



September 19, 2019

**Mr. Michael Carey**  
**SWEB Development USA LLC**  
209 West Central Street, Suite 306  
Natick, MA, USA, 01760

Dear Mr. Carey,

**Re: Visual Impact Assessment**  
**Silver Maple Wind Project**

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### Introduction

Strum Consulting (Strum) was retained by SWEB Development USA LLC (SWEB) to conduct a visual impact assessment for the proposed Silver Maple Wind Project (the Project) located near the town of Clifton, Maine, USA. SWEB is proposing the development of a 20 megawatt (MW) wind power project that would consist of five wind turbines, and would be located adjacent the existing 9 MW Pisgah Mountain wind energy project that is also owned by SWEB.

SWEB is considering two turbine models which are largely the same, with the exception of the hub height [100m (328 feet) and 117m (384 feet)]. Both turbine models will be evaluated in this assessment.

Pursuant to section 38 M.S.R.A. § 480-D (1) of the State of Maine's Natural Resource Protection Act (NRPA), applicants for permits under the NRPA must demonstrate that a proposed activity will not unreasonably interfere with existing scenic and aesthetic resources. The Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance has set criteria for evaluating the scenic character of wind power development which must also be taken into consideration.

The purpose of this assessment is to conduct a visual impact assessment consistent with the requirements of the State of Maine and the Town Clifton to support SWEB's applications for the development of the Project.

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## Methodology

### Visual Impact Assessment

#### *Scenic Resource Identification*

The visual impact assessment protocol for wind energy developments is described in Section 30 of the State of Maine's Department of Environmental Protection's Site Location of Development Law 38 M.R.S.A §§ 481-490, which describes how a Scenic Resource of State and National Significance (SRSNS) is to be evaluated. Scenic Resource of Special Significance (SRSNS) as they pertain to wind energy developments are defined in the State of Maine's Wind Energy Act 35-A M.R.S.A. § 3451 (the WEA). All scenic resources that met these definitions and were located within 8 miles of a proposed turbine location were included in this analysis. In addition to the aforementioned statute, Scenic Resources that met the definition in Article 18 of the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance (the LUO) were also included in this analysis.

A complete list of identified scenic resources and their locations relative to the Project site are shown in Table 1 (below). The location of each SRSNS is shown on Drawing 1 (attached). The evaluation criterion described in Section 30 of the State of Maine's Department of Environmental Protection's Site Location of Development Law 38 M.R.S.A §§ 481-490 were applied to each of the identified SRSNS.

#### *Zone of Visual Impact Modeling*

A Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI) model was prepared for the Project using the ZVI module in Windpro v3.2 software. This model incorporates the turbine information (hub height and rotor diameter) as well as topographic information [elevation/contours, and obstacles (when relevant)] to predict the visibility of the project throughout the landscape. A bare terrain model was used to generate conservative estimations of the Project's visibility in the absence of vegetation, although it is highly likely that vegetation (tree cover) would obscure the Project's actual visibility from many locations. The ZVI model was used in the visual impact analysis of each SRSNS. The results of the ZVI model are shown in Drawings 2a and 2b.

#### *Visual Impact Assessment*

Each SRSNS went through a "Basic Assessment", which then determined if the more detailed "Visual Impact Assessment" was required. Based on the basic assessment, if the significance of the visual impact was determined to be "Low", no further analysis was conducted for that SRSNS. However, if the basic assessment determined that the visual impact may be medium or high, then a more detailed visual impact assessment was conducted. In all cases where the SRSNS was located within three miles of a proposed turbine location, a visual impact assessment was also conducted.

The results of the SRSNS are presented in Tables A1, A2, A3, and A4 in Appendix A. Each SRSNS was assigned a score of low, medium, or high, based on the scope and scale of the proposed project's visual impact. Both turbine hub heights under consideration were evaluated separately.

It should be noted that the "expectations of the typical viewer" were not evaluated in this analysis, and should be factored when considering the visual impact assessment.

