

2418

Arthur E. Flathers
PO Box 1134
Vineyard Haven, MA 02568

December 22, 2004

Ms. Karen Adams, Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

RECEIVED
DEC 23 2004
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Dear Ms. Adams,

This is a follow-up letter to my December 10th note, reflecting some of my reaction to the Cambridge hearing where attitudes much less reflected a locale of the proposed Nantucket Sound Wind Farm. These comments address the broader question with analyses of the nation's and the world's energy situation.

First of all, there is a public perception the United States is a disproportionate user of the world's energy. Using the population as basis, the United States consumes 5 times the energy per capita as the average of the rest of the world. However, when viewed as a energy per unit of economic output we find the U.S. is only 75% of the world average, and both China and India exceed 3 times the world average, and Russia is over 6 times the world average. In fact, United States has reduced energy consumption per unit of economic output in half over the past couple of decades.

Some of the reasons for the difference in energy consumption in various regions of the world are shown in following table along with area, urban population, transportation, economy, education and health care.

Major Region Statistics

	World	USofA	NAFTA	Europe	Russia	Japan	China	India
Population, Mils	6,184	286	418	303	145	127	1,285	1,025
Land Area, MSKm	148.7	9.4	21.4	2.4	17.1	0.4	9.6	3.3
Arable Land, %	11	19	12	27	7	12	13	54
Population/SKm	41	30	20	128	8	337	134	312
Urban Population, %	47.7	77.4	76.8	77.4	72.9	78.9	36.7	27.9
Roadways, MKms	24.3+	6.3	7.5	4.3+	1.7	1.2	1.7	3.3
Railways, MKms	0.93+	0.23	0.32	0.19+	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.06
Airways, P-Kms/Yr	2,650+	1,106	1,202	820+	48	199	112	25
Economy, GDP, \$T	31.1	10.1	11.4	6.1	0.3	4.1	1.2	0.5
Energy Output, BTOE	10.0	1.7	2.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.4
Energy Usage, BTOE	9.9	2.3	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.5
Energy Import, %	-1	27	16	63	-57	80	3	16
Energy/GDP, BTOE/\$T	0.32	0.23	0.24	0.19	1.99	0.13	0.99	1.05
Employment								
Agricultural	7	2	6	5	12	5	50	67
Industrial	27	23	24	30	29	31	23	12
Services	66	75	70	65	59	64	27	21
Education, %GDP	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.4	3.5	2.1	4.1
Health Care, %GDP	9	13.0	12.3	9.3	6.3	7.1	5.6	5.9

2418

-2-

Some observations that can be derived from analyses of Regional Statistics include the following:

Population of NAFTA (United States, Canada and Mexico) exceeds 400 thousand, is a third higher than Europe (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom), and occupies more land than world's largest country, Russia.

NAFTA contains over 30% of both world roadways and railways and flies over 45% of airline passenger miles annually. NAFTA also produces over 85% of the energy it uses, and the Americas as a whole produce over 90% of their net energy needs. Comparably, Europe and Japan import 63% and 80% of energy, respectively.

Looking to the future and emergence of both China and India as increasing economic contributors, their moves from an agrarian culture of 50% and 67%, respectively will impact energy usage. Similarly, countries such as Indonesia, Pakistan and Iran with total populations of over 400 Million will increase energy use.

The more developed countries such as United States, Europe and Japan can be expected to see increasing fractions of economies in services through technical and professional contributions. These evolutions may well require increased energy usage, both in production and operation of information intensive systems.

The foregoing table also contains an example of a portion of society which exhibits the impact of services out of control, and it is the health care fractions of the United States and NAFTA where lack of top down systematic thinking cause costs to be out of control. Wind power has similar ingredients.

There may also be another lesson in the energy industry that should be taken account, and it involves nuclear power. Here in the United States we have almost a phobia against nuclear power partly as a result of Three Mile Island and Chernobyl. Renewable energy, however attractive, must also be realistic.

Finally, wind power under best of conditions is intermittent and hence must depend on a grid to balance energy generation and distribution. These electric grids for reasons required to accommodate generation outages for maintenance must have capacities 10-20 times individual generation units, so hence will be virtually immune to wind farm generating economies.

I believe that as the Corps of Engineers you should prepare any report in the context of total energy delivery, and not mislead the public by allowing comparisons of wind farms to local areas such as the Cape and Islands when there is no practical economic connection.

Regards,



2419

27 December, 2004

Ms. Karen Adams
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

Dear Ms. Adams,

I am writing to you as a property owner and part-time resident of Yarmouth, as one of the five million yearly visitors to the tranquil Cape and Islands' beaches, and as a concerned citizen. In solidarity with other motivated residents of the Cape and throughout Massachusetts, I am voicing my opinion against the inconceivable proposal to erect 130 massive wind turbines in Nantucket Sound. I am not, however, opposed to wind power per se. If designed and utilized intelligently, it is a brilliant, sustainable energy source that can decrease our dependence on polluting energy such as petroleum. Wind turbines are used in many places in Europe, but are located in out-of-the-way places and are usually grouped very closely together to create the least visual/aesthetic impact to the landscape and reduce the negative impact to wildlife. Although I am not a civil engineer, I am sure that there are many land-based sites on the Cape that would be as out of sight as possible and would afford the same or similar average wind velocities. I will propose alternative sites further into this letter and, please, if you read any part of this letter, read about these redirected sites in the second to last paragraph.

As I look at a satellite photograph entitled "Cape Cod From Space" that I purchased from the National Seashore Visitor Center, I see an indescribably beautiful array of swirling sand patterns below the water in the Sound, the emerald pine forests of Martha's Vineyard, the massive sweeping dunes of Mononmoy, the Provincelands, Sandy Neck in Barnstable, and the majestic National Seashore. My daughter, wife, and I have spent countless hours strolling along South Beach in Chatham to experience the joy

of coming very close to 100 or more harbour seals as they sunbathe on spits of sand and play in the waves. Like many others, we've spent hot summer days in our small sailboat gliding silently over the waters between Monomoy and Morris Islands. What would happen to the pristine beauty of that clear, warm water and the peace in being amid the dunes if everyone were to look up and see only massive wind turbines whirling on the horizon? Would the serenity that nature provides all of us even be possible?

As you know, Monomoy is a National Wildlife Sanctuary which is home to many unique species of bird and waterfowl. Countless millennia before any vacationing cars came over the Sagamore bridge, millions of these birds have stopped off at the Cape as they make their way both north and south in their unstoppable yearly migrations. How many of these birds would be killed by these turbine blades and wash up on the beaches from Falmouth to Chatham right next to all those children building their sandcastles in August? What could possibly be done when an accident happened on the proposed substation holding 40,000 gallons of transformer oil and 1000 gallons of diesel fuel spilled into the water and washed up on the Hyannisport beach? The very beach where president John F. Kennedy would always retreat to in solitude before he had to make a monumental decision in the White House. How much would a clean up cost every hard working person in this state? Would a full clean up really even be possible? How would you explain a disaster like that to kids?

Cape Cod is a national treasure with a unique environment that people are drawn to. It is in nature that we humans restore our tattered spirits after being worn down by city life. Cape historian Elizabeth Reynard called it the "precious peninsula" and its folklore and history are as old and varied as the United States itself. The people who visit the Cape mostly come for the beauty of nature itself; the simplicity of the water's endless motion, the warmth of the sun (when it's out!), and the joy of sand between the

toes while reading your favorite novel. Yes, the Cape also boasts great restaurants with fresh seafood, unique saltwater taffy, and a t-shirt or two for your collection (!), but the real draw for most of us are the Cape's natural treasures. The impact on tourism would be devastating if beachgoers on Smuggler's Beach in Bass River, Craigville Beach, beaches in Mattapoisett, Falmouth, or West Chop among many others all look up see huge man-made propellers high in the sky instead of quiet sailboats. I rent out the cottage my sister and I own in Yarmouth, and I cringe to think how a reduction or total depletion of renters would destroy the income we are dependent on to pay off a large equity loan used for a new septic system we put in at that cottage last spring. Without the undisturbed visual beauty of nature, without the possibility of escaping man-made objects all around us, we all are cast adrift, cut off from our own origins.

In 1926, the great writer and naturalist Henry Beston decided to live in a small cottage on what is now Coast Guard beach. He stayed for over a year after initially thinking he would stay for only two weeks. He was so taken by the beauty of the pristine beach that he simply could not leave. In his enduring book The Outermost House (1928) Beston writes:

“The world today is sick to its thin blood for lack of elemental things, for fire before the hands, for water welling from the earth, for air, for the dear earth itself underfoot. In my world of beach and dune these elemental presences lived and had their being, and under their arch there moved an incomparable pageant of nature and the year.”

This tranquility would be destroyed in the time it would take to erect the first turbine in Nantucket Sound.

2419

Since electricity represents only 2% of U.S. oil demand, why not first focus on better fuel efficiency in existing car engines and through increased hybrid technology reduce our need for fossil fuels. In the end, all of this proposed turbine construction, financed by tax dollars on public land/waterspace, would only save customers a meager ten cents each per monthly bill! Is it really worth it?

There are other viable areas on land to put these turbines if they are to be erected. Wouldn't there be much less impact to Cape residents and the visitors from all over the country if the proposed turbines were put at some of the dumps (Yarmouth for instance) or areas that border the mid-Cape highway? The elevations are low enough across the entire Cape to ensure very similar wind patterns and strength as there are on the Sound. It's possible that having at least the bases of these turbines tucked within the trees at or around the dumps would camouflage a lot of their structure. The turbines would need to be put as close together as possible to reduce visual impact to the horizon and with true high-tech generating and storage efficiency, there could be as few turbines as possible. Also, what about putting the proposed turbines at or adjacent to the large electrical plant on the Cape Cod Canal in the Sandwich/Bourne area? What about designing turbines that are attached to the top of all three bridges that span the canal (the Sagamore and the Bourne bridges as well as the train bridge near Buzzards Bay)? Each of these bridges already provide much of the needed height. The bridges would be reinforced for the added weight and the turbines could look quite sleek. Adding onto existing structures will be less shocking to residents and visitors because they are used to seeing these bridges at the canal that have been there since the 1930s.

2419

Intelligently developed wind and solar power are very important for the health of this fragile planet. The Cape is a microcosm of that same fragile home upon which every living being depends. We must be very careful in our foolish haste, however, not to destroy the very environment we are trying to preserve with alternative energy.

For the future,



A. Luke Olivieri
107 Ocean Avenue
Bass River, MA 02664

Also:
22 Pine Street
P.O. Box 1145
Stockbridge, MA 01262
Tel: (413) 298-4377

Copies sent to:

State Senator Robert O'Leary
State Senator Therese Murray
State Representative Thomas N. George III
State Representative Demetruis A. Atsalis
State Representative Eric Turkington
State Representative Matthew C. Patrick
State Representative Jeffrey D. Perry
U.S. Senator John F. Kerry
U.S. Senator Edward M. Kennedy
Governor Mitt Romney
Congressman William Delahunt
Attorney General Thomas Reilly
Cape Wind Project
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Office of the Massachusetts Environmental Protection Policy Act

2420

85 Pine Tree Drive
Centerville MA 02632-3178
U. S. A.

27 December 2004

Ms. Karen Adams
Corps Of Engineers
New England Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord MA 01742

Dear Karen Adams,

I am writing further to my remarks, made at the Public Hearing at M.I.T. on December 16th., concerning bird kill. A U.S., study completed in 2001, and carried out by Western Ecosystems for the National Wind Coordinating Committee puts wind turbine collisions into perspective:

<u>O b s t a c l e</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Bird Collision Mortality</u>
Buildings	96,000,000
Vehicles	60,000,000
Communication Towers	4,000,000
Powerlines	100,000
Wind Farms	<u>40,000</u>
Total	160,140,000

Thus, in this study, wind farms account for less than 1/10 of 1% of the total. (The actual figure is 2 bird kills out of 10,000!)

[Source: National Wind Coordinating Committee (NWCC) Resource Document, Avian Collisions With Wind Turbines. A summary of existing studies and comparisons to other sources of avian collision mortality in the United States, as reprinted in AusWEA, a bulletin of the Australian Wind Energy Association (GPO Box 4499, Melbourne 3001, Australia).]

The worst experience with bird kill at a wind farm has been at Altamont Pass in California. There the wind turbine array consists of obsolete 20 year old wind turbines which, by current standards, are relatively small and fast turning. The current standard, based on wind turbines which are taller and turn much more slowly, is exemplified by the array at Horns Rev in Denmark. There, because the blades turn at only 7 - 17 r.p.m., birds have consistently demonstrated their ability to change course to avoid colliding with the wind turbines. To date, there have been few if any bird collisions at Horns Rev. (Source: Bent Jacobsen, Park Naturalist, Blåvandshuk, Denmark)

Sincerely,

William E. Griswold

William E. Griswold

2421

George Dunbar
70 Parks Street
Unit One
Duxbury, MA 02332
401-323-2972
GeorgeDunbar@yahoo.com
December , 2004

Cape Wind Energy Project
EIS Manager
Karen K. Adams
US Army Corps Of Engineers
New England District
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Madam,

I am writing to comment on the Cape Wind Proposal to build wind turbines in Nantucket Sound.

Denmark has installed offshore wind turbines. They find that they are a tourist attraction. They do not choose to call them ugly. They want to build more and eventually power their whole country with wind power. Has anyone asked them about the effect their turbines have had on boat navigation, birds and their view?

Hull has a coastal wind turbine. They want to build another. They don't seem to think it is ugly or kills too many birds.

People are protesting having these turbines in Nantucket Sound, but they are not accepting or advocating any of the alternatives:

A coal fired power plant in Hyannis perhaps?

A nuclear power plant on Martha's Vineyard?

Hanging their laundry on a clothesline instead of running it through a clothes dryer?

Driving a hybrid instead of an SUV?

Are any of these alternatives 'uglier' than wind turbines?

Senator Kennedy says we should wait until there are federal guidelines in place, and yet he does not feel compelled to initiate such legislation. I for one, feel that any serious analysis would point to Nantucket Sound as one of the top ten sites in the country, considering the strong winds and shallow waters.

242

As oil and natural gas get more and more expensive as supplies dwindle, would having an independent supply of electricity be desirable? I think so.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Lee". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

2422

A 60-day review period is unreasonable to adequately review the massive 4,000-page Cape Wind Draft Environmental Impact Statement document. I respectfully request that you extend the review period to 180 days in order for the public to be as best informed as possible and provide you with thoughtful and unhurried input on this precedent-setting project.

Sincerely, Christopher T. duPont

Date 12/21/04

Print Name Christopher T. duPont

Address Box 727

City Ketchikan State AK

Zip 99834

RECEIVED
DEC 23 2004
PROJECT DIVISION

2423

**DOUGLAS A. BORA, JR.
38 NEARWATER LANE
DARIEN, CT 06820**

December 26, 2004

Ms. Karen Adams
Manager, Regulatory Division
Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

Re: Cape Wind Project

Dear Ms. Adams:

I am writing to oppose the Army Corps of Engineers' support for the proposed Cape Wind project. Although I am a Connecticut resident, I have been visiting Martha's Vineyard for over 50 years as a summer resident. My children are the sixth generation to do so and everyone in my family has a special love for, and attachment to, the Vineyard and Nantucket Sound.

There are several points that I want to make to your organization when it considers whether to endorse the draft environmental impact statement:

1. American needs a long-term coherent energy policy to save the planet from harmful petrochemicals and to wean ourselves off of imported oil from unreliable sources. In spite of this, we should **NOT** rush to judgment by creating a privately-owned wind farm before our national government has created a long-term management plan for permitting industrial use of our offshore waters.
2. Having 130 towers that are 150' taller than the Bourne Bridge right in our front yard in the middle of the Sound is the wrong location. It is an active recreation area which serves as the backbone of Cape Cod's special appeal.
3. Vineyard and Nantucket islanders have spent a generating supporting and paying taxes to a unique land trust to protect the shore-side beauty of this unique area. Don't undo this effort by supporting industrial use of or waters.

Please vigorously reject the Cape Wind application.

Very truly yours,



Douglas A. Bora, Jr.

RECEIVED

DEC 28 2004

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

2424

John J. Hannon, P.E.
64 Joan Drive
Quincy, Mass. 02169
617-376-0404

Division Engineer
Corps of Engineers
U.S. Army
696 Virginia Rd.
Concord, Mass. 01742

Dec. 27, 2004

RE: Nantucket Sound
Windmill Farm

Dear Colonel;

I attended your public hearing last week, at M.I.T., concerning the above referenced matter, but was unable to speak, due in part to the extensive public participation and input.

I am a registered professional engineer in Massachusetts and a retired brigadier general with the military.

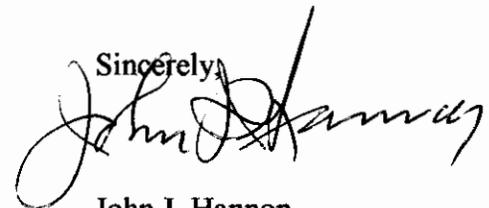
A lifetime of technical experience and environmental training has allowed me to focus upon the many merits of the proposed project. The environmental compatibility of the proposal, combined with clean energy source, the current oil situation, around the world, private sector development and financial do ability of the project are some of the compelling reasons that I support this proposed project.

The aesthetic objections, posed by some others, offer little comparative value in the overall consideration before you.

Accordingly, kindly record me in strong favor of this worth while endeavor.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



John J. Hannon

RECEIVED

DEC 29 2004

CONCORD MASS

2425

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: jane_rigney@timemagazine.com
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2004 3:50 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

J. Rigney
139 East Shore Lake Owassa
Newton, New Jersey 07860

2426

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: cpass234@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2004 8:50 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Pass
1022 Fairfax Drive
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406

2427

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: furen7@hotmail.com
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2004 10:35 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Kimberley Huntley
1474 pacific
Redlands, California 92374

242B

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: lerner michelle@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2004 6:13 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Massachusetts needs wind energy

I support the Cape Wind Project. However, I also want to be sure that the windmills do not kill birds. I therefore request that your report contain recommendations or requirements that the project install the best technology possible to prevent birds from being caught and killed in the blades.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.
Michelle Lerner
659 Longley Rd.
Groton, MA 014501022

2429

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: rebecca_tippens@yahoo.com
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2004 12:36 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Massachusetts needs wind energy

Wind power is a promising choice for Massachusetts' energy future. We need to ensure that the Cape Wind Project receives a prompt and thorough review that keeps the public interest at the forefront.

Rebecca Tippens
68 Van Nuys Rd.
Colrain, MA 013409633

2430

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Brenda Freishtat [bfreishtat@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2004 12:15 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind farms

I would like to add my opinion to the hords you must be getting. I think we should do a trial run of the wind farm. Everyone is arguing about possible problems, but the windmills can be taken down if in fact they cause the trouble people think. We need to look to other sources of energy and having observed windmills around the Palm Springs area, I support them. Putting up a trial farm for a limited time period should either support or squash the complaints. I am only a summer resident however.

Thanks, Brenda Freishtat
11 Redwing Trail, Centerville

Do you Yahoo!?
Send holiday email and support a worthy cause. Do good.
<http://celebrity.mail.yahoo.com>

Sally Bournell
SALT MARSH FARM
322 SMITH NECK ROAD

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MA 02748-1441

2431

December 23
2004

Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy EIS Project
US Army Corps of Engineers, New England
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742
Division

Dear Karen Kirk-Adams,

This letter is to urge you to do
whatever is in your power to
schedule a hearing on the Cape
Wind Project somewhere in the
South Coast before the deadline.
We in this area are noted
for the bad quality of our air.
Therefore many of us feel strongly

in favor of reducing our dependence
on old & dirty coal burning energy
sources. We have ideal winds, both
off shore and on shore for wind
Turbines and would welcome
the opportunity to express our
views and support of the Cape
Wind Project.

We hope and trust this matter
will be settled with fairness to
all - not just the rich and
influential people as Nantuxet
& Martha's Vineyard.

Sincerely yours,

Sally Brownell

2432

20 Russell St. #1
Arlington, MA 02474
December 27, 2004

Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-275

RECEIVED
DEC 29 2004
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams,

I would like to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Wind energy project. First, let me state that I wholeheartedly support the development of wind energy, and the DEIS presents a carefully considered reasoning for the choice of the Horseshoe Shoal location in Nantucket Sound. I support the installation of wind turbines at this site.

Within that support, however, I do have some reservations. At 460 MW, the proposed installation will be one of the largest wind farms in the country and in the world. Also, it will be the first large wind installation on the east coast. As such, it will be an example whose successes and failures will have substantial impact on future wind installations. High-publicity projects that are poorly planned can lead to public relations problems for future projects. For example, the raptor mortality incidents at Altamont Pass have greatly incited public opposition to wind power, even though, in the years since the hurried installations of the 1980's, techniques have been found to reduce the raptor mortality. With the Altamont Pass debacle in mind, I offer the following suggestions.

As the DEIS states, there have been very few studies of how the indigenous birds will respond to the wind turbines. Thus, it is all pretty much speculation at this point as to how many birds will be killed by the wind turbines and also how best to design wind turbines to minimize avian mortality. Therefore, it would seem foolish to install 130 identical wind turbines all at once.

Instead, I recommend installing the turbines in 3 to 4 stages. After each set of turbines is installed, there should be a study to evaluate the effect of different designs on avian mortality. The lessons learned at each stage can then be implemented when the next set of turbines is installed. This would mean that the turbines would not all be identical, in order to study effects of different designs. The DEIS has already identified several parameters which could potentially have a large effect on avian mortality: painting of rotors, choice of FAA lighting, and sound warnings to improve bird avoidance of rotors; and platform design to reduce perching.

I recognize that a staged installation and study of different designs on avian mortality would increase installation cost for this particular installation. However, the planners must recognize that in the eyes of birdlovers, hundreds of bird kills per year would be viewed as unacceptable and would incite tremendous opposition to future wind development. I urge the developers to

take the avian mortality issue seriously in this first major coastal wind development in order to avoid future public opposition to wind farms.

Sincerely,



Karen E. Thomas-Alyea, PhD



Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority

2433

AUTHORITY MEMBERS
 ROBERT L. O'BRIEN
 Barnstable Member, Chairman
 KATHRYN A. ROESSEL
 Martha's Vineyard Member, Vice Chairman
 DAVID J. OLIVEIRA
 New Bedford Member, Secretary
 H. FLINT RANNEY
 Nantucket Member
 ROBERT S. MARSHALL
 Falmouth Member

INTERIM GENERAL MANAGER
 WAYNE C. LAMSON

TREASURER/COMPTROLLER
 WAYNE C. LAMSON

GENERAL COUNSEL
 STEVEN M. SAYERS

Reference file no. NAE-2004-338-1

Karen Kirk Adams
 Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
 Corps of Engineers, New England District
 696 Virginia Road
 Concord, MA 01742-2751

December 16, 2004

RECEIVED
 DEC 23 2004
 NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority wishes to state, for the record that it is strongly opposed to the wind farm. Cape Wind is currently seeking a permit to utilize over twenty-four square miles of Nantucket Sound, namely in the Horseshoe Shoals area, for the placement of one-hundred-thirty wind powered generators and a sizeable switching platform. As a year-round user of the Sound between Cape Cod and the Islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard the Steamship Authority provides over fourteen thousand trips a year transporting 3 million passengers and up to 600,000 cars and trucks. It is our opinion that this complex has the potential for creating a significant hazard to safe navigation for our vessels and other users of the waterways.

Even though our licensed Captains as well as those of competing ferry companies normally navigate buoy to buoy within established shipping channels, it seems inevitable that under any one or a combination of adverse circumstances (i.e. currents, tides, winds, fog, ice, mechanical failure, human error, etc.) a complex of this size will at some point in time contribute to a serious marine accident.

➤ **Navigation Safety:**

- As the proposed towers are placed in an area where both commercial and recreational traffic is at times heavy, the smaller vessels will be forced to navigate more towards the East encroaching on the buoyed approaches to Hyannis Harbor, therefore increasing congestion in the area of Broken Ground and Bishops and Clerks. This will have an adverse effect on our ability to safely navigate the area.

2433

Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamship Authority

Reference file no. NAE-2004-338-1

- The Northeast tower of the proposed wind farm grid is approximately 1.5nm from the "R"#2 gong at Broken Ground. The track lines used by our vessels pass within $\frac{3}{4}$ nm to the southwest of the "R"#2. This indicates a distance of approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ nm from the Northeast tower leaving less sea room for collision avoidance. If one of our vessels were to get in a situation that forced it within the boundaries of the towers, the ability of our vessels to safely maneuver in the area of the towers will be compromised. The capabilities of our vessels due to windage and handling characteristics may have difficulty navigating safely in the area of the towers.
- Due to the currents in the area there is potential for the towers to change the bottom contours creating uncharted shoal areas in the areas where larger vessels navigate.
- Ice – Last winter was a testament to the problems encountered when heavy icing conditions in the Sound are present. The placement of the towers could interrupt the normal flow of ice within the Sound causing a buildup, which, in turn could hinder navigation and once again interrupt service to Nantucket.

➤ **Weather Related Hazards:**

- During periods of inclement weather, in particular with a strong Westerly, Nor'easter or a blow from the Southeast, our vessels will be denied the use of areas for maneuvering to ease the motion of the vessel and allow for a margin of safety with regard to the passengers and freight on our vessels. Contrary to what that may infer; there are areas that have water depths over 30'. Our vessels have drafts not exceeding 10'-06". That provides an under keel clearance well within safe limits for squat, heel and trim.
- As mentioned earlier, the ability of our vessels to safely navigate in the area of Broken Ground may be compromised. In the event of limited visibility a safe CPA (closest point approach) to vessels in the area is unattainable. Safe distance is that which a Captain feels comfortable passing another vessel without the risk of collision.

While there are obviously numerous scenarios that may be cited, the concluding factor is that the proposed complex offers a significant number of potential hazards that cannot be ignored. Maritime history is testimony to the fact that accidents at sea happen quickly, often without warning, and in locations where they were least expected to occur. A colleague from the Port Council likens the wind towers to telephone poles along the

2433

Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamship Authority

Reference file no. NAE-2004-338-1

roadways; they are not a hazard to drivers, however, it seems that a number of people end up around them for some reason.

The placement of one hundred thirty wind towers and a switching platform tangent to channels normally used by the Authority's ferries is of great concern to the safety of our vessels, passengers and freight. As the record will attest, we have strived for and managed to achieve an excellent record for safety. We ask that our vessels and Captains not be challenged by unnecessary obstacles placed in close proximity to our normal navigational tracks to and from our destinations.

We urge you to give serious consideration to these comments prior to the final EIS action for the wind farm project.

Sincerely,



Capt Charles G. Gifford
Port Captain, WH/MV&NAN Steamship Authority

2434

Town of Nantucket
NANTUCKET MEMORIAL AIRPORT
30 Macy Lane
Nantucket Island, Massachusetts 02554

Alfred G. Peterson, Airport Manager
Phone: (508) 325-5300
Fax: (508) 325-5306

Commissioners
E. Foley Vaughan, Chairman
Charles B. Gibson, Vice Chairman
Sheila O'Brien Egan
Peter Hull
Dual A. Macintyre, Jr.

December 17, 2004

C. Godfrey
Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

Re: Wind Turbines – Nantucket Sound

Dear Mr. Godfrey:

As the Manager of Nantucket Memorial Airport and on behalf of the Nantucket Airport Commission, I am writing to express our opposition to the proposed wind farm project consisting of 130 wind machines that will reach a height of approximately 490 feet A.G.L.

Recent information that has been brought to our attention, indicating that studies and research compiled by the British Ministry of Defense (MOD) make our original concern even greater. The Ministry's research indicates that wind farms in Europe have constituted a peril to aviation safety and air traffic control ground radar facilities. The studies show that the wind farms cause clutter on radar and operate at frequencies detrimental to the reliability of ATC radar and other monitoring tools. The English MOD is concerned about any wind turbines within 66km of, and in line of site to, air defense radar. We share their concern.

Potential environmental issues notwithstanding, the danger of interfering with radar performance in a highly traveled corridor, with very temperamental weather conditions makes it imperative that you delay any approval of this project until a more in-dept and thorough review and evaluation is performed based on this latest information.

We also feel the presence of these windmills presents a hindrance to potential search and rescue efforts in low visibility.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,



A.G. Peterson

RECEIVED
DEC 17 2004
REGULATORY DIVISION

2435

SAVE OUR SOUND

alliance to protect nantucket sound

December 10, 2004

Mr. Ray Brady
BLM Wind Energy Programmatic EIS
Argonne National Laboratory EAD/900
9700 S. Cass Ave.
Argonne, IL 60439

RECEIVED
DEC 15 2004
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Re: Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement – Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered lands in the Western United States

Dear Mr. Brady:

I am writing on behalf of the Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound (Alliance) regarding the draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western United States. The Alliance has been deeply involved in the United States Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) review of the nation's first proposed offshore wind energy plant – the Cape Wind project – which has been proposed for Nantucket Sound. Unlike wind energy development on BLM lands, Congress has not authorized the development of offshore wind, and no federal program exists to ensure that offshore natural resources are developed in a sensible, fair, and environmentally sound manner. The Corps has nonetheless assumed jurisdiction over the proposed development and is in the process of conducting its NEPA review, despite the lack of authority, a federal program, an adequate environmental review framework, a competitive bidding process, a mechanism for obtaining compensation to the United States, a mandatory decommissioning requirement and boundary system, a cooperative relationship with affected states and local governments, and numerous other deficiencies. The mark of a successful program for promoting environmentally-sound energy development on federal land is measured against these standards. To the extent the BLM PEIS includes some of these key elements, it is a marked improvement over the offshore program administered by the Corps.

From very early in the process, the Alliance has urged the Corps to develop a PEIS that evaluates the environmental, social, and economic impacts of offshore wind

December 10, 2004

Page 2

energy plants, to determine appropriate siting parameters and to establish a national management approach. In short, we have recommended that the Corps follow for offshore wind the same basic approach the BLM is following for onshore wind energy development. Wind energy will play an important role in the renewable energy portfolio for the nation, but only if it is properly managed so as to minimize impacts and protect the nation's natural resources. To do so, it is necessary first to evaluate the impacts of wind energy development on a region-wide or national basis. Through the PEIS, BLM has taken the first necessary steps to do that; unfortunately, the Corps has not. Indeed, as the Corps itself admits, it is not the appropriate agency to manage this program, yet it is continuing to do so despite glaring deficiencies.

During the review of the Cape Wind project, a few groups have argued that the Corps should review the project application, despite the lack of any federal authorization, so that wind energy development is accelerated. Your PEIS confirms what the Alliance has repeatedly argued – i.e, that implementation of a region-wide Wind Energy Development Program would likely result in shorter time lines and reduced costs for wind energy projects. In fact, as you conclude, a Wind Energy Development Program, if properly implemented, should facilitate development and ensure consistency in the review of onshore wind energy applications. Such a plan would also identify specific lands on which wind energy development would not be allowed, and would establish environmentally sound and economically feasible mechanisms to protect and enhance natural and cultural resources.

Despite the obvious value of developing a national or region-wide policy for siting and mitigation of environmental effects on federally-administered public lands, the Corps has steadfastly refused to follow such an approach. The review of the first proposed offshore facility has consequently suffered from inadequate data and lack of context for its review. The Army Corps would benefit significantly from undertaking an approach similar to this one by the BLM. We offer the following comments regarding this PEIS that we believe would assist in strengthening this document.

Specific comments on the PEIS

Purpose and Need and Alternatives

The PEIS does not clearly explain the rationale behind limiting its review to wind energy only. As currently drafted, the PEIS considers three main policy approaches: 1) a program to facilitate further wind energy development (Wind Energy Development); 2) limit further wind energy development; and 3) no-action alternative

December 10, 2004

Page 3

of continuing the current interim wind energy development policy under which NEPA and related analyses are limited to a project-by-project basis, without the benefit of programmatic policies on siting criteria, mitigation and other parameters.

Other renewable technologies, however, are available and should be considered in this PEIS. It is clear that the western states possess significant wind energy potential. Indeed, it is estimated that the wind energy resources of the western states could supply more than five times the region's current electricity consumption. The Purpose and Need section apparently relies on the National Energy Policy as the motivating factor or justification for the PEIS. The National Energy Policy's recommendation, however, is for the Departments of Interior, Energy, Agriculture, and Defense to work together to increase renewable energy production, not merely wind energy. The PEIS should address other technologies that are feasible, such as solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, etc. for comparison purposes.

Further, it is important to provide context for the review of alternatives. For that purpose, it is necessary to look at conventional technologies as well. These technologies are obviously reasonable alternatives to renewable technologies. The impacts of such technologies differ. As such, they need to be considered in the NEPA review so that agencies are able to comply with NEPA's mandate to conduct environmentally-informed decisionmaking by understanding the relative benefits and adverse impacts of the technology. If other documents are to "tier" off of this PEIS, it is necessary to discuss these technologies.

Because the PEIS fails to consider other technologies, there is insufficient information available to determine whether any one of the three approaches reviewed is the best management approach to be adopted. While the Alliance has consistently advocated the development of criteria and standards that would apply on a region or nation-wide basis to all offshore wind energy proposals, it is necessary to first determine whether the social, economic and environmental impacts associated with wind energy do not exceed those of other technologies or whether in certain cases, other approaches are more environmentally, socially or economically sound. Whether facilitating the development of wind energy is a good management approach depends on resolution of these questions.

2435

December 10, 2004
Page 4

Impacts on Avian Resources

In addition, further research is needed on the impacts of onshore wind facilities on wildlife and other ecological resources. Like any other use of federal lands, wind energy development is subject to thorough, site-specific analysis and public participation in the planning process as mandated by NEPA, Federal Land Policy Management Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Endangered Species Act, and other federal law. The PEIS does not adequately consider these authorities, particularly with respect to the MBTA. The PEIS gives short shrift to the potential conflict between the MBTA and the development of wind energy. This is an area of significant controversy and how this issue can be reconciled with a policy of facilitating wind energy should be addressed more thoroughly.

More robust development of sections dealing with avian impacts is necessary. There have been a number of instances where impacts on birds have been quite significant and on a cumulative basis, the impacts can be devastating. Where a project is sited and the type of turbines used are both critical elements for determining the level of anticipated bird impacts. The PEIS does not satisfactorily address these issues. Multi-year studies using remote sensing equipment are necessary for determining the impacts of such projects on wildlife. In addition, it is necessary to consider the impacts the changing technology, including the impacts of using larger turbines with faster rotor speeds on bird and bat populations.

Best Management Practices and BLM Policies

The Alliance approves of the BLM's decision to exclude Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, National Monuments, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic and Scenic Trails, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and other areas from wind energy development. Such an approach acknowledges that certain areas have inherent natural, cultural, recreational, aesthetic or other values with which wind energy development is fundamentally inconsistent. Development in such areas would severely and adversely impact those values and is simply not appropriate.

Further, because not all such areas are identified with the designations listed in the BMP, it is important that BLM provide a mechanism for evaluating specific areas not so designated, but that nonetheless have unique values that would be degraded by wind energy development. The Alliance recommends that the BLM formulate a system that allows interested parties to identify such areas and directs BLM decision-making officials, through established criteria and standards, how to evaluate those

2435

December 10, 2004
Page 5

areas. In addition, the Alliance believes that the competitive bidding process should allow for interested parties, such as environmental organizations or citizen groups interested in the preservation of specific areas, to participate so that they have an opportunity to preserve valuable natural resources.

Finally, while the Alliance believes that the PEIS should be used to facilitate development of onshore wind facilities, it does not eliminate the need to consider alternatives and other statutory authorities for site-specific projects. It is not clear from the BMPs how the analyses of alternatives will proceed for site-specific projects, under either NEPA or the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The PEIS indicates that where cultural resources are involved, a cultural resource management plan should be developed with mitigation measures, including potential avoidance of the site. How the BMPs integrate with NEPA and the NHPA alternatives review should be more explicit. The purpose of the PEIS is to address general issues, such as why wind technology may be preferable. The agency must still consider alternatives to the specific project proposed. The PEIS cannot substitute for an alternatives analysis in an individual case and still satisfy NEPA.

We appreciate the opportunity to offer comments on the Wind PEIS and look forward to continuing our participation in this important undertaking.

Very truly yours,



Susan L. Nickerson
Executive Director

cc: Senator Edward Kennedy
Congressman William Delahunt
Governor Mitt Romney
Massachusetts Attorney General Thomas Reilly
Charles R. Smith, U.S. Army Corps
Colonel Koning, U.S. Army Corps

2435

December 10, 2004

Page 6

Christine Godfrey, US Army Corps
James Connaughton, Council Environmental Quality
Dinah Bear, Council Environmental Quality
Horst Greczmiel, Council Environmental Quality
Elizabeth Higgins, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Timothy Timmerman, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Vernon Lang, U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Edward LeBlanc, U.S. Coast Guard
Barry Drucker, Mineral Management Service
Susan Snow Cotter, Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management Office
Jack Terrill, National Marine Fisheries Service
Al Benson, U.S. Dept. of Energy
Ellen Roy Herzfelder, Executive Office Environmental Affairs
Phil Dascombe, Cape Cod Commission
Truman Henson, Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management

2436

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Judith Schaechter [houseofrats@comcast.net]
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2004 6:45 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind power

I Just want to include my name with those who support this project. Its vital to investigate sources of energy that are renewable.
Thank you
Judith Schaechter

Adams, Karen K NAE

2437

From: Warren L Wheelwright [wwheelwright@juno.com]
Sent: Monday, December 27, 2004 9:44 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Comments on Cape-Wind Project

Gentlemen,

This is to express our opposition to the CapeWind project. Nantucket Sound is an important recreational and fishing resource. Tourism, based on the historic and scenic beauty of the area, is the economic lifeblood of the Cape. We, the people, share and appreciate this rare and beautiful place. It should not be turned into an industrial landscape.

The Cape is a major stopover and feeding area along the Atlantic coast flyway. This project, given its enormous scale and the large area it will cover, needs to prove that it will not be destructive to the many species of birds migrating at night through the area.

A serious effort at evaluating alternative sites and smaller scale projects should be undertaken. We hope you agree and thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Warren and Susie Wheelwright

2438

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: cats7fish1@yahoo.com
Sent: Wednesday, December 29, 2004 3:11 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Karen Hinderstein
Box 515
Margaretville, New York 12455

2439

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: amani@ucnsb.net
Sent: Wednesday, December 29, 2004 6:20 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Gaby Melzer
140 River Oaks Circle
Sanford, Florida 32771

2440

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: DAVID STAMP [anja-david@earthlink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, December 29, 2004 2:00 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Comment regarding Cape Wind

Dear Ms. Adams,

I wanted to write you to let you know that my husband David and I are completely in favor of the Cape Wind Project. It is high time all countries developed every possible clean energy technology, in order to save our earth and ourselves from fossil fuel pollution. We have no time for the luxury of worrying about possible eye sores (which the windmills are not). The intensive study has been completed by the Corps, so that should be enough to satisfy all concerns. The situation as it stands with this country invading Iraq and murdering thousands of people, not to mention putting our soldiers (our children) through hell in order to control most of the world's source of energy (power) is a criminal act of stupendous proportions. There have to be power sources that are more localized, great in number; even neighborhood owned, so that the federal government/big business is not able to monopolize energy/world power.

Sincerely,

Anja Marion Sweetland and David Oren Sweetland (formerly David O. Stamp)
90 Queen Anne Road
Harwich, Ma. 02645

--- anja-david@earthlink.net

--- EarthLink: The #1 provider of the Real Internet.

2441

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: tapapageorge@cs.com
Sent: Thursday, December 30, 2004 10:30 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Please extend the public comment period on the Cape Wind DEIS



Please immediately extend the public comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Cape Wind project to 180 days. Any shorter time period is entirely insufficient to allow the public ample opportunity to provide input on such a lengthy and important document on a complex and controversial project.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Themis Papageorge

2442

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Timothy Gardner [tgardner@bu.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, December 29, 2004 7:14 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Energy Project

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk Adams,

I strongly support the development of the proposed Cape Wind wind farm. This project represents an extraordinary opportunity to meet two critical needs for the current and future strength of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: (1) energy for economic development, (2) and preservation of our environmental resources through the support of sustainable, clean, renewable energy technologies. This project has groundbreaking potential, not only to help move the Commonwealth forward in a sustainable way, but also to transform the way America obtains energy nationwide. Alternative energies such as wind offer the potential to reshape the economic, environmental and political landscape of the Commonwealth and the United States. Cape Wind represents a powerful step in that positive direction.

