

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

In the Matter of:

PUBLIC HEARING:

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT

NANTUCKET SOUND, MASSACHUSETTS

Mattacheese Middle School
400 Higgins-Crowell Road
West Yarmouth, MA 02673-2512

Tuesday
December 7, 2004

The above entitled matter came on for
hearing, pursuant to Notice at 7:00 p.m.

BEFORE:

Colonel Thomas Koning
Commander and District Engineer

Larry Rosenberg, Moderator
Chief, Public Affairs

James Hunt, Director
Mass. Environmental Policy Act Office

Karen Adams, Chief
Permits and Enforcement Branch

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(7:00 p.m.)

MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Good evening.

Good evening and welcome to this National Environmental Policy Act Public Hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Wind Energy Project that will lead to a decision by the federal government on a permit application submitted by Cape Wind Associates for their proposal to build a wind energy project in Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts.

This Corps of Engineers Public Hearing is being conducted with participation from the Commonwealth NEPA Office. And, ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to warn you right now that there will be no outbursts during this public hearing. Everybody here will have an opportunity to speak and nobody will be intimidated. I will now continue with my remarks.

My name is Larry Rosenberg, I'm the Chief of Public Affairs for the United States Army Corps of Engineers in New England. I will be your moderator and your facilitator this evening.

Before we begin, I'd like to thank you

1 for getting involved in this environmental review
2 process. You see, we're here tonight to listen to
3 your comments, to understand your concerns and to
4 provide you an opportunity to appear on the
5 record, should you care to do so. This forum is
6 yours.

7 Our hearing officer this evening is
8 Colonel Thomas Koning, the commander and district
9 engineer of the United States Army Corps of
10 Engineers, New England.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Should you need
13 copies of the public notice, the hearing
14 procedures or other pertinent information, it is
15 available at the registration table. The agenda
16 for this hearing is, following this introduction,
17 Colonel Koning will address the meeting. He'll be
18 followed by Mr. James Hunt, the Director of
19 Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act Office, who
20 will discuss the involvement of the Commonwealth
21 and the state process; and the Corps Project
22 Manager, Mrs. Karen Kirk Adams, will provide an
23 overview of the Corps processes to date, to
24 compile and publish the draft environmental impact

1 statement.

2 Following that short presentation, we
3 will begin to receive your comments according to
4 our protocol. Please feel free to bring up any
5 topics that you feel that need to be discussed on
6 the record. I assure you that all the comments
7 will be addressed during this environmental impact
8 review.

9 For your convenience, an additional
10 stenographer is available outside of this hearing
11 room, and our person in reception will point you
12 to them, should you wish to provide comment on the
13 record, without the imposed time restrictions,
14 rather than making a formal presentation that will
15 be limited in time. These statements, along with
16 any written statement submitted, receive equal
17 consideration with those presented this evening.

18 It is also very important that you
19 understand that no decision has been made by the
20 United States Army Corps of Engineers with regard
21 to this proposed activity; and, furthermore, the
22 Corps is not here to defend any aspect of the
23 proposed activity. We're here to listen to what's
24 on your mind concerning this permit application.

1 Now before we begin, I'd like to remind
2 you of the importance of filling out these cards
3 that are available for you. These cards serve two
4 purposes. First, they let us know that you're
5 interested in the draft EIS, so that we can keep
6 you informed. Second, they provide me a list of
7 those who wish to speak this evening. If you did
8 not complete a card or wish to speak or receive
9 future information regarding the permit
10 application and the federal processes, one will be
11 provided at the registration.

12 One additional comment. We are here to
13 receive your comments, not to enter into any
14 discussion of those comments or to reach any
15 conclusion. Any questions you have should be
16 directed to the record and not to the individuals
17 on the panel.

18 And, lastly, there will be no banners or
19 signs in this hearing room. As I said, no one
20 should feel intimidated when providing comments on
21 this public -- on this permit application.

22 Ladies and gentlemen, our Hearing
23 Officer, Colonel Thomas Koning.

24 (Applause.)

1 COL. KONING: Good evening. I'd like to
2 welcome you today to this public hearing on the
3 draft environmental impact statement for the Cape
4 Wind Energy Project application submitted by the
5 Cape Wind Associates for their proposal to build a
6 wind farm in Nantucket Sound. I would like to
7 thank you for involving yourselves in this
8 environmental due process.

9 Please feel free to bring up any issues
10 and topics that you feel need to be discussed on
11 the record. I assure you that all of your
12 comments will be addressed during this EIS
13 process.

14 I am Colonel Thomas Koning. I am the
15 Commander of the New England District of the U.S.
16 Army Corps of Engineers. Our headquarters is in
17 Taunton, Massachusetts. Other Corps of Engineers
18 representatives with me here tonight include Karen
19 Adams, our project manager; and Chris Godfrey, the
20 chief of our regulatory division; and lastly Larry
21 Rosenberg, our chief of public affairs, who will
22 facilitate tonight's discussion.

23 Also with me tonight is Mr. James Hunt,
24 the Director of the Massachusetts Environmental

1 Policy Office.

2 Tonight's hearing is being conducted as
3 part of the Corps of Engineers regulatory program
4 solely to listen to your comments. This hearing
5 is being conducted as part of the Federal and
6 National Environmental Policy Act requirements and
7 the Corps of Engineers regulatory responsibilities
8 to seek out public comment regarding the content
9 of this draft environmental impact statement. Our
10 authorities are statutory and they include Section
11 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and the National
12 Environmental Policy Act, often referred to as
13 NEPA.

14 I would like to briefly cover the Corps
15 of Engineers responsibilities in this process.
16 First, the Corps has jurisdiction in this case
17 because of Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors
18 Act that authorizes the Corps to regulate
19 structures in navigable waters of the United
20 States. The Corps' New England District received
21 a permit application from Cape Winds Associates in
22 November of 2001 for a Section 10 permit for the
23 installation and operation of an offshore wind
24 energy project in federal and state waters off the

1 coast of Massachusetts, in Horseshoe Shoals of
2 Nantucket Sound.

3 Second, the detailed regulations that
4 explains the procedure for evaluating permits,
5 applications and unauthorized work is Title 33
6 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 320 to 330.

7 Third, the Corps' decision rests upon
8 several important factors, to include, in
9 accordance with those aforementioned regulations
10 and statutory abilities, our decision to issue a
11 permit or not will be based on the evaluation of
12 the probable impacts of the propose activity on
13 the public interest. Our decision will reflect
14 the national concern for both the protection and
15 utilization of important resources. The benefits
16 that may reasonably accrue from the proposal, and
17 must be balanced against the reasonably foreseen
18 detriments.

19 And all factors that may be relevant to
20 the proposal will be considered before making out
21 decision, and these factors include conservation,
22 economics, aesthetics, general environmental
23 concerns, wetlands, historic properties, fish and
24 wildlife values, flood hazards, flood plain

1 values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion
2 and erosion, recreation, water supply and
3 conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety,
4 fiber production, mineral needs, consideration of
5 property ownership and, in general, the welfare of
6 the people.

7 Additionally, as part of our regulatory
8 responsibilities, a number of other federal laws
9 apply, to include NEPA, and under NEPA, the
10 federal agencies must ensure that environmental
11 information is available to itself and to the
12 public for review before decisions are made. This
13 hearing is part of that review and your comments
14 help us in reaching a decision.

15 A record of this hearing will remain
16 open and written comments may be submitted
17 tonight, through mail, through the mail, and
18 continue through the 24th of February 2005. All
19 comments will receive equal consideration.

20 And, lastly, to date no decision has
21 been made by the Corps of Engineers with regard to
22 this permit. It is my responsibility to evaluate
23 all the impacts prior to my decision, and in order
24 to accomplish that, I need your input. It is,

1 indeed, critical to this process that your voice
2 is heard, and I thank you in advance for involving
3 yourselves and taking the time to be here tonight
4 for this environmental review and providing us the
5 information that is so necessary for the Corps of
6 Engineers to make an informed decision regarding
7 the Cape Wind Energy Project.

8 Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

11 Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. James Hunt.

12 (Applause.)

13 MR. HUNT: Good evening, and thank you
14 for participating in this important environmental
15 review proceeding for the Cape Wind Project.

16 My name is Jim Hunt and I serve as
17 Assistant Secretary for the Executive Office of
18 Environments Affairs. I administer the
19 Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act commonly
20 known as MEPA, and its office, on behalf of
21 Secretary Ellen Roy Herzfelder.

22 The MEPA office is not required to
23 convene or participate in public hearings during
24 our environmental review process; however, we are

1 participating in these Army Corps hearings because
2 we recognize there is tremendous interest in this
3 project from many different perspectives, and we
4 want to hear from you.

5 I want to thank Colonel Koning, Karen
6 Adams and the other Army Corps staff for allowing
7 MEPA to participate in these hearings and for
8 their assistance throughout the review of this
9 project.

10 The Massachusetts Environmental Policy
11 Act requires the public study and disclosure of
12 potential environmental impacts, as well as the
13 development of peaceful mitigation measures for
14 those projects. It does not pass judgment on
15 whether a project can or should receive a
16 particular permit, for those decisions are left to
17 the permitting agencies. MEPA review, however,
18 occurs before permitting agencies act to ensure
19 that the state agencies and the public understand
20 the full range of potential impacts that may
21 result from agency actions.

22 The review of the Cape Wind Project
23 commenced with the filing of an environmental
24 notification form in November 2001 that was

1 followed by a scope requiring an EIR that was
2 issued in April 2002. This draft environmental
3 impact statement for the Cape Wind Project was
4 prepared by the Army Corps to meet federal
5 requirements under the National Environmental
6 Policy Act. The docketing also serves as the
7 draft environmental impact report under MEPA.
8 MEPA review is required for this project pursuant
9 to 301 CMR 11.03(7)(b)4 of the MEPA Regulations
10 because the project involves the construction of a
11 new electric transmission line greater than one
12 mile in length, with a capacity of 69 kilovolts or
13 more.

14 The portion of the project within
15 Massachusetts will require several permits,
16 including a 401 water quality certificate and a
17 Chapter 91 license from the Department of
18 Environmental Protection, approval of the
19 Massachusetts Energy Facilities Siting Board, a
20 construction permit from the Massachusetts Highway
21 Department, an order of conditions from the
22 Barnstable and Yarmouth Conservation Commissions;
23 and, hence, a superseding order of conditions from
24 the Department of Environmental Protection, if

1 those local boards are appealed. In addition, the
2 Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management Office will
3 conduct federal consistency review for this
4 project.

5 This project is also being reviewed in
6 accordance with an MOU between NEPA and the Cape
7 Cod Commission that was established through the
8 extensive overlap between the two agencies'
9 statutory responsibilities with respect to
10 development on Cape Cod. The joint review process
11 between MEPA and the Cape Cod Commission allows
12 relevant issues to be incorporated into our EIR.

13 While the Army Corps of Engineers, the
14 Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act Office and
15 the Cape Cod Commission are commencing joint
16 review of this project for public convenience and
17 administrative purposes, it's important to note
18 that each agency retains independent review
19 authority over matters within each agency's
20 respective jurisdiction.

21 Finally, I want to inform you that the
22 request of Secretary Herzfelder and the consent of
23 the project proponent, the comment deadline for
24 the review of the EIR under MEPA has been extended

1 to run concurrently with the MEPA review and the
2 comment deadline of February 24, 2005. Additional
3 information about the MEPA review process and how
4 to comment can be found in the handout available
5 in the lobby and also on our web site at
6 www.mass.gov/envir/mepa.

7 Thank you, again, and I look forward to
8 hearing your comments this evening.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ladies
11 and gentlemen. Our project manager, Ms. Karen
12 Kirk Adams.

13 (Applause.)

14 MS. ADAMS: The draft EIS/EIR addresses
15 the potential impacts and public interest factors
16 identified by the scoping process and it's
17 intended to fulfill the regional state and federal
18 environmental assessment requirements. The
19 summary brochure is available at registration
20 area.

21 We started our review by inviting input
22 from the general public, in addition to the 17
23 federal, state and regional agencies who were
24 asked to participate as cooperating agencies, in

1 accordance with the National Environmental Policy
2 Act and policy guidance from the President's
3 Council on environmental quality.

4 Many of the agencies have jurisdiction
5 over various aspects of the project, and their
6 participation in a combined EIS/EIR fosters
7 efficiency in the project review process. Other
8 agencies agreed to participate as cooperating
9 agencies to provide technical expertise.

10 We're the lead federal agency because of
11 the Corps' jurisdiction under Section 10 of the
12 Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 which provides for
13 federal regulation of any work in or affecting
14 navigable waters of the United States. We direct
15 the applicant to provide the information necessary
16 for federal review.

17 The Corps EIS for filling the
18 requirement for the National Environmental Policy
19 Act is one of many processes that must be
20 implemented prior to final permit decision by the
21 Corps. The Corps of Engineers is required to
22 address several permit requirements, including the
23 Endangered Species Act and the National Historic
24 Preservation Act.

1 These are just some of the improvements
2 needed prior to start of construction. There will
3 be others, such as the oil spill response plan
4 that will be required by the Oil Management
5 Service prior to the start of operations.

6 Cape Wind Associates has applied for a
7 permit under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors
8 Act to install 130 wind turbine generators within
9 a 24-square mile area of Nantucket Sound. This
10 will be 4.7 miles south of Yarmouth, 9 miles from
11 Edgartown and 13.8 miles from Nantucket. Each
12 monopile support structure will have a 15-foot
13 diameter with a total of approximately 1 acre of
14 sea bottom displaced by the 130 structures. The
15 rotor housing will be approximately 246 feet above
16 the water surface, and a total height, including
17 the rotor, will be approximately 417 feet. Cables
18 are proposed to run between the structures to an
19 electric service platform. This platform will be
20 100 feet by 200 feet. Two cables at the very
21 minimum of 6 feet below the seabed will bring the
22 power to a landfall location New Hampshire Avenue
23 in Yarmouth. The cable will then continue through
24 local streets to the existing NStar transmission

1 lines in Barnstable.

2 The permit application plans are
3 included in the public notice which is available
4 at the registration area.

5 After our initial review of the
6 application, we determined that an EIS would be
7 needed as of December 2001 and we proceeded with
8 public scoping of the EIS.

9 Public scoping hearings were held in the
10 spring of 2002. We greatly appreciated the
11 opportunity to participate in a series of
12 stakeholders meetings sponsored by the
13 Massachusetts Technology Collaborative in 2002 and
14 2003 to get a better understanding of local issues
15 of concern.

16 We held our own public information
17 meetings in November 2002 and October 2003 to
18 provide an update on our review process. We have
19 now brought all this information together in the
20 draft EIS. The public comment period began on
21 November 9th and will continue through February
22 24th, 2005.

23 Our next step is to catalogue all these
24 comments and address each issue that is presented

1 in these comments. We will continue to work with
2 the appropriate cooperating agencies and the
3 applicant to address these issues. The Corps of
4 Engineers will carefully consider all comments
5 received. Following this review, we'll prepare a
6 final environmental impact statement. 30 days
7 later the Corps can prepare a recommended
8 decision. It will contain our decision as to
9 whether to deny the permit, issue the permit or
10 issue the permit with conditions.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and
14 gentlemen, as you know, this is a federal hearing,
15 but we are conducting this jointly with the
16 Commonwealth.

17 Ladies and gentlemen, Governor Mitt
18 Romney.

19 (Applause.)

20 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: Thank you. This is
21 citizen participation and I'm one of them tonight,
22 and I appreciate the chance to speak with you.

23 Colonel Koning and other federal and
24 state officials, thank you for the opportunity

1 you're giving us as members of the public to
2 comment on this very important project.

3 The study that you've done on the Cape
4 Wind Project is extensive, it tells something of
5 the story of Nantucket Sound, but not all of the
6 story. Some of the data about Nantucket sounded
7 pretty straightforward. It's a channel of the
8 Atlantic Ocean, it's located between the shores of
9 Cape Cod and Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.
10 It's about 30 miles long and 25 miles wide. But
11 as we all know, Nantucket Sound is a lot more than
12 that. It's more than what can be put on great
13 text in a government document. It's where my
14 family and millions of other families like ours
15 spend long days at the beach. It's a habitat for
16 wildlife. It's the home of a large number of
17 commercial vessels. It's a venue for sailing
18 enthusiasts from around the world. It's not just
19 any piece of coastline, no more than the
20 Chesapeake Bay and the Bay of Fundy are just any
21 pieces of coastline. They are national treasures.
22 Nantucket Sound is a national treasure.

23 (Applause.)

24 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: This national treasure

1 should not be a factory for wind. It should not
2 be the bed for a 130 giant turbine generators.

3 (Applause.)

4 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: It should not be a
5 laboratory for a new experiment in the industrial
6 development of our oceans.

7 (Applause.)

8 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: The environment
9 matters. Our economy matters. The Cape Wind Farm
10 would hurt our state's tourism industry.

11 (Applause.)

12 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: It would add some
13 jobs, but cost far more jobs than it would add,
14 and it would cost untold millions in home values
15 and local taxes.

16 (Applause.)

17 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: I've seen wind farms.
18 Not just one, many. They're not pretty. If we
19 need them for renewable energy, and we do, we'll
20 build them in Massachusetts, but not at this
21 place, which is a national treasure.

22 (Applause.)

23 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: Nantucket Sound is
24 part of our identity as a state. It drives an

1 enormous portion of our economic growth.

2 A few years ago my family and I spent
3 ten days going down the Colorado River in the
4 Grand Canyon. At night it is extraordinary windy
5 in the Grand Canyon. Some might suggest this is
6 an ideal place to put a wind farm. The winds are
7 great. The economics would be superb, but it is
8 also a national treasure, and there are some
9 national treasures, even with wind, that we must
10 preserve.

11 (Applause.)

12 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: Of course, it is
13 critical that we develop new sources of clean
14 energy. I strongly support efforts to encourage
15 greater reliance on renewable sources of energy.
16 We have to tap wind power, solar power and other
17 alternative forms of energy.

18 (Applause.)

19 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: There are several
20 areas in the Berkshire region where wind farms
21 have recently been approved. There are a number
22 of different areas along the coast of
23 Massachusetts which may be appropriate for wind
24 farms, as well. They may not be optimal from the

1 developer's standpoint in terms of profit, but the
2 public interest in this unique environmental and
3 economic asset must trump private profit.

4 (Applause.)

5 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: Frankly, it's hard for
6 a lot of us to understand why there is no zoning
7 or regulatory framework to guide industrial
8 development of federal waters or the oceans. It's
9 been a free-for-all, first-come, first-serve
10 basis. We've recognized the problem in the state
11 waters from the earliest days of our
12 administration, began to address ocean management
13 at the state level. I commissioned the Ocean
14 Management Task Force under Secretary Herzfelder,
15 who was here last night, and Chairman Susan
16 Tierney. Following their recommendations, I'm
17 filing legislation for ocean zoning and for
18 improving the Commonwealth's coordination with
19 federal agencies.

20 I'm sure you're also aware that the
21 state is working with the Federal Minerals
22 Management Service to review our boundaries in the
23 Nantucket Sound. Changes resulting from this
24 review could impact the proposed Cape Wind

1 Project, since some of the turbines would now fall
2 within the boundaries of the Commonwealth; and,
3 therefore, within our Massachusetts ocean
4 sanctuary.

5 From all these reasons, I urge the Army
6 Corps to exercise great care in reviewing the
7 projects on federal public trust lands until these
8 deficiencies are addressed. Before moving
9 forward, I'm asking that you work in consultation
10 with the state to develop a leasing structure to
11 ensure competitive review of this and other
12 development proposals.

13 In addition, the state waters boundary
14 issue should be resolved prior to further action
15 on this project.

16 (Applause.)

17 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: The bottom line is
18 that the Cape Wind Project under consideration
19 today is just one of many potential users of key
20 public trust lands; and, as such, should be
21 considered in the broader context of a carefully
22 considered, coordinated and comprehensive ocean
23 management plan. One that ties the resources of
24 the Commonwealth to the federal waters that

1 surround us.

2 I ask that the Army Corps of Engineers
3 defer further action on this specific project at
4 this time; and that, instead, the federal and
5 state governments work expeditiously towards
6 development of a carefully crafted, comprehensive
7 plan for our ocean resources.

8 (Applause.)

9 GOVERNOR ROMNEY: This is not a decision
10 about money, it's not even a decision about power,
11 it is a decision about our environment, about the
12 legacy we leave our children, it is a heritage
13 given to us by God. We may not, we cannot trash
14 this extraordinary resource ---

15 (Applause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and
17 gentlemen, it is crucial for this public process
18 that you're going to be heard and we're here to
19 listen. We'll listen to your comments, understand
20 your concerns and provide you an opportunity to
21 put your thoughts on the record, should you care
22 to do so.

23 The hearing tonight will be conducted in
24 a manner that all who desire to express their

1 opinion will be given an opportunity to do so. To
2 preserve the right of all to exercise their view,
3 I ask that there be no interruption. When you
4 came in, copies of the public notice and the
5 hearing procedures to be followed at this hearing
6 were available. If you did not receive these,
7 those are available on the table at the rear of
8 the hall.

