

Oakfield Wind Project // Oakfield, Maine
Evergreen Wind Power II, LLC, applicant
Site Location and NRPA

Excerpts from Application Materials:

Section 3, Financial Capacity

Section 29, Decommissioning Plan

Section 30, Visual Quality and Scenic Character

Addendum, Visual Assessment, June 30, 2009

Re: impacts to Pleasant Lake (color copy)

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Section 3
Financial Capacity

1.0 Estimate Project Cost

The total cost of the Oakfield Wind Project (Project) is expected to be approximately \$125 million, broken down as follows:

Turbine cost	\$ 62 million
Transportation	\$ 9 million
Turbine installation cost	\$ 5 million
Foundations	\$ 8 million
Roads	\$ 12 million
Transmission and collector lines, and upgrades	\$ 8 million
Other Construction Costs	\$ 16 million
Development costs	\$ 5 million

Evergreen Wind Power II, LLC (Evergreen II) is the Project applicant and owner. Evergreen II is wholly owned by Maine Wind Partners III, LLC, which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Wind Holdings, LLC (First Wind). Paul Gaynor is the President or Chief Executive Officer of all three companies. An affiliate of Evergreen II and First Wind purchased the turbines that will be erected at the Project and will assign ownership of such turbines to Evergreen II. First Wind is providing the initial funding for the Project. Letters of support from First Wind and HSH Nordbank are attached in Appendix 3-1.

2.0 First Wind Background

First Wind (formerly UPC Wind Partners, LLC; www.firstwind.com) is an independent North American wind energy company focused exclusively on the development, ownership, and operation of wind energy projects.

First Wind's strategy since inception in 2002 has been to build a company with the ability to develop, own, and operate a portfolio of wind energy projects in favorable markets. Its team of more than 164 employees has broad experience in wind project development, transmission line development, meteorology, engineering, permitting, construction, finance, law, asset management, maintenance, and operations. It has established land control, stakeholder relationships, meteorological programs, and community initiatives and developed transmission solutions in the markets in which we focus.

First Wind's project financing expertise has raised in excess of \$2 billion of capital for the development and construction of wind power projects in the U.S. and specifically in excess of \$230 million for the development and construction of wind power projects in the State of Maine.

The Mars Hill project in Mars Hill, Maine, represents Maine's first utility-scale operating wind energy project. During construction of this 28 turbine, 42-MW facility, approximately \$22 million of the approximately \$95 million project cost went to Maine businesses and local spending. In addition, \$10 million in tax payments will be paid to the town of Mars Hill over the next 20 years. This project became fully operational in March of 2007. During its first year of operations, the project generated enough electricity to power approximately 18,000 households.

First Wind's second large scale wind power project in Maine, the Stetson Wind Project, was constructed in 2008. This 38-turbine, 57-MW facility became fully operational in January 2009. It is currently the largest operating utility scale wind farm in New England. Of the approximately \$65 million spent in development and construction of the Stetson project, \$50 million was spent with Maine businesses. Stetson is expected to generate enough energy to power about 23,000 homes.

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Appendix 3-1



March 24th, 2009

Mr. David Littell
Commissioner
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017

RE: Financial support for the Oakfield Wind Project

Dear Mr. Littell:

This letter is to provide evidence of the commitment and ability of First Wind Holdings, LLC ("First Wind") to fund the development, construction, and operation of the approximately \$125 million Oakfield Wind Project to be located in Oakfield, Maine proposed by Evergreen Wind Power II, LLC ("Evergreen").

Evergreen is a wholly-owned project subsidiary of First Wind and was formed to develop, finance, construct, own and operate the Oakfield Wind Project. First Wind is funding the development of the project through its subsidiaries. With assets in excess of \$1.3 billion, First Wind is dedicated to the business of financing, constructing and operating wind power projects in Maine. First Wind's financing expertise has raised in excess of \$2 billion of capital for the development, construction, and operation of wind power projects in the U.S. and specifically in excess of \$230 million for the development and construction of wind power projects in the State of Maine, with potential future investment of approximately \$370 million in the next two years.

In 2006, a member of D.E. Shaw group and an affiliate of Madison Dearborn Partners each made a significant investment in First Wind. The D.E. Shaw group is a specialized investment and technology development firm and Madison Dearborn Partners is a private equity management firm focusing on investments in basic industries, energy and power, communications, consumer, financial services and health care.

In 2006, First Wind, through an affiliate company, financed and constructed the approximately \$95 million wind energy project located in Mars Hill, Maine. Approximately \$22 million of the construction costs went to Maine firms and local spending. The Mars Hill wind energy project is a 42 MW facility consisting of 28 wind turbines and commenced commercial operations in March 2007.

In 2008, First Wind, through an affiliate company, financed and began construction of the approximately \$155 million wind energy project located in Washington County, Maine ("Stetson"). An estimated \$50 million of the construction costs was spent on Maine firms and local spending. Stetson is a 57 MW facility consisting of 38 wind turbines and became fully operational in January 2009.

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The foregoing should provide sufficient information about First Wind's experience and activities in wind energy and about First Wind's ability to finance the Oakfield Wind Project, however, please let me know if you require any additional information about First Wind, the Oakfield Wind Project or our plans for wind energy development in the State of Maine.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Metzner". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael Metzner
Chief Financial Officer

HSH Nordbank AG, 230 Park Avenue, 10169 New York

New York Branch

Mr. David Littell
Commissioner
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-17

March 13, 2009
Your Contact
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Re: Evergreen Wind Power II, LLC – Oakfield Wind Energy Project

Dear Mr. Littell,

HSH Nordbank AG, New York Branch ("HSH") is writing this letter in support of a 51 MW wind energy project to be situated in Aroostook County, Maine (the "Project"), proposed by Evergreen Wind Power II, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Wind Holdings, LLC ("First Wind"), formerly UPC Wind Partners, LLC.

HSH is a leading international financing partner in energy. With a track record of more than 20 years in the energy industry in Germany, as our home market, North America and Europe, we have a comprehensive understanding of the industry value chain and market partners. Since 2003, we have been one of the most active banks in financing construction of U.S. wind energy projects. In 2007, we were lead arranger on over \$3.0 billion of project financings in renewable energy, which made us one of the world's leading financiers in the renewable energy sector.

Based upon information provided by First Wind, HSH understands that First Wind intends to deliver power from the Project into ISO New England and that construction of the Project is expected to commence in 2009. We also understand that First Wind intends to apply for third party debt financing to finance the approximately \$125 million construction cost of the Project.

HSH has a strong working relationship with First Wind having acted as lead arranger on over \$900 million of corporate, non-recourse project, and turbine acquisition financing related to the development and construction of First Wind's wind energy projects. HSH was sole lead arranger of the approximately \$267 million turbine supply loan to fund, in part, First Wind's acquisition of 34 General Electric 1.5 MW SLE wind turbine generators proposed to be employed by the Project. Based on our involvement in financing such projects and our relationship with First Wind, HSH is a likely candidate to provide the debt financing for the Project and will explore doing so, subject to satisfactory due diligence (including the receipt of such information as may be deemed necessary, as well as review of all documentation, including receipt of all appropriate regulatory approvals) and obtaining credit approval from HSH's credit committees, as well as the approval from the intervening financing institutions as the case may be. Please note that this letter is not meant to be a binding commitment on the part of HSH and shall not be construed as such.

Page 1 of 2

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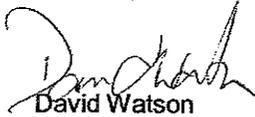
Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Dr. Wolfgang Peiner
Board: Prof. Dr. Dirk Jens Nonnenmacher (Chairman),
Peter Rieck (Deputy Chairman), Joachim Friedrich,
Frank Roth, Bernhard Visker

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HSB NORDBANK

New York Branch

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions.
Sincerely,



David Watson
Vice President - Energy Finance

Page 2 of 2

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**Section 29
Decommissioning Plan**

1.0 Anticipated Life of Wind Turbines

Megawatt-scale wind turbines are designed and certified by independent agencies for a minimum expected operational life of 20 years.

As the wind turbines approach the end of their expected life, it is anticipated that technological advances will make available more efficient and cost-effective generators that will economically drive the replacement of the existing generators.

Following the commencement of operation of the Oakfield Wind Project (Project), absent the existence of a Force Majeure event, as defined herein, there will be a rebuttable presumption that the owner shall decommission the Project in the event that there is an absence of electricity generated by the Project for a continuous period of twelve (12) months. In addition to the Force Majeure exception, the owner may also provide reasonable evidence that the Project has not been abandoned and should not be decommissioned.

"Force Majeure" as used herein shall mean fire, earthquake, flood, tornado, or other acts of God and natural disasters; strikes or labor disputes; war, civil strife or other violence; any law, order, proclamation, regulation, ordinance, action, demand or requirement of any government agency; suspension of operations of all or a portion of the Project for routine maintenance, overhaul, upgrade or reconditioning; or any other act or condition beyond the reasonable control of a party.

2.0 Estimated Cost of Decommissioning

The cost of decommissioning the Project is offset by the salvage value of the towers and the turbine component, as well as associated facilities that are not placed into productive alternative use. As of the date hereof the estimated cost of decommissioning, minus salvage, value is \$935,531, detailed below.

Category	Decommissioning Cost	Salvage Value	Net
Project Management (contractor costs, equipment) & Operations & Maintenance Building removal	\$1,961,531	\$0	(\$1,961,531)
Site work/Civil (site reclamation)	\$3,550,000	\$0	(\$3,550,000)
Wind Turbine Foundations	\$1,100,000	\$0	(\$1,100,000)
Wind Turbine Generators (towers, hub, nacelle, blades)	\$7,202,000	\$15,518,000	\$8,316,000
Electrical Collector System	\$3,100,000	\$1,660,000	(\$1,440,000)
Substation	\$1,200,000	\$200,000	(\$1,000,000)
Transmission Line	\$250,000	\$50,000	(\$200,000)
Totals	\$18,363,531	\$17,428,000	(\$935,531)

3.0 Ensuring Availability of Decommissioning and Site Restoration Funds

On or prior to December 31 of each calendar year, beginning with the calendar year in which the Project commences construction through and including calendar year 7, an amount equal to \$50,000 shall be reserved for decommissioning and site restoration. The first year financial assurance installment will be in place prior to the start of construction. Such amount may be in the form of a performance bond, surety bond, letter of credit, parental guaranty or other acceptable form of financial assurance (the "Financial Assurance").

On or prior to the end of calendar year 15 of the Project's operation, the estimated cost of decommissioning (minus salvage value) will be reassessed, and an amount equal to the balance of such updated estimated cost of decommissioning (minus salvage value) less the amounts reserved pursuant to the immediately preceding paragraph will be reserved for decommissioning and site restoration.

The Financial Assurance shall be kept in place until such time as the decommissioning work has been completed, provided, however, to the extent available as liquid funds, the Financial Assurance may be used to offset the costs of the decommissioning.

4.0 Decommissioning Process Description

Decommissioning and restoration activities will adhere to the requirements of appropriate governing authorities and will be in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local permits. The Applicant will follow the erosion and sedimentation control measures and other best management practices currently in place for construction of the Project, except as modified in a plan submitted to and approved by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection prior to commencing removal activities.

The decommissioning and restoration process comprises removal of above-ground structures; removal of below-ground structures to a depth of 24 inches; grading, to the extent necessary; and restoration of topsoil and seeding.

The process of removing structures involves evaluating and categorizing all components and materials into categories of recondition and reuse, salvage, recycling and disposal. In the interest of increased efficiency and minimal transportation impacts, components and material may be stored on-site in a pre-approved location until the bulk of similar components or materials are ready for transport. The components and material will be transported to the appropriate facilities for reconditioning, salvage, recycling, or disposal.

Above-ground structures include the turbines, transformers, overhead collector or transmission lines, substation(s), wind farm-owned portions of the interconnection facilities (if any), meteorological towers, and maintenance building(s). Below-ground structures include turbine, substation, and building foundations; collector system conduit and cable; fiber optic facilities; and subterranean drainage structures (if any). The above-ground structures and below-ground structures are collectively referred to herein as the "Wind Farm Components".

In connection with the decommissioning of the Wind Farm Components and removal as further set forth below, in the event that on or prior to decommissioning the owner provides evidence of a plan of continued beneficial use of any of the Wind Farm Components, such items shall be excepted from the requirements of decommissioning, and the existing license shall be amended to reflect such revisions.

Turbine removal. Access roads to turbines will be widened to a sufficient width to accommodate movement of appropriately sized cranes, trucks, and other machinery required for the disassembly and removal of the turbines. Control cabinets, electronic components, and internal cables will be removed. The rotor, nacelle and tower sections will be lowered to the ground where they may be transported whole for reconditioning and reuse, or disassembled/cut into more easily transportable sections for salvageable, recyclable, or disposable components.

Turbine and substation foundation removal. Topsoil will be removed from an area surrounding the foundation and stored for later replacement, as applicable. Turbine foundations will be excavated to a depth sufficient to remove all anchor bolts, rebar, conduits, cable, and concrete to a depth of 24 inches below grade. The remaining excavation will be filled with clean sub-grade material of quality comparable to the immediate surrounding area. The sub-grade material will be compacted to a density similar to surrounding sub-grade material. All unexcavated areas compacted by equipment used in decommissioning shall be de-compacted in a manner to adequately restore the topsoil and sub-grade material to the proper density consistent and compatible with the surrounding area.

Underground collection cables. The cables and conduits contain no materials known to be harmful to the environment. As part of the decommissioning, these items will be cut back to a depth greater than 24 inches. All cable and conduit buried greater than 24 inches will be left in place and abandoned.

Overhead collection lines. The conductors, insulators, and other pole-top material will be removed. The supporting poles will be removed and the holes filled in with compatible sub-grade material. In areas where environmental damage from complete removal may outweigh the benefits, the poles will be sawed flush with the surrounding grade. Line components may be stored on-site during deconstruction of the line but will then be transported off-site for salvage or disposal.

Substation and interconnection facilities. Disassembly of the substation and interconnection facilities will include only the areas owned by the Applicant. Components (including steel, conductors, switches, transformers, fencing, and control houses) will be removed from the site and reconditioned and reused, sold as scrap, recycled, or disposed of appropriately at the Applicant's sole discretion. To the extent possible to remove foundations and underground components without damaging or impacting adjacent facilities, such foundations and underground components will be removed to a depth of 24 inches, and the excavation filled, contoured, and re-seeded.

Access roads. Unless requested otherwise by the underlying landowner, permanent access roads constructed to accommodate the Project will remain in place. Ditch crossings connecting access roads to public roads will be removed unless required that they remain by the landowner.

Improvements to Town and County roads that were not removed after construction will remain in place.

5.0 Site Restoration Process Description

Topsoil will be removed prior to removal of structures from all work areas and stockpiled, clearly designated, and separate from other excavated material. The topsoil will be de-compacted to match the density and consistency of the immediate surrounding area. The topsoil will be replaced to original depth, and original surface contours reestablished where possible. Any topsoil deficiency and trench settling shall be mitigated with imported topsoil consistent with the quality of the affected site.

Following decommissioning activities, the sub-grade material and topsoil from affected areas will be de-compacted and restored to a density and depth consistent with the surrounding areas to a maximum depth of 24 inches. The affected areas will be inspected, thoroughly cleaned, and all construction-related debris removed.

Disturbed areas will be reseeded to promote re-vegetation of the area to a condition reasonably similar to the original condition, reasonable wear and tear excepted. In all areas restoration shall include, as reasonably required, leveling, terracing, mulching, and other necessary steps to prevent soil erosion, to ensure establishment of suitable grasses and forbs, and to control noxious weeds and pests.

Section 30
Generating Facility – Visual Quality and Scenic Character

The Oakfield Wind Project (Project) is a grid-scale wind energy development in an expedited area.¹ The standard for evaluating scenic impact is "whether the development has an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic values and existing uses related to scenic character of a scenic resource of state or national significance."² Facilities associated with the wind generating project (e.g., transmission lines) will be evaluated based on their impact to scenic resources of state or national significance, unless the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) determines that those associated facilities may result in unreasonable adverse effects due to their scope, scale, location, or other characteristics.³

There are two scenic resources of state or national significance within three miles of the Project, Oakfield Station and the Oakfield Grange. Both are on the National Register of Historic Places. The Visual Assessment attached as Appendix 30-1 concludes that the Project will not be visible from Oakfield Station. Some turbines will be visible from the Oakfield Grange, at an average distance of two miles. The Visual Assessment concludes that the Oakfield Grange will not be significantly affected by the Project due to the use of the property, orientation, and intervening vegetation and structures.