It is true that even alternative energies, if developed poorly, can have a negative impact on the local economy and environment. However, the Cape Wind project has not been developed poorly. More than three years of planning, study and evaluation of the project's local and environmental impact, including a 4000 page independent study by the US Army, has shown the project to be overwhelmingly positive with little or no negative impact. The chief complaint against the project is aesthetic. Yet, even that complaint is subjective. Having observed the wind projects in Denmark, I personally find them to be profoundly beautiful - like elegant birds flying across the ocean, and an example of extraordinary human ingenuity. In fact, because of its beauty, innovation and larger significance, the wind farm even has the potential to become a tourist attraction, thereby bringing further economic benefit to the local region.

Sincerely,

Timothy S. Gardner
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Biomedical Engineering
Boston University
44 Cummington St.
Boston, MA 02215
ph: 617-358-0745
fx: 617-353-8501

--
Timothy S. Gardner
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Biomedical Engineering
Boston University
44 Cummington St.
Boston, MA 02215
ph: 617-358-0745
fx: 617-353-8501



2443

December 27, 2004

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

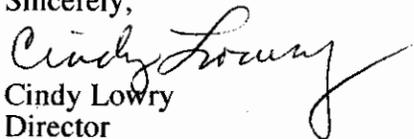
Dear Colonel Koning:

I am writing to ask the Army Corps of Engineers to extend the comment period beyond February 24 by at least an additional 60 days. OPTI is devoting its full resources to reviewing the draft environmental impact statement ("DEIS"), but the DEIS is of such size and complexity that we simply cannot review all of the sections in which we are interested by the current comment period deadline. An extension is necessary for us to provide full analysis to the Army Corps on the DEIS, which is, of course, one of the primary goals of the National Environmental Policy Act.

We would also like to note that although we devoted some time preparing a statement to present at one of the public hearings held on the DEIS, we were unable to testify because of the large number of people involved. As you suggested at the hearing, I left a copy of our testimony for the panel, but have also attached those comments for your consideration. As the experience at these meetings shows, the Corps is not allocating sufficient time for the public to express its strong concerns over this project. Having failed to provide sufficient hearing time, a fully adequate comment period is essential.

Thank you for considering our request. We look forward to hearing your response.

Sincerely,


Cindy Lowry
Director

RECEIVED

DEC 28 2004

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS



2443

TESTIMONY OF CINDY LOWRY
Director
Oceans Public Trust Initiative
Earth Island Institute

presented to

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

December 16, 2004
Cambridge, MA

My name is Cindy Lowry, and I am the Director of the Oceans Public Trust Initiative, a project of the Earth Island Institute. Our mission is to ensure that the public trust in coastal and ocean resources is fully protected.

Here, the Corps has turned section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act into an all-purpose tool for allowing private developers to take control of public trust resources. The Corps has opened up a gaping loophole in the laws intended to manage our oceans by allowing private parties to exploit the oceans for its exclusive use and profit.

While it is certainly true that we, as a nation, are not doing nearly enough to combat climate change, we are also failing to do enough to protect our coastal resources. Offshore wind energy could have a role in decreasing the nation's harmful emissions, but not until we develop a national program for this purpose. The Cape Wind project will not even make an appreciable dent in global warming, but it will devastate Nantucket Sound and sacrifice the public trust under an inadequate environmental review. At the same time, it will set a terrible precedent.

At the heart of this problem is the basic question: Can a developer build a project in public trust waters with nothing more than a section 10 permit? For well over one year, we have attempted to get the federal government to answer this question. We have never received a direct response.

The Congressional Research Service recently stated: "It appears that no federal agency, including the Army Corps of Engineers, which permits structures only for navigability purposes, can authorize the occupation and use of OCS lands for wind

2443

or other renewable energy purposes [C]onstruction on the OCS without first obtaining these rights would remain unlawful."

I would like to ask you:

Does the Corps agree with that statement?

The continued failure of the federal government to answer this question, while at the same time pushing the Cape Wind application through an inadequate review process is inexcusable.

In our opinion, a section 10 permit alone is meaningless for this project. The Corps should reject this permit application. Without federal legislation; without a means of transferring property rights; and without an adequate process (the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy and the Congressional Research Service, among others, agree); this project cannot possibly be deemed to be in the public interest, and should not be allowed to go forward.

2444

Christopher W. Stimpson
82 Sandwich Road, Apt. 33
Bourne, MA 02532

508 827 3031

cwstimpson@earthlink.net

December 27, 2004

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
Cape Wind Energy EIS Project
attn: Karen Kirk Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

RECEIVED
DEC 27 2004
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Dear Ms. Adams:

Very little of the discussion over the proposed Nantucket Sound Wind Farm has dwelt on the condition in which this country and the world will shortly find themselves vis-à-vis energy availability, nor why that condition makes the rapid development of utility-scale alternative energy sources so imperative. The ramifications of this planetary condition are at the very heart of the rationale for the Nantucket project.

Today, we are in the twilight of the oil age. No matter how much deeper we drill, no matter whether the Alaska National Wildlife Reserve is opened for drilling, and no matter how much we tinker at the edges of the problem with automobile design, the planet's supply of oil is running out. An optimistic appraisal would give perhaps two generations (forty years) before the oil-based lifestyle that we have developed for ourselves becomes the material of museum exhibits and history books, but the twilight is likely to darken toward night much earlier than that. Reliable scientific estimates give a date of 2015 as the point at which world oil production will start to decline; however rapidly oil prices will have risen before that date, they will be as a gentle upslope compared with what will follow—massive price increases and massive supply shortages.

What will this mean to us, a people who have built their entire lifestyle around the plentiful supply of cheap oil? It will mean that we will have to revise the very way we live our lives, more so than any other society on Earth. With only 5% of the world's population, Americans consume some 28% of the world's oil. It is a disparity so top-heavy that it will eventually crush us, unless we take determined action to realign our lifestyle and habits *now*.

The scientific calculations do not, of course, take into account artificial interruptions in the oil supply from producing countries. But in the event—some say the very likely event—that such an interruption were to occur, we would get an instant taste of life after oil, and there would be nothing to savor in it. The secure supply of oil to this country is dependent on many variables, none of which can we trust to work in our favor indefinitely. Internal unrest, radical political upheavals, international conflict, natural disasters, sabotage and terrorism are all developments that can, in a frighteningly short span of time, turn off the spigot of oil that we have come to assume would always be open.

2444

Within a few weeks of such an event, our way of life would suffer such strictures that the oil crises of the 1970s would appear, by comparison, as minor inconveniences. The following is a scenario of how our way of life could deteriorate:

- We heat our homes for only four hours each day. The Government has imposed rationing, but even without it, we could not afford to do more.
- The car, of course, sits in the driveway. Those workers living within, perhaps, twenty miles of their place of work may be able to bicycle there and back each day... assuming the job still exists.
- We revert to the use of candles for domestic lighting, even though black market prices for candles are prohibitive.
- Our children spend every second day of the school week at home; not only has the school bus schedule been curtailed, but the school can only be heated for half the students at a time.
- Supermarkets may only be supplied once per week, leading to civil disturbances on supply days.

Although this scenario may seem melodramatic and far-fetched, there is, in fact, nothing in this snapshot of the future that would be unlikely to happen in a country that is starved of oil and has not taken every advantage of what renewable energy has to offer. Long before this happens, if we want to retain some element of our lifestyle intact, we must make major investments in renewables of all sorts. Above all, it will be essential to develop the most promising utility-scale renewable source—wind—at every practicable spot in the United States. It will be too late, when we are shivering in our homes and unable to travel to work, to turn to the Government and expect an instant solution. Most of the governments of Europe have long ago accepted the need to act and have done so; in consequence, Europe is a complete generation ahead of us in utilizing wind power on a national basis.

And when the magnitude of the task finally becomes clear to us, when we realize that we must develop wind farms in every place that the wind blows if we are to satisfy our hunger for power, then there will be no prairie, no exposed peninsula, no high mountain cradle and no stretch of water—including Nantucket Sound—that will be off-limits. When we find ourselves unable to heat our homes in winter, the notion that *any* given acre of land or water in this country is too precious to share with a source of eternally renewable energy will appear as it has always been—selfish and absurd.

I urge the USACE to continue its professional, balanced, and forward-looking analysis of the Nantucket Sound Wind Farm proposal, and to reach the conclusion that construction of the facility is overwhelmingly in the public interest.

Yours sincerely,



Christopher W. Stimpson
Board of Directors, Clean Power Now

AN ABBREVIATED VERSION OF THE ABOVE COMMENTS WAS PRESENTED AT THE USACE HEARING, W. YARMOUTH, MA ON DECEMBER 7, 2004

2445

December 27, 2004

**Karen Kirk-Adams
U.S.Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
Cape Wind Energy EIS Project**

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams,

I live in Centerville, MA about one-mile—as the crow flies—from Nantucket Sound, and I wholeheartedly support Cape Wind and its proposed Nantucket Sound Windfarm. The public benefits are numerous, including lower and more stable electricity prices, improved air and water quality and especially decreased reliance on foreign oil. The negative effects are minimal. We must begin sometime and someplace with this alternative form of energy. Lets begin now with the Cape Wind Project.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Coey

RECEIVED

DEC 30 2004

PLANNING DIVISION

*129 MATHERINE RD
CENTERVILLE, MA 02632*

2446

PAUL & SHIRL WEBER
205 Blue Heron Road
Wellfleet, MA 02667
Tel: 508-349-2451
Fax: 508-349-0999
pww205@comcast.net

RECEIVED
DEC 28 2004
10 11 AM

Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Manager Karen K. Adams
US Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

Ref. File # NAE-2004-338-1

We, the above named, visited the Horns Rev wind farm in western Denmark last January and were impressed by several factors. First of all we were with the group of some 28 interested Cape Codders who wanted to see up close what a wind farm would look like.

The first thing that impressed us was the large numbers of land based wind turbines that were located all over the land. These were older models that were not very tall, with smaller blades that rotated faster than the newer, larger turbines. In spite of their smaller size and faster rotation, normal conversations were being held even adjacent to the monopole supports while birds (individuals and small flocks) were flying around and "through" the blades.

The next thing that surprised us was that the local people who lived in the western part of Denmark adjacent to the wind farm, many of whom were not among the proponents prior to their erection, were now very much in favor of their being located just off shore from where they lived. These wind turbines were about 7 miles from the shore line and could only be seen in clear weather. We did not have a chance to actually view them until the end of our second day there when the late afternoon sun was low enough in the west to back light the monopole supports and the blades were rotating very slowly. After an hour or so, the red blinking warning lights became visible to the eye but not every one of us were able to see them, apparently. Later, back home, they were more visible in the video that was available, especially when the camera zoomed in on the towers.

My own take on the objections offered by many people is that once the wind farm is installed many if not most of the people who objected to their visual impact will wonder what the uproar was all about. Many of us who observed them off Horns Rev found them to resemble mobile sculptures more than "industrial factories".

The Europeans are taking the correct approach, we believe. The more wind energy they develop the less oil they'll need to import. Off shore turbines produce more energy than land based turbines. Wind turbines also produce no air pollution. Environmentally, what happens in one part of the world affects the rest of the world

We look forward to the installation of our Cape Cod Wind Farm.

Very truly yours, *Paul W. Weber* 28 DEC '04 *Shirley M. Weber* 12/28/04

2447

Karen Kirk Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

December 26, 2004

Dear Mrs. Adams,

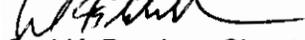
My name is Carl K. Borchert and I live on Nantucket Island. I have lived here for 27 years. I enjoyed the privilege to speak at your hearings on Nantucket and in Cambridge. Thank you for conducting a professional and fair hearing process. I submitted written comments at each hearing so I will summarize my support for the Cape Wind proposal one final time for you.

I write as a member of Clean Power Now and a concerned citizen. I have worked on this project for 2 years and met many interesting people along the way. I have learned a great deal about wind energy and participating in a campaign for positive change that would benefit all of us. After thoroughly examining and studying the Cape Wind proposal, reading the executive summary of the DEIS, listening to all the arguments made by the opposition, and participating in the public hearings, I have come to the conclusion that the Cape Wind proposal is definitely in the public's best interest. The wind park is very exciting from a clean renewable energy standpoint, a public health standpoint, an environmental standpoint, an economic standpoint, and a forward thinking standpoint.

Our own American Revolution began in Massachusetts. Now we have a chance to start another major revolution: Clean renewable energy. Out here in Nantucket Sound wind is so abundant and constant it ought to be tapped right now. The Army Corps of Engineers has done its job under the law. I urge you to permit this project with no conditions. Professionally and personally from the bottom of my heart I know this is the right thing to do and it is in the public's best interest for our children and many more generations to come.

Thank you for all of your hard work on this permit application and your attention to this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Carl K. Borchert Chapter Director Clean Power Now Nantucket
2 Traders Lane
Nantucket, MA 02554-3736

CC: Senator Edward M. Kennedy
Senator John F. Kerry
Congressman William Delahunt
State Senator Robert O'Leary
State Representative Eric Turkington
Attorney General Thomas Reilly
Governor Mitt Romney; Secretary Ellen Roy Herzfelder

Received
December 26, 2004
Karen Kirk Adams

Robert H Werner

Robert H Werner
770 Shore Rd
Pocasset, Ma
02559-1778

Phone: 508-563-1386
FAX:
email: werner7633@juno.com

2448

Sunday, December 26, 2004

Ms Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy EIS Project
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, Ma 01742-2751

Dear Ms Kirk-Adams

As a resident of Cape Cod, I am very interested in the draft EIS for Cape Wind that is currently under review. I am also greatly concerned about the impact on our whole World from our failure to implement many of the measures that will divert us from our path of self destruction with regards to energy generation and consumption.

My review of the findings of the draft EIS found that the effects of a "wind farm", at the location and to the extent proposed, is a very acceptable project. Indeed, a desirable one! Furthermore, it is more than that. It is a vital necessity for the future of the residents of Cape Cod as well as all peoples. I have found no issue to be of such potential impact that it detracts from our cherished values here on Cape Cod.

In conclusion, I adamantly support the "wind farm" proposal and wish it prompt implementation.



Robert H Werner

RECEIVED
DEC 28 2004
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

2449

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: Reed Morrison

Address: 193 Parker Road
Osterville, MA
02655

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508 420-0379

Email Address: RAMRAMA@Comcast.NET

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

Good technology - horrific application.

You would not put a wind farm in
the Grand Canyon or under the
Golden Gate Bridge or in Yosemite
valley, and definitely not Nantucket
Sand.

Zoning rules need to be established.

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2450

December 16, 2004

Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy EIS Project
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road, Concord, MA 01742

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to express my support for the proposed Cape Wind project in Nantucket Sound. I believe the benefits of the project – the ability for the Cape to meet 75% of its electricity needs from clean, renewable wind power – far outweigh the project's drawbacks – the relatively small danger posed to bird and fish populations and the compromised view of the Sound from some vantage points on the coast.

Global warming from greenhouse gases is a reality, not some distant threat that we can leave to our children and grandchildren. For years, we have read about and talked about the promise that renewables might one day help to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. Today it is time to make that promise a reality. Nantucket Sound is unique in that it possesses the sustainable winds necessary for an economically viable wind project and development of the site would not require the relocation of existing dwellings or the taking of private land. Moreover, given the significant distance of the proposed site from land I believe the windmills will be barely visible on many days. Most importantly, the project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by replacing fossil fuel-fired electricity generation with pollution-free wind power and will thereby improve air quality on the Cape.

In sum, I view the Cape Wind Project as a unique opportunity for the people of Massachusetts to make good on all of the hopeful talk that has surrounded renewable energy. I strongly support the project and hope that you and the Army Corps will consider these thoughts in your further deliberations on the project.

Sincerely,



Michael J. De Winter
411 East Street
Dedham, MA 02026

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 - 2005

MAINTENANCE

2451

**Tim
House**

92 Elm Street
Upton MA 01568

Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

January 4, 2005

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams,

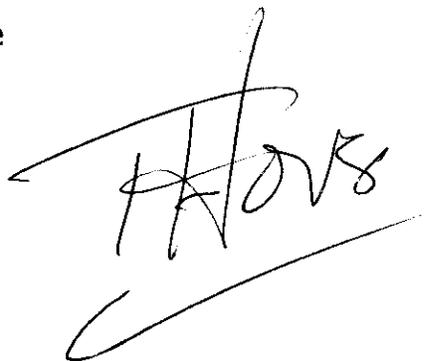
As a resident of Massachusetts and home owner on Cuttyhunk Island, I am very pleased to hear that the Cape Wind Energy Project has gotten such a good DEIS review.

While I am a bird lover, and a lover of quiet, I feel that the sacrifice involved in seeing this project through to completion is far less significant than the wholesale environmental destruction being caused by our dependence on fossil fuels.

I urge the Corps to see their way to doing what is right by future generations of Massachusetts residents, and make this project happen. Renewable energy is not an option. It is a requirement if we are to save our environment.

Thank you for your consideration.

Tim House

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'THouse', with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

RECEIVED
JAN - 6 2005
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

2452

December 20, 2004

Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy EIS Project
US Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

Dear Karen,

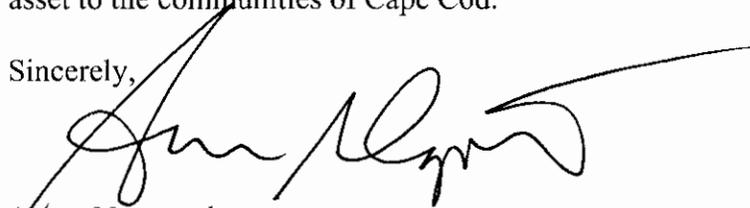
I am writing so that my strong support for the Cape Wind project may be recorded as a part of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement public comment process.

My family has had a house on Martha's Vineyard for 30 years. We care deeply about the quality of life, environment, and aesthetics of the island.

I feel that the Cape Wind project is a great idea and I am a big supporter. In the coming decades it will become increasingly clear that there are few issues more important to Americans than the development of clean, sustainable, domestic energy sources. The Cape Wind project is an important step in the right direction.

The benefits of this project are enormous and the drawbacks are few. For those who feel that the distant wind turbines will ruin their view, I would like to add for the record that I think wind farms are beautiful. What really hurts the Vineyard view is the haze produced by midwestern coal-fired electricity plants. The Cape Wind project will be a tremendous asset to the communities of Cape Cod.

Sincerely,



Aaron Naparstek
9 Saco Avenue
Oak Bluffs, MA 02557

RECEIVED
DEC 23 2004
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

2453

1204 Heatherwood
Yarmouth Port MA 02675
January 2, 2005

Karen Kirk Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord MA 01742-2751

Ref. file no. NAE-2004-338-1

Dear Ms. Kirk Adams:

Thank you for the invitation to speak on January 11 at the
continuance of the December 16 hearing. I prefer, however, to
provide written comments later.

Respectfully,


Edward D. Crosby

RECEIVED
JAN 10 2005
CONCORD DIVISION

1/3/05 2454

TO: FAREN KIRK ADAMS

CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT, ~~ITS~~ PROJECT MANAGER
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

DEAR MS. ADAMS,

I AM WRITING TO STRONGLY SUPPORT THE CAPE WIND PROJECT. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE A CLEAN ENERGY SOURCE WITH VERY LITTLE NEGATIVE IMPACT.

I ATTENDED THE PUBLIC MEETING AT M.I.T., AND WAS PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED BY THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO DROVE UP FROM THE CAPE TO SUPPORT THE PROJECT (MORE THAN EQUAL TO THE NUMBER WHO CAME TO OPPOSE IT). EVEN RESIDENTS OF THE CAPE APPEAR CONVINCED THAT CLEAN AIR & GOOD HEALTH TRUMP MINOR AESTHETIC ISSUES.

THE OPPONENTS OF CAPE WIND HAVE ARGUED THAT THE WIND FARM WILL SPOIL THE VIEW AND DRIVE TOURISTS AWAY FROM THE CAPE. I THINK THE EXACT OPPOSITE: THAT HAVING THE FIRST OFF SHORE WIND FARM IN THE U.S.A. WILL BRING PEOPLE TO THE CAPE IN DROVES JUST TO SEE IT.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON THIS VITAL & FORWARD-LOOKING PROJECT,



GAVIN SCHNITZLER, Ph.D.

45 MARION ST.

MEDFORD, MA 02155 781-395-4686

Ruth D. Alfasso
45 Marion Street
Medford, MA 02155
alfasso@comcast.net

2455

Karen Kirk Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project, EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

January 4, 2005

Dear Ms. Adams:

I am writing in support of the Cape Wind project. I have read the Executive Summary and several of the technical sections of the Draft EIS and believe that the project is entirely technically feasible and would make an excellent addition to the energy grid here in the Northeast. I would like to see the project approved and move forward as soon as possible.

My support for the project is manifold. New power sources are going to be needed in this area in the near future. Wind power is much less polluting than any of the other available energy sources: there are no greenhouse gases produced, no ground level ozone and particulates produced and no waste products that last for generations. Wind power projects, both on land and off coast, have been used in other parts of the world for decades, with more planned. There is enough information available to determine that this project has merit and to address any outstanding technical details and concerns.

I would like to thank you for allowing one of the public meetings to be held off of Cape Cod. I attended the meeting at MIT in December and appreciated the chance to hear what others had to say about the project. I think holding this meeting in a more central location was very important. Although some of the impacts of the project would be concentrated on the Cape, the need for energy is universal, and the people who have been dealing with the other power plants, those that burn coal and oil and gas, in Massachusetts should have their needs and interests heard as well. I was quite impressed with the depth and variety of the people who spoke in favor of the Cape Wind project: the historical background, the perspective on similar projects in other countries, the health and environmental benefits and others. I was not so impressed with those who spoke out against the project. Most of them cited aesthetic concerns which seem to have been exaggerated. From the Draft EIS, it is clear that the turbines would be visible from various points on the Cape and Islands, but you can already see boats, airplanes and other man-made items in this area. Please do not let the concerns of a few people with issues of "view" prevent a project which will mean a healthier environment for many.

I appreciate your hard work and time on this issue.

Sincerely,



Ruth D. Alfasso

CC: Governor Romney, Massachusetts State House, Room 360 Boston, MA 02133
Senator Ted Kennedy, 2400 JFK Building Boston, MA 02203
Senator John Kerry, 2400 JFK Building Boston, MA 02203

Dear Ms Adams -

We strongly support the USFWS's
bird-research protocol before Cape
Wind proceeds. Birds, bats and
marine mammals must not be
harmed. At least ^{the} greatest effort to
minimize harm is only acceptable to
the public once they learn the dangers.

Mr + Mrs E. L. Simpson

2456

Ref: File # NAE-2004-335-1

January 4, 2005

Dear Sirs -

I want to be on
record as having strong
anti Cape Wind feelings.

There are many
better alternate sites
that can be considered
& should be.

We cannot take
what Cape Wind says
as solid evidence -
we have to take the time
to explore all new tech-
nologies first.

So much can be
lost - never to be
regained - a fearful
prospect.

Respectfully,

Ms Olive Granville Olive Granville

53 Seabrook Vlg
Mashpee MA 02649

2457

245B

Fred Mesinger
41 Hane Rd. Marstons Mills Ma. 02648
508-428-2922

I heard a large windmill up close, all night one night, while in a motel room that was using it to save electricity. It went WHOOM, WHOOM so loud it was impossible to sleep. Can you imagine the sound of hundreds of these, as being proposed by those wanting to put them in one of my favorite places of peace, tranquility and beauty, Horseshoe Shoal, Nantucket sound?.

They will be as ugly as those erected near Palm Springs and Yosemite.

I am in favor of windmills as an alternate source of energy, but at what cost? Those that are well informed on the subject say these windmills could be built further out to sea in shoal waters, deeper than Horseshoe, albeit, but they will not be a blight on the environment. They will produce energy, but at extra cost, and a little less profit, so what. The wind is a natural resource WE own, and either privately, jointly or government owned, it would be the answer to much of our energy problems. Lets study all the possibilities

Fred Mesinger

RECEIVED

JAN - 7 2005

REGULATORY DIVISION



2459

January 5, 2005

Ms. Karen Adams
New England District
Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Rd.
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Ms. Adams:

I am writing in response to your letter of December 23, 2004, regarding a continuance for the December 16 meeting on the proposed Cape Wind project. While OPTI appreciates the second opportunity, we do not regard this to be an adequate substitution for a complete and adequate comment period or a full hearing conducted under normal circumstances.

The new procedure you describe provides insufficient notice for planning purposes and disadvantages parties who are not allowed to make their presentation in a full public setting. OPTI will not be able to attend, and does not regard it as an acceptable alternative to a full hearing. As I indicated at the initial meeting, I request that my written statement be included in the record. Also, I include that two-minute version, which I request that the Corps print in its transcript. OPTI renews its request for an extension of the comment period beyond the February 24 deadline, for the reasons stated in my letter of December 27, 2004 to Colonel Koning.

Sincerely,

Cindy Lowry
Director

Enc.

cc: Congressman William Delahunt
Senator Edward M. Kennedy
Senator John Kerry
Colonel Thomas Koning
Attorney General Thomas Reilly
Governor Mitt Romney

RECEIVED
JAN 11 2005
EPA
WATER DIVISION



2459

TESTIMONY OF CINDY LOWRY

Director

**Oceans Public Trust Initiative
Earth Island Institute**

presented to

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

December 16, 2004

Cambridge, MA

My name is Cindy Lowry, and I am the Director of the Oceans Public Trust Initiative, a project of the Earth Island Institute. Our mission is to ensure that the public trust in coastal and ocean resources is fully protected.

Here, the Corps has turned section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act into an all-purpose tool for allowing private developers to take control of public trust resources. The Corps has opened up a gaping loophole in the laws intended to manage our oceans by allowing private parties to exploit the oceans for its exclusive use and profit.

While it is certainly true that we, as a nation, are not doing nearly enough to combat climate change, we are also failing to do enough to protect our coastal resources. Offshore wind energy could have a role in decreasing the nation's harmful emissions, but not until we develop a national program for this purpose. The Cape Wind project will not even make an appreciable dent in global warming, but it will devastate Nantucket Sound and sacrifice the public trust under an inadequate environmental review. At the same time, it will set a terrible precedent.

At the heart of this problem is the basic question: Can a developer build a project in public trust waters with nothing more than a section 10 permit? For well over one year, we have attempted to get the federal government to answer this question. We have never received a direct response.

The Congressional Research Service recently stated: "It appears that no federal agency, including the Army Corps of Engineers, which permits structures only for navigability purposes, can authorize the occupation and use of OCS lands for wind

2459

or other renewable energy purposes [C]onstruction on the OCS without first obtaining these rights would remain unlawful."

I would like to ask you:

Does the Corps agree with that statement?

The continued failure of the federal government to answer this question, while at the same time pushing the Cape Wind application through an inadequate review process is inexcusable.

In our opinion, a section 10 permit alone is meaningless for this project. The Corps should reject this permit application. Without federal legislation; without a means of transferring property rights; and without an adequate process (the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy and the Congressional Research Service, among others, agree); this project cannot possibly be deemed to be in the public interest, and should not be allowed to go forward.



2459

December 27, 2004

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

Dear Colonel Koning:

I am writing to ask the Army Corps of Engineers to extend the comment period beyond February 24 by at least an additional 60 days. OPTI is devoting its full resources to reviewing the draft environmental impact statement ("DEIS"), but the DEIS is of such size and complexity that we simply cannot review all of the sections in which we are interested by the current comment period deadline. An extension is necessary for us to provide full analysis to the Army Corps on the DEIS, which is, of course, one of the primary goals of the National Environmental Policy Act.

We would also like to note that although we devoted some time preparing a statement to present at one of the public hearings held on the DEIS, we were unable to testify because of the large number of people involved. As you suggested at the hearing, I left a copy of our testimony for the panel, but have also attached those comments for your consideration. As the experience at these meetings shows, the Corps is not allocating sufficient time for the public to express its strong concerns over this project. Having failed to provide sufficient hearing time, a fully adequate comment period is essential.

Thank you for considering our request. We look forward to hearing your response.

Sincerely,


Cindy Lowry
Director

2460

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: MERILYN HILLER

Address: 15 OLD LONG POND RD
WELLFLEET, MA 02667

Phone Number (Please include area code): (508) 349-7355

Email Address: _____

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

Wind power is a better source of energy than nuclear and fossil fuels. That said, there are other important considerations that should negate the proposed offshore wind project. First, and most important, those resources (like water, oil, land) we deem as our "commons", should be under the control of a public utility - not for private profit. The waters around Cape Cod are our "commons". Second, location of such a utility must weigh the impact it has on other life. That includes presence and usage of the proposed area already going on there. Are we willing to trade off these for an installation that would benefit only the company? I think not.

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape, and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2461

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: HERB + MARY EHLERS

Address: 11 COVE LANE
OSTERVILLE, MA. 02655

Phone Number (Please include area code): 800-504-118

Email Address: HERB.EHLERS@GMAIL.COM

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

WE STRONGLY URGE THE ARMY CORPS TO EXTEND
THE COMMENT PERIOD FOR THE DEIS TO 180-270 DAYS SO THAT
AN APPROPRIATE AND THOUGHTFUL & CONSTRUCTIVE REPORT CAN
BE PREPARED.

IT IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITIES
WHICH WILL BE IMPACTED BY THIS INDUSTRIAL POWER PLANT
IN NANTUCKET SOUND TO HAVE A FAIR AND REASONABLE
TIME PERIOD TO RESPOND; IT IS ALSO IN THE BEST INTERESTS
OF THE ARMY CORP IN ORDER TO AVOID THE IMPRESSION OF
UNFAIR TREATMENT OF THOSE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH WANT TO
PREPARE A PROPER RESPONSE.

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

RECEIVED
JAN 7 2008

2462

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: Philip Wright

Address: 24 Beans Vennien dr
SANDWICH MA 02563

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-477-4297

Email Address: CCLP4@aol.com

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

I think the offshore wind project would be a big diversion to the Cape + Islands. I boat and fish in the sound all summer and I just couldn't imagine the turmoil with all the construction going on for years + years. Somebody getting false property to build on is astounding to me also. What I would like to know is what would happen to all those windmills if it didn't work out, if the company failed or went bankrupt. All those towers just rotting out there. There's one large ship in Cape Cod bay that took over 30 years to rot away and is still a navigational hazard. There are so many reasons not to build, the birds being killed, the pollution, building the project, the fish, and just the beauty to look out at Nantucket Sound + see nothing but beautiful pristine ocean waters.

Thank you
Philip Wright

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape, and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2463

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: JUDY A. REDD

Address: 147 Bristol Ave
Hyannis Ma 02601

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-775-7528

Email Address: _____

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

I say NO!! to the
Wind Farm.

Please ^{Do} not put my name on a
mailing list.
Thanks Judy Redd

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2464

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

RECEIVED
JUL 13 2015
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Name: Robert Jaye

Address: 17 Croftdale Road

Newton MA 02459

Phone Number (Please include area code): 617 969 8150

Email Address: r.jaye@comcast.net

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

Sustainable Wind Power is not
for Nantucket Sound.

It won't be ready untill it is
economically feasible to build it on
the other side of Nantucket !!

Please do not let them build it !!

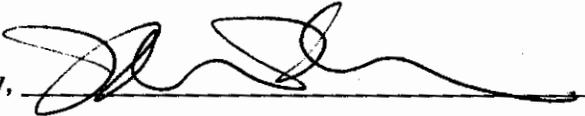
DIANE & ROBERT JAYE
17 CROFTDALE RD
NEWTON, MA 02459

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

2465

A 60-day review period is unreasonable to adequately review the massive 4,000-page Cape Wind Draft Environmental Impact Statement document. I respectfully request that you extend the review period to 180 days in order for the public to be as best informed as possible and provide you with thoughtful and unhurried input on this precedent-setting project.

Sincerely, 

Date 1/3/05

Print Name J. DAVID KOHN

Address P.O. Box 1557

City EDGARTOWN State MA

RECEIVED
JAN - 4 2005
LABORATORY DIVISION
Zip 02539

2466

DANIEL A. PERPALL
P. O. BOX 1655
HARWICH, MA 02645

January 1, 2005

Karen Kirk Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project EIS
Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Ms. Adams:

I am sending this letter to let you know that I am in favor of the Wind Farm. Something needs to be done on creating new means of energy and this looks like a good start. As far as the commercial fisherman, they have ruined that bay already. They have taken all the herring, mackerel and numerous fish. These towers, in my mind, will give the fish someplace to hide and bring the fish back to the bay.

Sincerely,



Daniel A. Perpall

RECEIVED
JAN 1 2005
DANIEL PERPALL



AMAR Laboratories, Ltd.

Anchor Marine Aqua Research

2467

P.O. Box 1111
 South Orleans, MA 02662
 508-255-9131

December 30, 2004

Karen Kirk Adams
 Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
 Corps of Engineers, New England District
 696 Virginia Road
 Concord, MA 01742-2751

RE: File No. NAE-2004-338-1

Dear Ms. Adams:

My name is Albert 'Skip' Norgeot. My occupation was that of a Marine Contractor from 1968-1996. My company was Anchor Marine, Inc. out of Orleans here on Cape Cod and is now run by one of my sons. A large part of my life was spent on Nantucket Sound.

The enclosed letter was sent to John Kerry, Ted Kennedy and Bill Delahunt to express my thoughts as to the value of Nantucket Sound as a fishery.

I am against the wind farm for the following reasons.

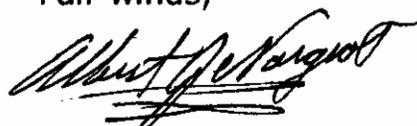
1. Fishing vessels bound for New Bedford from George's Banks during the winter months ice up heavily from salt spray as they enter Nantucket Sound from the east. It is sometimes necessary for the Coast Guard to assist the vessel by cutting ice from the rigging with steam hoses to keep the vessel from capsizing. Wouldn't the blades ice up in the same way and fly apart?
2. Ice floes of heavy pack ice during a hard winter will drag the navigational buoys far off station, sometimes being lost. Will the towers stand up to this kind of ice pressure and buffeting?
3. On a foggy night, the lights from the towers will be seen from Provincetown to New Bedford plus Nantucket and the Vineyard. The skyline above the fog will glow like New York City at night. Airplanes and birds will be blinded by it.
4. Because of the night lights, fish such as squid, scup, herring, rock bass, etc. will not spawn there, as the bottom will be illuminated at night.

RECEIVED

DEC 31 2004

5. In the past when a ferry brakes down, it drops its anchor. If it hooks up on a cable, the power would have to be shut off before the cable could be released. The vessel could take the charge from the cable and cause great damage.
6. The Horseshoe Shoal is a productive shellfish resource for sea clams and quahogs. What is the value of this resource to the people?
7. Migrating Canada Geese flying south stop for fresh water at Monomoy and the Nantucket islands. The fresh water is essential for the geese to digest the corn, which is their fuel source. If they have to bypass this stop, they will bloat from fermentation and die. This also applies to Canadian Black Ducks.
8. Towers that are grounded to the ocean floor set up their own electrical field during rain, fog or stormy weather. A squall or weather front could be easily attracted to the grounded towers and hold the weather pattern in Nantucket Sound longer than usual.
9. No towers should be set up in our coastal maritimes be they gas, oil or wind that can be seen by the human eye. Our coastal maritimes are the flyways for our coastal birds and spawning grounds for our coastal fisheries. No energy producing structures should be anchored to the bottom, including turbines inside the 20-fathom curve. Not only for the protection of our spawning grounds, but for the protection against a possible terrorist attack or acts of God.
10. If the Corps of Engineers allows even one structure that will produce energy along our shallow water coastal maritime, it will open the door and set a precedent that allows the corporate world to destroy the east coast shoreline.
11. Horseshoe Shoal and all other shoals in Nantucket Sound migrate back and forth from west to east in their one-year cycle. This would expose cables, even through they are initially hydraulically jettied into the existing sound bottom.

Fair winds,



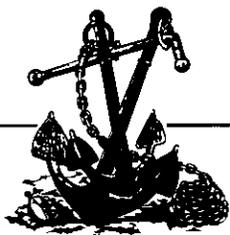
Albert 'Skip' Norgeot

2467

AMAR Laboratories, Ltd.

Anchor Marine Aqua Research

P.O. Box 1111
South Orleans, MA 02662
508-255-9131



October 25, 2004

Senator John Kerry
1 Bowdoin Square
10th Floor
Boston, MA 02114

RE: Public Law 566
Natural Resource Conservation Service Small Watershed Land Treatment Program

Dear Senator Kerry:

Please support Public Law 566 for the Cape Cod area. Geographically Cape Cod and the Islands are the major inshore spawning grounds for both anadromous and saltwater estuary nursery grounds.

Your support of Public Law 566 will open access to tidally restricted salt marshes that once abound with fur-bearing animals such as a mink, otter and muskrat.

The survival of indigenous and migratory birds is dependent on our fresh/saltwater estuaries as are the Cape's depleting shellfisheries.

It is my humble opinion that Public Law 566, if passed, will be a very powerful step forward in the restoration and balance of nature's natural resources.

This most important program must go forward as the earth and oceans are dying. When you think about Public Law 566, think about your children and their children.

Thank you kindly for your support on this most important matter.

Fair winds,

Albert 'Skip' Norgeot

cc: Senator Edward Kennedy
Congressman William Delahunt

2468

2478 Sun valley Cir.
Wheaton MD 20906

Jan. 1, 2005

Karen K. Adams - EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Rd.
Concord, MA 01742

Dear Karen Adams:

What will it take to convince climate scientists that wind-mill farms significantly influence the world's climates? Are scientists so beholden to the Kyoto Protocol that they are willing victims of group think?

According to the essay (enclosed) the increasing frequency of catastrophic weather events will soon render moot all other concerns including President Bush's grand strategy to remake the world. "The best laid schemes of mice and men"

Sincerely,



Chris Cheronis

RECEIVED
JAN - 5 2005
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

246B

2478 Sun Valley Cir.
Wheaton MD 20906

To whom it may concern:

This essay raises the question: Why court a worldwide environmental disaster to supply less than 1.0% of the world's electric energy demand?

My thesis infers that windmills are the principal manmade cause of global warming through slowing the long established pre-windmill flow of surface air. Slower winds over oceans retard evaporation, ergo, warmer surface water temperatures. A study by NOAA would confirm that surface wind speeds are declining. The increase in polar ocean surface temperatures that began about 1990 rise in tandem with the expansion of windmill power resulting in an acceleration of polar ice melting. At the current rate of windmill power expansion an abrupt rise in sea levels occurring around 2010 is predictable.

How the weight of surface air flow that's brought to a virtual stop year after year by the windmills affects the weather and the distribution of the vital gases CO2 and oxygen is unclear. However, I believe that the records' breaking rainfall and heat wave that struck Europe in 2001-2 were related to Germany's ubiquitous windmill farms. I don't see how trillions of tons of surface air flow can be stopped and not influence the weather. Keep in mind that the extraordinary consumption of wind energy is unprecedented.

By applying the kinetic energy (KE) equation to windmills the weight of surface air flow (wind) brought to a virtual stop per KWH of electric energy generated is found:

$KE = wv^2/2g = (350000 \text{ lb})(22 \text{ ft/sec})^2 / (2)(32 \text{ ft/sec}^2) = 2.64 \text{ million ft-lb} = 1.0 \text{ KWH of electric energy.}$ Thus, for every KWH of energy produced by a windmill an equivalent amount of KE must be extracted from 175 tons of surface air blowing at an average speed of 15 mph in order to satisfy the conservation of energy law.

In 2001, the power capacity of the world's windmills (90% of it in the US and Europe) produced 40 billion KWH and the capacity is expected to quadruple every five years, (American Wind Energy Assoc.). Therefore, in the year 2006, 160 billion KWH would bring to a virtual stop 28 trillion ton of surface air flow which is 0.5% of the atmosphere's total weight and is equal to 13% of the air's weight found under the altitude of 1000 feet. In the year 2011, the weight of air stopped would equal 2.0% of the atmosphere's weight! It would be prudent of governments to issue a moratorium on the further expansion of windmill power and call an end to alternative energy scheme subsidies. (Particularly troubling is the possibility that the air under 2000 feet where 99% of all animal and plant life exist is largely recycled air.)

Sincerely,

Chris Cheronis

Chris Cheronis

PS: Take down the contraptions.

2469

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

RECEIVED
- 5 - 2005

Name: Leslie Coakley

Address: R.D. Box 323
Siasconnet, MA 02564

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-257-6635

Email Address: _____

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

This project is indefensible -- it uses public lands with no lease bonuses or royalties. It, therefore, violates our long-standing energy policy used in offshore oil and gas production.

Moreover, the towers -- taller than the Cape Cod Canal bridges! -- would be a safety hazard to air service between Nantucket and Hyannis, especially in foggy weather which is common in summer.

In addition, there is no safety net. What if the huge fans don't work -- or prove uneconomic? Who pays for their removal? Do the Army Engineers assume responsibility for cleaning up the Sound in the event of technological or economic failure? Clearly, taxes would be used for any cleanup.