9 I will not read either the procedures or
10 the public notice, but they will be entered into
11 this record.

12 A transcript of this hearing is being
13 prepared and the record will remain open and
14 written comments may be submitted tonight by
15 e-mail, by mail, until February 24th, 2005. All
16 comments will receive equal consideration. Anyone
17 who cannot attend or wishes to extend written
18 comments, please forward those comments to the
19 Corps Headquarters in Concord, Massachusetts.

20 Lastly, I'd like to reemphasize that the
21 Corps of Engineers is making no decision with
22 regards to this permit. It is our responsibility
23 to fully evaluate the proposed activities and the
24 impact prior to any decision. And in order to

1 accomplish that, we need you.

2 Again, we are here to received your
3 comments, not to enter into any discussion of
4 those comments or reach any conclusions. Any
5 questions you have should be directed to the
6 record and not to the individuals on this panel.

7 So if there is no objection, I will now
8 present the reading of the public notice and have
9 it entered into the record.

10

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PUBLIC NOTICE

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Cape Wind Associates, LLC, 75 Arlington
Street, Suite 704, Boston, MA has requested a U.S.
Army Corps of Engineers permit under Section 10 of
the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 to install 130
wind turbine generators and associated cable.
This work is proposed in Nantucket Sound with the
cable landfall at New Hampshire Avenue, Yarmouth,
MA. The wind turbine generators would be spaced
1/3-1/2 mile apart over a 24 square mile area
producing up to 454 megawatts (MW) of wind
generated energy to be transmitted from a
centrally located Electrical Service Platform via

1 a submarine cable to the landfall location in
2 Yarmouth. The overland cable will be installed in
3 existing roadways and right-of-ways to NStar's
4 existing electric system in Barnstable. The cable
5 will consist of two solid dielectric cable
6 circuits jet-plow embedded into the seabed. The
7 work is shown on the enclosed plans entitled "Cape
8 Wind Project," on 18 sheets, revised "6/1/04."
9 The applicant's intended purpose is to provide
10 wind-generated energy that will be transmitted and
11 distributed to the regional power grid, including
12 Cape Cod and the Islands. They plan to begin
13 construction in November 2005 an begin operating
14 in November 2006.

15 A Draft Environmental Impact Statement
16 (EIS) has been prepared by the Corps of Engineers
17 in compliance with the National Environmental
18 Policy Act to provide the data needed for the
19 Corps in performing the public interest review
20 described below. The Draft EIS compares
21 alternatives to the benefits; and requests
22 comments on this assessment. This document is
23 available for public inspection at the Corps New
24 England District office by appointment and at the

1 locations listed on the attached Table 1. In
2 addition, copies have been provided to federal,
3 state and local agencies. The agencies are
4 specifically to provide comment on areas within
5 their expertise, to provide guidance to the Corps,
6 and include recommendations for permit conditions
7 should a permit be issued. the Draft EIS is being
8 distributed widely on compact disk and be obtained
9 by contacting us at the above address. In order
10 to properly evaluate the proposal, we are seeking
11 public comment. Anyone wishing to comment is
12 encouraged to do so. It is important that we
13 receive your comments on or before January 10,
14 2004. Please follow these instructions to ensure
15 that your comments are received on time and
16 properly recorded:

17
18 Reference file no. NAE-2004-338-1

19
20 Address written comments to:

21 Karen Kirk Adams

22 Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager

23 Corps of Engineers, New England District

24 696 Virginia Road

1 Concord, MA 01742-2751

2 or email: wind.energy@usace.army.mil

3 Mail your comments so that they will be
4 received in Concord, MA on or before January 10,
5 2005

6
7 In addition to, or in lieu of, sending
8 written comments, you are invited to attend one of
9 our public hearings. The public hearings dates
10 and locations are:

11
12 Monday -- December 6, 2004

13 Martha's Vineyard Regional High School

14 Edgartown Road

15 Oak Bluffs, MA 02557

16
17 Tuesday -- December 7, 2004

18 Mattacheese Middle School

19 400 Higgins-Crowell Road

20 West Yarmouth, MA 02673-2512

21
22 Wednesday -- December 8, 2004

23 Nantucket Community School

24 10 Surfside Road

1 Mary P. Walker Auditorium

2 Nantucket, MA 02554

3
4 Thursday -- December 16, 2004

5 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

6 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 10-250

7 Cambridge, MA 02139-4307

8
9 All interested federal, state and local
10 agencies, interested private and public
11 organizations, and individuals are invited to
12 attend. Persons wishing to provide oral comments
13 are asked to register prior to the start of the
14 hearing. Transcripts of the meetings will be
15 prepared. The hearing procedures are available on
16 our web site at
17 <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/projects/ma/ccwf/hprocedures.pdf>.
18 After these comments are reviewed,
19 significant new issues are investigated, and
20 modifications are made, a Final EIS will be
21 published and distributed. The final EIS will
22 contain the Corps responses to comments received
23 on the Draft EIS.

24 The applicant's proposal will have an

1 adverse on 0.68 acres of Essential Fish Habitat
2 (EFH). The District Engineer has made a
3 preliminary determination that site-specific
4 impacts may be substantial. Accordingly, the
5 Corps of Engineers has included an expanded EFH
6 assessment in the Draft Environmental Impact
7 Statement, which is being submitted to the
8 National Marine Fisheries Service, who in turn
9 will provide conservation recommendations. The
10 EFH consultation will be concluded prior to the
11 final decision.

12 The applicant's proposed location is on
13 the USGS Dennis quadrangle sheet at the UTM
14 coordinates 4610281N and 395983E.

15 The document was also prepared to
16 satisfy the requirements of the Massachusetts
17 Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) and the Cape Cod
18 Commission. Cape Wind Associates, LLC intends to
19 file the DEIR/DRI with the Massachusetts
20 Environmental Policy Act office for the November
21 15, 2004 submittal date and it will be posted in
22 the Environmental Monitor on November 23, 2004 to
23 fulfil the Executive Office of Environmental
24 Affairs' (EOEA) MEPA requirement. Publication of

1 the Environmental Monitor will provide information
2 on the comment period duration for the DEIR/DRI.

3
4 /s/

5 Christine A. Godfrey,
6 Chief

7 Regulatory Division

8
9 * * * * *

10
11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

12 A transcript of this hearing is being
13 made into our detailed review of all comments. A
14 copy of the transcript will be available at our
15 Concord, Massachusetts, Headquarters, for your
16 review. It will be put on our web site for your
17 use or you make arrangement with the stenographer
18 for a copy at your expense.

19 Individuals speaking this evening will
20 be called to the microphone in the order they came
21 in and as provided for by our hearing protocol.
22 When making a statement, come forward to one of
23 the microphones on each side, state your names and
24 any interest that you may represent. As there as

1 many, many who wish to provide comment this
2 evening, you'll be provided two minutes to speak,
3 no more. Should we run out of time this evening,
4 we will close this hearing and provide all who
5 have signed up, but did not have an opportunity to
6 put their thought on the record, an additional
7 opportunity at a future time and place that will
8 be determined later. Should that happen, each
9 person will be contacted individually by mail with
10 that information.

11 The traffic signals. The signal will
12 indicate the following: The green light will come
13 on after you identify yourself and identify any
14 interest you represent. The green light will
15 indicate two minutes remain. The amber light
16 indicates one minute and, of course, the red light
17 indicates your time has expired.

18 Once again, please identify who you are
19 speaking for or representing a position of an
20 organization. If you speak for yourself, say so.

21 I want to emphasize that this is the
22 second of four hearings that we have scheduled in
23 order to provide everyone the opportunity to be
24 heard on the record. As there are many who have

1 signed up to speak, I encourage those here this
2 evening who have spoken at the previous hearing
3 last night, to give others the opportunity to be
4 heard.

5 All attendees here this evening really
6 need to abide by that two-minute limitation. We
7 do want to hear from everybody here.

8 Once again, we have an additional
9 stenographer located outside this hearing room.
10 Should you wish to dictate your statement without
11 the time restriction, you may do so, and that
12 person is available.

13 We will now begin to received your
14 comments.

15 Our first speaker this evening is a
16 Massachusetts Constitutional Officer, Attorney
17 General Thomas Reilly.

18 (Applause.)

19 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: Good evening. My
20 name is Thomas Reilly, Attorney General for the
21 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I am here this
22 evening to voice my opposition, my strong
23 opposition, to this project.

24 (Applause.)

1 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: I stand here before
2 you as someone who understands and supports the
3 development of renewable energy, but there is a
4 right way to do things and there is a wrong way,
5 and this is the wrong way.

6 (Applause.)

7 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: And it has been
8 wrong from the very start. You know, the term is
9 kind of thrown around, Wind Farm. Very clever.
10 It sounds like some benign purpose, a means that
11 is taking place here. Nothing could be further
12 from the truth. It may be clever, but it's
13 misleading.

14 (Applause.)

15 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: This isn't a wind
16 farm. It is being authorized and proposed to be
17 authorized as a massive construction project,
18 covering over 24 miles of pristine, unspoiled
19 waterway. That is what is going on here. And
20 what they're purposing to build is not a farm, it
21 is a power plant. That's what it is. 130
22 turbines ---

23 (Applause.)

24 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: Right smack dab in

1 Nantucket Sound. The people of this state, the
2 people of this nation need to know the truth about
3 this project. And you would think for a project
4 to get this far, it is stunning to me, as attorney
5 general of this state, and other attorneys general
6 will see this type of thing throughout this
7 nation. It is stunning that something could get
8 this far without clear, legal authority.

9 (Applause.)

10 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: I say this
11 respectfully, we challenge the legal authority of
12 this, the Army Corps, and I have great respect for
13 the Corps, to authorize a permit without clear
14 congressional authority being granted. It's not
15 been granted yet.

16 (Applause.)

17 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: We intend to
18 challenge that authority every single step of the
19 way.

20 (Applause.)

21 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: That authority is
22 important. It is important, because it indicates
23 that someone, elected officials, congress has
24 taken the time, with very careful discussion a

1 very careful discussion of this project, to
2 question, to set up procedures and policies, so
3 that this project can go further. That never
4 happened ---

5 (Disruption from the audience.)

6 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: That has never
7 happened in this case, and that's why it's so
8 important. And you're referring to those lights,
9 those lights do not substitute the action of
10 congress. They do not substitute ---

11 (Applause.)

12 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: -- aesthetics that
13 somehow it would be more beautiful. Nantucket
14 Sound is beautiful just the way it is.

15 (Applause.)

16 ATTY. GEN. REILLY: I respectfully would
17 urge the Corps -- I would urge, respectfully, the
18 Corps of Engineers to stop this project right now
19 before permanent damage is caused to this national
20 treasure of Nantucket Sound.

21 Thank you.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and
24 gentlemen, just to make everything understood, you

1 are here to speak to us, we are not here to speak
2 to you, and the microphones in front will be your
3 microphones and you will only have two minutes to
4 speak.

5 And our next speaker -- we were lucky
6 enough last night to have Congressman Delahunt
7 present as part of the hearing. This evening his
8 representative, Mark Forest, representing
9 Congressman Delahunt.

10 (Applause.)

11 MARK FOREST: Good evening. And thank
12 you, Colonel Koning, and I thank everybody here
13 this evening on this important issue.

14 I am here tonight representing
15 Congressman Delahunt, who is in Washington this
16 evening.

17 First of all, let me be clear,
18 Congressman Delahunt does support renewable
19 energy, including wind farms, and he has
20 consistently over the years voted for proposals
21 that create incentives for renewable energy, but
22 we do not need to solve our national energy crisis
23 and address the profound concern that many of us
24 all share about global warming while sacrificing

1 our marine environment.

2 To abdicate our public trust
3 responsibility to protect the marine ecosystem of
4 national significance such as Nantucket Sound is
5 absurd.

6 It's rather ironic that not too long
7 ago, in an area just nearby, that President
8 Clinton signed into law the Ocean's Act on a bluff
9 overlooking the Sound. This area is special and
10 the concern that might be suggested that the
11 proposal is based -- the concerns are based on
12 NIMBY is not true. This is about national ocean
13 policy and it's about the Commonwealth, having
14 recognized it as early as 1970, the legislature
15 designated Nantucket Sound, in its entirety, as an
16 ocean sanctuary in order to protect it and to
17 prevent the development of the Sound's seabed, and
18 to protect the marine wilderness attributes of the
19 area. And when it appeared that the Commonwealth
20 might lose control of the entire Sound in the
21 Supreme Court, then Governor Ed King and the
22 Attorney General Frank Belotti nominated the
23 Sound, including Horseshoe Shoals, as an national
24 marine sanctuary.

1 The Commonwealth has had a long history
2 of protecting and fighting for the protection of
3 Nantucket Sound, and that's a history and that's a
4 record that should be honored and protected.

5 Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
8 is Senator Robert O'Leary, who will be followed by
9 State Representative Demetrius Atsalis.

10 (Applause.)

11 SEN. ROBERT O'LEARY: Thanks very much,
12 and I will be brief.

13 First of all, I'm here to speak in
14 opposition to the project, and I would like to
15 speak on three simple -- maybe make three basic
16 points.

17 First of all, I believe the process for
18 reviewing this project is flawed. Not because the
19 Army Corps is not able to make a judgment, an
20 informed judgment, but because there is virtually
21 no framework against which to make that judgment.
22 Neither the federal government nor the state have
23 established ground rules with respect to the
24 private use of private development of public

1 waters for purposes of wind energy generation. We
2 are, in fact, part of the situation where we don't
3 have ground rules and we are making judgments
4 based on an case-by-case situation.

5 My opinion, that is a prescription for a
6 policy, bad public policy.

7 Secondly, in addition, since 1970, the
8 Commonwealth of Massachusetts has had a consistent
9 policy to protect the unique resources of
10 Nantucket, Nantucket Sound. In the past 35 years
11 the Massachusetts State Legislature, the EOE, the
12 Massachusetts Attorney General and the National
13 Marine Sanctuary Resource Evaluation Committee
14 have all found that Nantucket Sound warrants
15 further protections. And I think on that basis
16 this board should reject this application.

17 Finally, as Chairman of the Legislative
18 Energies Committee, myself and my staff have
19 evaluated the EIS, looked at it very carefully,
20 and find the document seriously flawed. We feel
21 that the benefits that are being suggested in the
22 document are overstated and the negative impacts
23 are understated. In particular, we find the
24 section of the review which focuses on

1 alternatives particularly disconcerting. There
2 are serious flaws in that evaluation, particularly
3 with respect to the state's RPS standards, the
4 renewable portfolio standard. And I have here
5 some written testimony that will go into much more
6 detail with respect to those issues, but I would
7 ask you to look at that very carefully.

8 And thank you very much for your time.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

11 The next speaker is State Representative
12 Demetrius Atsalis, and will be followed by Suzanne
13 McAuliffe.

14 REP. DEMETRIUS ATSALIS: For the record,
15 sir, the last name, you're not the first and you
16 won't be the last, is Atsalis.

17 I'm speaking on behalf of many of my
18 constituents that I represent for the Towns of
19 Barnstable and Yarmouth, as well as my personal
20 view on the proposed wind farm in Nantucket Sound.

21 As a native son of Cape Cod and Hyannis,
22 I learned to swim and fish in Nantucket Sound. I
23 stood against this proposal to industrialize our
24 Sound since the applicant first introduced their

1 plan to the public three years ago. There are
2 many compelling reasons to be against this
3 proposal.

4 We know that the applicant will receive
5 a \$250-million subsidy. We know that the
6 applicant is attempting to gain control of public
7 property for personal financial gain. We know
8 that those who derive a living from fishing in
9 these waters are against this proposal. We know
10 that the local and regional airports are against
11 this proposal. Most local governments are against
12 this proposal.

13 The public should know that Denmark has
14 taken off line or out of service all of its wind
15 turbines for major repairs. Cost savings will be
16 negligible and our waterscape will be forever
17 changed if this proposal was to be approved.

18 Do we know who will pay for the removal
19 of these 130 turbines if Cape Wind was to fail in
20 its business venture? Is Cape Wind willing to
21 vouch for this potential occurrence?

22 As legislators we serve to protect the
23 rights of the people of Massachusetts. We also
24 write and pass legislation that is of benefit to

1 the populous, and not shareholders. The
2 legislative process is deliberate, it takes time
3 to create and pass new legislation.

4 The State of Massachusetts should be a
5 partner in developing law with our colleagues in
6 Washington. We should not be relegated to the
7 sidelines to be spectators, hoping for time and
8 the opportunity to create good public policy.

9 Only the Army Corps can make this happen
10 by denying this application and working with all
11 policy makers, state and federal, to protect our
12 precious historical treasures like Nantucket
13 Sound. Policy makers will create policy and set a
14 path for future development, similar in scope as
15 we have before us with Cape Wind.

16 The Army Corps does yeomen's work, but I
17 believe a separate governmental agency should be
18 created to the task of identifying bodies of water
19 that are appropriate.

20 Foreign countries, such as Denmark and
21 Ireland, that use offshore energy have prior to
22 any development identified locations suitable for
23 use. The United States should do the same.

24 Thank you for your time and

1 consideration. I hope the Army Corps will partner
2 with local, state and federal governments, so that
3 we can work together and plot a course to the
4 future.

5 Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
8 is Suzanne McAuliffe, who will be followed by
9 Daniel Horgan.

10 SUZANNE McAULIFFE: Suzanne McAuliffe,
11 Chairman of the Yarmouth Board of Selectmen.

12 I'm here briefly to reiterate the
13 position of the Yarmouth Board of Selectmen. We
14 understand we have no authority in the approval
15 process of Cape Wind's project, but that the board
16 of selectmen, the majority of the board is opposed
17 to this project as it currently stands.

18 (Applause.)

19 SUZANNE McAULIFFE: We are happy to make
20 this position clear because we did enter into an
21 agreement with Cape Wind about the cabling that
22 will come through Yarmouth. Interest of the Town
23 of Yarmouth was to mitigate any damage or any
24 construction that is done in Yarmouth. It is the

1 job of the board of selectmen to protect the
2 interests of the Town of Yarmouth. We have done
3 that, but our position is still, for the record,
4 and to be clear, the majority is opposed.

5 Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
8 is Daniel Horgan, who is followed by Ronald
9 Bergstrom.

10 (Applause.)

11 DANIEL HORGAN: Good evening. My name
12 is Dan Horgan. I'm a selectman in Yarmouth, but I
13 speak my own voice tonight.

14 I think it's appropriate that we're
15 talking here on December 7th. At that time, in
16 our country, we had leadership, we had political
17 will to what was necessary to protect the freedoms
18 that each of us enjoy today.

19 Since this process has begun, I am yet
20 to find any credible leadership that hasn't been
21 mired down by its own self-interest.

22 (Applause.)

23 DANIEL HORGAN: Nantucket Sound is, no
24 question, a beautiful resource. But there are

1 more beautiful resources that we have. The men,
2 the women, who put themselves in harm's way day in
3 and day out ---

4 (Applause.)

5 DANIEL HORGAN: --- to protect this
6 country's insatiable desire to have more energy.
7 The stakes are high. Sacrifices are going to have
8 to be made by all of us. The men and women of
9 December 7th, 1941, understood that. I'm here
10 tonight to ask you, can you understand what's
11 necessary?

12 (Applause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
14 is Roger Bergstrom, who will be followed by David
15 Dionne.

16 RONALD BERGSTROM: Hi, I'm Ronald
17 Bergstrom. I'm a member of the Chatham Board of
18 Selectmen. I come here tonight representing
19 myself.

20 My town is up in the northeast corner of
21 Nantucket Sound. Our economy and the lives of our
22 people are negatively tied up with save Nantucket
23 Sound. We have a large fishing fleet, ships have
24 a safe harbor. We also have 2,000 moorings for

1 people who have recreational boats, sailboats and
2 powerboats. They use Nantucket Sound almost on a
3 daily basis in the summer. It's a large part of
4 our economy. They provide a living for a lot of
5 people in town who service this community.

6 I think, and in talking with people in
7 my community, that it is the overwhelming
8 consensus of the people of Chatham, that the very
9 siting of this large project in the middle of
10 Nantucket Sound is, per se: Represents a
11 degradation of our environment.

12 (Applause.)

13 RONALD BERGSTROM: Without having to go
14 too far into the details of this, and I feel that
15 a review process set up by congress, which has
16 been referred to by the previous speakers who also
17 recognized that this is not an appropriate place
18 to place a large industrial plant, which is going
19 to significantly degrade our quality of life.

20 And I urge you, the Army Corps, that
21 until such process is set up, that you deny this
22 permit.

23 Thank you.

24 (Applause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

2 The next speaker is David Dionne,
3 followed by Chuckie Green.

4 (Applause.)

5 DAVID DIONNE: Good evening. My name is
6 David Dionne, I'm a selectman in the Town of
7 Westport, and I'm here this evening representing
8 the board of selectmen.