There is one scenic resources of state or national significance between three to eight miles of the Project, Mattawamkeag Lake in Island Falls and T4 R3 WELS. The lake is between 3.25 and 6.5 miles to the nearest turbine, and is listed as "significant" for its scenic value. A visual simulation is included in the Visual Assessment, illustrating the likely impact of the project. The assessment concludes that the scale and extent of the visibility of the turbines from Mattawamkeag Lake will not result in an unreasonable adverse impact to the view or experience from the lake.

The Visual Assessment demonstrates that the Project will not have an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic values and existing uses related to scenic character of a scenic resource of state or national significance.

¹ 34-A M.R.S.A. §3451(3), (6)

² 34-A M.R.S.A. §3452(1)

³ 34-A M.R.S.A. §3452(2)

Appendix 30-1

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VISUAL ASSESSMENT
of the Proposed Oakfield Wind Project

March 19, 2009

Prepared for:

Evergreen Wind Power II, LLC
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EXHIBITS**Attached**

Exhibit 1: Viewshed Map: Areas of Potential Visibility

Exhibit 2: Visual Simulation from Mattawamkeag Lake

1. INTRODUCTION

LandWorks has developed a Visual Assessment of the Proposed Oakfield Wind Project on behalf of Evergreen Wind Power II, LLC - the project developers. This assessment is designed to be in conformance with and in response to the applicable guidelines and regulations promulgated by the State of Maine, and specifically follows the requirements set forth in "An Act to Implement Recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Wind Power Development," Public Law 2008, Chapter 661 and, to the extent applicable, Chapter 315 of the Department of Environmental Protection Rules, as adopted by the State of Maine. This report begins with an overview of the applicable regulations, the project description and the methodology employed by LandWorks in preparing the assessment. The report includes a presentation of existing conditions, a discussion with regard to the visual qualities and potential impacts of wind projects, which includes a brief review of public attitudes towards wind energy projects.

The final component of the assessment is the viewshed¹ delineation of project visibility. Based on this assessment, it is concluded that there are three scenic resources of state or national significance within 8 miles of the project: one Great Pond and two National Register of Historic Places listed properties. This analysis demonstrates that the project turbines and associated facilities, as proposed, **will not significantly compromise views** from these scenic resources of state or national significance "such that the development has an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character or existing uses related to scenic character of the scenic resource of state or national significance."

¹ A viewshed is generally defined as the geographic areas from which a project can be seen or has the potential to be seen. For the purposes of this project and the regulatory review requirements, the primary viewshed is considered to be all those areas within an 8-mile radius of any of the project's turbine locations. The project viewshed is presented in *Exhibit 1: Potential Viewshed Map*.

2. OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Description

2.1.1 Wind turbines

The turbine portion of the project consists of up to 34 General Electric 1.5-MW turbines located in two clusters on the northerly and southerly section of the Oakfield Hills in Oakfield, Maine. Each turbine is 262 feet to the center of the hub, and a total of 389 feet to the tip of a fully extended blade. The project involves permitting 36 potential turbine locations to allow for flexibility in final location; up to 34 turbines will be constructed. All of the turbines are planned to be located in the town of Oakfield. There are two clusters of turbines, one cluster of 17 in a northern array on and around Sam Drew Mountain, and a southern cluster of 17 sites in the southerly end of the Oakfield Hills.

2.1.2 Ridgeline Road + Access roads

The access road for the project, beginning at Thompson Settlement Road, is 24 feet in width. A 32-foot wide gravel "Crane" Road will connect each wind turbine. Many of the proposed turbine sites and portions of the project area have been or are being used for commercial forestry operations and the project area contains logging roads that will be upgraded and used, where appropriate, to minimize new construction, clearing and wetland impacts. The Crane Road widths will be reduced to 16 feet in some areas by laying loam down and re-seeding after construction. Roads are sited to work with the existing topography and therefore minimize cut and fill. In most instances, existing mature trees will screen views of the roads.

2.1.3 Electrical Collection System / Substation / Transmission

Power from the turbines will be collected in an overhead 34.5-kV collector line and delivered to the on-site substation located off of Ridge Road in Oakfield. At the substation, which consists of a .56-acre footprint, the power will be converted to 69 kV and will then be fed into the existing Maine Public Service transmission line that runs through Oakfield in this area in the vicinity of Ridge Road.

The poles for the electrical collection lines will be primarily single pole structures between 35 and 45 feet high, and require approximately 60 feet of additional clearing where co-located with the access roads and crane roads. Where not co-located, they will require a clearing width of 100 feet.

2.1.4 Operations + Maintenance Facility

An O&M building of approximately 8380 square feet is planned for a location adjacent to where the access road meets the west side of Thompson Settlement Road. This single-story building will provide combined

2. OVERVIEW

warehouse and office space and will be painted a neutral color to blend with its surroundings. Adjacent to the O&M building will be a parking area for 9-10 vehicles that has a separate access point on Thompson Settlement Road. Some additional area is provided for construction vehicles.

2.1.5 Meteorological Towers

There will be 4 permanent meteorological towers. There will also be 1 existing 40-meter tower on Sam Drew Mountain (the one that is currently there) that will remain. The permanent towers will be 80-meters high (263 feet) by approximately 18" wide and will be of guyed lattice construction. Due to their narrow profile and light color, their visibility is relatively minimal.

2.1.6 Turbine Sites

At the base of each turbine, a turbine pad of approximately 1.5 acres (an area with a diameter of approximately 250 feet) will be cleared for construction staging and turbine installation. Topography in certain locations will require slightly larger cleared areas to accommodate grading for the sites.

2.1.7 Project Lighting

The wind turbines and meteorological towers will be illuminated in accordance with FAA recommendations for turbine lighting in order to address aviation safety. It is likely that approximately 50% of the towers, and the permanent meteorological towers, will be lit at night with a single red synchronized light that slowly pulses on and off. According to the governing FAA standard², the lights typically used are omni-directional, L-864 Red Flashing Lights (incandescent or rapid discharge [strobe]) with a minimum 750 candela with a 3-degree vertical beam spread.

Due to the limited vertical beam spread, the visual impact from these lights is reduced - typically viewers do not see these lights directly and they do not produce glare as they are designed to be visible primarily to aircraft and not to viewers on the ground. In addition, the visibility of these lights will be mitigated by the distance of the lights from potential viewing related to any historic or scenic resources that are identified elsewhere in this assessment.

2.2 Regulatory Purview

The Oakfield Wind Project is located in an area recently designated by the State for expedited permitting and is therefore subject to review under the Legislature's recently enacted standards specific to wind power projects located within the expedited permitting area.

² U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration. Obstruction Marking and Lighting Chapter 13, February 2007.

2. OVERVIEW

The applicable criteria were enacted in 2008 as part of "An Act To Implement Recommendations of The Governor's Task Force on Wind Power Development." The relevant provisions are:

35-A MRSA §3452. Determination of effect on scenic character and related existing uses

1. Standard. *In making findings regarding the effect of an expedited wind energy development on scenic character and existing uses related to scenic character pursuant to Title 12, section 685-B, subsection 4 or Title 38, section 484, subsection 3 or section 480-D, the primary siting authority shall determine, in the manner provided in subsection 3, whether the development has an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic values and existing uses related to scenic character of a scenic resource of state or national significance. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, determination that a wind energy development fits harmoniously into the existing natural environment in terms of potential effects on scenic character and existing uses related to scenic character is not required for approval under either Title 12, section 685-B, subsection 4, paragraph C or Title 38, section 484, subsection 3.*

2. Exception; certain associated facilities. *The primary siting authority shall evaluate the effect of associated facilities of a wind energy development on scenic character and existing uses related to scenic character in accordance with Title 12, section 685-B, subsection 4, paragraph C or Title 38, section 484, subsection 3, in the manner provided for development other than wind energy development, if the primary siting authority determines that application of the standard in subsection 1 to the development may result in unreasonable adverse effects due to the scope, scale, location or other characteristics of the associated facilities. An interested party may submit information regarding this determination to the primary siting authority for its consideration. The primary siting authority shall make a determination pursuant to this subsection within 30 days of its acceptance of the application as complete for processing.*

3. Evaluation criteria. *In making its determination pursuant to subsection 1, and in determining whether an applicant for an expedited wind energy project must provide a visual impact assessment in accordance with subsection 4, the primary siting authority shall consider:*

- A. The significance of the potentially affected scenic resource of state or national significance;*
- B. The existing character of the surrounding area;*
- C. The expectations of the typical viewer;*
- D. The project purpose and the context of the proposed activity;*
- E. The extent, nature and duration of potentially affected public uses of the scenic resource of state or national significance and the*

potential effect of the generating facilities' presence on the public's continued use and enjoyment of the scenic resource of state or national significance; and

F. The scope and scale of the potential effect of views of the generating facilities on the scenic resource of state or national significance, including but not limited to issues related to the number and extent of turbines visible from the scenic resource of state or national significance, the distance from the scenic resource of state or national significance and the effect of prominent features of the development on the landscape.

A finding by the primary siting authority that the development's generating facilities are a highly visible feature in the landscape is not a solely sufficient basis for determination that an expedited wind energy project has an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic values and existing uses related to scenic character of a scenic resource of state or national significance. In making its determination under subsection 1, the primary siting authority shall consider insignificant the effects of portions of the development's generating facilities located more than 8 miles, measured horizontally, from a scenic resource of state or national significance.

4. Visual impact assessment; rebuttable presumption. *An applicant for an expedited wind energy development shall provide the primary siting authority with a visual impact assessment of the development that addresses the evaluation criteria in subsection 3 if the primary siting authority determines such an assessment is necessary in accordance with subsection 3. There is a rebuttable presumption that a visual impact assessment is not required for those portions of the development's generating facilities that are located more than 3 miles, measured horizontally, from a scenic resource of state or national significance. The primary siting authority may require a visual impact assessment for portions of the development's generating facilities located more than 3 miles and up to 8 miles from a scenic resource of state or national significance if it finds there is substantial evidence that a visual impact assessment is needed to determine if there is the potential for significant adverse effects on the scenic resource of state or national significance. Information intended to rebut the presumption must be submitted to the primary siting authority by any interested person within 30 days of acceptance of the application as complete for processing. The primary siting authority shall determine if the presumption is rebutted based on a preponderance of evidence in the record.*

2.3 Methodology

The methodology in this study includes visual and cartographic analyses, document and statutory research, and site inventory and photographic review. Our analysis identifies scenic resources of state or national



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2. OVERVIEW

significance as defined under 35-A M.R.S.A. Section 3451(9), and evaluates the visual impact of the Project on those designated resources. Under the Act, a visual impact assessment is required for those portions of the generating facilities that are located less than three miles from a scenic resource of state or national significance. Section 4 addresses the two scenic resources of state or national significance that are within 3 miles of turbines or their associated facilities. Section 4 also includes an assessment of the one resource of state or national significance that is within 8 miles of turbines or their associated facilities. The visual impact of the generating facilities on scenic resources of state or national significance that are located more than 8 miles from the turbines is deemed insignificant. 35-A M.R.S.A. Section 3452(3).

We have used on-site and field study to reinforce our analyses and findings, and rely on established and accepted techniques for the generation of viewshed maps and visual simulations. LandWorks employs ArcGIS software to generate the viewshed maps and for the visual simulations we integrate digital photography with the GIS (3D Analyst) software, CADD, VectorWorks and rendering programs Sketch Up and Photoshop to accurately place and model the turbines from selected viewing points.

Our approach provides a comprehensive and objective means by which to analyze and assess the potential visual and aesthetic impacts that may result from a wind power project and its associated elements. This approach has been well established by visual resource and aesthetic experts and is an accepted means by which to assess the potential visual impacts that may result from the construction of wind energy generation facilities.

3. PROJECT CONTEXT AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 Existing Conditions

The viewshed area of the Oakfield Wind Project includes primarily the towns and townships of Dyer Brook, Island Falls, Linneus, New Limerick, Ludlow, Oakfield, Merrill, Smyrna and T4 R3 WELS. Limited areas within Crystal, Dudley Township, Hammond, Sherman, TA R2 WELS, T3 R3 WELS, and T3 R4 WELS are also located within an 8-mile radius of one or more of the proposed turbine locations. All of the wind turbines will be located within the town of Oakfield.

The natural landscape of the 8-mile viewshed for this part of Aroostook County in Maine in which the Oakfield Wind Project is located consists of numerous stream corridors and lakebeds, with 41 named lakes or ponds. These watercourses and water bodies are nestled within a hilly, rolling landscape. The highest point in the region, Sam Drew Mountain, is within the project site, and tops out at 1421 feet. The surrounding landscape is typically elevated between 500 and 700 feet above sea level with the lake elevations between 450 and 600 feet. The vertical rise of the Oakfield Hills, some 300 to 900 feet above the surrounding landscape is similar to that of other hills in the immediate environs. These hills "are a rim of baked slaty rocks that surround the Hunt Ridge and Pleasant Lake granite plutons" that eroded into basins, leaving the Oakfield formation as higher remnant ridges of more resistant rock.³ There are extensive native woodlands within the viewshed, consisting of both older forests with white pine, spruce, fir and northern hardwoods and successional woodlands populated with alder, birch and pine. These woodlands provide a forested backdrop for much of the region.

As stated, the entire project is located within the Town of Oakfield. The nearest turbine to the Village of Oakfield is about 1.5 miles distant. Oakfield, whose 2006 population was 732, is situated off of Interstate 95 and U.S. Route 2, major transportation routes through North Central Maine, with both highways terminating several miles to the east at the Canadian border in Houlton. The landscape in general is not considered highly scenic, with visual qualities typical to many portions of Maine that share similar topography, land cover and land uses. This area, outside of the Katahdin region some distance to the south and southwest, is not a prominent tourism destination nor is it a draw for visitors because of its visual qualities. There is a noticeable lack of infrastructure for tourism, including motels, destination resorts, restaurants and attractions. There was only one example

³ Caldwell, D.W., *Roadside Geology of Maine*, Mountain Press, Missoula, Montana, 2007, p. 155.

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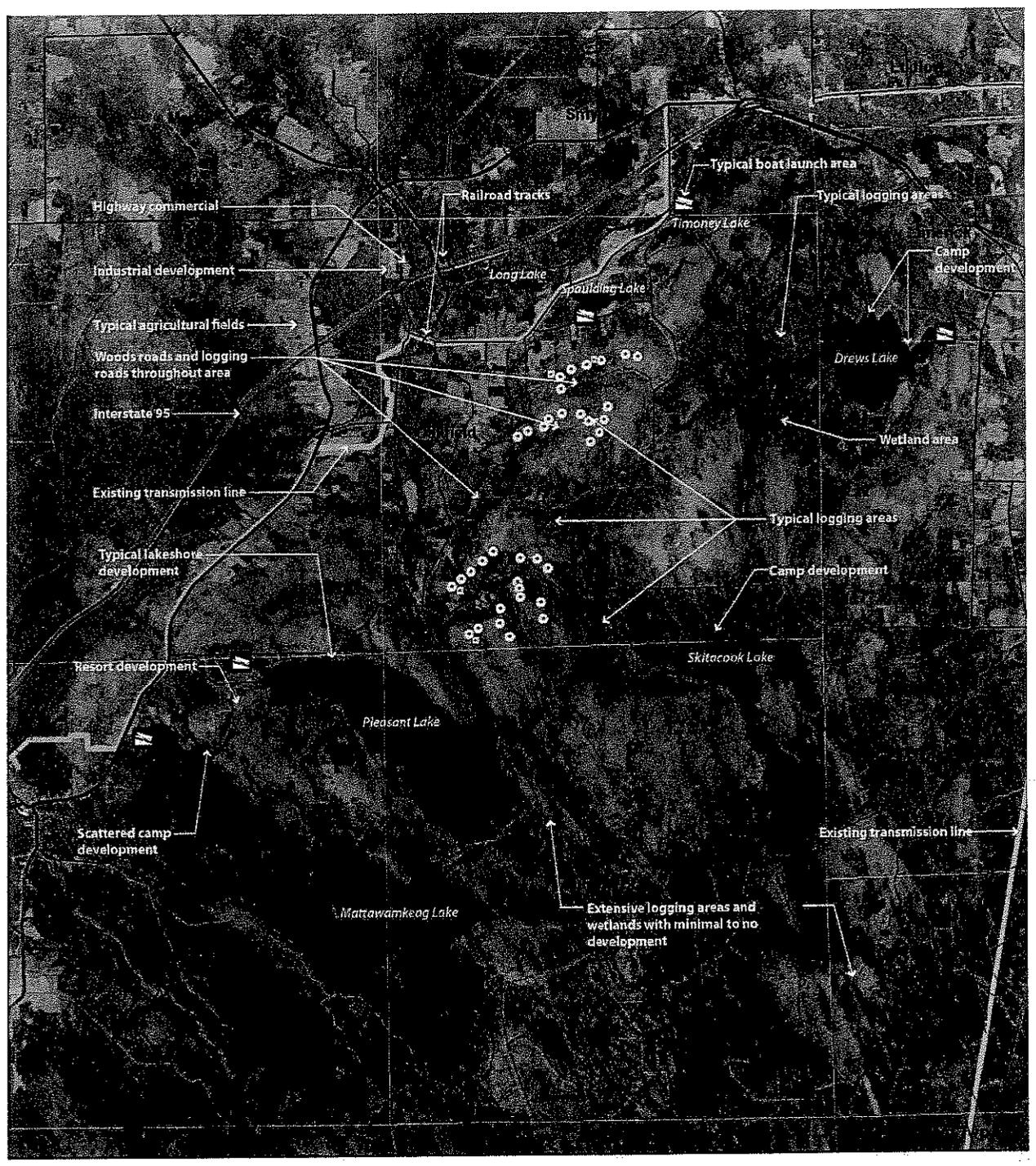
3. PROJECT CONTEXT AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

of a recreational community, Vacationland, to the south of Pleasant Lake. The area includes active forest resource industries, including logging and the manufacture of wood products. In fact, approximately 39 square miles within the study area, or 14% of that area, have been or are being logged. Within areas of potential visibility including the forested and non-forested viewshed, 18 square miles have been or are being logged, or 10% of the total viewshed. (Note: The "Project Area" includes those areas included within the 8-mile radius of any of the proposed turbine sites; the "Viewshed" includes all those forested and non-forested lands within the Project Area that have *potential* views of the project.) To the north and east of the Oakfield Hills there is some agricultural activity and cleared lands, with potatoes being the primary crop in the towns of Linneus and New Limerick.

