wild plants or mushrooms, hiking or walking, hunting, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling or snowshoeing in Maine during the last three years.
Respondent Counts	• n=160 Unaware/ rarely use the Study Area. • n=31 Use the Study Area at least somewhat frequently.
Data Collection	• January 10 - 18, 2011 – Telephone Survey – random sample of New England and then booster sample of households within 50 miles of Study Area.
Research Caveat	• This report provides many useful insights with reasonable sample sizes. However, some results should be used directionally due to sample sizes less than 50.
Questionnaire	• Structured telephone survey instrument containing 35 questions (97 variables). • Questions addressed frequency and location of outdoor activities; logistics of and reasons for using the Study Area for outdoor activities; expectations for views and effects of specific human-made developments/ alterations on overall enjoyment and likelihood of returning to the Study Area; wind turbine sightings within Maine and elsewhere; and position on commercial-scale wind energy developments in Maine. (The full questionnaire can be found in Appendix B to this report.)

Methodology: Sample Segments

- A random sample size of n=191 yields a maximum sampling error of +/- 7.1 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. That is, if the reported percentage is 50%, one can be 95% confident that the percentage for the entire population would be within the range of 42.9% and 57.1%. The sample tolerances for smaller subgroups are broader: n=31, +/- 17.6 percentage points.

	Sample Size
Total	n=191
Use the Study Area**	
Yes	n=31*
No	n=160
Net Residence	
Maine	n=124
Not Maine	n=67
Days Participating in Outdoor Activities	
Less than 40	n=93
40 or more	n=92
Disposition to Wind Energy	
Support (8-10)	n=99
Neutral (4-7)	n=55
Do not support (1-3)	n=25*
Age	
18-54	n=67
55 or older	n=124

	Sample Size
Gender	
Male	n=110
Female	n=81
Seen Wind Turbines	
Have seen	n=168
Have not seen	n=20*
Outdoor Organization Membership	
One or more	n=69
None	n=122

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
**On a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Never" and 10 means "Regularly," respondents who use the Study Area gave a rating of 4-10 for at least one of eight lakes included in the research.

Key Findings

- Respondents participate in a variety of outdoor activities, with hiking (52%), fishing (33%) and canoeing or kayaking (26%) as the top three.
- More than one-half (54%) of respondents report spending 100 days or more in Maine, while one-third (31%) spend fewer than 20 days in the state.
- Two-fifths of respondents (42%) spend between 0 and 19 days of the year participating in outdoor activities in Maine.
  - A significantly higher percentage of those who use the Study Area (39%; 12 of 31*) than those who do not (19%) reported spending 100 days or more participating in outdoor activities in the state.
- More than one-third of respondents (37%) are not aware of the Study Area.
  - Out of all the individuals asked, only five percent (31 of 580†) use at least one of the eight lakes mentioned from the Study Area more than just rarely.
- One-tenth (10%; 3 of 31*) consider it likely to see energy facilities such as wind farms in the Study Area. Three-fifths (61%; 19 of 31*) considered this unlikely.
- One-sixth (16%; 5 of 31*) indicated that seeing a wind farm would have a positive effect on their overall enjoyment of the region. One-half (48%; 15 of 31*) reported that this would have a negative effect on their overall enjoyment.

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
† This includes 191 individuals who completed the survey, as well as 360 who exceeded the quota for those who do not use the Study Area and 29 who terminated the interview after Q7.

Key Findings (cont'd.)

- One-quarter (23%; 7 of 31*) indicated that seeing a wind farm would make them more likely to return to the region for outdoor activities in the future. One-third (32%; 10 of 31*) reported that this would make them less likely to return to the region.
- Respondents who have seen wind turbines in Maine (48%) and those who have not (48%) are evenly divided. However, two-thirds (70%) of respondents have seen wind turbines outside of the state.
  - Those who use the Study Area (94%; 29 of 31*) are significantly more likely than those who do not (39%) to have seen wind turbines in Maine.
- Respondents cited a variety of locations within Maine where wind turbines had been seen. However, some of these locations have no operational or proposed wind projects.
  - Those who use the Study Area were significantly more likely than those who do not to have seen wind turbines in Mars Hill, ME (23%; 7 of 30* vs. 9%) and Lincoln, ME (13%; 4 of 30* vs. 0%).
  - A significantly higher percentage of those who do not support wind energy development in Maine (5%; 1 of 21*) and those who are neutral (6%) compared to those who support it (0%) mentioned seeing wind turbines in Lincoln, ME.

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

Detailed Findings

Overall Awareness and Usage of the Study Area

- More than one-third of respondents (37%) are *not aware* of any of the lakes mentioned located in the Study Area.
  - More than one-quarter (30%) of Maine residents and one-half (51%) of non-residents are *not aware* of any of the lakes.
- Out of all the individuals contacted, only five percent (31 of 580†) use any of the lakes mentioned from the Study Area more than rarely.
  - One-quarter (23%) of Maine residents use the Study Area, compared to three percent of non-residents.
  - Most respondents use the Study Area (90%; 28 of 31*) are Maine residents.

1566

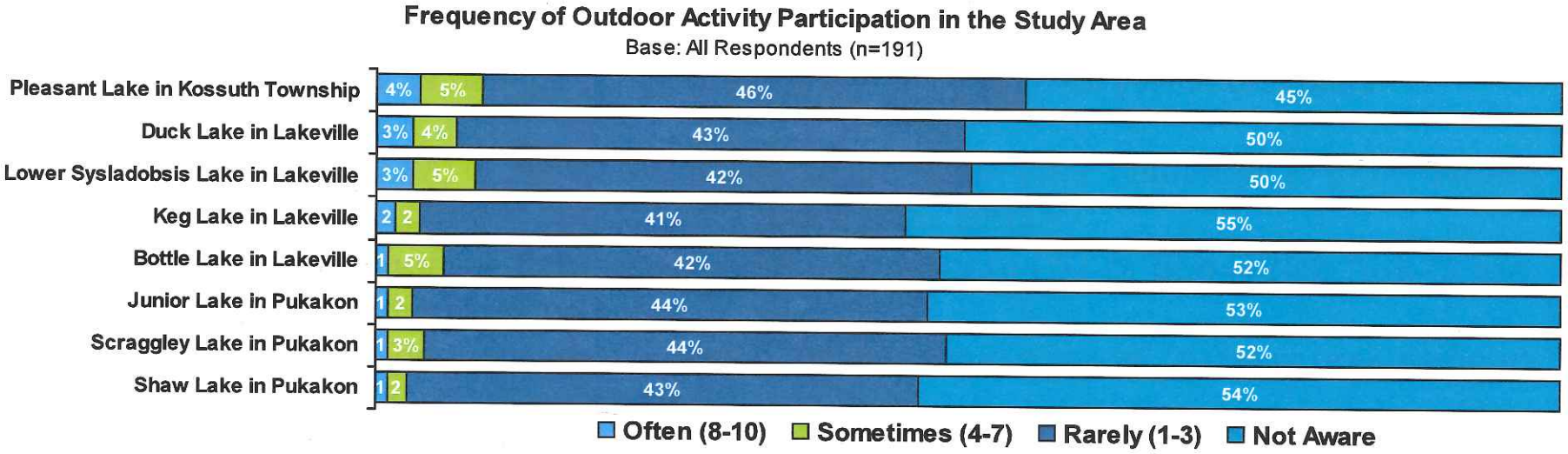
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

† This includes 191 individuals who completed the survey, as well as 360 who exceeded the quota for those who do not use the Study Area and 29 who terminated the interview after Q7.

➢ Q7. I am going to read you a list of lakes located in Maine approximately 75 miles northeast of Bangor, Maine just south of the Springfield area off Route 6. You may have heard of lakes with the same or similar names in other parts of Maine. All of the lakes I am going to mention are located in either Washington or Penobscot counties. For each lake please indicate how often you participate in the outdoor activities you mentioned earlier, <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>, either on or beside the lake. Please use a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Never" and 10 means "Regularly" to indicate your response. If you are not aware of the lake I mention, please say so.

Frequency of Outdoor Activity Participation in the Study Area

- Fewer than ten percent of respondents indicated they participated in outdoor activities often (8-10) or sometimes (4-7) either on or beside any one of the lakes in the Study Area.



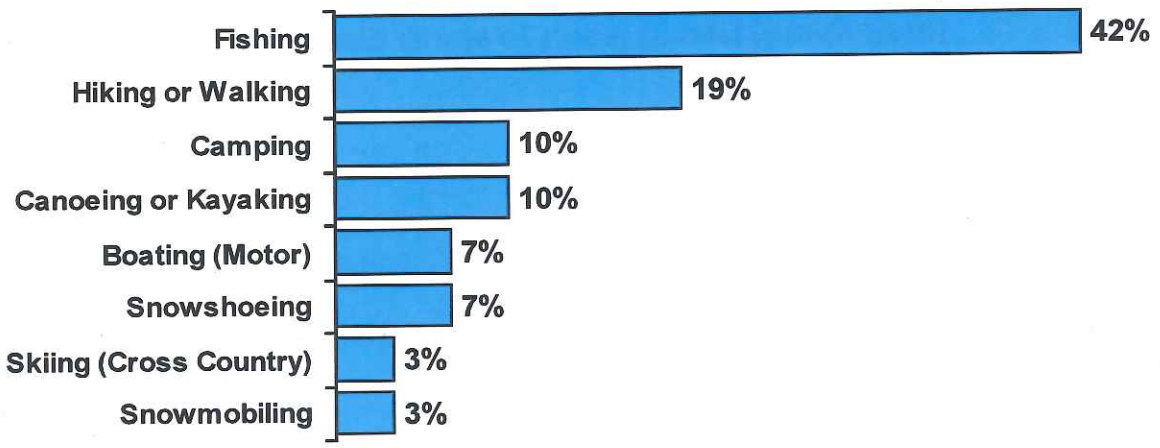
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

➢ Q7. I am going to read you a list of lakes located in Maine approximately 75 miles northeast of Bangor, Maine just south of the Springfield area off Route 6. You may have heard of lakes with the same or similar names in other parts of Maine. All of the lakes I am going to mention are located in either Washington or Penobscot counties. For each lake please indicate how often you participate in the outdoor activities you mentioned earlier, <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>, either on or beside the lake. Please use a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Never" and 10 means "Regularly" to indicate your response. If you are not aware of the lake I mention, please say so.

Most Common Outdoor Activities in the Study Area

- Two-fifths (42%; 13 of 31*) of those who use the Study Area reported fishing as the outdoor activity they most frequently participate in the region, followed distantly by hiking (19%; 6 of 31*), camping (10%; 3 of 31*) and canoeing or kayaking (10%; 3 of 31*).

Most Frequent Outdoor Activity (Study Area)
Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)



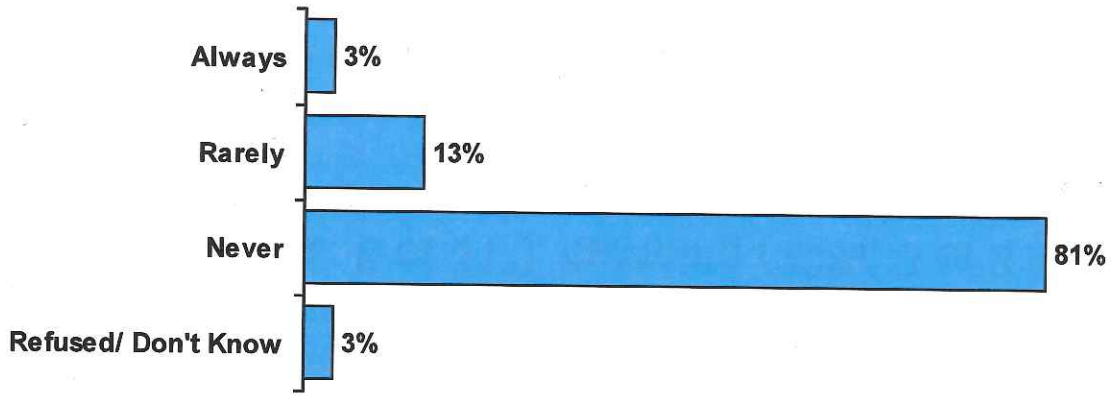
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
➢ Q8. Which of the outdoor activities you mentioned earlier, <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>, do you participate in most frequently on or beside one of the lakes I just mentioned? (Unaided, multiple response)

Hire Guide or Local Expert

- Four-fifths (81%; 25 of 31*) of those who use the Study Area never hire a guide or local expert.
- One-eighth of respondents (13%; 4 of 31*) indicated that they rarely hire a guide or local expert. One respondent (3%; 1 of 31*) always hires a guide.

Hire Guide or Local Expert (Study Area)

Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)



*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

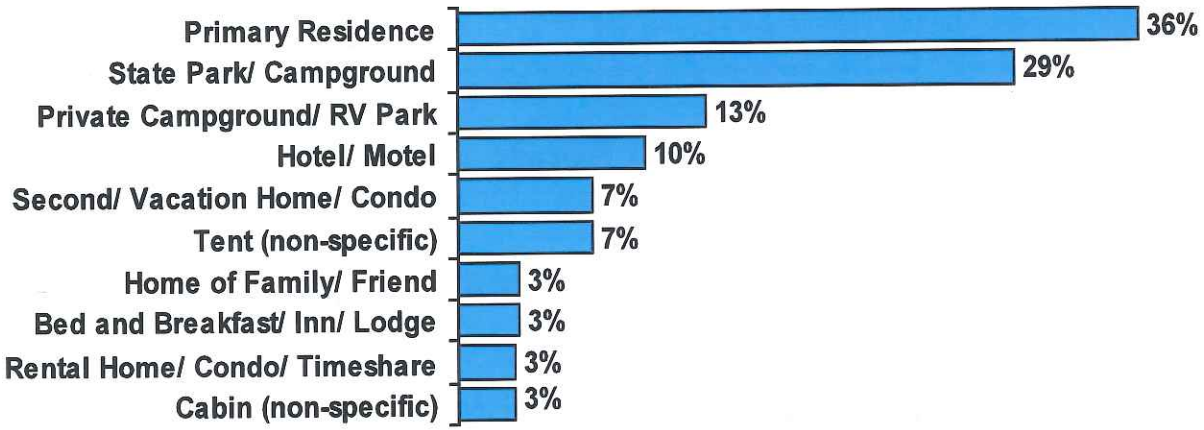
➢ Q9. The next group of questions will refer to your experiences <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> on or beside one of the lakes I just mentioned. When you participate in this outdoor activity on or beside those lakes, how often do you use guides or hire local experts? Would you say… (Aided, single response)

Type of Lodging

- More than one-third (36%; 11 of 31*) of those who use the Study Area stay the night at their primary residence when they participate in outdoor activities in the region.
- Less than one-third (29%; 9 of 31*) stay the night at a state park or campground when participating in outdoor activities in the Study Area.

Type of Lodging (Study Area)

Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)



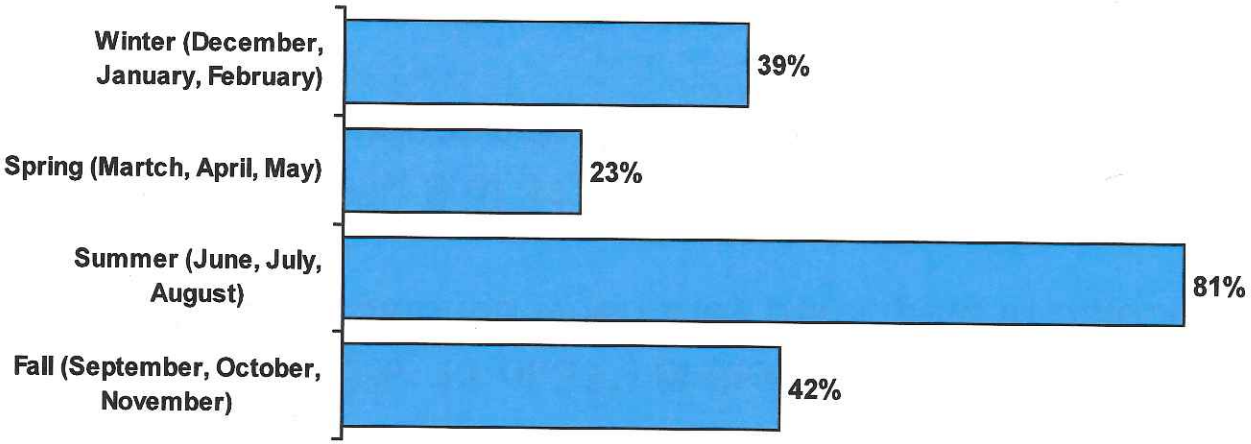
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

➢ Q10. At what types of lodging do you typically spend the night when <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> on or beside one of the lakes I just mentioned? (Unaided, multiple response)

Seasons Participating in Outdoor Activities

- Four-fifths (81%; 25 of 31*) of those who use the Study Area do so during the summer.
- Two-fifths each reported using the Study Area in the fall (42%; 13 of 31*) and winter (39%; 12 of 31*).
- One-quarter use the area in the spring (23%; 7 of 31*).