9 I'd like to let you know that my town is
10 seeking a wind turbine on one of our beaches, in
11 the town, on state property, and we have asked the
12 state to put testing equipment on three other
13 sites within our community.

14 And I have a declaration from my board
15 tonight that I'd like to read to you, if I may.
16 This is an official proclamation and it reads:

17 Whereas: The Army Corps of Engineers
18 has solicited comment on a 130-turbine wind farm
19 proposal for Horseshoe Shoal, off the coast of
20 Massachusetts; and whereas, the Town of Westport
21 is a seaside community that will be greatly
22 affected by the flooding, tidal surges and storms
23 that are part of a future affected by global
24 warming; and whereas, renewable and negligible

1 pollution technologies like wind power offer hope
2 for averting such catastrophes; and whereas, the
3 science supporting global warming and its
4 attendant extremes of weather has been thoroughly
5 explored, vetted and reported by the IPCC; and
6 whereas, action by our federal government to
7 protect us in this area is conspicuously absent;
8 and whereas, communities concerned with
9 ecological and human health must take action to
10 reduce all the pollution associated with electric
11 generation; and whereas, a significant reduction
12 in New England's dependence on foreign oil will
13 increase national security; now, therefore, we,
14 the Westport Board of Selectmen, for the Town of
15 Westport, do hereby endorse and support the
16 proposal to build a wind farm at Horseshoe Shoal
17 and invite all other seaside and inland
18 communities in Massachusetts to join us in this
19 effort.

20 (Applause.)

21 DAVID DIONNE: We're a seaside community
22 and we're very concerned about global climate
23 change.

24 (Disruption from the audience.)

1 DAVID DIONNE: And, you know, I love it
2 when people laugh, because my CD director used to
3 tell me about terrorism and I used to laugh, too.

4 Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and
7 gentlemen, I ask that we follow one simple rule
8 this evening. If you don't agree with the
9 speaker, so be it. You're here to be heard, do
10 not hassle. This is not a beauty contest here
11 this evening.

12 Our next speaker is Chuckie Green, who
13 will be followed by Bruce Gibson.

14 Sir.

15 CHUCKIE GREEN: Good evening everyone.
16 I'm Chuckie Green, I'm a Mashpee selectman.

17 I am here first to bring a message from
18 my board to the Corps. We have a unanimous vote
19 opposing this situation.

20 (Applause.)

21 CHUCKIE GREEN: Mashpee, like most
22 towns, has a tourism based economy. We depend
23 highly on the tourists coming to our beaches,
24 coming to use Nantucket Sound as a fishing ground,

1 and we feel that that would be a direct impact to
2 that economy.

3 On the other side, I come here, also, as
4 a tribal member, a member of the Wampanoag Tribe.
5 Our people have fished these waters for many, many
6 years, and we see a lot of scary things going on
7 out there.

8 You're about to permit, putting 130
9 islands out in the middle of Horseshoe Shoal.
10 That's going to change the ecology of the shoals,
11 for sure. We've got a problem right now with
12 seals. We've got 5,000 seals over towards Chatham
13 and towards Monomoy. Once we establish 130
14 islands, where do you think those seals are going
15 to move to? Someplace where's a nice close beach.
16 So then we got the Marine Protection Act. So then
17 you're not going to be able to fish the shoals at
18 all.

19 Our people are afraid. The Town of
20 Mashpee is afraid. I want you guys to look
21 carefully at this, real carefully, because this
22 could impact all of Cape Cod. We've got 40,000
23 gallons of oil sitting out there with no
24 contingency plan, what to do with our beaches. We

1 depend on those beaches. We depend on those
2 beaches to bring people here. If something
3 happens, let's just blow a scenario out there, a
4 hurricane. They tell us we're going to get one
5 soon. Take a Class 4 hurricane, what happens to
6 that oil.

7 Thank you very much.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
10 Bruce Gibson, followed by David Cunha, who is
11 representing the Massachusetts National Guard at
12 Camp Edwards.

13 BRUCE GIBSON: My name is Bruce Gibson.
14 I'm a selectman from the Town of Harwich. I'm
15 here to speak for myself, also an independent
16 businessman.

17 I applaud my selectmen fellows from
18 Westport. They spoke in their proclamation in many
19 ways the way I feel personally. I stand before
20 you tonight saying thank you for having this
21 process to go on. I can remember in the mid
22 Seventies, when we had a large oil spill off
23 Chatham, the coast of Chatham. I lived in Chatham
24 at the time. And I know the fear that was in the

1 eyes of all Cape Codders that that oil spill would
2 come ashore here.

3 Last year we had another oil spill in
4 Buzzard's Bay. They felt the impact of that oil
5 washing upon the shore.

6 (Applause.)

7 BRUCE GIBSON: I also stand before you,
8 knowing that 35 years ago, when we had the oil
9 shortage and the energy shortage in this country,
10 many people were scrambling to find other ways to
11 save.

12 Here we are 35 years later and what
13 really have we done? We have an opportunity here
14 to take advantage of a natural resource, to
15 provide energy, to provide 75 percent of the
16 energy that's used here on Cape Cod. People will
17 say it's only 1 percent of the ISO New England,
18 but the electrons get used here. I know you know
19 that and I know you've seen it in studies.

20 We, on Cape Cod, have to put up with the
21 pollution that is spewed out all over this
22 country. We do not want to see, I do not want to
23 see another power plant go anywhere near us,
24 because we don't have the energy for the future.

1 I know that 40 percent more need for energy is
2 going to -- we're going to demand that in the next
3 25 years. We do not save when it comes to energy.
4 So, therefore, I believe if we can find renewable,
5 free energy, we should be able to do that.

6 Many people think Nantucket Sound is
7 pristine. I don't think so.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
11 is David Cunha, followed by Tom Bernardo.

12 LT. COL. DAVID CUNHA: Good evening
13 everyone. I'm Lieutenant Colonel Dave Cunha,
14 representing the Massachusetts National Guard, and
15 I work at Massachusetts Military Reservation.

16 The MMR was assessed as an alternative
17 site by Cape Wind draft EIS. The Guard does not
18 take a position tonight on the proposed Horseshoe
19 Shoals Wind Farm; however, due to our
20 constitutional and moral responsibilities to
21 provide the best possible training for our
22 soldiers and airmen, we must strongly object to
23 any proposal to locate this project on
24 Massachusetts Military Reservation.

1 (Applause.)

2 LT. COL. CUNHA: The reasons the MMR is
3 not appropriate for the use are contained in
4 Appendix 3L of the draft impact statement and have
5 been validated by the preliminary assessment
6 screening.

7 The Massachusetts National Guard is
8 responsible to provide the best possible training
9 for our soldiers and airmen, who are currently
10 activated overseas and at home, and are placed in
11 harm's way on a continual basis. We must provide
12 them with the best possible training to help
13 prepare them for their mission, and the
14 Massachusetts Military Reservation allows us to
15 accomplish this.

16 Location of the proposed project on the
17 MMR would end its use as a maneuver training area,
18 with no other comparable site available in New
19 England. This project would cause the cessation
20 of Army tactical helicopter training, as well as
21 other military flight operations at Otis Air
22 National Guard base.

23 Also, due to the valuable natural
24 resources found at the MMR, a state law was

1 enacted, Chapter 47 of the Act of 2002, to
2 protect, for the purposes of the Upper Cape water
3 supply reserve, and compatible military training
4 at the MMR. This balance is accomplished through
5 the Guard's environmental programs and independent
6 state oversight. The amount of disruption of the
7 surface ecology in the Reserve, the construction
8 of a wind farm would be catastrophic and would be
9 a direct violation of this legislation.

10 The wind farm at the MMR would not allow
11 the Guard to properly train its soldiers, conduct
12 its missions or fulfill its commitment to protect
13 the environment. This is why we must strongly
14 state that the MMR is not an appropriate land
15 based alternative for this project.

16 Lastly, I'd also like to thank you all
17 tonight for coming here to exercise your right to
18 free speech, exercise all of our rights to
19 democracy, and I ask you to take just a moment to
20 remember the men and women of the Armed Forces who
21 sacrifice so much for all of us.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
24 is Tom Bernardo, followed by Thomas Lynch.

1 TOM BERNARDO: Thank you. Tom Bernardo,
2 but the vowels are always useful. Thank you very
3 much.

4 (Laughter.)

5 TOM BERNARDO: I want to thank the Corps
6 very for the opportunity to be before you tonight
7 and for extending the public hearing process. I
8 think that'll prove to be a very valuable asset.

9 I'm a former town selectman and
10 currently serve as the representative to the
11 Assembly of Delegates.

12 I have spent the better part of the past
13 eight years working on regional issues, inclusive
14 of the restructuring of the electric utility
15 industry and the call for clean renewable
16 energies. I know, like so many, the dismal
17 failure to reduce emissions from the canal-side
18 power plants. I share the acute awareness of many
19 our public service colleagues for the need to be
20 visionary in our future planning, with the goal of
21 reducing our present lopsided reliance on fossil
22 fuels. Yet, with so many things agreed on in
23 principle, I remain opposed to the fundamental
24 practical application of this specific project.

1 My opposition to this project is broad
2 in application while specific to this proposal.
3 The process undertaken to date is a first of its
4 kind and therefore should be utilized in a manner
5 so that it becomes the model of how, where and
6 when we site future projects of a similar nature
7 throughout the nation's other waterways. I
8 understand that your review participation may seem
9 to limit your ability to look at this project and
10 your involvement. However, history is replete
11 with examples of missed opportunities for the
12 strengthening the public's faith and confidence in
13 how government stewards our national resources,
14 such as the splendor of Nantucket Sound.

15 To date, many of us have watched a
16 project driven by a failure in our collective
17 long-term national planning process instead of a
18 process designed by one for the one variable which
19 seems to have little voice in this matter; the
20 general public. Why do we treat national park
21 lands differently due to the fact that they happen
22 to be covered by water? This project and how we
23 handle the relationship of oversight matters to
24 all citizens around the nation. From Wellfleet to

1 Washington State, this project and the precedent
2 it sets, will pave the way for generations of
3 thanks or remorse.

4 This project allows for the benefit of a
5 few at the expense of the many. The
6 industrialization of Nantucket Sound should not be
7 decided by the present process and hopefully
8 never. We all own this land. Therefore, how can
9 it be that a person or a company gets a priority
10 and specialized use of our land? I suspect that
11 those who passionately support this project would
12 have an alternate opinion.

13 However, I ask the Corps to continue
14 expanding the process to allow for all towns on
15 Cape Cod and the islands to formally have a role
16 in this process of our waterways. I would ask the
17 Corp to seek raising the proverbial bar by
18 deciding to use this project, this very project,
19 as a landmark opportunity to develop a national
20 model which would provide a true sense for
21 generations to come, and a true service. And,
22 finally, I would request that the Corps seek
23 immediate legislation and clarification on the
24 authority for the vending of national park plans,

1 and please help us steward our national treasures
2 so they remain just that.

3 Thank you.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
7 is Thomas Lynch, who will be followed by Michael
8 O'Keefe.

9 THOMAS LYNCH: My name is Thomas Lynch,
10 I'm a resident of Centerville. I'm an Assembly of
11 Delegates member who supports my Town of
12 Barnstable's call for a national wind energy plan
13 before industrialization of Nantucket Sound takes
14 place.

15 I've been a state legislator who fought
16 for the creation of the Coastal Zone Management
17 Program 25 years ago to protect the Cape's natural
18 resources, and I cannot believe the lack of
19 regulation and oversight of this project.

20 I've been a charter boat captain and
21 agree with the commercial fishermen and women to
22 say their ability to fish the waters of Nantucket
23 Sound will be impeded.

24 I've been a ferry boat captain and agree

1 with the Hy-Line Steamship Authority when they say
2 the wind towers will present a navigational
3 hazard.

4 I'm a citizen who doesn't understand how
5 we can allow a 40,000-gallon oil storage platform
6 to be built a few miles off of the most pristine
7 beaches in the world.

8 (Applause.)

9 THOMAS LYNCH: Now a lot of you feel
10 what the price is of selling the Sound. We're
11 looking at an area out there that's a little
12 smaller than the Town of Dennis and a little -- a
13 little larger than the Town of Dennis and smaller
14 than the Town of Yarmouth, and no one is out there
15 giving away the Towns of Dennis or Yarmouth for
16 130 wind farm turbines.

17 How much will the company and its
18 investors stand to make? I've asked the
19 developers and their answer has been, we don't
20 know. Their profits are part of the Sound's sale
21 price.

22 Ironically, it may fall to the Cape Cod
23 Commission on Land Use Agency to examine the
24 project as a development regional impact and

1 protect this natural resource.

2 I urge you to stop the industrialization
3 of Nantucket Sound and not to permit this project.

4 Thank you.

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
8 is Michael O'Keefe, followed by Mark Weissman.

9 DIST. ATTY. MICHAEL O'KEEFE: Good
10 evening. I speak to you tonight not as a district
11 attorney so much as a citizen of Cape Cod. I have
12 lived on Cape Cod either part time or full time my
13 entire life, and I'll ask the rhetorical question:
14 Of the 5,000 miles, approximately of coast line in
15 the United States, why Nantucket Sound?

16 (Applause.)

17 DIST. ATTY. MICHAEL O'KEEFE: I suspect
18 that among the reasons for the selection of that
19 site is an economic one; that the infrastructure
20 is close by; that a line can be run from the site
21 of these power plants to the shoreline in an
22 economically feasible way.

23 I recently drove up from Boston this
24 morning, walking across City Hall Plaza. I would

1 suggest that would be a great alternative site.
2 It's one of the windiest places in the
3 Commonwealth.

4 (Applause.)

5 DIST. ATTY. MICHAEL O'KEEFE: But on a
6 serious note, as someone who commutes regularly by
7 both airplane and boat, to both Martha's Vineyard
8 and Nantucket, and many members of my staff do, as
9 thousands of other citizens of the Commonwealth
10 and of this country do, I can't help but think,
11 and would commend to your attention, the public
12 safety aspect for sea and air travel of these
13 towers soaring to the height that we're told they
14 will reach, and how that will impact the public
15 safety. And I ask and urge you to consider that
16 as part of your judgment.

17 Thank you very much.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

19 (Applause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
21 Mark Weissman, and to be followed by Gregory
22 Milne.

23 MARK WEISSMAN: Hello. I'm Mark
24 Weissman, I'm a member of the Massachusetts Marine

1 Fisheries Commission. The Commission is a
2 nine-member regulatory board that oversees the
3 rule making activities of the Massachusetts
4 Division of Marine Fisheries in terms of
5 commercial and recreational fishing practices and
6 habitat management.

7 In 2002, we sent a letter to Colonel
8 Koning strongly opposing the project. This letter
9 has never been responded to. Here are some of the
10 key points we made.

11 One, we wish to express our dismay
12 regarding the near exclusion of the Massachusetts
13 Division of Marine Fisheries from the EIS scoping
14 process. Marine Fisheries is the only state
15 agency with direct authority for the management of
16 fisheries, resources and habitat in Nantucket
17 Sound. That's by virtue of Chapter 130 of the
18 Massachusetts General Laws and by virtue of the
19 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation & Management
20 Act. As such, according to state and federal law,
21 formal consultation with the Director of the
22 Division of Marine Fisheries must be an integral
23 part of the scoping and review process. To date,
24 this hasn't happened.

1 The Commission strongly objects to the
2 proposal that negative impacts will result in
3 construction activities that will cause increased
4 mortality of eggs, larvae and juvenile fish,
5 reducing the number of those surviving to spawn,
6 there will be additional direct loss of habitat
7 and alteration of local patterns of water flow and
8 sediment.

9 The community that has evolved -- the
10 fisheries community that has evolved in Horseshoe
11 Shoal is dependent on the presence of an open
12 sandy shoal environment, and converting it to a
13 habitat dominated by high relief structures could
14 have serious consequences to the functions and
15 values of the area, and these localized impacts
16 could have wide-ranging effects.

17 Finally, the presence of so many large
18 structures in the Sound would be an obstruction to
19 traditional fishing and navigation practices.

20 Thank you for your consideration.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
24 is Gregory Milne, followed by Janet Joakim.

1 Gregory M-i-l-n-e.

2 Janet Joakim.

3 JANET JOAKIM: Janet Joakim.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

5 JANET JOAKIM: I'm Janet Joakim. I'm
6 the Barnstable Town Councilor.

7 Two -- three years ago Barnstable Town
8 Council took a vote and came out against the wind
9 farm. We have a new council now and over the next
10 couple of weeks we'll be taking a formal vote, and
11 I also speak for myself and the majority of the
12 council.

13 I'm still in shock that we need to have
14 these discussions. I can't believe that the
15 process has come this far. I've been listening to
16 presentations and debate about this project for
17 three years now. And one of my first
18 presentations I attended, Jim Gordon answered the
19 question: Will the electricity be generated by
20 those -- by these proposed turbines, actually come
21 to the Cape supply? His answer was, no. This
22 electricity would be fed into a primary power grid
23 off the Cape. A couple of weeks later Cape Wind
24 hired a PR person. And in this very building, a

1 few weeks later the PR person answered the same
2 question, yes. Somehow the power magically came
3 to the Cape.

4 The fact is, nobody can answer any
5 question of the project definitively. This is an
6 experiment and this is the wrong place to
7 experiment.

8 (Applause.)

9 JANET JOAKIM: -- not paying attention
10 to this any more. I'm a little concerned, because
11 we -- because we do not want these towers built
12 off of our coast, because we don't want this
13 experiment to take place in such a beautiful,
14 pristine place, that doesn't mean that we are
15 against renewable energy.

16 The Town of Barnstable is building two
17 windmills on our sewerage treatment plant as an
18 experiment with a grant to see how it works. Now
19 that will be used to power our sewerage treatment
20 plant, and from there we will decide if this is
21 something we should do on all of our municipal
22 buildings. We are not going to start by putting
23 windmills on every municipal building, because
24 it's a good idea, because of renewable energy.

1 We're going to give it shot.

2 I just wanted to say that this is -- we
3 all feel very strongly about this. The federal
4 government is here, you know. We all live here.
5 Those of us who live here don't want to see this,
6 yes, not in our backyard. But, also, this is our
7 legacy that leave to our children.

8 I'm really tired of hearing about
9 foreign oil. I mean, foreign oil is used to heat
10 your houses and drive cars and your trucks. A
11 very small percentage of that oil -- that number
12 is being argued -- actually goes towards your
13 electricity.

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

15 JANET JOAKIM: Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 GREGORY MILNE: I think you called my
18 name a bit earlier?

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Yes.

20 GREGORY MILNE: Yes. My name is Greg
21 Milne. I am a member of the Barnstable Town
22 Council, but I'm really here speaking on my own
23 behalf, as a lifelong Cape Codder. I've also
24 spent a little time living on the coast of Maine

1 and Connecticut. And I just -- to me, I think
2 this really boils down to one simple thing. From
3 the best of my knowledge, there is no example
4 anywhere that the Army Corps of Engineers has
5 supervised the taking, literally the taking, free
6 of charge, even with moneys from our tax dollars,
7 on different levels of government, taking of this
8 public property and handing it over to a private
9 developer.

10 There seems to be no example of any such
11 precedent. And I think the Army Corps is going to
12 set a very dangerous precedent nationally, that
13 we're about -- if you folks go forward and approve
14 this project, you will set a precedent that now
15 ocean areas, other public property is available
16 for the use of private industrialization and
17 energy production.

18 I am all for renewable energy. I have a
19 degree in human ecology. I think renewable energy
20 is one of the most important things we could
21 possibly be moving forward toward, but let's do it
22 correctly, let's do it where the proper resources
23 that are either owned privately or paid for by a
24 private developer and appropriately given by the

1 public to the developer. I think you're going to
2 hear today, you've already heard a lot. the public
3 is not interested in giving the last bastion of
4 public property over to a private developer. That
5 is not ---

6 (Applause.)

7 EDWARD MAYCOL: My name is Edward Maycol
8 on your listing.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Excuse me, sir?

10 EDWARD MAYCOL: Edward Maycol.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: No, sir, I didn't
12 call your name, sir.

13 EDWARD MAYCOL: I thought I just heard
14 you call.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ed Mangiafiaco,
16 who will be followed by Mary Boylan.

17 ED MANGIAFICO: Thank you. My name is
18 Ed Mangiafiaco.

19 (Applause.)

20 ED MANGIAFICO: You did very well by
21 comparison to many.

22 (Laughter.)

23 ED MANGIAFICO: I'm a citizen of
24 Chatham, I own a home in Cotuit. I've lived on

1 the Cape for the last 25. I've owned property
2 here and lived here for the last 25 years.

3 We've heard a lot and we'll hear a lot
4 about the regulatory gap by whatever other name we
5 call it. Wrong body, don't have the regulations,
6 et cetera.

7 I'd like to quote from the former senior
8 environmental analyst for the Massachusetts
9 Protection Office of Environment Affairs, who said
10 in an op ed piece, there is no regulatory gap that
11 will allow Cape Wind to construct the project,
12 absent a full environmental review. There is no
13 regulatory gap.