Leslie Coakley

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape, and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2470

Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy EIS Project
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road, Concord, MA 01742
wind.energy@usace.army.mil

Douglas Paul Ulwick
Beacon Cottage
29 Beacon Avenue (OB)
Vineyard Haven, MA 02568
508-696-8240
uaa@gis.net
Streamsbend
99 Dale Street
North Abington, MA 02351
781-871-5084
ulwick@adelphia.net

4 January 2005

In support of the Horseshoe Shoal Wind Farm Proposal
(DEIS released by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on November 8, 2004)

RECEIVED
JAN 10 2005
U.S. ARMY CORP OF ENGRS
CONCORD MA

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams;

I am a resident of the Town of Oak Bluffs on the Island of Martha's Vineyard and I am writing as a concerned citizen in support of the Horseshoe Shoal Wind Farm Proposal by Cape Wind Associates LLC/ Energy Management, Inc.

I think my comments may come from a unique perspective. As a professional Architect, my life and career involve aesthetics, design, construction, energy usage, and energy conservation, and the proposed Wind farm is figuratively, "right across my bow" as a Vineyard resident.

I have taken time to review information on the applicant's web site as well as information on the web site of the likely largest opponent of the proposal. I have read letters published in the media for and against the wind farm, all in an effort to be informed about the perceived benefits, or lack thereof of the "sprawling industrial complex" proposed for the area know as Horseshoe shoal.

First, let me state that in my opinion, harnessing any practical, renewable energy source is a good idea to reduce our reliance on non-renewable and limited natural resources. Even if we currently have an "excess" of electricity, as detractors are quoting, it seems that little if any of that comes from renewable resources. As a nation and as a civilization we must reduce our dependency on oil, coal and nuclear fuels.

Secondly, I am delighted to know that a non-government entity has created this proposal. Having witnessed the efficiency and economy of private projects versus their governmental counterparts, I have every expectation that, given permission, the project will proceed with all due diligence and a new renewable power source will soon help to supply our power grid. Will the developer make money siting a "sprawling industrial complex" on publicly held land and water? I hope so. Perhaps that will encourage others to explore supplying renewable energy as a business. We'd all be better off for the effort.

Thirdly, I am not opposed to the aesthetics of a field of windmills rising from the sea, each 1/3 to 1/2 mile apart almost 5 miles from the nearest shore at a minimum. We endure so much visual assault on a daily basis from our power supply grid and electronic communication systems. Utility poles, high tensions wires slicing the sky, satellite dishes, microwave

In support of the Horseshoe Shoal Wind Farm Proposal

(DEIS released by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on November 8, 2004)

towers, substations, transformer pads, and a host of overhead wires go virtually unnoticed in our daily lives. Windmills spinning gracefully on the horizon would be a welcome contrast: "sails in the distance" signaling our American ingenuity to address energy independence. I have been greatly dismayed at the opposition's scare tactics regarding the visual impact of this project. At one point they were caught displaying a map that erroneously depicted the size of the project. I believe that an artist's rendition of the proposed wind farm currently on the opposition's website takes great artistic license in depicting the size and scale of the project. Twice in this letter I have quoted the categorization of the project as a "sprawling industrial complex", a phrase used by two celebrity pitchmen for the opposition on local radio advertisements. That's quite a powerful phrase, with daunting mental images, but where are the smokestacks belching pollutants? Where are the acres of asphalt parking lots? Where are the walls of brick, glass and concrete? If a field of windmills spinning gracefully on the horizon constitutes a "sprawling industrial complex" nowadays, then we truly have progressed as a civilization.

In conclusion, it seems that your DEIS released on November 8, 2004 was generally favorable toward the proposal. As part of your public comments phase, please include my notes in support of the developer's efforts.

Sincerely,


Douglas P. Ulwick

2471

01-01-05

Ref. File no. NAE-2004-338-1

Karen Kirk Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Ms Adams,

This letter is written in support of the proposed Cape Wind Energy Project.

I feel we must make good use of this opportunity to construct the 130 wind turbine generators in Nantucket Sound as delineated in the proposed plan.

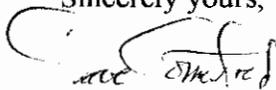
Reasons: Time is running short. I understand that now we must reduce our greenhouse emissions more rapidly to avoid the risk of a sudden and unwanted climate change in our region and beyond. The Cape Wind Energy Project should lead the way for similar renewable energy projects throughout the country to help achieve this goal. Reduction of our dependence on fossil fuels must be a prime goal now. Massachusetts should be a leader in wind energy as we have led the way in many new technologies in the past.

The opposition's logic centering on esthetics tells me that they do not understand the urgency of the problem. It seems to me that we are balancing our very survival against keeping the ocean view picture perfect. The potential for dramatic climate change is too important to ignore. We have only one planet for ourselves and for future generations.

I do feel comfortable that the environmental impact of Cape Wind is reasonable and that the value of the energy generated will far out weigh the projected environmental cost.

I would like to thank Cape Wind for their initiative and planning and the Army Corp of Engineers for their analysis of the proposed wind farm.

Sincerely yours,



Dave Comstock
233 Washington Street
Winchester, MA 01890

RECEIVED
JAN 15 2005
10:30 AM '05

2472

1/2/05

RE: WIND FARM

PLEASE COUNT ME AS ONE CITIZEN WHO WANTS TO
PRESERVE NANTUCKET SOUND AS IT HAS BEEN & AS
IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE;
THIS IS A NATIONAL TREASURE SHOULD BE KEPT
AS IS. MY WIFES ASHES HAVE BEEN SPREAD AT
CHANNEL MARKER # 7 ON HORSESHOE SHOALS &ND
MINE ARE TO BE SPREAD RIGHT NEXT TO HERS WHEN
THE TIME COMES.
KEEP THIS AREA FOR MY GRANDCHILDREN WHO FEEL
AS I DO.

THANK YOU

Thomas Davies
THOMAS DAVIES
65 BUCKSKIN PATH
CENTERVILLE, MA 02632

771-0790 (508)

RECEIVED

JAN 10 2005

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH AND PLANETARY SCIENCES
20 OXFORD STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138
TELEPHONE: (617) 495-2351 FAX: (617) 495-8839

2473

Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy EIS Project
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

January 4, 2005

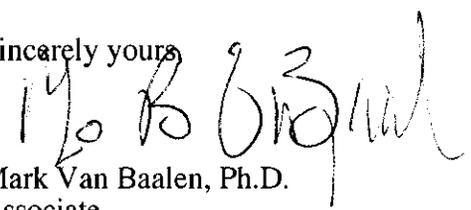
Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to comment on the Draft EIS Statement for the Cape Wind project. First let me say that I am very impressed with the open and transparent process that the Army Corps of Engineers has followed in this case. The public hearings and associated media coverage have helped to ensure that citizens are aware of the project and its advantages and disadvantages. I consider myself a supporter of this project.

My brief comment is one I have not seen from other individuals or in the media: an underlying assumption of the Draft EIS is that the windmill technology will actually work, more-or-less as desired, and that commercial power will thereby be generated, in such a way that the financial objectives will be met. If this is true, then the site should be well-maintained, and may even grow or stimulate other such efforts elsewhere. However, if the technology does not meet expectations, or if it proves to be much more costly than hoped, then it is possible that the sponsors might give maintenance short shrift, or even go bankrupt or otherwise walk away from the installation. In that case, we could be faced with a rusting boneyard, that would have environmental impacts that do not seemed to be addressed so far. This is also not a black-and-white issue, as the economics may be in an ambiguous middle range.

While it is my hope that the project will be successful, I have observed other wind farms in other parts of the country that are either non-functional or have been abandoned. One example is the wind farm at Ka Lae, on the southern tip of the Big Island of Hawaii. I visited this site with my class in 1999, and it was in fact a rusting boneyard, in a beautiful setting with steady 20 knot winds blowing. The lesson there was the interaction between technology, economics and environment. I believe the EIS should address the environmental consequences of such a scenario.

Sincerely yours


Mark Van Baalen, Ph.D.
Associate

RECEIVED

JAN 5 2005

CONCORD MA

Adams, Karen K NAE

2474

From: zc8@comcast.net

Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 11:05 AM

To: Energy, Wind NAE

Subject: Please extend the public comment period on the Cape Wind DEIS



Please immediately extend the public comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Cape Wind project to 180 days. Any shorter time period is entirely insufficient to allow the public ample opportunity to provide input on such a lengthy and important document on a complex and controversial project.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Crocker Susan

2475

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: stacirh13@hotmail.com
Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 4:04 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Staci Hutsell
116 Sweetbay Drive
Aiken, South Carolina 29803

2476

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: berly002@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 8:03 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Kim Zaviski
6134 S. Parkside Dr.
Tempe, Arizona 85283

2477

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: manders@bu.edu
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 12:18 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Massachusetts needs wind energy

Wind power is a promising choice for Massachusetts' energy future. We need to ensure that the Cape Wind Project receives a prompt and thorough review that keeps the public interest at the forefront.

Mark Andersen
93 Jobs Rd
Wallingford, CT 064922531

247B

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: a_lipovsky@hotmail.com
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 10:37 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Massachusetts needs wind energy

Wind power is a promising choice for Massachusetts' energy future. We need to ensure that the Cape Wind Project receives a prompt and thorough review that keeps the public interest at the forefront.

Alex Lipovsky
109 Broad St, Apt 303
Lynn, MA 019025032

2479

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: carefulhands@care2.com
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 9:53 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Massachusetts needs wind energy

Wind power is a promising choice for Massachusetts' energy future. We need to ensure that the Cape Wind Project receives a prompt and thorough review that keeps the public interest at the forefront.

I find myself torn by alternatives. I have always believed that wind-power should eventually replace the use of combustion energy. But I am a devoted naturalist with great concern for the survival of birds and other wildlife migrating across the Nantucket Sound. I have read that the data used to predict bird-kills, presented by the Army Corps of Engineers--for instance-- are based upon turbine-systems in the prairie states.

I strongly believe that we must address the needs of our entire local ecosystem before setting up windfarms at sea.

Paula Myles
163 Main St
Harwich, MA 026452315

2480

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Dick Ulian [ulyonsky@cape.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 10:02 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind farm

Nantucket Sound belongs to all the people of New England and the Nation -- whom you represent.

No more should it suffer a wind "farm" than a hog farm or any other kind.

Exception: fish. And pleasure - aesthetic, aquatic and marine - its natural, bountiful crop.

Dick Ulian
Mashpee

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Greenhalgh [kellygreen@adelphia.net]
Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 9:33 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind farm

To whom it may concern,

While I am very much for alternative energy sources and doing what ever we can to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, I think dumping a tax-payers subsidize private company for-profit industrial wind farm five miles of the coast of Cape Cod is a major mistake. Without the proper guidelines in place, allowing this project to move forward will forever alter the landscape of what should be a national park. If this project is allowed to be built one can only imagine what other greedy companies under the guise of saving the environment (12 cents savings on electrical bill?) will step up and propose to mutilate and destroy Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod Bay, Long Island sound and any other close reaches from shore.

Since the Army Corps claim to have jurisdiction over this project and although Cape Wind paid for the feasibility study, please do not allow the first wind farm experiment in the USA to take place off of my Cape Cod. Its not the right place for a project of this scope

Thank you for your time

Bruce Greenhalgh
Sandwich, MA

2482

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Kevin Lynch [kevsteph@comcast.net]
Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 7:36 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Cod Wind Farm

Hi,

I wanted to voice my support for the Cape Code Wind Farm project. I read about the opposition it is running into in BoatU.S. magazine. As a frequent visitor to the Cape and sometimes to the Islands I think this is a great idea. I find it hard to believe people are opposed to it. I think the windmill on Hull is far from an eyesore, it is a magnificent landmark. What Nantucket and the Cape go through now to get electricity is archaic, never mind how much pollution it creates. Anything we can do to reduce our dependence on Middle East oil is fine with me.

Please tell Ted Kennedy and Walter Cronkite to go stick their heads in the sand where they belong. This project is a fantastic idea with so many plusses for the area I truly hope you are allowed to go ahead with it. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kevin Lynch
58 Pinewood Ave.
Stoughton, MA 02072

781-341-3241

2483

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Nanci Weinberger [nweinber@bryant.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 2:30 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE; Nanci Weinberger
Subject: feedback on DEIS

Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy EIS Project
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road, Concord, MA 01742

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams,

I was unable to attend any of the public hearings on the Cape Wind Project. However, I would like to briefly discuss my support of this project. Based on the recent Army Corps of Engineers' impact report and my belief that we need to develop "alternative" energy sources, I support this project.

Of course some people don't want this project in their backyard. Unfortunately, most or all energy facilities are ugly and sometimes toxic. In addition, there seems to be a disproportionate number of facilities that are located in the poorest communities without residential options. I am therefore distressed by the relatively affluent detractors of this project who complain about their destroyed view. The windmills will indeed change the landscape, invoking awe in many cases.

Moreover, like many others, I am concerned about the impact on the natural environment and the economic opportunities of those who rely on this body of water. We need to accept some risks to develop energy facilities. It appears from the draft impact report, that the impact will include minimal adverse effects with the potential for many positive effects.

In conclusion, I strongly support the Cape Wind project. Thank you in advance for considering my comments.

Sincerely,
Nanci Weinberger
114 Stearns Ave.
Mansfield, MA 020

Adams, Karen K NAE

2484

From: Fannette Sawyer [fbhs@earthlink.net]

Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 6:07 PM

To: Energy, Wind NAE

wind power, YES YES YES.

2485

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Fannette Sawyer [fbhs@earthlink.net]**Sent:** Tuesday, January 04, 2005 5:46 PM**To:** Energy, Wind NAE**Subject:** Cape Wind

Dear Ms Adams, Respectfully I ask you to give the necessary clearance to Cape Windso that it can start building the Wind Farm in Nantucket Sound ASAP. AS a summer resident of Nantucket, I look foward to seeing these beautiful windmills up and operating. This wind farm can be an important factor in cleaning up air pollution locally and even in helping to mitigate global warming. Sincerely yours, Fannette Sawyer, 27 Oakland Place, Buffalo, NY 14222

2486

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Lynn Ramsey [lrusa@earthlink.net]
Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 12:02 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Public Notice

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

The Bald Eagle Power Company strongly supports the Cape Wind Proposal to erect a meaningful wind farm in Nantucket Sound. As environmentalists and concerned citizens, we urge you to accept this historic proposal that will help create clean air, land, and water in Massachusetts, set an example for other renewable energy projects, and begin to break our dependency for oil on unstable third-world governments.

As you know, offshore wind power production is a proven technology. Unfortunately, North America has been slow in adopting this logical alternative to fossil fuels. Cape Wind has created a thoughtful, comprehensive and responsible proposal that documents both the feasibility and need for offshore wind energy without undue harm to the environment. Offshore offers the only area large enough to site a meaningful wind farm that can provide clean power to the highly populated coastal areas of the Northeast.

There is no evidence that Cape Wind's offshore wind farm will have any long-term negative affect on the environment. More birds are killed flying into windows of tall buildings than would be killed by wind towers, which birds can spot miles away. The temporary disruption to the seabed during tower construction is negligible, especially when compared with the daily destruction caused by draggers. Viewshed issues should not be sufficient to stop a project of this importance for several reasons. Firstly the turbines are sited miles offshore, and typically will not be very visible due to atmospheric conditions at sea. Secondly the ocean views are not owned by the NIMBY's.

Our country is in an energy crises. Our Earth is experiencing climate changes that threaten our very existence in the long run. Global warming has the potential to destroy life as we know it on our coastlines for generations to come. Is that the legacy we want to leave for our children's children?

It is time that the U.S. government addresses in a meaningful way the urgency of our energy crisis and looks to alternative solutions like offshore wind energy. Polluting fossil fuels, in which our nation is so deeply invested, are finite in supply; the wind is free, nonpolluting, and available. We must dramatically change our energy systems now!

We urge the ACOE to accept the Cape Wind Proposal. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Rick Carrier, Founder/Chairman
Lynn Ramsey, Executive VP
Bald Eagle Power Company
20 West 46th Street, #5
New York, NY 10036
212-221-3723
lrusa@earthlink.net

2487

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Harvie, Annmarie R NAE [Annmarie.R.Harvie@nae02.usace.army.mil]
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 11:22 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: FW: wind farm

fyi...

Ann Marie Harvie
 Editor, Yankee Engineer
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
 978-318-8777

-----Original Message-----

From: John S Garrity [mailto:ccds@msn.com]
Sent: Tuesday, December 28, 2004 12:00 PM
To: Harvie, Annmarie R NAE
Subject: wind farm

Please don't let them ruin one of the most beautiful Massachusetts national treasures, I can't believe this has gone so far. They are smooth. Developers have built the cape up enough for the dollar. Now our pristine ocean is to be ruined as well! Cape towns will be bought for personal profit?? Twenty four square miles of ocean floor is to be dug up and hundreds/thousands of precious animals killed. Our fish supply is already depleted on the cape we need to preserve. The safety of millions flying and ferrying around the cape in the summer will be at risk.. There are 1000 flights through this area and ferries transport 3 millions tourists. This part of the sound is notorious for bad weather and fog. The potential for spills and accidental deaths is a real threat. Our towns will also be bribed, bought and dug up into a grid pattern, disrupting the lives and livelihoods of many for years. For a minute saving on monthly electric bills. There must be better ways to make/conservve energy.

Wind farm???

These ugly structures, 130 towers, each standing 417 feet tall. That's taller than the Empire State Building!! A helicopter pad with 520 flashing fog lights 24/7. **I wouldn't call that a farm!!**

A transformer substation in the sound with a helicopter pad on top would hold 40,000 gallons of transformer oil and 1000 gallons of diesel fuel. One mistake filling those tanks and our shores will be djsastrously affected.

These structures belong in industrial areas, not tourist attractions.

Now our tourist will sit on the beach staring out at miles of unsightly huge fans blowing at them, and hearing their hum. An evening walk on the beach, looking out not at the stars and moon, but at flashing fog lights ruining our skyline day and night.

If we let this happen what next. Is anything sacred? Maybe we can put some billboards out there and sell advertising too.

All for the dollar, that is the bottom line. This project is for private profit (estimated at 70 million) all at natures expense.

Nantucket Sound will never be the same again if we let this happen.

130 towers with flashing light and huge spinning turbines

A Helicopter pad

A Maintenance facility

Miles of ugliness polluting our tourist attraction which is many residents livelihood.

Studies of the environmental impact are being done by private consultants and paid for by those standing to make the profit. yes, they are smooth.

Will we let this happen?

1/5/2005

2487

Mary Ann Garrity
Newton Ma.

2488

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Leftheri Pavlides [epavlides@rwu.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 6:56 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Testimony in favor of the Cape Wind Park

Dear Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy EIS Project
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District

My testimony in response to your report is to strongly urge you to give the permit to Cape Wind to install as quickly as possible, for the following four reasons that are supported by your excellent report –

1. health benefit, 2. economic benefit, 3. benefit to wildlife and to birds in particular, and 4. aesthetic benefit:

1. HEALTH BENEFIT EVEN GREATER THAN YOU REPORTED

It should be noted that the health impact in your report has been understated because you did not include the 800 pounds of mercury that will bio-accumulate in our food supply causing retardation and other such neurological damage.

Was there a reason that you ignore the damage from mercury contamination?

You reported a \$53,000,000 a year estimate about the annual medical costs savings from averted pollution.

While this is a stunning number is it not true that Cape Wind's 1,489,000 annual MWH are about 1/6th of the electricity produced at Brayton Point? And is not true that Brayton Point pollutes the environment with 240 pounds of mercury annually? Is not fait to say that proportionally Cape Wind will avert 40 pounds of mercury annually? Mercury bio-accumulates in the food chain so it is relevant to calculate the health damage that 800 pounds of mercury bio-accumulating in the food chain over twenty years, for both people and wildlife. Given the fact that mercury is a potent neurotoxin that can cause retardation I believe you should mention this fact even if you cannot quantify exactly the dollar impact on human populations – you might be able to give a range rather than an exact number or just mention the insidious but not easily quantifiable impact of mercury poisoning. A single retardation is an extremely expensive and devastating event.

2488

Please include the reduction of 800 pounds of mercury over the life of the project as an important outcome of the Cape Wind installation.

2. BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Averted pollution has an impact on wild life as well – why not be more specific on the impact of the averted pollution on birds, fish, and other species? While you did an admirable job giving a dollar value of \$53 million on averted medical costs and averted premature human deaths you should do the same for wild life.

The adverse pollution effects on birds have been seriously understated in your report:

- Acid rain kills snails that are critical part of bird diets to lay hard eggs. Entire bird species experienced regional extinctions from acid rain.
- NO_x, Ozone, and SO₂ not only hurt humans but also cause respiratory damage to bird populations.
- Mercury contamination all but wiped out the loon population in the Great Lakes – reduction of mercury will have an impact on avian populations as well.
- Global warming will cause wildlife habitat loss in general and Cape Wind is a small but important down payment.

This information is critical in light of the extensive studies you did on birds. It would be fair to state that the impact of Cape Wind's installations on bird populations will be positive not just minimal. While 400 birds might run into these modern slow moving turbines seem slightly exaggerated to me, this number should be put in context of birds lives saved from the averted pollution. It is not only premature human deaths that will be prevented by the installation of the wind-turbines but also bird deaths. The net number on the impact on birds' lives is certainly in the positive column by any estimate. Given the ferocious propaganda and widespread misstatements in the press on this issue you have an obligation to be more explicit about this: more birds will live longer lives on the average as a result of Cape Wind's installation.

Please mention that certain number of bird lives will be spared because of the averted pollution and that probably the number of the bird lives saved vastly exceeds the number of birds that will lose their life.

3. ECONOMIC BENEFIT

While you mention the \$53 million of averted medical costs you can be more explicit that this economic benefit to the people of New England.

You mention that that the economic impact on the rates of electricity will be positive but you should make more clear that while Cape Wind will have an annualized payment of \$135 million for the production of electricity at the same time the people of New England will have a direct economic benefit from averted payments to doctors, drug companies, insurance companies, loss of wages, and premature payments to funeral homes.

Please show the economic benefits from averted disease on the economic tables as part of the annual cash-flows.

4. AESTHETIC BENEFIT

Finally while you showed clearly that aesthetic perception as gauged by indirect economic indicators were positive you failed to discuss the reality that most people see wind turbines as beautiful. Instead you did studies examining whether wind turbines are visible discounting the certainty that based on the indirect economic indicators mostly people love the sight of elegant, aerodynamic, kinetic forms of slow turning wind turbines.

Your studies of where the project will be visible from did not make clear that in fact the view of the turbines will vastly enhance the view for a majority of people and for the overwhelming majority in the future. It is not just people with specialized aesthetic training such as architects (as I am) and artists that who find the view of wind turbines a delight to watch.

Your own report demonstrates that visual impact is positive with scientific surveys that measure people's perceptions of wind turbines as well as the impact of their view on real estate values. Statistically property values of houses with view sheds of wind turbines rose faster than nearby houses with no view of wind turbines. (section 5 page 275) The report also addresses in great detail the impact that the wind-turbine installation will have on tourism based on scientific surveys of visitors in places with installed wind turbines in tourist areas in Scotland, Australia, California, off the shore of Denmark and off the shore of Sweden. See sections of the US Army Corps of Engineers report 5.16.4.6 Tourism and Recreation (Section 5: pages 276 through pages 278).

With no exception the installation of wind turbines measurably

increased tourism either slightly or dramatically thus providing indirect evidence that visually most people find the turbines as attractive and appropriate addition in nature. In addition to scientific surveys they are innumerable examples of tourists paying money to visit wind turbines. From New Zealand to California and to the Greek Islands and around the globe there are numerous places that people pay money to visit turbines and also photograph themselves in front of them to preserve cherished memories from their vacation. Based on the evidence your report concludes that there will be a POSITIVE impact on tourism resulting from the installation of Cape Wind. (see Section 5.16.5 Summary and Conclusion page 5-283).

As a professor of architecture I can testify that there are two reasons that people experience the visual sense of beauty. One reason that influences the perception of visual beauty is **denotation** or the formal qualities such as proportion, contrast, rhythm, and movement. People trained in art can evaluate with a greater degree of certainty the visual qualities that we all experience. The other reason that people experience beauty is **connotation** or the associative or symbolic meaning that is evoked from the visual experience, for example a perfectly manicured lawn can be seen as beautiful because of the associative meaning of care and wealth that it can connote but for others the same identical lawn evoke the associative meaning of the chemicals used that might contaminate water in the nearby well. Identical visual clues can be experienced as both as beautiful and as ugly.

A reason of why many people see the view on the horizon of the Cape Wind Park as "breathgivingly" beautiful is the huge health benefit discussed above. In addition to the formal aesthetic qualities of aerodynamic and gracefully kinetic forms slowly turning in the distance, it is the fact that the visual presence of the wind turbines brings to mind the reduction of invisible toxic gases that despoil the wilderness of Cape Cod the vast majority of people at the Cape will come to see Cape Wind as a magnificent visual presence.

Interestingly the opposition to Cape Wind is headed by Mr. Yearly that the New York Times reported as member of the board of Marathon Oil. If I was an executive of a coal or oil company I too would have difficulty seeing modern windmills as beautiful because they have become an economic threat to fossil fuels ability to hold energy market share. Cape Wind will take a whole percentage point off fossil fuels for the entire New England electricity market.

There is every indication that the Cape Wind Park will be just like the Statue of Liberty, which was resisted as an eyesore over a hundred years ago, its installation was successfully delayed in the nineteenth century for over ten years, but now it is a beloved icon, significantly raising real estate values of houses with views to it. Recently in

2488

Manhattan an apartment on the sixth floor sold for \$150,000 more than an identical apartment on the fifth floor because it had a distant view of the Statue of Liberty while the one on the fifth floor did not. While the Statue of Liberty is beautiful because of its sculptural qualities the State of Liberty is also visually wonderful because of the meaning of personal freedom and human rights that it connotes.

In the same way Cape Wind will become a magnificent addition to the Cape Cod's visual environment not only because of the inherent beauty of its aerodynamic form, which was designed to move in the wind, but also because of the visual meaning of energy freedom and disease free environment that it will visually communicate to us and to future generations.

Please make sure to include in the final draft that many people (probably a majority) see Cape Wind as visual asset in the Cape Cod landscape.

Thank you for allowing me to contribute to this dialogue. I hope my criticisms are received as they are intended with a lot of appreciation for your excellent report and with a desire to make it even better. I have recommended your report as required and reliable reading to many people who want to learn about wind energy. If we have success in installing wind energy in Rhode Island it will be to a large extend that your comprehensive report has made all this information available to us.

Thank you very much,

Eleftherios Pavlides

Eleftherios Pavlides, AIA, Ph.D.

Professor of Architecture
Roger Williams University
1 Old Ferry Road, Bristol RI 02809 USA

Allen*Pavlides Architects
352 Lloyd Avenue, Providence RI 02906 USA

phone: RWU 401 254 3638
Arch 401 270 7283 cell 401 662 7521
fax: 401 254 3565 - 401 633 6103

in Greece:
Athens - 30 210 620 8170
Lesbos - 30 22530 53314

Joseph S. Vera
14 Soden Street
Cambridge, MA 02139-3154

2489

U.S. Army Corps of Engin. Jan. 1, 2005

Re: Cape Wind Energy Project

It appears that the only negative factor in the DEIS is that the views of certain property owners might be 'impacted'.

I've owned a 1870 Victorian summer house at 47 Ocean Ave, Oak Bluffs, MA 02557 on Ocean Park with an unobstructed view to the East over Nantucket Sound to Hyannis. It is literally and figuratively a Million Dollar View (assessed value \$1.2 million). I have seen Wind Farms in Europe.

I am in favor of the proposed Wind Energy Project

Joseph S. Vera

95 Cook Street
Billerica, MA 01821
Ph/Fx 978-663-9490

2490

January 1, 2005

Reference file #NAE-2004-338-1
Re: Cape Wind Energy Project

Ms. Karen K. Adams, EIS Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, N.E. District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

RECEIVED

JAN 4 2005

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Dear Karen:

I attended the Army Corps of Engineers' Public Hearing at MIT in Cambridge, Massachusetts on December 16, 2004 regarding the Cape Wind Energy Project. In addition, I have read the Executive Summary to the DEIS. My thoughts are offered as an individual and as an owner of a small business in Lawrence, Massachusetts. I am in favor of the Cape Wind Project.

It is apparent to me from the Public Hearing, from the DEIS Executive Summary and from media coverage that the predominant issues being raised by opponents of the Project are local economic or aesthetic issues, but are not the **most pertinent** environmental issues. For example, it is quite obvious and natural that a business owner or a private property owner on Cape Cod could be against the Cape Wind Project because of *the perception and the possibility* that the Project could be detrimental to tourism or the value of real estate. Who wants to have something happen that might devalue their business or property? No one.

The larger and more pertinent environmental issue is the rapidly accumulating evidence of the need to shift to renewable energy. The **negative environmental impacts** of continuing to rely so heavily on fossil fuels are far greater and much more widespread than the relatively small environmental impacts of the Cape Wind Project sited in the DEIS. The local economic and aesthetic arguments against the Project constitute an entirely different class of issues that are not in the strict sense environmental. It is a matter of local perception of risks in the short term weighed against the much broader public interest in the long term. But these local perceptions do not change the conclusion that, on balance, the environmental upsides of the Project clearly outweigh the environmental downsides.

The greater environmental benefit for everyone, including the people on Cape Cod, is better assured by going ahead with the Cape Wind Energy Project. I appreciate the Army Corps' extensive work to create the DEIS. I look forward to the Corps' final recommendation after the public comment period ends.

Sincerely yours,



Bruce Macomber

2491

775 Northampton Dr.
Palo Alto, Ca 94303
Dec. 30, 2004

Ms Karen Adams
Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Rd.
Concord, MA 01742

Dear Ms Adams,

I am shocked to learn that a marine wind energy facility is being considered in an area where tens of millions of migratory birds fly every year. This proposal seems absurd. In my opinion, it should not even be considered.

Until a way is discovered to harvest wind energy WITHOUT harming birds turbines should not be part of our energy plans. Surely it is possible to utilize renewable energy without harming birds. On land, turbines have killed many bats, too. Bird protection should be given its proper high level of importance in energy plans. Perhaps a way can be found to harvest wind energy while still protecting birds. This would be a project worthy of research.

The Army Corps of Engineers must work with wildlife biologists and conservations groups and put off marine turbines until the bird problem can be solved.

Sincerely,



K. Bushnell

RECEIVED
Jan - 4 2005
AIR FORCE DIVISION

2492

Reference File No.: NAE2004-338-1

January 1, 2005

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams,

I am a resident of Rhode Island and have been following the development of the Cape Wind Farm Project for about six months. This project is important to me because it has the potential to bring many positive changes to our world, given the many known benefits of wind power over oil, be they a reduction in harmful pollutants, a decreased dependence on foreign resources, or a reduction in damage to our health.

After reading several articles and reviewing sections of the DEIS, I can say that I strongly support this project. The many studies which have contributed to the draft show that negative environmental impact over the long term will be very minimal and extremely outweighed by positive impacts, such as reduction of harmful emissions and health care savings of \$53 million. It is for this reason that I feel that the project will be a good thing for Cape Cod, for it's neighbors, and for the world.

Thank you kindly for your time and effort.

Sincerely,



Andrew Kurowski

RECEIVED

JAN - 4 2005

REGISTRY DIVISION

2493

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: MICHAEL TOPEK

Address: 164 LITTLE ZIVER RD.
COTUIT, MA 06840

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508/428-8316

Email Address: mettome@aol.com

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

It is inconceivable to me that authority
would be given to develop Nantucket
Sound for private gain. It seems that
the additional energy is small by
comparison to overall need, and has
not been tested against alternatives;
including nuclear
5 years of dealing with
nu
"big
spared
project.
nuce and eyesore of the
rea residents should be
massive construction

RECEIVED

JAN - 10

see map

other side.

2494

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: S. Goodman (PowderHouse Partners) [sgoodman@powderhousepartners.com]
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 6:07 PM
To: Adams, Karen K NAE
Subject: Reference file no: NAE 2004-338-1

Reference file no: NAE 2004-338-1

Karen Kirk Adams, Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

I received your correspondence of December 23rd, 2004 regarding my attendance at the December 16th public hearing. Instead of attending the January 11th session I would like to submit my comments via email below.

I support the Cape Wind Energy project for the following reasons:

- I think it is vital to begin the development and use of renewable energy, including wind energy
- I believe that cutting edge, high technology development and use will support the dynamic Massachusetts economy I believe keeps standards of living high in our State. This includes the project's contribution to quality job creation, positive tourism possibilities, increased tax revenue and reduced costs from shifts away from health concerns as a result of polluting energy sources
- I believe the finished project will enhance and promote tourism as it does in California and elsewhere. I know I will add the Wind Farm to my list of yearly visits (especially for regular out of state guests)
- Though I feel the loss of bird life is unfortunate, I am concerned that long term global warming will cause even large animal and habit destruction

I thank you for taking these comments into consideration.

Best,

Stephen

Stephen Goodman
PowderHouse Partners
617 513-7343

Stephen Goodman
PowderHouse Partners
617 513-7343

2495

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: jnbd@comcast.net
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 8:17 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Cod Wind Farm

It is very clear that we, the United States, need cheap abundant energy. Our dependency on Mid-East oil has cost us dearly. We are literally supporting terrorism. I have been to the magnificent wind farms in California. They are truly beautiful & when you think about the energy we are not importing from foreign oil, they are even more beautiful. The environmental study has shown no impact. Where is the question? If we can become even slightly better off and slightly more energy independent and not impact the environment, we should do it. Where are all those environmentalists. They should be rallying to this cause. Renew-able energy is the answer for our future. How cannot it not be clear to all the selfish energy wasting people opposing this project, that this is a fantastic opportunity.

I own a boat and spend several weeks every summer between Cape Cod and the Islands. I look forward the sight of those beautiful windmills.

They represent freedom!

John Demars

Boxford, MA 01921

Adams, Karen K NAE

2496

From: jbadelman@rcn.com

Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 8:54 PM

To: Energy, Wind NAE

Subject: Please extend the public comment period on the Cape Wind DEIS



Please immediately extend the public comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Cape Wind project to 180 days. Any shorter time period is entirely insufficient to allow the public ample opportunity to provide input on such a lengthy and important document on a complex and controversial project.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Jayne Adelman

2497

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: James Shalvoy [james.shalvoy@adelphia.net]
Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 3:28 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Nantucket Sound

No windmills in Nantucket Sound! It's a national treasure and shouldn't be spoiled by a short-sighted attempt to alleviate an alleged energy shortage. Think long term. Put the windmills somewhere else, or come up with a less unsightly, less drastic solution.

Jim Shalvoy
Manhattan Beach, CA

Adams, Karen K NAE

2490

From: Jonas Ketterle [ketterle@stanford.edu]
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 11:36 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Energy Project comments

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to voice my very strong support for the Cape Wind energy project. I am a 14 year resident of the Boston area and a freshman at Stanford University. My dad is a scientist and my mom has taught me a deep appreciation for the environment, so I have grown up with a desire to incorporate both of these passions into my studies and career. Wind power is a perfect example of a manifestation of both of these passions, and I am truly joyous that Cape Wind has proposed such a forward thinking and well thought out project for an area near my home. On a visit to Denmark, I vividly remember seeing a wind installation there, and feeling envy that such clean power did not exist on a larger scale in the US. I wrote my college essay about how wind power has inspired me and its many merits that were well articulated at the Army Corps public hearing at MIT. If approved, Cape Wind will serve as a ground breaking project that will facilitate similar large scale off shore wind power projects throughout the US. I again emphasize my support for this project, and would like to thank you for consideration of these remarks and the very extensive review process of Cape Wind's wind power proposal.

Sincerely,
Jonas Ketterle

25 Bellingham Drive
Brookline, MA 02467
ketterle@stanford.edu

2499

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Richard Wolf [richard.wolf4@verizon.net]
Sent: Tuesday, January 04, 2005 9:01 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Approve Wind Farm

Dear Karen,

We would like the wind farm approved.

The clean energy from wind and the health benefits outweigh any NIMBY objections.

Thank you,
Ann & Rich Wolf

2500

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Chuck Leigh [Chuck@trurorealestate.com]
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 2:31 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Proposed wind farm

To whom it may concern:

With respect to the proposed Nantucket Sound wind farm, I must express serious reservations which have been highlighted by the recent tragic events in Asia.

Cape Cod is located in an area of significant seismic concern. Have the potential effects on the proposed structures of even a mild earthquake been considered? I have no doubt that the ordinary marine environment will create a maintenance nightmare for the structures and consequent problems for consumers. A seismic event could create a catastrophic mess that could affect the area for years.

Charles M. Leigh

2501

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: emesi@bellsouth.net
Sent: Thursday, December 30, 2004 4:38 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Eileen Snitzer
607 N 31 CT
Hollywood, Florida 33021

2502

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: KatRose3@aol.com
Sent: Thursday, December 30, 2004 10:37 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Kateri Kosek
420 Route 82
Hopewell Jct., New York 12533

2503

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: jcoyote2004@yahoo.com
Sent: Friday, December 31, 2004 12:34 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Jodi Banks
3876 Vista Largo Dr.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89121

2504

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: kmo1@stic.net
Sent: Saturday, January 01, 2005 6:48 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Kevin Olson
4102 Briarglen
San Antonio, Texas 78218-1520

2505

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: BroknFurniture@aol.com
Sent: Saturday, January 01, 2005 11:04 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

A.G. Trupp
221 Treetop Circle
Nanuet, New York 10954

2506

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: kit-kit@earthlink.net
Sent: Sunday, January 02, 2005 1:30 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds - 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife - A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Please observe the wildlife and birds that make this their home....We can't just keep destroying their lives...they weren't put on earth for this reason!

Sincerely,

Christi Hall
601 Senoia Rd.
#105
Fairburn, Georgia 30213

2507

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: ckkkitty@wildmail.com
Sent: Sunday, January 02, 2005 3:15 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Carrie Kistner
63 Elm St., Apt. 122
Manchester, Connecticut 06040

2508

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: jowood03@yahoo.com
Sent: Sunday, January 02, 2005 7:11 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Joanne Wood
503 W 13th St
Sterling, Illinois 61081

Adams, Karen K NAE

2509

From: sjy747@aol.com
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2005 10:25 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Jill Yandura
1055 Moran
Rochester, Michigan 48307

2510

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: seth.j. itzkan [seth@planet-tech.com]
Sent: Thursday, December 30, 2004 12:48 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Cc: seth Itzkan
Subject: Hearing RSVP

Hi, this letter will confirm my desire to attend the January 11 hearing.

Thank you.

- Seth

Seth J. Itzkan
Planet-TECH Associates
70 Marshall St.
Medford, MA 02155
781-874-2600
<http://www.planet-tech.com>

2571

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Kevin T. Smith [kts@mctlaw.com]
Sent: Thursday, December 30, 2004 1:25 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: CapeWind project

I write to register my support for the CapeWind project currently under review by the Army Corps of Engineers. Clean, renewable energy is critical to the future energy and environmental needs of this country and beyond. The concerns raised by opponents that the developer will be using a public resource at no cost should not be an obstacle to the project.

Kevin T. Smith
Masterman, Culbert & Tully LLP
One Lewis Wharf
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
(617) 227-8010 (phone)
(617) 227-2630 (fax)
kts@mctlaw.com

The information contained in this e-mail message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity named above. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivery to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please immediately notify us by telephone (617) 227-8010, and destroy the original message. Thank you.

2512

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Reil, Barry [barry.reil@intel.com]
Sent: Friday, December 31, 2004 12:05 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Cod Wind Farm File # NAE-2004-338-1 Public Comment

Gentlemen:

I am writing this letter in response to The Army Corps of Engineers public notice concerning the proposed wind farm on Horseshoe Shoal. As a summer resident of Cape Cod (Dennisport) and a sport fisherman who has made many visits to Horseshoe Shoal, I am opposed to the use of this area for the proposed wind farm. The towers themselves (though unsightly) are not the main reason for my concern. The structure that they produce might even improve the fishing. It is the large amount of oil that will be stored and used on site that disturbs me the most. A leak caused by a storm or building defects (BIG DIG) would cause an environmental catastrophe to this very fragile marine area.

I am also concerned that this much man-made structure in a relatively small area might cause a diversion of the currents, resulting in a shift of the shoal's sand bars. This could result in the blocking of the shipping lanes, especially for the island ferries. I don't believe that this concern was properly addressed by the Army Corps of Engineers. (Who would have thought that the small breach in the outer bar in Chatham would have caused such a major change to the beaches and waterways in that area?)