Seasons Participating in Outdoor Activities (Study Area)
Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)



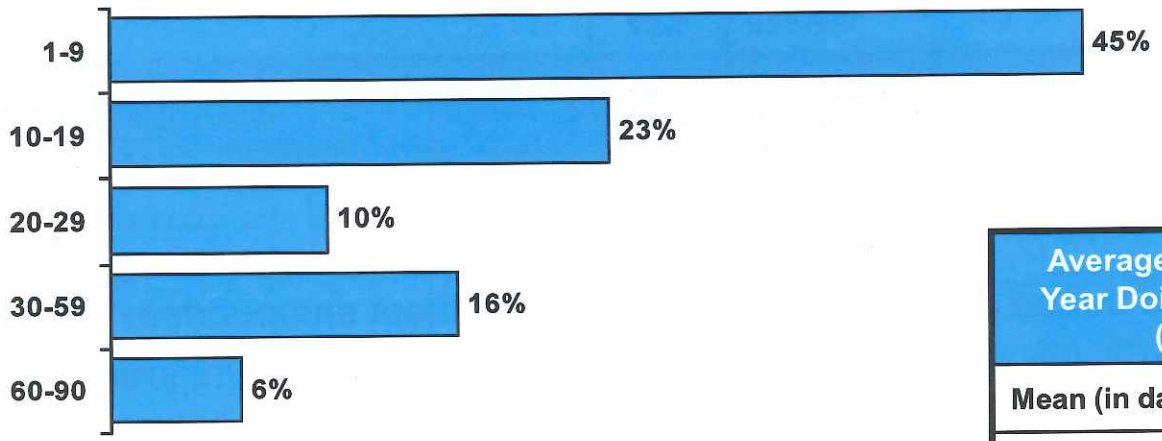
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
➢ Q11. In what seasons are you typically <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> on or beside one of these lakes? (Aided, multiple response)

Number of Days in the Study Area

- More than two-fifths who use the Study Area (45%; 14 of 31*) report spending on average 1 to 9 days of the year participating in outdoor activities in the area.
- One-quarter (23%; 2 of 31*) report spending an average of 10 to 19 days participating in outdoor activities in the region.
- Overall, users as a group spend an average of 18.7 days per year participating in outdoor activities in the Study Area, although the median is just 10 days.

Number of Days in Study Area

Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)



Average Number of Days per Year Doing Outdoor Activities (All Locations)	
Mean (in days)	18.7
Median (in days)	10

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

➢ Q12. On average, about how many days a year do you spend <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, on or beside one of these lakes? (Unaided, single response)

Reasons for Outdoor Activity in the Study Area

- Respondents use the Study Area for a variety of reasons, which include fishing (45%; 14 of 31*), the beautiful scenery and views (36%; 11 of 31*), and enjoyment (26%; 8 of 31*).
- One-fifth of respondents identified "fishing" (19%; 6 of 31*) as the primary reason for using the area, followed closely by "enjoyment" (16%; 5 of 31*).

Top Three Reasons – Study Area** Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)		Number One Reason – Study Area** Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)	
Fishing	45%	Fishing	19%
Beautiful scenery/ View	36%	Enjoyment	16%
Enjoyment	26%	Socialization/ Friends/ Family	10%
Not crowded/ Remote	19%	Exercise	10%
Socialization/ Friends/ Family	16%	Beautiful scenery/ View	10%
Exercise	13%	Familiarity	7%
Water	10%	Not crowded/ Remote	7%
Close proximity	10%	Water	3%
Camp	10%	Close proximity	3%

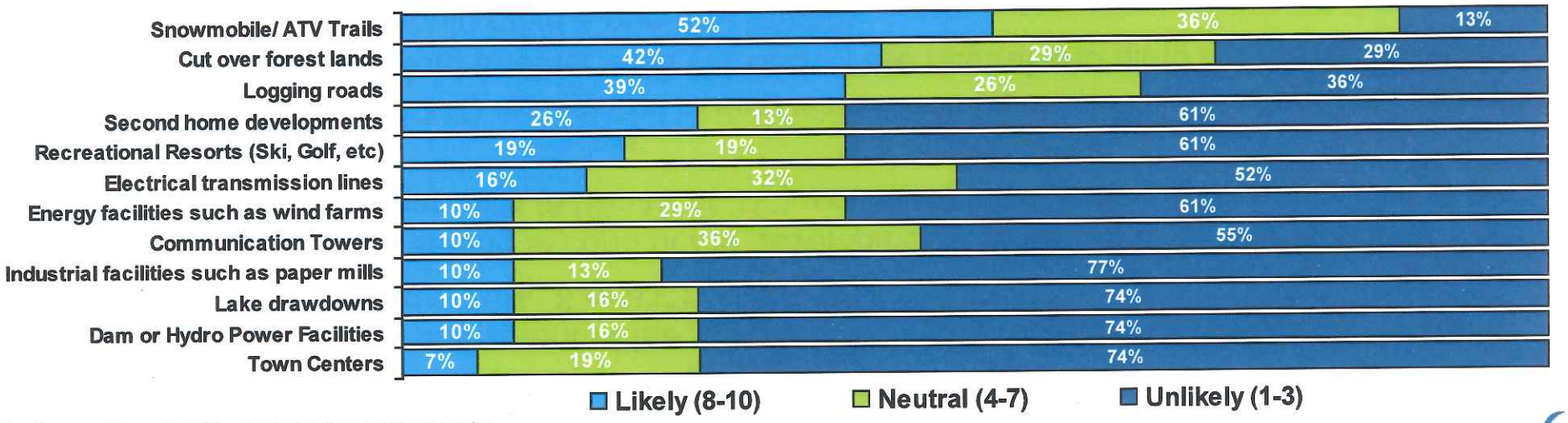
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
**Please see Appendix A for additional detail.
- Q13. What would you say are the top three reasons for <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, specifically on or beside one of these lakes? (Unaided, multiple response)
- Q14. What one of those reasons would you say is your primary reason for <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, specifically on or beside one of these lakes? (Unaided, single response)

Expectations During Outdoor Activity

- One-half of respondents (52%; 16 of 31*) consider it likely to see snowmobile or ATV trails, followed by cut over forest lands (42%; 13 of 31*) and logging roads (39%; 12 of 31*) on or near one of the lakes in the region.
- Three-quarters (77%; 24 of 31*) consider it unlikely to see industrial facilities such as paper mills.
- One-tenth (10%; 3 of 31*) of respondents consider the possibility of seeing energy facilities such as wind farms likely; more than one-half (61%; 19 of 31*) believe it is unlikely.

Likelihood of Seeing Visible Development in the Study Area

Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)



*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

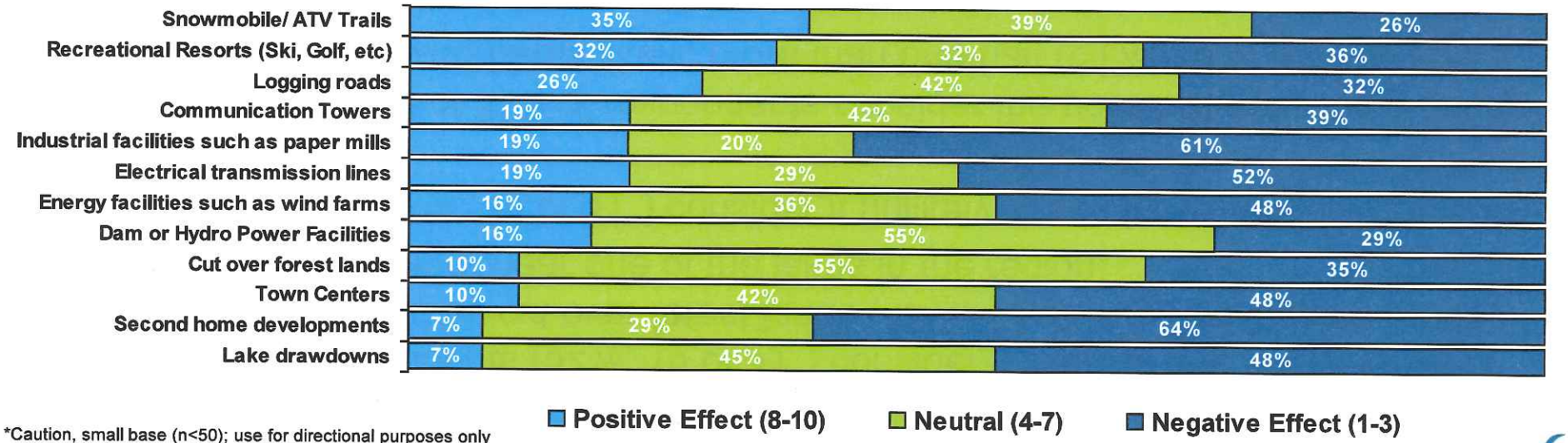
➢ Q15. How unlikely or likely do you expect to see the following while <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> specifically on or beside one of these lakes? Please use a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Very Unlikely" and 10 means "Very Likely" to indicate your response.

Effect of Visible Development on Enjoyment

- One-third of respondents (35%; 11 of 31*) feel that seeing snowmobile or ATV trails would positively affect their enjoyment of the region, followed by recreational resorts (32%; 10 of 31*) and logging roads (26%; 8 of 31*).
- Three-fifths feel that seeing second home developments (64%; 20 of 31*) or industrial facilities such as paper mills (61%; 19 of 31*) would negatively affect their enjoyment of the region.
- One-sixth (16%; 5 of 31*) expect that seeing wind farms would positively affect their overall enjoyment of the region; another 36% (11 of 31*) are neutral and almost one-half (48%; 15 of 31*) believe this would have a negative impact.

Impact on Enjoyment

Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)



*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

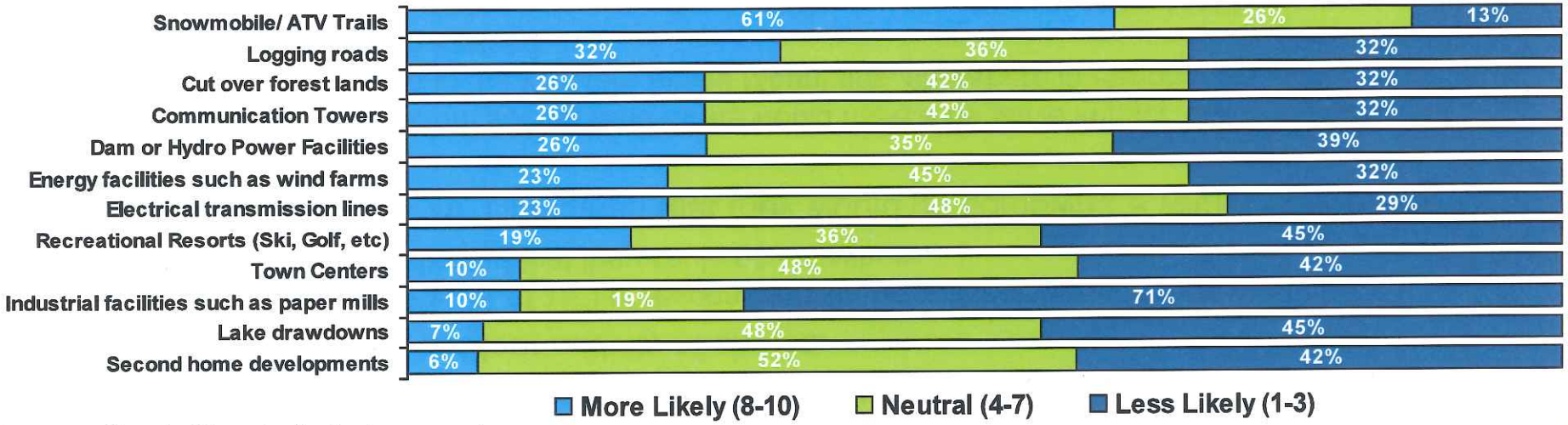
➢ Q16. Please rate how your overall enjoyment would be affected, if at all, if you saw the following while <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, specifically on or beside one of these lakes? Please use a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Very Negative Effect" and 10 means "Very Positive Effect" to indicate your response.

Effect of Visible Development on Likelihood of Returning

- Three-fifths of respondents (61%; 19 of 31*) indicated that seeing snowmobile or ATV trails would make them more likely to return to the Study Area for their outdoor activities of choice.
- Over two-thirds (71%; 22 of 31*) indicated that seeing industrial facilities such as paper mills would make them less likely to return to the region.
- One-quarter (23%; 7 of 31*) reported that seeing wind farms would increase their likelihood of returning to the Study Area; almost one-half (45%; 14 of 31*) are neutral and one-third (32%; 10 of 31*) indicated they would be less likely to return.

Likelihood of Returning to the Study Area for Outdoor Activities

Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)



*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

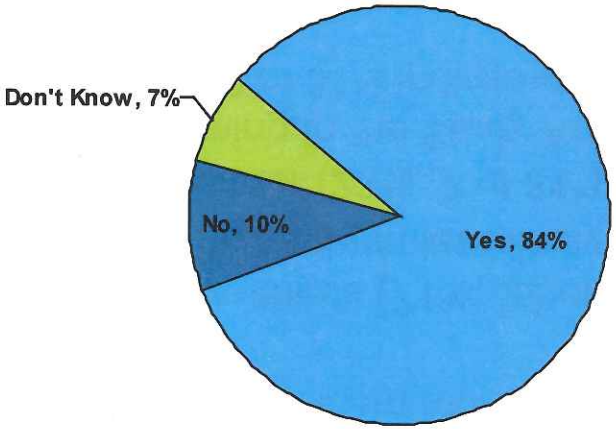
➢ Q17. Using a ten-point scale where 1 means you are "Much Less Likely" and 10 means you are "Much More Likely", please rate your likelihood of personally returning to these lakes for <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> if you saw the following while <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, either on or beside one of these lakes.

Go to Another Maine Location

- Most respondents (84%; 26 of 31*) indicated that they could go elsewhere in Maine to participate in their outdoor activity of choice.
  - Three-quarters (73%; 11 of 15*) of respondents for whom seeing wind farms would have a negative impact indicated that they could go elsewhere.
- One-fifths (19%; 5 of 26*) indicated that they would go somewhere within Penobscot County.
  - Among those for whom seeing wind farms would have a negative impact, one-fifth (18%; 2 of 11*) each would go to the Western Maine Mountains, elsewhere in Penobscot County or Washington County instead.

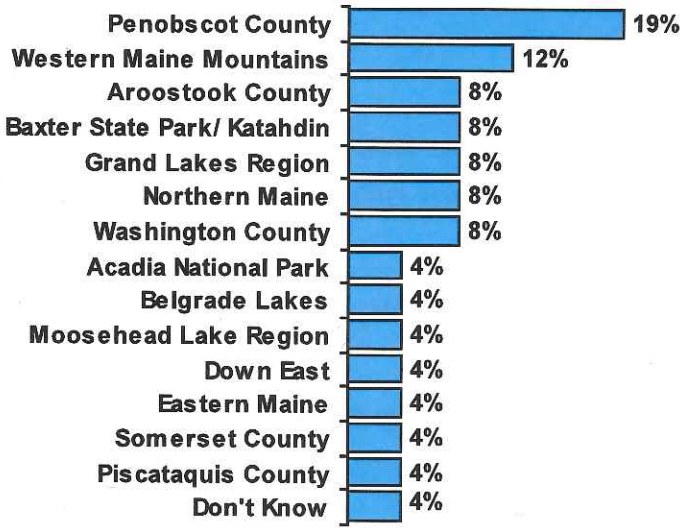
Go Elsewhere in Maine if Wind Farms Sighted

Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)



Alternate Maine Location

Base: Those who use the Study Area and have another Maine location to go to (n=26*)



*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

† Chart does not total 100 percent due to rounding.

➢ Q18. If you went to these lakes for <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> and saw evidence of a project or something else that caused you not to want to return, is there another lake, region or location in Maine you could go to and enjoy the same outdoor activity equally as much or more?

➢ Q19. What region or location in Maine would you go to instead? (Unaided, multiple response)

Seen Wind Turbines

- Respondents are equally divided between those who have seen wind turbines in Maine (48%) and those who have not (48%).
  - Similar levels of support for wind energy development in Maine among those who have seen wind turbines in the state (46%) and those who have not (52%) suggest that seeing wind turbines in Maine has little influence on disposition toward wind energy development in the state.
  - Those who use the Study Area (94%; 29 of 31*) are significantly more likely to have seen wind turbines in Maine than those who do not use the area (39%).
- Over two-thirds of respondents (70%) have seen wind turbines outside of Maine.
  - A significantly higher percentage of respondents who belong to one or more outdoor organizations (81%) than those who do not belong to any report having seen turbines outside of Maine (63%).