14 You know, I'm obviously speaking in
15 support of this project. I believe this project
16 is a watershed in the development of renewable
17 energy for this country.

18 (Applause.)

19 ED MANGIAFICO: I believe that we have
20 to do it. Europe has embraced wind energy in a
21 very meaningful way throughout Europe, and they've
22 done it well and it's working well.

23 Without the impetus of this project, we
24 may very well be many years behind for a long time

1 to come. I want to be proud when I take my boat
2 out on Horseshoe Shoal and do my fishing and
3 boating, and when I look from my shore, I want to
4 see that wind farm and I want to be proud that
5 we're doing something meaningful ---

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

8 Mary Boylan, to be followed by Kathryn
9 Kleekamp.

10 MARY BOYLAN: I am Mary Boylan and today
11 is December 7th, 2004, a day that will live in
12 ecological infamy.

13 Don't use Nantucket Sound as a pawn in
14 U.S. delusional energy policies. Say no to
15 offshore wind farms. Of course, 130 wind
16 turbines, each the size of the Statue of Liberty,
17 will affect negatively the Nantucket Sound
18 environment and Cape Cod's beauty and tourism.
19 Conserve energy in your car and your home, and
20 build wind farms on land instead of Nantucket
21 Sound. Nantucket Sound is not for sale.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, Mary.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker,

1 Kathryn Kleekamp, followed by John Barnes.

2 Kathryn?

3 JOHN POW: My name is John Pow. I live
4 on Cape Cod. May I talk?

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Excuse me, sir.

6 The next speaker is Kathryn Kleekamp.

7 AUDIENCE: She had to --

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Got ya.

9 Please, sir, state your name if you're
10 speaking for Mrs. Kleekamp so for our stenographer
11 and what town you're from.

12 JOHN POW: My name is John Pow, P-o-w.
13 I've lived in Hyannis for, you know, almost all my
14 life I've lived on Cape Cod.

15 The issue here is about energy. It's
16 not so much -- it's about the saving the Sound,
17 saving Cape Cod. It's an issue that's going all
18 over the U.S. and they come down to Cape Cod and
19 it's the first one to come. The first one that
20 came to Cape Cod in the beginning of Pilgrims.
21 The issue is all about energy.

22 Wind, wind power will solve today's
23 answer towards saving energy. Public Health and
24 safety have been getting poor advice. The

1 consequences of dependence of nuclear and fossil
2 fuels. At a time when our power public nuclear
3 plant wants a 20-year extension, nuclear waste
4 can't be solved. America has been living in a
5 dream for the past three decades. Gasoline hasn't
6 even tripled, while the cost of everything else,
7 housing, you name it, has increased in some places
8 ten times more.

9 The Nantucket Sound has sustained wind
10 surf or wind speeds of 17 to 19, considered
11 outstanding on the whole East Coast. I believe
12 both wind and solar, clear energy will surpass.

13 Right now, I'm not so happy about on
14 Cape Cod is building more roads. Right now in
15 Barnstable they're talking about Route 132, making
16 it a three-lane sup -- three lanes each way.

17 Well, that's all. That's it. Thank
18 you.

19 (Applause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
21 is John Barnes, followed by Charles Kleekamp.

22 JOHN BARNES: Good evening, and thank
23 you for the opportunity to offer my comments to
24 the draft EIS for the Cape Wind Project.

1 My name is John Barnes and I'm with
2 Peter Kiewit Sons, Incorporated, a national
3 construction company. We have business units
4 throughout the United States, including a business
5 unit in Boston. Over the past year we have
6 developed construction plans and cost estimates
7 for the Cape Wind Project. We have estimated that
8 this project would create as many as 250 jobs
9 during the peak construction period. Also, we
10 expect a boost to the local economy in terms of
11 local purchases of light steel products, concrete,
12 fuel, tools and hardware, as well as the living
13 expenses of the workers themselves.

14 The construction plan that we have
15 developed uses the following mitigations to assure
16 that there is minimal impact to the environment.

17 No. 1. Pilings used for the support of
18 the wind turbines and of the electrical service
19 platform will be driven into the seabed to
20 minimize seabed disturbance and turbidity.

21 No. 2. The pile driving process will
22 use a soft start to allow marine life to move
23 aware from the construction area, thus minimizing
24 harm during the noise of the pile driving.

1 No. 3. The undersea cable burial method
2 will use jet plow technology that simultaneously
3 opens the trench and inserts the cable, thus
4 minimizing impact to the seabed.

5 No. 4. Permanent mats will be installed
6 at the base of the piles to minimize any seabed
7 scour.

8 I'd like to say that Peter Kiewit Sons
9 is a respected construction company that has been
10 in business for over 120 years with a track record
11 of completing projects effectively, projects such
12 as the Level 3 Communications Project that we
13 constructed throughout the United States,
14 including Massachusetts, is a shining example of
15 Kiewit's commitment towards protecting the
16 environment and working with local communities, to
17 be a good neighbor during the construction phase
18 of the project.

19 Thank you.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
23 Charles Kleekamp, to be followed by Parris Bauer.

24 CHARLES KLEEKAMP: Good evening. My

1 name is Charles Kleekamp, a recently retired
2 professional electrical engineer. I'm also the
3 Information Director of Clean Power Now and the
4 Vice-President of Cape Clean Air.

5 I would like to thank the Army Corps for
6 compiling a most comprehensive DEIS. That said, I
7 would like to suggest that the Army include in its
8 final EIS a topic that is not addressed in this
9 documents. And that is a factual discussion of
10 where the power generated by the wind farm is
11 consumed. And it is important that the public
12 understand this often misrepresented concept.

13 During a presentation at the
14 Massachusetts Technology Collaborative stakeholder
15 meeting in Hyannis, the following facts presented
16 by Mr. Charles Salamone, the Director of System
17 Planning at Nstar.

18 The ceremony -- excuse me, the scenario
19 posited by Mr. Salamone, as an example, was as
20 follows: Presuming the electrical load on the
21 Cape and the Islands is 300 megawatts and the wind
22 is not blowing. When the wind picks up and
23 injects 100 megawatts into the Cape grid at
24 Barnstable, and I quote, then the electricity

1 coming through the Bourne substation from the
2 transmission lines crossing the canal would be 200
3 megawatts. If Cape Wind generated 300 megawatts
4 and the Cape load is 300 megawatts, then the flow
5 out of the Bourne substation from the grid
6 transmission line into the Cape would be zero. If
7 Cape Wind generates 400 megawatts, then 100
8 megawatts would flow back into the Bourne
9 substation and into the New England system, end
10 quotation.

11 Thus, only in the case Cape Wind is
12 generating more power that is being consumed on
13 the Cape and the Islands, will the power go off
14 Cape, otherwise it is indeed consumed on the Cape
15 and the Islands.

16 I would respectfully like to ask that
17 the Army Corps reaffirm Mr. Salamone's discussion
18 and incorporate it in the final EIS as a matter of
19 public importance.

20 Thank you.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
24 is Parris Bauer, to be followed by Cliff Carroll.

1 PARRIS BAUER: Good evening everyone.
2 My name is Parris Bauer and I'm a native Cape
3 Codder and I'm here representing myself.

4 I would like to specifically address
5 Mr. Gordon and the Army Corp. I understand that
6 you want to experiment and build the world's
7 largest wind farm just four miles off the shores
8 of our Nantucket Sound. Cape Wind has alleged
9 that the purpose and benefit of this project is to
10 supply about 75 percent of the Cape's electricity
11 demand and that this energy will come from
12 nonpolluting sources. However, the fact is the
13 Cape already has an overabundance of electricity
14 and our present power grid cannot handle any
15 additional electricity.

16 From the beginning I have questioned the
17 motives of all parties in favor of this industrial
18 wind project. I understand that you are a
19 businessman, Mr. Gordon, and your No. 1 goal is to
20 make money. It makes perfect sense, from a
21 business standpoint, why you would want to build
22 your project in waters that are free.

23 And it also makes perfect sense why you
24 would look forward to lining your pocket with

1 approximately \$680 million of our hard-earned tax
2 dollars over the next ten years. You certainly
3 have a great incentive. However, I do not care if
4 you pay us \$100 billion to build your project.
5 One cannot put a price on the value of Nantucket
6 Sound. Nantucket Sound is the heart and soul of
7 our Cape Cod. There are many reasons why this is
8 not the place to experiment with building your
9 farm.

10 What I would like to know is who is
11 going to take personal responsibility when your
12 65,000 gallons of oil destroys our virgin beaches
13 and fishing grounds.

14 (Applause.)

15 PARRIS BAUER: Will you take personal
16 responsibility, Mr. Gordon, and would ---

17 (Applause.)

18 PARRIS BAUER: --- you promise not
19 polluting is a positive thing for Cape Cod? What
20 if we have a catastrophic hurricane that tears
21 apart 130 of our 40-story turbines, leaving our
22 waters and beaches trashed with debris and oil?

23 (Applause.)

24 PARRIS BAUER: Are you going to take

1 personal responsibility for this, too?

2 There is now new evidence that clearly
3 states that wind turbines cause severe radar
4 interference. I would like to know who will take
5 responsibility for any lives lost as a result of
6 planes crashing into this steel course on a foggy
7 night.

8 (Applause.)

9 PARRIS BAUER: And for national security
10 reasons, you must consider the consequences that
11 could result when PAVE/PAW is unable to prevent a
12 terrorist attack because the turbines would cause
13 radar interference.

14 (Applause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
16 Cliff Carroll, to be followed by Susan Nickerson.

17 CLIFF CARROLL: First of all, I'm very
18 proud to say that was a very tough act to follow.

19 My name is Cliff Carroll. I'm not from
20 Denmark and I'm not from Westport. I'm from
21 America. And the last time I checked, you had to
22 own something before you built something.

23 (Applause.)

24 CLIFF CARROLL: I'm also one of the

1 proud, proud founders of windstop.org. I have
2 lived here all my life and been a mortgage banker
3 here for over 25 years. This issue tonight is not
4 about wind energy. It couldn't possibly be.

5 Your draft environmental impact
6 statement doesn't talk about how much money we're
7 going to save, it doesn't talk about shutting down
8 energy plants, and it doesn't talk about the issue
9 of what happens when there is no wind.

10 This issue is about our beaches, it's
11 about our fishing grounds, it is about the
12 economic engine of the Cape and Islands.
13 Nantucket Sound is not our backyard, it is our
14 front door. When you close your eyes and you
15 think about Cape Cod, you picture sand dunes which
16 roll down to a glimmering ocean that seems to go
17 forever.

18 Well, that view from every beach in
19 Nantucket Sound is about to be caged in by a
20 24-square mile, steel forest, the size of the
21 Island of Manhattan, New York. The only thing
22 that is different from the wind farm is that the
23 wind farm will have more 40-story buildings than
24 Manhattan. Please picture over 580 lights, giving

1 the appearance of the La Guardia Airport.

2 Now ask yourself, what is so clean about
3 40,000 gallons of oil in the middle of our fishing
4 grounds, just off our virgin beaches. Every
5 coastal town on Nantucket Sound requested an oil
6 spill fatality check be done and map the damage
7 before hearing took place. You ignored every
8 single town that fronts on the Cape and Islands.

9 This is not a draft environmental impact
10 statement. It doesn't even talk about the true
11 impacts to the environment. As long as there is a
12 ten-story, 40,000-gallon oil fill transformer in
13 the middle of Nantucket Sound and this wind plant,
14 this is not clean power, it's an environmental
15 disaster waiting to happen.

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

17 (Applause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and
19 gentlemen, I believe we have over a hundred
20 speakers signed up and we're really eating into
21 their time. Thank you.

22 Next speaker is Susan Nickerson, will be
23 followed by DeAnna Tacker.

24 Ma'am.

1 SUSAN NICKERSON: Thank you,
2 Mr. Rosenberg.

3 My name is Susan Nickerson. I'm the
4 Executive Director of the Alliance to Protect
5 Nantucket Sound.

6 Our mission is the long-term
7 conservation of this remarkable body of water.
8 Like many in this room, the Alliance favors
9 renewable energy. We support a federal process to
10 streamline offshore wind, while we remain avid
11 about protection of the public trust. Above all,
12 we stand for the permanent protection of Nantucket
13 Sound, a marine ecosystem of international
14 significance, whose resources are the common
15 heritage of us all.

16 While the development of clean energy is
17 vital, it should not hinge on the sacrifice of one
18 resource for another. This is the core of the
19 debate surrounding Cape Wind. The tragedy of the
20 Cape Wind Project is that while it has a potential
21 to usher in a new era of much needed clean energy
22 for this country, the approach being taken by Cape
23 Wind is so conflict-ridden that it has divided
24 regions of the state, communities of the Cape and

1 Islands, and local and regional environmental
2 groups. Even worse, it has split colleagues,
3 friends and families.

4 The division around this project could
5 probably have been avoided if we had a national
6 policy for offshore wind in place or the developer
7 had started with a public dialogue to identify
8 good sites for the project, instead of imposing a
9 site that requires unacceptable sacrifices.

10 It is now up to the Army Corps of
11 Engineers to fix this fatal flaw by revisiting the
12 project alternatives. The draft environmental
13 impact statement discussion of alternatives leads
14 singularly to the selection of the Horseshoe Shoal
15 site, and completely ignores the central question
16 of site suitability from the public perspective.

17 How else could the Army Corps have
18 started with 22 sites and ended up with four, all
19 are in Nantucket Sound, near or in Nantucket
20 Sound.

21 The Alliance calls on the Army Corps to
22 identify additional alternative sites for the Cape
23 Wind Project, using criteria that serve the public
24 interest, including deep water sites, meaningful

1 land-based alternatives and decentralized sites
2 that break the project into several smaller
3 components, so as to minimize local impacts.

4 Right now we're spending enormous
5 amounts of time and public resources debating the
6 wrong project, in the wrong place, using the wrong
7 process. The current approach will likely drag
8 out for months, even years, because there is no
9 good solution to the conflicts it poses.

10 The time to come up with up with a
11 win-win scenario by identifying publicly
12 acceptable sites for the Cape Wind Project is now.

13 We look to the Army Corps to fulfill its
14 duty to serve the public interest.

15 Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

18 The next speaker is DeAnna Tacker,
19 followed by Pamela Danforth.

20 DeANNA TACKER: Good evening. My name
21 is DeAnna Tacker. This is my sister Christina.

22 We represent the future and like others
23 that you address -- or that you have heard from,
24 we are concerned about our future and concerned

1 about the environment in which we live. It has
2 become very apparent over the years that the
3 society we are growing up in carries a concern
4 about energy and the available ways to safely
5 attain it.

6 Along with society, my generation
7 carries that concern, as well, considering the
8 facts that we are greatly impacted by any and all
9 decisions made by your generation. Being
10 concerned with our future, we are proud for our
11 supporting the smart, efficient environmental
12 decision, and that is why we are opposed to the
13 Nantucket Sound.

14 The society that we are being raised in
15 has presented itself as a throwaway society
16 through situations such as this. For example, if
17 something breaks, we throw it away. TVs, cell
18 phones, cars, appliances. This is due to the
19 common belief that newer is better. But is it?
20 When something is thrown away, does it not still
21 sit somewhere? Does it not become some future
22 problem?

23 Our society tends to ignore what is not
24 in their face, so I'm going to put the problem in

1 front of you with questions. What happens to the
2 plants that are already here? Why not take the
3 money that we'd be spending on polluting our Sound
4 and improve our power plants that we already have,
5 that we already are dealing with?

6 (Applause.)

7 DeANNA TACKER: The wind farm will
8 eventually decay and then we will have unimproved,
9 unusable plants that you have shut down and a
10 polluted Sound.

11 So let's not act like we care about our
12 future by supporting something because it sounds
13 nice or because it sounds logical, but shall we
14 care about our future by fixing what is broken and
15 continuing a project before we jump start another.

16 What's wrong with practicing what we
17 preach and saving our future? What's wrong with
18 seeing the big picture? If you claim nothing,
19 then don't tell us to show up.

20 Thank you.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
24 is Pamela Danforth, to be followed by Mary Curran.

1 PAMELA DANFORTH: Good evening. My name
2 is Pamela Danforth and I'm a 45-year summer
3 resident of Cape Cod, and I'm speaking on behalf
4 of my four grandparents, all live here on Cape
5 Cod, and have gone before me as well as my parents
6 and my family.

7 Today's day will once again, live in
8 infamy. Our public trust needs to be protected
9 and we are the people and we are here to protect
10 Nantucket Sound from industrialization on an
11 nonparallel scale.

12 As Mr. Rosenberg, Chief of Public
13 Affairs, Army Corps of Engineers, stated November
14 2004, in The Nantucket Independent, we do rely on
15 scientific data, but we actually identify with
16 comments from the public. We still need to
17 determine if this is in the best interest of the
18 public.

19 Well, Mr. Rosenberg, we, the public, are
20 here tonight to ensure their national treasure is
21 preserved.

22 Wind technology is in its infancy.
23 There are alternative sites to place the wind
24 tower plants further out to sea. There are tens

1 of thousands of them. These sites are out of
2 migratory bird paths, out of public view, out of
3 shipping and air lanes. But these sites will cost
4 the developer more money.

5 Army Corps of Engineers, who owns
6 Nantucket Sound? We, the people. Public trust
7 must be preserved. Wind power is intermittent and
8 would continue to require fossil fuel backup
9 generation. The vast majority of our air quality
10 and the byproducts, what is produced in the
11 Midwest, I ask you, the Army Corps of Engineers,
12 why that it is we, Cape Codders and Islanders,
13 that we need a power plant desecrating our
14 national, publicly owned treasure. Public trust
15 must be preserved.

16 Each of us in this room are stewards of
17 our public lands for our children and our
18 children's children. We are about the green of
19 preservation, not the green of money. The Sound
20 is our public trust, we are the people, we are
21 here to protect our heritage and our livelihoods
22 and Nantucket Sound forever.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

1 The next speaker, Mary Curran, followed
2 by David Chartier.

3 MARY CURRAN: My name is Mary Jane
4 Curran. I have lived on the Cape for over 60
5 years. I have coordinated the environmental
6 program at Cape Cod Community College for
7 ten years. I strongly support the Cape Wind
8 Project and I would like to comment on Section
9 5.16 on the economic benefits of the Cape Wind
10 Project which will create over 250 new jobs during
11 the construction phase and 50 permanent positions
12 for Cape Codders who operate and maintain the
13 turbines. I firmly believe that the Cape Wind
14 Project has served as a catalyst to raise the
15 level of awareness and understanding among Cape
16 Codders how renewable energy will reduce our
17 dependence on fossil fuels and begin to provide
18 clean air for our region. I firmly believe that
19 this project has sparked an economic development
20 opportunity for a renewable energy industry here
21 on the Cape. I'm pleased to report that Cape Cod
22 Community College is taking the lead in preparing
23 and offering education and training opportunities
24 to supply a renewable energy work force in this

1 industry. With funds that we received from the
2 National Science Foundation, we are developing
3 courses for college and high school students, for
4 retraining building industry practitioners,
5 including architects, designers, plumbers and
6 electricians. We will offer workshops to the
7 general public.

8 Prior to submitting our proposal to NSF,
9 we had to gather a group of industry experts.
10 They predicted that over 650 new energy related
11 jobs would be created in Massachusetts.

12 Across the United States other community
13 colleges in California, Washington, Oregon, Iowa,
14 Texas, Arizona, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and
15 Kansas are offering renewable energy education and
16 training to meet the needs of this burgeoning
17 industry in their states. We are proud to be one
18 of the first community colleges on the East Coast
19 to offer such a program. It's time, with or
20 without the support of the State of Massachusetts,
21 that Cape Cod steps forward into the 21st Century
22 and becomes a leader with the first offshore wind
23 farm in the United States.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker,
3 David Chartier, followed by Regina A-s-m-u-t-i-s.

4 (Laughter.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Go ahead.

6 DAVID CHARTIER: Good evening. My name
7 is David Chartier and I'm here speaking for
8 myself.

9 I am here to express my support for the
10 Cape Wind Energy Project in hopes that it will
11 come to fruition through all the environmental
12 impact studies. I firmly believe that this
13 project is one small step in the right direction
14 to meet the electrical energy needs in our area.

15 I am a graduate of Massachusetts
16 Maritime Academy and have worked in the power
17 generation field for the past 26 years. The fuels
18 used for combustion have ranged from oil to trash
19 to natural gas. One thing they all have in common
20 is that they all pollute the atmosphere, some more
21 than others, and no matter how many scrubbers are
22 installed below the smoke stack, there will always
23 be some pollutants discharging out of the stack
24 into our atmosphere. This is a given in any

1 fossil fuel burning power plant. On the other
2 end, we will always have the inherent risks
3 involved in transporting the various fuels to the
4 power plants. We all witnessed the oil spill in
5 Buzzards Bay and the damage it inflicted on our
6 environment.