*Photo-Simulations*

For seven of SRSNS that underwent a visual impact assessment, photo-simulations which superimpose the proposed turbines on top of photos taken from the SRSNS were used to show how the Project is anticipated to look from those locations. The renderings were generated using the Photomontage module in Windpro v3.2 software, which creates a camera model that transforms a point with a known elevation and coordinates from a map to a 2-dimensional photo. The camera model is then used to position a 3-dimensional model of the turbines (Project) into images with the correct proportions. Renderings showing the turbines using a hub-high of 117m compared to an un—edited photo are presented in the Photomontage in Appendix B. A 12 megapixel camera with a lense focal length of 28mm (wide angle) was used for all photos. The location of each photo is shown on Drawing 3 and in Table 2 (below).

**Results**

*Scenic Resource Identification*

The review identified 17 SRSNS within 8 miles of the Project site. These SRSNS are listed in Table 1 below, and shown on Drawing 1.

**Table 1. Visual Impact Assessment: Identified SRSNS**

Name	Distance from Closest Turbine (Miles)
<i>A) A National natural landmark, federally designated wilderness area or other comparable outstanding natural and cultural feature, such as the Orono Bog or Meddybemps Heath;</i>	
None identified within 8 miles	N/A
<i>B) A property listed on the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, including, but not limited to, the Rockland Breakwater Light and Fort Knox;</i>	
Harold Allan Schoolhouse	2
Cliffwood Hall	2
East Eddington Public Hall	3.4
Holden Town Hall	8
<i>C) A national or state park</i>	
None identified within 8 miles	N/A
<i>D) A great pond that is:</i>	
<i>1) One of the 66 great ponds located in the State's organized area identified as having outstanding or significant scenic quality in the "Maine's Finest Lakes" study published by the Executive Department, State Planning Office in October 1989</i>	
Burnt Pond	1
Floods Pond	1.35
Hatcase Pond	3.3
Hopkins Pond	2.9
<i>2) One of the 280 great ponds in the State's unorganized or deorganized areas designated as outstanding or significant from a scenic perspective in the "Maine Wildlands Lakes Assessment" published by the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission in June 1987</i>	

Name	Distance from Closest Turbine (Miles)
Graham Lake	7.82
Green Lake	6.7
Holdbrook Pond	4.3
<i>E) A segment of a scenic river or stream identified as having unique or outstanding scenic attributes listed in Appendix G of the "Maine Rivers Study" published by the former Department of Conservation in 1982</i>	
West Branch Union River (at Goodwind Bridge / Graham Lake)	6.28
West Branch Union River (at Highway 9 crossing)	7.8
<i>F) F. A scenic viewpoint located on state public reserved land or on a trail that is used exclusively for pedestrian use, such as the Appalachian Trail, that the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry designates by rule adopted in accordance with section 3457</i>	
Peaked Mountain	4.4
<i>G) A scenic turnout constructed by the Department of Transportation pursuant to Title 23, section 954 on a public road that has been designated by the Commissioner of Transportation pursuant to Title 23, section 4206, subsection 1, paragraph G as a scenic highway;</i>	
None identified within 8 miles	N/A
<i>H) Scenic viewpoints located in the coastal area, as defined by Title 38, section 1802, subsection 1, that are ranked as having state or national significance in terms of scenic quality in:</i>	
<i>1) One of the scenic inventories prepared for and published by the Executive Department, State Planning Office: "Method for Coastal Scenic Landscape Assessment with Field Results for Kittery to Scarborough and Cape Elizabeth to South Thomaston," Dominie, et al., October 1987; "Scenic Inventory Mainland Sites of Penobscot Bay," Dewan and Associates, et al., August 1990; or "Scenic Inventory: Islesboro, Vinalhaven, North Haven and Associated Offshore Islands," Dewan and Associates, June 1992</i>	
None identified within 8 miles	N/A
<i>2) A scenic inventory developed by or prepared for the Executive Department, former State Planning Office or the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry in accordance with section 3457.</i>	
None identified within 8 miles	N/A
<i>Scenic Resources as defined in Article 18 of the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance</i>	
Peaked Mountain (Also identified above)	4.4
Little Peaked Mountain	4
Parks Pond Bluff	2.8
Eagle Bluff	1.4

\* The above SRSNS were identified based on the definitions in State of Maine's Wind Energy Act 35-A M.R.S.A., as well as the Scenic Resources listed in Article 18 of the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance.