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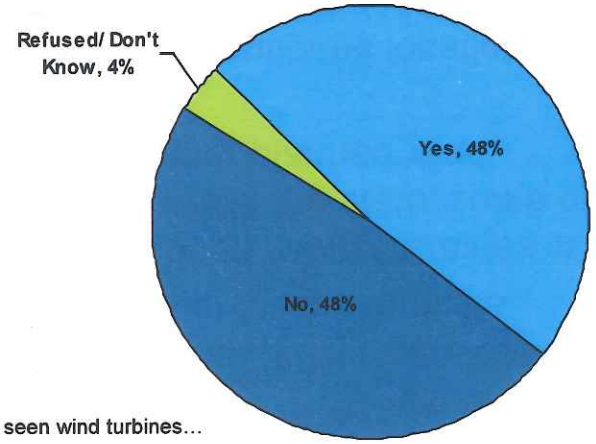
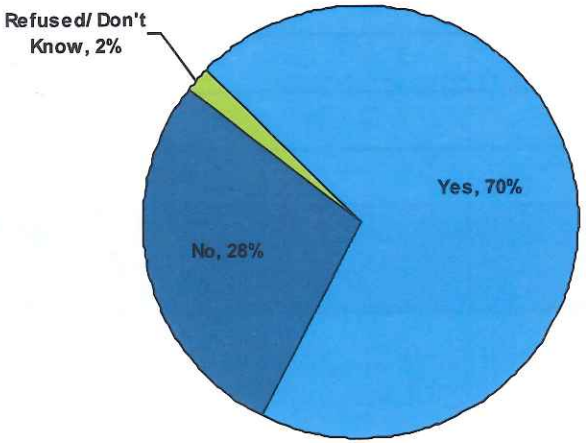
Personally Seen Wind Turbines in Maine
Base: All Respondents (n=191)



Personally Seen Wind Turbines Outside of Maine
Base: All Respondents (n=191)



➢Q20. Have you personally seen wind turbines…
a. In Maine
b. Outside of Maine

Seen Wind Turbines (cont'd.)

- One-fifth of respondents (20%) mentioned seeing wind turbines in Massachusetts.
- Respondents mentioned seeing turbines in a variety of locations within the state, some of which have no extant or planned wind projects.
- The most commonly mentioned locations within the state were Mars Hill (11%), Vinalhaven (5%) and Lincoln (2%).
  - Study Area users were significantly more likely to mention seeing turbines in Mars Hill (23%; 7 of 30*) and Lincoln, ME (13%; 4 of 30*) than those who do not use the region (9% and 0%, respectively). These sites were the most commonly mentioned by those who use the area.
  - A significantly higher percentage of those who do not support wind energy development in Maine (5%; 1 of 21*) and those who are neutral (6%) compared to those who support it (0%) mentioned seeing wind turbines in Lincoln, ME.

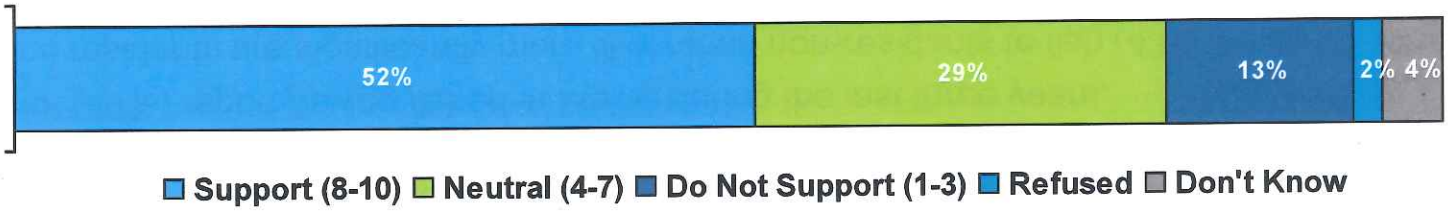
Turbine Location** Base: Those who have seen wind turbines (net) (n=168)	
Massachusetts	20%
California	14%
Vermont	13%
New York	11%
Mars Hill, ME	11%
New Hampshire	10%
Pennsylvania	6%
Rhode Island	5%
Vinalhaven, ME	5%
Maine (non-specific)	4%
New Jersey	4%
Connecticut	2%
Hawaii	2%
Lincoln, ME	2%

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
**Please see Appendix A for additional detail.
➢Q21. Where have you seen wind turbines? (PROBE ON CITY/TOWN, STATE/PROVINCE, COUNTRY) (Unaided, multiple response)

Support Wind Energy Development in Maine

- One-half of respondents (52%) support the development of wind energy in Maine.
  - A significantly higher percentage of those who do not use the Study Area (55%) than those who do (36%; 11 of 31*) support the development of wind energy in Maine.
- One-eighth (13%) of respondents do not support wind energy development in Maine.
- More than a quarter (29%) have a neutral disposition toward wind energy, while four percent do not know if they support wind energy development in Maine.

Support Wind Energy Development in Maine
Base: All Respondents (n=191)



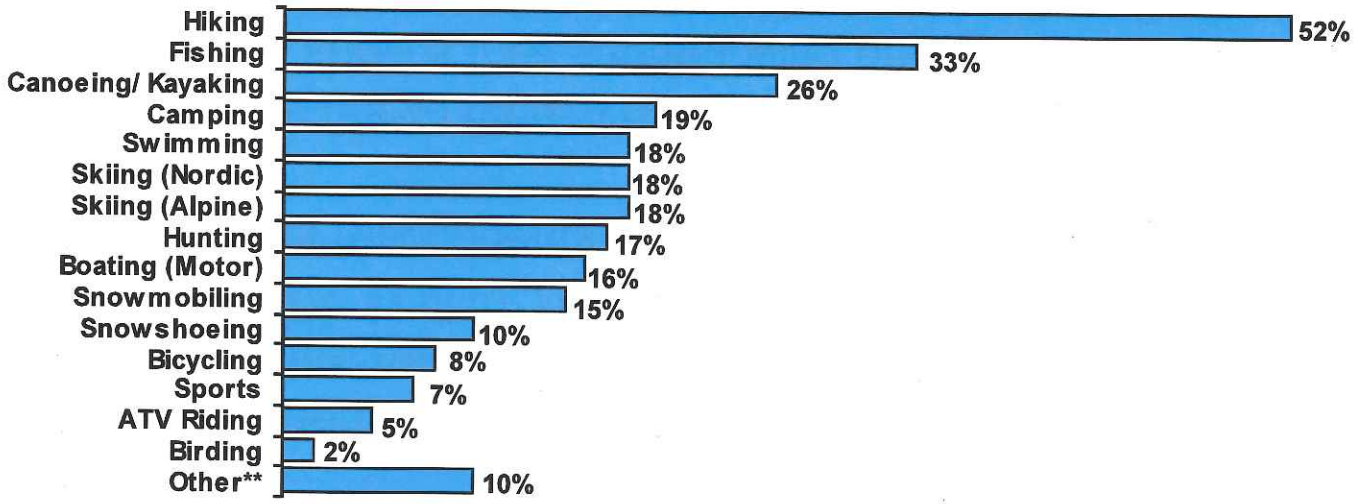
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
➢ Q22. Using a ten-point scale where 1 means "Do Not Support At All" and 10 means "Completely Support", to what extent do you not support or support commercial-scale wind energy development in Maine?

Outdoor Activities in Maine

- One-half of respondents (52%) hiked in Maine during the last three years, followed by one-third (33%) who fished and one-quarter (26%) who went canoeing or kayaking.
  - A significantly higher percentage of those who use the Study Area (48%; 15 of 31*) than those who do not (30%) report having fished in Maine during the last three years.
  - Maine residents are significantly more likely than non-residents to fish (43% vs. 15%), cross country ski (24% vs. 6%) and hunt (23% vs. 6%) in Maine.

Participation in Outdoor Activities in Maine, Past 3 Years

Base: All Respondents (n=191)



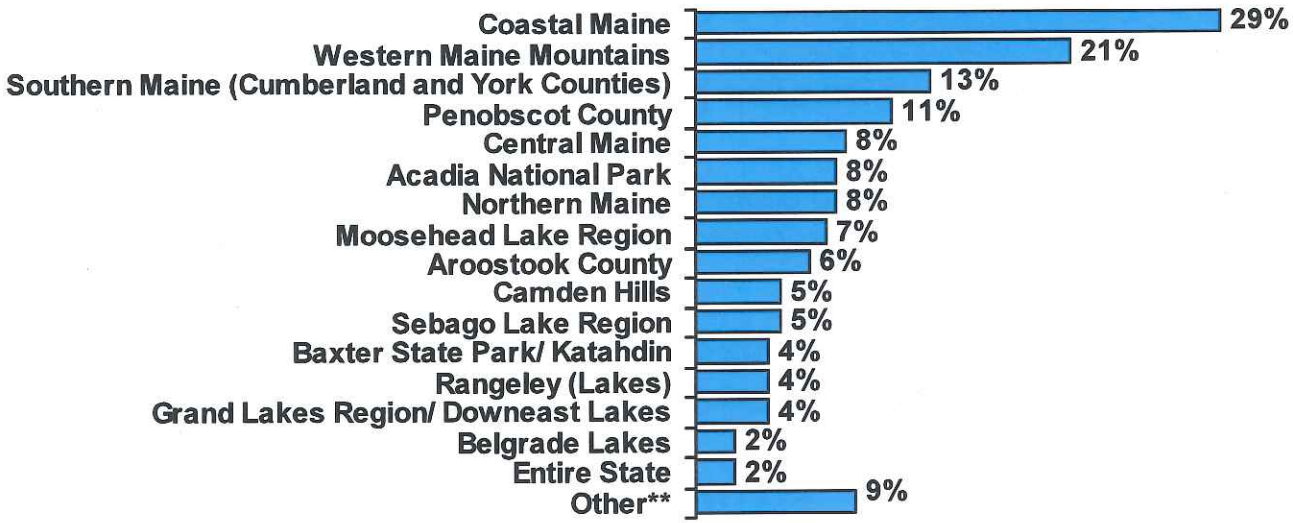
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
**Please see Appendix A for additional detail.
➢ QD. What outdoor activities, if any, have you participated in within the State of Maine during the last three years? (Unaided, multiple response)

Maine Regions for Outdoor Activities

- More than one-quarter (29%) of respondents have participated in outdoor activities in the coastal Maine area, followed by the Western Maine mountains (21%) and Southern Maine (13%).
  - Non-residents (52%) are significantly more likely to use the Maine coast for outdoor activities than Maine residents (17%), as are those who participate in outdoor activities less than 40 days per year (36%) rather than 40 or more days (22%).

Regions for Activities in Maine, Past 3 Years

Base: All Respondents (n=191)



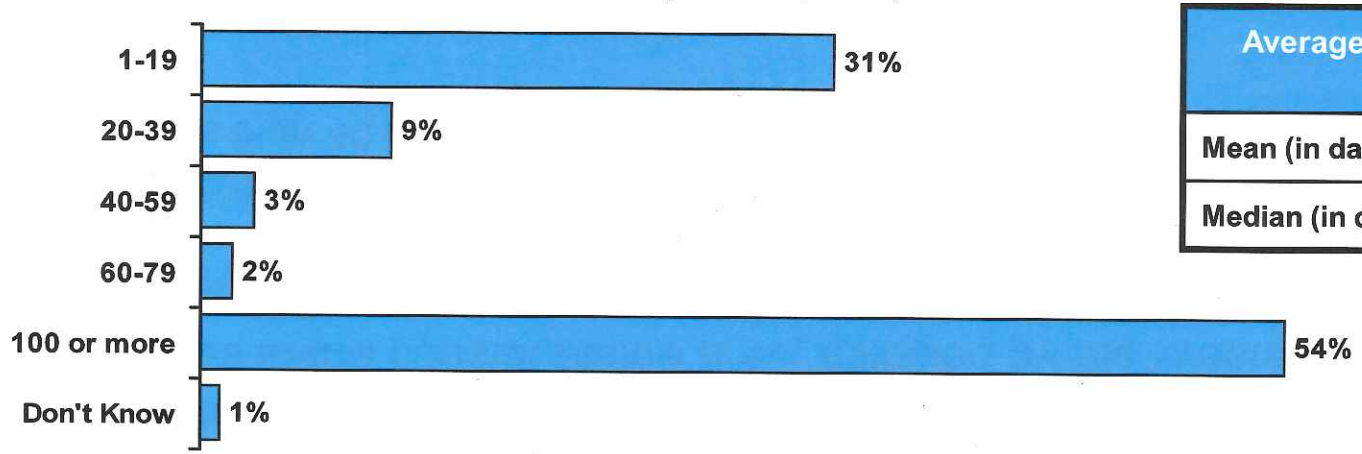
**Please see Appendix A for additional detail.

➢ QE. In what regions of Maine have you participated in <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>> during the last three years? (Unaided, multiple response)

Number of Days Spent in Maine

- With three of five respondents reporting primary residence in Maine, it is not surprising that more than one-half of respondents (54%) spend an average of 100 days or more in Maine each year.
  - Those who use the Study Area are significantly more likely to be residents of Maine than not (90%; 25 of 31* vs. 52%) and spend 100 days or more on average in the state each year than those who do not (87%; 27 of 31* vs. 48%).
- One-third (31%) spend between 1 and 19 days on average in the state each year.

Days Per Year in Maine
Base: All Respondents (n=191)



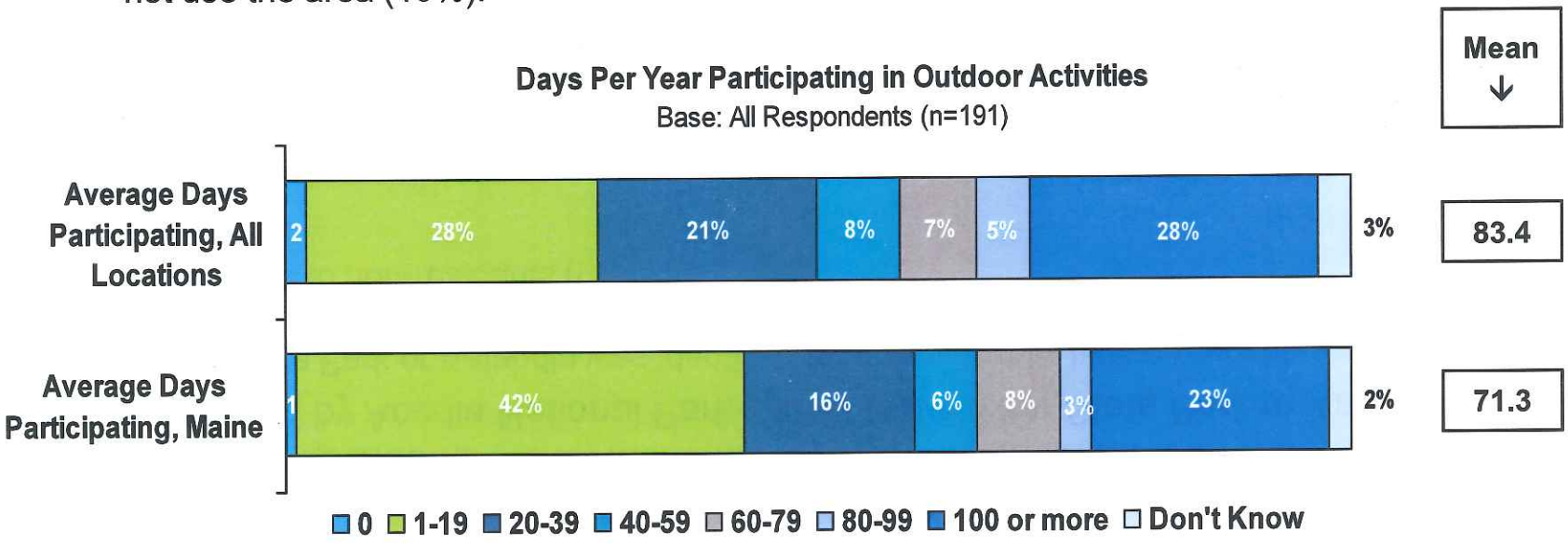
Average Number Days per Year Spent in Maine	
Mean (in days)	196.9
Median (in days)	320

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

➢ Q1. On average, how many days each year do you spend in Maine for any reason? (IF RESPONDENT SAYS, "I live in Maine," TRY TO OBTAIN BEST ESTIMATE BY GETTING RESPONDENT TO THINK ABOUT TRIPS OUTSIDE OF MAINE SUCH AS VACATIONS, BUSINESS TRIPS, DAY TRIPS, ETC.) (Unaided, single response)

Outdoor Activity Frequency

- More than one-quarter of respondents (28%) reported spending an average of 0-19 days per year participating in outdoor activities, while the same percentage reported spending 100 or more days.
- Two-fifths of respondents (42%) reported spending an average of 0-19 days engaging in outdoor activities in the state of Maine, while just under one-quarter (23%) reported spending 100 or more days in Maine.
  - A significantly higher percentage of those who use the Study Area (39%; 12 of 31*) reported spending 100 or more days participating in outdoor activities in Maine, compared to those who do not use the area (19%).