7 Wind power in my view is Mother Nature's
8 gift to us. An endless supply of a pollution free
9 source of power. We just have to harness it to
10 create electricity. I made a hang glider when I
11 was younger and flew it on the sand dunes of
12 Wellfleet and the White Cliffs in Plymouth.
13 Every time I took off the harness would grab me,
14 picking my body weight up and I was flying. I was
15 awe struck at the power of the wind then and I
16 still am. I enjoy watching kites flying, trees
17 swaying and wind turbines gently swirling. I have
18 sat and watched Hull's lone wind turbine and I
19 think it is beautiful.

20 (Applause.)

21 DAVID CHARTIER: One of the concerns of
22 the project is aesthetics. I guess everyone has a
23 different opinion here, but I would love to have a
24 wind farm as part of my panoramic ocean view. I

1 do not think the project would have any negative
2 effects on tourism to Cape Cod. To the contrary,
3 I think people would enjoy viewing it. As a
4 statement to our resolve to reduce dependence on
5 foreign oil and move America's energy needs
6 forward, I would be proud of it.

7 Thank you.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

10 The next speaker will be Regina Asmutis,
11 followed by Stephanie Rose.

12 REGINA ASMUTIS: Regina Asmutis I'm a
13 biologist with the office at the International
14 Wildlife Coalition, we're based in East Falmouth.

15 I'm here to say that we continue to have
16 trouble with the impact statement continuing to be
17 inadequately considered and misrepresented. The
18 biological assessment data have stated there are
19 few historic sightings of critically endangered
20 Right whales in the Sound. Recent data indicates
21 there's a number of sightings of Right whales
22 there, including one this past October. And
23 additionally, with the satellite telemetry data
24 that's been published recently, indicates that

1 Nantucket Shoals may be an area of frequent use
2 because whales are repeatedly crossing through the
3 Sound. Biological adjustment also states that
4 because large whales can hear in the frequency
5 range of the boat engines, that they're likely to
6 avoid crossing vessel traffic easily and that's
7 patently incorrect and a misrepresentation of
8 data. Right whales do not move out of the path of
9 oncoming vessels. I refer the board to the
10 National Marine Fishery Service regarding ship
11 strikes and Right whales.

12 The speeds of the maintenance vessels
13 are not discussed anywhere in the biological
14 assessment or the EIS. There have been no
15 dedicated surveys to indicate that Right whale
16 occurrence are likely to have interaction during
17 the transit to and from Quonset, Rhode Island
18 ports. The number of days that the vessels are
19 likely to transit to the project site are probably
20 underestimated. If you base it on the Horns Rev
21 project, it's probably not 250, it's probably more
22 like 650 days per year, which is a much larger
23 risk of disturbance and collision.

24 The EIS does not discuss the issue of

1 habitat solution and how to cut pollution that may
2 be caused but the placing of the turbines,
3 resulting either from physical inclusion or
4 acoustic harassment.

5 We also have concerns of our independent
6 assessment and a biological adjustment in which
7 you have harbor seals and gray seals
8 simultaneously. Unlike harbor seals, gray seals
9 are in the area year-round pupping and molting.
10 Studies in 2001 and 2003 have discussed seals and
11 wind farms, suggests the construction activity
12 schedules minimize impacts, particularly avoiding
13 work during reproductive areas.

14 The DEIS indicates that winter
15 construction will be conducted and will be
16 encountering gray seals the 1st of December
17 through May. Given the sound propagation from
18 pile driving I feel the potential impacts on this
19 population during these times has not been
20 adequately addressed.

21 Thank you.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: I encourage you to

1 put your entire statements for the record, and a
2 reminder if you have an oral statement, please
3 summarize and to submit them for the record. We
4 have a box right in front.

5 Next speaker, Stephanie Rose, to be
6 followed by Rob Bussiere.

7 STEPHANIE ROSE: Stephanie Rose, Clean
8 Power member and senior at Sturgis Charter School

9 I have been following the progress of
10 the wind farm since my freshman year. When I
11 first heard about the wind farm, I never felt
12 there would be so much opposition for such a great
13 thing. I've done several school projects and I'm
14 a volunteer for Clean Power Now most of the time.

15 I think, no, I know that Cape Wind and
16 their wind farm is the best idea.

17 As a born Cape Codder I understand the
18 importance of our ocean views and I have spent of
19 my childhood days playing on those beaches, but I
20 believe that paving the way for the future for
21 renewable energy is more important, and we
22 shouldn't sacrifice the development of sustainable
23 energy and technology for a better view.

24 I want to thank Cape Wind for creating a

1 better environment for all of us to live, and most
2 of all, I want to thank you, the Army Corps of
3 Engineers, for your time to acquaint each one of
4 us tonight, and I urge you to think about the
5 future and my generation's future. And I'll be
6 looking forward to seeing those 130 Statues of
7 Liberty from my own back yard.

8 Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

11 The next speaker, Rob Bussiere, to be
12 followed by Jessica Almy.

13 ROB BUSSIERE: It's Bussiere, but that's
14 okay.

15 Thank you, gentlemen. My name is Rob
16 Bussiere, I'm with Windstop, I'm one of the
17 founders, also.

18 I'm here to talk tonight with you about
19 what I couldn't find in the DEIS. I couldn't find
20 the data for the wind survey that came from the
21 meteorological tower that we have out on Horseshoe
22 Shoal. It would seem to me that if we're going to
23 base 130 wind farm wind towers on some kind data.
24 Why would we use data from Horns Rev? Why would

1 we use anything but the data we've collected for
2 over two years? So I had to conduct my own.

3 And what I found was, from the National
4 Buoy Data Center, a buoy that was out 30 nautical
5 miles east of Nantucket with lots of data. What
6 it told me is that for 40 days -- I'm sorry, for
7 85 days, with winds less than 9 miles an hour,
8 four days with winds in excess of 49 miles an
9 hour. That says 75 percent of the time there is
10 no usable wind. And, in fact, the web site says
11 it can generate 75 percent of the power that the
12 Cape and the Islands need. Well, 75 percent of 75
13 percent, just doesn't work.

14 So I looked at another data card. Found
15 another one that says: Station 44018, 99 days of
16 winds less than 9 miles an hour and four days with
17 winds in excess of 49 miles an hour. This
18 represents 30 percent of the year, leaving 70
19 percent of the year to generate that 75 percent
20 need, again. Now this one was in Buzzard's Bay.

21 You know, this just doesn't work.
22 Economically it won't provide any relief to the
23 Cape and the Islands for the residents here in
24 their electric bill. They said it would, but we

1 have not seen any data that actually supports
2 that. We hear a lot of hyperbole about this is
3 good and it's going to bring tourism here and it's
4 going to work, but do you know what, it doesn't.
5 It doesn't work.

6 Thank you for your time.

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank your, sir.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
10 is Jessica Almy, followed by Rene P-u-a ---

11 FROM THE AUDIENCE: Poyaht.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Poyaht. Thank
13 you, sir. Thank you very much.

14 Ma'am.

15 JESSICA ALMY: My name is Jessica Almy
16 and I am making a comment on behalf of the Cape
17 Wildlife Center, a program of the Humane Society
18 of the United States, based in West Barnstable.

19 We cannot support the Cape Wind
20 application because the wildlife portions of the
21 draft environmental impact statement are
22 inaccurate. The document falsely predicts each
23 turbine will kill an average of 2.8 birds per
24 year, but both the National Wind Coordinating

1 Committee and the Society for Conservation Biology
2 caution against using land-based data to predict
3 bird kill at marine wind facilities.

4 Even if we looked at land-based
5 information, wind facilities in the East kill an
6 average of 4 to 7.7 birds per turbine per year. A
7 better model might be based on a wind facility
8 adjacent to the YUB that is mentioned in the draft
9 environmental impact statement. If we extrapolate
10 those numbers to this project, 1,898 to 6,643
11 birds could be killed by collisions with the
12 turbines each year.

13 Still, nothing replaces site specific
14 information. The applicant needs to conduct three
15 years of visual study and 12 months of radar work,
16 according to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife survey. The
17 DEIS only includes two years of visual and
18 two months of radar observation.

19 Moreover, we need to be serious about
20 this project impact on bats. The DEIS dismisses
21 the risk to Eastern Red Bats, who often migrate
22 over the water. The reality is bats are killed in
23 large numbers at some wind facilities in the East.
24 44 turbines in West Virginia killed three- to

1 four-thousand bats last year. The numbers for
2 2004 are still preliminary, but the number of bats
3 killed may exceed 100 per turbine.

4 In conclusion, the Cape Wildlife Center
5 calls on the Corps to retract the bird kill
6 estimate based on terrestrial site, require an
7 additional year of visual survey and ten more
8 months of radar study, and use thermal imaging
9 during the fall to detect any migrating bats that
10 may be at risk.

11 This project could cause irreparable
12 harm to wildlife. We encourage members of the
13 public to visit capewind.info or capewildlife.org
14 to learn more about our concern.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
18 is Rene Poyaht, followed by Dorothy Nutter.

19 RENE POYAHT: Good evening. My name is
20 Rene Poyaht. I represent myself and express my
21 opposition to the wind farm on Nantucket Sound. I
22 have grown up on the Cape, all my life. I was
23 born here in 1977. Me and my family have a boat
24 in Osterville, at Crosby Yacht Yard. And I

1 believe that renewable energy is very important,
2 but this is about a developer taking a public
3 resource, and I think that we should be more
4 dependent upon electricity, renewable energy,
5 whatever we want to call it, but we also should
6 consider our public resources.

7 I agree, I thank Senator Rob O'Leary for
8 e-mailing me back when I wrote him. Thank you,
9 Senator, for writing me back.

10 And I'd like to thank the Army Corps of
11 Engineers, Karen Adams, for sending a CD out to
12 me. That way, I don't have to read the whole
13 impact statement, which would take me until next
14 year to do.

15 I just want to say I'm opposed to this
16 project, and I hope that there'll be more time and
17 effort put into this project. Do whatever you
18 have to take. If it takes another five years or
19 something, just do it. Renewable energy is
20 important, but I think it should be placed
21 somewhere else. Somewhere where it doesn't hurt
22 everybody.

23 We all are for -- people who are against
24 renewable energy, people who are against this

1 project are not against renewable energy, it's
2 just in the wrong location.

3 I agree with Governor Mitt Romney,
4 Thomas Reilly and all our State Representatives,
5 and including the Barnstable Town Councilor, Janet
6 Joakim, that we should experiment more and put
7 more time into this effort.

8 Thank you very much.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Just a reminder,
12 there is another stenographer in the reception
13 area where you may give your statements without
14 the imposed time limitations, just meeting
15 somebody in our reception area, they will point
16 you to it.

17 The next speaker is Dorothy Nutter, who
18 will be followed by Richard White.

19 Ma'am.

20 DOROTHY NUTTER: Hello, everybody. I'm
21 Dorothy Nutter and I a senior at Sturgis Charter
22 School in Hyannis.

23 I am in strong support of the wind farm
24 in Horseshoe Shoal. I've lived here pretty much

1 my whole entire life and I love swimming and love
2 the beach and everything about Cape Cod. I love
3 living here. And I think that it would be
4 wonderful for us to be in the front of a new
5 project, something so important to environment
6 and, I don't know, energy, especially when oil
7 prices are going up, gas prices, and I think that
8 75 percent of the people that will benefit from
9 this is like amazing to me. It's like
10 three-fourths of people are going to be
11 benefitting from energy. A mind boggling thing.

12 I think that the jobs that are going to
13 be created, it's also good for Cape Cod. And I
14 think that, I don't know, a wind farm just seems
15 like a wonderful idea to me.

16 I'd like to thank the Army Corps of
17 Engineers for letting me come up here and state my
18 views.

19 Thank you very much and have a good
20 evening.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

23 The next speaker is Richard White, who
24 will be followed by Shareen Davis.

1 Sir.

2 RICHARD WHITE: Thank you,
3 Mr. Rosenberg.

4 My name is Richard White, I'm a banker
5 who lives in Centerville. I've lived on Cape Cod
6 for 26 years. I speak tonight for myself.

7 As a banker and an economist, I'd like
8 to specifically look to the economy on Cape Cod.
9 Three quick points.

10 Fact 1. People who try to earn a living
11 on Cape Cod recognize that for many reasons almost
12 all Cape Cod employment is directly or indirectly
13 tied to the tourist and second home owners who
14 come to the Cape for its natural beauty. Beyond
15 the restaurants and shops, our construction trade,
16 build and renovate, receive loans. Our medical
17 community takes care of retirees. With few
18 exceptions Cape employers, almost all either deal
19 directly with tourists or sell to and service
20 those who do deal directly with tourists. Cape
21 Cod is naturally, clearly and correctly a tourist
22 and second-home based economy. Now we try to
23 diversify our economy. As good as the phrase
24 silicon sandbar sounds, we must be realistic. The

1 Cape is never going to be a manufacturing center
2 or a distribution hub. We must recognize that our
3 jobs and the ability to provide for our families
4 depend on maintaining the deep, natural beauty
5 that draws tourists, retirees and summer people to
6 the Cape. We confirm the importance of
7 maintaining our natural beauty when we support
8 such anti-commercial growth efforts, because the
9 Cape Cod's Commission, our land banks and
10 historical districts and even the national
11 seashore, how can we possibly support the Cape Cod
12 Commission on one hand, yet risk destroying our
13 natural beauty on the other?

14 How can we put our economic future at
15 risk by industrializing Nantucket Sound?

16 Fact 2. Tourists do not pay to see the
17 chemical plants in New Jersey, the steel mills in
18 Pittsburgh, or the oil rigs in West Texas.

19 (Applause.)

20 RICHARD WHITE: Tourists won't pay to
21 look at 130 enormous generating structures. They
22 won't come to look at the 500 flashing lights of
23 an industrial plant. They won't come to see the
24 destruction 40,000 gallons of transmission oil

1 that could cause after an October perfect storm.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
5 is Shareen Davis, followed by Sharon Krause.

6 SHAREEN DAVIS: Good evening. My name
7 is Shareen Davis. I work part time for Save our
8 Sound. I'm speaking tonight as a resident of
9 Chatham, Massachusetts.

10 I'm a 12th generation Cape Codder. I
11 commercially fish Nantucket Sound, my husband
12 fishes Nantucket Sound, as do my brothers, my
13 uncles and my daughter. My grandfather and his
14 grandfather all fished Nantucket Sound. Nantucket
15 Sound is the life blood of my family.

16 We fish for food for ourselves and for
17 our communities. We employ other fishermen to
18 fish with us, some who are restricted from fishing
19 elsewhere because of government regulations on the
20 amount of fish they can catch, some are restricted
21 by areas closed to them for fishing.

22 We are economically connected to the
23 natural resources of the Sound, and like the small
24 family farmer, we are reliant upon what we harvest

1 seasonally. Every spring, squid, scup and
2 mackerel all arrive in the Sound when, as my
3 father-in-law would say, the leaves on the silver
4 leafed trees are as big as rat's ears, which is
5 late April. We have built our life around this
6 tradition, around the natural occurrences of the
7 wind and the tide and on the fish in the Sound.

8 My question for the Corps is: What will
9 really happen to the migrating habits of the fish
10 during the construction phase of this project and
11 after? Your DEIS says there will be little
12 adverse impact to the migratory patterns of the
13 fish. It is possible, you say, that fish near the
14 construction activities may experience some
15 localized effects if they do not move from the
16 area. However, because squid are sensitive to
17 vibration and temperature changes, they will be
18 disrupted, they will move from the area, their
19 patterns will change and as a result the essence
20 of my craft may forever change and, as such, my
21 grandchild, who is due in spring, may not be able
22 to have the option to continue this century-old
23 family livelihood. It will forever adversely
24 impact us. It'll impact jobs for us. It'll

1 impact jobs for fishermen.

2 Thank you.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

5 The next speaker, Sharon Krause,
6 followed by Inge Perreault.

7 SHARON KRAUSE: Good evening. My name
8 is Sharon Krause and I'm from Eastham.

9 I support the Cape Wind Project. I
10 firmly believe that it will provide safe, clean,
11 affordable energy at this critical time in our
12 economy. I have been visited wind farms -- energy
13 sites in Germany and also have viewed the wind
14 turbine up in Hull, and I believe that all of
15 these sites blend with the environment, and are
16 not, in my mind, a blight, a visual blight of any
17 kind.

18 I really firmly regard the opposition to
19 this project as coming from a NIMBY mentality.

20 Thank you.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker,
24 Inge Perreault, followed by Roland Perreault.

1 INGE PERREAULT: Perreault, please.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

3 INGE PERREAULT: Good evening. First of
4 all, I would like to very much commend the Corps,
5 U.S. Corps of Army Engineers, for their very
6 thorough work that they have done. A lot of
7 people here, I think, have not read your report,
8 because that's why some of the statements were
9 made.

10 I am the founder of the South Coast
11 Chapter of Clean Power Now, but I would like to
12 speak as a private individual.

13 When we moved to West Island off
14 Fairhaven on the South Coast in September of 2002,
15 we did so with more time in mind for things we
16 really care about, in a serene environment of
17 great natural beauty.

18 On April 27th, 2003, when the Bouchard
19 oil barge ran aground, anchoring within sight of
20 our cottage, with a 12-foot gash leaking Bunker
21 oil destined for the Mirant Power Plant, and who
22 takes responsibility for that, please?

23 (Applause.)

24 INGE PERREAULT: The Mirant power plant

1 provides the Cape and Islands with their
2 electricity, and our island was destroyed because
3 of it. That dream turned into a nightmare.

4 Unless you have actually experienced an
5 oil spill, inhaled the noxious odors, seen the
6 ocean covered with thick No. 6 oil looking black
7 instead of blue on a brilliantly sunny day, it
8 will be hard for you to ever understand my
9 feelings. Unless you have actually seen the oil
10 washing ashore, covering 95 miles of coastline, it
11 will be hard for you to understand my feelings.
12 Unless you have actually watched the birds covered
13 in oil, sitting on rocks out of reach, only to
14 eventually wash ashore dead, you truly cannot
15 understand the horror of a major oil spill that
16 happens right at your front door.

17 My heart broke watching oil-covered
18 cormorants and other water fowl stumbling around
19 on rocks, out of reach for days.

20 In the following three months we dealt
21 with clean-up efforts. Huge trucks laden with
22 foul-smelling oil residue passing by our quaint
23 cottage from dawn to dusk. It seemed never
24 ending. Only little of the alleged 98,000 gallons

1 of Bunker Oil was ever recovered. And I would
2 like to know who would like to take responsibility
3 for that.

4 (Applause.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

6 INGE PERREAULT: On a daily basis, we
7 all dread watching these single hulled barges pass
8 through Buzzards Bay, a highly sensitive
9 ecological area, and I am very much for Cape Wind.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

11 (Applause.)

12 ROLAND PERREAULT: Good evening. My
13 name is Roland Perreault. I'd like to thank you
14 for allowing me a turn to express my feelings
15 about this issue.

16 The task facing this Commission is to
17 base your decision on a scientific study that has
18 taken place is relative to this project, rather
19 than on the exaggeration, fear foundering and
20 political pressure being perpetrated by those who
21 feel they're entitled to do what they want, when
22 they want, mankind be damned.

23 Just the other day, while listening to
24 another anti-wind farm rant on the radio, I

1 couldn't help but think back to 1976 when the Argo
2 Merchant, which broke apart on the Nantucket
3 Shoals and dumped 7,600,000 gallons of No. 6 oil
4 in the surrounding waters, just 25 miles offshore
5 of Nantucket, it would seem that something that
6 horrific would have these people, who are against
7 the wind farm, demanding an alternative to the
8 status quo. But unfortunately, we have short
9 memories.

10 The more recent spill of 98,000 gallons
11 of No. 6 in the waters of Buzzard's Bay should
12 also remind us that there has to be a cleaner
13 alternative to producing needed electricity than
14 burning oil and coal.

15 Of course, Buzzard's Bay is of no
16 consequence to the united NIMBYs.

17 As this Commission well-knows, a wind
18 farm to be effective must be where the wind is,
19 and that is Nantucket Sound.

20 Thank you.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
23 is Earl Krause. Mr. Krause will be followed by
24 William Henry.

1 EARL KRAUSE: Yesterday, a pretty famous
2 author, David McCollough, described the wind
3 turbines as ugly.

4 I doubt that he has seen them, because I
5 would describe them as: Awesome, tranquil,
6 majestic, worthy and beneficial.

7 And I'd just like to get those words in
8 the record instead of all the ugliness.

9 Thank you.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker
12 is William Henry. Following Mr. Henry we will
13 take a 15-minute break.

14 Sir.

15 WILLIAM HENRY: Thank you. My name is
16 Bill Henry and my family and I have a property in
17 South Yarmouth. It's off Bass River and we
18 overlook Nantucket Sound. And I have sailed the
19 Sound virtually my entire life. I sound like an
20 opponent to the wind farm proposal, but in fact, I
21 support it.

22 (Applause.)