Diagram 1 and the photographs that follow in this section provide a sense of the landscape and land uses present in the Oakfield project area and reinforce the descriptive qualities of the landscape, as outlined in this section. Of the entire 8-mile radius included in the Project Area, which totals 284 square miles, it is anticipated that only 18% of this area, consisting of 52 square miles of non-forested area, will have potential views of the project without the screening of vegetation or urban conditions.

Within 3 miles of the project, there are two scenic resources of state or national significance, Oakfield Grange and Oakfield Station, both located in Oakfield Village. Both are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Within 8 miles of the project, there is one additional scenic resource of state or national significance, Mattawamkeag Lake in Island Falls and T4 R3 WELS. In accordance with 35-A M.R.S.A. Section 3452, the potential visual impact on scenic resources located more than 8 miles from the closest turbine is deemed insignificant.

Diagram 1. Typical Landscape and Land Use Conditions – Oakfield Wind Project



3.2 Some Factors To Consider With Regard to Existing Conditions

The potential visual impacts of any project, and the extent of those impacts, are determined by a wide range of factors that include but are not limited to: 1) the duration of the view; 2) the atmospheric conditions present and time of day when viewing the project; 3) the viewer's support for the project; 4) the activity the viewer is engaged in; 5) the specific location of the viewer; 6) the orientation of the viewer's residence, car, or boat in relation to the project and project components; 7) the distance of the project from the viewer; and, 8) the physical conditions and context of the vantage point or points. Diagrams 2 through 6, and Exhibits 3 and 4 provide a sense of how local conditions affect the ability of a viewer to see or experience the project from lakes and ponds, roads and settled areas.

3.3 Photographs of Existing Landscape and Land Use Conditions



1. View of the northerly portion of the Oakfield Hills from the west on Interstate 95 just north of the overpass of Route 2.



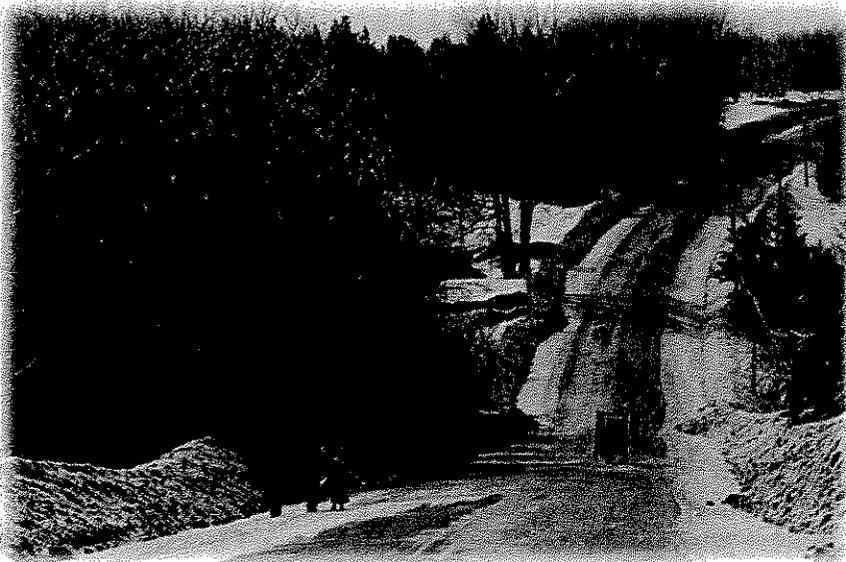
2. View of the central portion of the Oakfield Hills from the west on Interstate 95 just north of the overpass of Route 2.

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3. PROJECT CONTEXT AND EXISTING CONDITIONS



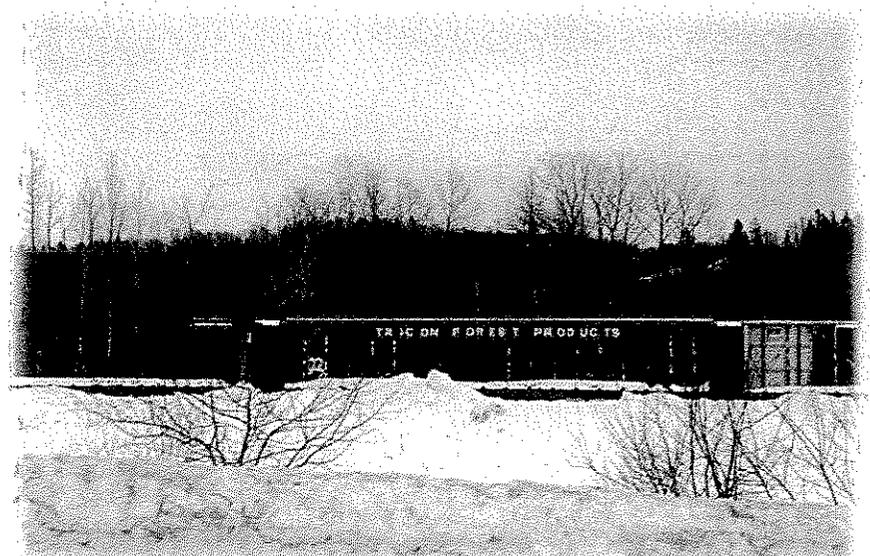
3. Route 2 looking south to Oakfield Hills with Timoney Peak in foreground.



4. An Oakfield road in winter illustrating the changing topography and orientation of the local roads.

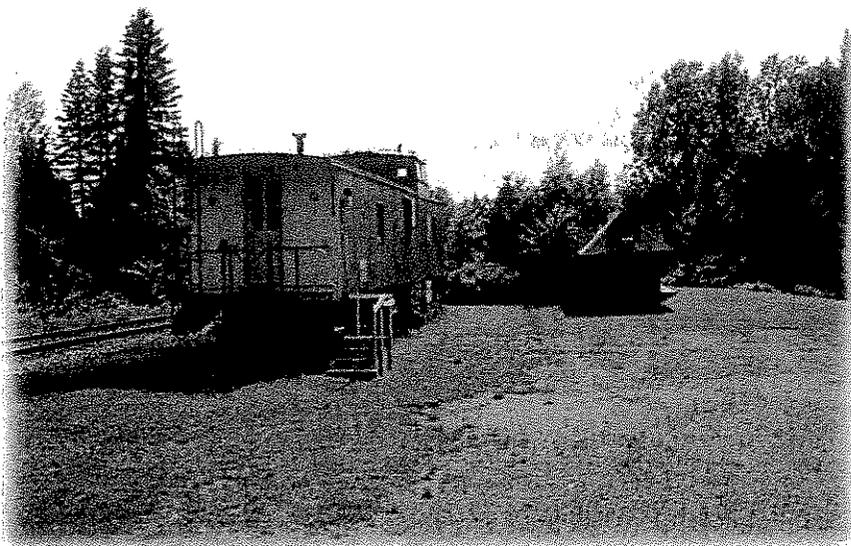


5. View of the rail infrastructure north of Oakfield Village, part of the region's transportation heritage.



6. Part of the active rail system in the region - supporting local industry.

3. PROJECT CONTEXT AND EXISTING CONDITIONS



7. Historic Oakfield Station and Railroad Museum outside of Oakfield Village.



8. Historic Oakfield Station and Railroad Museum outside of Oakfield Village



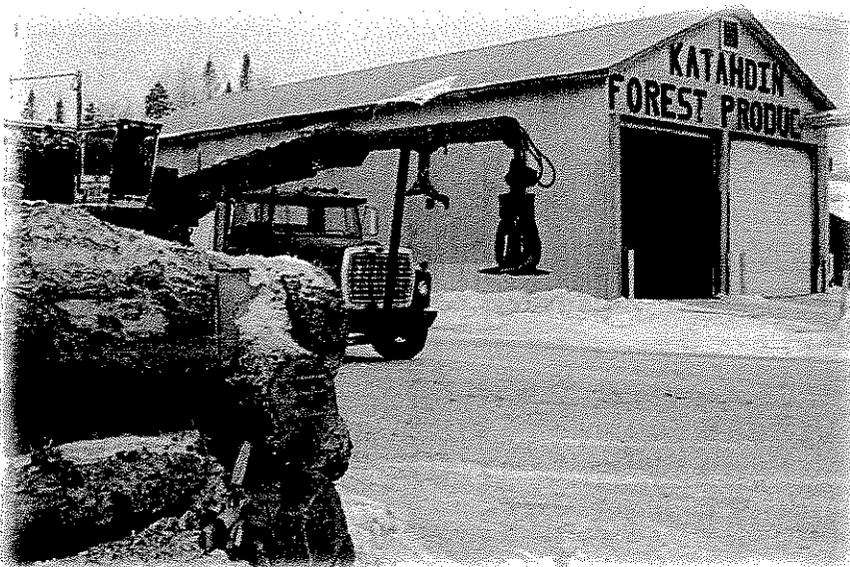
9. A typical roadside diner serves a variety of travelers.



10. Typical highway commercial development on Route 212 near the Interstate exit for Oakfield.

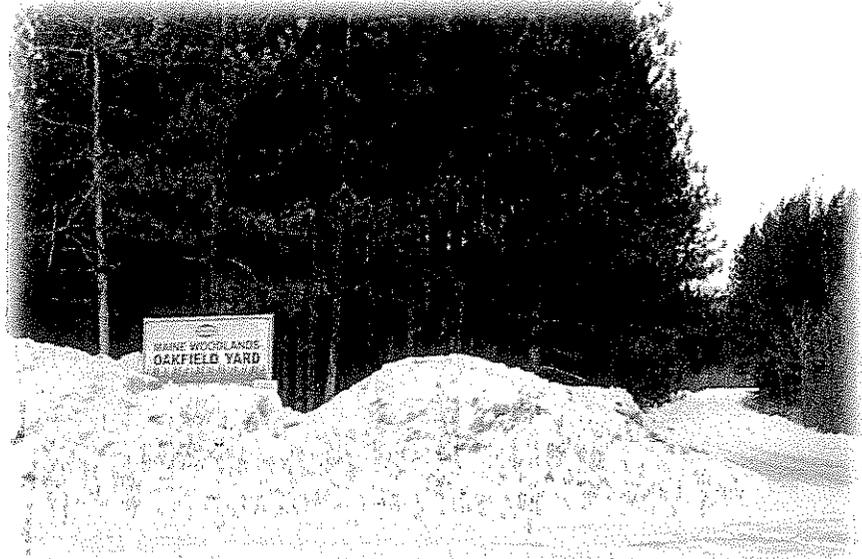


11. Typical highway commercial land use development in the Oakfield area.

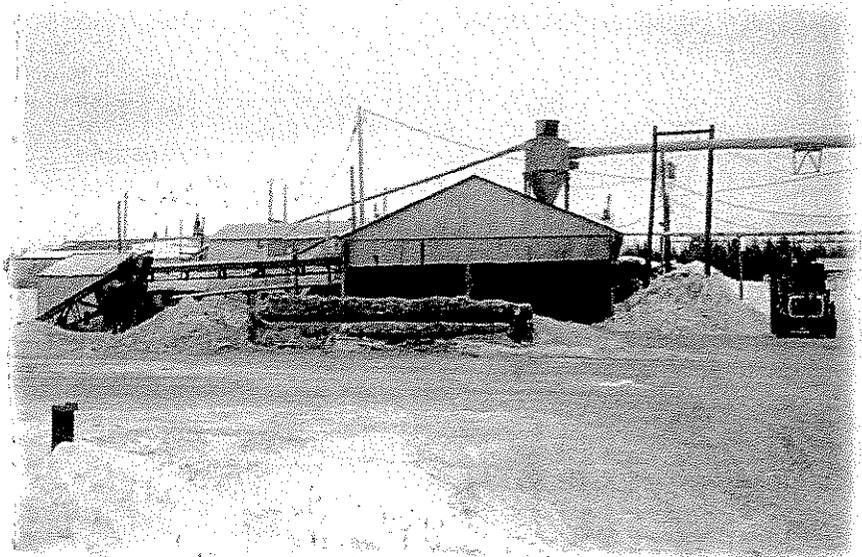


12. There are constant reminders in Oakfield and the region of the long tradition of natural resource management and utilization as part of the local economic engine.

3. PROJECT CONTEXT AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

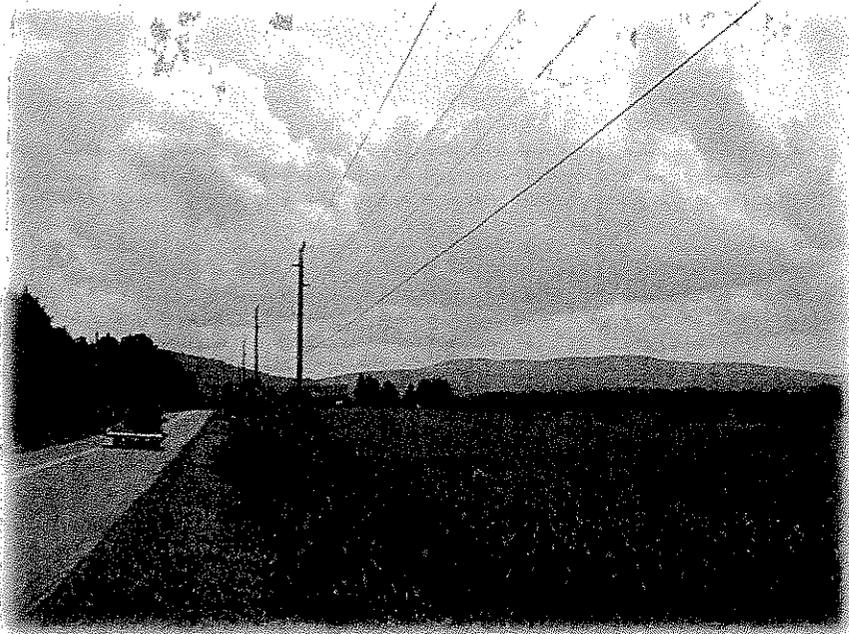


13. Examples of active industry based on the local landscape (forest) resource.



14. Industrial site in Oakfield processing forest products.

3. PROJECT CONTEXT AND EXISTING CONDITIONS



15. View looking south from Route 2 with Timoney Mountain on the left and the Oakfield Hills to the right.



16. Land uses along Ridge Road.



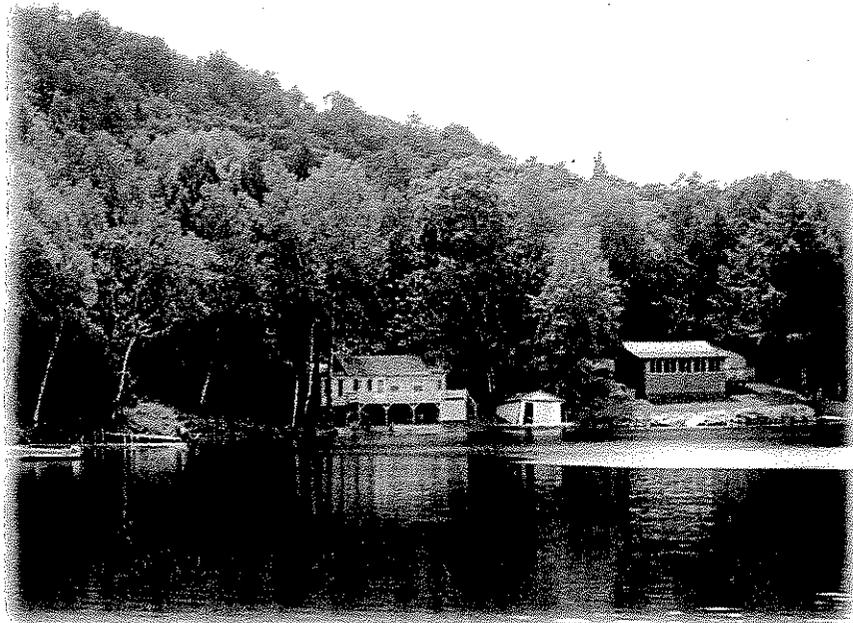
17. Wind turbine adjacent to farmstead in open area of Oakfield.