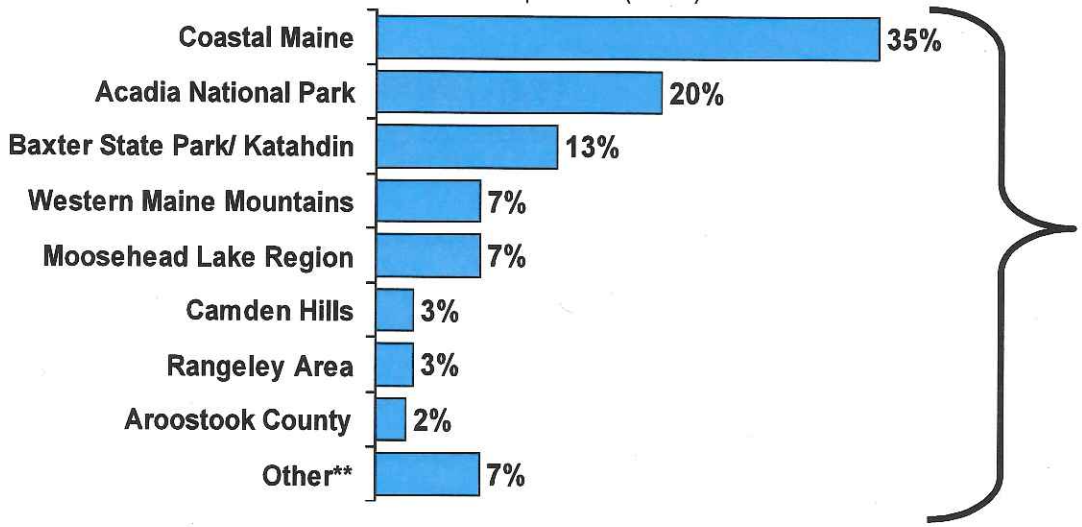
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
➢ Q2. On average, about how many days a year do you participate in the following outdoor activities in total at all locations: <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>?
➢ Q3. On average, about how many days a year do you participate in the following outdoor activities in total in Maine: <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>?

Scenic Outdoor Destinations in Maine

- One-third of respondents (35%) identified Coastal Maine as an area with high scenic value, followed by Acadia National Park (20%) and Baxter State Park or Katahdin (13%).
  - Baxter State Park or Katahdin was identified by a significantly higher percentage of those who use the Study Area (26%; 8 of 31*) than those who do not (10%), as well as by Maine residents (16%), as opposed to non-residents (6%).

Maine Outdoor Destinations offering HIGH Scenic Value

Base: All Respondents (n=191)



Reasons for Selection** Base: All Respondents (n=191)	
Ocean/ Coast	23%
Mountain(s)	17%
Activities	16%
Vistas/ View	14%
Beautiful	14%
Familiarity	11%
Lake(s)/ Pond(s)	7%
Relaxing/ Peaceful	6%
Nearness of varied surroundings	6%

**Please see Appendix A for additional detail.

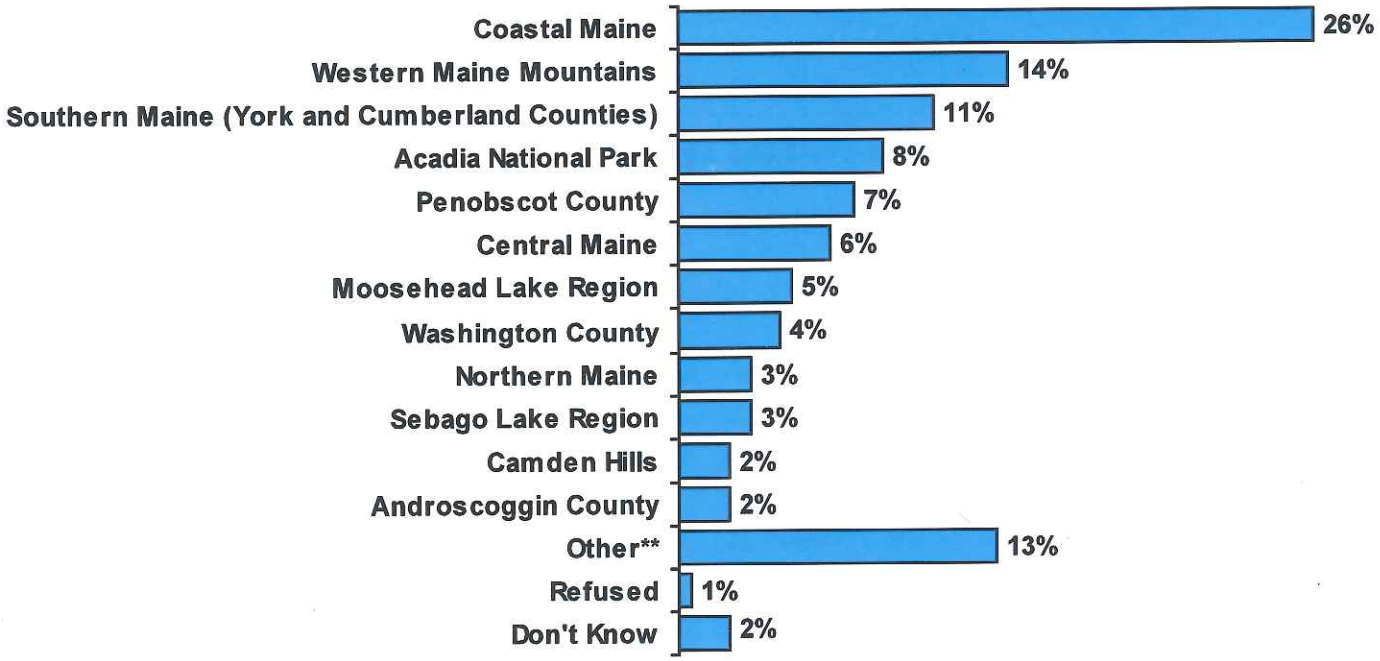
➢ Q4. Think of a ten-point scale where 1 means "Very Low Scenic Value" and 10 means "Very High Scenic Value". What one outdoor destination in Maine have you visited that you would rate "8 - 10" as having high to very high scenic value? (Unaided, single response)

➢ Q5. Please explain briefly the reasons why you selected the outdoor destination you identified as having very high scenic value. (Unaided, multiple response)

Maine Region Most Often Visited for Outdoor Activities

- One-quarter (26%) of respondents have most often visited coastal Maine to participate in outdoor activities during the past three years, followed by the Western Maine mountains (14%) and Southern Maine (11%).

Maine Region Most Often Visited for Outdoor Activities (Past 3 Years)
Base: All Respondents (n=191)



**Please see Appendix A for additional detail.
➢ Q6. In what region of Maine would you say you have gone to most often in the last three years to participate in the outdoor activities you mentioned earlier: <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>? (Unaided, single response)

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Only five percent of all individuals contacted (31 of 580) use at least one of the eight lakes in the Study Area more than just rarely.
  - More than one-third of all respondents (37%) are not aware of the Study Area.
  - Most (82%) individuals contacted whose primary residence is within 50 miles of the Project indicated they were either unfamiliar with, or did not regularly use, lakes in the Study Area.

- Those who use the Study Area, participate in a variety of outdoor activities, including fishing (42%; 13 of 31*), hiking (19%; 6 of 31*), canoeing (10%; 3 of 31*), and camping (10%; 3 of 31*).

- Four-fifths (81%; 25 of 31*) of those who use the Study Area never hire a guide or local expert.

- Those who use the Study area have mixed expectations for seeing a wind facility.
  - A negative effect on enjoyment is more likely from second-home developments (64%; 20 of 31*) or paper mills (61%; 29 of 31*) than from wind farms (48%; 15 of 31*).
  - One-quarter (23%; 7 of 31*) indicated that seeing a wind farm would make them more likely to return to the region for outdoor activities in the future. One-third (32%; 10 of 31*) reported that this would make them less likely to return to the region.

- One-half of respondents (52%) support wind energy development in Maine.

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

Respondent Profile

Respondent Profile

- Three-fifths (60%) of respondents do not belong to any outdoor organizations. Respondents are members of a variety of groups, including local conservation organizations, wildlife preservation organizations and local land trusts (6% each).
- Most respondents (90%) are 45 years of age or older, with few people under the age of 35 (1%).
- Three-fifths (58%) of respondents are Maine residents and the average length of residency is 38.9 years.
- One-fifth (20%) of respondents own a second home in Maine. While about one-third of these respondents (34%; 13 of 38*) gave a zip code more than fifty miles from their primary residence, three-fifths (60%; 23 of 38*) did not know the zip code for their second home top of mind.
- Among those who do not own a primary or secondary residence in Maine, the average number of years visiting the state is 28.4.

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Demographics

Outdoor/ Conservation Organizations	Total (n=191)
Local conservation organizations	6%
Wildlife preservation organizations	6%
Local land trusts	6%
Maine Audubon Society	4%
Sportsman's Alliance of Maine	3%
Appalachian Mountain Club	2%
Trails preservation organizations	2%
Hunting/ Fishing organizations	2%
National Parks Association	2%
Sierra Club	2%
The Nature Conservancy	2%
Other snowmobile associations	2%
NRA	2%
Natural Resources Council of Maine	1%
National conservation organizations	1%
Appalachian Trail Conservancy	<1%
Maine Snowmobile Association	<1%

Outdoor/ Conservation Organizations (cont'd)	Total (n=191)
Ski club	<1%
Municipal board	<1%
MOFGA	<1%
Maine Professional Guides Association	<1%
Girl Scouts	<1%
National Public Radio	<1%
None	60%
Refused/ Don't Know	5%
Age	**(n=191)**
18 to 24	<1%
25 to 34	<1%
35 to 44	9%
45 to 54	25%
55 to 64	35%
65 to 74	18%
75 or older	12%

Gender	Total (n=191)
Male	58%
Female	42%
Children Under 18 in Household	**(n=191)**
Yes	20%
No	80%
Primary Residence Location	**(n=191)**
In Maine	58%
Outside of Maine	40%
Refused/ Don't Know	2%
Length of Maine Residency (years)	**(n=111)**
1-12	13%
13-24	15%
25-36	18%
37-49	19%
50-97	35%

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Demographics

	Total
Own Second Home/ Camp in Maine	**(n=191)**
Yes	20%
No	79%
Refused/ Don't Know	1%
Location of Second Home/ Camp	**(n=38*)**
Local Maine (less than 50 mi.)	3%
Non-Local Maine (more than 50 mi.)	34%
Refused	3%
Don't Know	60%
Length of Time Owning Second Home in Maine (years)	**(n=13*)**
1-12	31%
13-24	23%
25-36	16%
37-49	15%
50-97	15%

	Total
Years Visiting Maine (if no primary or secondary home in Maine)	**(n=67)**
1-12	23%
13-24	13%
25-36	30%
37-49	21%
50-97	13%
Income	**(n=191)**
Less than $35,000	13%
$35,000 to less than $50,000	11%
$50,000 to less than $75,000	17%
$75,000 to less than $100,000	13%
$100,000 to less than $150,000	15%
$150,000 to less than $200,000	7%
$200,000 or more	2%
Refused/ Don't Know	22%

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

Appendix A: Additional Data

Appendix A: Additional Data

QD. What outdoor activities, if any, have you participated in within the State of Maine during the last three years?

Participation in Outdoor Activities in Maine, Past 3 Years Base: All Respondents (n=191)	
Cutting Wood	1%
Gardening	1%
Sailing	1%
Sight-seeing	1%
Geo-caching	1%
Art/ Photography	1%
Motorcycling	<1%
Climbing	<1%
Target shooting	<1%
Volleyball	<1%
Whale watching	<1%
Snow shoveling	<1%
Fair	<1%

1594

Appendix A: Additional Data

QE. In what regions of Maine have you participated in outdoor activities during the last three years?

Regions for Activities in Maine, Past 3 Years Base: All Respondents (n=191)	
Hancock County	2%
Somerset County	2%
Washington County	2%
Androscoggin County (including Lewiston-Auburn)	2%
Piscataquis County	1%
Allagash Wilderness Waterway	1%
Waldo County	<1%

1595

Appendix A: Additional Data

Q4. Think of a ten-point scale where 1 means "Very Low Scenic Value" and 10 means "Very High Scenic Value." What one outdoor destination in Maine have you visited that you would rate "8-10" as having high to very high scenic value?

Maine Outdoor Destinations offering HIGH Scenic Value Base: All Respondents (n=191)	
Piscataquis	2%
Marginal Way	1%
Northern Maine	<1%
Central Maine	<1%
Bald Mountain	<1%
Mountains (non-specific)	<1%
Allagash Waterway	<1%
Sebago Lake Region	<1%
Silver Lake	<1%
Hancock County	<1%
Grand Lakes Region	<1%

1596

Appendix A: Additional Data

Q5. Please explain briefly why you selected the outdoor destination you identified as having very high scenic value.

Reasons for Selection Base: All Respondents (n=191)					
Ocean/ Coast	23%	Seasons	2%	Open space	<1%
Mountain(s)	17%	Lighthouse(s)	2%	Island(s)	<1%
Activities	16%	Trail(s)/ Path(s)	2%	It's like being out West	<1%
Vistas/ View	14%	Boats/ Ships	2%		
Beautiful	14%	Town(s)	2%		
Familiarity	11%	Historic value	2%		
Lake(s)/ Pond(s)	7%	Architecture	1%		
Relaxing/ Peaceful	6%	Appalachian Trail	1%		
Nearness of varied surroundings	6%	Atmosphere	1%		
Pristine/ Undeveloped	6%	Forest(s)	1%		
Unpopulated/ Not crowded	5%	River(s)	1%		
Water (non-specific)	5%	Remote	1%		
Park	5%	Road(s)	1%		
Wildlife	4%	Waterfall(s)	1%		
People	4%	Value/ Affordability	1%		
Unique	3%	No valid response	1%		
Weather	3%	First place sun rises in US	<1%		
Enjoyment	3%	Highest point on East Coast	<1%		

Appendix A: Additional Data

Q6. In what region of Maine would you say you have gone to most often in the last three years to participate in the outdoor activities you mentioned earlier?

Maine Region Most Often Visited for Outdoor Activities (Past 3 Years) Base: All Respondents (n=191)	
Somerset County	2%
Piscataquis County	2%
Hancock County	2%
Rangeley Region	2%
Aroostook County	2%
Grand Lakes Region/ Down East Lakes	2%
Waldo County	1%
Baxter State Park/ Katahdin	1%
Wood Lot	<1%
Grand Lakes Region—Duck Lake	<1%
Allagash Wilderness Waterway	<1%
Belgrade Lakes	<1%

1598

Appendix A: Additional Data

Q13. What would you say are the top three reasons for <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, specifically on or beside one of these lakes?

Top Three Reasons – Study Area Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)	
Fishing	45%
Beautiful scenery/ View	36%
Enjoyment	26%
Not crowded/ Remote	19%
Socialization/ Friends/ Family	16%
Exercise	13%
Water	10%
Close proximity	10%
Camp	10%
Trails	7%
Familiarity	7%
Kayaking	3%
Within budget	3%
Relaxing	3%
Exploration	3%
Trees	3%
Don't Know	3%

Appendix A: Additional Data

Q14. What one of those reasons would you say is your primary reason for <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, specifically on or beside one of these lakes?

Primary Reasons – Study Area Base: Those who use the Study Area (n=31*)	
Fishing	19%
Enjoyment	16%
Socialization/ Friends/ Family	10%
Exercise	10%
Beautiful scenery/ View	10%
Familiarity	7%
Not crowded/ Remote	7%
Water	3%
Close proximity	3%
Trails	3%
Camp	3%
Exploration	3%
Trees	3%
Don't Know	3%

1600

Appendix A: Additional Data

Q21. Where have you seen wind turbines? (PROBE ON CITY/TOWN, STATE/PROVINCE, COUNTRY

Turbine Location Base: Those who have seen wind turbines (net) (n=168)					
Massachusetts	20%	Danforth, ME	2%	Orland, ME	1%
California	14%	Freedom, ME	2%	Western Maine (non-specific)	1%
Vermont	13%	Northern Maine (non-specific)	2%	Indiana	<1%
New York	11%	Kibby Mountain	2%	North Dakota	<1%
Mars Hill, ME	11%	Local (unspecified)	2%	Ohio	<1%
New Hampshire	10%	Iowa	1%	Oklahoma	<1%
Pennsylvania	6%	Minnesota	1%	Oregon	<1%
Rhode Island	5%	Texas	1%	South Dakota	<1%
Vinalhaven, ME	5%	Virginia	1%	Washington	<1%
Maine (non-specific)	4%	Quebec	1%	Wyoming	<1%
New Jersey	4%	Midwest (non-specific)	1%	China	<1%
Connecticut	2%	Germany	1%	Aruba	<1%
Hawaii	2%	Cape Elizabeth	1%	Prince Edward Island	<1%
Lincoln, ME	2%	Saco, ME	1%	Kentucky	<1%
Arizona	2%	Sugarloaf	1%	Tennessee	<1%
Colorado	2%	Aroostook County, ME	1%	Florida	<1%
Europe (non-specific)	2%	Rangeley, ME	1%	Michigan	<1%
Alaska	2%	Camden, ME	1%	Denmark	<1%

1601

Appendix A: Additional Data

Q21. Where have you seen wind turbines? (PROBE ON CITY/TOWN, STATE/PROVINCE, COUNTRY

Turbine Location (cont'd.) Base: Those who have seen wind turbines (net) (n=168)			
Scotland	<1%	North Haven, ME	<1%
Netherlands	<1%	Carroll, ME	<1%
Missouri	<1%	Coastal Maine (non-specific)	<1%
Moosehead Lake, ME	<1%	Springfield, ME	<1%
Madawaska, ME	<1%	Press Island	<1%
Biddeford, ME	<1%	Palermo, ME	<1%
Stetson, ME	<1%	Plains states (non-specific)	<1%
Brownville, ME	<1%	Washington County, ME	<1%
Belgrade, ME	<1%	Kossuth Township, ME	<1%
Dexter, ME	<1%	Off Route 6 in Maine	<1%
Eustis and Straton, ME	<1%	Do not remember	<1%

1602

Appendix B: Questionnaire

Portland Research Group

Project# 10.018

First Wind Bowers Users Questionnaire

(January 6, 2011)

Quotas:		
	1. Use Study Area	Need at least n=50
	2. Do not use/Aware of Study Area	No more than n=150

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____. I'm calling from Portland Research Group, an independent market research firm. We are conducting a research project about the outdoor activities people enjoy in the State of Maine. Please be assured that your responses will be kept strictly confidential and that we will not try to sell you anything.