23 WILLIAM HENRY: The main reason I
24 support it is that I come from the proposition

1 that we are hooked on hydrocarbons in this
2 country. It's very clear to me and many others
3 that eventually we're going to have to do
4 something serious about reducing our dependence on
5 hydrocarbons. And the question is, in my mind,
6 how much of a sacrifice are we willing to make to
7 become more energy independent, independent and
8 also have energy that is clean and non-injurious
9 to the environment?

10 Now I can keep that position because I'm
11 reasonably convinced by my reading of the draft
12 report that the issues of navigational safety, of
13 non-impairment of fishing, and marine bed and
14 marine life impairment are taken care of, they're
15 reasonable.

16 Clearly, there are many people in this
17 room that do not feel that way, and I must admit I
18 don't have a visceral feeling based on my
19 livelihood that many speakers tonight had.

20 So I would urge the Corps to do your
21 damndest to reconcile the findings of fact with
22 the impressions of Cape Codders. I hope that that
23 can be done, that the wind farm will be built and
24 that eventually Cape Codders will be proud to have

1 made a sacrifice and taken a brave position.

2 Thank you.

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

4 (Applause.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

6 Ladies and gentlemen, we will now take a
7 break. If you're interested in where you are in
8 the queue, please see Sally Rigione at the
9 reception desk, she will be able to help you

10 (Whereupon, a recess was taken at 9:08
11 p.m. to 9:35 p.m..)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker,
13 after we start back up, Normal Wahl, who will be
14 followed by Alan Driscoll.

15 NORMAN WAHL: Thank you very much. I'm
16 a Cape resident, I'm a Mass. first-class pilot,
17 unlimited tonnage for these waters. I also
18 investigate marine casualties. I have over 50
19 years experience and year-round activity on these
20 waters.

21 The first thing I want to mention, that
22 the public notice bulletin uses NOAH Chapter
23 13237. This appears to be wrong. The nautical
24 chart, 1 minute latitude equals 1 mile. The

1 distances shown to the Cape and Islands are some
2 other measurement, other than a nautical
3 measurement on these charts. And it appears as
4 though the project is further away from the Cape
5 and further away from the Islands. That should be
6 checked.

7 The shoals are now open to any vessels,
8 other than deep-draft vessels. Winter weather
9 with great wind velocity is create conditions
10 whereby the Island vessels have to tack rather
11 than straight-line navigation. And extreme number
12 of towers and their size would, in my opinion,
13 create a hazard.

14 Ice. Ice conditions in Nantucket Sound
15 do exist, and the Winter of 2004 proved this.
16 Also, I have experience greater ice in past years.
17 Ice, as it forms can layer when it has an object
18 to layer against. The towers could be presenting
19 extremes related to ice in Nantucket Sound.

20 Examples have been given to towers built
21 in ocean waters with cold climates. Nantucket
22 Sound is a shoals sound and affords greater ice
23 patterns than many of us seem to realize.

24 Radar. I'm concerned about electric

1 lines as respects radar. The cables could give a
2 current, having influence on vessel radar.
3 Example, when you pass in close proximity to the
4 overhead cables in the Cape Cod Canal, it produces
5 a target on radar, resembling a ship.

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

7 If you could please submit your entire
8 statement for the record, so we can get the rest
9 of the data.

10 Thank you.

11 Our next speaker is Alan Driscoll, who
12 will be followed by Mary Lampert.

13 ALAN DRISCOLL: My name is Alan Driscoll
14 and I'm a Merchant Mariner, Licensed Master, with
15 30 years experience in East Falmouth. I'm
16 presently speaking for myself.

17 At the outset, I want to make it very
18 clear that I favor alternative energy sources.
19 However, Nantucket Sound is, in my opinion, not
20 the place to try the great New England experiment.

21 The issues concerning large vessel
22 safety and fishing navigation and the radar
23 problems I think other people were talking about.

24 While I agree with all the concerns,

1 what I wish to address tonight is the long-term
2 project fiscal responsibility should the wind farm
3 become a reality.

4 Historically, major projects go over
5 budget, they are abandoned by the contractors and
6 after completion or when problems occur, the
7 contractor cannot be found and the residents have
8 to pick up the cost.

9 In Massachusetts we are currently
10 looking at a large project with leak problems in
11 Boston, as an example.

12 The wind farm is the child of Cape Wind
13 Associates, LLC. The LLC stands for Limited
14 Liability Company, which roughly means, as I
15 understand it, that they are liable to the limits
16 of the assets of the company only.

17 (Applause.)

18 ALAN DRISCOLL: My concern is that there
19 are adequate bonding and funds in place, before
20 the start of any such project, to protect the
21 residents of the state from any costs, should the
22 project prove not feasible and return Horseshoe
23 Shoal to its original state.

24 Since a Limited Liability Company is the

1 proposer, it is my opinion that if the project
2 goes forward, that there be a personal guarantee
3 of performance made in addition to bonding by the
4 persons responsible for the Cape Wind Associates,
5 due to their limited expertise in this area.

6 It appears that they overlooked the
7 report by the National Renewable Energy
8 Laboratory, especially on wake turbulence in
9 relation to the rotors on the generators.

10 Cape Wind says that their generators are
11 spaced .34 by .54 nautical miles apart and they
12 have a 360-foot diameter on the rotor. If one
13 does the math, you find out that the .34 is an
14 area where a wind turbine affects the performance
15 of the generator, i.e., less air, less movement of
16 the prop, less energy making created.

17 At .54 they're at about 10 diameters,
18 all within the range of where problems occur.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Terrific. Thank
20 you, sir.

21 I hate to interrupt that statement, sir.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Mary
24 Lampert, to be followed by Peter Kenney.

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MARY LAMPERT: Mary Lampert speaking on behalf of Citizen Group, Pilgrim Watch.

The DEIS spends considerable time analyzing the benefits of the wind in comparison to fossil fuel, but essentially is silent in regard to nuclear power. We request that you add a section analyzing how the wind farm can offset relicensing or licensing the new reactor in this area.

It's important for the Cape downwind the majority of the year for the Pilgrim to put a power station located in Plymouth. They're content to apply for a relicense to extend operations till 2032. We want you to analyze such variables. One is safety, focusing on the matter of terrorism, and we know no one intends to -- a terrorist to target a wind farm. We know those are on the terrorist's short list. We want you to look at the fact there is no protection for an air attack, even from a small plane loaded with explosives, targeting the main reactor, the spent fuel pool outside primary containment, the softer targets, such as the control room or backup diesel

1 generators, very little protection from attacks by
2 -- putting in charge of --.

3 Focus on the consequences of an accident
4 or a terrorist attack, paying attention to the
5 study done by Sandia National Lab, indicating a
6 core melt that would result in a 20-mile peak,
7 first year fatal radius, and a 65-mile peak first
8 year injury radius. A spent fuel pool attack
9 could contaminate 25,000 square miles permanently.

10 We want you to look at the issue of
11 nuclear waste, the fact that it will remain
12 poisonous for some -- for 250-million years.
13 Yucca Mountain, if it ever opens, will meet its
14 maximum capacity for waste generated in the nation
15 by 2013.

16 We want you to look at pollution effects
17 of local radiation and the fact that documented
18 footprints of cancer, thyroid disease in our
19 community.

20 We want you to look at marine impact
21 once you're pulling, pulling in a half-billion
22 gallons of water a day, fish and wildlife and
23 spitting it out at 30 degrees hotter.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you ---

1 MARY LAMPERT: We want you look at the
2 economy, one sentence, the cost if a terrorist
3 attack, attacks any reactor in this country, what
4 it will do to tourism and property values.

5 Thank you very much.

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

7 (Applause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
9 Peter Kenney, who will be followed by John McCoy.

10 PETER KENNEY: Good evening and thank
11 you.

12 I must say I'm puzzled by the presence
13 of a state official here. Since no federal agency
14 shall issue a permit or a cause a permit to be
15 issued, which is inconsistent with state policy,
16 it seems to me the Massachusetts Coastal Zone
17 Management would find it damn hard to prove this;
18 therefore, if you do issue a permit, it will be
19 inconsistent, so why go and sleep with the enemy?

20 Secondly, who really wrote this report?
21 Wasn't this report, in fact, based primarily on
22 information provided by consultants and engineers
23 paid for by the applicant?

24 If we were to go from zero to a hundred

1 percent, what percentage of the Corps of
2 Engineers' information comprises this report and
3 what percentage of Jim Gordon's. I submit the
4 Corps had not produced a report. I submit the
5 Corps had paid for the printing and the binding
6 and the distribution.

7 (Applause.)

8 PETER KENNEY: Release any topics that
9 were made to the Corps by other federal agencies
10 and/or by Massachusetts state agencies, I don't
11 seem to find those in this report or in that
12 enormous 26-page executive summary or the
13 3800-page report. I want to know, and I think
14 everybody in this room has a right to know, what
15 comments were made to the Corps of Engineers
16 specifically relating to this application? And I
17 think I know why those comments haven't been
18 released.

19 Nantucket Sound isn't for sale. It's
20 not even for lease. It can't be. I own it, you
21 own it, the Colonel owns it, she owns it, he owns
22 it.

23 You guys want to give it away, so really
24 I guess it not for sale.

1 Address the issue of ownership. Your
2 own regulations require, you may not entertain a
3 consideration for permit applications until
4 there's proof of ownership.

5 Has Jim Gordon proved that he owns
6 Nantucket Shoals?

7 (Applause.)

8 PETER KENNEY: I've worked on Martha's
9 Vineyard about the time of a certain hearing over
10 there. I've worked on Nantucket about the time
11 there was a certain hearing over there, and I like
12 Old Whaling Church, so I attended. It took until
13 three months ago for me to see Jim Gordon's
14 information actually showing graphically a
15 one-half acre structure, a hundred feet above the
16 water, containing God knows how many thousands of
17 gallons of oil. And you don't have no response
18 plan component in this report. Back to the
19 drawing board.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
23 John McCoy. He'll be followed by James Liedell.

24 JOHN McCOY: Good evening. My name is

1 John McCoy.

2 Let me start by saying that I have been
3 to Denmark twice in the last year, not in
4 connection with any group, but rather to visit my
5 son who lives in Copenhagen. While visiting there
6 I got to observe wind turbines firsthand and to
7 ask many questions about them. The answers that I
8 got were always delivered with enthusiasm and a
9 feeling of pride. Wind turbines are very common
10 in Denmark.

11 My son has a commercial diving business
12 located in Copenhagen Harbor. He actually worked
13 on the foundations for some of these turbines.

14 Copenhagen is truly a beautiful city.
15 There are countless wonderful buildings, both
16 ancient and modern. Canals run through the lower
17 part of the city, and there are beautiful
18 monuments and statues everywhere. Tourism is a
19 very big business.

20 I lost my place.

21 There are tourist ships arriving every
22 day. One of the most visited sites is the little
23 Mermaid statue, which is located on the shore,
24 near the harbor mouth. Thousands of tourists

1 visit this site every day. Yet clearly visible
2 from the site are 15 wind turbines located in the
3 outer harbor. The turbines are much closer than
4 the proposed wind farm would be to Cape Cod.
5 Their turbines have not hurt tourism at all.

6 The Danes have truly embraced wind power
7 and most of the other people that I spoke with
8 found them to be fascinating and inspiring pieces
9 of technology that they are proud of. The people
10 that didn't have positive things to say were
11 indifferent to them. They were not bothered by
12 them. According to my son, when the Danes are
13 considering any project, the aesthetics are always
14 considered and weighed very carefully before
15 proceeding.

16 The environment is also something that
17 they are absolutely committed to. They have had
18 their turbines for a while. They are planning
19 more of them. They like clean air, and being
20 responsible people, are doing everything possible
21 to reduce greenhouse gases.

22 This project is our first attempt at an
23 offshore wind farm. Many of the people are afraid
24 of anything that is new. Others who oppose this

1 project are bound in some way to the fossil fuel
2 industry.

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
4 Thank you very much.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
7 James Liedell, followed by Josh Flemming.

8 JAMES LIEDELL: I am Jim Liedell,
9 Yarmouth Port resident, professional engineer,
10 sailor, a Coast Guard auxiliary member, patrolling
11 to protect boaters in Nantucket Sound, a member
12 and Secretary appointed by the Selectmen of
13 Yarmouth on the Energy Commission, and
14 Vice-President of Clean Power Now.

15 I recommend that you update the draft
16 environmental impact statement, the \$25 million
17 electricity cost saving figure to reflect more
18 accurately the present and current forecasted
19 future fossil fuel costs, which are much higher
20 than you are using in the report. This is
21 extremely important because the two most rapidly
22 rising fuels, oil and natural gas, are more than
23 half, or 54 percent of Southeastern Massachusetts'
24 generating capacity. Coal at 30 percent and

1 nuclear at 15 percent leave only 1 percent for
2 renewables and any other fuels.

3 La Capra Associates' analysis was issued
4 on June 22nd, 2001, and February 2002. Please
5 consider that crude oil prices, which is where we
6 get 44 percent of our -- as a fossil fuel use in
7 Southeast Massachusetts are now much higher, in
8 the 50 plus or minus range per barrel than the
9 La Capra study assumed for their five-year study
10 starting in 2005. Similarly, the natural gas spot
11 market prices for near month futures contracts, as
12 quoted in the New York Times, are already 6 to 8
13 per million BTU, as compared to La Capra's
14 projection starting in 2005 of \$3.40 for that
15 unit. So it's more than doubled, which was the
16 basis used to calculate the 25-million year, 25
17 million per year electricity savings estimate. So
18 there is ample reason to have the study updated
19 for the final EIS and show that considerably more
20 than 25-million year saving for the first five
21 years of operation.

22 Now if history is any guide, the sixth
23 through tenth and further years will have major
24 multiples of 25 million as savings to Cape Wind

1 generated electrical impact to users.

2 I now happen to see the costs are so
3 high on Cape Cod that the poor people can't live
4 here. It takes, for example, 142 hours a month at
5 minimum wages to get housing, to be able to have a
6 house over your head here, and you have to have an
7 income of the range of \$23 an hour.

8 Thank you sir.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you very
10 much.

11 Next speaker Josh Flemming, followed by
12 Joe Bianci.

13 JOSH FLEMMING: Good evening or should I
14 say goodnight? But any rate, I want to preface my
15 remarks by saying that I'm recently retired from
16 the Yarmouth Planning Board, and I represented
17 Yarmouth as a stakeholder in the past Technology
18 Collaboratives meeting, and I'm also a member of
19 the Hyannis Yacht Club. However, having said
20 that, what I really want to say is about myself,
21 not from anyone else, and I sincerely believe that
22 it should be of concern to every citizen of the
23 United States.

24 First, let me say that I doubt that

1 there's anyone in this auditorium that is against
2 renewable energy. Secondly, I think I can say
3 that wind energy seems to be the fastest growing
4 source of alternative renewable energy. However,
5 having said that, let me state my reasons for
6 opposing the Cape Wind Project permitting process.

7 The main flaw in the present permitting
8 process is the lack of a comprehensive national
9 policy for this type of project. The U.S. Army
10 Corps of Engineers itself, in a report to the U.S.
11 Commission on Ocean Policy in July of 2002,
12 recommended, quote, the formation of a national
13 policy for nonextraction ocean energy projects and
14 commercial ventures, end quote. In view of the
15 fact that none has been promulgated, the Corps is
16 relying on language in Section 10 of the Rivers
17 and Harbors Act of 1899.

18 The lack of a national policy for
19 projects of this kind in offshore waters has led
20 us to a modern day gold rush similar to 1849 with
21 today's offshore waters being staked out by
22 prospectors of potential sites for more claims for
23 wind farms. That's depending on your terminology.
24 In some cases they're called wind parks, others

1 call them wind factories. But there is a
2 prospective wind farm energy entity called
3 WINERGY, W-I-N-E-R-G-Y, and if you visit their web
4 site, you will find that they are laying claim to
5 no less than 17 sites along the East Coast with at
6 least three more in Massachusetts.

7 The present permitting process also has
8 to rely on data that, in most part was generated
9 by the applicant.

10 The project, if approved, will set a
11 precedent for the development of offshore
12 commercial ventures of any kind in our federal
13 waters. Again, lacking a firm national policy
14 should be of concern to every citizen of the
15 United States.

16 Thank you.

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

18 (Applause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker,
20 Joe Bianchi, followed by Ralph Secino.

21 JOE BIANCHI: Thank you, Mr. Rosenberg.

22 My name is Joe Bianchi, I'm from the
23 Town of Eastham. I've been a practicing
24 construction engineer and civil engineer for 25

1 years. I have addressed some time in doing an
2 independent assessment analysis of the supply side
3 of the wind turbine technology as it applies to
4 this project on Horseshoe Shoal.

5 As you probably know, near shore coastal
6 wind turbines when sited in shallow waters all
7 along the Eastern Coastal areas of the United
8 States provide a very small portion of our energy
9 demand. This yearly total energy produced by the
10 issue of turbines in shallow waters along the
11 entire Eastern Coast of the United States in water
12 depth of 15 to 35 feet will produce approximately
13 seven-tenths of 1 percent of our nation's energy
14 demand, and approximately 5.4 percent of our
15 nation's entire electrical energy demand.

16 Total energy produced by wind turbines
17 located at Horseshoe Shoal will provide only
18 seven-thousandths of 1 percent of our nation's
19 energy demand. And only six-hundredths of 1
20 percent of our nation's entire electrical energy
21 supply.

22 However, if you look at deep ocean and
23 far ocean turbines located 30 to 60 miles from
24 shore along the eastern continental shelf, all the

1 turbines, of course, will be not seen from shore,
2 and this country would realize the potential of
3 producing 113 percent of our entire energy demand
4 of the United States.

5 In conclusion, I know that because the
6 light is coming up, the public eye should focus on
7 seven-thousandths of 1 percent of the energy
8 produced by ocean shoal projects for the sake of
9 our country's energy demand. This is a very,
10 very, very small amount of energy supplied by such
11 a large area, that will visibly be altered,
12 physically disturbed, environmentally damaged by
13 the installation of a high wind turbine system.

14 Thank you very much, sir.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
18 Ralph Secino, followed by Pam Harty.

19 RALPH SECINO: My name is Ralph Secino,
20 and I'm representing Jack Cotton, who could not be
21 here this evening, and I'd like to read a
22 statement by Mr. Cotton.

23 To Whom It May Concern:

24 I would like to go on record as being

1 opposed to the construction of windmills in
2 Nantucket Sound. While I am all for renewable
3 sources of energy, I think that Nantucket Sound is
4 the wrong location for this project. There are
5 high risks that are not being adequately assessed
6 and for people to say that there would be no
7 impact on the environment is beyond my
8 comprehension.

9 I'm sure there are other locations that
10 are better suited for a wind farm, perhaps even
11 the air base on Cape Cod. Building an industrial,
12 wind energy project such as the proposed one in
13 Nantucket Sound would be similar to having
14 windmills in the Grand Canyon. Most people would
15 find that unthinkable. To us on Cape Cod,
16 Nantucket Sound is every bit as beautiful and
17 dramatic as the Grand Canyon.

18 While there have been all kinds of
19 studies as to navigation and aircraft, all with
20 supposedly benign results, I cannot help but think
21 that the prospect of hundreds of rotating blades
22 would be a huge problem if one or more were to
23 break loose. Additionally, there is the prospect
24 of tens of thousands of gallons of oil being

1 stored on a maintenance platform in the middle of
2 Nantucket Sound. The risks involved for this part
3 of the facility, in my opinion, have not been
4 adequately disclosed or discussed.

5 Lastly, we have been conditioned through
6 years of conservation applications and hearings
7 that every four by four piece of wood installed in
8 the water poses a monumental hazard to the
9 environment. Many of the same people who
10 instilled these beliefs in us are now saying that
11 it's acceptable to place hundreds of windmills in
12 Nantucket Sound. The fact that these people are
13 now claiming that these windmills would not have
14 an impact on the environment is the height of
15 hypocrisy.

16 Thank you for considering my opinion.
17 Please feel free to call me with any questions.

18 Sincerely, John Cotton, Jr., Cotton Real
19 Estate, Hyannis, Massachusetts.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Pam
23 Harty, followed by Jack Bradley.

24 PAM HARTY: Thank you to the Corps and

1 to the courteous audience for your attention.

2 My name is Pam Harty and I grew up in
3 Yarmouth Port and I actually attended this very
4 middle school. I'm not a resident now but I am a
5 very frequent visitor to the Cape and I have
6 family here, so unfortunately I have to call
7 myself a tourist.

8 At the core of this debate runs a common
9 sentiment, which is a passionate love for the Cape
10 and health of its people, economy, environment and
11 history, so that will tell you where I stand. I
12 am a proponent of the wind farm. I'm satisfied,
13 frankly, with the review and permitting process,
14 and I'm satisfied with the report's the
15 impartiality and its dizzying thoroughness, I
16 contest to.