### Zone of Visual Impact Modeling

The results of the ZVI model analysis found that the turbines will be visible from 14 of the 17 SRSNS locations. Drawing 2a shows the ZVI results for the turbine with a 105 m hub height and Drawing 2b shows the results for the 117 m hub height. The results of the ZVI models also show that the visibility of the two turbines with different hub heights is largely similar across the landscape as a whole, as well as at each SRSNS.

*Photo-Simulations*

Photo-simulations were created for seven of the 18 SRSNS locations. They are presented in the photo-simulation montage in Appendix B. These renderings indicate that from most of the SRSNS, the turbines would not be significant features in the viewscape, with one exception, Eagle Bluff; where the turbines would be prominent features. The locations of each photo location are shown on Drawing 3 and in Table 2 below.

**Table 2. Photomontage Photo Locations**

Location	Latitude	Longitude	Bearing - Degrees (Photo Direction)
Harold Allen Schoolhouse / Cliftwood Public Hall	44.80530000	-68.53933900	151
East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center	44.79274700	-68.58613300	107
Eagle Bluff	44.792779	-62.497230	224
Parks Pond Bluff	44.81738133	-62.4925717	209
Hopkins Pond	44.79123000	-68.44235000	256
Peaked Mountain	44.82887500	-68.46393700	214
Little Peaked Mountain	44.828473	-62.475487	209

*Visual Impact Assessment*

Each SRSNS underwent a “Basic Assessment”, which determined that the significance of the Project’s impact on the scenic quality of the SRSNS was low for five of the 17 SRSNS at both the 105 m and 117 m hub height turbine models. The basic assessment results are presented in Tables A1 and A3 in Appendix A. A “Visual Impact Assessment” was conducted for the remaining 12 SRSNS to determine the significance of the Project’s impact on their scenic quality. The visual impact assessment determined that the visual impact was low for one site, medium for 10 sites, and high for one site. The results were the same for both the 105 m and 117 m hub height turbine models. The results of the visual impact assessment are presented in Tables A2 and A4 in Appendix A. Tables 3 and 4 below show a summary of the findings of the basic and visual impact assessments.

**Table 3. Summary of Visual Impact Assessment Results – 105m Hub Height**

SRSNS Name	Significance of Visual Impact	Method of Assessment
Harold Allen Schoolhouse	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Cliffwood Hall	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
East Eddington Public Hall	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Holden Town Hall	Low	Basic Assessment
Burnt Pond	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Floods Pond	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Hatcase Pond	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Hopkins Pond	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Gaham Lake	Low	Basic Assessment
Green Lake	Low	Basic Assessment

SRSNS Name	Significance of Visual Impact	Method of Assessment
Holdbrook Pond	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
West Branch Union River (Goodwind Bridge)	Low	Basic Assessment
West Branch Union River (HWY 9)	Low	Basic Assessment
Peaked Mountain	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Little Peaked Mountain	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Parks Pond Bluff	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Eagle Bluff	High	Visual Impact Assessment

**Table 4. Summary of Visual Impact Assessment Results – 117m Hub Height**

SRSNS Name	Significance of Visual Impact	Method of Assessment
Harold Allen Schoolhouse	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Cliffwood Hall	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
East Eddington Public Hall	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Holden Town Hall	Low	Basic Assessment
Burnt Pond	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Floods Pond	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Hatcase Pond	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Hopkins Pond	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Gaham Lake	Low	Basic Assessment
Green Lake	Low	Basic Assessment
Holdbrook Pond	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
West Branch Union River (Goodwind Bridge)	Low	Basic Assessment
West Branch Union River (HWY 9)	Low	Basic Assessment
Peaked Mountain	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Little Peaked Mountain	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Parks Pond Bluff	Medium	Visual Impact Assessment
Eagle Bluff	High	Visual Impact Assessment

## Discussion and Recommendations

### Visual Impact Assessment

The Project would be visible throughout the surrounding area, including from 14 of the 17 SRSNS identified. In many cases, visibility of the Project would be blocked by topography and / or vegetation. As most of the trees in the area are evergreen (e.g. pine, hemlock and spruce) the visibility, if obscured by vegetation, would not vary significantly by season (e.g. leaf-on vs. leaf-off conditions). In most cases where the Project is visible, the turbines would not be a significant feature when considering the entirety of the viewscape from each SRSNS. It is also worth noting that there would not be a meaningful difference in the visual impact of the Project should it proceed with either turbine model: a 105 m hub height vs. a 117 m hub height.