Screener

A. Are you an adult, eighteen years of age or older?

YES	1	(CONTINUE)
NO	2	(THANK AND TERMINATE)
REFUSED	8	(THANK AND TERMINATE)
DON'T KNOW	9	(THANK AND TERMINATE)

B. Have you personally participated in any outdoor activities in Maine within the last three years?

YES	1	(CONTINUE)
NO	2	(THANK AND TERMINATE)
REFUSED	8	(THANK AND TERMINATE)
DON'T KNOW	9	(THANK AND TERMINATE)

C. GENDER BY OBSERVATION (ASK IF NECESSARY) (NO MORE THAN A 45%/55% SPLIT BETWEEN GENDERS)

MALE	1
FEMALE	2

One Union Wharf
Portland, ME 04101-4777
phone 207.874.2077
fax 207.874.2076
portlandresearch.com

D. What outdoor activities, if any, have you participated in within the State of Maine during the last three years? (DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES. CLARIFY RESPONSES)

ATV RIDING	01	(CONTINUE)
BICYCLING	02	
BIRDING	03	(CONTINUE)
BOATING (MOTOR)	04	(CONTINUE)
CAMPING	05	(CONTINUE)
CANOEING OR KAYAKING	06	(CONTINUE)
FISHING	07	(CONTINUE)
FORAGING FOR WILD PLANTS OR MUSHROOMS	08	(CONTINUE)
HIKING OR WALKING	09	(CONTINUE)
HUNTING	10	(CONTINUE)
SKIING – CROSS COUNTRY/NORDIC	11	(CONTINUE)
SKIING – DOWNHILL/ALPINE	12	
SNOWMOBILING	13	(CONTINUE)
SWIMMING	14	
SPORTS (TEAM, TENNIS, GOLF, ETC.)	15	
SNOWSHOEING	16	(CONTINUE)
OTHER *(Please Specify)*: _____		
REFUSED	98	(THANK AND TERMINATE)
DON'T KNOW	99	(THANK AND TERMINATE)

MUST MENTION 01, 03-11, 13, OR 16 TO CONTINUE ELSE, THANK AND TERMINATE

E. In what regions of Maine have you participated in <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>> during the last three years? (DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLES.) (IF LAKE, ASK FOR SPECIFIC LOCATION)

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK	01
ALLAGASH WILDERNESS WATERWAY	02
AROOSTOOK COUNTY	03
BAXTER STATE PARK/KATAHDIN	04
BELGRADE LAKES	05
CAMDEN HILLS	06
GRAND LAKES REGION/DOWNEAST LAKES	07
MOOSEHEAD LAKE REGION	08
SEBAGO LAKE REGION	09
WESTERN MAINE MOUNTAINS	10
OTHER *(Please Specify)*: _____	
REFUSED	98 (THANK AND TERMINATE)
DON'T KNOW	99 (THANK AND TERMINATE)

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MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

1. On average, how many days each year do you spend in Maine for any reason? (IF RESPONDENT SAYS, "I live in Maine," TRY TO OBTAIN BEST ESTIMATE BY GETTING RESPONDENT TO THINK ABOUT TRIPS OUTSIDE OF MAINE SUCH AS VACATIONS, BUSINESS TRIPS, DAY TRIPS, ETC.)

Days per year IN MAINE FOR ANY REASON:	_____	
REFUSED	998	
DON'T KNOW	999	(TRY TO OBTAIN BEST ESTIMATE)

2. On average, about how many days a year do you participate in the following outdoor activities in total at all locations: <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>?

Average Number of Days per year ALL LOCATIONS:	_____	
REFUSED	998	
DON'T KNOW	999	(TRY TO OBTAIN BEST ESTIMATE)

3. On average, about how many days a year do you participate in the following outdoor activities in total in Maine: <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>?

Average Number of Days per year IN MAINE:	_____	
REFUSED	998	
DON'T KNOW	999	(TRY TO OBTAIN BEST ESTIMATE)

4. Think of a ten-point scale where 1 means "Very Low Scenic Value" and 10 means "Very High Scenic Value". What one outdoor destination in Maine have you visited that you would rate "8 - 10" as having high to very high scenic value? (ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE)

_____

5. Please explain briefly the reasons why you selected the outdoor destination you identified as having very high scenic value.

_____

_____

_____

6. In what region of Maine would you say you have gone to most often in the last three years to participate in the outdoor activities you mentioned earlier: <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>? (DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE) (IF LAKE, ASK FOR SPECIFIC LOCATION)

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK	01	
ALLAGASH WILDERNESS WATERWAY	02	
AROOSTOOK COUNTY	03	
BAXTER STATE PARK/KATAHDIN	04	
BELGRADE LAKES	05	
CAMDEN HILLS	06	
GRAND LAKES REGION/DOWNEAST LAKES	07	
MOOSEHEAD LAKE REGION	08	
SEBAGO LAKE REGION	09	
WESTERN MAINE MOUNTAINS	10	
OTHER *(Please Specify)*: _____		
REFUSED	98	(ASK TO IDENTIFY A DESTINATION)
DON'T KNOW	99	(ASK TO IDENTIFY A DESTINATION)

7. I am going to read you a list of lakes located in Maine approximately 75 miles northeast of Bangor, Maine just south of the Springfield area off Route 6. You may have heard of lakes with the same or similar names in other parts of Maine. All of the lakes I am going to mention are located in either Washington or Penobscot counties. For each lake please indicate how often you participate in the outdoor activities you mentioned earlier, <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>, either on or beside the lake. Please use a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Never" and 10 means "Regularly" to indicate your response. If you are not aware of the lake I mention, please say so. (RANDOMIZE LIST)

Lakes	Never									Regularly	Not Aware
a. Bottle Lake in Lakeville	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
b. Duck Lake in Lakeville	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
c. Lower Sysladobsis (Sys-la-DOB-sis) Lake in Lakeville	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
d. Keg Lake in Lakeville	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
e. Junior Lake in Pukakon (PUCK-a-kon)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
f. Scraggley Lake near Junior Lake in Pukakon (PUCK-a-kon)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
g. Shaw Lake, between Pleasant and Scraggley Lakes, in Pukakon (PUCK-a-kon)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
h. Pleasant Lake in Kossuth Township	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90

IF RATING OF 4 – 10 FOR AT LEAST ONE LAKE RECORD AS QUOTA 1 AND CONTINUE ELSE, RECORD AS QUOTA 2 AND SKIP TO Q20

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8. (IF MORE THAN ONE QUALIFYING ACTIVITY MENTIONED IN QD, ASK Q8, ELSE USE ACTIVITY FROM QD AS RESPONSE TO Q8 AND SKIP TO Q9) Which of the outdoor activities you mentioned earlier, <<QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES IN QD>>, do you participate in most frequently on or beside one of the lakes I just mentioned? (ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE)

<<INSERT LIST OF QUALIFIED ACTIVITIES MENTIONED IN QD>>

9. The next group of questions will refer to your experiences <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> on or beside one of the lakes I just mentioned. When you participate in this outdoor activity on or beside those lakes, how often do you use guides or hire local experts? Would you say... (READ LIST)?

Always,	5
Most of the time,	4
Some of the time,	3
Rarely, or	2
Never	1
REFUSED	8
DON'T KNOW	9

10. At what types of lodging do you typically spend the night when <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> on or beside one of the lakes I just mentioned? (DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES.)

RESPONDENT'S PRIMARY RESIDENCE	01
RESPONDENT'S SECOND/VACATION HOME/CONDO	02
HOME OF FAMILY/RELATIVE/FRIEND	03
BED & BREAKFAST/INN/SPORTING LODGE/HUNTING LODGE	04
HOTEL OR MOTEL	05
RENTAL HOME/CONDO/TIMESHARE	06
STATE PARK/CAMPGROUND	07
PRIVATE CAMPGROUND OR RV PARK	08
OTHER *(Please Specify)*: _____	
REFUSED	98
DON'T KNOW	99

11. In what seasons are you typically <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> on or beside one of these lakes? (READ LIST TO DEFINE SEASONS. ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

Winter, consisting of December, January, and February	1
Spring, consisting of March, April and May	2
Summer, consisting of June, July and August	3
Fall, consisting of September, October and November	4
REFUSED	8
DON'T KNOW	9

12. On average, about how many days a year do you spend <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, on or beside one of these lakes?

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS PER YEAR AT ONE OF THESE LAKES: _____

REFUSED	998
DON'T KNOW (TRY TO OBTAIN BEST ESTIMATE)	999

13. What would you say are the top three reasons for <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, specifically on or beside one of these lakes? (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

14. What one of those reasons would you say is your primary reason for <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, specifically on or beside one of these lakes? (MUST SELECT ONE RESPONSE)

REASON A	1
REASON B	2
REASON C	3

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15. How unlikely or likely do you expect to see the following while <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> specifically on or beside one of these lakes? Please use a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Very Unlikely" and 10 means "Very Likely" to indicate your response. (RANDOMIZE LIST)

	Very Unlikely									Very Likely
a. Recreational Resorts (Ski, Golf, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b. Snowmobile/ATV Trails	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c. Energy facilities such as wind farms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d. Cut over forest lands	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e. Electrical transmission lines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f. Second home developments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g. Town Centers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h. Communications Towers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i. Industrial facilities such as paper mills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j. Logging roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
k. Lake drawdowns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
l. Dam or Hydro Power Facility	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

16. Please rate how your overall enjoyment would be affected, if at all, if you saw the following while <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, specifically on or beside one of these lakes? Please use a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Very Negative Effect" and 10 means "Very Positive Effect" to indicate your response. (RANDOMIZE LIST)

	Very Negative Effect									Very Positive Effect
a. Recreational Resorts (Ski, Golf, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b. Snowmobile/ATV Trails	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c. Energy facilities such as wind farms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d. Cut over forest lands	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e. Electrical transmission lines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f. Second home developments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g. Town Centers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h. Communications Towers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i. Industrial facilities such as paper mills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j. Logging roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
k. Lake drawdowns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
l. Dam or Hydro Power Facility	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

17. Using a ten-point scale where 1 means you are "Much Less Likely" and 10 means you are "Much More Likely", please rate your likelihood of personally returning to these lakes for <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> if you saw the following while <<RESPONSE IN Q8>>, either on or beside one of these lakes. (RANDOMIZE LIST)

	Much Less Likely									Much More Likely
a. Recreational Resorts (Ski, Golf, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b. Snowmobile/ATV Trails	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c. Energy facilities such as wind farms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d. Cut over forest lands	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e. Electrical transmission lines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f. Second home developments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g. Town Centers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h. Communications Towers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i. Industrial facilities such as paper mills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j. Logging roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
k. Lake drawdowns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
l. Dam or Hydro Power Facility	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

18. If you went to these lakes for <<RESPONSE IN Q8>> and saw evidence of a project or something else that caused you not to want to return, is there another lake, region or location in Maine you could go to and enjoy the same outdoor activity equally as much or more?

YES	1	(CONTINUE)
NO	2	(SKIP TO Q20)
REFUSED	8	(SKIP TO Q20)
DON'T KNOW	9	(SKIP TO Q20)

19. What region or location in Maine would you go to instead? (DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE)

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK	01	
ALLAGASH WILDERNESS WATERWAY	02	
AROOSTOOK COUNTY	03	
BAXTER STATE PARK/KATAHDIN	04	
BELGRADE LAKES	05	
CAMDEN HILLS	06	
MOOSEHEAD LAKE REGION	07	
SEBAGO LAKE REGION	08	
WESTERN MAINE MOUNTAINS	09	
OTHER *(Please Specify)*: _____		
REFUSED	98	(ASK TO IDENTIFY A DESTINATION)
DON'T KNOW	99	(ASK TO IDENTIFY A DESTINATION)

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ASK EVERYONE

20. Have you personally seen wind turbines... READ LIST?

	YES	NO	REFUSED	DON'T KNOW
a. In Maine	1	2	8	9
b. Outside of Maine	1	2	8	9

IF "YES" TO Q20A OR Q20B CONTINUE, ELSE SKIP TO Q22

21. Where have you seen wind turbines? (PROBE ON CITY/TOWN, STATE/PROVINCE, COUNTRY)

_____

_____

_____

22. Using a ten-point scale where 1 means "Do Not Support At All" and 10 means "Completely Support", to what extent do you not support or support commercial-scale wind energy development in Maine?

Do Not Support at All									Completely Support	Refused	Don't Know
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	98	99

23. The remaining classification questions help us to develop an overall respondent profile, but will not identify you in any way. What, if any, outdoor or conservation organizations do you belong to? (DO NOT READ LIST. ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES.)

ALLIANCE OF TRAIL VEHICLES OF MAINE	01
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB (A.M.C.)	02
APPALACHIAN TRAIL CONSERVANCY (A.T.C.)	03
MAINE AUDUBON SOCIETY	04
MAINE SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION	05
NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF MAINE	06
SPORTSMAN'S ALLIANCE OF MAINE	07
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	08
OTHER *(Please specify)*: _____	
REFUSED	98
DON'T KNOW	99

24. Into which of the following ranges does your age fall? (READ LIST)

18 to 24,	1
25 to 34,	2
35 to 44,	3
45 to 54,	4
55 to 64,	5
65 to 74, or	6
75 or older	7
REFUSED	8

25. Do you have any children less than 18 years old living in your household?

YES	1
NO	2
REFUSED	8
DON'T KNOW	9

26. What is the 5-DIGIT zip code where your primary residence is located?

_____

REFUSED	99998
DON'T KNOW	99999

27. (IF PRIMARY RESIDENCE IN MAINE FROM Q26) For how many years has your primary residence been located in Maine?

YEARS: _____ MONTHS: _____

REFUSED	98
DON'T KNOW	99

28. Do you own a second or vacation home or camp in Maine? (INCLUDE FOUR SEASON HOMES OR CONDOS, SEASONAL FISHING/HUNTING/RECREATIONAL CAMPS, AND LAKESHORE CAMPS)

YES	1	(CONTINUE)
NO	2	(SKIP TO Q31)
REFUSED	8	(SKIP TO Q31)
DON'T KNOW	9	(SKIP TO Q31)

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29. What is the 5-DIGIT zip code where your second home in Maine is located?

_____

REFUSED	99998
DON'T KNOW	99999

30. (IF SECOND HOME IN MAINE FROM Q29) For how many years have you owned a second home in Maine?

YEARS: _____ MONTHS: _____

REFUSED	98
DON'T KNOW	99

31. (IF NO PRIMARY RESIDENCE NOR SECOND HOME IN MAINE) For how many years have you been visiting Maine to participate in the outdoor activities we have been discussing?

YEARS: _____ MONTHS: _____

REFUSED	98
DON'T KNOW	99

32. Which of the following broad ranges best describes your 2010 annual household pre-tax income from all sources? (READ LIST)

Less than $35,000	1
$35,000 to less than $50,000	2
$50,000 to less than $75,000	3
$75,000 to less than $100,000	4
$100,000 to less than $150,000	5
$150,000 to less than $200,000, or	6
$200,000 or more	7
REFUSED	8
DON'T KNOW	9

(PLEASE VERIFY)

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

Telephone Number with Area Code: _____

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME!

Portland Research Group 11

For More Information

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Bowers Mountain Wind Project

Outdoor Activities Users Research

Snowmobiler Survey

Portland Research Group

Portland Research Group
Portland, Maine
February 2011

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Objectives

This study focuses on the region encompassing and including scenic lakes with visibility within 8 miles of the Bowers Wind Project. Throughout this report, this region is referred to as the "Study Area."

The primary objectives of this study are to:

- Determine how the lakes and land within the Study Area, and elsewhere in Maine, are used.
  - Measure awareness of the Study Area.
  - Frequency of usage.
- Understand expectations for views in the Study Area.
  - Explore the extent to which people expect to see "human-made" structures when using the Study Area.
  - Determine the impact of such structures on people's enjoyment and likelihood of returning to the Study Area.
- Assess whether and how commercial wind power projects fit within expectations of viewers using the Study Area and other parts of Maine for outdoor activities.
  - Measure respondents' support for wind energy projects.