17 The issues I can personally address are
18 tourism and I guess the impact on national
19 historic sites as it comes -- this will come from
20 my own opinions and personal aesthetics. I have
21 had the opportunity to travel to Sweden and I saw
22 offshore wind turbines, and as I sat on the boat
23 and looked at them, I thought they're big and
24 white and futuristic, I saw the future with less

1 particulate matter in the environment, less of a
2 reliance on domestic and foreign fossil fuels.

3 To me, I'm sorry to disagree with our
4 Governor, but that's a thing beauty. I will
5 continue to visit the Cape and I will travel
6 through the Sound and I promise to buy fried clams
7 and T-shirts with lobsters on them.

8 And I also live in Hingham, which is
9 near the sustained turbine in the Town of Hull.
10 There is a second proposed wind turbine which will
11 be very close to my home, in fact, much closer
12 than the 130 turbines that are proposed for
13 Nantucket Sound. I understand the view from the
14 shoreline as well as our historic sites will be
15 altered, but to me that vista depict a commitment
16 to the environment that the residents of the Cape
17 and Commonwealth can be proud of.

18 We can be leaders in this country by
19 looking beyond our own backyard and to the good of
20 the planet. And I will respond to comments that
21 were cited on the Save Our Sound web site, which
22 is from the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, and they
23 said, the curiosity factor of the wind energy
24 plant will soon be displaced by realization that

1 it is a major blight on our permanent horizon.

2 I see them as just windmills, sort of
3 beacons of hope for my need to look beyond the
4 horizon.

5 Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

8 Next speaker Jack Bradley, followed by
9 Stephanie Brady.

10 (Pause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Jack Bradley.

12 (Pause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Stephanie Brady.

14 (Pause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Matthew Kearns.

16 Mr. Kearns will be followed by Albert
17 Skip, N-o-r-j -- I think it's g-e-o-t.

18 MATTHEW KEARNS: My name is Matt Kearns,
19 I'm representing myself tonight.

20 I've spent ten years working in the
21 renewable energy field. I've seen the options.
22 This project represents the first large-scale,
23 commercially available, offshore facility in the
24 United States. The status quo is not an option.

1 We cannot sit here and wait for the next best
2 thing. We have a commercially viable alternative
3 now. We must act now to bring the only
4 commercially viable source of clean power to
5 market.

6 Some say this is not the right place. I
7 would encourage you to ask yourself, if not here,
8 where; and if not now, when?

9 (Applause.)

10 MATTHEW KEARNS: Everyone is for
11 renewable energy, I heard it all night tonight,
12 until they have to make a choice. So let's make a
13 choice, let's take a big step forward as a
14 community and choose to support Cape Wind.

15 Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

18 Next.

19 U/I FEMALE: Mr. Rosenberg, may I read
20 Stephanie Brady's statement? She had to leave.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Sure.

22 U/I FEMALE: Thank you.

23 My name is -- I'm reading for Stephanie
24 Brady. I currently teach and work in the

1 environmental program at Cape Cod Community
2 College. I have an undergraduate degree in
3 biology and a Master's degree in marine fisheries.
4 I did my Master's thesis on the distribution and
5 abundance of sea turtles in the North Atlantic.
6 Prior to coming to Cape Cod Community College, I
7 worked for 15 years for two federal agencies,
8 writing Section 7 consultations and providing
9 comments on several EISs. In my professional
10 opinion, I believe the Army Corps of Engineers did
11 a thorough job on the environmental analysis. I
12 adamantly support the wind farm, and see little
13 impact through the construction of these turbines.
14 We need to be leading the world in renewable
15 energy resources and the Cape Wind Project will
16 demonstrate to the global community that we are
17 serious about reducing greenhouse gas and our
18 dependency on fossil fuels. I would like to see a
19 series of these offshore wind farms and would hope
20 that as a nation, we would be able to obtain the
21 majority of our energy from renewable energy
22 sources. In addition, if the use of renewable
23 energy is mandated as a serious objective for the
24 United States, it would take pressure off the

1 inevitable drilling of the Arctic NWR. It seems
2 that the installation of these wind turbines may
3 have some direct effect to few species, but in the
4 long term, the cumulative effect to these species
5 grows exponentially when one analyzes the effects
6 of global warming on their distribution,
7 abundance, loss of habitat, and their ability to
8 find a food source.

9 Thank you.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

12 Next speaker, Albert Norgeot.

13 I don't know -- I think it's
14 N-o-r-g-e-o-t.

15 Very hard to read.

16 Robert Fearn. Mr. Fearn will be
17 followed by Walter Schultz.

18 ROBERT FEARN: Thank you.

19 My name is Robert Fearn. I'm a resident
20 of Sandwich and I'm the Director of the Cape
21 Wildlife Center.

22 As a person who designed a solar home in
23 1980, I would to support the DEIS on the Cape Wind
24 Project. As a person who reads with increasing

1 horror the State of the World reports each, I
2 would like to support the DEIS on the Cape Wind
3 project. As a person who endorses Lester Brown's
4 contention that wind power is abundant, widely
5 distributed, clean, inexhaustible, cheap, and
6 climate benign, I would like to support the DEIS
7 on the Cape Wind Project.

8 I would like to endorse the DEIS, but
9 sadly, I cannot.

10 I cannot endorse this DEIS because the
11 environmental review is lacking in sound science.
12 The surveys completed, the analysis of data and
13 the conclusions drawn, seem arbitrary and
14 capricious.

15 The DEIS fails to adequately address
16 threats to Red bats which the Massachusetts
17 Department of Fisheries and Wildlife says probably
18 migrate across the Sound. The DEIS says that bats
19 will avoid the rotors using echolocation, though
20 3,000 to 4,000 bats were killed at one wind power
21 facility in West Virginia last year.

22 The DEIS claims Right whales will avoid
23 boats because they can hear them, although boat
24 collisions are a major cause of mortality in Right

1 whales.

2 The DEIS fails to address the gross
3 differences between results of limited radar
4 studies which showed 127,000 targets in the rotor
5 swept zone in two months, and the visual survey
6 that only came up with 365. Just the lack of
7 explanation in this gross discrepancy demonstrates
8 the failures of the process.

9 Wind power needs to be not only
10 abundant, widely distributed, clean,
11 inexhaustible, cheap, and climate benign, it needs
12 to be as wildlife friendly as possible. This DEIS
13 fails to list the necessary evaluation that would
14 assure us that the impacts will be acceptable.

15 I would like to support the DEIS on the
16 Cape Wind Project, but until the science is sound,
17 the analysis sharp, the evaluation complete and
18 the impacts understood, I cannot.

19 Thank you.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
23 Walter Schultz.

24 (Pause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Richard Elrick.

2 RICHARD ELRICK: Good evening. My name
3 is Richard Elrick. I'm a 33-year Cape Cod
4 resident, I'm a former three-term Barnstable town
5 councilor, as well as a current 20-year Nantucket
6 Sound ferryboat captain. In addition, I'm on the
7 Board of Directors of Clean Power Now and Cape and
8 Islands Self-Reliance Co-op. Tonight I rise to
9 offer my praise for the process and my support for
10 the Cape Wind Project.

11 I was particularly pleased to read that
12 the Navigation element of the DEIS concluded the
13 project would cause no substantial impact on
14 vessel navigation or ferry operations. This
15 confirmed my own firsthand experience and
16 observations. The potential, frightening and
17 catastrophic scenarios of collisions, groundings
18 and oil spills presented by the opponents never
19 sounded reasonable or plausible.

20 Specifically, as the DEIS points out,
21 much of Horseshoe Shoal is so shallow that
22 commercial and recreational boats of any size
23 avoid it. It's also out of the main navigation
24 routes, while any small boats that might venture

1 into the shoal would have plenty of room to
2 navigate as the turbines would be approximately
3 six to nine football fields apart. If someone
4 can't safely navigate his boat in that kind of
5 environment, then he endangers himself by simply
6 being out in Nantucket Sound. Further, since the
7 Nantucket Sound main channel, which is south of
8 Horseshoe Shoal and the proposed wind farm, runs
9 west to east, as does the current, the drifting of
10 a disabled barge north into one of the turbines
11 would be very implausible, to say the least. But
12 even in the unlikely event that some disabled
13 vessel, because of a strong southerly or easterly
14 wind, should drift into the area of the wind farm,
15 the change of striking a turbine are extremely
16 remote, as these structures will occupy less than
17 one-tenth of one percent of the area of Horseshoe
18 Shoal.

19 Throughout history, technological
20 advances have required of people some
21 inconvenience and sacrifice to achieve progress
22 and improve the conditions of their lives. In the
23 past we have put up with roads, trains, telephone
24 lines and nuclear power plants, to name just a few

1 of man's technological developments. In all of
2 these cases we accepted the substantive and
3 aesthetic detriments of the technology because
4 some greater good was desired.

5 While opponents of Cape Wind's proposal
6 may not think so, there are some things worse than
7 an unobstructed view from the beach. Try
8 visualizing more pollution, more health problems,
9 more global warming, more reliance on dirty Middle
10 East fossil fuels and more Iraq wars.

11 Thank you.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
15 Ernest Correia.

16 ERNEST CORREIA: Good evening. My name
17 is Ernest Correia. I'm an electrician from the
18 House of Labor, and I reside in the Town of
19 Marion.

20 I come before you tonight to show my
21 support for the Cape Wind proposal to build the
22 nation's first offshore wind farm.

23 I am a business agent for the
24 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,

1 IBEW, Local Union 223. We represent the
2 electricians and electrical contractors that will
3 be performing the work for this project. Those
4 workers will come from Cape Cod, The Islands and
5 Southeastern Massachusetts.

6 If this develops, I can promise that
7 workers from the region will construct this
8 project, generating much needed jobs to
9 construction workers from the communities of Cape
10 Cod and Southeastern Massachusetts. The economy
11 of the region will benefit with local workers
12 spending their paychecks in the area. And in the
13 long term we will be generating electricity
14 without harmful health issues from the wind farm.

15 We, as a country, are continuing to find
16 ways to reduce our dependence on foreign oil. We,
17 as a country, are trying to reduce harmful
18 emissions from older power plants. Now before you
19 is a plan to use the wind to generate enough
20 electricity for 75 percent of Cape Cod's daily
21 electrical needs.

22 This proposal was started in 201 and has
23 gone through numerous reviews and permits needed
24 to construct this project. Since that time we

1 have heard about the need for renewable energy
2 projects. Every issue that the opponents have
3 brought up has been addressed in the draft EIS.
4 You are providing that process -- you are proving
5 that process works, and I urge you to support this
6 project.

7 I thank you for your time.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
11 Christopher Stimpson. He'll be followed by Liz
12 Argo.

13 CHRISTOPHER STIMPSON: I do want to say
14 something that I think you've not heard in three
15 years, which is that I think the organization has
16 done, under the worst possible conditions, an
17 excellent job. The document you came out with
18 last month was very objective and very forward
19 looking and I thank you.

20 (Applause.)

21 CHRISTOPHER STIMPSON: Today, we are in
22 the twilight of the oil age. No matter what we
23 do, the planet's supply of oil is running out.
24 Reliable scientific estimates give a date 2015,

1 barely ten years off, as the point at which world
2 oil production will start to decline, leading to
3 massive increases in oil prices and massive
4 shortages in supply.

5 What will this mean to us, a people
6 representing 5 percent of the world's population
7 and consuming 28 percent of the world's oil? It
8 will mean that we will have to revise a very great
9 deal of our lives, more so than any other society
10 on earth.

11 Let's not forget that today, 2004, 60
12 percent of our oil comes from parts of the world
13 where governments are unstable and large
14 percentages of population are hostile to this
15 country, as we saw in Saudi Arabia a few days ago,
16 perfectly willing to shut down that oil spigot,
17 which we have assumed would always be running.
18 And should that happen our way of life would
19 suffer such strictures as we have never ever
20 known, making the 1970s look like a cakewalk.

21 Picture this, you heat your home for
22 only four hours a day. Even if oil weren't
23 rationed, you couldn't afford any more than that.

24 The supermarket didn't get supplied

1 again yesterday, so even though it's an
2 even-numbered houses' day today, there's no point
3 getting in line.

4 Your children spend every second day of
5 the school week at home, the school can only be
6 heated for half the students at a time.

7 Now, did that really sound unrealistic
8 and melodramatic? Well, that's exactly what a
9 country can expect if it's starved of oil and has
10 not aggressively pursued renewable energy. Above
11 all, the most promising utility-scale energy
12 source, wind, at every practicable location.

13 And when it finally becomes clear to us
14 that we must develop wind farms in every place
15 that the wind blows in this country, if we're to
16 satisfy our hunger for power, then there will be
17 exposed peninsula, no prairie, no high mountain
18 cradle and no stretch of water, including
19 Nantucket Sound, that will be off limits.

20 On the day that everyone in this room
21 finds they can't heat their homes in winter, none
22 of us will care about half-inch high toothpicks on
23 the horizon hidden in the hay.

24 Thank you.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
4 is Liz Argo, to be followed by Joe Hackler.

5 LIZ ARGO: Hi there. Liz Argo. I'm the
6 Producer/Director of the video Prevailing Winds of
7 Denmark and a member of Wind Power Now.

8 I also want to congratulate you on the
9 thorough job you've done with the DEIS. I wish
10 more of the people in this room would read it and
11 use some of the facts. I'm appalled that our
12 legislators and representatives, in fact, they
13 don't seem to be familiar with the content of the
14 DEIS, either.

15 I'm here tonight because I'm making a
16 desperate plea that the health issues around a
17 wind farm here on Cape Cod be given a rightful
18 place when you're considering the balance of the
19 issues.

20 After returning with my family to Cape
21 Cod, which is my birth home, in 1990, I agonized
22 over our sudden susceptibility to asthma attacks.
23 They were not part of our life when we lived on
24 the outskirts of New York City. But as soon as we

1 moved here, we became chronic asthma sufferers, and
2 the air on Cape Cod is 50 percent dirtier than the
3 air in Downtown Boston. Hard to believe, but
4 knowing it's true.

5 I remember the first time my son came to
6 me with his first asthma attack. He woke me from
7 a deep sleep. He was shaking, he was pale, he
8 couldn't even cry, all he could do was gasp. So
9 we went to the hospital, that was our first trip,
10 in an ambulance to the emergency room. Was
11 followed by four more. He was even admitted upon
12 occasion.

13 My daughter, also, I was called at work
14 one day when she was twelve-years old, she was on
15 her way by ambulance to the Cape Cod Hospital
16 emergency room with her first asthma attack.

17 I sleep with an inhaler by my bed. I
18 can't get through the night without using it.

19 Any opportunity to eliminate the awful
20 air pollution that is on Cape Cod must not be
21 missed. We have one out of nine children in
22 Massachusetts that suffer from asthma. The fact
23 that we can eliminate -- the statistics exist, we
24 can eliminate 5,000 asthma attacks and 12 to

1 15 premature deaths with the Nantucket Sound Wind
2 Farm.

3 That's important to me, because those
4 statistics, they could be my family. Those could
5 be my kids who are having those asthma attacks,
6 and it could be us who are going to have our lives
7 extended by 14 valuable years if we have a wind
8 farm that takes out some of the pollution.

9 Thank you very much.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Joe
13 Hackler, who will be followed by Joseph Turnbull.

14 JOSEPH HACKLER: Good evening. My name
15 is Joe Hackler, a resident of Falmouth.

16 I am in support for the privately
17 developed wind energy facility upon Horseshoe
18 Shoal. If I were so fortunate as to own land
19 along the Nantucket Sound, I would still be in
20 support of the project. I, however, do not
21 support how we spread militarily across the globe
22 to ensure the flow of oil is not disrupted. We
23 are now killing people, innocent people, to ensure
24 that the fuel that we choose to waste in our cars,

1 our homes and our businesses stays cheap. And all
2 the while we know that ultimately the cheap oil
3 can't last.

4 What took millions of years to form,
5 will essentially be gone in 200 years time. And
6 in the meantime we are engaged in a process of
7 permanently changing the makeup of our atmosphere.
8 Forget about 2000 bird kills, we're talking about
9 species extinction here and quite possibly our
10 own.

11 And in buying overseas oil, we're
12 spending huge sums of money into the hands of
13 those who will use those revenues to sponsor
14 terror against us.

15 I have friends in this room who are both
16 in support and against this ecoproject, but not
17 one of these people disputes the need for our
18 region and our country to rapidly engage in a
19 major effort to wean our nation from its utter
20 dependence on oil.

21 If we want to continue controlling the
22 lion's share of the world's oil and gas resources,
23 we will be forced to engage in many Iraqs, and
24 will be our children's lives that we spend to do

1 this.

2 This project represents a real
3 opportunity to change the course of our history.
4 The DEIS has been completed and it reaches the
5 fairly obvious conclusion that wind energy use on
6 Horseshoe Shoal would generate huge economic,
7 environmental and social benefits for very little
8 environmental cost. And to this list I think you
9 should add national energy and economic security.

10 Allow me to quote Bill McGibbon
11 (phonetic) in his article of Serious Wind: The
12 choice, in other words, is not between windmills
13 and untouched nature, it's between windmills and
14 the destruction of the planet's biology on a scale
15 that you can barely begin to imagine.

16 Thank you.

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

18 (Applause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
20 Joseph Turnbull, who will be followed by Kilaparti
21 Ramakrishna.

22 JOSEPH TURNBULL: Joseph Turnbull. My
23 family and I own property in West Yarmouth. We've
24 been coming to West Yarmouth for 50 years. The

1 beach that we go to looks out over Nantucket
2 Sound. I'm speaking in favor of the wind farm.

3 I have some remarks that I prepared.
4 I'll put them in, but there are a couple of things
5 that I want to speak to as a result of tonight.

6 This is, as I understand, a public
7 hearing held by the Army Corps with one
8 representative of the Commonwealth on hand.

9 Of the comments that have been given by
10 the citizens of the Commonwealth, the two first
11 citizens were given the opportunity to speak from
12 the podium without timing them. They happened to
13 be the Governor of the Commonwealth and they
14 happened to be the Attorney General. But this is
15 a public hearing, I want to put on the record that
16 not all members of the public were treated
17 equally.

18 (Applause.)

19 JOSEPH TURNBULL: Now I don't think
20 anybody has come out against renewable energy or
21 even wind energy. It's the way, it's don't put it
22 in Nantucket Sound, put it somewhere else.

23 Now I will say this: I think it should
24 be put elsewhere. It should be put elsewhere, but

1 it should put in Nantucket Sound first, and we
2 realize the benefits of it and go elsewhere. This
3 is not a case of choosing here or there. This is a
4 choice of getting all the energy we need and we
5 desperately need it.

6 I think we are now at a point where
7 there is a moral imperative that we do some, that
8 we do something to protect the earth and to
9 protect our future generations who are going to
10 live on the earth.

11 The Attorney General commented on wind
12 farm as sort of a phrase. I would say Save Our
13 Sound is a cutesy phrase. But what does it
14 benefit us to save our Sound if we lose our
15 planet?

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

17 (Applause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
19 Kilaparti Ramakrishna, sir, followed by Janice
20 Hyland.

21 KILAPARTI RAMAKRISHNA: Good evening.
22 Thank you for this opportunity to offer my
23 comments.

24 My name is Kilaparti Ramakrishna, and

1 I'm the Deputy Director of the Woods Hole Research
2 Center, an independent research institution
3 dedicated to science, education and policy with a
4 focus on global warming. Our work ranges from a
5 major role in international treaties on climate,
6 forests and biodiversity, to research in the
7 Amazonian forest, in the forests of Siberia and
8 Central America, to North American forests and the
9 study of land use on Cape Cod.

10 While our research focuses global, we
11 try to find solutions that work at local level.
12 With wind energy, we can do just that: Mitigate
13 global warming and reduce local air pollution.
14 The Woods Hole Research Center supports this
15 innovative potential for clean renewable energy
16 for two reasons. First, the world is facing a
17 crisis of climatic disruption that requires a
18 substantial abandonment of fossil fuels.
19 Potential independence from fossil fuels and all
20 their attendant environmental and health problems
21 can be forged starting with support of wind
22 energy. Second, wind power is not new to Cape
23 Cod. Centuries ago, Cape Cod relied on coastal
24 winds to drive its economies of fishing and

1 farming. Today we are looking to tap these winds,
2 again, with the wind farm to support our local
3 economies of tourism, recreation, fishing,
4 business, education and scientific research.

5 The Woods Hole Research Center has
6 withheld judgment on Cape Wind's proposal until
7 now, but after thorough review of the DEIS, the
8 staff and the trustees of the Woods Hole Research
9 Center have concluded that the Cape Wind proposal
10 is sound and offers every basis for proceeding
11 with the project.

12 While we do not normally take
13 institutional position on matters such as these,
14 what the Cape Wind proposal seeks to do is so
15 consistent with the mission of the Woods Hole
16 Research Center, we could not but take an
17 institutional position in favor of it.

18 We will supplement this with detailed
19 comments to the Army Corps of Engineers.

20 Thank you very much.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
24 Janice Hyland, who will be followed by Stephen

1 Buckley.

2 (Pause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Stephen Buckley?

4 (Pause.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Sir, please come
6 to the microphone and please state your name.