If you have ever been sailing (without radar) in this area when a fog bank rolls in, then you know many obstacles there are to be worried about. A forest of wind towers would make boating in this area a nightmare. Again, the Corps missed out on this issue.

I always attempt to offer an alternative when complaining about a project like this. The median strip on the Mid-Cape Highway (RT 6) in Barnstable would be a perfect place for the wind farm. A long section of the road in this area follows one of the highest ridges on the Cape. Many trips to and from Dennisport while driving my van have taught me that this area is almost constantly buffeted by strong winds. The Cape could get its environmentally friendly power, while saving beautiful Vinyard Sound for future generations.

Sincerely,
R. Barry Reil
Northborough, MA.

Adams, Karen K NAE

2513

From: channing.poirier@bms.com on behalf of Channing Poirier [channing.poirier@bms.com]
Sent: Friday, December 31, 2004 12:25 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: CC Wind Farm



Card for Channing
Poirier

USACE:

As a New England boater, conservationist, and sportfisherman, I am SUPPORTING the CCWF and encourage the USACE to move forward in the evaluation and planning process.

Conservationists, sportfisherman, and environmentalists like myself support wind farms because of their benefits:

- Clean, renewable energy
- Reduction in reliance on foreign fossil fuels
- Minimal environmental impact
- Marine life friendly habitat via underwater structure

The hypocrisy of some of my peers because of the proximity of the proposed CCWF to their own recreational waters and property should be noted, and coal or nuclear powered electric plants to be constructed in the same coastal communities should be listed as THE wind farm alternatives.

Sincerely,
C. Lee Poirier
Niantic, Connecticut

2514

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Clyde Cortright [ClydeCortright@cakewalk.com]
Sent: Friday, December 31, 2004 1:59 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: file # NAE-2004-338-1

Karen Kirk Adams, Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Ms. Adams,

I won't be able to attend the hearing on January 11, 2005, so here are my comments about the proposed Cape Wind Energy Project:

I'm a recreational fisherman in the Boston area. This activity provides recreation and income for many in the New England area, especially since the striped bass population has rebounded. I personally am disgusted by the high level of mercury found in both our freshwater and saltwater fish populations. This problem seems to only get worse, never better. Almost no fish that a recreational fisherman has access to can be eaten with confidence.

I would like to see the Cape Wind Energy project completed as soon as possible, and I would like to see the knowledge gained from this project used to complete many similar projects. I would also like to see oil companies required to safely dispose of mercury-laden drilling compounds used during offshore drilling. Currently, these companies simply dump approximately 100 tons of mercury compound overboard when the holes are dug, making every offshore rig an undeclared, and therefore permanent Superfund site for the foreseeable future. Every organism from the worms up to the sharks and king mackerel has many times the legal limit for mercury contamination.

In terms of aesthetics, I would much rather look off our shores and see the occasional wind farm, than look at dirtier air and more oil spills.

Clyde Cortright
18 Elm St.
Hyde Park, MA 02136

2515

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: mcalp2005@hotmail.com
Sent: Friday, December 31, 2004 3:32 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Please extend the public comment period on the Cape Wind DEIS

SAVE OUR SOUND
alliance to protect nantucket sound

Hello, My name is Brian McAlpine, and I have spent every summer since I was born on the cape. I am now 22 and working in Boston as a Account Controller for State Street. I am writing to say that I am outraged at the fact that it is still even being considered whether to build this wind farm. I have sailed every summer on the sound, and for many years it has been a family experienced that I have cherished and many times feel it has kept me sane. One such race is the annual Figawi race from Hyannis to Nantucket. I ask you this, tell me what Figawi means? I bet anyone proposes this wind farm can't tell you what it means, but as a Cape Cod resident and they will let you know. My point is that no one except people that live on the cape can tell you how this farm will impact everyday life. We are the people that will deal with it, see it, and have to live with it. NOT YOU, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, OR ELECTRICITY COMPANIES. I will be out raged if this proposal goes through. It will tarnish what truly is Cape Cod. It will tarnish the time that I have planned with my family in the future. And we are not retarded, this isn't going to change the way America creates electricity, we will be forgotten in a couple of years when it doesn't catch on. Then where will we be left? I can tell you one thing though, the people of the Cape won't forget about it, because they will have to look at it for the rest of their lives. I oppose the plan, and if I were available to speak at a meeting I would. So please consider this my speech. Thank you, Brian McAlpine State Street Corporation Account Controller 617-662-2269

Please immediately extend the public comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Cape Wind project to 180 days. Any shorter time period is entirely insufficient to allow the public ample opportunity to provide input on such a lengthy and important document on a complex and controversial project.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Brian McAlpine

Adams, Karen K NAE

2516

From: David O'Hara [dohara@cape.com]
Sent: Saturday, January 01, 2005 9:38 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Energy Project

To Whom it May Concern:

I am a total advocate of alternative energy sources and a resident of Cape Cod. Additionally I am an avid sailor who frequently traverses the passage from Woods Hole to Nantucket. This is my back yard and I encourage you to **approve** the Cape Wind Energy Project with appropriate safeguards for both the environment and the safety of those at sea. The issue is not about the visual effects rather it is the effect on the citizens of this great nation as a whole. The granting of the permits should be based on the general welfare of the state not small groups of individuals with personal agendas.

Sincerely,

David O'Hara
159 Clay Pond Rd.
Monument Beach, MA 02553

Adams, Karen K NAE

2517

From: foraste@massmed.org
Sent: Saturday, January 01, 2005 12:47 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind turbine project

Karen Adams
Project Manager
Army Corps of Engineers
Regulatory Division
696 Virginia Roads
Concord, MA 01742

Dear Ms. Adams:

I vigorously oppose Cape Wind being given approval to build their wind turbine project.

Nantucket Sound and the waters, which surround Cape Cod are a most important and defining natural resource. It is these unspoiled waters that are the essence of Cape Cod. We are drawn to the sea as sightseers, swimmers, sailors, fisherman, and beachcombers.

I have sailed the waters of Nantucket Sound for twenty-nine years. This proposed wind turbine project would be a hazard to navigation of my sailboat, and a hazard to US Coast Guard rescue, if I ever needed rescue.

Nantucket Sound is the wrong place for this power plant.

Sincerely,

Paul F Foraste MD

251B

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Bill & Nancy English [bnenglish@juno.com]
Sent: Saturday, January 01, 2005 11:02 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Energy

Karen K. Adams
Corps of Engineers
NAE-2000-338-1

Dear Ms Adams:

Since I retired I've been touring the entire country, and of all the man-made features I see, nothing thrills me more than the sight of tiers of turbines along windy ridges silently generating pollution-free power. A wind farm in Nantucket Sound (which is right down the end of my street) would be a beautiful sight to behold.

Yours,
William English
130 Shore Street
Falmouth, Massachusetts 02540
508-548-9787

2519

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Fannette Sawyer [fbhs@earthlink.net]

Sent: Sunday, January 02, 2005 12:15 PM

To: Energy, Wind NAE

Cc: MEPA@state.ma.us

Dear Ms.Adams, I respectfully ask you to give the necessary clearance to Cape Wind to start construction on the wind farm in Nantucket Sound. ASAP. As a summer resident of Nantucket, I look forward to seeing the spectacular wind farm built and operating. The clean power generated here can lessen local air pollution and even help in slowing Global Warming. Sincerely Yours, Fannette Sawyer, 27 Oakland Place, Buffalo, NY, 14222.

2520

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Barbara and Chris Murphy [bcmurphy@gis.net]
Sent: Sunday, January 02, 2005 3:56 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: proposed windfarm on Nantucket Sound

I have problems with windmills on Nantucket Sound, but I have an even more problem with a private for profit company proposing to build such a huge undertaking in an area that has no state and/or federal jurisdiction.

All companies assure the public that they will be completely responsible in their dealings before, during and after whatever project they are espousing at the moment. Look at Bechtel etc in Boston and the Big Dig, look at Dow Chemical in Bhopal, India--the list goes on and on--unfortunately, because many times these companies and others have failed spectacularly in what they wanted to do.

What happens if Cape Wind fails to make money and goes into bankruptcy?

Who will remove the now useless towers, including all the underwater construction? I know there is mention of bonding--does that mean that the necessary money is really available no matter what happens to the company?

Is it possible to require enough money to remove everything? If this is such a terrific idea why has Cape Wind picked an area that is outside of state and federal jurisdiction?

The bottom line is that a private company wants to make money off of public land. This is a slippery slope to view from the top. Once one private company uses public land, what stops another and another and another to make its money from our public treasures?

Sincerely, Barbara Murphy

2521

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Karin Wetmore [kwetmore@post.harvard.edu]
Sent: Sunday, January 02, 2005 10:09 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Nantucket Sound Wind Farm

I strongly support the wind farm proposed for Nantucket Sound. I am a resident of Martha's Vineyard.

Karin Wetmore
Chilmark, MA

2004

Boston

Joseph Gaudrault
20 GreatHill Dr.
Topsfield, MA 01983

KAREN K. ADAMS; E.I.S. MGR.

I WOULD LIKE TO VOICE MY OPPOSITION

TO THE CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT
AS A CONSERVATIONIST TO THE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT,
REGULATORY DIVISION.

KEEP ME POSTED.

Joseph N. Adams

"Old Ironsides", the U.S.S. Constitution, during its annual turnaround cruise in Boston Harbor.

© DESIGNER: JIM HINCHLEY
The Postcard Factory, 2801 John Street, Markham, Ontario L3R 2Y8 (905) 477-9901



Printed in Canada

Photo: E.P. Jones
Ref: BOS-42V

2522



U.S. POSTAGE
\$0.23
FCH
02199
Date of sale
12/30/04
02 1P00 APC
02314822

RECEIVED
JAN 8 - 2005
LOCAL MAIL ROOM

CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD, MA 01742

16310 LAURELFIELD DRIVE
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77059

2523

December 30, 2004

Karen Adams, Project Manager
Regulatory Division
Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

Dear Ms. Adams:

A great deal is at stake with the possible approval of the Cape Wind farm in Nantucket Sound. It seems to us that, with such a new and untested project, the approval process should, at the very least, allow sufficient time for the documents to be carefully reviewed and for the many opinions to be heard. Certainly, extending the comment period from 60 to 180 days is an essential beginning.

Even more concerning is the fact that this project would allow a private company to use public "lands" for little or no compensation or safeguards to the owners, we the public. So far, there is no protocol for the use of local shallow coastal waters for this purpose. It seems that before approving this project and setting a precedent for such use, slow and careful consideration needs to be taken. There must be a comprehensive plan so that all future uses of this resource can be handled in a fair and consistent way. Certainly, in the Gulf of Mexico there are established protocols for the government to lease rights for drilling oil offshore. It seems that such a program could be the basis for the use of the shallow coastal waters of Nantucket Sound and similar areas for projects such as a wind farm. The Army Corps of Engineers needs to carefully consider the public good and the far reaching consequences when approving such large industrialized projects.

Before moving forward on the approval of the wind farm project, we urge you to:

- 1. Allow a minimum 180 day comment period.**
- 2. Develop a comprehensive plan for this and other future uses of these vital resources.**

Sincerely,

Star Hopkins
Robert Hopkins

Star and Robert Hopkins

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2005
REGULATORY DIVISION

5
2024

Ginger Chapin
PO Box 7856
Greenwich, CT 06830

December 28, 2004

US Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, Mass. 01742

RE: Cape Wind

Dear Sir/Madame:

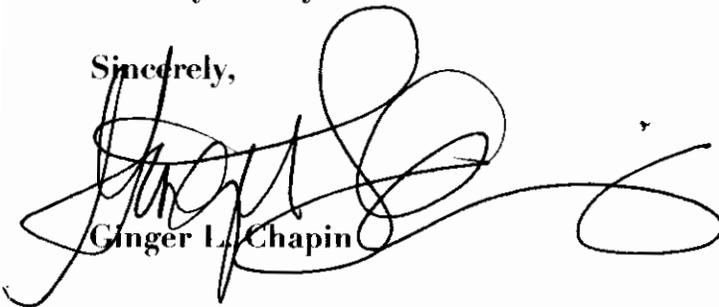
This letter is to urge you to follow the USFWS' Bird-reasearch protocol and take steps to minimize harm to birds, bats, and marine mammals in what wind farms that are proposed.

I am not so sure, frankly, if giant wind turbines are such a good idea off the coast of Nantucket. This is a pristine area for migration for sea mammals and for air mammals.

The fact that you are looking at alternative energy is great, but the end result must be examined thoroughly.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Ginger L. Chapin

RECEIVED
DEC 30 2004
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

5
2025



Dr. Richard E. Payne, *Oceanographer Emeritus*
MS 30, Woods Hole, MA 02543
Email: rpayne@whoi.edu

27 December 2004

Karen Kirk-Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Ms Adams:

I am writing in support of the Cape Wind Farm proposal.

I attended all but the first Stakeholder meetings in Hyannis and was convinced by the arguments in favor of the wind farm. The reservations held by people owning coastal properties with views of Nantucket Sound do not seem significant to me considering the problems in the future due to global warming. The most serious threat of the wind farm, it seems to me, is that to the aquatic birds of the area. The investigations of the Audubon Society do not indicate a disaster in that area thus far, although we may never know the complete answer. The director and several of the scientists in the Woods Hole Research Center are friends of mine and I trust their judgment as to the environmental impact statement. I have read their comments on the statement and, since they approve of it, I have no problems with it. I encourage you to proceed with the permitting.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard E. Payne". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Richard E. Payne, Ph.D.
Oceanographer Emeritus

RECEIVED

JAN 3 2005

PERMIT DIVISION



TOWN OF YARMOUTH

1146 ROUTE 28 SOUTH YARMOUTH MASSACHUSETTS 02664-4492

Telephone (508) 398-2231, Ext. 271, 270 — Fax (508) 398-2365

2526
BOARD OF
SELECTMEN

TOWN
ADMINISTRATOR
Robert C. Lawton, Jr.

December 29, 2004

Ms. Karen Kirk Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project
EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, Ma. 01742-2751

Ref: NAE-2004-338-1

Dear Ms. Adams:

On behalf of the Town of Yarmouth, I would like to clarify representations made by Mr. James Liedell at your public hearing held on December 16, 2004 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. James Liedell, is not an elected official of the Town of Yarmouth. Mr. Liedell sits as a Selectman appointed member on the Yarmouth Energy Committee. The Yarmouth Energy Committee has not taken a formal stand regarding the wind farm and Mr. Liedell did not have permission from the Energy Committee nor from the Board of Selectmen, as the Chief Elected Officials of the Town of Yarmouth, to make any statements on behalf of the Town regarding the wind farm. Any comments Mr. Liedell has made are his personal comments and should not be construed as reflecting the official view of the Town of Yarmouth, which currently is opposed to the construction of the Wind Farm.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this clarification. If I could expand on any of the above information, please feel free to contact me at the above address or 508-398-2231 ext. 271.

Respectfully,

Robert C. Lawton, Jr.
Town Administrator

cc: Board of Selectmen



2527



Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority

AUTHORITY MEMBERS

ROBERT L. O'BRIEN
Barnstable Member, Chairman
KATHRYN A. ROESSEL
Martha's Vineyard Member, Vice Chairman
DAVID J. OLIVEIRA
New Bedford Member, Secretary
H. FLINT RANNEY
Nantucket Member
ROBERT S. MARSHALL
Falmouth Member

INTERIM GENERAL MANAGER
WAYNE C. LAMSON

TREASURER/COMPTROLLER
WAYNE C. LAMSON

GENERAL COUNSEL
STEVEN M. SAYERS

December 30, 2004

Karen Kirk Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project
EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Reference File No.
NAE-2004-338-1

Dear Ms. Adams:

As Chairman of the Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority and joined by the General Manager, we want to state that the Steamship Authority is strongly opposed to the proposed installation of 130 wind turbine generators in Nantucket Sound.

The proposed towers are to be placed in an area frequently used by commercial and recreational vessels. We are concerned about the potential negative impacts on navigational safety resulting from the displacement of these vessels into existing routes used by Steamship Authority vessels between Hyannis and Nantucket, especially in the event of adverse conditions such as fog, high winds and high seas.

The Steamship Authority's vessels will often adjust their course to compensate for weather. With less area to maneuver and fewer options available, the Steamship Authority is likely to see an increase in the frequency of cancelled trips. This will not only have a negative financial impact on the Steamship Authority, but will also affect the carriage of passengers and freight between Hyannis and Nantucket.

Section 3.2.1 of the ESS Group Navigational Risk Assessment report appears to be incomplete and, therefore, it is not clear as to whether a full and comprehensive analysis of the project's potential impact on navigational safety has been conducted as requested by the U.S. Coast Guard.

The fifth sentence of the third paragraph of Section 3.2.1 of ESS Group's assessment dated August 18, 2003 states - *The vessel traveling to Nantucket passes the Hyannis-bound vessel at a distance of approximately 0.5 nautical miles somewhere between the green "17".* Between the green "17" and what? Does the assessment cover all possible scenarios? If not, how can ESS

RECEIVED
JAN - 3 2005
U.S. COAST GUARD

2527

December 30, 2004
Page Two

Group conclude that the wind park is not expected to create negative impacts to navigational safety?

The Steamship Authority is equally concerned with the potential negative impact that the proposed wind farm park will have on the flow of sea ice in Nantucket Sound. During the past two winters, the Steamship Authority's ferry service to Nantucket was disrupted on several occasions due to heavy ice conditions. The placement of 130 wind towers in a grid pattern will impede the normal flow of sea ice and therefore will raise the probability that service disruptions would be more frequent.

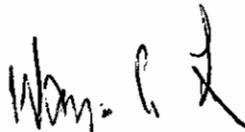
The Steamship Authority's vessels transport the necessities of life for residents of the Islands, including food, fuel and other general commodities.

Based on the negative impacts that this project will have on navigational safety, and our operations in particular, we urge you to consider measures to ensure that our concerns are more fully addressed.

Sincerely,



Robert L. O'Brien
Chairman



Wayne C. Lamson
General Manager

WCL/jw

2528

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

RECEIVED
JUN - 0 7 08
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NANTUCKET OFFICE

Name: TIMOTHY W. LEEOHAM

Address: 61 AMY BROWN RD.
MASHPEE, MA 02649

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-477-9589

Email Address: t.leadham@comcast.net

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

Please, please, do not approve this monstrous industrial site in our beloved Nantucket Sound. Alternative energy generating sources, such as windmills, can and hopefully will be appropriately placed in truly offshore locations such as south and east of Nantucket Island, etc. We do not need to ruin a unique beauty in order to have a wind/generator industrial site. This is not a "here or no where" choice. We must not let a sense of duty or guilt override reason and logic. Both can be served.

Thank you,

Tim Leadham

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape, and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2529

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: HOWARD K. PANN

Address: Box 68
HYANNIS, MA 02601

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-737 8400

Email Address: BBH&PC.com east, net

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

1. INSURANCE POLICY ?? WHO IS HIS
PNS. AGENT. ??
2. WHAT HAPPEN IF PROJECT FAILS ??
WHO PAYS FOR CLEAN UP RESPONSE ??
3. AGENT FEE. WHY ??
4. BUILD ON LAND I AM ALL IN FAVOR
5. ALL OF US IN BUSINESS DAY WANT
TO STAY IN BUSINESS WHY IS
MR. GORDON NOT HERE ??
6. BIL DAY OFF TO TOWN OF YARMOUTH
IF CANCEL GOES THROUGH WHY ??
7. I AM ALL FOR CLEAN ENERGY
BUT LETS MAKE IT THE HONEST
WAY AND WE ALL PAY FOR THIS
CLEAN ENERGY

Thank you

Howard K. Pann

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2530

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: JAMES REED

Address: 350 Scudder Ave
Hyannis MA 02601

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-771-4974

Email Address: JIMCREED@YAHOO.COM

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

I NOTICE I COULD NOT FIND ANY WIND
DATA FROM THE CAPEWIND TOWER LOCATED
ON HORSESHOE SHOALS.

THE CORP OF ENG WAS QUICK TO PERMIT THIS
TOWER BUT DIDNOT USE ITS DATA.

COULD THE CORP EXPLAIN WHY?

I HAVE NOTICED THAT THE DATA IS NOT
AVAILABLE FOR LONG PERIODS. WHY? IS THIS
INDICATIVE OF THE LONG TERM SUPPORT THAT
CAPE WIND INTENDS FOR WIND MILL MAINTENANCE

I HAVE ALSO QUESTIONED ITS ACCURACY. DURING
PERIODS I WAS ON THE SOUND AND THEN
REFERING TO THE WEB SITE, WHO HAS
VALIDATED THE WIND TOWERS DATA.

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2531

December 31, 2004

Colonel Thomas L. Koning
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

Re: DEIS Action ID # NAE-2004-338-1
Environmental Impact Report (EOEA File #12643)
Development of Regional Impact Review JR 20084
For the Cape Wind Energy Project/Nantucket Sound, MA

Dear Colonel Koning:

With regards to Section 5.16.4.6 under Tourism and Recreation, I would like to point out the following misstatements and omissions in your Draft DEIS, which may have led you to erroneous conclusions. Enclosed you will find the entire final report written by MORI Scotland entitled Tourist Attitudes Towards Wind Farms including the Appendix which has the topline data. I would like a letter of acknowledgement that you received same, as well as acknowledgement that you received the 190 page VISIT Scotland Survey that I placed in the box at the meeting in West Yarmouth, and referred to in the letter dated November 18th, 2004. If you do not have the VISIT Scotland Survey I will send you another copy.

Prior to bringing to your attention the erroneous statements in the DEIS, I would like to point out the following with regards to MORI Scotland report. First, this report was **commissioned by the Scottish Renewables Forum and the British Wind Energy Association two lobby groups for the wind industry in the UK and Scotland.** Second, the study was conducted during the last two week-ends of September 2002, which is not a peak tourist season, as it is cold, dark, and the rainiest month for the area. **The area of Argyll and Bute is the second largest council in Scotland at 690,900 hectares or over 1.7 million acres or approximately 2656 square miles about 4 degrees away from the Arctic Circle!** Just in case you didn't know, Cape Cod and the Islands in its entirety is approx 550 square miles. **The area of Argyll and Bute is therefore, almost 5 times larger than the Cape and Islands. The locations of the wind farms are in an area considered The Rural Mainland of Scotland.** Third, the wind farms mentioned in the study consist of the following: Beinn Ghlas which consists of 14 wind turbines 105 feet tall, Duecheran Hill which consists of a total of 9 turbines, 2 of which are 191 feet tall, and 7 that are 151 feet tall, and lastly Beinnan Tuirc which consists of 46 wind turbines that are 125 feet tall. It is interesting to note that you state in the DEIS the following fact that **"the area (Argyll and Bute) have the highest concentration of wind farms in Scotland"** yet **combined in 3 separate and distinct areas it is roughly 1/2 the proposed number of turbines under the Cape Wind Project. They are also approximately**

70% shorter than the proposed turbines. And again, they are also spread over an area of 1.7 million acres! As you can see, the wind farms listed are hardly comparable sizes of the proposed Cape Wind Project. You can also see that they are not in a prominent location due to the statistical information garnered through the survey. This is not the case in the proposed Cape Wind Project slated for Horseshoe Shoals. And lastly Argyll and Bute have over 120 sites of Scientific Interests to protect the development of wind farms in particular areas of tourist interest again spread over 1.7 million acres. Only 9% of the economy of Argyll and Bute relies on tourism vs. the 44% as stated in the DEIS for the Cape.

It is stated in the DEIS that the MORI Scotland 2002 study "Tourists Attitudes Towards Wind Farms" that **"43% of those polled stated that the wind farms had either a completely positive or generally positive effect, and that 43% stated that the wind farms made no difference. This is an absolute misstatement.**

Three hundred and seven (307) face to face interviews were conducted. I will breakdown the topline data as stated in the survey.

The most interesting statistic in my opinion in the MORI Scotland survey is the fact that of the 307 face to face interviews **over 80% either weren't aware that any wind farms existed in the area or were aware that wind farms existed but didn't know where they were located.** The raw data shows that 185 people were unaware of any wind farms and that 61 people were aware of wind farms but didn't know where they were. Of the 247 people who were either completely unaware of any wind farms in the area or knew of their existence but not exactly where, 51 of them traveled past the area near Beinnan Turic which has 46 turbines, 110 past by the area of Duecheran Hill which has 9 turbines, and 111 past by the area of Beinn Ghlass which has 14 turbines. **CONCLUSION: THEY ARE IN A REMOTE OR RURAL AREA AWAY FROM THE TOURISTS VIEW. This is hardly the same as the middle of Nantucket Sound where millions visit the beach. A statement I will prove later in the letter.**

Another serious flaw in the study is the next point. **Only the 122 people who were aware of the presence of wind farms were asked whether or not they had a positive effect or not. This included the 61 individuals who did not see them.** Why were the 61 individuals who were aware that the wind farms existed but hadn't seen them asked whether or not there was a positive effect? Why were the other 185 individuals who also hadn't seen them excluded, just because they weren't aware of any wind farms in the area? **Fifty-two of the 122 respondents were positive towards wind farms. That is under 17% of the total 307 polled in the MORI survey.** It would have been interesting to see of those 52 who responded favorably which wind farm site they saw. Was it the one with 9, 14, or 46 turbines? Was there a correlation to the # of turbines viewed and their attitude towards wind farms? Did they see a wind farm at all, as half of those polled or 61 people had not? Interesting questions not answered in this poll.

The next part of the statement in the DEIS is even less transparent. **How do you draw the conclusion "that 43% of those polled state that wind farms made no difference**

in their impressions of the local town"? Half of the people asked the question, or 61 of the 122 individuals, hadn't seen any of the wind farms so why would it make a difference? What's positive about them? What is negative? Why didn't it make a difference? It is also interesting to note that this raw number of 52 isn't higher since 61 of those polled hadn't even seen a wind farm in the area. **Again, fewer than 17% of the total 307 survey takers answered this way.**

And lastly since 80% or 247 people hadn't even seen a wind farm in the area, it should be expected that a high percentage or in this case 91% or 280 people would not have been impacted by their presence. Only 48% or 147 people came to the area to look at the views.

Part of the group polled consisted of over 30 in the area to see a music festival or because they were playing in the music festival, over 18 were there to visit family and friends, over 21 were there because ferries to the islands left from there, and over 18 came as a result of it being a general stop on their coach trip. That is 28% of respondents that already shouldn't have been affected one way or the other.

It would have been interesting to see how many that came specifically to look at the view, saw the wind farms, and what their perception was.

Now in regards to the Cape and Islands, according to the DEIS statistics, the Cape attracts over 6,000,000 visitors annually. Compare this number to Argyll and Bute's 850,000 visitors that is over 7 times more visitors on 5 times less land. Enclosed please find copy of the Massachusetts Office Travel and Tourism Travel Industry Report for 2003. **Kindly note that the area of Cape Cod, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard is the second most popular regional destination in Massachusetts. Over 48% of those Cape visitors report visiting a beach.** If you take 48% of 6,000,000 tourists, over 2,880,000 visit the beach annually. Since the view shed for this project covers areas from Chatham to Woods Hole, including Craigville Beach in Centerville, listed as one of the Cape's most popular beaches, it is not a stretch to assume at least a million or more beach goers a year would see the proposed Wind Project. It is stated in the MOTT 2003 Regional Overview (Mass Office of Travel and Tourism) that the economic impact of travel and tourism for **Domestic travelers only** (Foreign travelers were not included), is 884 million in direct spending, 266 million in payroll, 11,870 jobs, 37 million in state tax receipts, and 47 million in local tax receipts. It is stated that the average travel party expends \$565. The average party per the Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism is 2.0 (copy attached). If you take the unbiased survey from VISIT Scotland which is Scotland's National Board of Tourism 15% would steer clear of the area, and 10% would be 'less likely to comeback'. If you took 1,000,000+ visitors at 25% (combined steer clear and less likely), 250,000 people would probably not come back. Divide that by the average travel party of 2 and multiply * average expenditure, the Cape would loose almost 71 million dollars in direct spending. That is a drop of 8% in direct spending not including other payroll and tax receipts.

2531

My last comment is that all this information took me about 30 minutes to find on the Internet. It includes information not only from overseas but also local information. I was able to find data from travel bureaus and other groups that deal with tourism. I didn't have to rely on information provided solely by the Wind Industry organizations. I would hope that paid supposedly unbiased consultants advising the Army Corp of Engineers would have done a better in depth job.

Sincerely,



Mary Reardon
18 Robertson Road
Worcester, MA 01602
(508) 756-2967
maryreardon@worcesterart.org

Enclosures:

MORI Scotland Tourists Attitudes Towards Wind Farms
Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism Regional Overview of Cape & Islands 2003
Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism Cape Cod and Islands Annual Domestic Visitor Profile
Massachusetts Office of Travel & Tourism Domestic Visitor Profile Calendar Year 2003
CapeGuide.com Cape Cod Beaches
Survey Highlights Importance of Tourism to Argyll and the Islands Economy

cc: Spillane & Spillane
23 Institute Road
Worcester, MA 01609

2531

MORI

Tourist Attitudes towards Wind Farms

Research Study Conducted for
Scottish Renewables Forum &
the British Wind Energy Association

Final Report

September 2002

Contents

Preface	1
Background	1
Methodology	1
Summary of Findings	2
Implications	5
Appendices	
Appendix 1 – Topline Data	
Appendix 2 – Statistical Reliability	
Appendix 3 – Map of Study Area	

Front cover image: Beinn an Tuirc wind farm in Argyll (courtesy of ScottishPower)

Research commissioned by:



WIND ENERGY

SRF and BWEA are grateful to the following organisations for their contributions towards the cost of this work: Airtricity, British Energy, Eurus Energy, Force 9 Energy, GE Wind Energy, GreenPower International, Natural Power Consultants, Powergen Renewables, Renewable Energy Systems, ScottishPower, Shell Wind Energy, West Coast Energy,

Preface

Background

The Scottish Renewables Forum (SRF) has represented the renewable energy industry in Scotland since 1996. The SRF is now a Company Limited by Guarantee registered in Scotland with Directors appointed from representatives of each renewable energy technology in Scotland. The SRF is a cluster of key players with a common interest in the development of renewables in Scotland. The SRF acts on behalf of its members to act as a unified voice for the renewable energy industry in Scotland, communicating with government and other decision makers at the highest levels, responding to consultations, conducting research, disseminating information, including commercial and market intelligence and acting as a forum to stimulate and maintain effective dialogue between the members and to stakeholder groups.

From its early beginnings more than twenty years ago as the professional association for researchers and enthusiasts in the then embryonic wind industry, the British Wind Energy Association (BWEA) has developed into the largest renewable energy trade association in the UK. With a membership of over 500, including more than 200 corporate members, generating an annual turnover of nearly half a million pounds the BWEA seeks to consolidate and extend the wind energy industry in the UK. The BWEA is committed to supporting the continuing development of the wind energy industry.

The SRF & BWEA commissioned MORI Scotland, as an independent research agency, to undertake a programme of research among tourists visiting Argyll & Bute. The purpose of the survey was to assess tourists' awareness and perception of wind farms in the area, to help answer the question about how wind farm development might affect tourism in Scotland.

Methodology

MORI interviewed 307 tourists face-to-face in five locations Tarbet, Inverary, Oban, Campbeltown and Lochgilphead during the week-ends of 21 – 23 and 27 – 29 September 2002. In particular, the survey looked at:

- Frequency of visits to Argyll & Bute.
- Reasons for being attracted to visit the area;
- Aspects of the area which are of most interest to tourists;
- Aspects of the area which tourists found unattractive;
- Level of awareness of wind farms in the area;
- Recall of location of wind farms;
- Effect of presence of wind farms on tourists' impression of Argyll as a place to visit;
- Propensity to visit Argyll again in the future;
- Potential interest in visiting a wind farm should it be opened to the public with a visitor centre.

This report outlines the main findings from the survey.

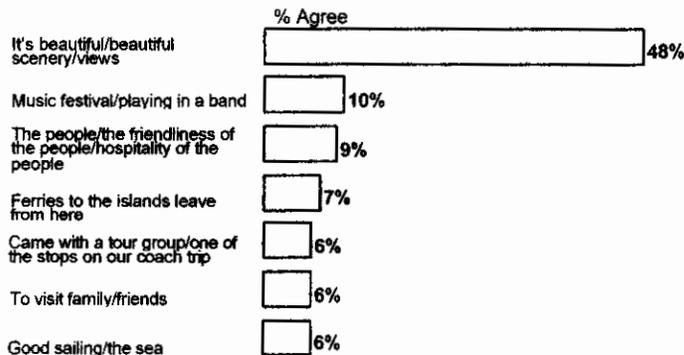
2531

Summary of Findings

Of those tourists interviewed, the majority (60%) have visited the area on four or more previous occasions, while one in five were on their first visit. Those who have visited more frequently are mainly resident in Scotland (76%), while a smaller proportion (43%) are resident elsewhere in the U.K. Around three in four who have visited more frequently are either aware of, or have seen wind farms in the area. The majority (67%) have visited within the last 12 months. The main reasons for visiting the area are due to the 'beautiful scenery and views' as mentioned by almost half (48%) of the tourists interviewed. Other reasons cited encompass the music festival (10%) and the friendliness/hospitality of the people (9%) as illustrated in the chart below.

Attractiveness of Area

Q What is it that attracted you to visit this area in particular?



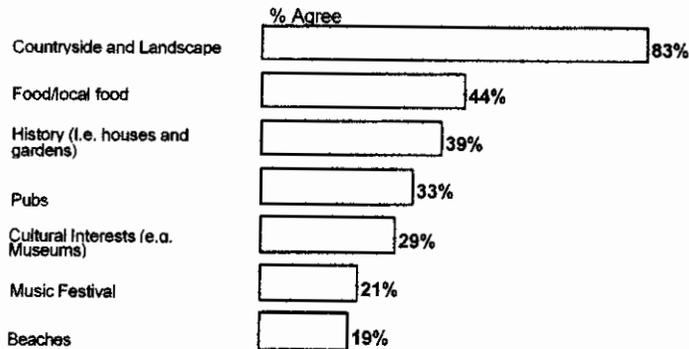
Base: All respondents (307)

Source: MORI

When asked which aspects of the area tourists found of particular interest to them, once again, the main one cited relates to the 'countryside and the landscape' as mentioned by 83% of respondents. Other aspects cited included the food (44%), the history (39%) and the pubs (33%).

Aspects of Interest in the Area

Q Which of the aspects on this card would you say are of particular interest to you in this area?



Base: All respondents (307)

Source: MORI

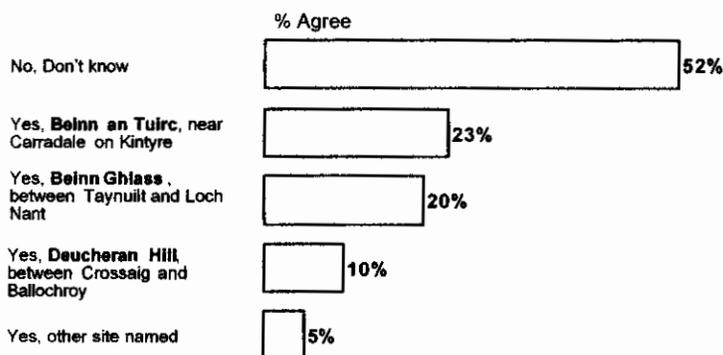
2531

In addition to being asked what tourists found particularly attractive about the area, they were asked if there was anything 'unattractive', the majority (71%) maintained that there was nothing. A very small proportion cited that there was 'too much litter' (3%).

Tourists were further asked whether they were aware of any wind farms in the area. The survey revealed that this was fairly mixed with two in five aware and the remaining three in five not aware. Of those who are aware of the existence of wind farms, circa half (52%) cannot recall the location with around one in four citing Beinn an Tuirc and one in five Beinn Ghlass.

Locations of Wind farms in Argyll

Q Can you remember where they are in Argyll?



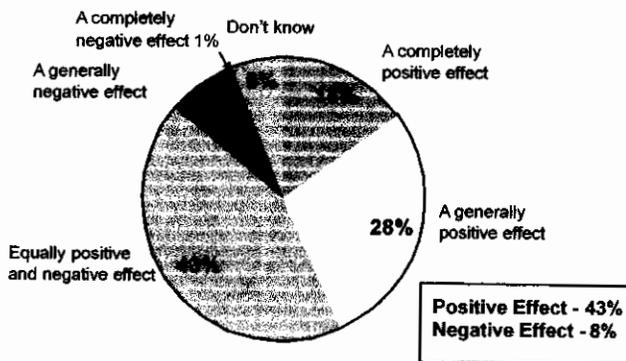
Base: All who are aware that there are a number of wind farms in Argyll (122)

Source: MORI

Almost half (49%) have actually seen the wind farms. When asked whether the presence of wind farms had a positive or negative effect, two in five (43%) maintained that it had a positive effect, while a similar proportion felt it was equally positive and negative. Less than one in ten (8%) felt that it had a negative effect.

Effect of Presence of Wind farms

Q What effect, if any, would you say the presence of that/these wind farm(s) has had on your impression of Argyll as a place to visit?



Base: All who are aware that there are a number of wind farms in Argyll (122)

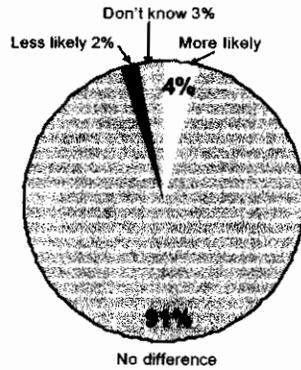
Source: MORI

Those who are not aware of the wind farms were shown a map with three areas highlighted (see Appendix 2). All three locations represented areas in which wind farms can be found. The majority (71%) have been in one or more of these locations, however, have not actually seen them during their visit.

When asked whether the presence of wind farms in Argyll made any difference to the likelihood of them visiting the area, the majority, (91%), maintained that it made no difference.

Likelihood of Visiting Argyll in the Future

Q Has the presence of wind farms in Argyll made you any more likely to visit the area in future, made it less likely, or has it made no difference?



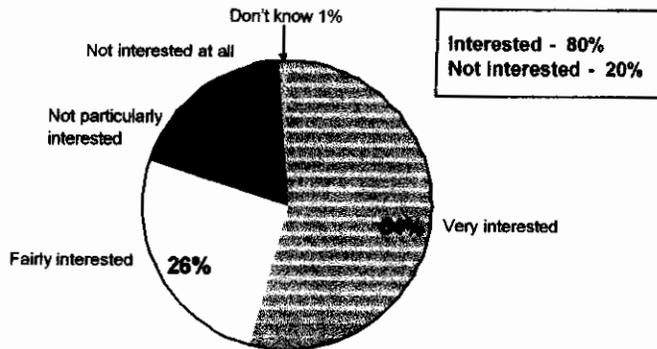
Base: All respondents (307)

Source: MORI

Finally, tourists were asked to what extent they would be interested in visiting a wind farm if it were opened to the public with a visitor centre. The majority, (80%) would be interested with over half (54%) 'very interested'. Around one in five are 'not interested'.

Visiting Windfarm/Visitor Centres

Q If a windfarm in Argyll were to open to the public with a visitor centre showing information about how it works, to what extent would you be interested in visiting it on this or another trip to the area?



Base: All respondents (307)

Source: MORI

Implications

It would appear that many tourists visit Argyll & Bute because of the landscape, i.e. its beautiful views and scenery. Although the majority of tourists have visited the particular areas in which wind farms are located, many have nevertheless not been aware of their existence. The research reveals that the wind farms are not seen as having a detrimental effect on their visit and would not deter tourists from visiting the area in the future. Indeed, the research has shown that the majority viewed the prospect of having a visitor centre at the site of wind farms favourably and would, in fact, be interested in visiting and subsequently finding out more information on wind farms and their operation.

©MORI/18037

Checked & Approved:

.....
Margaret Frazer

Checked & Approved:

.....
Fiona McWhannell

Appendices

2531

Appendix 1 – Topline Data

MORI /18037
(1-5)

Questionnaire No

Serial No.....

OUO (6-9)

CARD 1 10

Scottish Renewables Forum Final Topline

MORI Scotland interviewed a total of 307 visitors to Argyll over the two weekends 21 – 23 and 27 – 29 September 2002. Interviews were conducted face to face in street.