18. A residential wind turbine adjacent to a residence in Linneus.



19. View of southern shoreline from boat launch at Drews Lake (also known as Meduxnekeag Lake). Camps oriented to the east/northeast.



20. Typical shoreline development and landscape patterns for lakes in the Oakfield Region as illustrated by the camps along the north shore of Drews Lake in the vicinity of the boat launch.

3. PROJECT CONTEXT AND EXISTING CONDITIONS



21. Summit conditions and clearing on Sam Drew Mountain. Note that the terrain is gently sloping. Tree heights are in the 20 to 40 foot range with some trees at 50 feet.



22. Wind measurement (Met) Tower location on Sam Drew Mountain, near to a proposed future turbine site.

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VISUAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED OAKFIELD WIND PROJECT

3.19.09

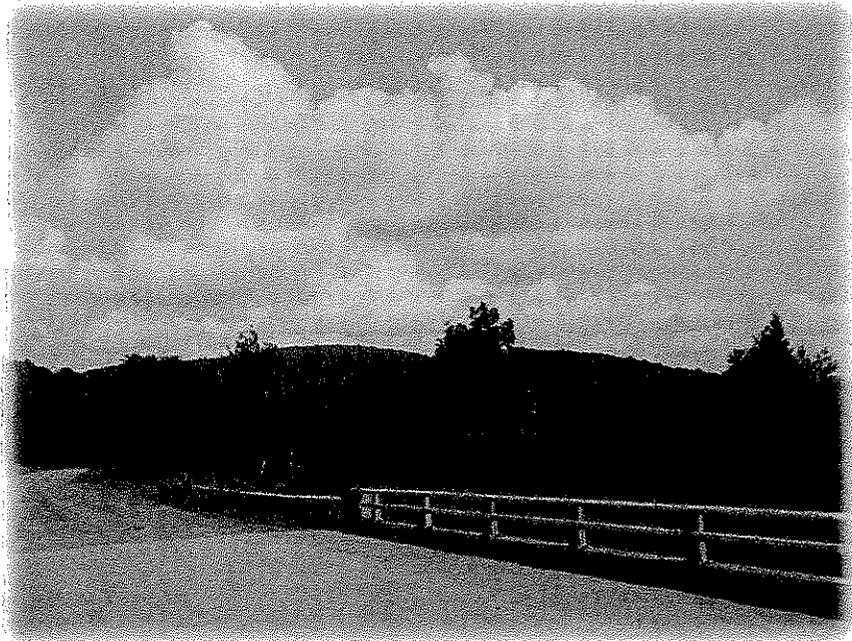
3. PROJECT CONTEXT AND EXISTING CONDITIONS



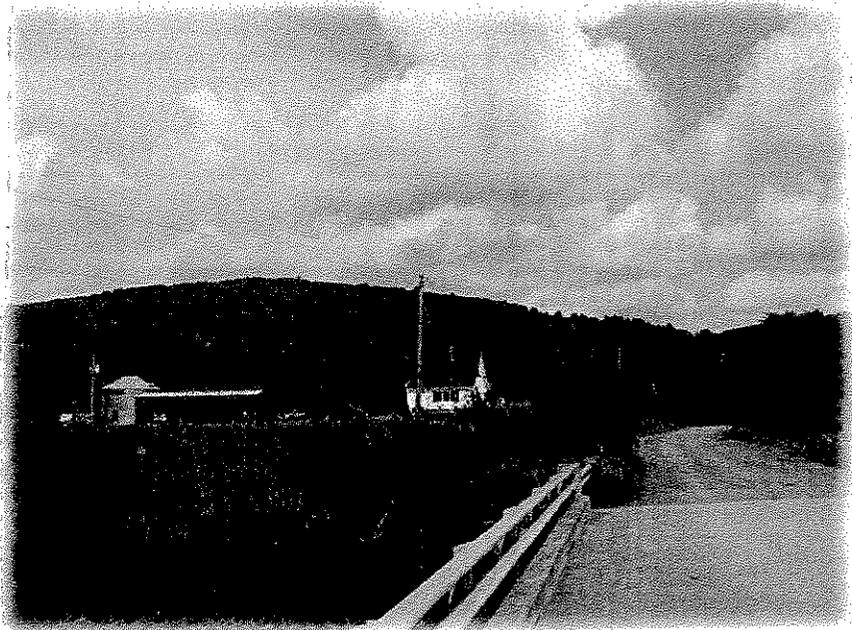
23. Existing road up Sam Drew Mountain with a view looking west/southwest.



24. Thompson Settlement Road north of intersection with Sam Drews Road.

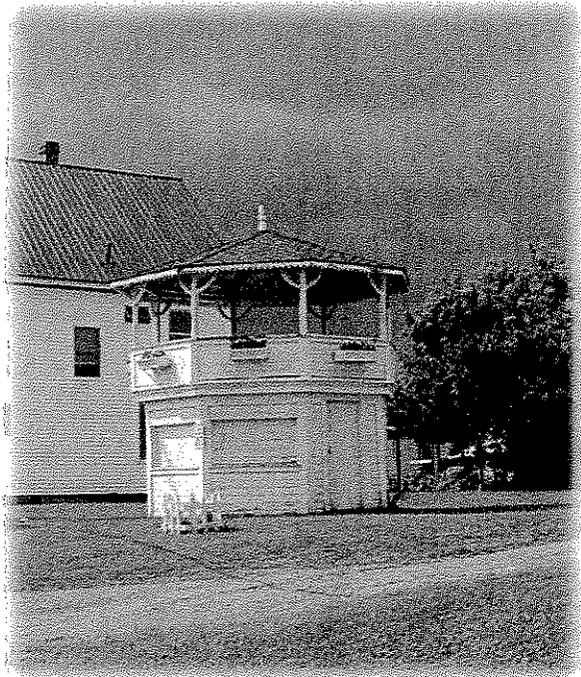


25. At Red Bridge looking southeast to southern portion of Oakfield Hills.



26. At Red Bridge looking northeast to southern portion of Oakfield Hills.

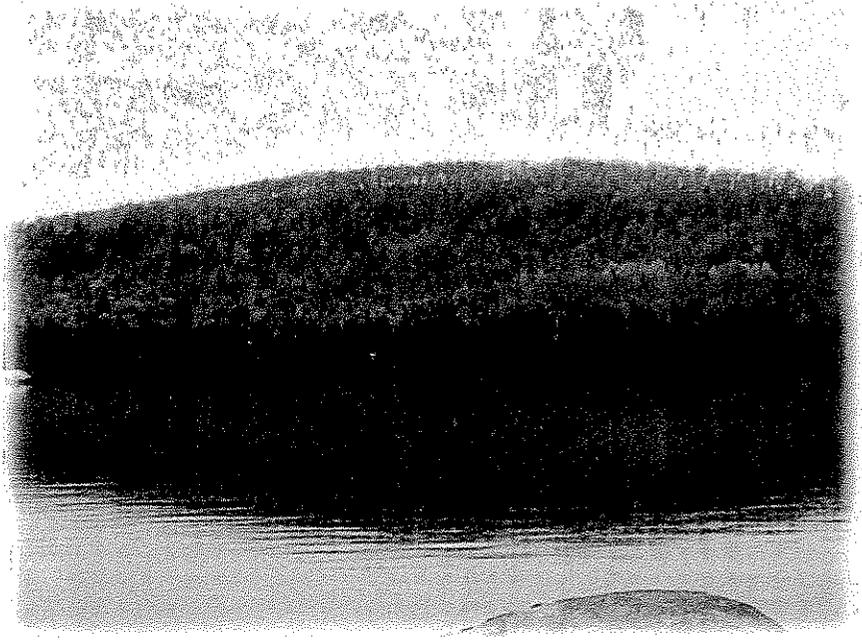
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27. Unique historic gazebo on Main Street in Oakfield Village.



28. View looking east on Main Street in Oakfield Village across the bridge over the East branch of the Mattawamkeag River.



29. View of Pleasant Lake with evidence of hilltop road clearing barely visible through trees.



30. Typical woods road serving private camp development near Pleasant Lake.



31. The golf course below Vacationland development as viewed from Dow Farm Road with Outlet Mountain to the east.



32. View from Route 2, just south of Walker Settlement Road, looking east towards Vacationland development. The Oakfield Hills are hidden behind the ridge on left.

3. PROJECT CONTEXT AND EXISTING CONDITIONS



33. View of Mattawamkeag Lake looking north toward Oakfield Hills.



34. Mattawamkeag shoreline with dense vegetation.



35. Paddling west on Mattawamkeag Lake looking to Mount Katahdin in the far distance.



36. Boat launch at Mattawamkeag Lake with nearby ridge.

3. PROJECT CONTEXT AND EXISTING CONDITIONS



37. Typical woods road leading to remote boat launch on Mattawamkeag Lake.



38. Upper and Lower Mattawamkeag Lake from woods road up May Mountain.



39. Oakfield Grange, one of the two properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places



40. Looking south from Route 2 at the Oakfield Hills in winter.

4. THE VISUAL ASSESSMENT

This report addresses the criteria for visual assessment under the provisions of the Expedited Permitting requirements.

4.1 Scenic Resources of State or National Significance

4.1.1 Introduction

As part of this review, and as stated in Section 3 of this report, this assessment addresses the potential for impacts on scenic resources of state and/or national significance in accordance with the requirements of Public Law 2008, Chapter 661. This law recognizes that wind energy development can be expedited "in places where it is most compatible with existing patterns of development and resource values" 35-A M.R.S.A. § 3402(2). Because the Oakfield Wind Project is located within the designated expedited area, it is necessary to address the potential for visual impacts only to identified "scenic resources of state or national significance."

The categories of scenic resources of state or national significance identified under the new law and a determination of whether there are any such resources located within 8 miles of the generating facilities are summarized below:

A. National Natural Landmarks (NNL):

There are no National Natural Landmarks, federally designated wilderness areas or other comparable outstanding natural or cultural features within 3- or 8-miles of the closest turbines and the associated facilities of the project.

B. Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

There are two properties within the 8-mile radius of the turbine locations that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1) The Oakfield Station on Station Road in Oakfield Village, and
- 2) The Oakfield Grange on Ridge Road and Thompson Settlement Road in Oakfield Village.

Each of these resources is located more than 1.7 miles from the closest proposed turbine site. In terms of proximity to the nearest associated facilities, Oakfield Station is approximately 1.25 miles from substation and the Oakfield Grange is approximately 1 mile from the substation.

C. A National or State Park:

There are no National or state parks located within 8 miles of any turbine or associated facilities.

D. A great pond that is listed in one of two designated inventories, "Maine's Finest Lakes" Study or "Maine Wild lands Lakes Assessment", as having outstanding or significant scenic quality:

There are no designated great ponds in a 3-mile radius, and one designated great pond within the 8-mile radius of the generating facilities: Mattawamkeag Lake in Island Falls and T4 R3 WELS. The closest point to the project is on the northern shore of Mattawamkeag Lake and is approximately 3.25 miles from the nearest proposed turbine and approximately 3.3 miles from the nearest associated facility (collector line).

E. A segment of river or stream identified as having unique or outstanding scenic attributes, as listed in the "Maine Rivers Study":

There are no such segments of rivers or streams within an 8-mile radius of any turbine or associated facilities of the project, such as the electrical connector and collector lines.

F. A scenic viewpoint on state public reserved land or on a trail that is used exclusively for pedestrian use, as per Department of Conservation designation:

There are no viewpoints or trails that are on public reserved lands or on a designated DOC trail within an 8-mile radius of any turbine or the associated facilities.

G. A scenic turnout constructed by the Department of Transportation on a public road designated as a scenic highway by the Commissioner of Transportation:

There are no designated scenic highways or scenic turnouts within an 8-mile radius of any turbine or the associated facilities.

H. Scenic viewpoints located in the coastal area:

Not applicable.

4.1.2 Inventory of Resources of State or National Significance

Table 1. Inventory of Resources of State or National Significance

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES
Location 1: Oakfield Station in Oakfield Village (approximately 1.8 miles to nearest turbine)
Character: Small scale, single story gable and hip roofed, clapboard sided railroad station at terminus of Station Street, adjacent to existing railroad tracks
Viewers: Area residents, visitors to the village, railroad history enthusiasts

Project Visibility: None due to surrounding dense, screening vegetation and intervening topography. This includes wintertime when leaves are off of deciduous trees.

Location 2: Oakfield Grange in Oakfield Village at 89 Ridge Street near the intersection with Thompson Settlement Road (approximately 1.7 miles to nearest turbine)

Character: Meeting hall scale wood frame and clapboard structure with gable and hip roof set close to the road surrounded by lawn but with no walkways or formal entrances.

Viewers: Area residents, visitors to the village, members of the Grange

Project Visibility: Turbines will be visible beyond the Grange property when traveling easterly on Ridge Road. The turbines are an average of approximately 2 miles distant from this site. Views from the site itself may be possible depending upon the orientation of the viewer. Views of the turbines will be blocked by the building itself when the viewer is in close proximity to the building, and the structure is situated between the viewer and the view of the project.

GREAT PONDS

Location 1: Mattawamkeag Lake (closest point on the north shore is approximately 3.25 miles to the proposed southern most turbine in the project, and 6.5 miles from farthest shoreline)

Character: Large lake (connected to Upper Mattawamkeag Lake to the east of Route 2) that is undeveloped with many coves and islands. The landscape quality consists of densely wooded rocky shoreline surrounded by low hillsides and ridges; a remote boat launch and primitive campsite are present on the eastern end of the Lake. Along with Big Island, the far eastern and southern shores are part of conserved lands that are protected by a combination of conservation easement and fee purchase of lands acquired by the State of Maine .

Viewers: Boaters, fishing parties

Project Visibility: Visibility will be possible from many portions of the lake, but limited in those areas where intervening landscape, vegetation or islands are present.

4.1.3 Visual Impacts to National Register Properties within the Viewshed

There will be no visual impacts to the Oakfield Station from this project due to surrounding dense, screening vegetation and intervening topography. This includes wintertime when leaves are off of deciduous trees. (see Exhibit 4)

The Oakfield Grange will not be significantly affected from a visual impact perspective by the proposed project due to several factors:

- 1) The orientation of the building is such that it is focused towards the street and the village and away from the project site.
- 2) It does not appear that large numbers of potential viewers use this facility on a regular basis. (The building does not look well used and is not in the best of condition.)
- 3) Intervening buildings and/or vegetation will de-emphasize potential wintertime visibility and limit or eliminate summertime visibility of portions of the project. (see Exhibit 3)
- 4) Any background views of the project and individual turbines, if possible, will not materially affect or undermine the historic qualities of the structure and its environs, the appreciation of the historic resource and the use and enjoyment of the facility and its interior spaces.
- 5) The qualities of the building and the site do not appear to be sufficiently unique or outstanding to have the potential to be unduly undermined by any views of the turbines in the background, which are on average approximately 2 miles away. The site itself has no unique or historic elements that can be affected by any background views of the project.

4.1.4 Visual Impacts to Great Ponds within the Viewshed

There is one great pond within the 8-mile project radius of the generating facilities that is listed in one of the two designated state inventories ("Maine's Finest Lakes" study or "Maine Wildlands Lakes Assessment") as having outstanding or significant scenic quality in accordance with 35-A M.R.S.A. Section 3452, and the water body is Mattawamkeag Lake. It is listed as "significant" for its scenic value.