The visual impact of the Project would be most noticeable in the Clifton area, and from the SRSNS nearby, but in most cases the impact was assessed as medium in this area, and the turbines would

not be a prominent feature in the surrounding viewscape. Furthermore, it is unlikely that the visual impact of the turbines would impact tourism or other economic activities in the area.

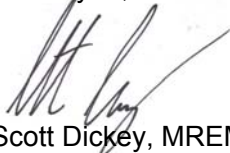
Eagle Bluff is the only SRSNS which had a high visual impact assessment. This location is a destination for rock climbers, probably more-so in the summer season. The visual impact from the Project is very unlikely to adversely affect the quality of the rock climbing.

## Closure

The results of these assessments are based on analysis conducted with Windpro software which is the industry standard for modeling and assessing the environmental impact of wind turbines. Additionally, the assessment guidelines and requirements prescribed by the State of Maine's Department of Environmental Protection and the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance were adhered to when conducting this assessment. While some of the assessment criteria is subjective in nature, all efforts were made to maintain a balanced and un-biased opinion while conducting this analysis in order to draw fair and objective conclusions.

Please contact us with any questions you may have.

Thank you,



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## Statement of Qualifications and Limitations

This Report (the "Report") has been prepared by Strum Consulting ("Consultant") for the benefit of SWEB Developments USA LLC. ("Client") in accordance with the agreement between Consultant and Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the "Agreement").

The information, data, recommendations, and conclusions contained in the Report (collectively, the "Information"):

- is subject to the scope, schedule, and other constraints and limitations in the Agreement and the qualifications contained in the Report (the "Limitations")
- represents Consultant's professional judgement in light of the Limitations and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports
- may be based on information provided to Consultant which has not been independently verified
- has not been updated since the date of issuance of the Report and its accuracy is limited to the time period and circumstances in which it was collected, processed, made or issued
- must be read as a whole and sections thereof should not be read out of such context
- was prepared for the specific purposes described in the Report and the Agreement
- in the case of subsurface, environmental, or geotechnical conditions, may be based on limited testing and on the assumption that such conditions are uniform and not variable either geographically or over time

Consultant shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided and has no obligation to update such information. Consultant accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental, or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

Consultant agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but Consultant makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

The Report is to be treated as confidential and may not be used or relied upon by third parties, except:

- as agreed in writing by Consultant and Client
- as required by law
- for use by governmental reviewing agencies

Consultant accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss, or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or



any of the Information (“improper use of the Report”), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of Consultant to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any damages arising from improper use of the Report or parts thereof shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.

Should additional information become available, Strum requests that this information be brought to our attention immediately so that we can re-assess the conclusions presented in this report. This report was prepared by Scott Dickey, MREM, Environmental Scientist, and was reviewed by Shawn Duncan, BSc., Vice President.

## DRAWINGS

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## APPENDIX A

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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				Significance of Visual Impact.	Visual Assessment conducted?
			Project Visibility	Leaf-on Conditions	Leaf-off Conditions	Nighttime		
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 and 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 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.	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	2						TBD in VIA (See Table B2)	Yes, see Table B2
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 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. 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. The	Vegetation will not block views of the turbines, irrespective of leaf conditions.	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	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	N/A	N/A	Low	No
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 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.	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
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.	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	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.	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	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.	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

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				Significance of Visual Impact.	Visual Assessment conducted?
			Project Visibility	Leaf-on Conditions	Leaf-off Conditions	Nighttime		
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.	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
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.	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	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 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.	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)	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 were State Route 181 crosses the West branch Union River (Goodein Bridge).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	No
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 were HWY 9 crosses the West branch Union River.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	No
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.	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
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 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.	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	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.	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	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.	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

Table A2. Silver Maple Wind Farm Visual Assessment: 105m Hub Height.

