

Table A1. Silver Maple Wind Farm Basic Visual Assessment: 105m Hub Height.

Scenic Resource	Distance to closest Turbine	Description of Scenic Value	Visibility of Project Components From Scenic Resource	
			Project Visibility	Leaf-on Conditions
Harold Allan Schoolhouse	2	The Harold Allan Schoolhouse and Cliffwood Hall are co-located in the community of Clifton Corner. The area is a small rural community at the corner of State Route 9 and State Route 180. The area consists of residential and commercial buildings, as well as areas of open non-agricultural fields. Dense forests consisting of tall (40 to 50ft) evergreen and deciduous trees surround the open areas. Views of the surrounding landscape are largely blocked by the tall trees. The Harold Allen Schoolhouse itself is a small, but well maintained, building that is a historic representation of mid 19th century schoolhouse architecture. The Cliffwood Hall is a much larger building that is also a well maintained example of late 19th century New England architecture.	Five turbines would be visible from the area of the Harold Allen Schoolhouse and the Cliffwood Hall. The turbine components may be partially obscured by vegetation throughout the year, but more-so during leaf-on conditions.	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in leaf-on conditions.
Cliffwood Hall	2			
East Eddington Public Hall	3.4	East Eddington Public Hall is located in the community of East Eddington. The area is a small rural community near the corner of where State Route 46 meets State Route 9. The area consists of residential and commercial buildings, as well as a church. Surrounding lands are forested with tall (40 to 50 ft) evergreen and deciduous trees. Some of the forests surrounding area appears to be managed for silviculture. Woodchuck Hill (784 ft) is clearly visible to the east, but views of the surrounding landscape in other directions are largely blocked by the tall trees. The existing Silver Maple Wind Farm is visible to the east as well. The East Eddington Public Hall itself is a large well maintained building that is a good representation of late 19th century New England architecture.	Five turbines would be visible from area of the East Eddington Public Hall.	Vegetation will not block views of the turbines, irrespective of leaf conditions.
Holden Town Hall	8	The Holden Town Hall is located in the community of East Holden to the west of where US Route 1A meets State Route 46. The area is a semi-commercialized sub-urban area that consists of residential and commercial buildings. Evergreen and deciduous forests surround the area, but much of the tree cover is sufficiently sparse that views of the surrounding landscape are present, especially to the east. The Holden Town Hall itself is a large well maintained building that is a good representation of late 19th century New England architecture.	No turbines would be visible from the area of the Holden Town Hall.	N/A
Burnt Pond	1	Burnt Pond is a 326 acre lake located within the hills of northern Hancock County near Pisgah mountain. Burnt Pond lies within the Bangor Water District's Public Water Supply area, and as such access is restricted. There is no development on the shores of Burnt Pond. Burnt Pond is surrounded by forested hills that are largely natural, but may be managed for silviculture. Views of the forested landscape around the lake are visible from much of the pond. The existing five turbines associated with the Silver Maple Wind Project are visible from the lake.	Five turbines would be visible from most of the central and southern portions of the pond. Between 0 and 4 turbines may be visible from the northern portion of the pond.	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in leaf-on conditions.

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Floods Pond	1.35	Floods Pond is a 756 acre lake located within the hills of northern Hancock County near Pisgah mountain. Floods Pond lies within the Bangor Water District's Public Water Supply area, and as such access is restricted. There is no development on the shores of Floods Pond aside from a pumping station on the pond's northern shore. Floods Pond is surrounded by forested hills that are largely natural, but may be managed for silviculture. Views of the forested landscape around the lake are visible from much of the pond. The existing five turbines associated with the Silver Maple Wind Project are visible from the lake.	Five turbines would be visible from most of the eastern and western portions of the pond. Between 0 and 4 turbines may be visible from areas of the northeast lakeshore and south-central portions of the pond. No turbines would be visible from central and extreme northern portions of the Pond.	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in leaf-on conditions.
Hatcase Pond	3.3	Hatcase Pond is a lake located within the hills of northern Hancock County near Pisgah mountain. Hatcase Pond lies within the City of Brewer's Public Water Supply area, and as such access is restricted. There is no development on the shores of Hatcase Pond aside from a pumping station on the pond's northern shore. Hatcase Pond is surrounded by forested hills that are largely natural, but may be managed for silviculture. Views of the forested landscape around the lake are visible from much of the pond.	No turbines would be visible from the central and northern portions of the pond. Between 1 and 5 turbines would be visible from the southern portions of the pond.	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in leaf-on conditions.
Hopkins Pond	2.9	Hopkins Pond is a lake located near the community of Clifton. Seasonal residential dwellings surround much of the lake, especially on the north and west side of the lake. Areas surrounding the lake are forested with evergreen and deciduous trees. The lake has views of the lake itself and surrounding forested landscape. A public boat launch is present on the lake's east side.	No turbines would be visible from most of the western, southern and northern areas of the Pond. One to 3 turbines may be visible from eastern portions of the Pond.	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in leaf-on conditions.
Graham Lake	7.82	Graham Lake is a large lake in central Hancock County. The lake is fed from the north by the West Branch Union River, and has a number of open marshlands around its shores. Seasonal and permanent residential dwellings surround much of the lake. Views from the lake are diverse owing to its size, but include for the hills forested landscape that surround the lake. Some areas of the lakeshore and surrounding areas are developed, especially in the south.	Five turbines would be visible from the northern portion of Graham Lake.	Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.