Mattawamkeag Lake has many of the same characteristics of the lakes and ponds scattered throughout this region. The shoreline of the pond is almost entirely wooded with the exception being the lower vegetation found in the wetland areas and clearing associated with scattered existing camps on the north shore. The lake is surrounded by low ridges to the north and wooded hillsides and wetlands. It is served by a public boat launch at the far western

4. THE VISUAL ASSESSMENT

shore of Upper Mattawamkeag Lake and a remote, hard to locate small boat launch on the northern shore off of a woods road in Sand Cove. This pond is not as extensively developed as other ponds in the project viewshed, but shares similar landscape characteristics. It has at least 10 lakeshore camps and several others off of a woods road accessed from Dow Farm Road in Island Falls. The presence of fewer camps on the lake and difficult boat access may reduce overall boat traffic on any given day.

The Visual Simulation from Mattawamkeag Lake (Exhibit 2), provides a representation of the view of the turbines, over 4 miles distant, and the nature of that view, that would be possible from a location just north of Big Island at the eastern end of the lake. Three turbines will be readily visible, and the hubs of 6 to 7 additional turbines will potentially be visible. The slender forms of rotors associated with an additional 5 to 6 turbines may also be discernible in this view. Given the distances at which these elements will be viewed, typically between 3, 5 and 6 miles, the structures will appear to be very small elements above the treeline. These turbines will interrupt the view to the north but would not be dominant or overwhelm the view from most, if not all vantage points on the pond. The visible portion of the rotors on the more distant turbines will often be difficult to discern, depending on atmospheric conditions and the viewer's eyesight. It can be concluded that the scale and extent of visibility will not significantly alter a boater's experience, especially when one considers that many portions of the lake will be able to be experienced without a focus on the view of the project.

None of the camps that are located on the northerly shore of Mattawamkeag Lake will have views of the project given their location and orientation, nor will the remote boat launch at Sand Cove. Views of the project will not be possible from Upper Mattawamkeag Lake, including the public boat launch due to intervening topography and trees. Views will be possible from the southern shoreline of Mattawamkeag Lake, but the shoreline is heavily wooded and there are no public boat launches and very few camps. Those wishing an unaltered viewscape will find many ways in which and many locations from which to experience the lake without a view of the turbines. Fishermen can select coves and shoreline areas out of the viewshed for their anchorage, and those traveling on the lake by boat will have many areas and orientations they can experience without the view of the project – from 50 to 75% of the lake environs will not have the turbine view in the background. For example the views to the south, east and west will not include turbine visibility.

Given these factors, and considering the broad context of the views possible from the lake, it can be concluded that visual impact from the visible turbines or portions of the turbines will be limited to certain selected vantage points focused directly on that view and should not compromise the overall

4. THE VISUAL ASSESSMENT

visual quality of the lake and the experience of boaters or individuals fishing.

Some Additional Considerations

Another factor that has to be included in any assessment of visual impacts is the extent of the viewing period - those days during which the project will be seen. In this part of Maine, regular cloud cover, inclement days that can characterize a third of any given season, and the reduced presence of recreational activity in the winter season will further reduce any potential adverse effects from the visibility of the project. In fact, the most recent compilations of weather data by the National Weather Service indicate that for the Bangor area in the month of June 2005, there were 13 days with precipitation and in January 2006, there were 14 days with precipitation.

Thus, factors which reduce visual impacts to Mattawamkeag Lake from the project include: 1) the long distances to the turbine sites and the scale of the turbines when viewed from that distance, 2) the ability to select other views and a different orientation when boating or fishing, and 3) the overall orientation of the lake providing extensive viewing opportunities away from views of the project site. This lake is listed as "significant" - meeting "a predetermined minimum standard of significance" in terms of its scenic character and shoreline development in the Maine Wildlands Lake Assessment, but it was not considered "outstanding" for scenic value.

Based on this assessment it is concluded that the development of the Oakfield Wind Project would not result in an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic values and existing uses related to this great pond.

4.1.5 The Potential Visual Impacts from Associated Facilities (i.e. Access Roads and the Electrical Collection System)

If application of the visual impact standard set forth in 35-A M.R.S.A. Section 3452(1) and (3) to associated facilities such as roads and transmission lines has the potential to result in an unreasonable adverse impact due to the scope, scale, location or other characteristic of such facilities, then the Department may require review of those aspects of the project under the criteria set forth in 38 M.R.S.A. Section 484(3). Here, the associated facilities are limited in size and scope and are appropriately reviewed under the standard set forth in 35-A M.R.S.A. Section 3452(1). Nonetheless, whether reviewed under Section 3452(1) or otherwise, for the reasons discussed below, these elements do not result in an unreasonable adverse impact on existing uses or scenic resources. Of the scenic resources of state or national significance that are within 3 or 8 miles of associated facilities, there would be minimal to no visual impact to them from the

4. THE VISUAL ASSESSMENT

associated facilities. No view of any portion of the access roads or components of the electrical collection system will be possible from Mattawamkeag Lake (within 8 miles of nearest associated facility) or from the Oakfield Station (within 3 miles of nearest associated facility.) Very limited views of the collector line or its associated clearing may potentially be possible in the vicinity of the Oakfield Grange (within 3 miles), but intervening trees and houses would block most or all views. Any potential views would be minor and not out of keeping with the character of the area with its existing utility infrastructure.

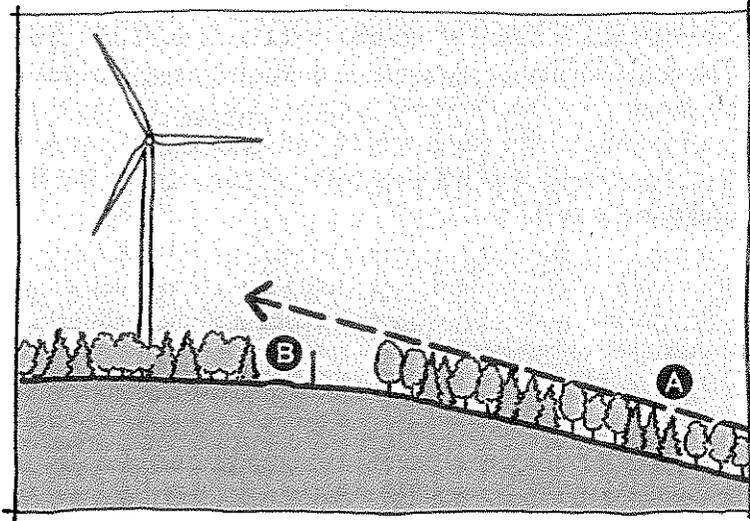
The project access roads will be built on existing logging roads and developed within the forest canopy or open areas adjacent to the turbine sites themselves. Therefore, any visibility of such roads will be limited by their placement within the forest canopy. Roads of this type exist throughout the area as woods roads and access roads along ponds and to remote camps or logging sites. The simulations presented in this assessment did account for these roads. The combination of existing vegetation and topographic conditions limit the visibility of this component of the project. The only aspect of the road network, which will be potentially visible, will be a slight shadow line where the road clearings have been widened or created.

Entry points to the project, such as the one proposed from Thompson Settlement Road where the proposed operations and maintenance facility is sited, will be visible. This facility will have one building and parking areas for maintenance workers. The site and structure will be consistent with other commercial and industrial sites common in the region and will not appear out of place or discordant with the land uses typically seen in the Oakfield area. The facility is also located along a secondary road that has few residences and experiences limited traffic.

The project's electrical connector system will be located either adjacent to the project roads or in 60 foot corridors to accommodate the 35-45 foot high poles and conductors. The connecting line between the north and south arrays will follow the project's access roads and along existing roads and corridors. The power from the turbines will be converted to 69 kV at the project's substation and will be fed directly into the existing Maine Public Service transmission line, which runs roughly parallel to the Interstate in this section of Oakfield. The substation location is at the northern end of the project and will be located approximately 1100 feet from Ridge Road.

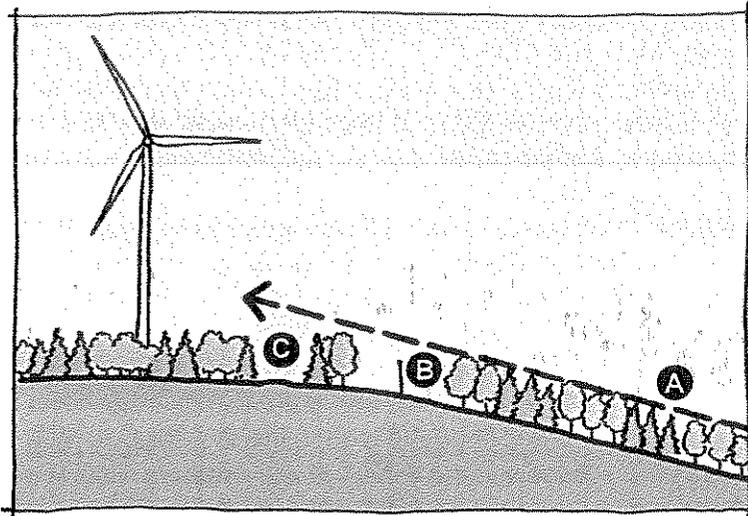
The use of existing electrical transmission facilities and related infrastructure, topography, intervening buildings, and existing vegetation will serve to limit any visual impacts or direct views of the access roads and electrical collection system. The following sketches provide the basis for this conclusion.

Diagram 2. Illustrative Section of Access Road and Collector Line (Co-located)



- A. Mature and existing trees block off site views of collector line and access road
- B. Co-located access road/collector line corridor

Diagram 3. Illustrative Section of Access Road and Collector Line (Not co-located)



- A. Mature and existing trees block off site views of collector line and access road
- B. Collector line corridor
- C. Access road

5. OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE OF WIND POWER PROJECTS

Utility scale wind turbines and arrays of such turbines - often referred to as "wind farms" - are relatively new to the New England region and the Maine landscape. There have been a number of local, national and international studies and reports which have addressed the public reaction to and acceptance of utility scale turbines, their towers and the associated landscape modifications required for the siting of such installations. The work of Paul Gipe and others, as well as numerous surveys and studies, have addressed the public's perception of wind power, and there is evidence that wind energy development is gaining support.

Recent polls increasingly demonstrate public support for wind power, including in areas of high scenic value. For example, a recent poll conducted by the Pan Atlantic SMS Group with regard to wind development projects being considered by the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission for the Unorganized Territories, found that 85.1% of respondents "strongly favored" or "somewhat favored" the development of wind power projects in Maine. Additionally, a recent poll conducted by the Vermont Department of Public Service found that 90% supported a wind farm being built within the view of their home, with 75% strongly supporting the development of a wind farm within view of their home.⁴

Research presented in the publication "Wind Power In View" has also highlighted increased public understanding and acceptance of wind generation as a viable alternative to fossil fuels; of relevance to placing wind farms in the Maine landscape is the view presented by noted landscape architect Robert Thayer, who stated that well designed and "well sited wind energy projects can achieve a serviceable beauty common to other working landscapes."⁵

In response to these factors and insights, and in relation to the proposed Oakfield Wind Project and other grid-scale wind projects in Maine, it is important to consider a number of key factors when assessing visual impacts from wind projects. These factors include: 1) the historic working landscape of the state that has tapped into it's renewable resources; 2) a tradition of a resource based landscape that is not pristine and, in fact, has been utilized for extensive logging; and, 3) the public's increasing recognition that wind provides an alternative to other forms of more harmful and unsustainable energy generation.

⁴ Vermont Department of Public Service website on Vermont's Energy Future - <http://www.vermontenergyfuture.info/Final>.

⁵ "Wind Power in View", Pasqualetti, Gipe, et al. Academic Press, San Diego, 2002, p. 37.)

6. OVERALL CONCLUSION

This analysis of the proposed project, subject to review under the provisions for the expedited permitting of wind energy development as set forth in Public Law 2008, Chapter 661, concludes that within an 8-mile radius of the project turbines and associated facilities:

- 1) there are no national natural landmarks or federally designated wilderness areas or other comparable national or cultural landmark;
- 2) there are no national or state parks;
- 3) there are no segments of a scenic river or stream identified as having unique or scenic attributes;
- 4) there are no scenic turnouts...on a public road...designated as a scenic highway; and
- 5) there are no scenic viewpoints that are ranked as having state or national significance in terms of scenic quality.

There are one Great Pond and 2 National Register listed historic properties within the 8-mile radius of the project turbines and associated facilities. This analysis has demonstrated and concluded that, in accordance with the standard set forth in Chapter 661 (Part A, Section 2) that the project turbines and associated facilities, as proposed, **will not significantly compromise views** from these resources of state or national significance "such that the development has an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character or existing uses related to scenic character of the scenic resource of state or national significance."

EXHIBITS (attached)

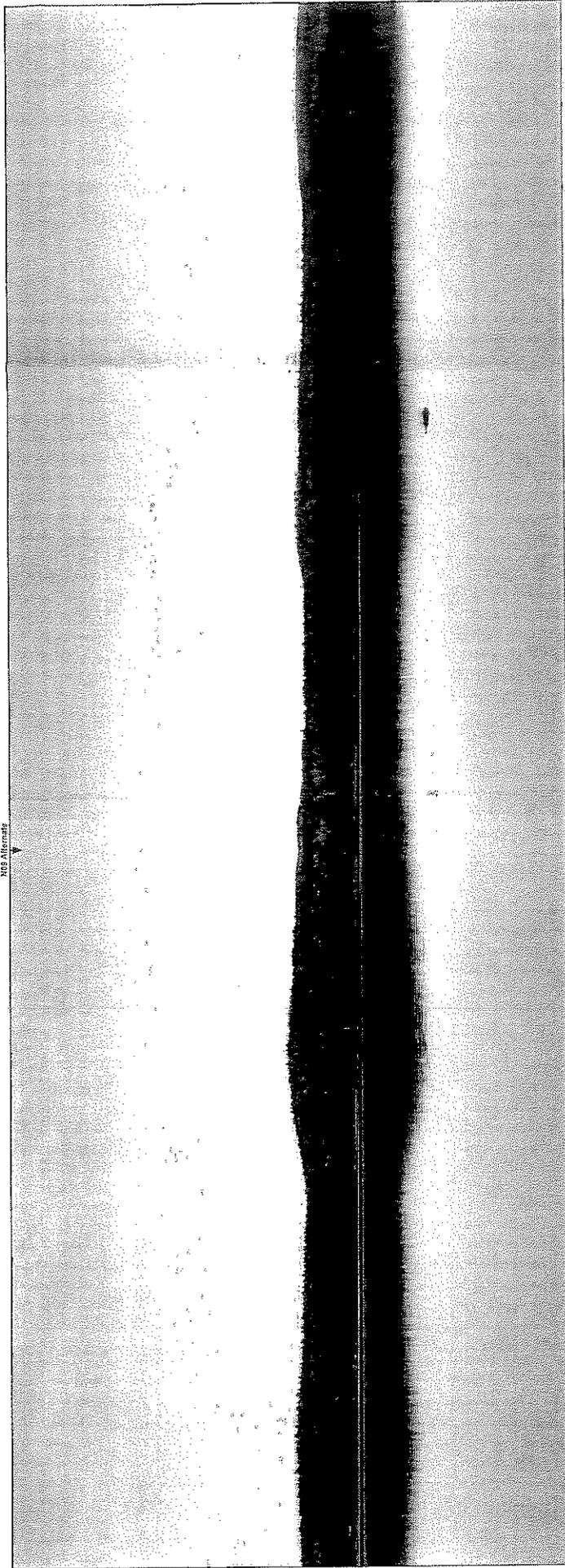
Exhibit 1: Potential Viewshed Map

Exhibit 2: Visual Simulation from Mattawamkeag Lake

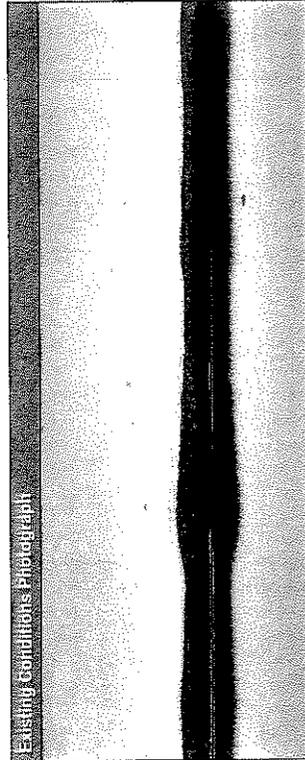
VISUAL SIMULATION FROM MATTAWAMKEAG LAKE