Scenic Resource	Distance to closest Turbine	Description of Scenic Value	Visibility of Project Components From Scenic Resource				A. Significance of SRSNS	Public Use and Enjoyment			Photo Rendering	Photo Rendering Notes	Significance of Visual Impact	Justification for Significance of Visual Impact Rating
			Project Visibility	Leaf-on Conditions	Leaf-off Conditions	Nighttime		Evidence of Passive recreation	Evidence of Active Recreation	Evidence of tourism related businesses				
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, 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.	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.	Designated as a SRSNS as they are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.	None	None	None	Photos 1 and 2 in the Photo-simulation montage.	The visibility of all turbines would be obscured by vegetation.	Medium	While the proposed turbines would be located near the Harold Allen Schoolhouse and Cliffwood Hall, the photo-simulations indicate that they would be almost entirely blocked by vegetation, so the significance of the Project's visual impact was assessed as medium.
Cliffwood Hall	2												Medium	
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 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 turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.	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 nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Designated as a SRSNS as it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.	None	None	None	Photos 5 and 6 in the Photo-simulation montage.	The visibility of the turbines would be partially blocked by topography.	Medium	While all five turbines would be visible from the East Eddington Public Hall, their visibility would be partially blocked by topography, and they would be far enough away as to not be a significant feature in the surrounding viewscape. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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 northern 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.	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.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed in the Maine's Finest Lakes Study for its outstanding scenic features.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None	Not possible due to restricted access.	N/A	Medium	While the proposed turbines would be located near the Pond, their visibility would be partially obscured by vegetation and topography. Furthermore, access to the pond is restricted, so very few observers would experience this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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.	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.	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.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed in the Maine's Finest Lakes Study for its outstanding scenic features.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None	Not possible due to restricted access.	N/A	Medium	While the proposed turbines would be located near the Pond, their visibility would be partially obscured by vegetation and topography. Furthermore, access to the pond is restricted, so very few observers would experience this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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.	One turbine would be visible from much of the central and northern portion of the Pond. Between 2 and 4 turbines may be visible from the southern extent 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.	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.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed in the Maine's Finest Lakes Study for its outstanding scenic features.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None	Not possible due to restricted access.	N/A	Medium	While the proposed turbines would be located near the Pond, their visibility would be partially obscured by vegetation and topography. Furthermore, access to the pond is restricted, so very few observers would experience this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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.	One turbine would be visible from most of the western, southern and northern areas of the Pond. Three to 4 turbines may be visible from the eastern 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.	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.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed in the Maine's Finest Lakes Study for its outstanding scenic features.	Ice Fishing: Winter; Fishing: Spring, summer and fall; Non-motorized boating; Summer. Public boat launch present Swimming: Summer	Motorized boating: Spring, summer and fall. Public boat launch present	None	Photos 9 and 10 in the Photo-simulation montage.	The visibility of the turbines would be mostly blocked by topography.	Low	The photo simulations and ZVI models indicate that the visibility of the proposed turbines from Hopkins Pond would be largely blocked by topography. Furthermore, the pond is located far enough away from the turbines that they would not be a significant feature in the viewscape that surrounds the pond. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as low.
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.	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.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed as Significant in the for its scenic character in the Maine Wildland Lake Assessment.	Ice Fishing: Winter; Fishing: Spring, summer and fall; Non-motorized boating; Summer Swimming: Summer	Motorized boating: Spring, summer and fall	None	Not possible due to restricted access.	N/A	Medium	While the proposed turbines would be located near the Pond, their visibility would be partially obscured by vegetation and topography. Furthermore, access to the pond is restricted, so very few observers would experience this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
Peaked Mountain	4.4	The Peaked Mountain Trail is located to the north of the Project site. 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.	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 nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Designated as SRSNS as it is identified as a hiking trail in the Maine Atlas and Gazetteer published by DeLorme, and it is listed as a Scenic Resource in the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance.	Hiking: Year-round; Snowshoeing: Winter	ATV-riding: Year Around	None	Photos 13 and 14 in Photo-simulation montage.	All 5 turbines would be visible	Medium	All five turbines would be visible, but the distance between the Project and Peaked Mountain / Chick Hill is such that the turbines would not comprise a significant feature in the viewscape from this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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.	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 nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed as a Scenic Resource in the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance.	Hiking: Year-round; Snowshoeing: Winter	None	None	Photos 17 and 18 in the Photo-simulation montage.	All 5 turbines would be visible	Medium	All five turbines would be visible, but the distance between the Project and Little Peaked Mountain is such that the turbines would not comprise a significant feature in the viewscape from this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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.	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 nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed as a Scenic Resource in the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance.	Hiking: Year-round; Snowshoeing: Winter	None	None	Photos 21 and 22 in the Photo-simulation montage.	All 5 turbines would be visible.	Medium	All five turbines would be visible, but the distance between the Project and Parks Pond Bluff is such that the turbines would not comprise a significant feature in the viewscape from this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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 Spring 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.	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 nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed as a Scenic Resource in the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance.	Hiking: Year-round; Rock climbing Snowshoeing: Winter	None	None	Photos 25 and 26 in the Photo-simulation montage.	All 5 turbines would be visible.	High	All five turbines would be visible and are located close to this SRSNS, and the turbines would be a significant component of the surrounding viewscape. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as high.