Gender	%
Male	58
Female	42

(20)

WRITE IN & CODE EXACT AGE

Exact Age	(21)	(22)	%
16-24			6
25-34			10
35-44			21
45-54			23
55-59			15
60-64			8
65+			17

(23)

Working Status of Respondent:

	%
Working - Full time (30+ hrs)	60
- Part-time (9-29 hrs)	7
Self employed	4
Unemployed - seeking work	1
- not seeking work	2
Not working - retired	21
- looking after house/children	3
- invalid/disabled	1
Student	1
Other	-

(24)

Occupation of Chief Income Earner

Position/rank/grade

Industry/type of company

Quals/degree/a pprenticeship

Number of staff responsible for

REMEMBER TO PROBE FULLY FOR PENSION AND CODE FROM ABOVE

SHOWCARD F Place of Residence

Argyll & Bute	%	EXCLUDE FROM SAMPLE
Elsewhere in Scotland	61	
England	27	
Wales	1	
N. Ireland	1	
Overseas	9	
Other (WRITE IN)	1	

QB Do you have any children in your party? (aged under 16)

	%
Yes	10
No	88
Not stated	2

(39)

SHOWCARD G Mode of Transport

	%
Coach	13
Local bus	1
Train	5
Car	73
Motorbike	4
Cycle	1
Other (WRITE IN)	6

(40)

SHOWCARD H Duration of Stay in Argyll

	%
1 Day	19
2 – 3 Day	50
4 – 7 Days	19
Over a week	10

(41)

2531

Not stated	1
------------	---

SHOWCARD Location of Interview

(Base: 307)

		%	
Oban	38		<i>Rural mainland</i>
Campbeltown	10	<i>v</i>	<i>"</i>
Inverary	13		
Tarbet	21		(4)
Lochgilphead	18		

2531

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is . . . from MORI, the independent opinion research company. We are currently conducting some research looking at tourists attitudes towards Argyll & Bute as a place to visit. The interview will last approximately 5 minutes. Can I just ask..

ASK ALL VISITORS AND NON RESIDENTS OF THE AREA

Q1 SHOWCARD A (R) How many times, if ever, have you previously visited the Argyll area?
SINGLE CODE ONLY
(Base: 307)

	%	
Never before	21	GO TO Q3
Once before	8	
Two to three times before	11	ASK Q2
4+ times before	60	
Don't know	-	

(42)

IF VISITED THE AREA BEFORE ASK Q2 OTHERS GO TO Q3

Q2 Was your previous visit within the last 12 months? SINGLE CODE ONLY
(Base: 244)

	%
Yes	67
No	30
Don't know	-
Not stated	2

(43)

ASK ALL

Q3 What is it that attracted you to visit this area in particular? PROBE FULLY.
WRITE IN.
(Base: 307)

	%
It's beautiful/beautiful scenery/views	48
Music festival/playing in a band	10
The people/the friendliness of people/hospitality of the people	9
Ferries to the islands leave from here	7
Came with a tour group/one of the stops on our coach trip	6
To visit family/friends	6
Good sailing/the sea	6
None/no answer	*
Don't know	1

(44-46)

2531

Q4 SHOWCARD B (R) Which of the aspects on this card would you say are of particular interest to you in this area? Just read out the letters that apply MULTICODE OK

(Base: 307)		%
A	Activities	17
B	Beaches	19
C	Countryside and Landscape	83
D	Cultural Interests(e.g. Museums)	29
E	Distilleries	14
F	Fishing	12
G	Food/Local food	44
H	Friends or family in the area	13
I	History (i.e. houses and gardens)	39
J	Music Festival	21
K	Pubs	33
L	Towns and Cities	14
	Other (PLEASE SPECIFY AND CODE 1)	5
	Don't know	1

(47)

Q5 What have you seen during your visit, if anything, that you have found particularly unattractive or has put you off the area? DO NOT PROMPT. PROBE FULLY. And what else? WRITE IN.

(Base: 307)	%
Too much litter/lack of litter bins	3
Not a large choice of food/places to eat	2
Lack of shops	1
Roads need improvement/narrow roads	1
Too much traffic/slow traffic causing jams	1
None/no answer	71
Don't know	1

(48-50)

Q6 Are you aware that there are a number of wind farms in Argyll? IF RESPONDENT UNCLEAR EXPLAIN (WINDFARMS ARE AREAS OF LAND WITH WINDMILL-LIKE TURBINES FOR GENERATING ELECTRICITY). SINGLE CODE ONLY

(Base: 307)		%	
Yes, aware	40	ASK Q7	
No, not aware	60	GO TO Q13	
Don't know	*		

(51)

ASK ALL WHO ARE AWARE OF WIND FARMS IN THE AREA, CODE 1 AT Q6, OTHERS GO TO Q13

Q7 Can you remember where they are in Argyll? MULTICODE OK

(Base: 122)	%
Yes, Beinn an Tuirc , near Carradale on Kintyre	23
Yes, Deucheran Hill , between Crossaig and Ballochroy on Kintyre	10
Yes, Beinn Ghlass , between Taynuilt and Loch Nant	20

2531

Yes, Other site named	5
No, Don't know	52

(52)

2531

Q8 Have you seen any of these wind farms in Argyll? INTERVIEWER: MAY BE THIS OR PREVIOUS VISITS TO ARGYLL. SINGLE CODE ONLY

(Base: 122)		%	
	Yes	49	GO TO Q10
	No	48	
	Don't know	*	ASK Q9
	Not stated	3	

(53)

ASK ALL WHO SAID NO OR DON'T KNOW AT Q8 (CODE 2) OTHERS GO TO Q10

Q9 SHOWCARD C Have you travelled in or past any of these areas that are circled on this map while visiting Argyll? MULTICODE OK

(Base: 62)		%	NEEDS EDITED
	Yes, been in area 1	34	
	Yes, been in area 2	47	
	Yes, been in area 3	48	
	No, none of these	24	
	Don't know	3	

(54)

Q10 SHOWCARD D (R) What effect, if any, would you say the presence of that/these wind farm(s) has had on your impression of Argyll as a place to visit? SINGLE CODE ONLY

(Base: 122)		%	
	A completely positive effect	15	ASK Q11
	A generally positive effect	28	
	Equally positive and negative effect	43	GO TO Q14
	A generally negative effect	7	GO TO Q12
	A completely negative effect	1	
	Don't know	6	GO TO Q14

(55)

ASK IF GENERALLY OR COMPLETELY POSITIVE (CODES 1 AND 2 AT Q10), OTHERS GO TO Q14

Q11 Why do you say that? DO NOT PROMPT. PROBE FULLY. In what way? WRITE IN.

(Base: 52)		%
	Environmentally friendly	42
	Attractive/graceful	23
	A good source of energy	21
	Re-useable energy/renewable/alternative to nuclear energy	17
	Creates employment	12
	Unobtrusive/hidden from view/don't spoil the landscape	10
	A boost to the economy in the area	6
	Cheap electricity/economical	6
	None/no answer	*
	Don't know	*

(56-58)

2531

ASK IF GENERALLY OR COMPLETELY **NEGATIVE** (CODES 4 AND 5 AT Q10), OTHERS GO TO Q14
 Q12 **Why do you say that? DO NOT PROMPT. PROBE FULLY. In what way?**
 WRITE IN.

(Base: 10)	%
A blot on the landscape	60
Danger to birds/birds get killed by the blades	20
None/no answer	*
Don't know	*

(59-61)

ASK ALL WHO THOSE WHO ARE NOT AWARE OF WINDFARMS (CODES 2 OR 3 AT Q6)
 OTHERS GO TO Q14

Q13 SHOWCARD C AGAIN **Have you travelled in or past any of these areas that are circled on this map while visiting Argyll? MULTICODE OK**

(Base: 185)	%
Yes, been in area 1	17
Yes, been in area 2	44
Yes, been in area 3	44
No, none of these	25
Don't know	2
Not stated	2

(62)

ASK ALL

Q14 **Has the presence of wind farms in Argyll made you any more likely to visit the area in future, made it less likely, or has it made no difference? SINGLE CODE ONLY.**

(Base: 307)	%
More likely	4
Less likely	2
No difference	91
Don't know	3

(63)

Q15 SHOWCARD E (R) **If a wind farm in Argyll were to open to the public with a visitor centre showing information about how it works, to what extent would you be interested in visiting it on this or another trip to the area? SINGLE CODE ONLY**

(Base: 307)	%
Very interested	54
Fairly interested	26
Not particularly interested	10
Not interested at all	9
Don't know	1

(64)

THANK RESPONDENT AND GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

Appendix 2 – Statistical Reliability

The respondents to the questionnaire are only samples of the total “population”, so we cannot be certain that the figures obtained are exactly those we would have if everybody had been interviewed (the “true” values). We can, however, predict the variation between the sample results and the “true” values from a knowledge of the size of the samples on which the results are based and the number of times that a particular answer is given. The confidence with which we can make this prediction is usually chosen to be 95% - that is, the chances are 95 in 100 that the “true” value will fall within a specified range. The table below illustrates the predicted ranges for different sample sizes and percentage results and the “95% confidence interval”.

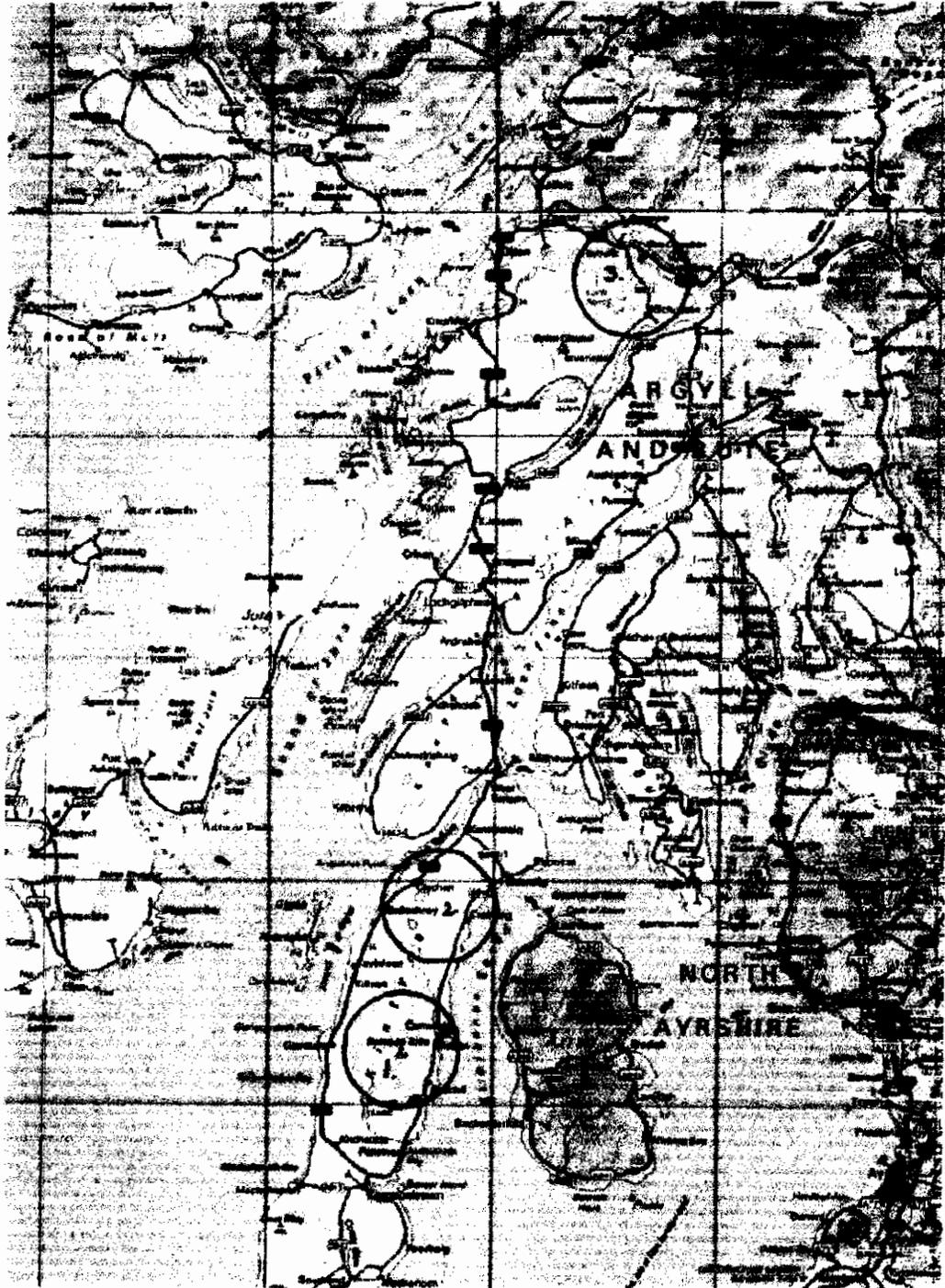
Size of sample on which survey result is based	Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels		
	10% or 90%	30% or 70%	50%
	±	±	±
50 interviews	8	13	14
100 interviews	6	9	10
150 interviews	5	7	8
200 interviews	4	6	7
250 interviews	4	6	6
307 interviews	3	5	6

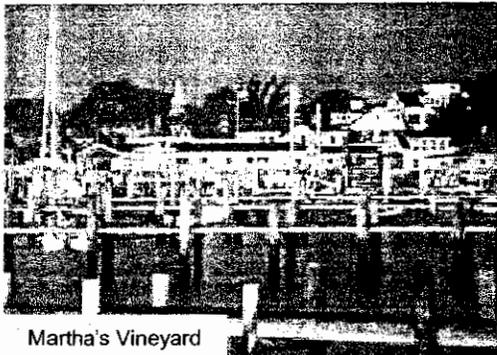
For example, with a sample of 307 where 30% gave a particular answer, the chances are 19 in 20 that the “true” value (which would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed) will fall within the range of plus or minus 5 percentage points from the sample result.

2531

Appendix 3 – Map of Study Area

The map in Appendix Three shows locations of wind farm sites covered in study.





Martha's Vineyard

Economic Impact of Domestic Visitors to Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket Island:

Direct Spending	\$884 million
Payroll	\$266 million
Jobs	11,870
State Tax Receipts	\$37 million
Local Tax Receipts	\$47 million

***The Typical Trip¹**

Visitors to Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket Island are most likely to come from one of three states: Massachusetts (42%), Connecticut (16%), and New York (10%).

Most who visit Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket Island are on a leisure trip. The most frequently reported primary trip purposes are visiting with friends/relatives (37%), personal trip (25%), and entertainment (18%).

Not surprisingly, the most frequently reported trip activity is visiting a beach (48%), followed by shopping (40%), outdoor activities (24%), and visiting historical places and museums (21%).

Most visitors who stay overnight report lodging in a private home (45%). The second most frequently used type of lodging is a hotel, motel, or bed-and-breakfast (37%), followed by condo or time share (9%).

The most frequently reported primary mode of transportation is a personal automobile (76%), followed by airplane (13%). Three percent of all visitors report a ship or boat as their primary mode of transportation.

Travel party expenditures average \$565.

*Refers only to domestic trips

Regional Overview

Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket Island

Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket Island include the following counties: Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket. This region is marketed by:

Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce:
www.capecodchamber.org; (888) 33-CAPE COD

Martha's Vineyard Chamber of Commerce:
www.mvy.com; (508) 693-0085

Nantucket Island Chamber of Commerce:
www.nantucketchamber.org; (508) 228-1700

2531

Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket Island welcome an estimated 4.7 million domestic visitors annually. They host 19% of all domestic person trips to Massachusetts.¹

Share of Massachusetts Domestic Person Trips



□ Person trips to Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, & Nantucket Island
■ Person trips to other regions

Useful Statistics:³

- o Nantucket Island hosts two major festivals annually: **Daffodil Festival** and **Christmas Stroll**.
 - o Nantucket Island welcomed 10,431 visitors the weekend of the Daffodil Festival in 2002, 7% more than in 2001.
 - o In 2002, Nantucket Island welcomed 9,518 visitors the weekend of the Christmas Stroll, 9% less than in 2001.
- o In 2002, 245,407 commercial airline passengers boarded at **Nantucket Memorial Airport**, a decrease of 11% from 2001.
- o In 2002, **Hyline Cruises** provided transportation to Nantucket Island for 177,170 passengers, an increase of 9% from 2001.

Cape Cod Visitor Center (VC) Visitation⁴

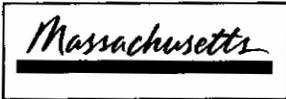
Route 6 VC	24,357	- 8%
Route 25 VC	220,141	+ 14%
National Seashore VC	3,838,039	+ 2%

¹ Source: *TravelScope® Survey*, Travel Industry Association of America (TIA), Research Department, 1999-2000

² Source: *The Economic Impact of Travel on Massachusetts Counties 2001* prepared by Travel Industry Association of America (TIA), Research Department

³ Source: Nantucket Island Chamber of Commerce; event attendance measured as Thursday through Sunday arrivals

⁴ Source: Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce



2531

Cape Cod & The Islands Annual Domestic Visitor Profile

Annual Person Trips: 4,700,000
Market Share: 19% of all 1999-2000 domestic travel to Massachusetts

**Share All Regional Person Trips
By Top 5 States of Origin**

Massachusetts	41.9%
Connecticut	15.8%
New York	10.4%
New Jersey	4.9%
Pennsylvania	3.0%

Lodging Used in Region

No Overnight Stay	20.2%
Private Home	35.8%
Hotel/Motel/B & B	29.8%
Condo/Time Share	7.4%
RV/Tent	2.9%
Other	7.7%

Primary Trip Purpose

Visit Friends/Relatives	36.8%
Personal	24.5%
Entertainment	17.5%
Outdoor Recreation	12.5%
Business	3.9%
Combined Business/Pleasure	1.2%
Convention/Seminar	0.7%
Other	2.7%

Primary Mode of Transportation

Own Auto/Truck	76.2%
Airplane	13.4%
Bus	2.8%
Ship/Boat	2.7%
Camper/RV	1.7%
Rental Car	1.3%
Train	0.4%
Other	1.6%

Regional Trip Activities

Beaches	48.3%
Shopping	40.2%
Outdoor	23.8%
Historical Places/Museums	20.9%
National/State Parks	11.5%
Cultural Events/Festivals	11.1%
Nightlife/Dancing	8.9%
Golf/Tennis/Skiing	5.5%
Theme/Amusement Park	2.6%
Sports Event	0.8%
Gambling	0.2%
Other	3.1%

Average Per Trip Spending

Average (including \$0)	\$553
Average (excluding \$0)	\$565

Group Tour Participation

All Cape Cod & The Island visitors	2.8%
------------------------------------	------

Cape Cod & The Islands represent Barnstable County, Dukes County, Nantucket County.
Data include pleasure and business travel. A traveler is defined as someone who travels at least 50 miles one way or travels any distance and stays overnight. Counts include in-state and out-of-state travelers meeting the definition.
Source: 1999-2000 TravelScope®, Travel Industry Association.

2531

Massachusetts

Office of Travel & Tourism

**Massachusetts Domestic Visitor Profile:
Calendar Year 2003**

Prepared by:
Heather M. Magaw
Research Director
April 28, 2004

Massachusetts Domestic Visitor Profile: Calendar Year 2003

<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Person Trip Volume.....	2
U.S. Market Share.....	2
Origin by Census Region.....	2
Origin by State.....	2
Trips to State by Quarter.....	2
Primary Trip Purpose.....	3
Overnight v. Day Trip.....	3
Primary Mode of Transportation.....	3
Average Trip Duration.....	4
Lodging Used in State.....	4
Trip Activities in State.....	4
Travel Party Size.....	5
Adults (18 and over) in Travel Party.....	5
Children (under 18) in Travel Party.....	5
Annual Household Income.....	5
Household Ethnicity.....	6
Children in Household.....	6

Data include both pleasure and business travel. A traveler is defined as someone who travels at least 50 miles one way or travels any distance and stays overnight. Counts include in-state and out-of-state travelers meeting the definition. Source: TravelScope®, Travel Industry Association. LAST UPDATED 04.21.2004

Massachusetts Domestic Visitor Profile: Calendar Year 2003

Person Trip Volume: 25,681,000
U.S. Market Share: 2.2% of all domestic travel

Origin by Census Region

Census Region	Total Person Trips to Massachusetts	Share All Person Trips to Massachusetts
New England	14,546,000	56.6%
Mid-Atlantic	5,514,000	21.5%
South Atlantic	2,438,000	9.5%
East North Central	1,005,000	3.9%
Pacific	744,000	2.9%

**Origin by State
(Top 10)**

State	Total Person Trips to Massachusetts	Share All Person Trips to Massachusetts
Massachusetts	6,560,000	25.5%
Connecticut	3,548,000	13.8%
New York	3,513,000	13.7%
New Hampshire	1,847,000	7.2%
New Jersey	1,249,000	4.9%
Rhode Island	1,145,000	4.5%
Maine	972,000	3.8%
Florida	757,000	2.9%
Pennsylvania	751,000	2.9%
California	561,000	2.2%

Trips to State by Quarter

1 st Quarter	15.3%
2 nd Quarter	24.8%
3 rd Quarter	38.2%
4 th Quarter	21.6%



2531

Massachusetts Domestic Visitor Profile: Calendar Year 2003

Primary Trip Purpose	
Visit Friends/Relatives	41.8%
Other Pleasure/Personal	17.1%
Entertainment/Sightseeing	15.2%
Convention /Seminar	10.0%
Outdoor Recreation	9.3%
Business	4.2%
Combined Business & Pleasure	2.3%

Overnight v. Day Trip	
Overnight Trip	72.5%
Day Trip	27.5%

Primary Mode of Transportation	
Own Auto / Truck	75.2%
Airplane	16.7%
Rental Car	2.2%
Bus	1.2%
Camper/RV	1.4%
Train	1.5%
Ship/Boat	1.2%
Motorcoach	0.5%

Massachusetts Domestic Visitor Profile: Calendar Year 2003

Average Trip Duration

Massachusetts stay, includes no nights	2.1 nights
Massachusetts stay, excludes no nights	3.7 nights
Total Trip, includes no nights	3.6 nights
Total Trip, excludes no nights	4.6 nights

Lodging Used in State

Hotel / Motel / B & B	28.7%
Private Home	24.9%
RV / Tent	2.2%
Condo / Time Share	1.3%
No overnight stay or lodging type not specified	41.5%
Other	3.6%

Trip Activities in State

Shopping	34.1%
Attend a Social/Family Event	29.7%
Beach Activities	18.4%
City/Urban Sightseeing	16.6%
Historical Places / Museums	15.1%
Rural Sightseeing	11.5%
Zoo/Aquarium/Science Museum	8.8%
Outdoor	8.3%
Nightlife / Dancing	6.9%
Water Sports/Boating	6.6%
Seminar/Courses	6.5%
Sports Event	5.9%
National / State Parks	5.6%
Art Museums/Galleries	5.5%
Performing Arts	5.3%
Cultural Events / Festivals	3.2%
Theme / Amusement Park	2.7%
Golf	2.2%
Winter Sports	1.2%

Massachusetts Domestic Visitor Profile: Calendar Year 2003

Travel Party Size

Average	2.0
One	42.3%
Two	35.5%
Three	10.1%
Four	8.2%
Five or more	3.9%

Adults (18 and over) in Travel Party

Average	1.6
One	53.0%
Two	41.1%
Three or more	6.0%

Children (Under 18) in Travel Party

Average (including none)	0.4
None	74.1%
One	14.2%
Two	8.1%
Three or more	3.5%

Annual Household Income

Average	\$81,598
Less than \$20,000	6.5%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	8.4%
\$30,000 - \$49,999	17.1%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	22.7%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	17.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	19.3%
\$150,000 or more	9.0%

Massachusetts Domestic Visitor Profile: Calendar Year 2003

Household Ethnicity

White	93.8%
African-American	2.7%
Spanish / Hispanic Origin	2.3%
Asian / Pacific Islander	1.3%
Native American	0.4%
Other	1.8%

Children in Household

Average	0.5
None	70.8%
1	14.0%
2	11.9%
3	2.7%
4 or more	0.7%

2531



Barnstable

Craigville Beach: located off Craigville Rd. on Nantucket Sound. It's one of the Cape's most popular beaches.

Hathaway's Pond: located off Phinney's Lane in Hyannis. Parking costs \$4.00 daily.

Kalmus Park Beach: located on the Lewis Bay at the end of Ocean Street in Hyannis.

Loop Beach: on Ocean View Avenue in Cotuit

Orrin Keyes Beach: located off Sea St. in Hyannis.

Sandy Neck Beach: located on the Cape's Bay side in West Barnstable. Large dunes and a seven-mile sand spit may be found here. Kids love to play in the many shallow pools that form here at low tide.

Sea Street Beach: at the end of Sea

Street in Hyannis

Veterans Park Beach: behind the Kennedy Memorial on Ocean Street, Hyannis

Bourne

Monument Beach: off Route 28 in Bourne.

Scusset State Reservation: located near the junction of Rte. 3 and Rte. 6. You can watch the boats entering and leaving the canal from here.

Town Beach at Buttermilk Bay: found on the mainland side of Cape Cod

Brewster

Breakwater Landing Beach : a bayside beach off Breakwater Road, off 6A; near the Brewster General Store

Crosby Landing Beach : a bayside beach on Crosby Landing Road, off 6A; about 1.5 miles before the Orleans town line on Route 6A

Ellis Landing Beach : a bayside beach on Ellis Landing Road, off 6A; about 2 miles before the Orleans town line on Route 6A

Linnell Landing Beach : a bayside beach on Linnell Landing Road, off 6A; about 1.75 miles before the Orleans town line

Paine's Creek Beach : a bayside beach on Paine's Creek Road; 1.5 miles west past the intersection of Route 137 and 6A

Point of Rocks Beach : a bayside beach off Point of Rocks Road, off Route 6A; 1 mile east of the intersection of 6A and Route 124

Robbins Hill Beach : a bayside beach 1 mile off Lower Road, which intersects with Route 6A

Saint's Landing Beach

Chatham

Cockle Cove Beach : off Route 28 at the end of Cockle Cove Road

Hardings Beach : off Harding's Beach Road; off of Route 28 and Barn Hill Road

Oyster Pond Beach : off Stage Harbor Road; requires a sticker

Ridgevale Beach : a public beach off Ridgevale Road; off Route 28

2531

Dennis

- Bayview Beach** : off Route 6A, on the bay side
Chapin Memorial Beach : off Route 6A in Dennis Village, on the bay side; on Chapin Beach Road
Cold Storage Beach : a bayside beach in East Dennis off School Street and Cold Storage Road
Corporation Beach : off Route 6A, on the bay side
Glendon Road Beach : off Route 28, on the Atlantic side; off Lower County Road and Glendon Road in Dennisport
Harbor View Beach : off Route 6A, on the bay side
Haigis Beach : off Route 28, on the Atlantic side; off Lower County Road in Dennisport
Horsefoot Path Beach : off Route 6A, on the bay side
Howes Street Beach : off Route 6A, on the bay side
Inman Road Beach : off Route 28, on the Atlantic side; Lower County Road to Inman Road in Dennisport
Mayflower Beach : off Route 6A, on the bay side
Sea Street Beach : off Route 28, on the Atlantic side; in Dennisport
South Village Road Beach : off Route 28, on the Atlantic side
West Dennis Beach : a mile-long beach with a bathhouse, restrooms, boardwalk, and plenty of parking; off Lighthouse Lane in West Dennis

Eastham

- Campground Beach** : a bayside beach located off Massasoit Road, off Route 6
Coast Guard Beach : an oceanside beach maintained by the Cape Cod National Seashore; no parking is available; shuttle service from a large parking lot off Nauset Road
Cole Road Beach : a bayside beach located off Cole Road, off Herringbrook Road
Cooks Brook Beach : a bayside beach in North Eastham; off Cooks Brook Road, off Massasoit Road
First Encounter Beach : located at the end of Samoset Road, off Route 6; site of the Pilgrims' first encounter with the Native Americans
Kingsbury Beach : a bayside beach located off Kingsbury Beach Road, off Route 6
Nauset Light Beach : an oceanside beach, maintained by the Cape Cod National Seashore; a very popular site; follow Brackett Road off of Route 6
Sunken Meadow Beach : a bayside beach located off Massasoit Road, off Route 6
Thumpertown Beach : a bayside beach off Thumpertown Road, off Herringbrook Road

Falmouth

- Falmouth Heights Beach** : on Clinton Avenue
Megansett Beach : off County Road
Menauhant Beach : on Surf Drive
Old Silver Beach : off North Falmouth Highway (Route 28A); one of the Cape's finest beaches; concession stand available
Stony Beach : located in Woods Hole
Surf Drive Beach : located on Surf Drive
Wood Neck Beach : located in Sippewissett; off Palmer Avenue and Sippewissett Road

Harwich

- Bank Street Beach** : located on Nantucket Sound near Harwichport center; at the end of Bank Street
Long Pond : a large freshwater pond located off of Routes 124 and 137
Pleasant Road Beach : on Pleasant Road in West Harwich; limited parking available
Red River Beach : on Old Wharf Road; faces Nantucket Sound off Deep Hole Road

2531

Mashpee**Poponessett Beach** : located off Shore Road in South Mashpee**South Cape Beach** : located on Great Oak Road; great fishing and a concession stand, parking, and restroomsMartha's Vineyard**Bend-in-the-Road Beach**: located on the edgartown side of Joseph A. Sylvia Beach. It has small waves, a lifeguard and roped off areas.**East Beach**: located on Chappiquiddick Island.**Fuller Beach**: located at the end of Fuller St. in Edgartown. It has a great view of the harbor traffic.**Gay Head Public Beach**: located on the west side of Gay Head.**Joseph A. Sylvia State Beach**: located between Oak Bluffs and Edgartown on the Nantucket Sound. It is accessible by Beach Road and the bike path. It has small waves and shallow water, perfect for the kids!**Katama County Beach**: located on the Atlantic Ocean side of Edgartown at the end of Katama Rd. It is also accessible by the bilke path.**Lake Tashmoo Beach**: located on the Vineyard Sound side of Vineyard Haven**Little Beach**: located on the Nantucket Sound side of Edgartown**Long Pt. Beach**: located at Long Pt. Wildlife Refuge. A nice pond adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, great for kids of all ages!**Menemsha Beach**: located on the Vineyard Sound side of Chilmark**Menemsha Hills Reservation Beach**: located in Chilmark off North Road. The pond is adjacent to Vineyard Sound.**Oak Bluffs Town Beach**: located off Lake Avenue on the Nantucket Sound side of Oaks Bluff.**Owen Park Beach**: located off Main Street in Vineyard Haven; on Vineyard Haven Harbor**South Beach**: located on the ocean side of Edgartown**Stonewall Beach**: located in Chilmark off South Road. The pond is adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean.**Uncle Seth's Pond**: A beautiful fresh water pond on Lamberts Cove Rd. No sticker required for parking.**Wasque Point**: located on the Sountheast corner of Chappiquiddick Island at the end of Wasque Road.Nantucket**Jetties Beach** : located on the Nantucket Sound side of the island near downtown**Madaket Beach** : located on the south side of the island in Madaket**South Beach** : off Washington Street near downtown Nantucket**Surfside Beach** : located off Ocean Avenue in Surfside**Sconset (Low Beach)** : on the southeast corner of the island in Siasconset; off Low Beach RoadOrleans**Nauset Beach** : located at the end of Beach Road in East Orleans on the ocean side**Skaket Beach** : a bayside beach off Namskaket Road; a great place to view a sunsetProvincetown**Herring Cove Beach** : at the very tip of the Cape; a narrow ocean beach with parking almost directly on the beach; maintained by the Cape Cod National Seashore**Race Point Beach** : off Route 6; an ocean beach that is good for surf-fishing; maintained by the Cape Cod National Seashore

2531

Sandwich**East Sandwich Beach** : off Ploughed Neck Road off Route 6A**Sandwich Town Beach** : on Town Neck Road; has a boardwalk over the marsh on the way to the beach**Sandy Neck Beach** : a bayside beach that extends into BarnstableTruro**Ballston Beach** : off Pamet Road on the Atlantic side; also called Pamet Beach**Coast Guard Beach** : on the ocean side; at the end of Coast Guard Road**Corn Hill Beach** : a bayside beach on Corn Hill Road; great view of Provincetown from here**Fisher Road Beach** : off Route 6 and Old County Road on the bayside**Great Hollow Beach** : a bayside beach off Route 6 on Great Hollow Road**Head of The Meadow Beach** : on the ocean side; off Head of the Meadow Road off Route 6**High Head Beach** : off Route 6 on the bayside; at the end of High Head Road**Hopper Beach** : off Route 6**Long Nook Road Beach** : on the ocean side; at the end of Longnook Road off Route 6**Pilgrim Beach** : a narrow bayside beach off Route 6A**Pond Village Beach** : a bayside beach off Route 6A**Ryder Road Beach** : a bayside beach off Route 6; off Prince Valley and Ryder Beach RoadsWellfleet**Cahoon Hollow Beach** : an ocean side beach at the end of Cahoon Hollow Road**Lecount Hollow Beach** : an ocean side beach 2.5 miles north of the Eastham line; off Lecount Hollow Road**Marconi Beach** : an ocean side beach maintained by the Cape Cod National Seashore; 3 miles north of the Eastham town line**Mayo Beach** : a bayside beach near Chequesset Neck**Newcomb Hollow Beach** : an ocean side beach almost to the Truro line; off Gross Hill Road**White Crest Beach** : an ocean side beach off of Ocean View Drive; up from Lecount Hollow BeachYarmouth**Bass Hole Beach (Gray's Beach)** : overlooking Bass Hole in Yarmouthport; at the end of Center Street**Bass River Beach** : off Route 6**Bay View Beach** : overlooking Nantucket Sound; almost at the Barnstable town line**Colonial Acres Beach** : at the end of Standish Way; overlooking Lewis Bay off Route 28 in West Yarmouth**Englewood Beach** : located on Berry Avenue; overlooks Lewis Bay in West Yarmouth**Parkers River Beach** : off Route 6**Rucknick's Beach** : located west of Sea Gull Beach on Sea Gull Beach Road**Sea Gull Beach** : off of South Street; the largest Yarmouth Beach; on Nantucket Sound in West Yarmouth**Sea View Beach** off Route 28 in West Yarmouth; on South Shore Drive**Smugglers Beach** off Route 28 in West Yarmouth; on South Shore Drive**Windmill Beach** : on River Street near the Bass River

2531

Highlands and Islands Enterprise Home Page		enter text-only site		accessibility	sitemap
 Highlands & Islands ENTERPRISE	the HIE network	business directory	events calendar	news	links
	How we can help you	Key services	About us	About our area	Tools and resources
Enterprising People		SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM TO ARGYLL AND THE ISLANDS ECONOMY			
Search this site <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="go"/> <small>google</small> enter search Advanced search Print this page Email this page		<h2 style="text-align: center;">SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM TO ARGYLL AND THE ISLANDS ECONOMY</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM TO ARGYLL AND THE ISLANDS ECONOMY</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Back</p> <p><i>10/04/2000</i></p> <p>A new survey has highlighted the importance of the tourism industry to the Argyll and the Islands economy, with the sector generating over £140 million (pounds) a year for the area. Approximately 850,000 overnight trips are taken in Argyll and the Islands each year and the Scottish Tourist Board (STB) estimates that over 9 per cent of the area's employment is dependent on the tourist market. The recent study has revealed that visitors spend an average of £40 a day during their trip and 43 per cent of visitors described their visit to the area as better than they expected. The study was jointly commissioned by Argyll and the Islands Enterprise (AIE); Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE); Argyll and Bute Council; Argyll, the Isles, Loch Lomond, Stirling & Trossachs Tourist Board (AILLSTTB); STB; and the Highlands and Islands Objective 1 Partnership. Research was carried out by Edinburgh-based System Three between May and October last year, with some 2010 visitors interviewed at various locations throughout the region. Other key findings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 34 per cent of holiday visitors to the area are Scots, while 49 per cent are from elsewhere in the UK. Overseas visitors make up the remainder with the highest proportion of those coming from the United States (18 per cent); ■ The largest proportion of people visiting the area are aged 35-54 years, although North Argyll, including Oban, Islay, Jura, Tiree and Coll attracted a higher proportion of younger visitors (aged 16-34 years); ■ 53 per cent of visiting parties were couples, 22 per cent were families and 13 per cent were individuals; ■ For 50 per cent of holiday visitors, their trip to the area was their main holiday, while the other 50 per cent said they were on a secondary or additional holiday; ■ The average stay in the area is between five and six nights; ■ The majority of visitors travelled to the area using their own transport; ■ Hotels are the most popular choice of accommodation; 			

2531

- Low level walking is the most popular sporting activity among visitors (46 per cent), while the favourite non-sporting activity is general sightseeing (80 per cent).

Levels of satisfaction were generally high, although the survey highlighted some concerns about the lack of evening activities and the majority of respondents said there could be a better choice of places to eat out. Visitors were also of the opinion that tourist shopping facilities in Argyll and the Islands are limited.

AIE's Chief Executive, Ken Abernethy said: "The results of the visitor survey confirm the importance of tourism to the area, generating thousands of pounds for the local economy and supporting hundreds of jobs. It is important that the organisations involved in promoting Argyll and the Islands as a quality tourist destination act upon the findings, improving on any weaknesses and taking advantage of the strengths."

Chief Executive of the local Area Tourist Board, James Fraser said: "This is a very useful survey and the feedback from visitors will enable us to lobby more effectively on issues such as the impact of high petrol prices and the need for improved tourist signposting. The results should also help inform the future marketing activities of the Board and individual tourism businesses throughout Argyll and Bute."

Seamus Lalor, Head of Economic Development, Tourism and Leisure at Argyll and Bute Council said: "A wide variety of organisations will be able to use the information gathered in this survey for developing tourism and visitor strategies and guiding future business plans for tourism projects."

The full findings of the report will be the subject of a series of seminars taking place this month:

- Friday 14th April, 2pm at the Kintyre Marketing Group Annual Conference at Stonefield Castle Hotel, Kintyre. £5 members, £10 non-members.
- Monday 17th April, 11am at The Royal Hotel Oban. Free of charge.
- Tuesday 18th April, 11am at The Royal Marine Hotel, Dunoon. Free of charge.

[Copyright/disclaimer](#)
[Data protection](#)
[Freedom of information](#)
[Site statistics](#)
[Job vacancies](#)
[Contact us](#)
[Get news feed](#) 

Site last updated
27/12/2004 16:49:00

Powered by <sitekit> CMS

Highlands and Islands Enterprise Cowan House, Inverness Retail and Business Park, Inverness IV2 7GF, Scotland
 Tel: 01463 234171 Fax : 01463 244469 E-mail : hie.general@hient.co.uk

Dear Army Corps of Engineers:

2532

A 60-day review period is unreasonable to adequately review the massive 4,000-page Cape Wind Draft Environmental Impact Statement document. I respectfully request that you extend the review period to 180 days in order for the public to be as best informed as possible and provide you with thoughtful and unhurried input on this precedent-setting project.

Sincerely, Holbrook R. Davis

Date 1/7/5

Print Name Holbrook R. Davis'
711 Palm Ave.

Address P.O. Box 1586
Boca Grande, FL 33921

City and Oysterville

State WV

Zip 02655

RECEIVED
JAN - 6 2005
LABORATORY DIVISION

Dear Ms. Adams: January 5, 2005
Your name was given to me by PETA in order 2533
to request that the project "Cape Wind" on Nantucket Sound follow the U.S.F. & W.S.'s bird-research protocol and take steps to minimize harm to birds, bats, and marine mammals. I am a passionate environmentalist and even more an animal welfare activist. Also, I think wind power is extremely desirable. It is up to you to convince the "Cape Wind" developer to be responsible in his actions.
Mrs. Leo LaBorde

39 Power Hill Rd, #6
Osterville, MA 02655
January 5, 2005

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Av.
Concord, MA 01742

Attn: Karen Adams

Dear Ms. Adams:

As a resident of Cape Cod, I am voicing my objection to the proposed wind power plant. I have not heard any sound arguments to support the success of the proposed wind farm; especially since the contractor has never built a wind plant.

Why should we jeopardize the environment? Once the sound is compromised, who takes responsibility to return the area to its pre-wind farm state; supposing that would be possible.

2534

RECEIVED
JAN 10 2005
U.S. ARMY CORP OF ENGRS

I haven't heard any call by responsible officials and/or agencies asking citizens to conserve. Our current political mentality seems to be "Build it and if it doesn't work, too bad!" No thought is given to the natural resource destroyed or the cost. Why isn't the contractor responsible for de-commissioning the farm. He should be required to have a guarantee by Flyode for these costs.

I trust consideration will be given to my appeal.

Sincerely

Barbara Hatley

cc: Governor Mitt Romney
Senator Edward Kennedy
Senator John Kerry
Congressman William Delahunt

2535

A Vote Against The Windmill Farm

Nantucket Sound is The Prime Recreational Area of the East Cost

It's warm water beaches with no undertow are incomparable for families with small children---At low tide an adult can walk out over a quarter of a mile into the sound without being over his head

It is wonderfully scenic, it is safe for small boating and sailing.