Oakfield Wind Project

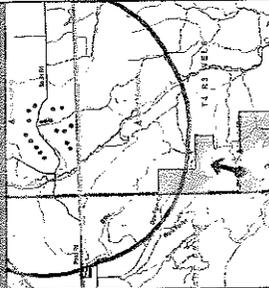
NSR Alternative



Existing Conditions Photograph



View Location Map



Simulation Information

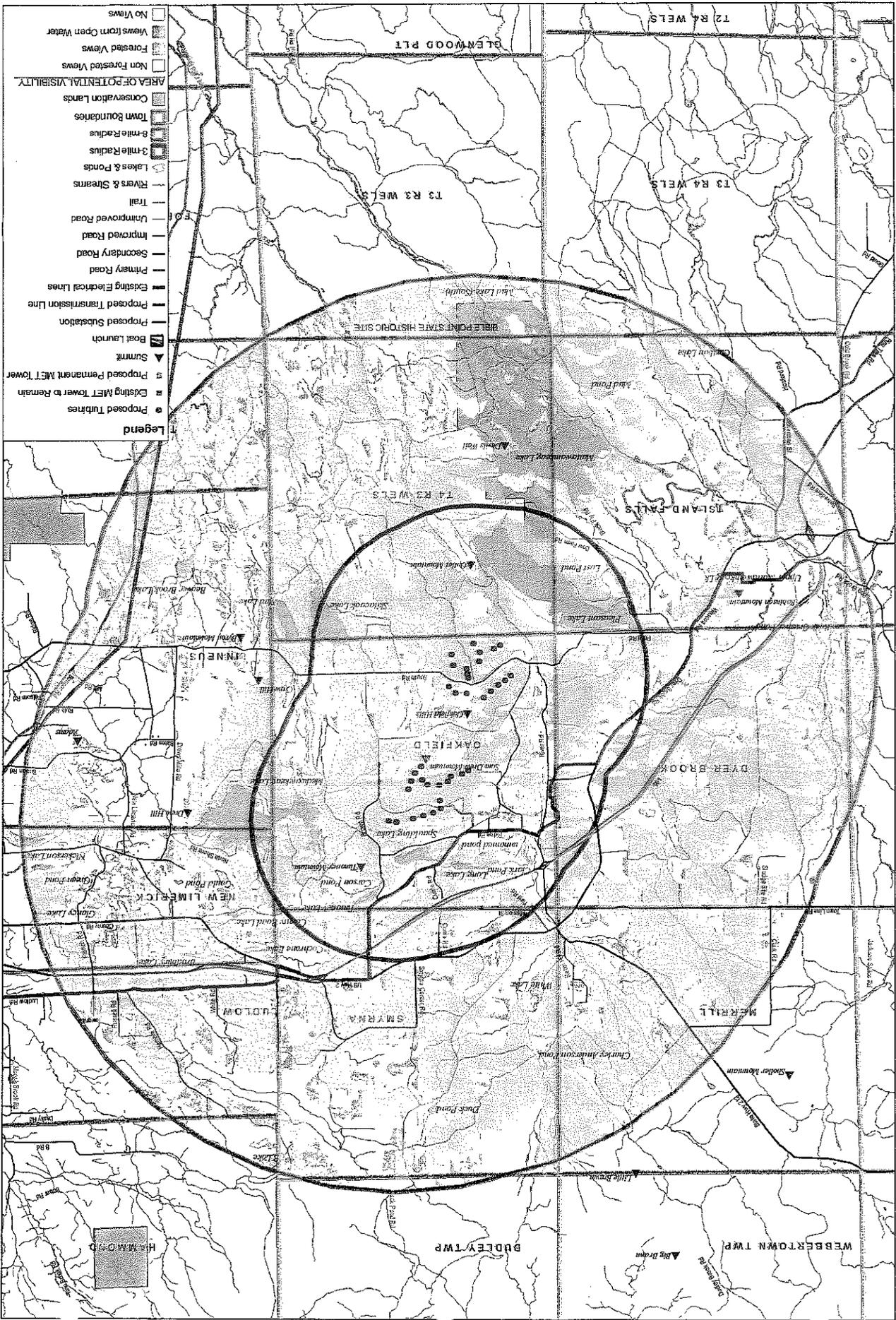
Turbine Information	Model: GE 1.5 MW sile 50Hz Hub height: 262'-8" (80 m) Rotor diameter: 292'-11" (77 m)
Photograph Information	Date and time: 10/16/08: 12:40 pm Location: On Mattawamkeag Lake, Off northeast side of big island, 45.978° N, 68.156° W Camera elevation above sea level: 495'-0" (152.6 m) Focal length (35mm equivalent): 58mm Simulation viewing distance: 8.5' (2.6 cm) Distance to nearest visible turbine: 4.4 miles (7.1 km)
Technical Information	Software: VectorWorks 2008; ArcGIS 3D Analyst; Google SketchUp Pro 7; Adobe Photoshop CS3 Digital elevation data source: http://www.megs.maine.gov/catalog

Exhibit 1: Potential Viewshed Map



Prepared 3.12.09
NAD 83 UTM Zone 19N
0974

NOTE: This map depicts areas with POTENTIAL views of one or more turbines. Not all turbines (or all parts of turbines) will be seen from each location. The map only accounts for topography and deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forest cover at an assumed height of 90 feet. The map does not account for other factors such as buildings and structures, aerial photography, and specific vegetation and/or removal variations in cyclical atmospheric and weather conditions. Under certain conditions this map overstates where turbines will be seen from. Potential viewshed is based on GIS data available at the time from the Maine Office of GIS (MDOGIS) and First Wind. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

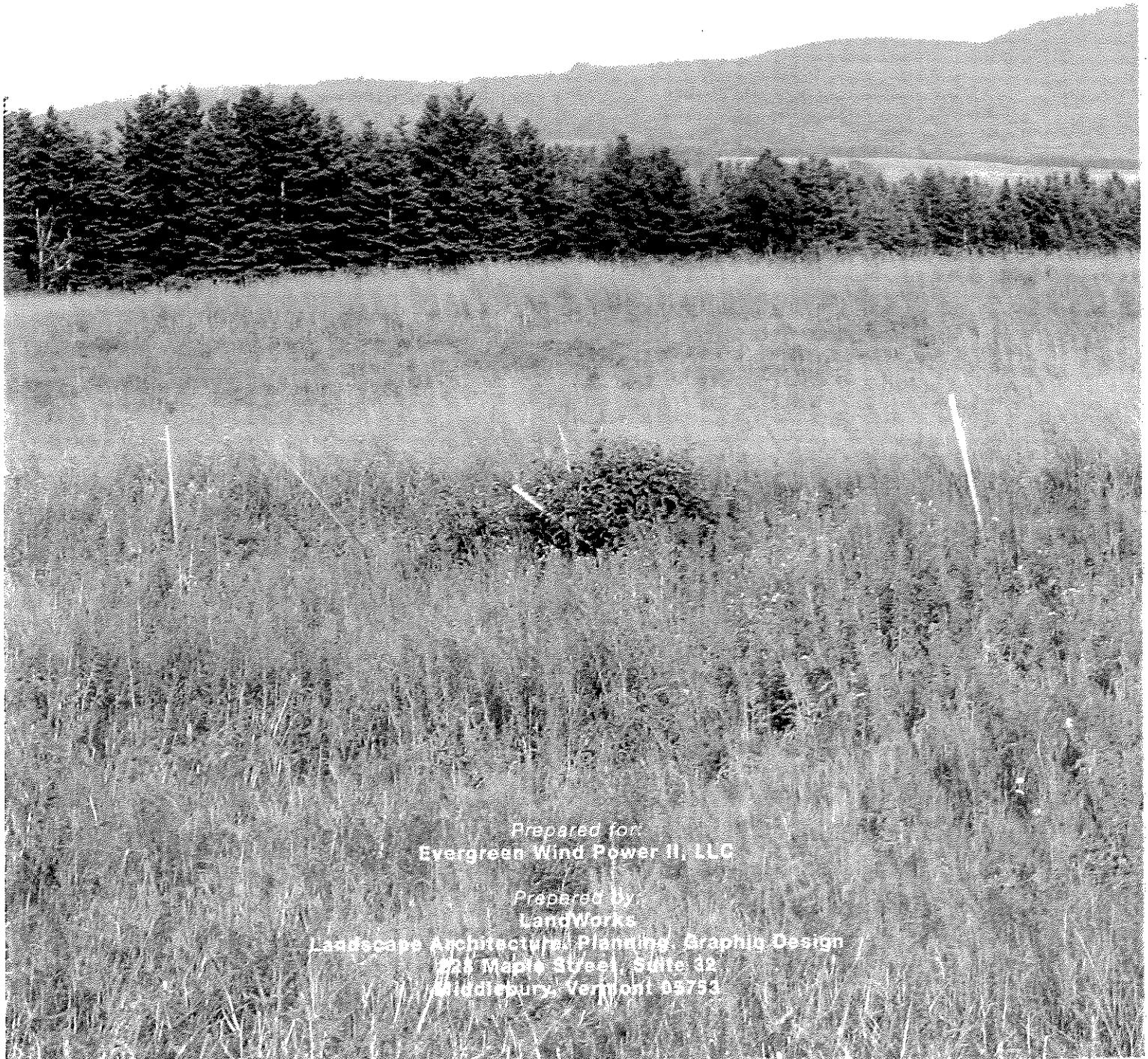


- Legend**
- Proposed Turbines
 - Existing MET Tower to Remain
 - Proposed Permanent MET Tower
 - Summit
 - Boat Launch
 - Proposed Substation
 - Proposed Transmission Line
 - Existing Electrical Lines
 - Primary Road
 - Secondary Road
 - Improved Road
 - Unimproved Road
 - Trail
 - Rivers & Streams
 - Lakes & Ponds
 - 3-mile Radius
 - 8-mile Radius
 - Town Boundaries
 - Conservation Lands
 - AREA OF POTENTIAL VISIBILITY
 - Non Forested Views
 - Forested Views
 - Views from Open Water
 - No Views

ADDENDUM

VISUAL ASSESSMENT

June 30, 2009



Prepared for:
Evergreen Wind Power II, LLC

Prepared by:
LandWorks
Landscape Architectural Planning, Graphic Design
221 Maple Street, Suite 32
Middlebury, Vermont 05753

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A D D E N D U M

VISUAL ASSESSMENT

of the Proposed Oakfield Wind Project

June 30, 2009

Prepared for:

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An Important Note Regarding This Addendum

This addendum to the "Visual Assessment of the Proposed Oakfield Wind Project" dated June 30, 2009 and prepared for Evergreen Wind Power II, LLC by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT has been necessitated by the discovery of an omission of 2 pages of the June 1, 1987 Maine Wildlands Lake Assessment (Lake Assessment) found on the Wind Power Task Force website. Pleasant Lake was on one of the missing pages not on the website and therefore was not included in our initial assessment. Pleasant Lake has been identified as "significant" on the Lake Assessment in Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) territory.

Our conclusions with regard to the visual impacts from the Oakfield Wind Project and the potential effects on Pleasant Lake do not alter or replace any of the conclusions forwarded in the Visual Assessment already filed.



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EXHIBITS

Attached

- Exhibit 1: Visual Simulation from Pleasant Lake
- Exhibit 2: Section 1, Line of Sight from Pleasant Lake boat launch looking west
- Exhibit 3: Section 2, Line of Sight from south shore of Pleasant Lake looking north

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1. VISUAL ASSESSMENT ADDENDUM

1.1 Existing Conditions and Context of Pleasant Lake



1. View looking east from the Pleasant Lake boat launch area - portions of 4 turbines may be visible from this location on the low ridge (the right-hand ridge in the photo) but will be partially obscured by the intervening treeline. The closest visible turbine will be about 3.1 miles from this location.



2. View looking northerly from a point on the south shore of Pleasant Lake in T4R3 WELS. Hilltop road clearing is visible through the trees on the near ridge.

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3. View looking west from eastern portion of Pleasant Lake towards distant mountains.



4. Close up of typical wooded conditions on the north shore of Pleasant Lake.

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1.2 Visual Impacts to Great Ponds within the Viewshed

In addition to Mattawamkeag Lake, a portion of Pleasant Lake is considered to be a great pond having “significant” scenic value in accordance with 35-A M.R.S.A, Section 3452.

Table 1. Inventory of Resources of State or National Significance

GREAT PONDS
<p>Location 2: Pleasant Lake is located in Island Falls and T4R3 WELS, with the portion in T4R3 WELS being listed as “significant” for scenic resources in the Maine Wildlands Lake Assessment June 1987. The closest turbine to the lake, S17, is approximately 1 mile from the nearest point on the northerly shore, and approximately 3.1 miles from the boat launch which is on the western-most shore.</p> <p>Character: Pleasant Lake is developed at the westerly end of the lake and primarily undeveloped in that portion of the lake which falls within T4R3 WELS. Low hills and ridges surround the lake, and the shoreline is wooded and has a landscape character typical of many similar lakes in this region of Maine. There are no identified state lands, parks or publicly conserved properties on Pleasant Lake and there is one public boat launch on the most westerly cove of the Lake, in Island Falls. Camps line the north and south shores in Island Falls, the portion of the lake in T4R3 WELS has one camp area on the north shore. There are a number of jeep trails, wood roads and logging areas around the perimeter of the lake.</p> <p>Viewers: Boaters, fishing parties, selected camp residents</p> <p>Project Visibility: Limited views of 4 turbines may be possible above the treeline from the boat launch on the western edge of the lake, with the closest turbine, S17, being about 3.1 miles from the boat launch. The views of turbines S16 and S17 will be primarily of a portion of the turbines from the nacelles and above, and the views of turbines S13 and S14 will include a portion of the towers below the nacelles. It is possible that the very tip of a rotor of a fifth turbine, S15, may also be visible, but will be hard to discern given the distance and foreground vegetation. None of the associated project facilities are visible from any portion of the lake (see Exhibit 2).</p>

Pleasant Lake is an approximately 4 mile long lake that is about a mile at its widest point. About half the lake is in Island Falls, with the other (eastern) half situated in T4R3 WELS. It is this portion that is listed as “significant” on the Lakes Assessment published by the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC). Despite the listing of the eastern end of the lake as having “significant” (but not “outstanding” scenic qualities) it is difficult to distinguish the scenic and visual qualities from scores of similar lakes that

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are present throughout this region of Maine. The surrounding terrain is not unusual, distinct or compelling compared to other lakes in this region and, in fact, given the lack of mountainous backdrops and distinctive landforms or characteristics, this lake and its visual qualities can be considered common and typical.

The western half of the lake, in Island Falls, has camps lining both the north and south shores, and the public boat launch is located at the far western end, which has a developed character. The summer time users tend to congregate on the western end and activity often focuses around the boat launch and camp areas. The eastern end of the lake sees far less use and activity and is primarily frequented by fishing parties.

In reviewing the proposed project it was determined that the various qualities of the project are such that the landscape can “absorb” it to the extent that the project will not significantly compromise the views from the resource or have an unreasonable adverse effect on scenic character, or existing uses related to that scenic character.

Table 2. Pleasant Lake Visibility Facts (for the entire lake)

Oakfield Wind Project: Pleasant Lake Visibility Facts			
	Area	Percent of study area	Percent of viewshed
Total area of Pleasant Lake	3 sq. mi.	1.1%	
Total area of Pleasant Lake with potential visibility	2 sq. mi.	.7%	1.1 %
Percent of Pleasant Lake with potential visibility of the project	67%		

The annotated aerial photograph included on page 6 in this addendum also demonstrates that even where the lake appears to be undeveloped, there are actually extensive trails, woods roads and logging activity around its perimeter. Some substantial new roads have been built to serve a development area on the western portion of the lake north of the north shore. Boaters will be able to see portions of the Oakfield Wind Project as it has been proposed, and the visibility will most likely be of 5 of the closest turbines, 1-1/2 to 2 miles distant depending on the vantage point. The turbines appear in a compact group and will only be visible over one small section of the shoreline (see Exhibit 1: Visual Simulation from Pleasant

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Lake). Thus, this will de-emphasize their presence and the turbines will not appear dominant nor will they compromise the experience of the lake to a substantial degree. There will remain many areas on the lake where those who wish to fish or boat out of sight of the turbines, or with a different orientation, may do so. Boaters and those fishing from boats can choose locations where, if they do not want to experience the turbines, they will not be visible, particularly along most of the north shore. They can anchor in particular locations where the orientation is away from the project. In fact, given the east-west orientation of the lake, the eye is drawn in these two directions, and from the eastern end there appears to be a long distance view of Mt. Chase, which draws the eye and the viewer's attention. The large cove in the far northeastern portion of the lake will remain secluded and without any visibility of the project. As with Mattawamkeag Lake, the visibility of the turbines will be subject to atmospheric conditions.