Table A3. Silver Maple Wind Farm Basic Visual Assessment: 117m Hub Height.

Scenic Resource	Distance to closest Turbine	Description of Scenic Value	Visibility of Project Components From Scenic Resource				Significance of Visual Impact.	Visual Assessment conducted?
			Project Visibility	Leaf-on Conditions	Leaf-off Conditions	Nighttime		
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 no 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 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, especially during leaf-on conditions.	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacels, may be obscured by vegetation, especially in leaf-on conditions.	Depending on the vantage point, components of some turbines, namely the towers, blades and nacels, 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 nacell'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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4
Cliffwood Hall	2						TBD in VIA (See Table B4)	Yes, see Table B4
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 were 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 as 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 turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.	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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4
Holden Town Hall	8	The Holden Town Hall is located in the community of East Holden to the west of were 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	N/A	N/A	Low	No
Burnt Pond	1	Burnt Pond is a 326 acre lake located within the hills of northern Hancock Country near Pisgah mountain. Burnt Pond lies within the Bangor Water District's Public Water Supply area, and 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.	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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4
Floods Pond	1.35	Floods Pond is a 756 acre lake located within the hills of northern Hancock Country 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 southern 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.	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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4
Hatcase Pond	3.3	Hatcase Pond is a lake located within the hills of northern Hancock Country 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.	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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4
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.	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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4

Table A3. Silver Maple Wind Farm Basic Visual Assessment: 117m Hub Height.

Scenic Resource	Distance to closest Turbine	Description of Scenic Value	Visibility of Project Components From Scenic Resource				Significance of Visual Impact.	Visual Assessment conducted?
			Project Visibility	Leaf-on Conditions	Leaf-off Conditions	Nighttime		
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.	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
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.	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	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 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.	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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4
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 were State Route 181 crosses the West branch Union River (Goodein Bridge).	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	No
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 were HWY 9 crosses the West branch Union River.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	No
Peaked Mountain	4.4	The Peaked Mountain Trail is located to the north of the Project site. 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.	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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4
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 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.	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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4
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.	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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4
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.	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 B4)	Yes, see Table B4



Table A4. Silver Maple Wind Farm Visual Assessment: 117m Hub Height.