It is unparalleled for both recreational and commercial fishing and shell fishing

All of these features attract around 4 million vacationers every year and bring in tens of millions of dollars for hundreds of small entrepreneurs on the Cape and Islands trying to survive on their largely seasonal enterprises. And they attract retirees by the droves who help to sustain these businesses during the off season

And now we have entrepreneurs from off Cape who want to take over, for free, 25 square miles of the of this magical body of water and save you 10cents a month, at most, on your electrical bills when they complete their project of industrialization in Nantucket Sound.

They cite the very small country of Denmark as a test case, but now we read that they are undergoing a complete shutdown for extensive repairs, probably necessitated by salt corrosion.

They cite the symmetrical aesthetics of the individual towers but the effect of clustering 150 of these towers all with multiple lights will in effect create the impression of a small city at night, ---and they rarely talk about the heart of this Industrial complex, a building rising 10 stories above the water and encompassing an area equal to two football fields and where equipment, AND OIL will be stored for the servicing of the towers, with the strong possibility of spills, during delivery and/or distribution of that oil, polluting the clean waters of Nantucket Sound

And yet they will tell you they are against drilling for oil in Northern Alaska where the population is miniscule and the tourist trade close to nil

Each of you should think long and hard about this before you make a decision, then express your opinion (by letter, phone, or E-mail) to your local papers and to your representatives, and to the Army Corps of Engineers, but personally I think it's an extremely poor deal for both those who live on, and those who vacation on, Cape Cod and the Islands !!!!!

Robert W. Keeler
Robert W. Keeler
Yarmouth Port, MA

January 7, 2005

RECEIVED
JAN 10 2 18 PM
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1/5/05

2536

Dear Karen Kirk Adams,

I would first like to introduce myself. My name is Chet Gould and I am a commercial fisherman who relies on Nantucket Sound for 100% of my income. However, I am extremely bothered by Cape Wind's proposal to commercialize an area that accounts for my workdays.

As a commercial fisherman, I realize that there are waters which should be equally distributed to everyone. I am not opposed to an alternative energy source, but rather the construction of the wind farms within the Sound and more importantly for safety issues.

I recently attended the open forum in Yarmouth and noticed one serious omission from the presentation; recreational boaters. During the spring, summer, and early fall there are scores of recreational boaters on these waters, especially from mid May through mid July. Also throughout these months, there is dense fog from early morning until mid afternoon (Note: Summer of 2004 produced foggy conditions until mid August).

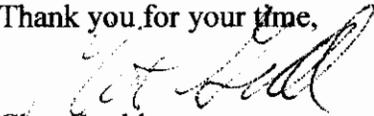
My concern is the potential hazards that could be caused by the wind towers to recreational boaters. These boaters, many whom have minimal knowledge and experience on the water, as well as inadequate navigation devices, are at a great risk to collide into the wind tower's foundations. My personal experiences have yielded close collisions in the fog due to their lack of experience in boating. I feel that these near collisions make the possibility of future wind tower collisions, a reality.

The potential wind towers also have the ability to cause both navigational and pollution hazards. Though navigational hazards are simple to understand, due to radar interference, the ability to comprehend pollution hazards are more complex. A main type of pollution would be caused by the actual construction of the wind towers. The debris from building will introduce foreign matter into the environment, putting the marine life at risk. This could possibly cause the stock of shellfish by Horseshoe shoal to be polluted.

Horseshoe shoal is a particularly rich conch fishing area, which could be destroyed when the ocean floor is disrupted as a result of the installation of the wind towers. Mollusks, such as conch, live on top of the sea floor. If this disturbance occurred, an excessive amount sand would be let loose, causing these mollusks to consume an unhealthy amount of sand, possibly leading to death.

Hopefully, the decision that is made will allow Nantucket Sound to keep its pristine beauty and allow Cape Codders and visitors alike to enjoy ~~the~~ share these waters with each other in traditional ways. *CHG*

Thank you for your time,


Chet Gould

RECEIVED

JUL 10 2005

REGISTRATION

2537

ELDRIDGE ARNOLD
P.O. BOX 445
HYANNISPORT MA 02647

U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS
696 VIRGINIA RD
CONCORD MA
ATTN: K. ALEX ADAMS

1/6/85

SIR OR MADAM-

MY WIFE (MRS. MARLENE ARNOLD)
& I ARE AGAINST ~~PLACING~~ THE
"WIND FARM" ON WANT VEGET SOUND!

WE ARE FOR RENEWED ENERGY, BUT
NOT THIS WAY-
FIND SITES ON LAND!!
NO THANKS!

Eldridge Arnold
Margaret B. Arnold

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1985
U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS

2530

January 2, 2005

Karen Kirk Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Ms. Adams,

This is the testimony I presented to your agency on Martha's Vineyard in December of 2004. My name is Philippe Jordi and my wife, Randi Baird, and two sons (Elie age 7 and Miles age 4) are residents of West Tisbury, Massachusetts on the island of Martha's Vineyard. We are in support of the Cape Wind proposal.

We believe in good models and feel strongly that our community, our state, and our country are in dire need of good renewable energy models that lessen our dependency on fossil fuels. We however see this proposal as not just an energy issue but also a health and clean air issue – less air pollution means less childhood asthma; a clean water and species issue – cleaning-up the environments and habitats for many commercial and endangered species that our community depends upon; a global warming issue – a need for our country to take a leadership role internationally in lowering greenhouse gases; a foreign policy issue – a need to lessen our dependency on middle east oil and our military spending to secure these interests; a third world development issue – no matter how undeveloped, countries can make their own energy if they have the appropriate alternative technologies.

Much of the debate about this proposal involves whether the proposal will degrade the aesthetics of Nantucket Sound. Although, we have not seen similar wind farms found in coastal European countries, we do live next to a wind turbine that was recently employed by a local design/ build company that supplies 50% of their office building and woodshop's energy needs. We find the wind turbine to have no negative environmental effects and we personally find the rotation of the blades to be captivating and a constant reminder of good models of renewable energy.

Thank you for this opportunity to support this important wind farm proposal.

Sincerely,



Philippe Jordi



Randi Baird

11 Rock Pond Road
POB 1022
West Tisbury

RECEIVED
JAN 10 2005
PLANNING DIVISION

2539

**Tedd Saunders' Comments From Public Hearing on Cape Wind
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
December 16, 2004**

Good evening, my name is Tedd Saunders and I am a businessman, a lover of Cape Cod and one of the owners of The Saunders Hotel Group.

I'm here because, if the truth be told, I have something to gain from this project getting approved.

In fact, your environmental impact statement proves definitively that we all have something to gain from the approval of this innovative project. Cleaner air, less oil spills on our beaches, less seafood with unhealthy mercury levels, more jobs and more visitors.

As a hotel owner, I have studied this project for several years and its opponent's unsubstantiated claim that it would lose rather than create area tourism jobs. Everything I have read about tourism impacts near other offshore wind projects shows that, contrary to SOS's fear-mongering, tourism actually increases as curious travelers from far and wide come to see these sites and understand their charm, beauty and value.

Isn't it ironic that Global Climate Change, caused by the continued reckless burning of fossil fuels that this wind farm would replace, will no doubt increase flooding on the very beaches and coastline that Cape Cod relies upon for its economic survival – the very coastline that Cape Wind's opponents claim to want to protect?

I love Cape Cod Sound, despite the fact that it is already a highly commercial area, teeming with large exhaust-spewing ships of all kinds. And let's face facts - this is not the Grand Canyon - as some people have tried to say and although beautiful, hasn't been an unspoiled place for many, many years.

The Cape Wind project is truly a win-win opportunity. It will help make our region less reliant on foreign oil, make the air that our children breath

RECEIVED
JAN 10 2005
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Nantucket Sound when they've never even experienced the sight!

In addition, the wind farm would benefit local employment in construction, maintenance, manufacturing & maintenance.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. Henderson

Robert B. Henderson
RECEIVED

APR 19 2005

REGULATORY DIVISION

Dear Ms Adams - 2540 11/5/05

We are residents of

East Wrentham, MA and would like you to know of our

support of the Cape Wind Project.

We feel it is of vital importance to reduce pollution levels and to reduce our

reliance on foreign energy. We had the opportunity to view a wind farm in Jebekehis Pass in California and found it to be a beautiful, very tranquil site. We cannot understand how people can say that the wind farm would mar the beauty of

2541

1/5/05

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New England District – Cape Wind Energy E15 Project - Attn. Karen Kirk Adams
696 Virginia Rd.,
Concord, Ma. 01742

R. Peter & Charlotte A. Ellis
35 Crab Creek Ln.
Yarmouth Port, Ma 02675

Dear U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,

We are writing you to express our total support for the proposed Cape Wind farm on Horseshoe Shoal in Nantucket Sound. We are both long time residents of Cape Cod. Peter's family dates back to the 1600's & Charlotte arrived in the late 60's. Peter is a graduate of Northeastern University and is retired from a long career in local law enforcement. Charlotte is a graduate of Ohio University and is retired from a long career with Colonial Gas Co. (now Keyspan). Together we support renewable energy so much so that we built a passive solar home in Yarmouth Port in 1984. We have never regretted that choice!

Now we come to another positive choice for our environment. We have very good friends in Denmark and have seen first hand the advancement of the Danish people regarding the care of "Mother Earth". The following quote comes from a letter by Birget Madsen, the former vice mayor of Fredricksund, Denmark:

"Renewable energy is a big question of politics. We have had the same fights for and against wind farms. In the beginning we discussed if the wind farms spoiled the landscape, the noise and the question about investment and so on. Now it is a daily sight and we have the feeling of doing something for a better climate and for having the possibility of the independence of other countries about oil."

The wind and sun come from nature but they are not free! They take man's ingenuity and commitment to harness in the cause of improving our planet.

We are firmly behind that cause. It is about time we as a nation wise up.

Respectfully,

R. Peter & Charlotte A. Ellis

R. Peter Ellis Charlotte A. Ellis

35 Crab Creek La
Yarmouth Port, Ma 02675

RECEIVED
JAN 10 2005
CONCORD DIVISION

2542

JOHN M. STALLIA
P.O. BOX 543
BEDFORD, MA. 01730

CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT HIS MANAGER
KAREN ADAMS
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
REGULATORY DIVISION
696 VIRIGINA RD.
CONCORD, MA. 01742-2751

JAN. 5, 2005

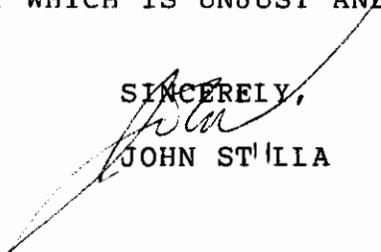
DEAR KAREN ADAMS:

I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED THE PROPOSED WIND FARM PROJECT IN NATUCKET SOUND MASSACHUSETTS. THIS PROPOSED PROJECT WILL NOT WORK AND DOES NOT MAKE SENSE TO BUILD A WIND FARM PROJECT THERE. THIS WOULD INCREASINGLY POSE ENVIROMENTAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY PROBLIEMS THAT MANY BOATERS AND SHIPS AND CRUISES TRAVEL DAILY THOUGH THE NATUCKET SOUND. THISWIND FARM PROJECT IS NOT SAFE TO BUILD IN NATUCKET SOUND FOR BOATERS, CRUISES, AND SHIPS WHICH TRAVEL THAT ROUTE DAILY AND NOT SAFE FOR AIRPLANES TRAVEL DAILY BETWEEN CAPE COD AND THE ISLANDS.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DELIIGATION AND GOVERNOR ROMNEY ARE AGAINST TO& THE PROPOSED WIND FARM PROJECT IN NATUCKET SOUND.

I HOPE THAT YOU AND THE U.S. ARMY OF ENGINNEERS WILL CONSIDER TO TURN DOWN THIS PROPOSED PROJECT WHICH IS UNJUST AND NOT ACCEPTABLE.

SINCERELY,


JOHN STALLIA

RECEIVED

JAN 10 2005

REGULATORY DIVISION

2543

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

RECEIVED
JUN 15 2016
NANTUCKET

Name: Cheryl A Carey

Address: PO Box 473
172 Edgewater Drive West
East Falmouth, MA 02536

Phone Number (Please include area code): (508) 457-1475

Email Address:

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

I am opposed to the Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound for a variety of concerns.
The environmental impact of such a project far
outweighs the economical value. Private interests
should not profit from a natural resource
that belongs to all citizens. The need to preserve
said natural resources for our future generations.
The harmful effects on sea life cannot be
measured with any accuracy. Please
reconsider this proposal and be certain
it does not allowed to be developed.

Thank you in advance.

Cheryl A Carey

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2544

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

RECEIVED
JUN 19 2015
NANTUCKET

Name: Allyson B Ricci

Address: 14 Trowbridge Path
W. Yarmouth, MA
02673

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-398-4326

Email Address: Allyson67@yahoo.com

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

Ms Adams

This letter is so hard to write. I've lived on the Cape all my life. I work in Hyannis Harbor and love it for all that it is. Our island is going through such turmoil; overcrowding, lack of jobs, home prices are ^{still} in the 400k's, pollution. The Flyover. Still, I would pay double my ~~electric~~ electric bill to stop any digging of any kind in Nantucket Sound. Please don't use this precious piece of ocean to EXPERIMENT with a wind farm. The Big Dig costs us 4X's what they said, took twice as long to build and is still broken. One man (who is still Anonymous) will get rich not us. That wind farm will change our lives forever. And we are already enduring such CRAZY changes. Why can't we do further studies to put our minds at ease? Why can't we at least take an honest VOTE to see where we all stand? ~~PLEASE~~ Has someone BUGHT your vote? Will you be responsible towards me and God by standing up for ~~us~~ - the little

Please

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape, and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

people? Please Karen, have you ever been here? Can you help me keep the sand safe? IT has no voice - just mine and now yours. sincerely,
Allyson

2545

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

RECEIVED
MAY 10 2011
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Name: _____

W Nancy J. Webster
42 Rivers Edge Rd.
East Falmouth, MA 02536

Address: _____

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-540 3712

Email Address: _____

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

Nantucket Sound is not an appropriate place for such a project. Why would you destroy such beautiful God given nature? There is no doubt in my mind that this is a "money maker" for some group of people. Look at the mess of the big dig! There must be another place they could put their wind project. After reading about what's happened to such projects before one can only conclude who is making money here? Please don't take away the beauty of this wonderful area. As a military wife living here and there even Europe & Hawaii I always missed the beauty of Cape Cod. We settled here after retirement and work for Cape Cod to maintain its beauty.

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape, and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2546

NOV 14 1997
F03 01 177
CANTON

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: Richard S Taylor

Address: 220 Montgomery St # 943
San Francisco, Calif 94104

Phone Number (Please include area code): _____

Email Address: _____

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

I would like to know why
the Army Corps of Engineers can
possibly permit public land in this
case water to a private developer.

This makes no sense & is simply
another bad project being done
by the Corps of Engineers.

I fully intend to make the
appropriate people aware of this
waste of tax payers money.

I believe you would be best
served by working in the
private sector and having a
real job.

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2547

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: CHRISTOPHER PAGE

Address: 144 IRVING AVE
HYANNISPORT, MA. 02647

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-775-2128

Email Address: - 0 -

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

I DO NOT UNDERSTAND why the army
CORPS SEEMS SO intent in trying to move
the wind project ahead. Previous personal
experience suggests that you almost always
find reasons to deny permitting. - often using
arguments such as "in the case of a dredge
project for a private pier, "we can't let you
do that because it will damage the eelgrass."

There is a project that will forever change a
pristine body of water and you seem
to be in favor. Is this what big money
can do? Forget the birds, fish etc. START
thinking about the impact on humans. This
is a terrible idea.

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

RECEIVED
FEB 13 2015
NANTUCKET

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

2548

Name: Robert Birmingham

Address: 274 Carriage Road
OSTERVILLE, MA 02655

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-428-9734

Email Address: PIANOSS@COMCAST.NET

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

A Wind Farm or more accurately an in
The water electrical generating plant is not
ideal for Nantucket Sound. Wind power is
great for generating unreliable electrical power
but not at the expense of our environment.
If this was the beginning of a real solution
to our energy needs, I would be for it. However,
we know it is a drop in the bucket and not
likely to lead to anything substantial.
"Save The Sound!" The Wind farm is only
good for the person receiving the subsidy.

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

RJB

2549

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: Teresa Finn

Address: 23 Eliot Rd.
Mashpee, Ma. 02649
P.O. Box 237, Mashpee Ma

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508-~~77~~-1419
477-

Email Address: _____

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

I am appalled to think that a private company is trying to ruin the natural God-given beauty of Nantucket Sound. This can not be allowed as it is a dreadful offense against nature. I have been enjoying the beauty of Nantucket Sound for 58 years and never tire of its beauty. Please do not allow this to happen as it is just a money making scheme for the company and of no benefit to the people of Cape Cod.

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape, and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

2550

Public Hearing Presentation OFFSHORE WIND POWER ENERGY ANALYSIS:
Mattacheese Middle School, West Yarmouth, MA Page 1 of 1
December 7, 2004
7:00 PM

A) INTRODUCTION

- Thank moderator: Mr. Rosenberg, introduction: Joseph Bianchi, Eastham, MA practicing professional civil-structural engineer for over 25 years.
- I would like to present a brief independent assessment of the power supply side of wind turbine technology as it applies to the our nations energy demand and the proposed Horseshoe Shoal project to be sited off of Cape Cod.

B) NEAR SHORE COASTAL WIND TURBINES:

- If high capacity wind turbines were to be sited in the shallow waters along the entire eastern United States they would provide a very small portion of our nations energy demand.
- The total yearly energy produced by these near shore wind turbines installed along eastern coast of the United States in water depths 15 ft. - 25 ft. would be approximately seven tenths of 1% of our nations entire energy demand.
- And they would only provide approximately 5.4% of our nations total electrical energy demand.

C) NEAR SHORE COASTAL WIND TURBINES LOCATED IN HORSESHOE SHOAL:

- The total yearly energy produced by the near shore wind turbines proposed to be located along Horseshoe Shoal would provide seven thousandth's of 1% of our nations entire energy demand.
- These same turbines would only provide six hundredth's of 1% of our nations total electrical energy demand.

D) DEEP-OCEAN, FAR SHORE COASTAL WIND TURBINES:

- However, a band of deep-ocean, far shore wind turbines located 30-80 miles from shore up to a depth of 100 meters along the outer eastern continental shelf could provide a major portion of our nations energy demand.
- These deep ocean wind turbines will not be seen from shore.
- And the total yearly energy produced by these far shore wind turbines would be approximately 20% of our nations entire energy demand.
- These deep-ocean wind turbines have the potential to produce more than 150% of the entire electrical energy demand of the United States.

H) CONCLUSION:

- The public eye should focus on the seven thousandth's of 1% of the energy produced by the Horseshoe Shoal project with respect to our countries yearly demand for energy.
- This is a very, very small amount of energy supplied over such a large area that will be visually altered, physically disturbed and environmentally damaged for many years after their installation.
- Visitors and residents like myself, who make this small peninsula their home, for a few days or a lifetime look upon our shoreline as our nations summer park which we all were blessed to inherit and pass on to future generations unharmed.

Joseph Bianchi, P.E.
December 1, 2004

References & study data – see nine attached pages energy production analysis:

Reference:

Energy Information Administration, Energy Consumption by Sector
Total energy demand USA: 98.2 Quadrillion BTU per year
Total electric energy demand USA: 3,675 Billion Kilowatthours per year (12.55
Quadrillion BTU per year)

Reference:

Specifications General Electric Energy 3.6 MW wind turbine
Wind turbine power: 3.6 MegaWatts/turbine at wind velocity of 14 m/sec

Reference:

NOAA National Data Buoy Center (Station 44008 – Nantucket & Station BUZM3 –
Buzzards Bay)
Ocean Wind velocity: 15 knots (7.7m/sec)

Reference:

Computed from “Map Showing Relation of Land and Submarine Topography Nova
Scotia to Florida” by Elazar Uchuppi & USGS and other sources such as N.O.A.A.
Sounding Charts

Surface area of proposed Horseshoe Shoal wind farm: 28 sq. miles.

Surface area of Continental Shelf from Maine to Florida: ±122,444 sq. miles

Surface area of Continental Shelf from a depth of 15 to 25 ft.:
1,657 mi. x 1.477 mi. = ±2,448 sq. miles

Surface area of Continental Shelf 30 miles from shoreline to 100 meter Depth: 122,444
sq. miles – (1,657mi. x 30 mi.) = 72,734 sq. miles

Joseph Bianchi, P.E.
December 1, 2004

Energy Production Analysis:

A) Horseshoe Shoal:

- Yearly energy produced by wind turbines in Horseshoe Shoal:

$$3,600kw / tower \times 130towers \times \frac{7.7m/s}{14m/s} \times 8,760hr / yr \times 3,414btu / kw - hr \times \frac{1}{10^{15}} = 0.0077quadrillion / btu / yr$$

- Percent of total yearly national energy demand:

$$\frac{0.0077quadrillion / btu / yr}{98.2quadrillion / btu / yr} \times 100 = 0.007\% \text{ (Seven thousandth's of 1 percent)}$$

- Percent of total yearly national electric energy demand:

$$\frac{0.0077quadrillion / btu / yr}{12.54quadrillion / btu / yr} \times 100 = 0.06\% \text{ (Six hundredth's of 1 percent)}$$

B) Near shore coastal wind turbines (Ocean depth 15 ft. -25 ft. & ocean surface area ±2,448 sq. mi.)

- Yearly energy produced by near shore wind turbines:

$$3,600kw / tower \times \frac{130towers}{28mi^2} \times 2,448mi^2 \times \frac{7.7m/s}{14m/s} \times 8,760hr / yr \times 3,414btu / kw - hr \times \frac{1}{10^{15}} = 0.673quadrillion / btu / yr$$

- Percent of total yearly national energy demand:

$$\frac{0.673quadrillion / btu / yr}{98.2quadrillion / btu / yr} \times 100 = 0.68\% \text{ (Seven tenths of 1 percent)}$$

- Percent of total yearly national electric energy demand:

$$\frac{0.673quadrillion / btu / yr}{12.54quadrillion / btu / yr} \times 100 = 5.4\% \text{ (5.4% of 100 percent)}$$

C) Far shore coastal wind turbines (30 miles from shore, up to an ocean depth of 340 ft. along the outer continental shelf & ocean surface area ±72,734 sq. mi.)

- Yearly energy produced by far shore wind turbines:

$$3,600kw / tower \times \frac{130towers}{28mi^2} \times 72,734mi^2 \times \frac{7.7m/s}{14m/s} \times 8,760hr / yr \times 3,414btu / kw - hr \times \frac{1}{10^{15}} = 19.99quadrillion / btu / yr$$

- Percent of total yearly national energy demand:

$$\frac{19.99quadrillion / btu / yr}{98.2quadrillion / btu / yr} \times 100 = 20.4\% \text{ (20.4% of 100 percent)}$$

- Percent of total yearly national electric energy demand:

$$\frac{19.99quadrillion / btu / yr}{12.54quadrillion / btu / yr} \times 100 = 154\% \text{ (154% of 100 percent)}$$

2550

Table 1.1 Energy Overview, Selected Years, 1949-2003
(Quadrillion Btu)

Year	Production				Imports		Exports		Consumption				
	Fossil Fuels ¹	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ²	Total ³	Petroleum ⁴	Total ⁵	Coal	Total ⁶	Adjustments ⁷	Fossil Fuels ^{8,9}	Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy ^{2,9}	Total ^{8,10}
1949	28.75	0.00	2.97	31.72	1.43	1.45	0.88	1.59	0.40	29.00	0.00	2.97	31.98
1950	32.56	0.00	2.96	35.54	1.89	1.91	0.79	1.47	-1.37	31.63	0.00	2.98	34.62
1955	37.36	0.00	2.78	40.15	2.75	2.79	1.46	2.29	-0.44	37.41	0.00	2.78	40.21
1960	39.87	0.01	2.93	42.80	4.00	4.19	1.02	1.48	-0.43	42.14	0.01	2.93	45.09
1965	47.23	0.04	3.40	50.68	5.40	5.89	1.38	1.83	-0.72	50.58	0.04	3.40	54.02
1970	59.19	0.24	4.08	63.50	7.47	8.34	1.94	2.63	-1.37	63.52	0.24	4.08	67.84
1971	58.04	0.41	4.27	62.72	8.54	9.53	1.55	2.15	-0.82	64.60	0.41	4.27	69.29
1972	58.94	0.58	4.40	63.92	10.30	11.59	1.53	2.12	-0.48	67.70	0.58	4.40	72.70
1973	56.24	0.91	4.43	63.58	13.47	14.61	1.43	2.03	-0.46	70.32	0.91	4.43	75.71
1974	56.33	1.27	4.77	62.37	13.13	14.30	1.62	2.20	-0.48	67.91	1.27	4.77	73.99
1975	54.73	1.90	4.72	61.36	12.95	14.03	1.76	2.32	-1.07	65.35	1.90	4.72	72.00
1976	54.72	2.11	4.77	61.60	15.67	16.78	1.60	2.17	-0.18	69.10	2.11	4.77	76.01
1977	55.10	2.70	4.25	62.05	18.76	19.95	1.44	2.05	-1.95	70.99	2.70	4.25	78.00
1978	55.07	3.02	5.04	63.14	17.82	19.11	1.08	1.92	-0.34	72.89	3.02	5.04	79.99
1979	58.01	2.78	5.17	65.95	17.93	19.46	1.75	2.86	-1.65	72.89	2.78	5.17	80.90
1980	59.01	2.74	5.49	67.24	14.66	15.80	2.42	3.69	-1.05	69.98	2.74	5.49	78.29
1981	58.53	3.01	5.47	67.01	12.64	13.72	2.94	4.31	-0.08	67.75	3.01	5.47	76.34
1982	57.46	3.13	5.99	66.57	10.78	11.86	2.78	4.61	R ₁ 0.57	64.04	3.13	5.99	73.25
1983	54.42	3.20	6.49	64.11	10.65	11.75	2.04	3.69	R ₀ 9.4	63.29	3.20	6.49	73.10
1984	58.85	3.55	6.43	68.83	11.43	12.47	2.15	3.79	R ₀ 7.8	66.62	3.55	6.43	76.74
1985	57.54	4.08	6.03	67.65	10.61	11.78	2.44	4.20	R ₁ 2.4	66.22	4.08	6.03	76.47
1986	56.58	4.38	6.13	67.09	13.20	14.15	2.25	4.02	R ₀ 4.4	66.15	4.38	6.13	76.78
1987	57.17	4.75	5.69	67.61	14.16	15.40	2.09	3.81	R ₀ 3	68.63	4.75	5.69	79.23
1988	57.87	5.59	5.49	68.95	15.75	17.30	2.50	4.37	R ₀ 9.6	71.66	5.59	5.49	82.84
1989	57.47	5.80	6.29	69.56	17.16	18.77	2.64	4.66	R ₁ 4.9	73.02	5.80	6.29	84.96
1990	58.53	6.10	6.13	70.79	17.12	18.92	2.77	4.75	R ₀ 13	72.46	6.10	6.13	84.67
1991	57.83	6.42	6.16	70.36	16.35	18.33	2.85	5.14	R ₁ 0.4	72.00	6.42	6.16	84.60
1992	57.59	6.46	5.91	69.93	16.97	19.37	2.68	4.94	R ₁ 5.8	73.52	6.46	5.91	85.95
1993	55.74	6.41	6.16	68.26	18.51	21.27	1.96	4.26	2.30	75.05	6.41	6.16	87.58
1994	57.95	6.69	6.06	70.68	19.24	22.39	1.88	4.06	0.24	76.48	6.69	6.06	89.25
1995	57.44	7.08	6.67	71.16	18.88	22.26	2.32	4.51	2.32	77.49	7.08	6.67	91.22
1996	58.28	7.09	7.14	72.47	20.28	23.70	2.37	4.63	2.86	79.98	7.09	7.14	94.22
1997	58.76	6.80	7.08	72.39	22.91	25.22	2.19	4.51	1.64	81.09	6.80	7.08	94.73
1998	59.20	7.07	6.56	72.79	22.91	26.58	2.09	4.30	0.08	81.59	7.07	6.56	95.15
1999	57.51	7.61	6.60	71.65	23.13	27.25	1.53	3.71	1.58	82.65	7.61	6.60	96.77
2000	57.25	7.86	6.16	71.22	24.53	28.97	1.53	4.01	R ₂ 7.2	84.96	7.86	6.16	98.77
2001	58.56	8.03	R ₅ 2.9	R ₇ 1.79	25.40	R ₃₀ 1.6	1.27	R ₃ 7.7	R ₁ 1.80	R ₃ 2.22	8.03	R ₅ 2.9	R ₉₈ 90
2002	R ₅₆ 9.1	R ₈ 1.4	R ₅ 9.6	R ₇₀ 9.3	R ₂₄ 6.8	R ₂₉ 4.1	1.03	R ₃ 6.6	R ₁ 35	R ₄ 1.10	R ₈ 1.4	R ₅ 9.6	R ₉₈ 03
2003	R ₅₆ 4.4	R ₇ 9.7	R ₆ 1.5	R ₇₀ 4.7	R ₂₆ 2.1	R ₃₁ 0.2	P ₁ 1.12	P ₄ 0.5	P ₀ 7.1	R ₄ 3.4	R ₇ 9.7	R ₆ 1.5	R ₉₈ 16

1 Coal, natural gas (dry), crude oil, and natural gas plant liquids.
 2 Electricity net generation from conventional hydroelectric power, geothermal, solar, and wind, consumption of wood, waste, and alcohol fuels; geothermal heat pump and direct use energy, and solar thermal direct use energy.
 3 Also includes hydroelectric pumped storage.
 4 Crude oil and petroleum products. Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
 5 Also includes natural gas, coal, coal coke, and electricity.
 6 Also includes natural gas, petroleum, coal coke, and electricity.
 7 A balancing item. Includes stock changes, losses, gains, miscellaneous blending components, and unaccounted-for supply.
 8 Coal, coal coke net imports, natural gas, and petroleum.
 9 Beginning in 1993, ethanol blended into motor gasoline is included in consumption values for both "Fossil Fuels" and "Renewable Energy," but is counted only once in total consumption.
 10 Also includes hydroelectric pumped storage and electricity net imports.
 R=Revised, P=Preliminary.
 Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Web Page: For data not shown for 1951-1969, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html>.
 Sources: Tables 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4.

Table 8.1 Electricity Overview, Selected Years, 1949-2003
(Billion Kilowatt-hours)

Year	Net Generation				Imports ¹		Exports ¹		T & D Losses ⁵ and Unaccounted for ⁶		End Use	
	Electric Power Sector ²	Commercial Sector ³	Industrial Sector ⁴	Total	From Canada	Total	To Canada	Total	Unaccounted for ⁶	Retail Sales ⁷	Direct Use ⁸	Total
1949	291	NA	5	286	NA	2	NA	(6)	43	255	NA	255
1950	329	NA	5	334	NA	2	NA	(6)	44	291	NA	291
1955	547	NA	3	550	NA	5	NA	(6)	58	497	NA	497
1960	756	NA	4	759	NA	4	NA	1	76	688	NA	688
1965	1,055	NA	4	1,058	NA	5	NA	4	104	954	NA	954
1970	1,532	NA	3	1,535	NA	6	NA	4	145	1,392	NA	1,392
1971	1,613	NA	3	1,616	NA	7	NA	4	150	1,470	NA	1,470
1972	1,750	NA	3	1,753	NA	10	NA	3	166	1,595	NA	1,595
1973	1,861	NA	3	1,864	NA	15	NA	3	185	1,713	NA	1,713
1974	1,867	NA	3	1,870	NA	15	NA	3	177	1,706	NA	1,706
1975	1,918	NA	3	1,921	NA	11	NA	5	180	1,747	NA	1,747
1976	2,038	NA	3	2,041	NA	11	NA	2	194	1,855	NA	1,855
1977	2,124	NA	3	2,127	NA	20	NA	3	197	1,948	NA	1,948
1978	2,206	NA	3	2,209	NA	21	NA	1	211	2,018	NA	2,018
1979	2,247	NA	3	2,251	NA	23	NA	2	200	2,071	NA	2,071
1980	2,286	NA	3	2,290	NA	25	NA	4	216	2,094	NA	2,094
1981	2,295	NA	3	2,298	NA	36	NA	3	184	2,147	NA	2,147
1982	2,241	NA	3	2,244	NA	33	NA	4	187	2,086	NA	2,086
1983	2,310	NA	3	2,313	NA	39	NA	3	198	2,151	NA	2,151
1984	2,416	NA	3	2,419	NA	42	NA	3	173	2,286	NA	2,286
1985	2,470	NA	3	2,473	NA	46	NA	5	190	2,324	NA	2,324
1986	2,487	NA	3	2,490	NA	41	NA	6	158	2,369	NA	2,369
1987	2,572	NA	3	2,575	NA	52	NA	5	184	2,457	NA	2,457
1988	2,704	NA	3	2,707	NA	39	NA	7	161	2,578	NA	2,578
1989	2,848	4	4,115	2,967	NA	26	NA	15	223	2,647	108	2,755
1990	2,901	6	131	3,038	16	18	16	16	214	2,827	114	2,941
1991	2,936	6	133	3,074	20	22	2	2	213	2,762	118	2,880
1992	2,934	6	143	3,084	26	28	2	2	224	2,763	122	2,886
1993	3,044	7	146	3,197	29	31	1	1	236	2,861	128	2,989
1994	3,089	8	151	3,248	45	47	3	2	224	2,935	134	3,069
1995	3,184	8	151	3,333	41	43	2	4	235	3,013	144	3,157
1996	3,284	9	151	3,444	42	43	2	3	237	3,101	148	3,249
1997	3,329	9	154	3,492	43	43	9	9	232	3,146	146	3,294
1998	3,457	9	154	3,620	40	40	12	14	221	3,264	161	3,425
1999	3,530	9	156	3,695	43	43	13	14	229	3,312	183	3,495
2000	3,638	8	157	3,802	49	49	13	15	231	3,421	183	3,605
2001	3,580	7	149	3,737	36	39	16	16	R215	3,370	R3 544	R3 544
2002	R3 638	R7	R153	R3 858	36	36	13	R14	R241	R3 463	RE178	R3 641
2003	R3 691	R8	P150	R3 848	P29	P30	P24	P24	P179	P3 500	E175	P3 675

¹ Electricity transmitted across U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico.

² Electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. Through 1988, data are for electric utilities only, beginning in 1989, data are for electric utilities and independent power producers.

³ Commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants.

⁴ Industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. Through 1988, data are for industrial hydroelectric power only.

⁵ Transmission and distribution losses (electricity losses that occur between the point of generation and delivery to the customer). See Note, "Electrical System Energy Losses," at end of Section 2.

⁶ Data collection frame differences and nonsampling error.

⁷ Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers by electric utilities and other energy service providers adjacent or co-located facilities for which revenue information is not available.

⁸ Commercial and industrial facility use of onsite net electricity generation, and electricity sales among adjacent or co-located facilities for which revenue information is not available.

R=Revised, P=Preliminary, E=Estimate, NA=Not available, (S)=Less than 0.5 billion kilowatt-hours.

Notes: • See Note 1, "Coverage of Electricity Statistics," and Note 2, "Classification of Power Plants into Energy-Use Sectors," at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Web Pages: • For data not shown for 1961-1969, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/energy/elect.html>.

For related information, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelelectric.html>.

Sources: **Net Generation, Electric Power Sector:** Table 8.2b **Net Generation, Commercial Sector:** Table 8.2d. **Net Generation, Industrial Sector:** • 1949-September 1977—Federal Power Commission

(FPC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants. • October 1977-1978—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FERC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants. • 1979—FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and EIA estimates for all other plants. • 1980-1988—Estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974-1979. • 1989 forward—Table 8.2d. **Net Generation, Total:** Table 8.2a. **Imports and Exports:** • 1949-September 1977—unpublished FPC data. • October 1977-1980—unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data. • 1981—Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Economic Emergency Operations "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981," April 1982 (revised June 1982). • 1982 and 1983—DOE, ERA, "Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders." • 1984-1986—DOE, ERA, "Electricity Transactions Across International Borders." • 1987 and 1988—DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Exports/Imports Data." • 1989—DOE, Fossil Energy, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Exports/Imports Data." • 1990 forward—National Energy Board of Canada, and DOE, Fossil Energy, Office of Fuels Programs, Form FE-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Exports/Imports Data." For 2001-2003, data from the California Independent System Operator were used in combination with the Form FE-781R values to estimate electricity trade with Mexico. See Note 3, "Electricity Imports and Exports," at end of section. **T & D Losses and Unaccounted for:** Calculated as the sum of total net generation and imports minus total end use and exports. **End Use:** Table 8.9.

DSJC

2550



> Stock: > Contact Us > GE Around the World

Products & Services

Our Businesses

Online Tools

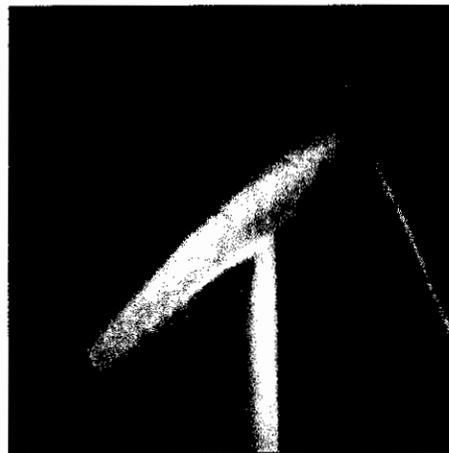
Our

Home > Products & Services > Wind Turbines : 3.6 MW

3.6 MW Wind Turbine

> Wind Turbines

- > 1.5 MW Wind Turbine
- > 2.X MW Wind Turbine
- 3.6 MW Wind Turbine

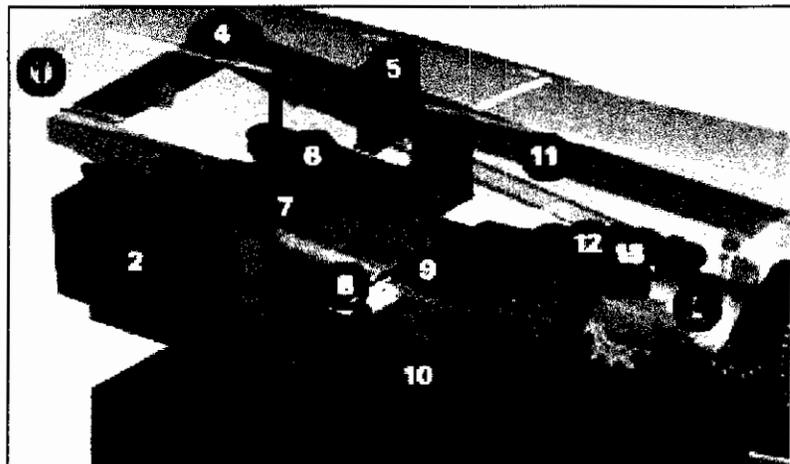


Proven Technology

A larger version of our proven machine was specifically designed for the market. With a rotor diameter of 107 meters, the machine covers 11,500 square meters, the largest area of any wind turbine in the world. In the markets worldwide, the machine has a proven power/torque control system. As a generator, it uses a permanent magnet generator, providing exceptional performance supported by elastomeric bearings.

- > View technical specifications
- > View technical data
- > Learn more about GE technology

Technical Drawing



2550

3

15

Download More Information

> 3.6s Offshore Wind Turbine Brochure (389KB Pdf)

Ordering Information

> Contact Us

> **GE Energy Home** > **Products & Services** > **Our Businesses** > **Online Tools**
> GE Corporate Home > Investor Information > Privacy Policy

Copyright General Electric Company 1997-2000

2550



- > Wind Turbines
- > 1.5 MW Wind Turbine
- > 2.X MW Wind Turbine
- 3.6 MW Wind Turbine

Operating Data

	3.6
Rated capacity	3,600 kW
Cut-in wind speed	3.5 m/s
Cut-out wind speed	27 m/s
Rated wind speed	14 m/s

Rotor

	3.6
Number of blades	3
Rotor diameter	104 m
Swept area	8,495 m ²
Rotor speed (variable)	8.5 - 15.3 rpm

Tower

	3.6
Hub heights	Site-dependent
Power control	Active blade pitch control

Design Data

	3.6
IEC 61400-1 ed2	Type class 1B

Gearbox

- Three step planetary spur gear system

Generator

- Doubly-fed asynchronous generator

Converter

- Pulse-width modulated IGBT-frequency converter

Braking System (fail-safe)

- Electromechanical pitch control for each blade (three self-contained systems)
- Hydraulic parking brake

Yaw System

- Electromechanical driven with wind direction sensor and automatic cable unwind

Control System

- Programmable logic controller (PLC)
- Remote control and monitoring system

Offshore Container

- Protecting converter, low and medium voltage switchgear, transformer and control system

2550

Noise Reduction

- Impact noise insulation of the gearbox and generator
- Sound reduced gearbox
- Noise reduced nacelle
- Rotor blades with minimized noise level
- Onshore version: Noise-reduced operation (optional)

Lightning Protection System

- Lightning receptors installed along blades
- Surge protection in electrical components

Tower Design

- Hybrid tower made of prestressed concrete and tubular steel segment, tubular steel tower (offshore design according to location)

Hoisting System

- Optional integrated hoisting system to service major, making external cranes unnecessary

Note: subject to technical alterations, errors and omissions.