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Green Lake	6.7	Green Lake is a large lake in central Hancock County. Seasonal and permanent residential dwellings surround much of the lake, especially on its north and south shores. Views from the lake include hills and the forested landscapes that surround the lake.	Between 1 and 5 turbines would be visible from portions of the eastern, central and western areas of the Lake; however, 0 turbines would be visible from approximately 50% of the lake's area.	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in leaf-on conditions.
Holdbrook Pond	4.3	Holdbrook Pond is a waterbody in southern Penobscot County. Seasonal residential dwellings occupy most of the pond's south, west and north shoreline, with its east shoreline being largely naturalized. Views from the lake include views of the forested landscapes (including Blackcap Mountain to the east) that surround the lake.	Between 1 and 3 turbines would be visible from the northern and western portions of the Pond. No turbines would be visible from the southern or western portions of the Pond.	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in leaf-on conditions.
West Branch Union River (at Goodwind Bridge / Graham Lake)	6.28	The West Branch Union River runs from north to south through much of Hancock County, eventually terminating in Graham Lake. The River was assessed at two locations where it is crossed by HWY 9 and State Route 181. At HWY 9, the river flows through a forested valley with somewhat steep banks. Forest cover is comprised mostly of mature evergreen trees.	No turbines would be visible from where State Route 181 crosses the West branch Union River (at Goodein Bridge).	N/A
West Branch Union River (at Highway 9 crossing)	7.8	The surrounding area is comprised of residential dwellings. At State Route 181, the river flows through a gentle valley surrounded by mixed wood forests as well as an open marshland to the east of the road. Surrounding areas are comprised of residential dwellings as well as farmland.	No turbines would be visible from where HWY 9 crosses the West branch Union River.	N/A
Peaked Mountain	4.4	The Peaked Mountain Trail is located to the north of the Project site. The trail itself is routed along an access road that services a radio communications tower at the top of Chick Hill. The head of the trail (e.g. Chick Hill) has panoramic views of much of southern Maine, including the existing Pisgah Mountain wind farm to the south.	Five turbines would be visible from the top of Peaked Mountain / Chick Hill.	Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.

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Little Peaked Mountain	4	Little Peaked Mountain is located to the north of the Project site, adjacent Peaked Mountain. The head of the trail shares a parking area with Peaked Mountain. The trail is wooded and not maintained. The head of the trail has panoramic views of much of Southern Maine including the existing Pisgah Mountain Wind Farm.	Five turbines would be visible from the top of Little Peaked Mountain.	Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.
Parks Pond Bluff	2.8	Parks Pond Bluff is located to the northeast of the Project site. Parking for the trail is located along HWY 9. The trail is not marked or maintained. The head of the trail has views over much of the Clifton area, including the existing Pisgah Mountain Wind Farm.	Five turbines would be visible from the top of Parks Pond Bluff	Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.
Eagle Bluff	1.4	Eagle Bluff is located to the Northeast of the Project site. There are two marked parking areas along State Route 180. The trail is maintained and marked. Eagle Bluff itself is a popular rock climbing location. The head of the trail has views of the Springy Pond Valley and Pisgah Mountain, including the existing Pisgah Mountain Wind Farm.	Five turbines would be visible from the top of Eagle Bluff.	Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.

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Scenic Resource			Significance of Visual Impact.	Visual Assessment conducted?
	Leaf-off Conditions	Nighttime		
Harold Allan Schoolhouse	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during leaf-off conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines. Depending on the vantage point, lights may be obscured by vegetation or other obstructions.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2
Cliffwood Hall			TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2
East Eddington Public Hall	Vegetation will not block views of the turbines, irrespective of leaf conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2
Holden Town Hall	N/A	N/A	Low	No
Burnt Pond	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during leaf-off conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines. Depending on the vantage point, lights may be obscured by vegetation or other obstructions.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2

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Floods Pond	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during leaf-off conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines. Depending on the vantage point, lights may be obscured by vegetation or other obstructions.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2
Hatcase Pond	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during leaf-off conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines. Depending on the vantage point, lights may be obscured by vegetation or other obstructions.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2
Hopkins Pond	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during leaf-off conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines. Depending on the vantage point, lights may be obscured by vegetation or other obstructions.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2
Graham Lake	Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Low	No

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Green Lake	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during leaf-off conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines. Depending on the vantage point, lights may be obscured by vegetation or other obstructions.	Low	No
Holdbrook Pond	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacelles, may be obscured by vegetation, but less so during leaf-off conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines. Depending on the vantage point, lights may be obscured by vegetation or other obstructions.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2
West Branch Union River (at Goodwind Bridge / Graham Lake)	N/A	N/A	Low	No
West Branch Union River (at Highway 9 crossing)	N/A	N/A	Low	No
Peaked Mountain	Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2

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Scenic Resource			Significance of Visual Impact.	Visual Assessment conducted?
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Little Peaked Mountain	Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2
Parks Pond Bluff	Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2
Eagle Bluff	Vegetation will not block views of the turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.	Red navigation lights mounted on the turbine nacelles should be visible at night, depending on the nacelles orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2