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Methodology

Respondent Criteria	• Adults, 18 years or older, who participated in the Second Annual Stetson Wind Snowmobile Ride-In at First Wind's Stetson Mountain facility.
Respondent Counts	• n=69
Response Rate	• 46% (69 of approximately 150 attendees) The number of attendees is based on number of riders who checked-in at the O&M Building. Some of the attendees were children who were not qualified to take the survey. If anything the response rate is likely to be higher.
Data Collection	• In-person Intercepts on Saturday, February 19 at Stetson Mountain facility.
Research Caveat	• This report provides many useful insights with reasonable sample sizes. However, some results should be used directionally due to sample sizes less than 50.
Questionnaire	• Structured questionnaire containing 21 questions (69 variables), self-administered by respondent or administered by a Portland Research Group employee. • Questions addressed frequency and location of outdoor activities; logistics of and reasons for using the Study Area for outdoor activities; expectations for views and effects of specific human-made developments/ alterations on overall enjoyment and likelihood of returning to the Study Area; and position on commercial-scale wind energy developments in Maine. (The full questionnaire can be found in Appendix B of this report.)

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Methodology: Sample Segments

- A random sample size of n=69 yields a maximum sampling error of +/- 11.8 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. That is, if the reported percentage is 50%, one can be 95% confident that the percentage for the entire population would be within the range of 38.2% and 61.8%. The sample tolerances for smaller subgroups are broader: n=16, +/- 24.5 percentage points.

	Sample Size
Total†	n=69
Use Study Area	
Yes	n=44*
No	n=20*
Disposition to Wind Energy	
Support (8-10)	n=46*
Less than support (1-7)	n=16*
Age	
18-54	n=37*
55 or older	n=28*
Gender	
Male	n=41*
Female	n=23*

† Base sizes reflect the number of respondents who answered a given question. As this survey was primarily self-administered, bases sizes do not always reflect the logical progression of the questionnaire.
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

Key Findings

- Respondents participate in a variety of outdoor activities in the Study Area, with snowmobiling (84%†), fishing (81%) and motor boating (68%) as the top three.
- Of the eight lakes tested, Lower Sysladobsis Lake (92%), Bottle Lake (92%) and Duck Lake (92%) received the highest levels of awareness.
- With over half of the respondents (56%) reporting that they use it sometimes or more often, Lower Sysladobsis Lake has the highest usage rate of the eight lakes tested.
- Half of the respondents (50%; 20 of 40*) indicated that seeing energy facilities such as wind farms while participating in their most frequent outdoor activity in the study area would have a positive impact on their overall enjoyment.
  - Wind farms were second only to snowmobile/ ATV trails in terms of having a positive effect on enjoyment.
- Half of the respondents (50%; 20 of 40*) indicated that seeing energy facilities such as wind farms would make them more likely to return to an area for their outdoor activity of choice.
- Almost three-quarters of respondents (72%) support the development of commercial-scale wind energy in Maine. One-quarter (25%) is neutrally disposed to it; none of those interviewed indicated a negative disposition.

†Evidence that not all respondents surveyed at this snowmobile themed event may be due to the self-administration of the surveys. Another possible explanation is that respondents who rode to the event as passengers on a snowmobile driven by someone else may not consider that activity as constituting snowmobiling.
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

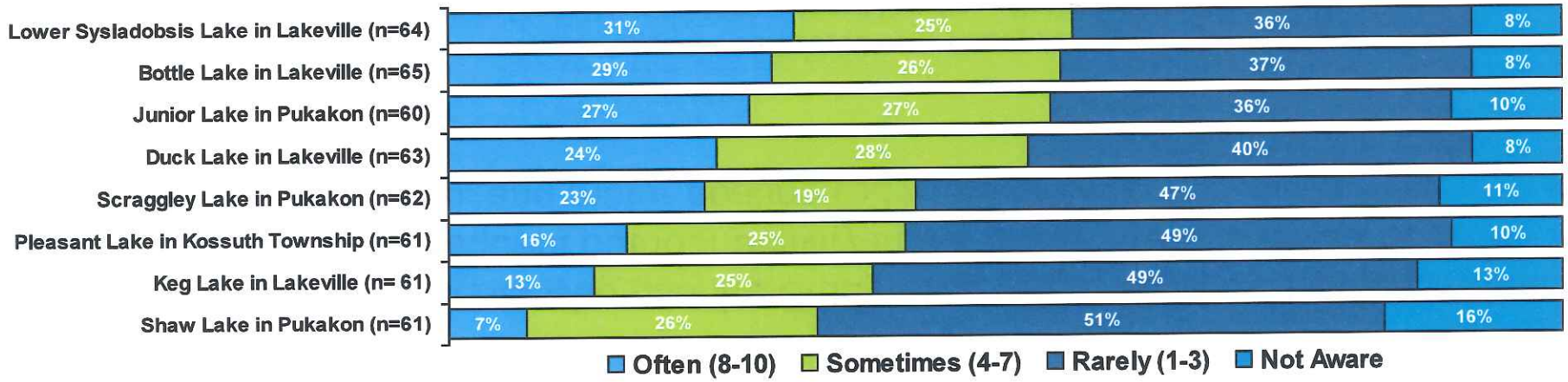
Detailed Findings

Frequency of Outdoor Activity Participation in the Study Area

- One-third of respondents often use Lower Sysladobsis Lake (31%) for their outdoor activities, followed by Bottle Lake (29%) and Junior Lake (27%).
  - Those who use Bottle Lake (44%; 16 of 36* vs. 11%; 3 of 27*), Duck Lake (40%; 14 of 35* vs. 4%; 1 of 27*), Junior Lake (40%; 14 of 35* vs. 8%; 2 of 24*), and Scraggley Lake (33%; 12 of 36* vs. 8%; 2 of 25*) are significantly more likely to be under 55 years of age than they are to be 55 or older.
- One-sixth of respondents were not aware of Shaw Lake (16%), followed by Keg Lake (13%), and Scraggley Lake (11%).

Frequency of Outdoor Activity Participation in the Study Area

Base: Those Providing a Response



*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

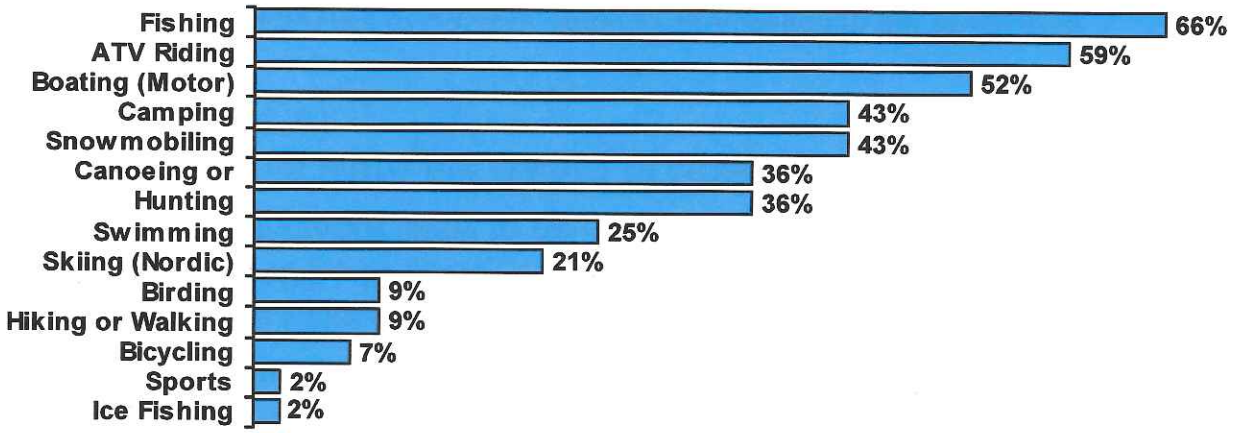
➢ Q3. Please read the list of lakes located near here, just south of the Springfield area off Route 6. You may have heard of lakes with the same or similar names in other parts of Maine. All of the lakes I am going to mention are located in either Washington or Penobscot counties. For each lake please indicate how often you participate in the outdoor activities you mentioned earlier, either on or beside the lake. For each lake, please use a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Never" and 10 means "Regularly" to indicate your response. Please circle "90" if you are not aware of the lake mentioned.

Most Common Outdoor Activities in the Study Area

- Two-thirds of respondents who use the Study Area (66%; 29 of 44*) indicated that fishing is their most frequent outdoor activity in the Study Area, followed by ATV riding (59%; 26 of 44*), and motor boating (52%; 23 of 44*).

Most Frequent Outdoor Activity (Study Area)†

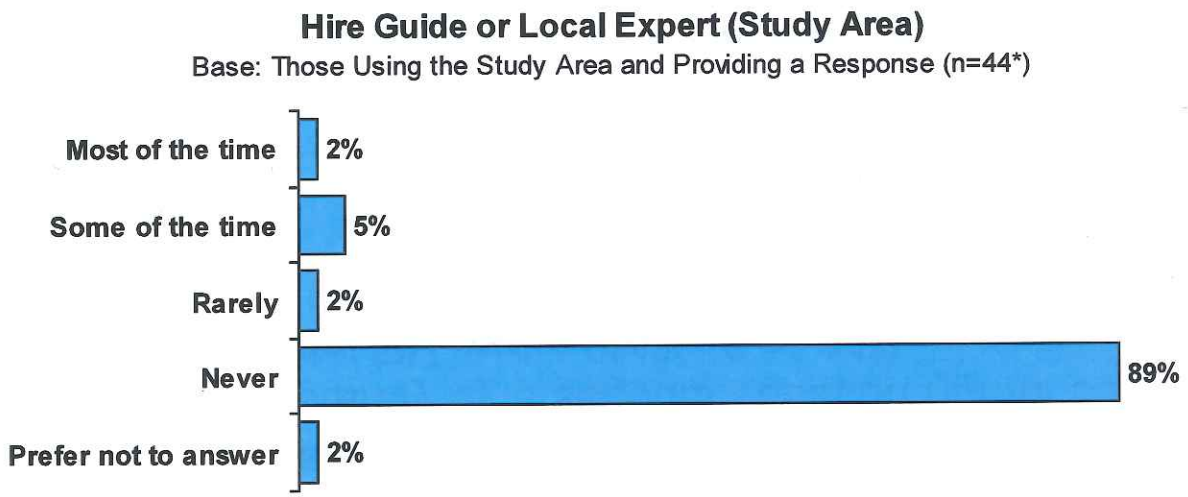
Base: Those Using the Study Area and Providing a Response (n=44*)



†Responses do not total to 100%. In spite of instructions to select only one response, many of the self-administered respondents provided multiple responses.
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
➢ Q4. What outdoor activity have you participated in most frequently on or beside one of the lakes listed in question 3? (Aided, single response)

Hire Guide or Local Expert

- Most respondents who use the Study Area (89%; 39 of 44*) never hire a guide or local expert when participating in outdoor activities in the Study Area.

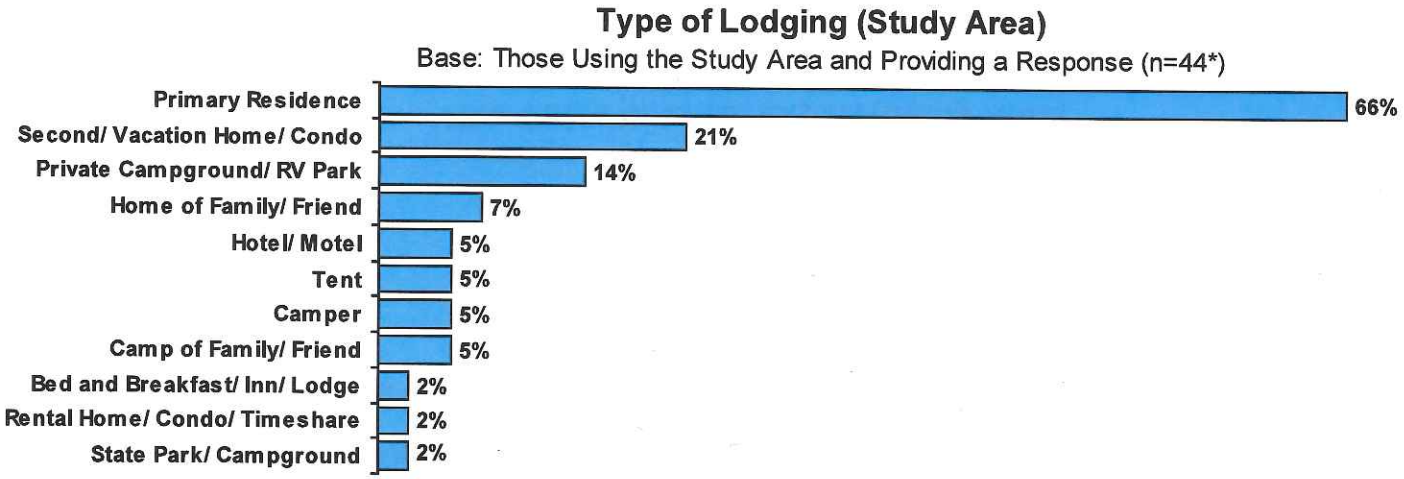


*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

➢ Q5. The next group of questions will refer to your experiences on or beside one of the lakes mentioned in question 3. When you participate in the outdoor activity you identified in question 4 on or beside those lakes, how often do you use guides or hire local experts? Would you say... (Aided, single response)

Type of Lodging

- Two-thirds of respondents who use the Study Area (66%; 29 of 44*) spend the night at their primary residence when participating in outdoor activities in the Study Area, followed distantly by a second/ vacation home/ condo (21%; 9 of 44*) and private campgrounds/ RV parks (14%; 6 of 44*).



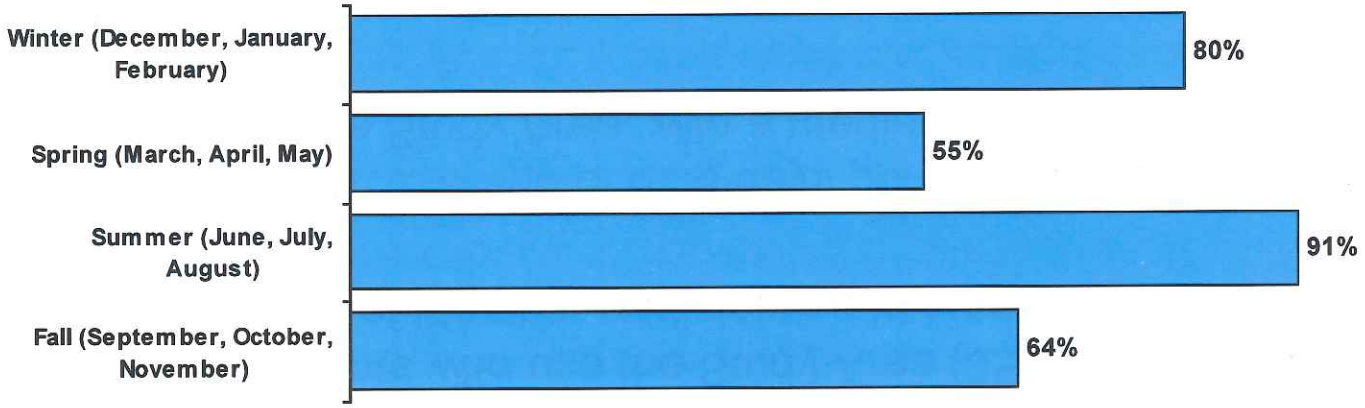
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

➢ Q6. At what types of lodging do you typically spend the night when you participate in your most frequent activity on or beside one of the lakes listed previously? (Aided, multiple response)

Seasons Participating in Outdoor Activities

- Respondents who use the Study Area reported a high level of participation in outdoor activities in the Study Area throughout the year.
  - Virtually all respondents (91%; 40 of 44*) participate in outdoor activities in the Study Area during the summer, followed by those who do so in winter (80%; 35 of 44*), fall (64%; 28 of 44*) and spring (55%;24 of 44*).