Scenic Resource	Distance to closest Turbine	Description of Scenic Value	Visibility of Project Components From Scenic Resource				A. Significance of SRSNS	Public Use and Enjoyment			Photo Rendering	Photo Rendering Notes	Significance of Visual Impact	Justification for Significance of Visual Impact Rating
			Project Visibility	Leaf-on Conditions	Leaf-off Conditions	Nighttime		Evidence of Passive recreation	Evidence of Active Recreation	Evidence of tourism related businesses				
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, 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.	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.	Designated as a SRSNS as they are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.	None	None	None	Photos 3 and 4 in the Photo-simulation montage.	The visibility of all turbines would be obscured by vegetation.	Medium	While the proposed turbines would be located near the Harold Allen Schoolhouse and Cliffwood Hall, the photo-simulations indicate that they would be almost entirely blocked by vegetation, so the significance of the Project's visual impact was assessed as medium.
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 were 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 turbine, irrespective of leaf conditions.	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 nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Designated as a SRSNS as it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.	None	None	None	Photos 7 and 8 in the Photo-simulation montage.	The visibility of the turbines would be partially blocked by topography.	Medium	While all five turbines would be visible from the East Eddington Public hall, their visibility would be partially blocked by topography, and they would be far enough away as to not be a significant feature in the surrounding viewscape. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
Burnt Pond	1	Burnt Pond is a 326 acre lake located within the hills of northern Hancock Country 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.	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.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed in the Maine's Finest Lakes Study for its outstanding scenic features.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None	Not possible due to restricted access.	N/A	Medium	While the proposed turbines would be located near the Pond, their visibility would be partially obscured by vegetation and topography. Furthermore, access to the pond is restricted, so very few observers would experience this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
Floods Pond	1.35	Floods Pond is a 756 acre lake located within the hills of northern Hancock Country 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.	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.	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.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed in the Maine's Finest Lakes Study for its outstanding scenic features.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None	Not possible due to restricted access.	N/A	Medium	While the proposed turbines would be located near the Pond, their visibility would be partially obscured by vegetation and topography. Furthermore, access to the pond is restricted, so very few observers would experience this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
Hatcase Pond	3.3	Hatcase Pond is a lake located within the hills of northern Hancock Country 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.	One turbine would be visible from much of the central and northern portion of the Pond. Between 2 and 4 turbines may be visible from the southern extent 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.	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.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed in the Maine's Finest Lakes Study for its outstanding scenic features.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None, access to the Pond is restricted.	None	Not possible due to restricted access.	N/A	Medium	While the proposed turbines would be located near the Pond, their visibility would be partially obscured by vegetation and topography. Furthermore, access to the pond is restricted, so very few observers would experience this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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.	One turbine would be visible from most of the western, southern and northern areas of the Pond. Three to 4 turbines may be visible from the eastern 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.	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.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed in the Maine's Finest Lakes Study for its outstanding scenic features.	Ice Fishing: Winter; Fishing : Spring, summer and fall; Non-motorized boating: Summer. Public boat launch present. Swimming: Summer	Motorized boating: Spring, summer and fall. Public boat launch present	None	Photos 11 and 12 in the Photo-simulation montage.	The visibility of the turbines would be mostly blocked by topography.	Low	The photo simulations and ZVI models indicate that the visibility of the proposed turbines from Hopkins Pond would be largely blocked by topography. Furthermore, the pond is located far enough away from the turbines that they would not be a significant feature in the viewscape that surrounds the pond. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as low.
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.	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.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed as Significant in the for its scenic character in the Maine Willand Lake Assessment.	Ice Fishing: Winter; Fishing : Spring, summer and fall; Non-motorized boating: Summer. Swimming: Summer	Motorized boating: Spring, summer and fall	None	Not possible due to restricted access.	N/A	Medium	While the proposed turbines would be located near the Pond, their visibility would be partially obscured by vegetation and topography. Furthermore, access to the pond is restricted, so very few observers would experience this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
Peaked Mountain	4.4	The Peaked Mountain Trail is located to the north of the Project site. 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.	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 nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Designated as SRSNS as it is identified as a hiking trail in the Maine Atlas and Gazetteer published by DeLorme, and it is listed as a Scenic Resource in the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance.	Hiking: Year-round; Snowshoeing: Winter	ATV-riding: Year Around	None	Photos 15 and 16 in Photo-simulation montage.	All 5 turbines would be visible	Medium	All five turbines would be visible, but the distance between the Project and Peaked Mountain / Chick Hill is such that the turbines would not comprise a significant feature in the viewscape from this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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.	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 nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed as a Scenic Resource in the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance.	Hiking: Year-round; Snowshoeing: Winter	None	None	Photos 19 and 20 in the Photo-simulation montage.	All 5 turbines would be visible	Medium	All five turbines would be visible, but the distance between the Project and Little Peaked Mountain is such that the turbines would not comprise a significant feature in the viewscape from this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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.	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 nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed as a Scenic Resource in the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance.	Hiking: Year-round; Snowshoeing: Winter	None	None	Photos 23 and 24 in the Photo-simulation montage.	All 5 turbines would be visible.	Medium	All five turbines would be visible, but the distance between the Project and Parks Pond Bluff is such that the turbines would not comprise a significant feature in the viewscape from this SRSNS. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as medium.
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 Spring 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.	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 nacelle's orientation. The lights blink red several times per minute. Light flashes would be synchronized across all 5 turbines.	Designated as SRSNS as it is listed as a Scenic Resource in the Town of Clifton's Land Use Ordinance.	Hiking: Year-round; Snowshoeing: Winter	None	None	Photos 27 and 28 in the Photo-simulation montage.	All 5 turbines would be visible.	High	All five turbines would be visible and are located close to this SRSNS, and the turbines would be a significant component of the surrounding viewscape. As such, the significance of the Project's visual impact on this SRSNS was assessed as high.