2550



[Home](#) [FAQ](#) [Links](#) [What's New?](#) [Contact Us](#) [Search](#)



Station ID Search

[Station List](#)

Observations

- [Recent](#)
- [Historical](#)
- [Obs Search](#)
- [NOAA Obs](#)
- [APEX](#)
- [CSI](#)
- [DART](#)

Station Status

- [Maintenance](#)
- [Platform Status](#)

Ship Observations

- [VOS Program](#)
- [Ship Obs Report](#)

[About NDBC](#)

[Dial-A-Buoy](#)

Publications

- [Mariners](#)
- [Weather](#)
- [Log](#)

[Science Education](#)

[Contact Us](#)

Important NDBC Web Site Changes

Dial-A-Buoy is working, but occasionally requires the phone to ring six or seven rings before answering. We're working on the solution to this technical difficulty. Sorry for the inconvenience.

Station 44008 - NANTUCKET 54NM Southeast of Nantucket

Owned and maintained by National Data Buoy Center
40.50 N 69.43 W (40°30'00"N 69°25'53"W)

Available historical data for station 44008 include:

- **Quality controlled data for 2004** (*data descriptions*)
 - Standard meteorological data:** Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
 - Continuous winds data:** Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
 - Spectral wave density data:** Jan Jan(b) Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
- **Historical data** (*data descriptions*)
 - Standard meteorological data:** 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003
 - Continuous winds data:** 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003
 - Spectral wave density data:** 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003
- **Climatic summary table (PDF) and plots of**
 - wind speed**
 - air temperature**
 - sea temperature**
 - air-sea temperature**
 - dew point temperature**
 - air-dew point temperature**
 - sea level pressure**
 - peak wind**
 - wind gust**
 - significant wave height**
 - average wave period**

dominant wave period

2550

- **Data inventory**
- **Station photograph** (*If a picture of this specific station was not available, a picture of a similar station may have been displayed instead. While specific pictures of most C-MAN sites are currently available, specific pictures for most buoys are not.*)

Some data files have been compressed with the GNU gzip routine. If you do not have gzip, you may retrieve gzip sources and executables from this server.

[View Station Page](#)

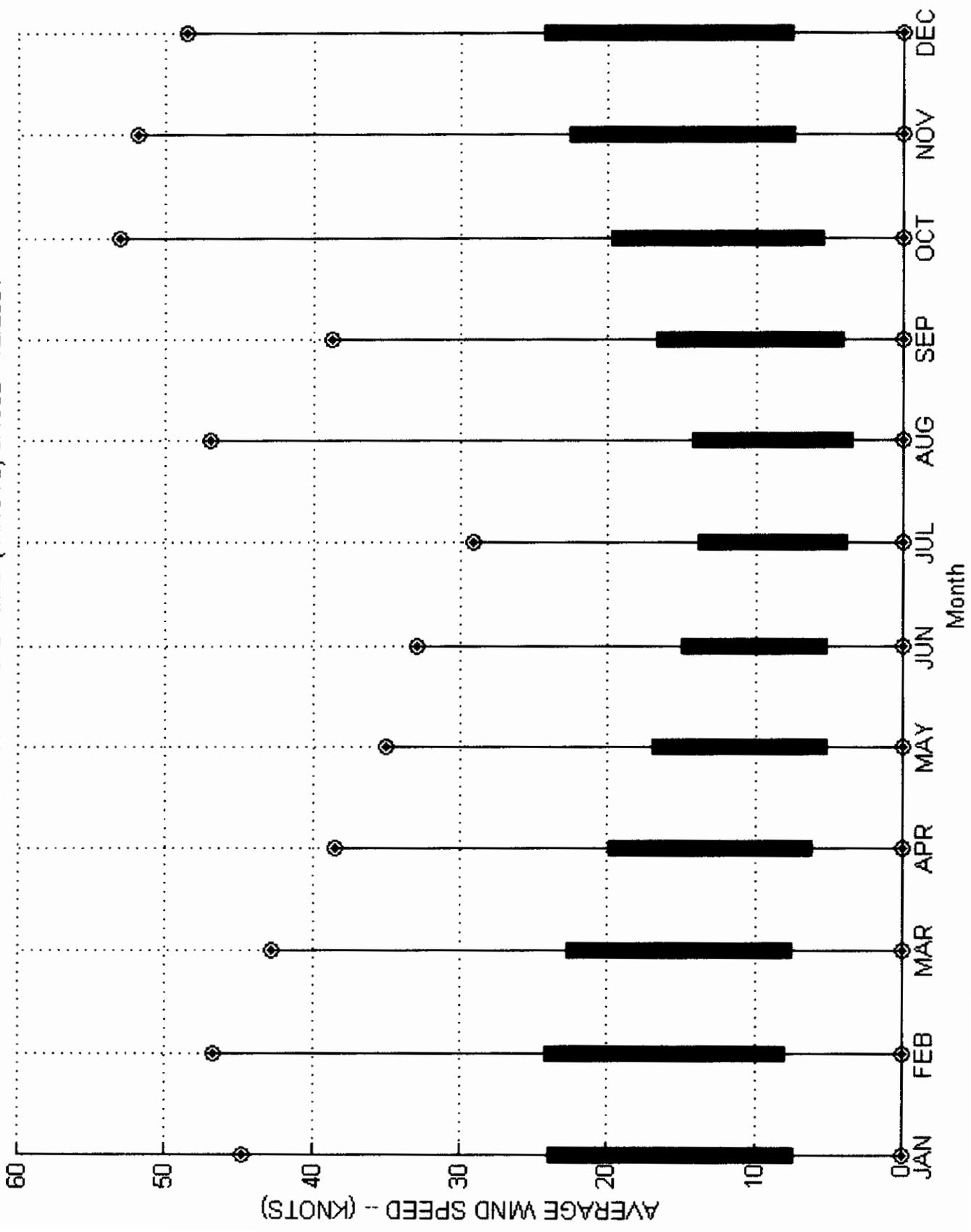
[View Real Time Data](#)

U.S. Dept. of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service
National Data Buoy Center
Page last modified: October 14, 2004

[Disclaimer](#) [Webmaster](#)
[Privacy](#)
[Policy](#)

2550

44008 AVERAGE WIND SPEED (KNOTS) 8/1982 - 12/2001



2550

Station ID Search

Station List

Observations

- Recent
- Historical
- Obs Search
- NOAA Obs
- APEX
- CSI
- DART

Station Status

- Maintenance
- Platform Status

Ship Observations

- VOS Program
- Ship Obs Report

About NDBC

Dial-A-Buoy

Publications

- Mariners
- Weather
- Log

Science Education

Contact Us

Important NDBC Web Site Changes

Dial-A-Buoy is working, but occasionally requires the phone to ring six or seven rings before answering. We're working on the solution to this technical difficulty. Sorry for the inconvenience.

Station BUZM3 - Buzzards Bay, MA

Owned and maintained by National Data Buoy Center
41.40 N 71.03 W (41°23'48" N 71°02'00" W)

Available historical data for station BUZM3 include:

- **Quality controlled data for 2004** (*data descriptions*)
 - Standard meteorological data:** Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
 - Continuous winds data:** Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
- **Historical data** (*data descriptions*)
 - Standard meteorological data:** 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003
 - Continuous winds data:** 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003
 - Spectral wave density data:** 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2001b 2002 2003
- **Climatic summary table (PDF) and plots of**
 - wind speed**
 - air temperature**
 - sea temperature**
 - air-sea temperature**
 - dew point temperature**
 - air-dew point temperature**
 - sea level pressure**
 - peak wind**
 - wind gust**
 - significant wave height**
 - average wave period**
 - dominant wave period**
- **Station photograph** (*If a picture of this specific station was not available, a picture of a similar station may have been displayed instead. While specific pictures of most C-MAN sites are currently available, specific pictures for most buoys are not.*)

Some data files have been compressed with the GNU gzip routine. If you do not have gzip, you may retrieve gzip sources and executables from this server.

[View Station Page](#)
[View Real Time Data](#)

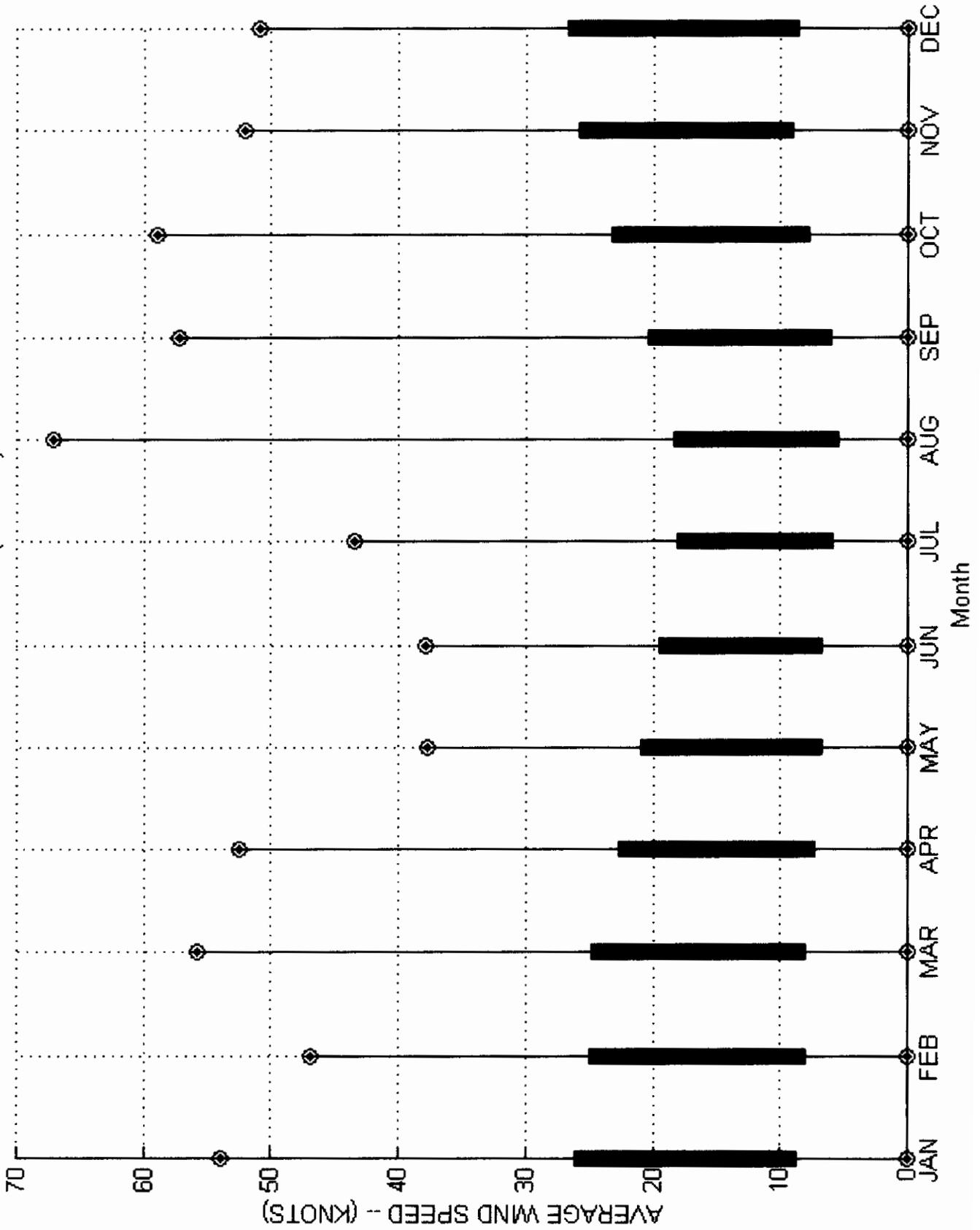
2550

U.S. Dept. of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service
National Data Buoy Center
Page last modified: October 14, 2004

[Disclaimer](#) [Webmaster](#)
[Privacy](#)
[Policy](#)

2550

BUZM3 AVERAGE WIND SPEED (KNOTS) 8/1985 - 12/2001



2551

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: brandyman50-special@yahoo.com
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 1:47 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind

After reading the DEIS findings:

We oppose the wind farm for all the obvious reasons: the environmental concerns, the eye pollution concerns and the equipment failure/maintenance concerns.

Sincerely,
Bonnie Perkins, Sally Haas and mother, Jane Campbell, all residents of Hyannisport.

2552

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Earland Briggs [ejbriggsdmd@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 3:34 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind mills

I have seen windmills in many countrys and find them fascinating to watch. I think our country has to stop depending on oil and do something positive about our increasing needs for energy. Earl Briggs, Marion, Ma.

2553

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jewelz8186@aol.com
Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 5:06 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Julianna Vermillion
8926 Lakewood Dr.
Seminole, Florida 33772

2554

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: apollo6713@aol.com
Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 4:00 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Sharlene White
7020 Vasalias Heights
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80918

2455

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: pklindauer@sbcglobal.net
Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 9:32 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

P.K. Lindauer
5537 Kathleen Ct.
Santa Rosa, California 95409

2456

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: dwoz84@aol.com
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 7:08 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

danielle wozniak
84 oak Street
Stoneahm, Massachusetts 02180

2457

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: mtalk@sbcglobal.net
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 4:24 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Lisa Marshall
15023 Rain Shadow Court
HOUSTON, Texas 77070

2458

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: lydia.klein@ftid.com
Sent: Wednesday, January 05, 2005 4:24 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Lydia Klein
430 Shore Road Apt 8B
Long Beach, New York 11561

2459

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Brennon Staley [brennon@duospace.org]
Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 12:18 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Energy Project DEIS

I believe that this project would have an extremely positive environmental impact and I greatly support a strong approval of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Brennon Staley
brennon@duospace.org
10 Vinton Street Apt 1
Boston, MA 02127

2460

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: MADAMCHECK@aol.com
Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 12:48 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Opposition to wind mills in Nantucket Sound

I oppose the building of the windmills in Nantucket Sound. The area proposed is where I fish yearly and with any building in that area will restrict my movements to fish. Let them set up turbines in the Gulf Stream using hydro power.

Sincerely,

Matthew A Adamczyk
185 Davisville Road
East Falmouth, MA 02536-6110

2461

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: JRob98@aol.com
Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 12:40 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Jan Roberts
804 E Clubhouse
Queen Creek, Arizona 85242

2462

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Ninagriggs@aol.com
Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 5:32 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Energy Project

I wish to comment on this project as a property owner in the Cape Cod impact region. The impact on the environment --- preparing to build this project, actually constructing it, and then after it is in place, would be, in my opinion, a catastrophe..and for what? A small amount of energy at best! We have recently seen what Mother Nature can do when she wants to roil some waters...and this project could certainly be impacted by hurricanes, earth quakes etc..all of which would then come to shore destructively. This is in addition, of course, to the danger to all boats, ships and people, plus animal life. There is absolutely no reason why the Corps of Engineers should approve this harebrained idea, and I would like to see some outcry on your part. Also, there is no precedent for this, and it is, in my opinion, an illegal greedy grab of public land by a company that will probably not even exist once it has made its profit, or be around to pick up the pieces. Please use your expertise, and above all, common sense, to deny this application forthwith. I am Nina Griggs, 689 Scudder Avenue, HyannisPort, Ma. Thank you. Nina Griggs

2463

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: John / Diane Costa [portcosmos16@cox.net]
Sent: Thursday, January 06, 2005 8:42 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: In Support of the Cape Wind Project

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams,

I am writing to encourage you to approve the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Wind project. My reasons are described below.

I am a licensed professional mechanical engineer, and I am also the Secretary of the Providence Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME). At my invitation on November 9th 2004 Mark Rogers, Communications Director of Cape Wind Associates, spoke to the Providence Section of ASME about the Cape Wind Project. I was very impressed with this environmentally friendly project.

I think this is a great opportunity for the United States of America to seize the moment and initiate the development of offshore wind farms. Environmentally friendly sources of electricity are needed at this time. The Cape Wind offshore wind farm will help to clean the air, lower the generating cost of electricity, and reduce the demand for natural gas because it will take the place of older polluting generating plants that rely on fossil fuels. The current high cost of natural gas is the result of the supply of natural gas not keeping up with the demand caused by the recently built generating plants that use natural gas.

I know that wind power will not be sufficient to produce all of the electricity needs of the any region, but the United States will benefit by diversifying the source of electricity generation. For instance, if less natural gas was used to generate electricity then the cost of using natural gas to heat a home would go down because the demand for natural gas would be lowered. This is especially true in the Northeast where the Cape Wind Project will be built. This project will also help to meet the U.S. Department of Energy's goal of generating 5% of our electricity by 2020.

The amount of planning that has gone into this project proves to me that Cape Wind Associates sincerely does not want to harm the surrounding environment of Nantucket Sound. For example a single vertical support will be used for each turbine to minimize the impact on the sea floor. A wind map was shown during Mr. Roger's presentation which showed that Nantucket Sound was the best spot in the Northeast for the wind farm. The only other spot would be the mountains of New Hampshire, but it seems to me that it would be expensive to build a wind farm there.

Unfortunately the United States in the last 30 years or so has not been a world leader in renewable environmentally friendly energy production. Please do not let this opportunity pass, and approve the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Wind project.

Sincerely,

<> John T. Costa P.E.

2464

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: DSircom@comcast.net
Sent: Sunday, January 09, 2005 7:19 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Please extend the public comment period on the Cape Wind DEIS



Please immediately extend the public comment period on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Cape Wind project to 180 days. Any shorter time period is entirely insufficient to allow the public ample opportunity to provide input on such a lengthy and important document on a complex and controversial project.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

John Sircom

2465

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: mier99@mac.com
Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 7:34 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Eric Rodriguez
960 Rural Street
Aurora, Illinois 60505

2466

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: gregatourhouse@hotmail.com
Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 7:45 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Gregory Esteve
3655 North Scenic Highway
Lake Wales, Florida 33898

2467

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: michael.lloyd@cox.net
Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 11:03 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Michael Lloyd
8671 cactus creek drive
las vegas, Nevada 89129

2468

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: thirlith@yahoo.com
Sent: Saturday, January 08, 2005 3:38 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Malgorzata Gajda
118 Shenandoah Blvd
Nesconset, New York 11767

2469

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jenny Cardone [jenny@griffcomm.net]
Sent: Friday, January 07, 2005 2:46 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: protect Nantucket Sound from private profit

To Whom It May Concern:

While I strongly support the pursuit of alternative energy sources, I very firmly believe that the proposed wind farm project in Nantucket Sound by Cape Wind Associates is a disastrous idea at best. To reiterate what I'm sure many others have already said:

-The fact that a private developer will be profiting from the use of *public* land is unacceptable. I believe more people would be receptive to this project if proceeds--not just a mere 10 cent savings per month--were returned to the residents of Cape Cod and Massachusetts, who will be directly affected by the loss of tourism that will result from the defamation of Nantucket Sound.

-That said, while wind power may be considered a renewable resource, Nantucket Sound is not. The aesthetic issues surrounding the building of these wind turbines are not to be taken lightly--aesthetics are what makes Cape Cod the destination, and home, that it is. Until provisions are in place to deal with repairs and the eventual dismantlement of these turbines, I cannot even begin to consider supporting the project--especially in light of the problems with the "flagship" wind farm in Denmark.

Now may be the time for a project like this, but Nantucket Sound is certainly not the place. It's terrifying to me that the future of Cape Cod can be threatened in this way. I only hope the Army Corps of Engineers will be objective and consider, along with the charts and numbers, the heart and soul that is at stake with this project. As a lifelong resident of Cape Cod, I entreat you to protect Nantucket Sound.

Jenny Cardone
GC Publishing
Modern Grocer/ Modern Food Service/
New England Food Service/ Tri-State Food News/
Empire Food Service News
P.O. Box 2010
Dennis, MA 02638
Phone: (508) 385-7700
Fax: (508) 385-0089
Website: <http://www.griffcomm.net>

2470

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Tom Brunk [brunkt@capecod.com]
Sent: Saturday, January 08, 2005 8:29 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Energy project

When my husband and I moved from Ohio to Cape Cod seven years ago, we no idea that an industrial park was in the making for the middle of Nantucket Sound. One of our main reasons for moving here was to escape opportunistic industrialization by greedy developers and be able to enjoy daily an unobstructed view of what we perceived to be a public, protected national treasure. Although our home is not situated on the shoreline, we do, every day, walk or ride to the beach and appreciate the unspoiled beauty of this pristine body of water.

We do support the idea of alternative energy sources, including wind farms. What we most definitely do not support is the proposed site for the Cape Wind project, which could just as well be placed where it would not do critical visual damage. In our minds the perception of "nimbyism" has been vastly overblown to point fingers toward those who own oceanfront homes. We know that there are thousands more like us who don't own such properties--retired folks and many others who simply want to avoid the catastrophe of 130 monstrous metal structures in their line of vision when they visit the very place that drew them here initially. We strongly feel that this aspect of the wind farm evaluation has been grossly underestimated and unreported.

Cindy and Tom Brunk
Mashpee, MA

2471

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: danirueters@yahoo.com
Sent: Saturday, January 08, 2005 12:02 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Massachusetts needs wind energy

Wind power is a promising choice for Massachusetts' energy future. We need to ensure that the Cape Wind Project receives a prompt and thorough review that keeps the public interest at the forefront.

Daniel Rueters-Ward
59 Coolidge Rd
Arlington, MA 024767737

2472

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: shoe shoe [kflorshoe@yahoo.com]
Sent: Saturday, January 08, 2005 12:16 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Testimony in favor of Cape Wind Project

I write today in favor of the Cape Wind Project. I do so for many reasons, but the most prominent ones are health related.

I am asthmatic. Any pollution not generated by conventional power plants has an affect on my health, as it does on the health of every other individual needing to breathe. The kind of pollution generated by conventional means aggravates all forms of respiratory disease as it does heart disease. In addition, and of equal importance is the mercury pollution produced by power plants burning coal. Brayton Point burns coal, and whatever power that came be made that averts burning of coal is a benefit to the health of humans, plants and animals.

As an aside, I must tell you that I resent being made sick by conventional electrical generation. I am particularly angry about that when there are other sources of power that do not promote illness that could be substituted for conventional sources. I have little sympathy for the people who distain this project on aesthetic grounds.

Sincerely,

Kathie Florsheim

Providence, RI

Do you Yahoo!?
Read only the mail you want - [Yahoo! Mail SpamGuard](#).

Adams, Karen K NAE

2473

From: Ralph Wadleigh [whplar@adelphia.net]
Sent: Saturday, January 08, 2005 4:15 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Proposed Horseshoe Shoals Windfarm

Dear Folks. I simply want to cast my vote in favor of the proposed windfarm. It provides renewable resource based energy. It is clean. It works to lessen our dependence on foreign energy sources. We need to use this technology now. Regards, Ralph E. Wadleigh, Jr., 31 Hummingbird Hill Road, Falmouth, MA 02540.

2474

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Susan Hitchcock [susanhitchcock@wildak.net]
Sent: Saturday, January 08, 2005 6:34 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Public comment on Cape Wind Energy Project

Ladies and Gentlemen, I grew up on Cape Cod and still own property in Orleans. My brother is a fisherman from Nantucket and fishes the waters of the sound. My father fished and trapped lobsters in the same area for many years. As local residents we have seen the dynamic shifting of the shoals for many generations. My grandfather told us that the houses in the early 1900's were on the beach. As a child I remember the beach as being some 500' wide. This winter the last of Nauset beach was overcome by surf and is now completely gone. My father remembers this happening when he was a child. If 500' of beach can come and go twice in less than 100 years, then the ocean floor can shift as well in the endless building and tearing down of shoreline and off shore sandbars.

We propose that a model of the sound be constructed to determine the effect of numerous wind generator platforms on the shifting sand of the shoals. Such a model is necessary to show how sand can build up behind piling and cause current shifts depending on the wave and weather action. The model should also include hurricane events weather a direct storm influence or a secondary influence. We all feel that wind power is a viable resource, however, wind generators in such large numbers can affect currents by causing sand to accumulate or scour depending on the location.

As fishermen and women, my family and I have had to adapt to the changing fish populations through the years. How will this project affect bottom dwelling organisms through pile driving and elimination of habitats as sand is deposited or scoured around the platforms.

Your consideration of these issues is critical to maintaining a fragile subsistence lifestyle for hundreds of local fishermen who are trying desperately to maintain a living and feed their families.
Sincerely, Susan Hitchcock, P.O. Box 140 Delta Junction, AK 99737; David Hitchcock, 41 Friendship Lane, Nantucket, MA 02554; Destiny Hitchcock, Audrey Hitchcock and George Hitchcock.

2475

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Patrick Marshall [patrickssailing@msn.com]
Sent: Saturday, January 08, 2005 7:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Nantucket Sound Wind Project PRO COMMENT

Just a comment from a person who enjoys sailing around Cape Cod and the Islands

-
At night when I sailing alone on deck it is reassuring when approaching land to see the NAV AIDS lit - to be able to see, some, from miles away to count a four second light or a white flashing light or that 6-second red and know where you are and, just as important, where you are not - a few more lights - I'll welcome them - heck moving at 4 to 5 knots it'll give me something to watch.

During the day - the sight of the turbine blades turning and producing power won't be any more unsightly than ships or tugs 'steaming' along billowing out smoke which I have to think must pollute more than those blades will.
Where the study indicated they will be put is too shallow for my boat so the turbines will mark a 'No-Go' zone for me.

Patrick d.

Get more from the Web. FREE MSN Explorer download : <http://explorer.msn.com>

Adams, Karen K NAE

2476

From: Abe Grasiani [abegras@cox.net]
Sent: Sunday, January 09, 2005 1:27 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Energy Project.

Saturday, January 08, 2005

Decision maker.

I have been contemplating how much my voice can contribute to such large subject of using wind energy as a source of reducing dependency in foreign suppliers. I have been reading about Cape wind project and find many applications in our own state of Arizona that can become economically resolved by using this technology in the near future. Cape Wind look the most realistically testing grounds exposed to wind conditions close to perfection. It is so hard to understand why we are so eager to dump projects which provide reasonable solutions to humongous problems. It's like we have hundreds of compatible solutions under our sleeve and we enjoy being toyed by Foreign Energy suppliers. Isn't time to wake up.

Thank you for listening.

Abraham Grasiani
419 S Vista Del Rio
Green Valley Az. 85614
abegras@cox.com

2477

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Melissa Greenawalt-Yelle [melissadilla@together.net]
Sent: Sunday, January 09, 2005 1:59 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Project comment

I support the construction of the Cape Wind Project as an additional alternative energy source. I feel that the benefits of investing in such alternative forms of energy far outweigh the impacts to viewsheds or historic properties. I applaud the Corps' leadership in this controversial issue.

Sincerely,

Melissa Greenawalt-Yelle
Campton, NH

2478

80 Popple Bottom Rd
Sandwich, MA 02563
January 8, 2005

Ms Karen Kirk Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project Manager
Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Rd
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Re: DEIS/
Proposed Wind Farm in Nantucket Sound

Dear Ms Adams:

I attended the public hearing on Dec. 7th in Yarmouth, MA, intending to present comments to the COE, but was not able to do so because I was so far down the list; and I couldn't stay past about 11:30 PM.

I am a retired engineer, having spent the last 25 years of my working life in the electric utility industry. My work included evaluations of alternate sites for large electric generating plants and management of various environmental studies regarding operation of these plants. I've lived on Cape Cod the past 15 years and enjoyed fishing and sailing excursions on Horseshoe shoals. Along with many other people in SE Massachusetts, I also suffer respiratory problems, which, I strongly suspect are, at least, partly due to fossil-burning power plants.

I commend the COE for performing its job in this matter in a reasonably complete and timely manner.

Until a couple of years ago, I was opposed to the large-scale use of wind farms for generating electricity, primarily due to the extremely large land areas required and my perception that they would be an unsightly scar on the landscape. (This is compared to another available, environmentally benign power source, namely, nuclear energy.) However, after studying the Cape Wind proposal and considering where we are with respect to the rest of the world, I have concluded that we should all wholeheartedly support Cape Wind's proposal. I believe that this is really a "no-brainer" decision - when one considers our disastrous dependence on foreign fossil fuels, the wars related to this dependency, adverse health and environmental impacts associated with continued burning of fossil fuels, and delays in development and license applications for next generation nuclear power plants.

2478

I am convinced that the wind farm will not have significant adverse impacts on fishing or other uses of Nantucket sound and that the perceived adverse visual impact is an acceptable risk. In fact, I strongly suspect that the latter impact will eventually be seen as a benefit by the local tourist industry and will be acceptable to most people who live on the shoreline within view of the windmills and by those who frequent Horseshoe shoals. It seems to me to be a pretty straightforward and highly favorable trade-off:

The benefits – a beginning in the needed reduction in our dependency of foreign fuels and a reduction in the number of premature deaths, respiratory diseases, and harmful environmental effects of burning fossil fuels.

The cost - acceptance of a perceived adverse visual impact for those of us who use and/or view Horseshoe shoals.

All of the many other concerns discussed in the DEIS and those expressed by the participants at the public hearings need to be addressed, of course; but, in my view, these other concerns pale in comparison to considerations of the relative impacts on our health and our energy security.

One of the most telling statements at the hearing in Yarmouth came from a tourist agent who had studied the visual impact issue very thoroughly, including a trip to offshore wind farm sites in Denmark. She concluded that the wind farm would benefit the local tourist industry and the local economy, contradicting the opinions of the two state politicians, who stated their opposition to the project at the beginning of the evening. I note with interest that, whereas the tourist agent's conclusions as well as the analyses in the DEIS are based on in-depth analyses and factual information, the opinions expressed by the politicians did not appear to be backed up by any such factual data or analyses.

Thank you for considering my views on this most important issue.

Sincerely,

G. James Davis

1000

2480

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: gokart8@aol.com
Sent: Sunday, January 09, 2005 8:31 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Adam Carlson
1505 Burlington Ave
Lisle, Illinois 60532

2481

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: bbrydges@c4.net
Sent: Monday, January 10, 2005 10:20 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Massachusetts needs wind energy

Please make sure that the Cape Wind Project is thoroughly reviewed, keeping the interest of the public as a most important determinate. As a nation, we need to invest in alternative energy sources, and wind is our chance to show innovation here on the Cape.

Bonnie Brydges
19 Crowell Rd
Harwich Port, MA 026462701

2482

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Erdmann, Veronica [Veronica.Erdmann@nasdaq.com]
Sent: Monday, January 10, 2005 1:19 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Support of Cape Wind Project

I support the Cape Wind Project for the following reasons:

Developing environmentally sound energy plans is essential to the health and overall beauty of our coasts.

The Cape Wind Project has the ability to greatly reduce the usage of fossil fuels and thereby increase the energy independence of the U.S, decrease air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

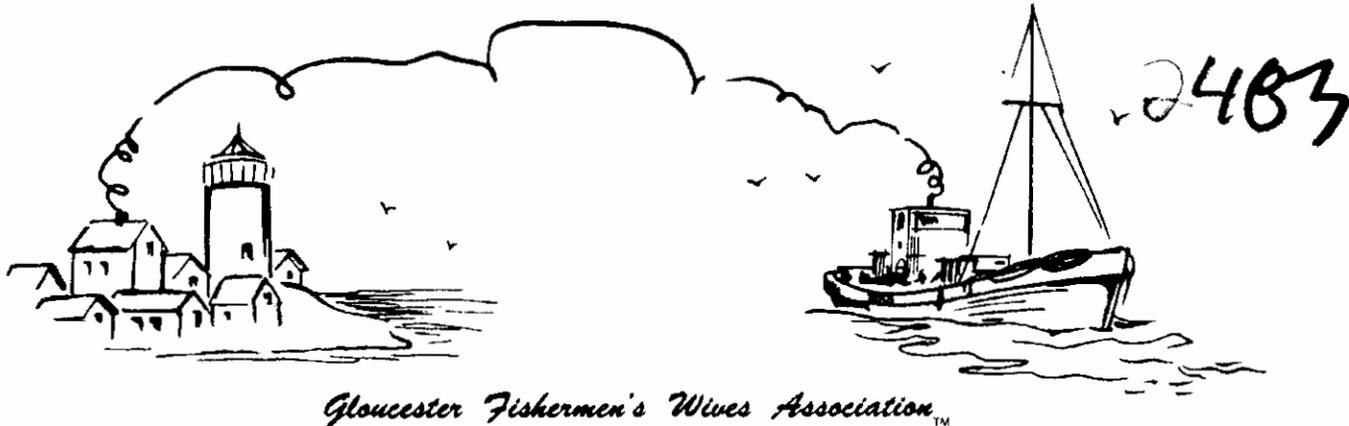
There will be a net benefit to the economy by the creation of the jobs required to build and support the wind farm.

The manner in which the farm has been planned insures that they will not be navigation hazards. They are planned to be built out of shipping and ferry routes. Birds will not be impacted as the devises rotate at such a slow speed that they can be seen by birds and avoided. Fish and fishing will not be affected by the placement of the turbines in the long term.

The visual impact of the wind farm from the coast will be minimal, the offshore placement and wide disbursement of the devises ensures that; therefore the impact to property values will be minimal if any. Wind farms are actually attractive to tourists. This will increase the visitors to the Cape and offshore boat trips may increase. There should be no negative impact to tourism.

I am a great fan of the Cape Code area and I will be interested to visit the site when it is up and running.

Veronica L. Erdmann
75-14 Balance Rock Road
Seymour, CT 06483
opaldance@yahoo.com



December 16, 2004

REFERENCE FILE NO. NAE-2004-338-1

**GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN WIVES ASSOCIATION
COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED
CAPE WIND PROJECT
IN
NANTUCKET SOUND – HORSESHOE SHOALS**

RECEIVED
JUN 11 2005
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**TO THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
Karen Adams Project Manager**

My name is Angela Sanfilippo, president of the GFWA and I come from Cape Ann, the other Cape. We thank the Army Corps for giving us the opportunity to testify here today. For the last 20 years we have enjoyed a good relationship as we have discussed issues like Oil drilling on Georges Bank, tire reefs 30 miles from Gloucester, fish farms on Jeffrey Ledge, Dredge spoils for Stellwagen Bank and many other projects. These would have had a very negative impact on the North Atlantic Ocean environment if the Army Corp had ignored the recommendation of the Massachusetts Commercial Fishing industry.

For the people with the Cape Wind project we want to state for the record that we have nothing against clean energy however we cannot support a project that will displace one natural resource (such as fish) for another. For this reason we are here to testify in opposition to the Cape Wind project. This is not simply because of the view. This is because of the loss of the fishing grounds (NANTUCKET SOUND IS A FISHING GROUND) and hazards to fishing and navigation in general.

The following are some of the reasons for our opposition:

Nantucket Sound has been a commercial fishing ground for the last 400 years. It has provided healthy protein for the people of United States, protein that we still need today. Once the Cape Wind Project takes place commercial fishing would stop because it is going to be a safety hazard for marine operations of all kinds.

The Cape Wind Project needs a federal management plan like the ones for Commercial fishing, Stellwagen Bank Marine Sanctuary, Oil Drilling and all the other permitted activities that take place in the Atlantic Ocean.

Commercial and recreational fishing has taken place for the last 400 years and families have fished for generations. Now that they can lease or sell their fishing permits they are told that they do not own the ocean but that having an opportunity to fish is a privilege. If fishermen break any of the fishing regulations they will be fined and could be denied access forever.

We have not heard or read what the fines and penalties will be if the Cape Wind Project causes any harm to the ecosystem or the environment of the Nantucket Sound. What we know is that they will use that piece of ocean for their sole purpose and for the sole profit of the company.

We have not heard or read what are the safeguards that will be put in place for the protection of individuals who navigate the waters of Nantucket Sound if the project moves forward.

We have not heard or read how individuals will be compensated if the Cape Wind Project causes any damage to commercial or recreational fishing during the construction or operation of the project.

We have not heard or read who will clean up the sound if after a bad storm the towers are floating in the middle of the sound or wash on the shores of Cape Cod. Who will cleanup the oil spills that will happen during the operation of the 10-story building (transformer substation) or if any fines will be assessed. If fishermen drop any amount of oil from their bilges or accidentally spill any of the fuel oil in any part of the ocean or harbors that they use to operate their boat, they will be fined \$5,000 per event.

On November 15, 2004 the Boston Globe quoted Mr. Gordon saying that "as he began scouting for offshore locations Nantucket Sound emerged as the most economically viable, wind rich spot in the region" To those of us that for the last 27 years have been fighting the permitting of permanent structures to be erected in the North West Atlantic ocean because they would have harmed the natural resources. It seems that this new project one more time is about saving money for the big corporations and not for the benefit of the public since saving 10 cents on a monthly electric bill at best is projected.

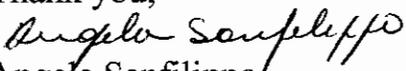
If you ask yourselves why the people from the other Cape (Cape Ann) are concerned about what happens to Nantucket sound, let me explain; Our mission is to protect and promote the New England fishing industry. To help active and retired fishermen and their families live better lives. Fishermen from the other Cape come and fish in Nantucket Sound during the time that the Stellwagen Bank is closed from April 1 to June 30 and from September 1 to November 30 each year. Historically fishermen from the other Cape have fished on Nantucket Sound because it is a very productive fishing ground. The Massachusetts commercial fishermen have lost 5 major fishing grounds to permanent closures covering more than 8000 sq miles and another 52 blocks (850 sq. miles /blocks) totaling 50,000 sq.miles are closed part of the year. They cannot afford any additional fishing ground losses. After all the primary uses of the ocean are habitat, navigation and fishing and all will be hurt if the Cape Wind Project takes place.

2483

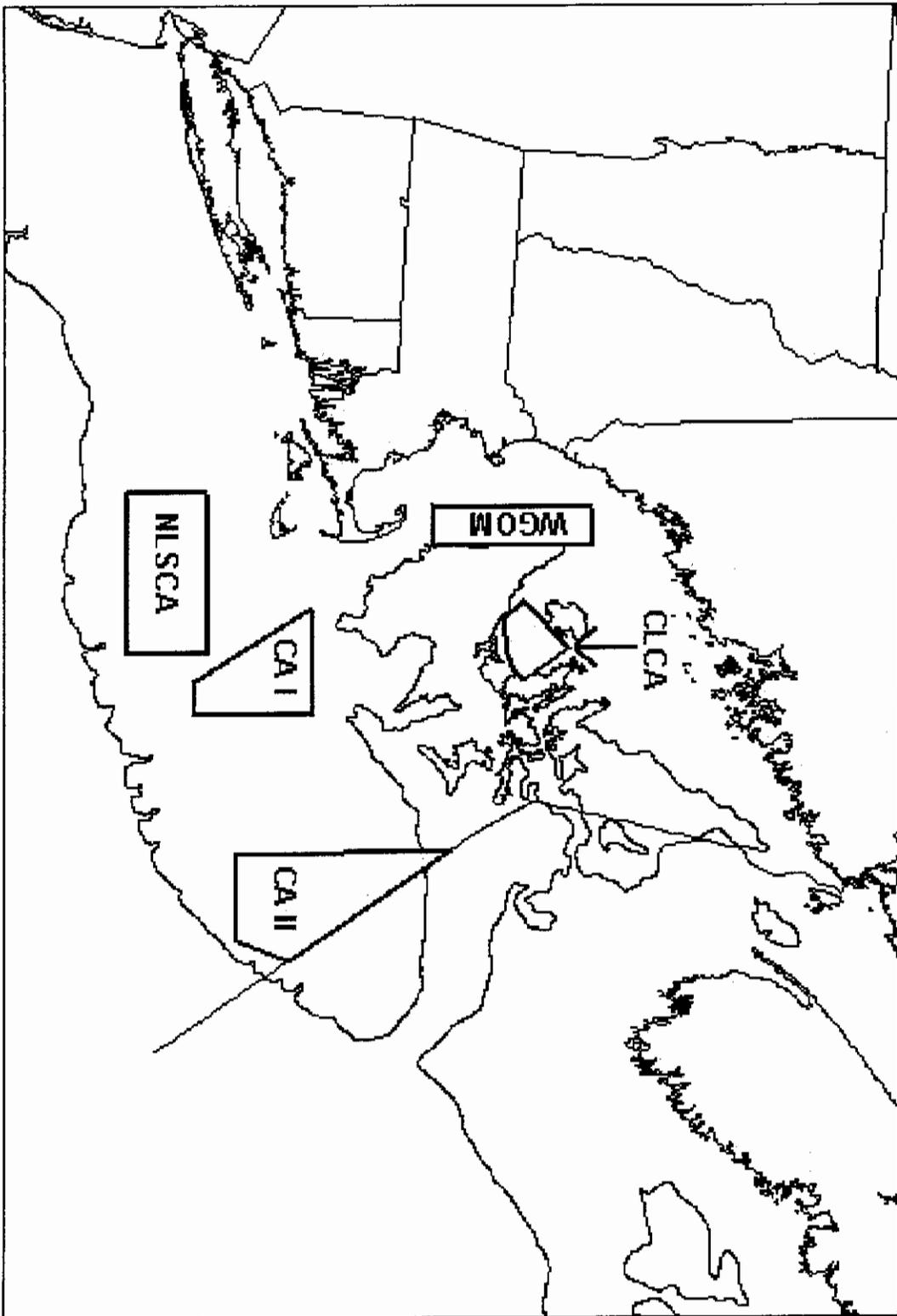
Page 4

In closing, I appeal to the media in general, please do not report on the radio, television and newspaper that the opposition to the Cape Wind Project is because of the view. The opposition to the Cape Wind Project is because the USA has jurisdiction out to 200 miles of ocean all around the coast of our country. That ocean belongs to everyone and if the permits are granted to construct the Cape Wind Project it will take 24 square miles of public land and make it private land only for their company profits. The big loser will be the rest of the people of the USA, most of all, the commercial and the recreational fishing industry and the transportation industry.