Seasons Participating in Outdoor Activities (Study Area)
Base: Those Using the Study Area and Providing a Response (n=44*)



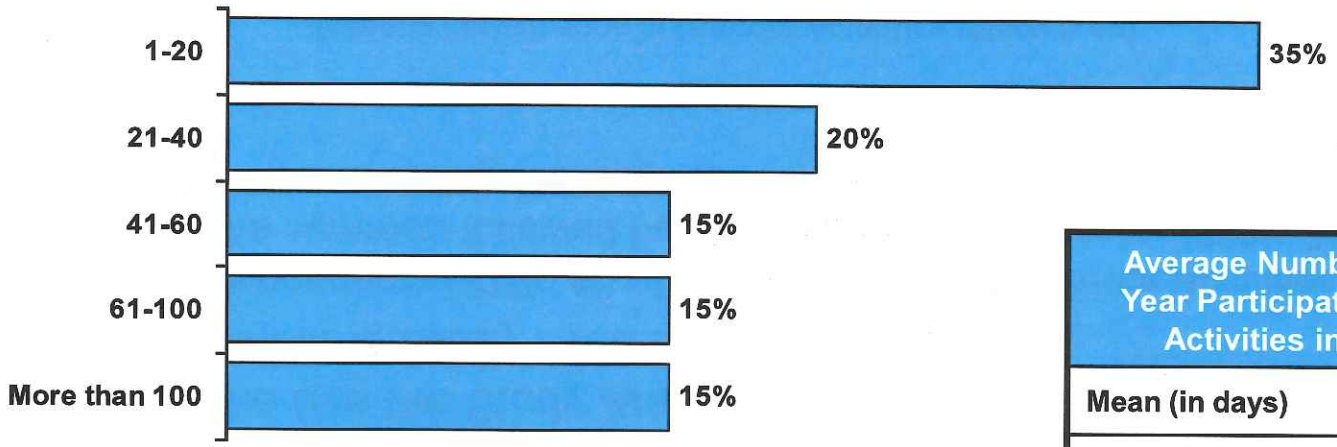
*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
➢ Q7. In what seasons are you typically participating in your most frequent outdoor activity on or beside one of the lakes listed previously? (Aided, multiple response)

Number of Days in the Study Area

- One-third of respondents who use the Study Area (35%; 14 of 40*) spend on average 1-20 days of the year participating in outdoor activities in the Study Area.
- Overall users spend an average of 61.8 days per year participating in outdoor activities in the Study Area, with a median of 30 days.

Number of Days in Study Area

Base: Those Using the Study Area and Providing a Response (n=40*)



Average Number of Days per Year Participating in Outdoor Activities in Study Area	
Mean (in days)	61.8
Median (in days)	30.0

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

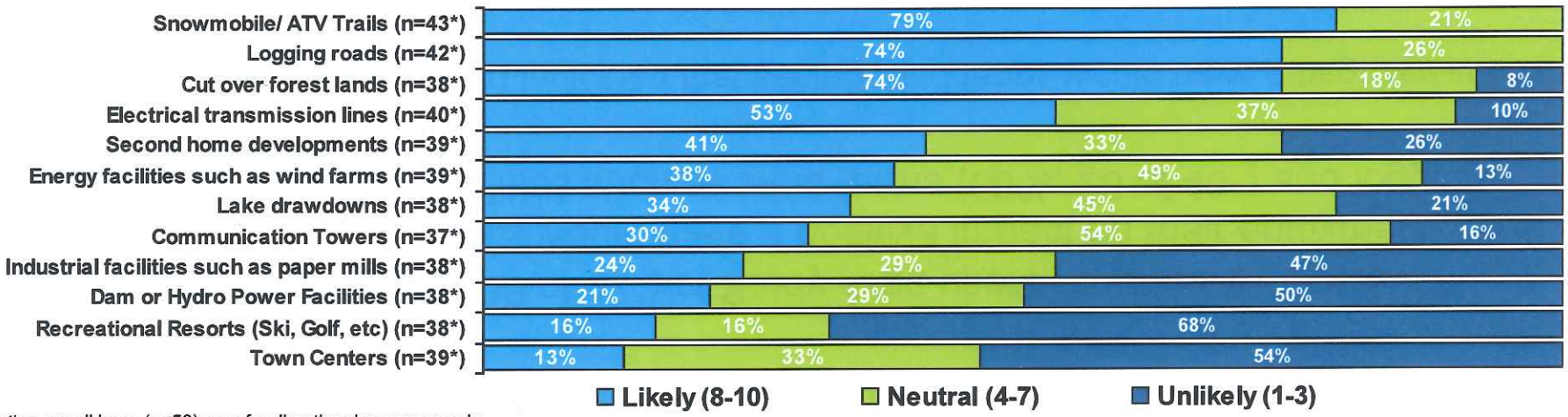
➢ Q8. On average, about how many days a year do you spend participating in your most frequent outdoor activity on or beside one of these lakes? (Aided, single response)

Expectations During Outdoor Activity

- Four-fifths (79%; 34 of 43*) of Study Area users considered it likely to see snowmobile or ATV trails, followed by logging roads (74%; 31 of 42*), and cut over forest lands (74%; 28 of 38*) near one of the lakes in the Study Area.
- Two-thirds (68%; 26 of 38*) considered it unlikely to see recreational resorts.
- Two-fifths (38%; 15 of 39*) considered it likely to see energy facilities such as wind farms, while only one-eighth (13%; 5 of 39*) consider this an unlikely sight.

Likelihood of Seeing Visible Development in the Study Area

Base: Those Using the Study Area and Providing a Response

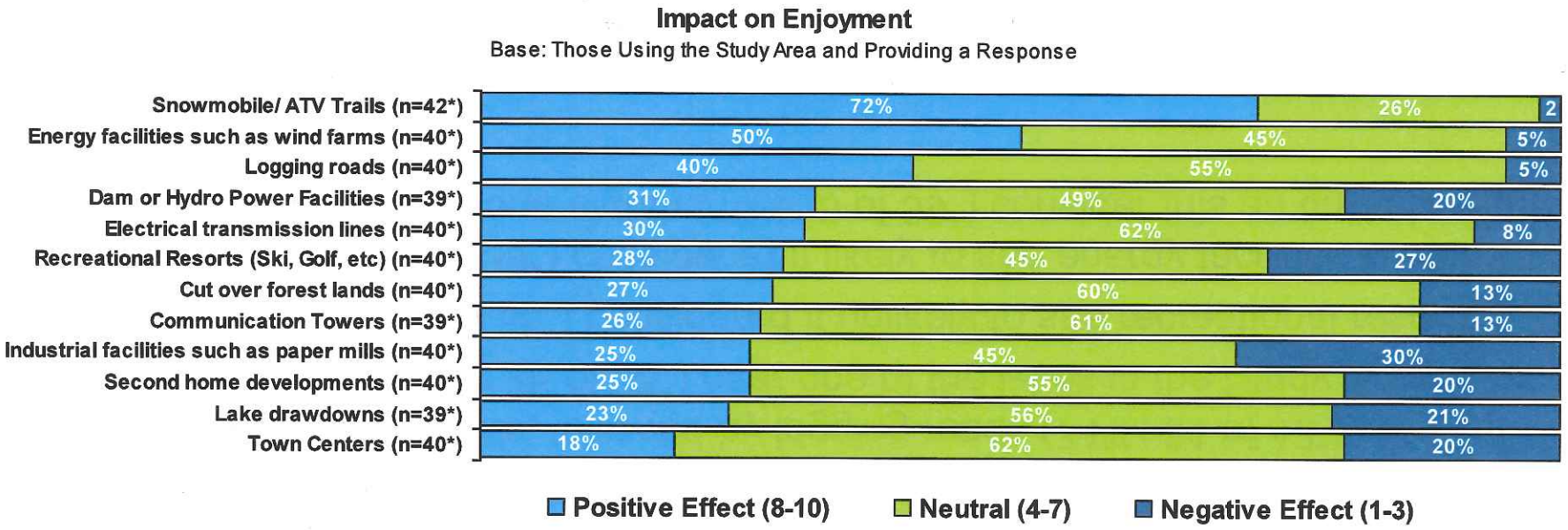


*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

➢ Q9. How unlikely or likely do you expect to see the following while participating in your most frequent outdoor activity specifically on or beside one of these lakes? For each item, please circle on number, using a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Very Unlikely" and 10 means "Very Likely" to indicate your response.

Effect of Visible Development on Enjoyment

- Over two-thirds (72%; 30 of 42*) of Study Area users reported that seeing snowmobile or ATV trails would have a positive impact on their enjoyment, followed by energy facilities such as wind farms (50%; 20 of 40*) and logging roads (40%; 16 of 40*).
  - Few respondents (5%) indicated that seeing wind farms would have a negative impact.



*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

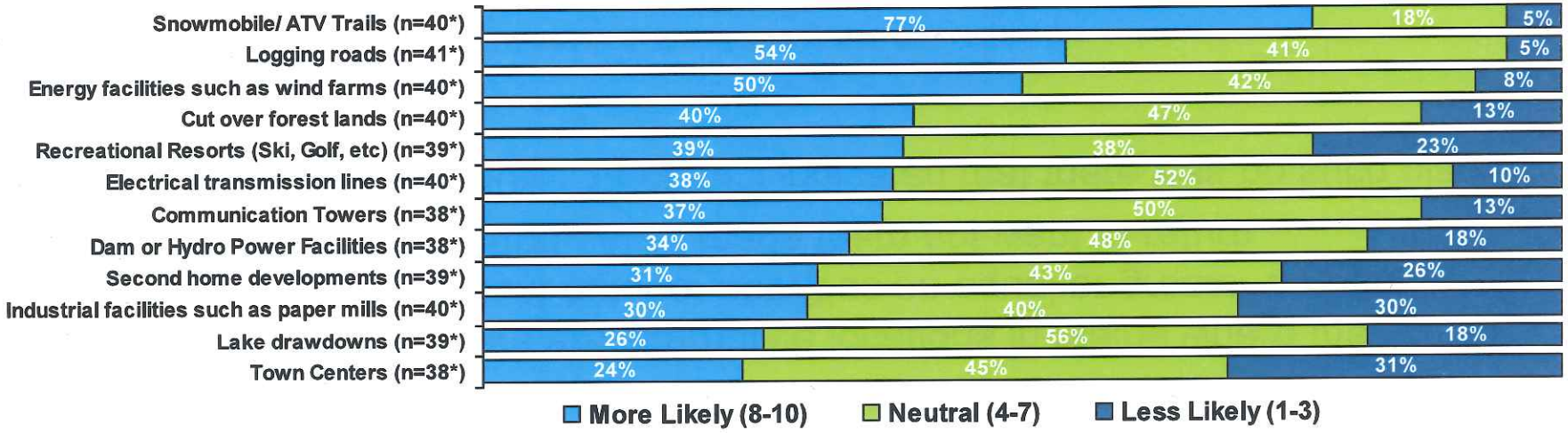
➢ Q10. Please rate how your overall enjoyment would be affected, if at all, if you saw the following while participating in your most frequent outdoor activity specifically on or beside one of these lakes? For each item, please circle one number, using a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Very Negative Effect" and 10 means "Very Positive Effect" to indicate your response.

Effect of Visible Development on Likelihood of Returning

- Three-quarters of respondents who use the Study Area (77%; 31 of 40*) indicated that seeing snowmobile or ATV trails would increase their likelihood of returning to the Study Area, followed by logging roads (54%; 22 of 41*) and energy facilities such as wind farms (50%; 20 of 40*)
  - Less than one-tenth (8%; 3 of 40*) reported that seeing wind farms would decrease their likelihood of returning.

Likelihood of Returning to the Study Area for Outdoor Activities

Base: Those Using the Study Area and Providing a Response



*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

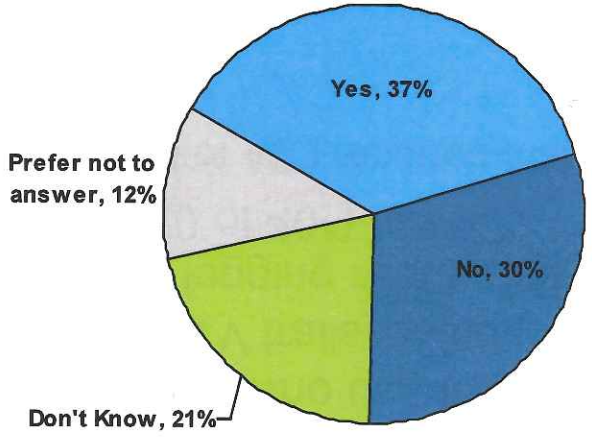
➢ Q11. What is the likelihood of your personally returning to these lakes to participate in your most frequent outdoor activity if you saw the following while participating in that activity, either on or beside one of these lakes? For each item please circle one number, using a ten-point scale where 1 means you are "Much Less Likely" and 10 means you are "Much More Likely."

Go to Another Maine Location

- More than one-third of respondents who use the Study Area (37%; 16 of 43*) indicated that there are alternative locations in Maine where they could enjoy their most frequent outdoor activities an equal or greater amount if developments in the Study Area made them not want to return.
- Less than one-third (30%; 13 of 43*) indicated that there was no such place.

Go Elsewhere in Maine if Negative Developments Sighted

Base: Those Using the Study Area and Providing a Response (n=43*)

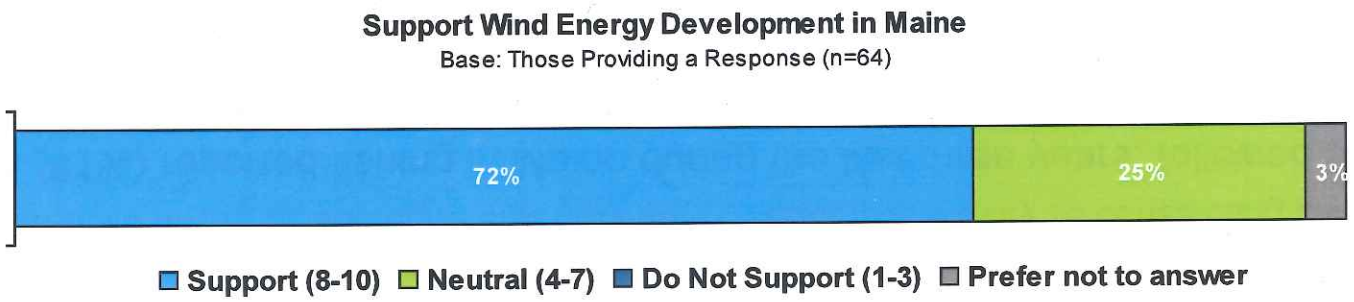


*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

➢ Q12. If you went to these lakes to participate in your most frequent outdoor activity and saw evidence of a project or something else that caused you not to want to return, is there another lake, region or location in Maine you could go to and enjoy the same outdoor activity equally as much or more? (Aided, single response)

Support Wind Energy Development in Maine

- Almost three-quarters of all respondents (72%) support the development of commercial-scale wind energy in Maine.
- None of the respondents indicated that they do not support wind development in Maine.



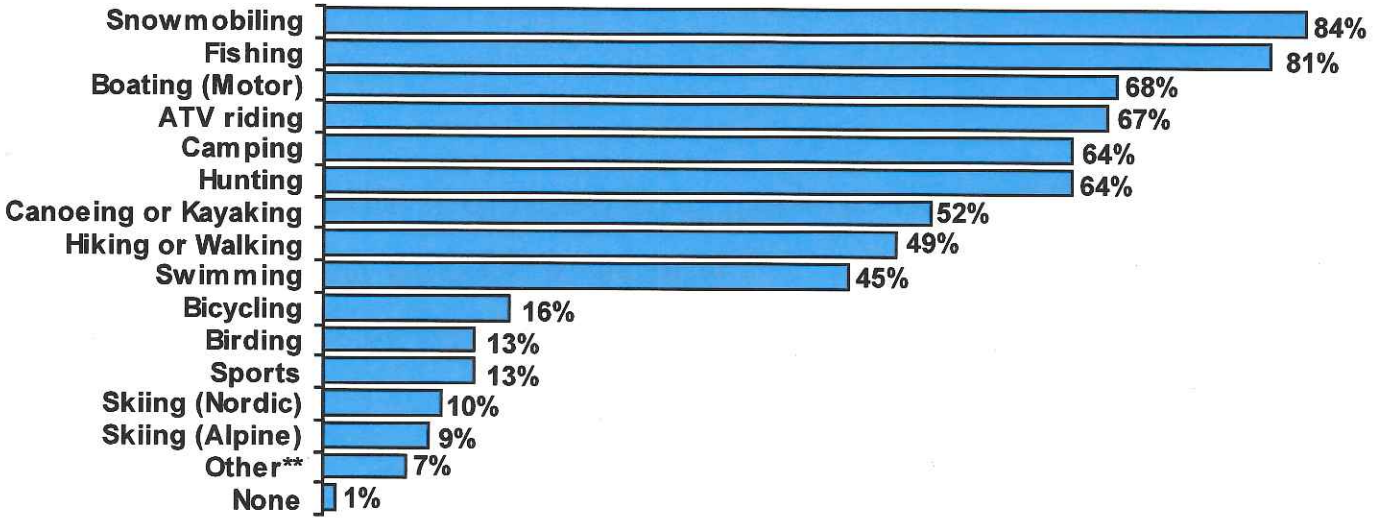
➢ Q13. To what extent do you not support or support commercial-scale wind energy development in Maine? Please circle one number, using a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Do Not Support At All" and 10 means, "Completely Support."

Outdoor Activities in Maine

- Given the focus of the event, it is not surprising that most respondents (84%) reported participating in snowmobiling in Maine during the last three years.
  - The fact that not all respondents surveyed at this snowmobile themed event reported participating in snowmobiling in Maine during the last three years may be due to the self-administration of the surveys. Another possible explanation is that respondents who rode to the event as passengers on a snowmobile driven by someone else may not consider that activity as constituting snowmobiling.
- Four-fifths (81%) reported fishing in Maine during the last three years, followed by motor boating (68%), ATV riding (67%), camping (64%), and hunting (64%).