Project Aesthetics and Viewer Expectations

A brief summary of the project's aesthetics and the viewer's expectations is added to this narrative and is generally applicable to the project as a whole, particularly when views from both Mattawamkeag and Pleasant Lakes are considered.

Project Aesthetics

The following narrative uses the generally accepted means of describing a project's visual relationship to the landscape and its context, and these terms and the analyses have been referenced in the Maine Department of Environmental Protection's guidelines for "Assessing Impacts to Existing Scenic and Aesthetic Uses under the Natural Resource Protection Act" (Augusta, 2003).

Color - The grey and muted white colors of the project's turbines and towers are such that they blend, to the extent possible, with background atmospheric conditions and sky color.

Form - the turbines have a vertical form with three distinct blades, which are distinct from other elements in the landscape. Until wind energy projects are more widespread in Maine, such projects will not be considered common, everyday forms in the landscape. The width of the tower and blades is such that with distance the form becomes less obtrusive, and less noticeable in the landscape. This is not the case for close in views a mile or less from the turbine site itself. In viewing distances over 6 miles the rotors¹, in particular,

¹ "Rotors" are the whole assembly, blades plus the hub they are bolted to.

become more difficult to observe and do not stand out, diminishing the overall form and presence of the structure

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Line - "Lines" are applicable to the project's aesthetics when one sees views of cut lines for roads and electrical corridors. Such linear patterns are not unusual or unexpected in this landscape, given the network of roads and utilities present in the area, as well as the tradition of timber harvesting. When viewed against a backdrop, the vertical forms of the turbine tower and linear forms of the blades help them to blend in against a wooded hillside.

Contrast - The turbines, when viewed as elements situated above the treeline, do contrast with the surrounding landscape. This contrast is more pronounced the closer the viewer is to the structure, less pronounced with distances over 6 miles. At eight to ten miles the size, scale, and color of the project turbines is such that it becomes less distinct in the long view, and thus does not contrast as distinctly with its surroundings when viewed at closer range.

Intactness - In the context of this commercial forest, the project does not require the removal of extensive areas of forest cover, nor will its associated facilities create unnatural breaks or changes in the landscape. Thus, the overall landscape form will remain intact and unbroken, reducing the potential for visual impact from the project and its associated facilities.

Texture - The smooth form of the turbine towers do not share the same texture of the landscape, but do often assume the same or similar visual qualities of atmospheric conditions, allowing them to blend into skylines that have clouds or grey/white color.

Scale - When seen in the foreground (0-1/2 mile or mile maximum), the project will be of a large scale and therefore its visual impact will be more noticeable and in contrast with its surroundings. As the distance from the project increases, the scale of the project diminishes as well, and fits better within the landscape. At a distance of 2 miles, as shown on the Visual Simulation presented in Exhibit 1, the scale of the turbines, given the mass and form of the structures, and the background sky, do not appear to be overwhelming in scale, although they will be visible well above the treeline.

Spatial Dominance - This project's form will contrast with its surroundings, although from viewing points associated with Pleasant Lake the landscape will remain intact, and the presence of the visible towers will not overly dominate the lake environment due to the distance of the visible portion of the array at a 1/2 mile length along the hillside when seen on the northern horizon. This project site is not located on a dominant or distinct landform.

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Distances - when seen from Pleasant Lake, the project will be viewed in the mid-ground, normally considered to be 1/2 to 4 miles from any given vantage point. The closest point of the nearest turbine to the north shore of the lake is about 1 mile.

Viewer Expectations

There are three primary viewer groups that will have potential views of the project from Pleasant Lake: camp users, recreational boaters and anglers.

Camp Users and Owners. The camp users and owners are located on the portion of Pleasant Lake that is in Island Falls - this segment of the lake is not considered significant for its scenic quality and therefore views of the project will not unduly affect those who are experiencing what is already a developed lake environment. This group of viewers expects to see and experience development of the lakeshore; are located some distance from the project; and, are generally oriented away from the project site. Only two camps to the east of Whitney Point are oriented northeast in the direction of the project.

Recreational Boaters. Informal observations on Lake Pleasant on 3 separate occasions during the boating season of 2008 indicated that the bulk of the boating activity occurs in the Island Falls portion of the lake. Boaters on motorboats are less likely to be focused on the sight of the turbines. These boaters can quickly move out of the viewshed or orient in a different direction. Some boaters who kayak, row or paddle canoes are seeking a more quiet, unfettered experience and share this interest and expectation with anglers. They will still be able to have this type of experience given that: 1) not all of the lake area is within the viewshed of the project; 2) the project's presence in relation to the lake is not dominant or overwhelming; and, 3) these viewers have the option to orient themselves away from the project or out of its view.

Anglers. This user group has similar expectations to the non-motorized boaters group insofar as they often seek quiet, out of the way locations where they can fish successfully. This group of viewers, while enjoying and expecting an experience that includes quiet, scenic environs, are likely focused on their primary activity, which is fishing. As with recreational boaters, anglers have the same options if they wish to avoid any visual contact with the project, such that they will be able to enjoy their activity in a manner that is essentially unchanged from the conditions that exist currently. This conclusion is qualified with the consideration that their activities will need to be undertaken with some forethought and action as to selecting where and how they choose to engage in their activity, should they wish to avoid extended views of the project.

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Other considerations include:

- Views down lake are more compelling and viewers' attention is typically drawn to and engaged in the long distance views rather than nearby views. Given that Pleasant Lake is most dramatic along its east west orientation, and this orientation draws the viewer's interest, the proposed project will be less prominent and will not serve as a focal point or dominant element when viewed from many, if not most areas of the lake.
- Four to seven turbines will be visible from those portions of the lake and lakeshore, which are within the project's viewshed. As shown in Exhibit 1, which represents the most prominent view of the project from the lake, 5 turbines are visible and the tips of the rotors of 2 additional turbines are barely discernible. The visible turbines are limited to a 1/2-mile distance from the westerly to easterly turbine along the ridge above the north shore. The overall length of Pleasant Lake is approximately 4-1/4 miles.
- Camps, for the most part, are oriented away from the project site with the exception of several of the easternmost camps on the south shore, east of Whitney Point.
- The entire north shore of the lake is wooded, except for the developed area on Birch Point, and one camp that is part of the Powers Trust land, located approximately 3.5 miles to the east of Birch Point, and are all oriented in the opposite direction from the project. Thus, there will be no views of the project from any point along its entire north shore, due to its intact woodlands, with the exception being those areas that have been substantially cleared or are open. These locations will most likely have limited views of only portions of 2 or 3 turbines. Additionally, many areas of the northern portion of the lake surface will be out of the viewshed, including an area stretching a half a mile into the lake from the north shore just to the east of the Islands Falls town boundary with T3R4 WELS (see Exhibit 3).
- Boaters and fishing parties will have many options to orient away from or out of sight of the project and thus the recreational experience will not be compromised.
- Energy generation from natural resources and natural resource development and management in this area of Maine is commonplace and consistent with local culture and land use history. Wind energy generation is and will become part of this form of resource use. Some smaller scale wind energy turbines are present in the region. Additionally, those who frequent lakes in this area for fishing and boating are used to seeing and experiencing

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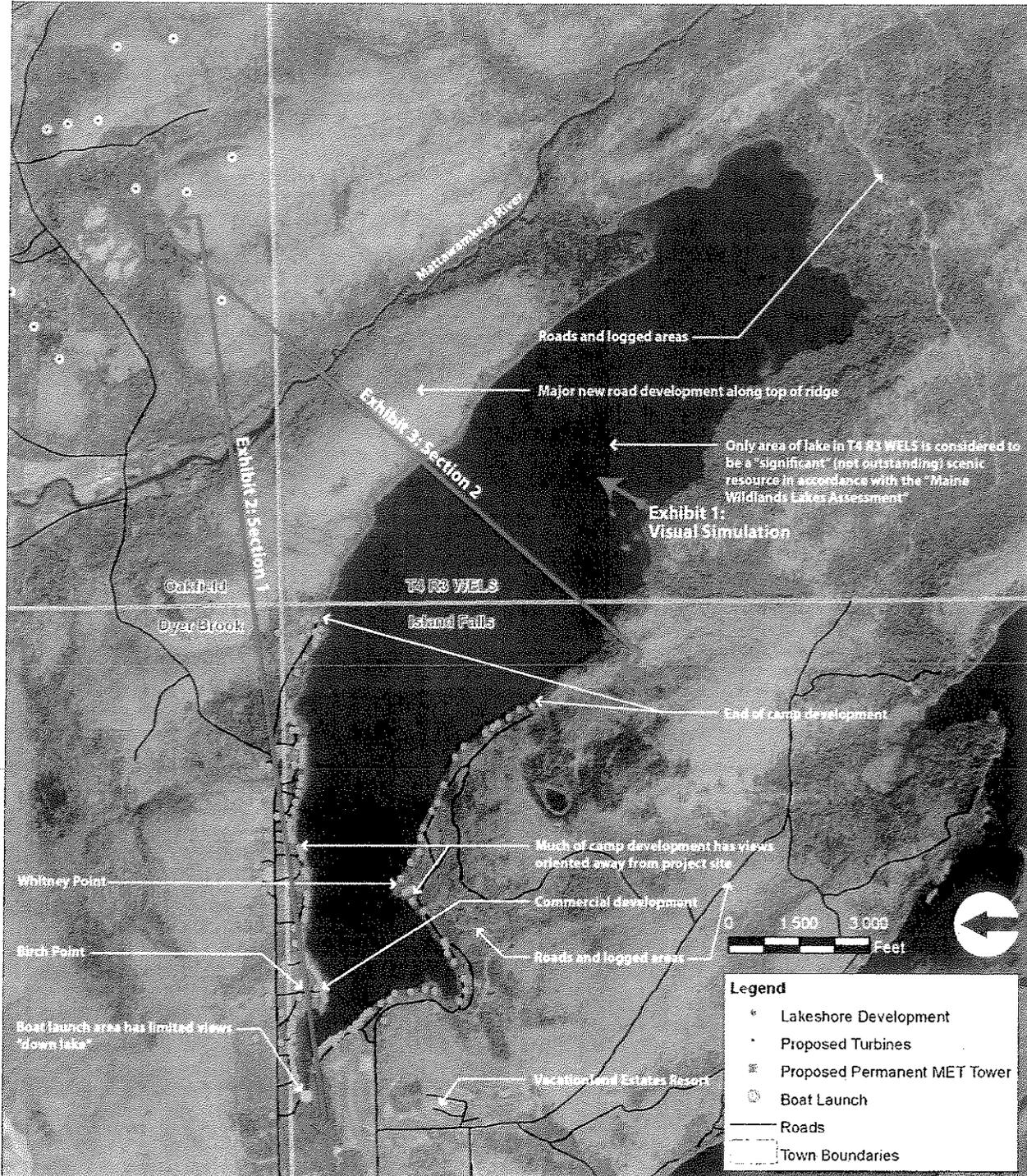
resource use and development, including timber harvesting and road access and construction.

Overall Conclusion

There are a number of factors and conditions that diminish the overall visual impacts of the proposed project and as a result the proposed Oakfield Wind Project will not result in visual or aesthetic impacts that will substantially undermine the experience and enjoyment of the lake and its resources.

Given the foregoing analysis, and the considerations presented above, it can be concluded that the project, as proposed, will not substantially compromise the experience of those who fish, boat and recreate on Pleasant Lake. The development will not significantly compromise the views from this resource, and will not have an unreasonable adverse effect on the scenic character or the existing uses related to that character.

Diagram 1. Typical Landscape & Land Use Conditions – Pleasant Lake



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EXHIBITS (attached)

Exhibit 1: Visual Simulation from Pleasant Lake

Exhibit 2: Section 1, Line of Sight from Pleasant Lake boat launch looking west

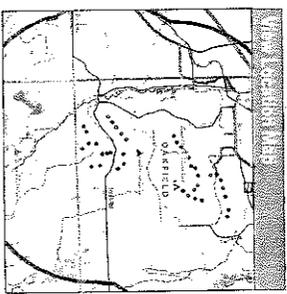
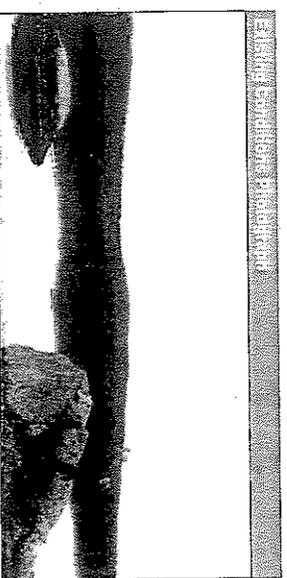
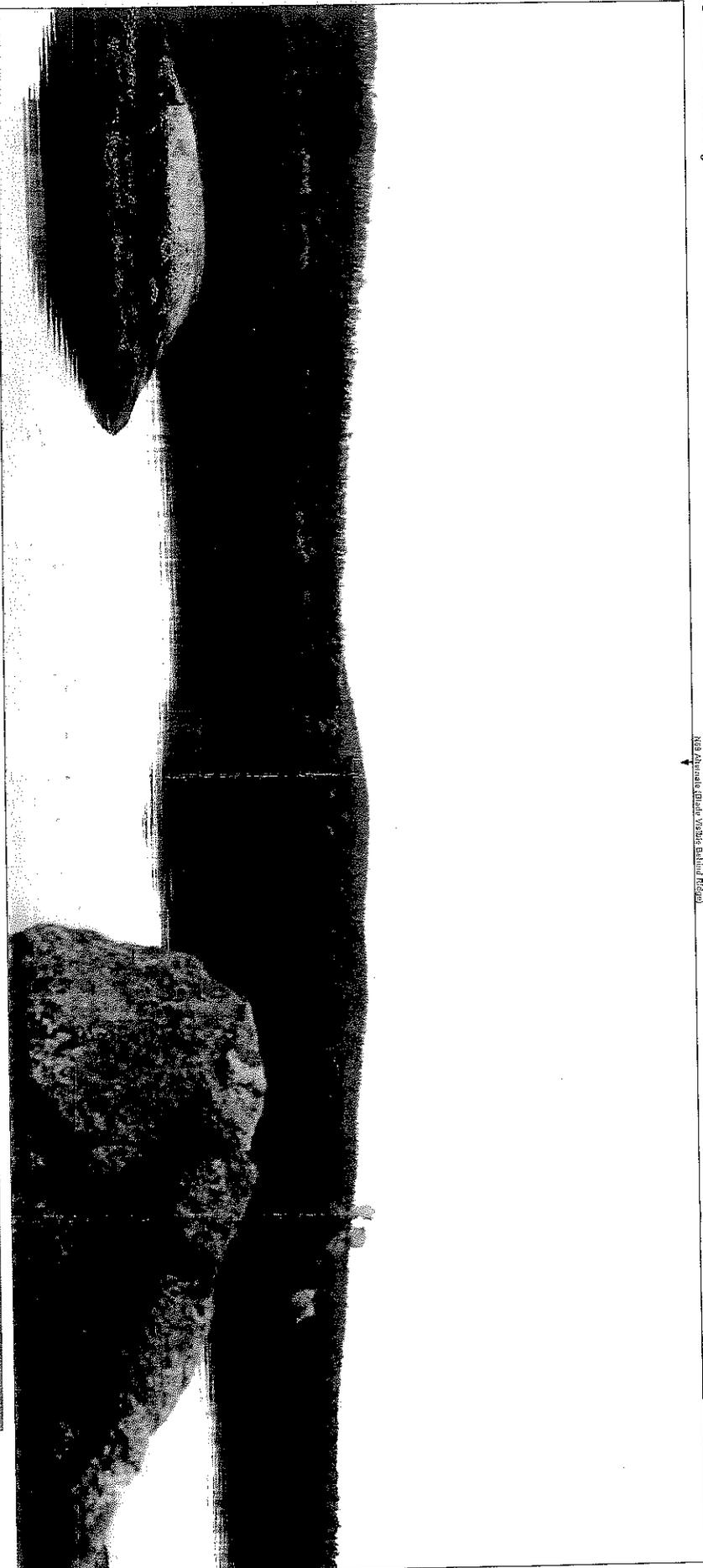
Exhibit 3: Section 2, Line of Sight from south shore of Pleasant Lake looking north