Thank you,

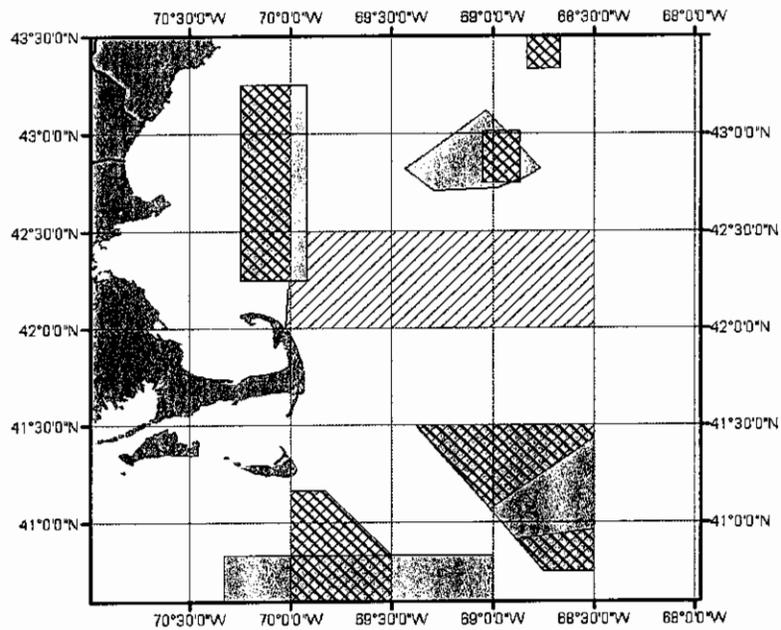

Angela Sanfilippo
President GFWA

GROUNDFISH YEAR-ROUND CLOSED AREAS

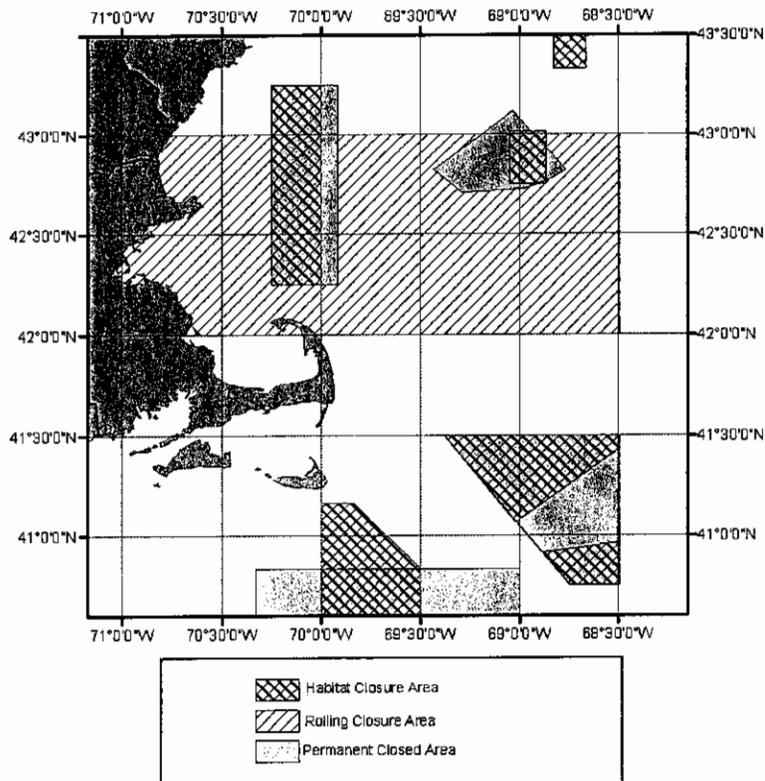


2483

(click images for larger view)
Gulf of Maine Rolling Closure Area I

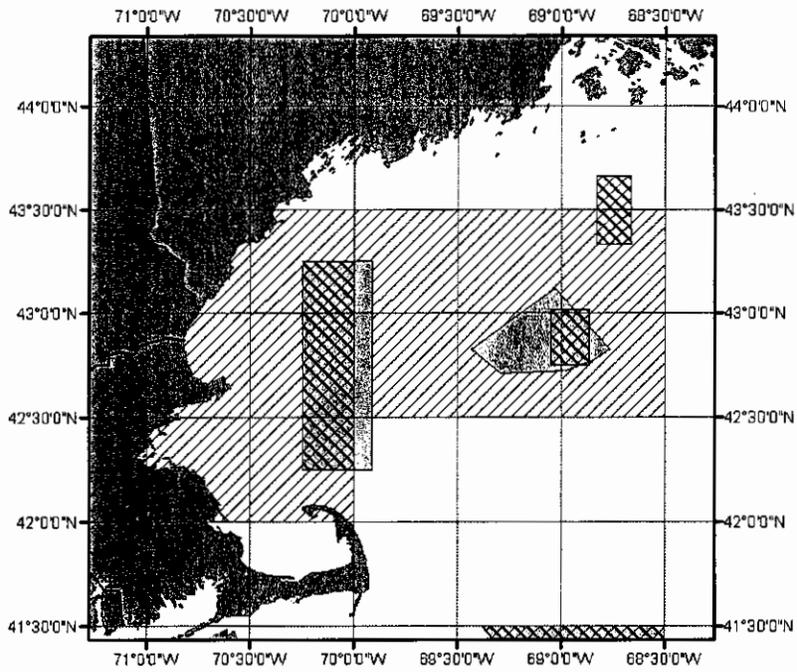


Gulf of Maine Rolling Closure Area II

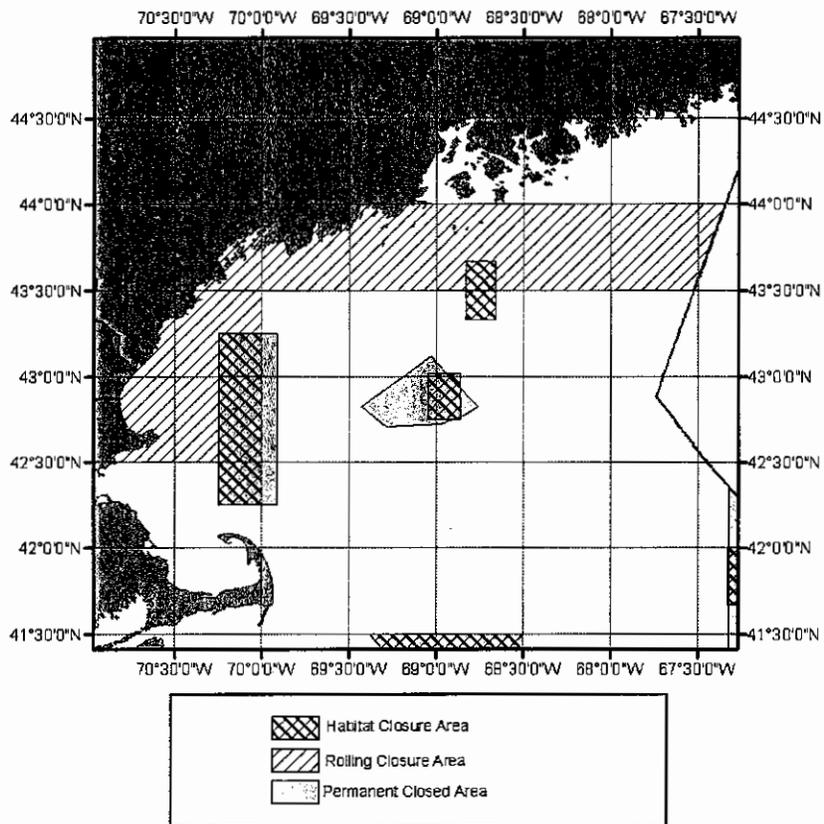


2483

Gulf of Maine Rolling Closure Area III

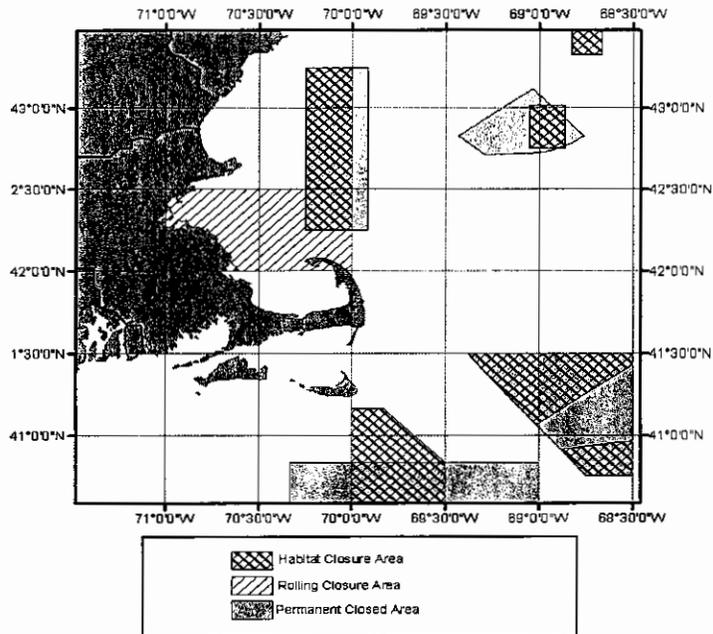


Gulf of Maine Rolling Closure Area IV



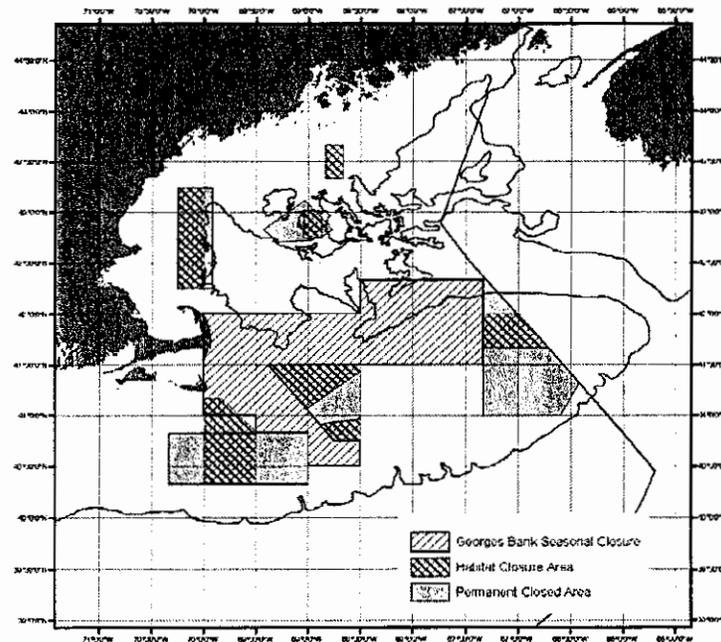
2483

Gulf of Maine Rolling Closure Area V



Georges Bank Seasonal Closure Area

May 1 - May 31



This is a simplified summary of the measures in effect under the NE Multispecies Fishery Management Plan. You should also get a copy of the official rules as published in the Federal Register.

2584

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

Name: JOHN V MURPHY

Address: PO BOX 2054
COTUIT MA 02635

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508 428 1277

Email Address: _____

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

Be careful what you wish for.
In the 19th century the Native
American welcomed and was
subsequently overruled from
our land by the white man
If we don't protect our
Federal waters from people
who simply want to take it
what will happen???

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

2585

Name: TIM SORRELL

Address: 3 WINDING RIVER CIRCLE
WELLESLEY, MA 02482

Phone Number (Please include area code): 781-235-3185

Email Address: TIM.SORRELL@AOL.COM

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

DEAR MS ADAMS:

MY WIFE & I WOULD LIKE TO VOICE OUR STRONG OPPOSITION
TO THE PROPOSED CAPE WIND PROJECT. NANTUCKET SOUND
IS ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING PRistine COASTAL AREAS ADJACENT
TO DENSELY POPULATED AREAS ALONG THE NORTH EAST COAST. IT IS
HARD TO BELIEVE WE WOULD CHOOSE IT SO LOOSE AS TO
"GIVE IT AWAY" FOR PRIVATE COMMERCIAL PURPOSES. THERE
CERTAINLY MUST EXIST MANY UNPOPULATED AREAS WHERE
SUCH A PROJECT COULD BE BUILT WITHOUT THE DEVASTATING
VISUAL IMPACT OF THE PROJECT AS CURRENTLY CONTEMPLATED.
THIS IS TAKING FALSE ECONOMY AT ITS LOGICAL EXTREME!
ONCE NANTUCKET SOUND IS RUINED, IT WILL BE GONE FOREVER.
PLEASE DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN. TELL CAPE WIND TO REFORMULATE
THEIR PROPOSED PROJECT ON TOP OF A MOUNTAIN OR SOME DUTCH
FLATS THAT WOULDN'T DESTROY BEAUTIFUL VIEWS FOR SO MANY
OF OUR CITIZENS.

MOST SINCERELY YOURS

Tim Sorrell 1/6/05

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape,
and mail it to the address listed on the other side.

Adams, Karen K NAE

2586

From: Richards, Peter (DEP) [Peter.Richards@state.ma.us]
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2005 11:03 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Cod Wind Farm

The following are my comments regarding the proposed wind farm off of Cape Cod. I strongly believe that the permitting and construction of the wind farm should be decided on its merits, not by pressure from powerful political forces arrayed against (or for) it. If the argument against it has merit, such as bird mortality or navigational safety, then it should be assessed objectively. Aesthetics should not be an issue of concern for the Army Corps. The middle-class people in Plymouth, MA and Seabrook, NH live within view of nuclear power stations. Those in Everett live in view of a LNG terminal. It will not reflect well on our democratic government if relatively affluent or politically well-connected people can obstruct this project. I realize that not all who are opposed to the wind farm are wealthy or politically well-connected and many have issues other than aesthetics. However, those issues should be assessed objectively and openly, based on the best available science and data. We in the northeast cannot have our cake and eat it too. We cannot say we want unlimited electricity but we don't want any power generation in our backyards.

Adams, Karen K NAE

2587

From: Peggy Geist Blass [peggylgb@comcast.net]
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2005 11:25 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Project



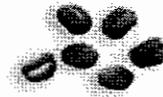
I endorse renewable energy projects such as the Cape Wind project.
Please work to ensure that their plan comes to fruition.

Peggy Geist Blass

 5 Sandie Lane Marblehead MA 01945-2020

 781-631-4844

 617-529-4844



Adams, Karen K NAE

2588

From: Polbrown45@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2005 12:15 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Wind Farm

I am very concerned about the prospect of putting in the proposed wind farm on Horseshoe Shoal for a number of reasons:

1. I have fished there for many years, and know the congestion of boats going after fish on any spring, summer or fall. That number of large poles in the water would be a huge problem. They would not only create a safety hazard, but would largely eliminate the enjoyment of fishing there. I don't know how it would affect the fish - but they'd probably be safe!
2. I also oppose the number of flashing lights that would emblazon my horizon. One of the lovely things about living on Martha's Vineyard is the absence of light pollution. I can go out almost any night with my telescope and look at the stars. We have zoning regulations here to protect neighbors against lights. I'd like the same protection from lights off the island and outside of our jurisdiction.
3. We had a prototype wind mill at the Tisbury dump a number of years ago. It was often shut down because there was too much wind. Perhaps the technology has changed, but it would be a tragedy to put up a huge number of windmills that weren't always operable. Do you know the ranges of wind in which these proposed windmills would function?
4. It is my understanding that the prototype windfarm in Denmark is currently inoperable - Do you know whether that's true, and if so, what the problems are? Again, let's not destroy the environment if it's going to be unproductive.
5. I oppose allowing private enterprise - particularly untested private enterprise - to take over a particularly sensitive part of public resources for private gain. I don't consider the possibility of reducing my electric bill by pennies a month to be a public benefit. Increasing the MPG requirements on autos makes much more sense to me.
6. Individual windmills make more sense than this huge acreage proposal. I strongly support wind and solar electric generation and energy conservation. We should spend more effort encouraging those alternatives before we destroy a pristine and irreplaceable environment. Thank you for your consideration.

Polly Brown

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: lenamonteiro@yahoo.com
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2005 9:59 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

2589

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

helena borges
330 west 45th street apt 10f
NEW YORK, New York 10036

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: knickel@ppgme.com
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2005 10:50 AM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Ensure 'Cape Wind' Project Is Safe for Wildlife

2590

Colonel Thomas Koning
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Colonel Koning,

Before you approve or deny a permit to erect 130 turbines in Nantucket Sound, please require the developer to conduct the thorough studies recommended by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Specifically, the environmental review of this project should include:

- Three full years of visual observations of birds
- 12 months of radar observations of flying wildlife
- A thorough and timely review of the project's potential effect on wildlife, including marine mammals

These factors will help determine whether the Cape Wind project is in the best interests of both the public and wildlife.

As it is written, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement is hopelessly flawed, because it ignores relevant information and draws conclusions based on inadequate research.

This project could be the first marine wind energy facility in the United States. As such, it will set a precedent for other offshore renewable energy projects.

Please require a rigorous, scientific review of its environmental effects. Clean air and healthy wildlife populations are not mutually exclusive. We need both.

Sincerely,

Karen Feldberg
3224 Searles Avenue
Rockford, Illinois 61101

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: C. Burton & S. Doherty [seabird@capecod.net]
Sent: Monday, January 10, 2005 3:34 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind farm

2591

Dear Sirs and Madams,

After much study using the materials sent by you and the anecdotes from other interested parties. I am basically for the wind farm. However, I would like to see it moved out of Nantucket sight and more of the towers put on land. I'd be happy to have one in my back yard. Some in the Natational Seashore and more where people like me actually ask for them to be.

yours, Canary

Sue Doherty
Canary Burton
Box 3057
Wellfleet, Ma
02667

LISTEN TO WOMR <http://www.womr.org>

<http://www.seabirdstudio.com>



75 Arlington Street
Suite 704
Boston, MA 02116
617-904-3100
Fax: 617-904-3109
www.capewind.org

2592

January 5, 2005

Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams
Chief, Permits and Enforcement Branch
United States Army Corp of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

Re: **Cape Wind Associates; Regulatory Treatment of Incomplete or Unavailable Information under the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"); ACOE File No. 199902477**

Dear Ms. Adams:

I am writing to address the requirements under the NEPA and the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality ("CEQ Regulations") in the event of incomplete or unavailable information. In particular, a concern has been raised over the perceived lack of sufficient information as to the possible presence of winter sea ducks within the rotor-swept airspace of the proposed project (i.e., the airspace from 75' to 417' above sea level at Horseshoe Shoal) at night during foul weather and storm events. It has been suggested that, in the absence of additional information, NEPA would require the ACOE to either reject the application or evaluate the proposed project under a "worst case" assumption as to the potential presence of, or impact upon, winter sea ducks under the stated conditions. Such conclusion, however, is contrary to the provisions of the CEQ Regulations, which were amended in 1986 to expressly rescind the former requirement that the permitting agency adopt "worst case" assumptions when information is deemed incomplete or unavailable. Importantly, the regulations also now limit the required analysis in such instances to those "reasonably foreseeable" concerns that are supported by credible scientific evidence, and not concerns based upon conjecture. As set forth below, we are confident that the ACOE has sufficient information to properly evaluate any such concerns in accordance with the relevant provisions of such regulations.

RECEIVED

JAN 6 2005

PERMITS DIVISION

2592

I. The NEPA Regulations Have Expressly Rejected the “Worst Case” Approach in the Event of Incomplete or Unavailable Information.

The CEQ Regulations contain express provisions (40 CFR § 1502.22, “Incomplete or unavailable information”) defining the appropriate regulatory course in the event of incomplete or unavailable information. Such regulations anticipate that the EISs will proceed notwithstanding incomplete or unavailable information, and were amended in 1986 for the express purpose of eliminating the former requirement that the permitting agency proceed under a “worst case” assumption. Section 1502.22 now provides that “when an agency is evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant adverse affects on the human environment in an environmental impact statement and there is incomplete or unavailable information, the agency shall always make clear that such information is lacking,” and proceed as follows:

If the information relevant to reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts cannot be obtained because the overall costs of obtaining it are exorbitant or the means to obtain it are not known, the agency shall include within the environmental impact statement: (1) a statement that such information is incomplete or unavailable; (2) a statement of the relevance of the incomplete or unavailable information to evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts on the human environment; (3) a summary of existing credible scientific evidence which is relevant to evaluating the reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts on the human environment; and (4) the agency’s evaluation of such impacts based upon theoretical approaches or research methods generally accepted by the scientific community. For the purposes of this section, “reasonably foreseeable” includes impacts which have catastrophic consequences, even if their probability of occurrence is low, provided that the analysis of the impacts is supported by credible scientific evidence, is not based on pure conjecture, and is within the rule of reason.

40 CFR § 1502.22(b).

In its initial notice of the proposed amendment (“Proposed Amendment to Worst Case Analysis Regulations”), the CEQ explained that “after an intensive review of the [former] regulation, the Council has concluded that the worst case analysis is an unsatisfactory approach to the analysis of the potential consequences in the fact of missing information.” The CEQ therein further explained that there had been substantial concern under the former rule over “the limitless nature of inquiry established by this [worst case] requirement; that is, one can always conjure up a worst case by adding an additional variable to a hypothetical scenario.” The CEQ went on to explain that, under the new rule, the range of study based upon the available information would thus be limited to those potential concerns that were based upon credible scientific analysis, and not those potential concerns based upon conjecture:

2592

The Council believes that pure conjecture, that is, conjectural analysis, lacking a credible scientific basis is not useful to either decisionmaker or the public; rather, it could appear to be an indulgence in speculation for its own sake without a firm connection between credible science and hypothetical consequences of an agency's proposed action.

Id. In the CEQ Order releasing the final amended rule ("Final Amendment Revoking Worst Case Analysis Regulation"), the CEQ similarly explained that the required scope of study was limited "to reasonably foreseeable" impacts under the revised rule by adding the proviso "that the analysis of such impacts is supported by credible scientific evidence, is not based on pure conjecture, and is within the rule of reason." Thus, the current CEQ Regulations plainly intend that EISs be completed in the event of incomplete or unavailable information, without resort to (i) a "worst case" assumption or (ii) the evaluation of potential effects that are not demonstrated to be "reasonably foreseeable" by credible scientific evidence.

II. The Federal Courts Have Confirmed the CEQ's Rescission of "Worst Case" Regulation.

The Federal Courts have confirmed the foregoing elimination by the CEQ of the former requirement of "worst case" regulation when an EIS process resulted in incomplete or unavailable information. In Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council, et al., 490 U.S. 332 (1989), the United States Supreme Court upheld an EIS that was prepared in the face of unavailable information as to potential impacts upon a mule deer herd, and which did not include a "worst case" analysis. The Supreme Court based its decision largely upon the revised CEQ Regulations, which found to have showed a reasoned basis for revoking the "worst case" approach:

In 1986, however, CEQ replaced the "worst case" requirement with the requirement that federal agencies, in the face of unavailable information concerning a reasonably foreseeable significant environmental consequence, prepare "a summary of existing credible scientific evidence which is relevant to evaluating the ... adverse impacts" and prepare an "evaluation of such impacts based upon theoretical approaches or research methods generally accepted in the scientific community." 40 CFR § 1502.22(b) (1987). The amended regulation thus "retains the duty to describe the consequences of a remote but potentially severe impact, but grounds the duty in evaluation of scientific opinion rather than in the framework of a conjectural "worst case analysis." 50 Fed. Reg. 32237 (1985).

2592

Robertson, 490 U.S. at 373. Notably, the Supreme Court also referenced the CEQ's explanation that the revised regulation would provide a better implementation of NEPA by generating information on those consequences of greatest real concern and relevance, "rather than distorting the decision making process by overemphasizing highly speculative harms, 51 Fed. Reg. 15624-15625 (1986); 50 Fed. Reg. 32236 (1985)."¹ Robertson, 490 U.S. at 374. The Court concluded that, "in light of this well-considered basis for the change, the new regulation is entitled to substantial deference," and thus upheld the EIS which reflected the available scientific information without resort to worst case analysis. Id.

III. The Available Information is Sufficient to Satisfy the Requirements of the Revised NEPA Regulations.

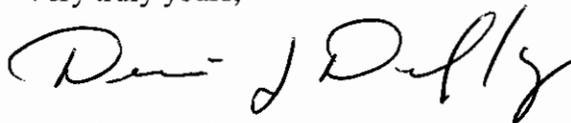
There should thus be no question that a "worst-case" assumption is not appropriate in this instance. There should also be no question that the information in question regarding the possible presence of winter sea ducks "cannot be obtained because the overall cost obtaining it exorbitant or the means to obtain it are not known." With respect to overall cost, the records shows plainly exorbitant costs, both as to the more than \$1 million financial cost, as well as the cost in the risk to human safety of marine operations in winter months, particularly during the indicated storm conditions. With respect to practicable ability to obtain such information, the record also shows that physical limitations of radar installation on a stationary barge platform, both as to vertical and horizontal radar, indicating that currently available measures will likely not yield significant additional information, and would be particularly ineffective during the indicated periods of winter storms and precipitation.

¹ See, e.g., Colorado Environmental Coalition v. Dombeck, 185 F.3d 1162 (10th Cir. 1999) (Upholding EIS where "the participants in the environmental review process were well aware of the relevance of lynx population data to consideration of the [project], the scarcity of such data, and the studies and reports of the Forest Service used to evaluate Lynx impacts based on available distribution, denning and foraging habitat information"); NRDC v. Evans, 254 F.Supp.2d 434, 443 (S.D.N.Y. 2003) (Upholding EIS where the lead agency "included in the Env'tl. Imp. Stmt. a statement that there was incomplete information; they described the relevance of the information to reasonably foreseeable adverse impacts, and the existing scientific evidence relevant to such impacts, and they included an evaluation of such impacts") (citations omitted); Lee v. USAF, 354 F.3d 1229 (10th Cir. 2004) (Where information is unavailable, the four steps of § 1502.22 are "only required in regard to 'reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts,'" and were thus not required regarding speculation over the possible effects of increased air traffic upon property values.) Also see Sierra Club v. Sigler, 695 F.2d 957, 937 (5th Cir. 1983) ("Uncertainty as to environmental consequences need not bar action as long as the uncertainty is forthrightly considered in the decision making process and disclosed in the EIS.")

2592

Neither we nor our ornithologists are aware of credible scientific information that would indicate that a significant presence of winter sea ducks within the rotor-swept area during the periods in question is a “reasonably foreseeable” result. Further, even if such a presence could be deemed “reasonably foreseeable,” there is ample existing data that would, under “theoretical approaches or research methods generally accepted by the scientific community,” allow the Corps to make a reasoned and favorable evaluation of any potential concern. Our ornithologists are prepared to discuss the large body of relevant information and literature and its appropriate application to this matter. To summarize, the site-specific studies in the Sound from 2002-2004 and other marine locations since the late 1990s indicate that the wintering sea ducks tend to fly at very low altitudes at (usually not more than 35 feet above the water) and the literature regarding observations at other wind turbine locations confirm no sea duck collisions at offshore wind farms and further indicates the ability of such ducks to avoid structures by altering their flight path under varying conditions. Under the provisions of Section 1502.22 of the revised CEQ Regulations, the existing information and literature are plainly sufficient for the reasoned and “hard look” required by the NEPA.

Very truly yours,



Dennis J. Duffy
Vice President

2593

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Steve Liggett [sliggett@rcn.com]
Sent: Monday, January 10, 2005 9:24 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Public Hearing for Cape Wind project (File no. NAE-2004-338-1)

Karen -

I appreciate your follow-up letter from the hearing on 12/16/04. Unfortunately, I am unable to attend in person on the 11th, so I will submit comments by email or mail by Feb. 24th. I am strongly in favor of moving ahead with the proposed wind turbines, but since the public comment period is not intended to "count votes", I am hoping to submit more substantive comments at that time.

Having never participated in this kind of process before, I have been impressed with the professionalism I have seen from the Army Corps of Engineers.

Thank you for your hard work!
Steve Liggett

Adams, Karen K NAE

2594

From: MShepardRI@aol.com
Sent: Monday, January 10, 2005 11:38 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: windmills would do great service

Jan 10 , 2005

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

Please vote for or otherwise enable the wind energy project on the Cape, as soon as possible.

I'm an artist, photographer, and planning activist, who grew up summers sailing in Nantucket Sound, out of Bass River, **and I'm in favor of having the windmills in the Sound.** I've also seen them in Denmark, in the bay visible on the way to the airport – in Stamford, Vt, near the Mass. border, and in Hull, Mass. They are beautiful, elegant objects that people will get used to. They will help keep the air pure and people's lungs healthy and hopefully there will be less air pollution so they will stay white! And lessen our dependency on foreign oil! I hope we will get them here in the undeveloped areas of Aquidneck Island.

Sincerely,
Ms. Mary Shepard
10 Porter Road
Middletown, Rhode Island 02842
USA
home & office: 401-849-1837
mobile: 401-864-1837
email: MShepardRI@aol.com

2595

Submittal to Corps of Engineers at MTC Meeting, CCCC, Jan. 8, 2005

On both of the items below, please be advised that I do not comment as a member of the Yarmouth Energy Committee, but strictly for Item 1 representing my own personal opinion on these matters, and for Item 2 as a Town of Yarmouth resident who has rights to the public information enclosed.

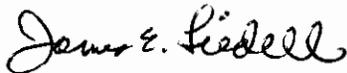
This is a transmittal sheet for the two enclosed items:

1 – Article as published yesterday in the Barnstable Patriot weekly newspaper (written by me)

This article deals mainly with two issues, which are the past and expected future performance of James Gordon and EMI, and the “Private Use of Public Land” issue.

2 – Copy of Yarmouth Energy Committee minutes of their Oct. 5, 2004 meeting, which has relevance as documentation to the first part of my Dec. 16 testimony at the Corps of Engineers MIT meeting. As shown on page 1, these were date stamped received by the Town Clerk’s Office on October 19. At that point in time, these became information fully available to the public. These minutes were approved without change at the next (November 2) Committee meeting. Please refer to the last paragraph of the first page, continued on second page titled “Topic for Discussion and Vote: Yarmouth Wind Energy Project, Horse Pond Wind Park”.

Thank you.



James E. Liedell
148 Kate’s Path, YarmouthPort MA 02675
phone 508 362-0167, e-mail jeliedell@comcast.net

deserves an apology!
I'll stop whining. The reason why they don't want to remember the past is because time is catching up

what's happening next. It means they don't know what to do and we are told this is a good thing. What are we paying these studies for?

Final ways to g Refurbishment

2595

Meet the real Jim Gordon

By James E. Liedell
columnist@barnstablepatriot.com

A recent *Patriot* commentary by Gerry Desautels, development officer for the Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound, made unsubstantiated character assassination accusations about Cape Wind Associates President Jim Gordon. They were vicious – and to me, out of control in tone and quality. To illustrate, excerpts include: cares only about his wallet stuffed with hundreds of millions; propagates his own corporate greed and opportunism; can only be characterized as a deceptive, opportunistic, land-grabbing baron; ruins lives and rapes energy from our offshore waters.

Devoid of facts to support this attempted defamation of Mr. Gordon, the commentary conveys a desperate attitude. It reminds me of a few of the Alliance's prior fabrications; such as the widely distributed out-of-scale map which deceptively exaggerated the Wind Farm's size and closeness to the Cape and Islands, John Donelan's fake and disguised press release to State House News which caused his resignation in disgrace, and written well-publicized overstatement by more than two-thirds of the number of signatures on a petition the Alliance presented to high-level politicians and the Corps of Engineers at a Boston State House rally. Now, having hardly any factual reasons left to oppose the Wind Farm after the extensive Corps of Engineers' (and 16 specialized agencies') DEIS was issued, the Alliance evidently has decided to use this abusive technique by one of their officers.

Looking back, what is the *real* record

of Jim Gordon and the parent firm Energy Management Inc. (EMI), in the eyes and words of those most involved with Cape Wind's nearby built and operating generation plants? The following excerpts are from letters written in early 2002 by a state senator, two town selectmen, and a town manager about Gordon and EMI's management of plants, in their own town.

• *Rhode Island state Senator William Enos wrote:* EMI and President Jim Gordon promised, developed and delivered in 1998 a quiet, clean, reliable, state-of-the-art electric generating facility, and proved to be true friends to the citizens of the Town of Tiverton. This facility continues to be a great asset to the town. I can speak of the professionalism and integrity of Jim Gordon.

• *Dighton Selectman Robert Perry wrote:* In late 1995 EMI proposed constructing a 165-megawatt natural gas-fired plant in Dighton, and promised to be a good corporate citizen for the town and region. EMI exceeded all initial promises and continues to be an extremely positive asset. Jim Gordon was always professional, honest, and maintained the highest levels of integrity. EMI used local labor and materials to the maximum extent possible - the plant has created permanent jobs for local residents and buys from local vendors.

• *Dartmouth Selectman Leonard Gonsalves wrote:* We have focused on protection of a fragile and elusive "Quality of Life" that makes our general area so attractive to those looking to locate here.... Jim Gordon and EMI proved to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

C

C

LA

SIX

800 1

*A New Era

TOWN OF YARMOUTH ENERGY COMMITTEE October 5, 2004 MEETING MINUTES

2595

This meeting was held Tuesday October 5, 2004 at 7:00pm, in Room A in the Town Hall.

Present: Brian Braginton-Smith (Chairman), Evelyn Hayes, Jim Liedell, Charlotte Striebel and Ed Voelker.

Absent: Jack Howard and Dave Sherman.

The next meeting will be on November 2 at 7pm in Room A (even though it is Election Day)

The prior meeting's minutes by Brian, as Acting Secretary, were accepted as prepared.

The Chairman's agenda, previously distributed, was followed and is the sequence below.

Old Business:

- Cape Light Compact (CLC) update, including green power efforts - Charlotte reported on recent high level discussions between CLC and MTC regarding the possibility of their collaboratively financing selected Cape land wind turbines: relative to this, if these locations wish to sell the power beyond what will be used on-site (to the legal limit), the CLC may want to purchase that extra power. She reported recently investigating methane gas credits at Washington VT, that state's largest site. The CLC Energy Fair will be held on October 16th at the Yarmouth Senior Center, Forest Drive.

- Energy Education - Jim distributed copies of an energy education program held in Belmont MA (west of Boston), as a possible basis to start discussion/planning of our Committee's Education component to Yarmouth residents (and others who may want to attend). In addition to booths, games and energy quizzes involving all ages, factual presentations were made on a few different aspects of renewable and other sources of energy, and conservation..... Jim also reported having heard of a watchdog website which has info. on electricity delivery *quality*, since NStar will provide no data to our Committee (nor to CLC, per Charlotte, who then suggested another education subject could be to tell Yarmouth residents who have problems with outages, major voltage variations, etc. to report these to CLC as well as NStar). Jim suggested that a form for consumers to record quality problems might assist such reporting.

- Interdepartmental communication effort - Charlotte mentioned that energy usage data on new Yarmouth traffic lights was not accessible currently due to sealed records. With Dave absent, there was no report on progress at the schools: we are awaiting his evaluation of the formulas resulting index approach that Jim printed out previously, since the method now being used at Yarmouth schools relates current monthly usage to base-date performance - not current optimum performance. The evaluation of other Town buildings will be discussed at a future meeting.

Topic for Discussion and Vote: Yarmouth Wind Energy Project, Horse Pond Wind Park - This was the subject of a presentation by the Massachusetts Technology Collaborative (Kristin Burke and Richard Elrich) concerning the application of MTC's Community Wind Program to this site (proposed by DPW Director George Allaire) at our Committee's prior meeting on Sept. 27 (see those minutes for data covered, including 7 step overview). As noted in recent prior meetings, Brian recused himself from the vote. There was considerable discussion, after which Charlotte made a motion to proceed with the project, Evelyn seconded the motion, and Jim sought clarification on the scope - which was identified as Phases I and II of the MTC process. The final motion, to proceed with these Phases I and II of the project to install a Wind Data Tower on the Horse Pond area to the east of Higgins Crowell Road, behind M.E. Small School, Mattachese Middle School and the Yarmouth Police Dept. to supply these and the water well pump motors there with electricity, was approved by a vote of 4 to 0 (it was also noted that Jack, having to be

2004 OCT 19 11:30 AM
RECEIVED
TOWN CLERK

YARMOUTH
TOWN CLERK

2595

absent, had requested that his approving vote be cast, making the vote 5 to 0 in favor). Brian will notify George Allaire and the Yarmouth Board of Selectman in writing of this decision. It was suggested that a field trip be arranged by Brian for the Committee members, George Allaire and needed MTC Reps. to more exactly determine the tower location.

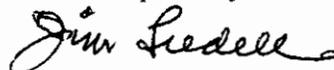
New Business on the agenda, Town sponsored information meeting on Wind Energy, and Wind Energy By-Law were not specifically discussed in this meeting, although limited aspects were noted above.

Pending Old Business not discussed at this meeting (primary reference is August 3 meeting minutes):

- 1 - Communications (article in Yarmouth Register about the long-term role of Yarmouth's Energy Committee).
- 2 - Receive copy of Cape-wide Wind Energy Plan by Cape Cod Commission, when completed.
- 3 - Any follow-up on BioGas, Natural Gas, Hydrogen, and many other more immediate electricity generation fuels presented by Jim Sweeney to the Committee on July 6th - review and decide which of these fit into Yarmouth's expected mix in the next few 5 to 10 years. Also, Ed will follow hydro power, to see if there might be a mini-application in Yarmouth.
- 4 - What does Yarmouth want in our energy supply matrix - what are our highest priorities? (last discussion indicated price is not the sole or even the highest priority/criteria to several members, reflecting the attitude of many Yarmouth residents).
- 5 - Should our Committee meet jointly once with other active Town Energy Committees?, which include Orleans, Harwich and Falmouth; this sounded useful, perhaps including a comprehensive update from the CLC.

The meeting adjourned at 8:25pm.

Respectfully submitted,



James E. Liedell, Secretary, October 16, 2004

2596

Comment Sheet
On Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
For the proposal for an Offshore Wind Project
In Nantucket Sound

RECEIVED
MAY 11 2005

Name: M/M Steven Bell

Address: 9 Lowe Circle Framingham, MA 01701

Phone Number (Please include area code): 508 877 9112

Email Address: sb@stevembellassoc.com

Please state your questions/comments in the space below:

There are several issues to consider before any positive statement should ever be given.

Besides the loss of one of the country's most beautiful areas, there is the gain being given to a private company at no cost to them. The gain to this company comes with projected savings to the population of the area of almost nothing.

Recently, I read that the windmills of the Palm Springs CA area are killing thousands of birds. So can anyone imagine the havoc the proposed Nantucket sound ones would cause to the bird life in this area.

NO is what must be said to the proposal!

Please fold this questionnaire in half, affix two stickers or pieces of tape, and mail it to the address listed on the other side.