## APPENDIX B

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Photo 1: Harold Allen Schoolhouse / Clifwood Public Hall – Unedited Photo



Photo 2: Harold Allen Schoolhouse / Clifwood Public Hall – 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering



Photo 3: East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center - Unedited Photo



Photo 4: East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering



Photo 5: East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering 3 x Magnification



Photo 6: Eagle Bluff – Unedited Photo





Photo 7: Eagle Bluff - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering



Photo 8: Parks Pond Bluff – Unedited Photo



Photo 9: Parks Pond Bluff - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering



Photo 10: Hopkins Pond – Unedited Photo



Photo 11: Hopkins Pond - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering



Photo 12: Peaked Mountain – Unedited Photo



Photo 13: Peaked Mountain - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering



Photo 14: Little Peaked Mountain – Unedited Photo





Photo 15: Little Peaked Mountain - 117m Hub Height Turbine Rendering

Appendix B: Silver Maple Wind Farm – Visual Impact Assessment – Photo simulation Montage

Silver Maple Wind Farm - Photo Simulation Information

Location	Photo IDs	Latitude - Decimal degrees	Longitude - Decimal degrees	Distance to from Photo Location to Closest Turbine - Miles	Bearing - Degrees (Photo Direction)	Focal Length	Resolution - Megapixels	Magnificaiton	Elevation - feet	Photo Date
Harold Allen Schoolhouse / Cliftwood Public Hall	Photos 1 and 2	44.80530	-68.53934	2.0	151	28mm	12 Million	0	151	23-Apr-19
East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center 1 of 2	Photos 3 and 4	44.79275	-68.58613	3.4	107	28mm	12 Million	0	207	23-Apr-19
East Eddington Public Hall / Civic Center 2 of 2	Photo 5	44.79275	-68.58613	3.4	107	28mm	12 Million	3 x	207	23-Apr-19
Eagle Bluff	Photos 6 and 7	44.79278	-62.49723	1.4	224	28mm	12 Million	0	695	17-Jun-19
Parks Pond Bluff	Photos 8 and 9	44.81738	-62.49257	2.8	209	28mm	12 Million	0	658	17-Jun-19
Hopkins Pond	Photos 10 and 11	44.79123	-68.44235	3.9	256	28mm	12 Million	0	382	24-Apr-19
Peaked Mountain	Photos 12 and 13	44.82888	-68.46394	4.4	214	28mm	12 Million	0	1147	17-Jun-19
Little Peaked Mountain	Photos 14 and 15	44.82847	-62.47549	4.0	209	28mm	12 Million	0	896	17-Jun-19