Participation in Outdoor Activities in Maine, Past 3 Years

Base: Those Providing a Response (n=69)



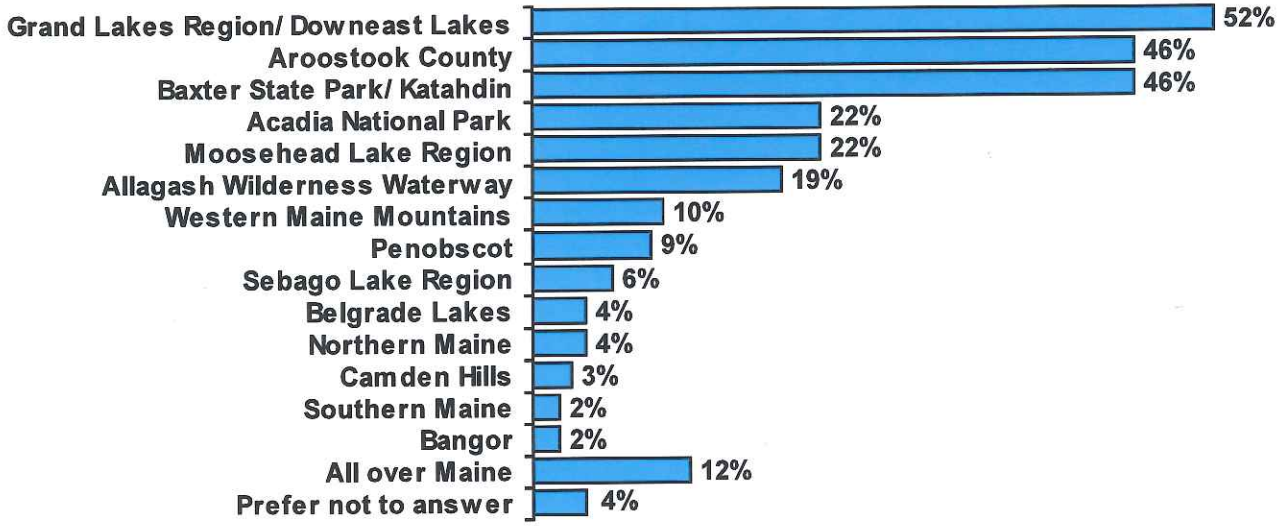
➢ Q1. Including snowmobiling, what outdoor activities, if any, have you participated in within the State of Maine during the last three years? (Aided, multiple response)

Maine Regions for Outdoor Activities

- One-half of respondents (52%) have participated in outdoor activities in the Grand Lakes Region/ Downeast Lakes in the last 3 years, followed by Aroostook County (46%) and Baxter State Park/ Katahdin (46%).
  - Those who have not used the Study Area in the past 3 years are significantly more likely than those who have, to have participated in outdoor activities in Aroostook County (75%; 15 of 20* vs. 34%; 15 of 44*), Baxter State Park/ Katahdin (75%; 15 of 20* vs. 34% 15 of 44*) and the Western Maine Mountains (25%; 5 of 20* vs. 5%; 2 of 44*).

Regions for Activities in Maine, Past 3 Years

Base: Those Providing a Response (n=68)



*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

➢ Q2. In what regions of Maine have you participated in the activities you mentioned during the last three years? (Aided, multiple response)

Conclusions

Conclusions

- More than one-half of respondents use at least one of four lakes in the Study Area more than just rarely. More than one-third of respondents use at least one of the other four lakes more than just rarely.

- Those who use the Study Area, participate in a variety of outdoor activities, including fishing (66%; 29 of 44*), ATV riding (59%; 26 of 44*), and motor boating (52%; 23 of 44*).

- Four-fifths (89%; 39 of 44*) of those who use the Study Area never hire a guide or local expert.

- Only five percent (5%; 2 of 40*) of those who use the Study Area indicated that seeing a wind farm would have a negative effect on enjoyment of outdoor activities on and around these lakes.
  - A negative effect on enjoyment is more likely from paper mills (30%; 12 of 40*), as well as dams or hydro power facilities (20%; 8 of 39*), lake drawdowns (20% 8 of 38*), and second home developments (20%; 8 of 39*)**.
  - One-half (50%; 20 of 40*) indicated that seeing a wind farm would make them more likely to return to the region for outdoor activities in the future. Less than one-tenth (8%; 3 of 40*) reported that this would make them less likely to return to the region.

- Nearly three-quarters of respondents (72%) support wind energy development in Maine.

1632

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only
**Note that due to the small sample size, 8 of 39 could be 20% or 21% depending on the rounding required. This does not impact the findings.

Respondent Profile

Respondent Profile

- Two-thirds of respondents (66%) belong to the Maine Snowmobile Association. Most of the outdoor organizations respondents belong to concern outdoor activities, rather than conservation.
- Three-quarters (75%) are 45 years of age or older, with few people under the age of 25 (1%).
- Most respondents (88%) are Maine residents, and the average length of residency is 39.9 years.
- More than two-fifths (44%) report owning a second home or camp. Of these, more than one-third (36%) reside within 30 miles of their second home.
- Only five respondents are neither Maine residents nor owners of a second home in Maine.
  - Of these, the average number of years visiting the state is 29.

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Demographics

Outdoor/ Conservation Organizations	Total (n=64)
Maine Snowmobile Association	66%
Alliance of Trail Vehicles of Maine	14%
Sportsman's Alliance of Maine	9%
The Nature Conservancy	5%
Appalachian Mountain Club (A.M.C.)	2%
Dept. of Conservation	2%
National Rifle Association	2%
Dwinal Pond 4 Seasons Club	2%
Lincoln Snowhounds	2%
Prefer not to answer	22%
Primary Residence Location	**(n=65)**
In Maine	88%
Outside of Maine	9%
Prefer not to answer	3%

Length of Maine Residency (years)	Total (n=53)
1-10	11%
11-20	8%
21-30	15%
31-40	19%
41-50	10%
51-60	28%
Over 60	9%
Own Second Home/ Camp in Maine	**(n=64)**
Yes	44%
No	53%
Refused/ Don't Know	3%
Location of Second Home/ Camp	**(n=28*)**
0-30 miles from primary residence	36%
31 miles or more from primary residence	32%
Prefer not to answer	32%

Years Visiting Maine (if no primary or secondary home in Maine)	Total (n=5*)
11-20	40%
21-30	20%
31-40	40%
Age	**(n=66)**
18 to 24	1%
25 to 34	11%
35 to 44	12%
45 to 54	32%
55 to 64	32%
65 to 74	9%
75 or older	2%
Prefer not to answer	1%
Gender	**(n=64)**
Male	64%
Female	36%

1635

*Caution, small base (n<50); use for directional purposes only

Appendix A: Additional Data

Appendix A: Additional Data

Q1. Including snowmobiling, what outdoor activities, if any, have you participated in within the State of Maine during the last three years?

Participation in Outdoor Activities in Maine, Past 3 Years Base: Those Providing a Response (n=69)	
Horseback riding	3%
Sailing	1%
Leaf peeping	1%
Ice fishing	1%

1637

Appendix B: Questionnaire

Portland Research Group

First Wind Stetson Snowmobiler Questionnaire

Introduction

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this research. First Wind certainly appreciates obtaining feedback from people who visit this area to participate in outdoor activities. Portland Research Group, an independent market research firm located in Maine has been commissioned to conduct this research to make sure all opinions shared remain strictly confidential. Your responses will be reported only in total with those of other participants. Thank you again for participating and we hope you are enjoying a great day of snowmobiling!

1. Including snowmobiling, what outdoor activities, if any, have you participated in within the State of Maine during the last *three years*? (*Please check all that apply.*)

- ☐ 01 ATV Riding
- ☐ 02 Bicycling
- ☐ 03 Birding
- ☐ 04 Boating (Motor)
- ☐ 05 Camping
- ☐ 06 Canoeing or Kayaking
- ☐ 07 Fishing
- ☐ 08 Hiking or Walking
- ☐ 09 Hunting
- ☐ 10 Skiing – Cross Country/Nordic
- ☐ 11 Skiing – Downhill/Alpine
- ☐ 12 Snowmobiling
- ☐ 13 Swimming
- ☐ 14 Sports (Team, Tennis, Golf, Etc.)
- ☐ Other (*Please Specify*): _____
- ☐ 00 None
- ☐ 99 Prefer not to answer

2. In what regions of Maine have you participated in the activities you mentioned during the last *three years*? (*Please check all that apply.*)

- ☐ 01 Acadia National Park
- ☐ 02 Allagash Wilderness Waterway
- ☐ 03 Aroostook County
- ☐ 04 Baxter State Park/Katahdin
- ☐ 05 Belgrade Lakes
- ☐ 06 Camden Hills
- ☐ 07 Grand Lakes Region/ Downeast Lakes
- ☐ 08 Moosehead Lake Region
- ☐ 09 Sebago Lake Region
- ☐ 10 Western Maine Mountains
- ☐ Other (*Please Specify*): _____
- ☐ 91 All Over Maine
- ☐ 98 Prefer not to answer

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portlandresearch.com

3. Please read the list of lakes located near here, just south of the Springfield area off Route 6. You may have heard of lakes with the same or similar names in other parts of Maine. All of the lakes mentioned below are located in either Washington or Penobscot counties. For each lake please indicate how often you participate in the outdoor activities you mentioned earlier, either on or beside the lake. (*For each lake please circle one number, using a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Never" and 10 means "Regularly" to indicate your response. Please circle "90" if you are not aware of the lake mentioned.*)

Lakes	Never									Regularly	Not Aware
a. Bottle Lake in Lakeville	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
b. Duck Lake in Lakeville	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
c. Lower Sysladobsis (Sys-la-DOB-sis) Lake in Lakeville	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
d. Keg Lake in Lakeville	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
e. Junior Lake in Pukakon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
f. Scraggley Lake near Junior Lake in Pukakon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
g. Shaw Lake, between Pleasant and Scraggley Lakes, in Pukakon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90
h. Pleasant Lake in Kossuth Township	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	90

IF RATING OF 4 – 10 FOR AT LEAST ONE LAKE CONTINUE ELSE, SKIP TO QUESTION 13

4. What outdoor activity have you participated in most frequently on or beside one of the lakes listed in question 3? (*Please check only one.*)

- ☐ 01 ATV Riding
- ☐ 02 Bicycling
- ☐ 03 Birding
- ☐ 04 Boating (Motor)
- ☐ 05 Camping
- ☐ 06 Canoeing or Kayaking
- ☐ 07 Fishing
- ☐ 08 Hiking or Walking
- ☐ 09 Hunting
- ☐ 10 Skiing Cross Country/Nordic
- ☐ 11 Skiing – Downhill/Alpine
- ☐ 12 Snowmobiling
- ☐ 13 Swimming
- ☐ 14 Sports (Team, Tennis, Golf, Etc.)
- ☐ Other (*Please Specify*): _____

5. The next group of questions will refer to your experiences on or beside one of the lakes mentioned in question 3. When you participate in the outdoor activity you identified in question 4 on or beside those lakes, how often do you use guides or hire local experts? Would you say... (*Please check only one.*)

- ☐ 1 Always,
- ☐ 4 Most of the time,
- ☐ 7 Some of the time,
- ☐ 8 Rarely, or
- ☐ 9 Never
- ☐ 8 Prefer not to answer

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6. At what types of lodging do you typically spend the night when you participate in your most frequent outdoor activity on or beside one of the lakes listed previously? (*Please check all that apply.*)

- ☐ 01 Your Primary Residence
- ☐ 02 Your Second/Vacation Home/Condo
- ☐ 03 Home Of Family/Relative/Friend
- ☐ 04 Bed & Breakfast/Inn/Sporting Lodge/Hunting Lodge
- ☐ 05 Hotel or Motel
- ☐ 06 Rental Home/Condo/Timeshare
- ☐ 07 State Park/Campground
- ☐ 08 Private Campground or RV Park
- ☐ 09 Prefer not to answer
- ☐ Other (*Please Specify*):_____

7. In what seasons are you typically participating in your most frequent outdoor activity on or beside one of these lakes? (*Please check all that apply.*)

- ☐ 1 Winter, consisting of December, January, and February
- ☐ 2 Spring, consisting of March, April and May
- ☐ 3 Summer, consisting of June, July and August
- ☐ 4 Fall, consisting of September, October and November
- ☐ 6 Prefer not to answer

8. On average, about how many days a year do you spend participating in your most frequent outdoor activity on or beside one of these lakes?

Average Number of Days per Year at one of these lakes: _____

9. How unlikely or likely do you expect to see the following while participating in your most frequent outdoor activity specifically on or beside one of these lakes? (*For each item please circle one number, using a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Very Unlikely" and 10 means "Very Likely" to indicate your response.*)

	Very Unlikely									Very Likely
a. Recreational Resorts (Ski, Golf, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b. Snowmobile/ATV Trails	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c. Energy facilities such as wind farms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d. Cut over forest lands	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e. Electrical transmission lines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f. Second home developments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g. Town Centers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h. Communications Towers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i. Industrial facilities such as paper mills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j. Logging roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
k. Lake drawdowns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
l. Dam or Hydro Power Facility	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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10. Please rate how your overall enjoyment would be affected, if at all, if you saw the following while participating in your most frequent outdoor activity specifically on or beside one of these lakes. (*For each item please circle one number, using a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Very Negative Effect" and 10 means "Very Positive Effect" to indicate your response.*)

	Very Negative Effect									Very Positive Effect
a. Recreational Resorts (Ski, Golf, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b. Snowmobile/ATV Trails	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c. Energy facilities such as wind farms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d. Cut over forest lands	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e. Electrical transmission lines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f. Second home developments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g. Town Centers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h. Communications Towers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i. Industrial facilities such as paper mills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j. Logging roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
k. Lake drawdowns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
l. Dam or Hydro Power Facility	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

11. What is the likelihood of your personally returning to these lakes to participate in your most frequent outdoor activity if you saw the following while participating in that activity, either on or beside one of these lakes? (*For each item please circle one number, using a ten-point scale where 1 means you are "Much Less Likely" and 10 means you are "Much More Likely."*)

	Much Less Likely									Much More Likely
a. Recreational Resorts (Ski, Golf, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b. Snowmobile/ATV Trails	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c. Energy facilities such as wind farms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d. Cut over forest lands	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e. Electrical transmission lines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f. Second home developments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g. Town Centers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h. Communications Towers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i. Industrial facilities such as paper mills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j. Logging roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
k. Lake drawdowns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
l. Dam or Hydro Power Facility	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

12. If you went to these lakes to participate in your most frequent outdoor activity and saw evidence of a project or something else that caused you not to want to return, is there another lake, region or location in Maine you could go to and enjoy the same outdoor activity equally as much or more?

- ☐ 1 Yes
- ☐ 2 No
- ☐ 4 Prefer not to answer
- ☐ 5 Don't Know

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13. To what extent do you not support or support commercial-scale wind energy development in Maine? *(Please circle one number, using a ten-point scale where 1 means, "Do Not Support At All" and 10 means, "Completely Support.")*

Do Not Support At All									Completely Support	Prefer not to answer	Don't Know
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	98	99

14. The remaining classification questions help us to develop an overall respondent profile, but will not identify you in any way. What, if any, outdoor or conservation organizations do you belong to? *(Please check all that apply.)*

- ☐ 01 Alliance of Trail Vehicles of Maine
- ☐ 02 Appalachian Mountain Club (A.M.C.)
- ☐ 03 Appalachian Trail Conservancy (A.T.C.)
- ☐ 04 Maine Audubon Society
- ☐ 05 Maine Snowmobile Association
- ☐ 06 Natural Resources Council of Maine
- ☐ 07 Sportsman's Alliance of Maine
- ☐ 08 The Nature Conservancy
- ☐ Other *(Please Specify)*: _____
- ☐ 98 Prefer not to answer

15. What is the 5-DIGIT zip code where your primary residence is located?

_____

IF PRIMARY RESIDENCE IS *NOT* IN MAINE, PLEASE, SKIP TO QUESTION 17.

16. For how many years has your primary residence been located in Maine?

YEARS: _____ MONTHS: _____

17. Do you own a second or vacation home or camp in Maine? *(Please include any four season homes or condos, seasonal fishing/hunting/recreational camps and lakeshore camps.)*

☐ 1 Yes ☐ 2 No ☐ 8 Prefer not to answer

IF NO OR PREFER NOT TO ANSWER, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 20.

18. What is the 5-DIGIT zip code where your second home in Maine is located?

_____

IF EITHER YOUR PRIMARY RESIDENCE AND/ OR SECOND HOME *ARE* IN MAINE, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 20.

19. For how many years have you been visiting Maine to participate in the outdoor activities we have been discussing?

YEARS: _____ MONTHS: _____

20. Into which of the following ranges does your age fall?

☐ 1 18 to 24, ☐ 2 25 to 34, ☐ 3 35 to 44, ☐ 4 45 to 54, ☐ 5 55 to 64, ☐ 6 65 to 74, or ☐ 7 75 or older ☐ 8 Prefer not to answer

21. What is your gender?

☐ 1 Male ☐ 2 Female

Additional Comments:

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME! ENJOY THE SNOW TODAY!!

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For More Information

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