VISUAL SIMULATION FROM PLEASANT LAKE, T4 R3 WELS

Oakfield Wind Project

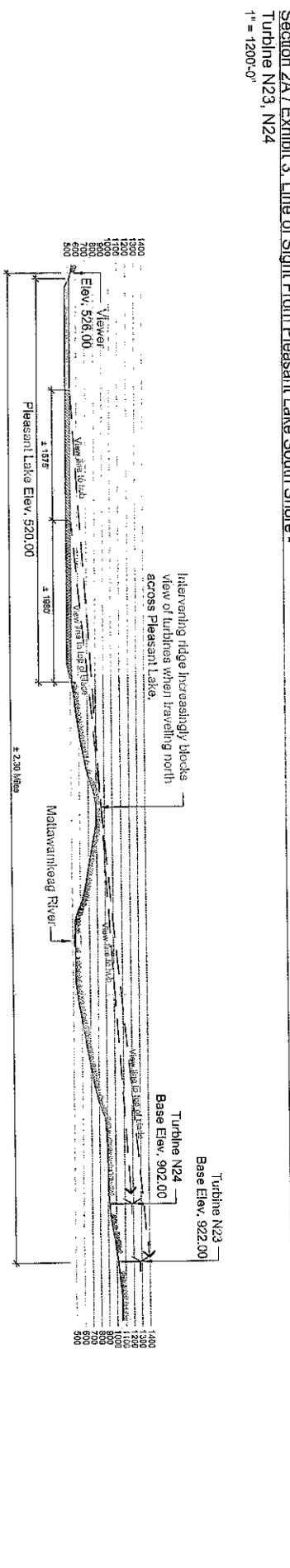
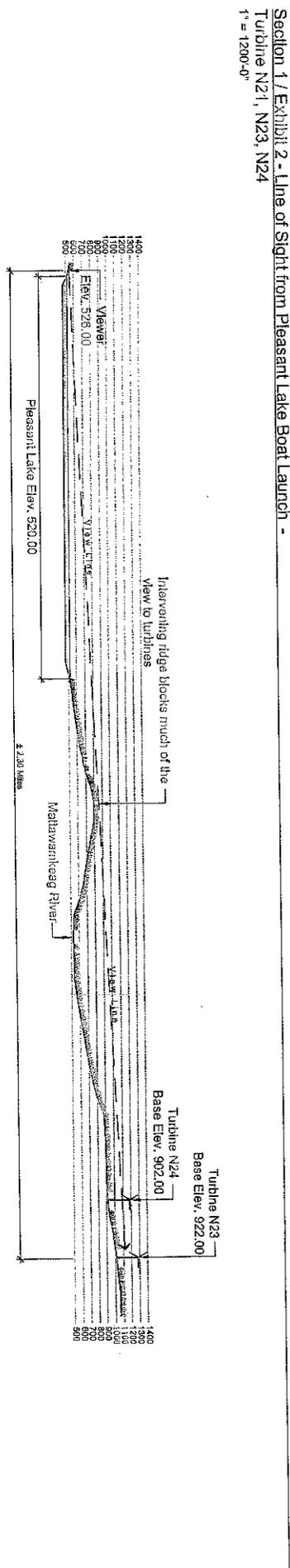
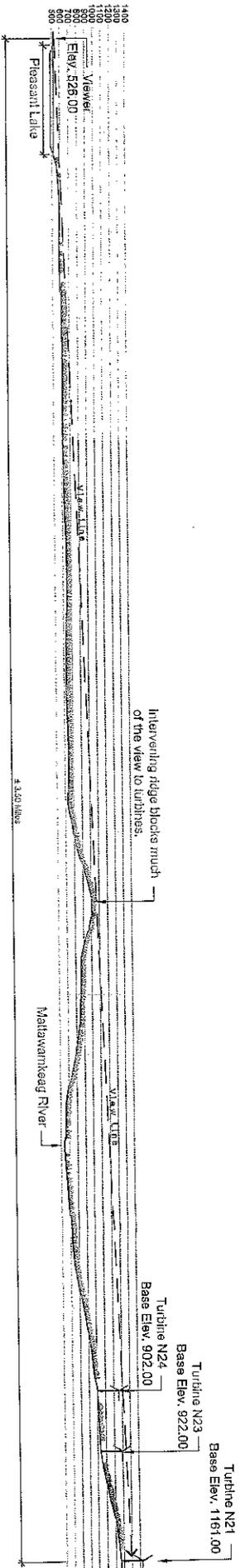
NEB Alternative Dispute Resolution Program

2/18/09
Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT



Simulation Information	
Turbine Information	Model: GE 1.5 MW sst c01z Hub height: 292'-6" (80 m) Rotor diameter: 252'-11" (77 m)
Photograph Information	Date and time: 10/15/08, 3:30 pm Location: On Pleasant Lake at northwest corner of island near east end of Sand Cove, 46.017° N, 68.158° W Camera elevation above sea level: 538'-16" (164.2 m) Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm Shutter speed: 1/1250 s Aperture: f/11 (27.9 cm) Distance to nearest visible turbine: 2.1 miles (3.3 km)
Technical Information	Software: VisualWorks 2008, ArcGIS 3D Analyst, Google SketchUp Pro 7, Adobe Photoshop CS3 Digital elevation data source: http://www.nps.gov/mtnr/geodata/

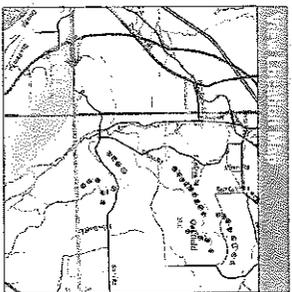
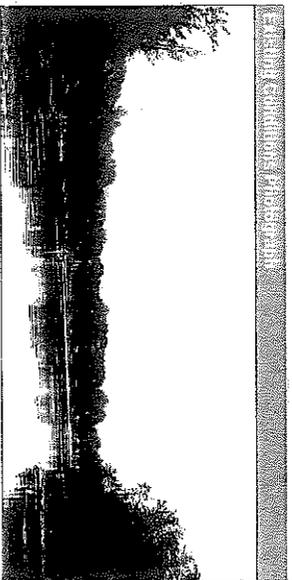
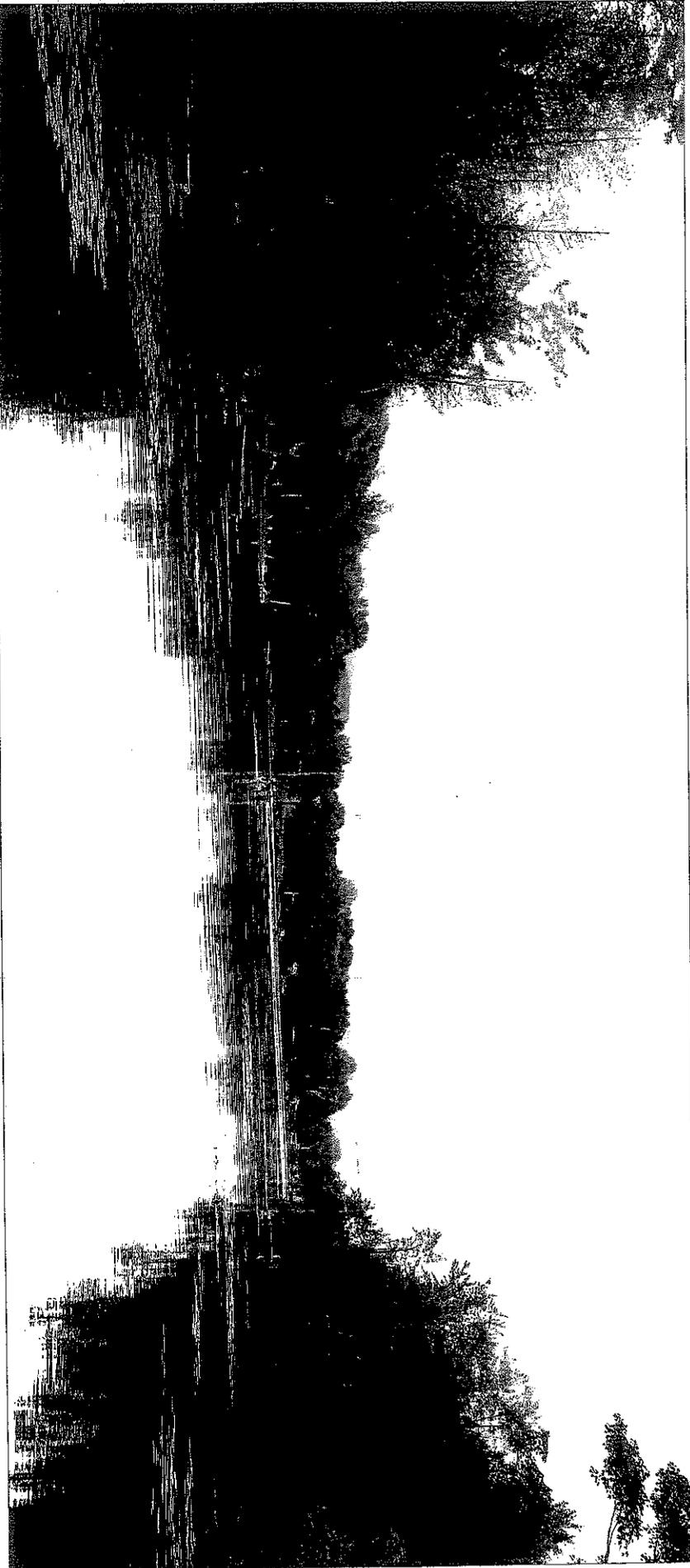
Prepared for
First Wind Energy, LLC



NOTE: 1. See Page #10, Diagram #1 for section locations.
 2. Existing plant cover information based on available GIS data and aerial photo.

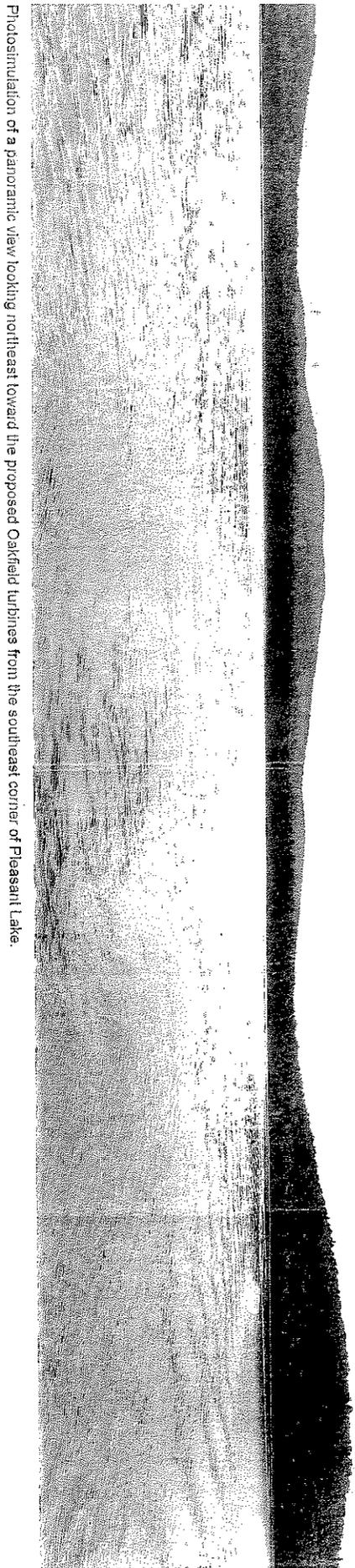
Oakfield Wind Farm
 Visual Assessment

Exhibit 2 + Exhibit 3 - Pleasant Lake Line of Site Analysis



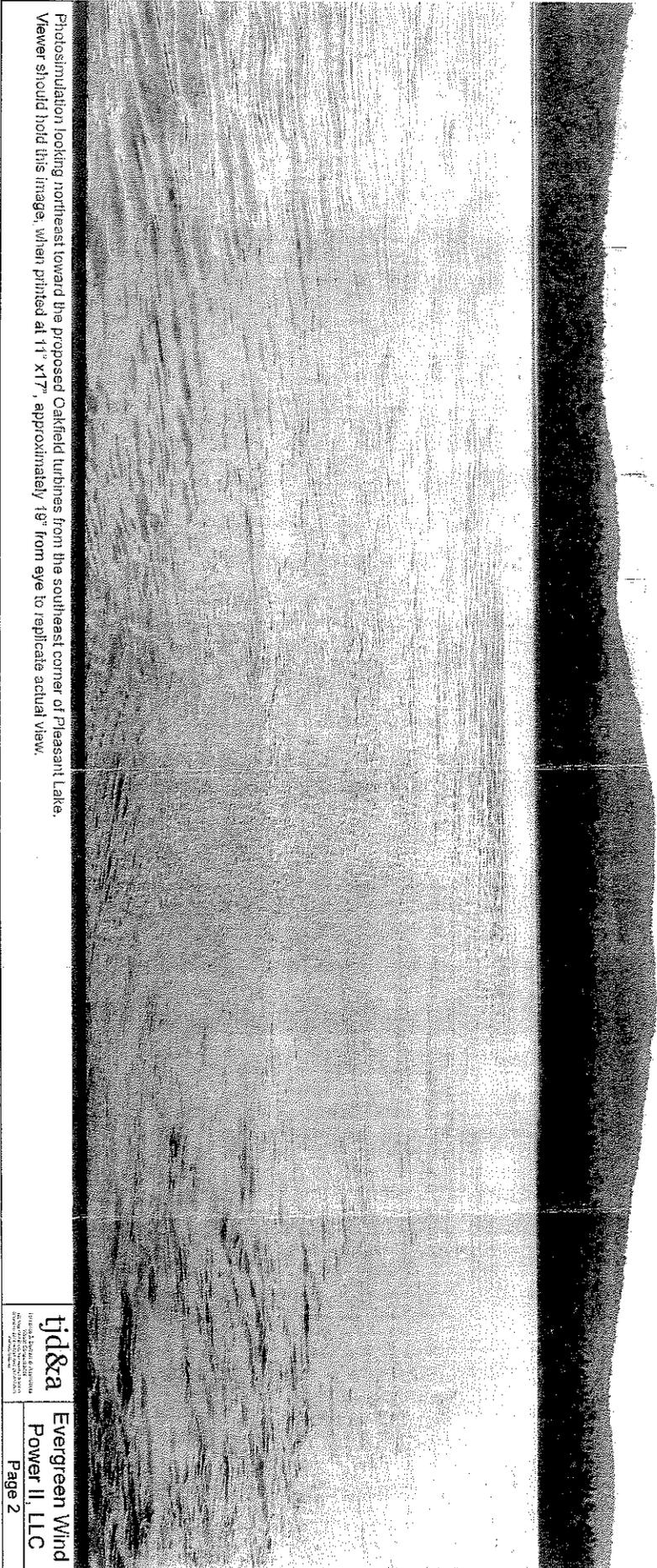
Simulation Information	
Turbine Information	Model: GE 1.5 MW site 60Hz Hub height: 262' 0" (80 m) Rotor diameter: 282'-11" (77 m)
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/20/08 4:30 pm Location: At Pleasant Lake Boat Launch, 46.036° N, 68.208° W Camera elevation above sea level: 620' (189 m) Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm Distance to nearest visible turbine (S17): 3.2 miles (5.13 km) Distance to farthest visible turbine(S13): 3.8 miles (6.12 km)
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS 3D Analyst, Hemisphere, VectorWorks 2008, EtchUp, Pto 7, Adobe Photoshop CS3 Digital elevation data source: http://www.nregis.state.vt.gov/catalog

Prepared for
 Evergreen Windpower II



Photosimulation of a panoramic view looking northeast toward the proposed Oakfield turbines from the southeast corner of Pleasant Lake.

VIEWPOINT LOCATION MAP		PHOTOSIMULATION INFORMATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ Oakfield Turbines visible from this viewpoint ○ Oakfield Turbines not visible from this viewpoint ● Viewpoint Location 		<p>Model: GE 1.5 site</p> <p>Hub Height: 80m</p> <p>Rotor Diameter: 77m</p> <p>Viewer Coordinates: Northing: 46,011204, Easting: -88,148792</p> <p>Viewer Elevation: 163m</p> <p>Direction of View: North-Northeast</p> <p>Focal Length: Digital equivalent to 50mm normal lens</p> <p>Closest Turbine: 2.1 miles</p> <p>Furthest Turbine: 2.9 miles</p> <p>Date of Photo: 07/21/09</p> <p>Time of Photo: 12:29 pm</p>	<p>Pleasant Lake T4 R3 WELS</p> <p>Evergreen Wind Power II, LLC</p>
<p>tjdd&a TERRACON CONSULTANTS 10000 15th Avenue, Suite 200 Denver, CO 80202 303.733.8800</p>		<p>Page 1</p>	



Photosimulation looking northeast toward the proposed Oakfield turbines from the southeast corner of Pleasant Lake. Viewer should hold this image, when printed at 11" x17", approximately 19" from eye to replicate actual view.