7 ALAN BRANDY: Alan Granby.

8 I've lived in Hyannis now for over 20
9 years and to me this project is like a high-speed
10 train with invitation only admission. Now, why do
11 I think that?

12 The 2003 census states that there's
13 230,000 year-round residents on Cape Cod. In the
14 summer there's 460,000. The ratio is much
15 different on the Islands. The figures runs from
16 15,000 during the winter to 100,000 in the summer,
17 and Nantucket 10,000 to 40,000. No one is going
18 to argue that this time of year is when the least
19 amount of people are here.

20 You call this public comment, but you
21 hold it when no one is here. If you think this
22 room is crowded with people today, have it in
23 August.

24 (Applause.)

1 ALAN BRANDY: Have it in August.
2 Everybody gets up to comment because they are
3 still here. And during the summer is when most
4 people who will be impacted by this will be here.

5 Catastrophically, you have minimized the
6 true public comment and that is symptomatic of
7 this entire process.

8 (Applause.)

9 ALAN BRANDY: So thanks for keeping me
10 off --

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
13 The next speaker is Stephen Buckley.

14 STEPHEN BUCKLEY: My name is Stephen
15 Buckley. I'm a former federal environmental
16 engineer with about 25 years of experience in
17 National Environmental Policy Act. I've worked
18 for the Department of Defense, Department of
19 Energy and Department of Transportation.

20 I can understand, being on your side,
21 and so speak that the 3800 pages is approximately
22 ten times the average environmental impact
23 statement. And even I was taken aback that
24 efforts of three years you came out with something

1 as large as that.

2 What has happened in the -- and I
3 understand why. Nobody ever got sued by writing
4 an environmental impact statement that was too
5 big. It's never happened. And it's better to pay
6 engineers for three years to write an impact
7 statement than six years of lawyers. So I
8 understand completely why you did it.

9 However, the tome, you can see, over the
10 past three years is this vacuum of information.
11 Everybody has been talking about their feelings
12 for three years. Now we have an onslaught of
13 facts and you're asking starving people to all of
14 sudden eat this food and they are rejecting it.

15 They've had their feelings for so long
16 that by not having an environmental assessment,
17 which could have been a hundred pages after one
18 year, something to chew on, something to give us
19 an idea of what would be coming, what focal points
20 would have been and so forth and so on, and it
21 would have been a lot more healthier debate than
22 the minor scandals of who did what, and somebody
23 sent somebody e-mails and so forth. That's not
24 going to help your discussion. The people have

1 pent up so much, for it's a long time.

2 Another thing, when I first saw the
3 vistas on the computers and I saw the half inch,
4 toothpicks, I guess as somebody called them,
5 remind me of the fish traps that I saw as a boy on
6 Nantucket Sound when I was on the beaches of
7 Chatham, where I grew up.

8 And if you want to know what a fish trap
9 is, what the poles are that are sticking out there
10 trying to look like a wind farm, you can ask
11 Shareen Davis, because she owns a fish trap off of
12 Chatham.

13 Thank you.

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

15 (Applause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
17 Steve Mello, who will be followed by Julie Brooks.

18 STEVE MELLO: Mr. Moderator, through you
19 to the panel, thank you very much for your
20 diligence for the hard work in this process.

21 My name is Stephen Mello. I'm a father,
22 a husband, I'm fifty-years old and a carpenter, I
23 live in Wareham.

24 I support the construction of 131

1 turbines on Horseshoe Shoal, because the wind farm
2 will yield major benefits at minimal cost.

3 I support the Cape Wind Farm because I
4 believe it is an application of appropriate
5 technology applied in the right place.

6 I support Cape Wind Farm because in my
7 view, it is an important piece of the development
8 of a sustainable regional and national energy
9 policy that will help us avert catastrophic energy
10 shortages in 30 to 40 years.

11 I support the Cape Wind project because
12 I recognize the pressing need to move away from
13 fossil fuels, which foul our soil and our skies
14 and our waterways.

15 This past Saturday morning when I was
16 driving with my son down 195 between Marion and
17 Mattapoisett and Wareham, and in the distance we
18 could see the large quantities of smoke bellowing
19 high into the sky from the canal power plant in
20 Sandwich, which was about 20 miles away from where
21 we were.

22 A year ago I was working in a community
23 just outside of Marion Harbor, my cousin's home,
24 and I saw and I smelled and touched the heavy oil

1 that had washed ashore after the oil spill at
2 Buzzard's Bay.

3 Often, as I drive home down Blackmore
4 Pond hill where I live, I can look north across an
5 expanse of cranberry bogs and see gigantic clouds
6 of gases being emitted from the five-hundred-foot
7 smoke stack of the power plant in Rochester.

8 And I've been fishing offshore just
9 south of Buzzard's Bay at sundown and dusk and
10 I've witnessed the unnatural orange-brown color of
11 the atmosphere hanging over the City of Fall
12 River, generated by the coal-fired Brayton Point
13 Power Plant.

14 So I cannot sympathize with the elites
15 of Nantucket Sound when they've lamented their
16 loss of pristine views.

17 I don't accept the position that wind
18 turbines are unattractive. I welcome the Cape
19 Wind Farm's benefits. One very important benefit
20 being the wind farms tangible educational value by
21 the people, as a concrete example of the
22 development application ---

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
24 I'm sorry.

1 STEVE MELLO: --- fabrication of our
2 renewable energies.

3 Thank you very much.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Julie Brooks, who
7 will be followed by Joy Marzolf.

8 Ma'am.

9 JULIE BROOKS: Thank you for the time to
10 speak to you tonight.

11 I am a member of Clean Power Now and
12 also a citizen of Worcester, Massachusetts. My
13 family are avid recreational boaters on the
14 Monomoy area and I can tell you that I would
15 avidly support the construction of a wind farm or
16 one offshore of Monomoy, just as well as I do
17 where it's going to be located now.

18 I find it beautiful. I should also
19 mention that I am employed by a company who is
20 100-percent dependent on tourism. If tourism goes
21 done, my kids don't eat. And I can tell you I
22 know tourists. I've operated a web site that
23 functions as a Cape Cod Travel Planner and -- for
24 eight years, and I do not believe that the wind

1 farm is going to have any negative impact on
2 tourism at all. In fact, I would go so far as to
3 say it will be a boon and a positive benefit.

4 (Applause.)

5 JULIE BROOKS: I would be proud to live
6 in a community that has vision, the foresight and
7 the courage to do the right thing in the face of
8 our renewable energy crisis right now that we
9 have.

10 New England has been the birthplace of a
11 lot of revolutionary ideas, such as abolition of
12 slavery, women's suffrage, which were not popular
13 at the time, but they were the right thing to do.

14 Another term I've heard thrown around a
15 lot tonight is national treasure in reference to
16 Nantucket Sound. Governor Romney didn't seem to
17 think that the Berkshires were a national
18 treasure. I don't understand why national
19 treasure is applied to Nantucket Sound as opposed
20 to any other stretch of the East Coast coastline.
21 It's simply some empty ocean, and I think the
22 addition of wind turbines would provide a positive
23 benefit to the Cape Cod economy.

24 Everywhere that I go in my travels,

1 domestically and internationally, I talk about the
2 Cape Wind Project, people's reaction is almost
3 always, gee, that sounds great, would you be able
4 to take a boat and see that? That sounds like
5 something I'd want to see.

6 That's why I think there's going to be a
7 positive impact on tourism and the Cape's economy.
8 I'm also, very frankly, concerned by the lack of
9 support from our local politicians. They talk the
10 talk, but they don't want to walk the walk.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

12 JULIE BROOKS: Thank you.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Joy
15 Marzolf, followed by Stephen Peckham.

16 JOY MARZOLF: My name is Joy Marzolf,
17 I'm a resident of North Falmouth, and I've been an
18 environmental educator for the last five years.

19 I believe in alternative energy. I also
20 teach children to save emery, to turn off the
21 lights to save the polar bear, things we can all
22 do, but I do not support this particular project.

23 How could we justify destroying such an
24 amazing area for any reason? I know that the Army

1 Corps of Engineers has not approved this project,
2 but how many disasters have been approved before?
3 The dams across the Northwest are killing our
4 salmon and now people are fighting to remove them.

5 The destruction of wetlands and building
6 levies in the Midwest, under the guise of
7 preventing flooding, has actually lending to more
8 severe flooding.

9 The destruction of the filtration
10 mechanism of the Florida Everglades is now
11 undergoing a very expensive, and I emphasize
12 expensive, reconstruction.

13 How many mistakes do we need to make
14 before we realize what appears to be a good
15 short-term solution is not always the best
16 long-term solution.

17 I've seen the windmills in California.
18 You cannot miss the rows upon rows of them before,
19 you went to the Mojave Desert and then are not a
20 tourist attraction.

21 How can it be said that there's little
22 negative environmental impact? The view would be
23 gone. Birds flocking to our shores would be
24 killed. The damage to fishing from disturbance of

1 the sea floor, not to mention the large increase
2 of jellyfish spawning on the platforms.

3 How much environmental destruction and
4 disturbance can we say is acceptable?

5 Perhaps even an oil spill from the
6 proposed platform. The choice, a one-of-a-kind
7 natural wonder or an industrial park. Hard
8 decision to make.

9 I wonder how many of these objectors
10 here today would rally to support Cape Wind if
11 they chose to place turbines on the top of
12 building in Boston, on an already upscale island
13 in Boston Harbor, with existing infrastructure for
14 any of a number of other alternatives.

15 There are many ways to reduce our
16 consumption, including buy more fuel efficient
17 vehicles. How many of you guys drove SUVs here
18 today? I'd be very interested to find that out,
19 and installing energy efficient appliances and
20 light bulbs.

21 As has been said before, we do not
22 inherit years from our parents, we borrow it from
23 our children. Let's not repeat the mistakes of so
24 many who have come before us, and choose another

1 site and save Nantucket Sound.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
5 Stephen Peckham, followed by Nola Assad.

6 STEPHEN PECKHAM: Boy am I fired up.

7 My name is Stephen Peckham, I'm a member
8 of our Clean Power Now; however, I speak as a --
9 for myself.

10 I'd like to thank the Army Corps of
11 Engineers for the exemplary job well-done on the
12 draft environmental impact statement. I'd like to
13 acknowledge the tremendous amount of hard work and
14 effort they've done to present an informative,
15 thoughtful and thorough review.

16 The due diligence and care that you've
17 used in evaluating the application, documentation
18 and subsequent fact finding, in my mind, deserve
19 national recognition and accolades.

20 However, to be honest, I must say if
21 you'd contacted me a long time ago, I could have
22 saved you a lot of work. It doesn't take a genius
23 to understand that the benefits of this project
24 far outweigh any offsets. All it takes is common

1 sense to understand that.

2 I grew up in Hyannis, along the shore,
3 and I've cruise the waters of Nantucket Sound. I
4 strongly support the wind farm in Nantucket Sound
5 and urge you to move forward as quickly as
6 possible to approve this very important project.

7 Personally, I find the campaign of
8 misinformation, scare tactics, propaganda and
9 outright lies set forth by the Alliance to Protect
10 Nantucket Sound, absolutely reprehensible,
11 insulting and disgusting. We know who pays their
12 salaries. It's unfortunate that there are so many
13 left confused by them.

14 With all due respect to our governor,
15 attorney general and some representatives, I'm
16 appalled at the fact that such a small, a very
17 small number of wealthy people have so much impact
18 over our elected officials because both the money
19 they contribute to their campaigns and/or their
20 connections to the area who will view the wind
21 farm. It is a matter of public record.

22 You say on one hand that you support
23 alternate energy projects, and then with the
24 other, as long as it isn't where I or my wealthy

1 contributors live, at the very least, it's
2 hypocritical. And more importantly, it is not
3 doing the right thing for our constituency.

4 This project is for the great good.
5 Most of us see through the smoke screen of the
6 stalling tactics, the baloney swung about, being
7 used to delay the project. Their arguments are
8 like Horseshoe Shoal, full of shallow and full of
9 wind.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

11 (Applause.)

12 STEPHEN PECKHAM: I urge you to look
13 again and respect the view of those who like a
14 cleaner view.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

16 Thank you very much.

17 (Applause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Nola
19 Assad, who will be followed by Deborah Angelo.

20 Ma'am.

21 NOLA ASSAD: Thank you.

22 My name is Nola Assad. I'm speaking as
23 a private citizen, although I do enjoy living on
24 Nantucket Sound.

1 Recently, I spent three and a half hours
2 looking over the Cape Wind Energy Project CD Draft
3 Environmental Impact Report that was mailed to me.
4 I noted that the U.S. Coast Guard amber lighting
5 will be placed at 35-foot heights on each of the
6 stanchions, and visible for two miles; that the
7 fog horns will be audible for a half mile; and
8 that there are FAA approved red and white lights
9 at the hubs of each of these towers.

10 The report fails to mention, or else I
11 just can't find the information, how far the white
12 lights are going to be visible.

13 These strobe lights will be more than
14 200 feet in the air. Will this wind farm look
15 like the landing field at Logan Airport all lit
16 up? Of course, this area does cover 24 square
17 miles.

18 How far will these white light be
19 visible? Doesn't the FAA want airplanes to see
20 them from 20 miles away? These lights will be
21 elevated off of the water, higher than a light
22 house. This will give the entire surrounding
23 coastline a panoramic nighttime view of the
24 industrialization of Nantucket Sound. Most of the

1 Cape lands and Islands are less than 200 feet
2 above sea level, so I imagine that our view of the
3 Sound at night will be like sunrise at best, or
4 else a blinking nightmare that never ends.

5 There are pictures of what the wind farm
6 is supposed to look like during the day. I have
7 yet to see any pictures of what it will look like
8 all lit up at night.

9 The visual pollution during the daytime,
10 and especially at night, that this enormous wind
11 turbine industrialization will cause, is an
12 abomination to the senses, and totally out of the
13 character of Cape Cod.

14 It certainly does not belong here in
15 Nantucket Sound.

16 Thank you.

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

18 (Applause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
20 Deborah Angelo.

21 (Pause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mrs. Claude
23 Danner, will be followed by Paige Barrett.

24 CLAUDE DANNER: I am Claude Danner, I

1 reside in South Yarmouth, I talk for myself, and I
2 support the Cape Wind Project.

3 I am an engineer with a Master's degree
4 in electrical engineering. I worked for more than
5 30 years for IBM in the design and development of
6 large systems. My specialty was backup and
7 recovery, the internal design which enables
8 systems to stay up nonstop.

9 So for me diversification and
10 reliability of our source of energy is a must.
11 They are essential scientific foundation required
12 to develop a well-balanced environment, whether
13 economically or environmentally. It makes total
14 sense to use wind power as an alternative source
15 of energy, which is now fortunately to improve on
16 the existing wind farm in Europe. It should be
17 followed by very many others.

18 But from a more personal standpoint, I
19 want to be able to respond to my daughters and
20 improve the quality of their life in the future.
21 And as for me, I want to continue and enjoy the
22 privileges I have had in my life to swim on the
23 shores of the most gorgeous beaches of the
24 Atlantic.

1 Please, no more oil spills. Let's have
2 the new exciting view of the Nantucket Wind Farm.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

5 Next speaker is Paige Barrett.

6 (Pause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Dorothy Shepard.

8 (Pause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Matthew Palmer.

10 Mr. Palmer will be followed by Jane Logan.

11 MATTHEW PALMER: Thank you.

12 Good evening. My name is Matt Palmer.

13 I live in West Barnstable and I am the Executive
14 Director of Clean Power Now. I'm also a
15 registered professional engineer and have almost
16 20 years experience in power generation. And it
17 looks like at this point tonight we're down to the
18 brave, the few, the hardy and the tired. It's
19 kind of too bad that the politicians aren't here
20 to see and to hear the people speak.

21 (Applause.)

22 MATTHEW PALMER: I'd like to address a
23 couple of things that we heard earlier this
24 evening, if anybody can remember back that far,

1 you may have heard some mention of the Horns-Rev
2 wind farm. I actually have some news related to
3 that. One of our members is in Denmark and has
4 reported back through a representative of LSAM,
5 the owner of the Horns-Rev wind farm, that of the
6 80 turbines that are out there in Horns-Rev, 75 of
7 them are up and running. They didn't even have a
8 recall. They had a problem with the equipment and
9 manufacturing difficulty, the same type of thing
10 that happens in your car. That was corrected.
11 Those turbines have been returned to service.
12 There were five that have been completely repaired
13 and simply are waiting for final testing. So this
14 is certainly not a case of a failed technology or
15 a technology that doesn't have any basis or
16 experience.

17 I'd also like to quickly address the
18 question of who paid for the draft environmental
19 impact statement. The answer is that Cape Wind
20 paid the bills for the consultants, who provided
21 the information for the draft environmental impact
22 statement. Of course they did. They had to.
23 It's required by federal law.

24 Think about that for a second. Does it

1 make sense for the taxpayers to be paying for a
2 valuation of a developer's proposal? I don't
3 think so. It's better for the developer to pay
4 for that before it was directed by the Army Corps
5 of Engineers.

6 I also want to talk about the
7 comprehensive ocean management policy that was
8 brought up a couple of times way back when the
9 hour was young. I'm sure everyone here tonight
10 will agree that an affective and workable
11 pollution management policy would benefit our
12 region and our nation, Wind Power Now certainly
13 agrees with that.

14 I'm also sure that everyone here tonight
15 would agree we need to develop renewable energy.
16 We heard that over and over again, from everybody.

17 So which allegiance is the greater
18 priority? Well, the question has been answered by
19 both the federal commission and state commission.
20 Both groups have said that renewable energy
21 projects already in progress, such as the Cape
22 Wind Project, should not be put on hold while the
23 comprehensive ocean management policy is
24 developed.

1 In fact, these reports discuss
2 streamlining the process ---

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
4 Thank you.

5 MATTHEW PALMER: --- worldwide.
6 Thank you very much.

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Jane
10 Logan, who will be followed by Todd Kennelly.

11 JANE LOGAN: I'm Jane Logan and I
12 represent the 12 generations of my family that
13 have lived and worked in Cape Cod since the
14 Mayflower landed. I live in the Town of Sandwich
15 on the Sagamore line, very close to the deadly,
16 polluted Mirant power plant. I still oppose the
17 wind farm.

18 Everyone on Cape Cod is experiencing a
19 home owner insurance liability crisis. If the
20 insurance industry believes it does not have the
21 capacity to cover 14,000 homes stretched around
22 Cape Cod, how can it provide the capacity to cover
23 130 power plants with an estimated insurance value
24 of 600 to 800 million cost figure within 24 square

1 miles of the ocean.

2 According to the United Nations 2004
3 publication the application of risk management
4 instruments on renewable energy projects require
5 financial innovation and a willingness to assess.
6 This in itself is risky.

7 The insurance industry does not know
8 financially sound new approaches to the risk
9 market. The admission of risk financing and the
10 way of risk management for the Cape Wind Project
11 is a serious omission in the report.

12 We should all learn from the World Trade
13 Center just how long insurance matters take to
14 settle. They just settled whether or not that
15 claim was two occurrences or one, three years
16 after the event.

17 Do we really want these wind turbines
18 laying out there in the ocean three years while
19 the insurance companies decide, looking to new
20 approaches and new financial instruments that they
21 develop, what the coverage is.

22 I've been an insurance broker for 25
23 years, I'm a 12th generation Cape Codder, and I
24 oppose the wind farm because I know for a fact

1 that no insurance market in the world has the
2 capacity to cover this entity. They may take your
3 premiums, they won't be there when the claim
4 comes, which we all found out when a regional
5 insurance company went bankrupt and left all the
6 municipalities without coverage, we couldn't get
7 fire trucks paid for. Insurance companies do go
8 bankrupt, and there's no company in the world
9 that's going to provide the coverage for this.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Todd
13 Kennelly, who will be followed by Pat Polillo.

14 TODD KENNELLY: Hi. Thank you for
15 allowing me the opportunity to speak.

16 My name is Todd Kennelly, I grew up on
17 Cape Cod, lived here all my life. I'm speaking
18 for not only myself, but my family, for my mom and
19 dad who can't be here, for my brother is home
20 taking care of all the kids.

21 As a life-long resident of Cape Cod, who
22 grew up on Nantucket Sound, I firmly support the
23 project.

24 My family lived for years in West Dennis

1 on the Sound. My father founded and built the
2 West Dennis Yacht Club in the early sixties, and
3 my brother and I spent much of your youth sailing,
4 skiing and fishing on the Sound.

5 My father is a retired airline pilot who
6 worked for Northeast Airlines and Delta Airlines.
7 My brother is a ship captain. Both fully support
8 this project.

9 We, as a family, learned as much as we
10 could about this and other wind energy projects,
11 such as the one off the coast of Denmark.

12 What we found was that the impact has
13 been proven to be minimal, and as the people in
14 Denmark have seen, the benefits of a project like
15 this far outweigh the minimal impact it will have
16 on the area.

17 This project will not end our dependence
18 on imported oil or instantly clean the air, but it
19 is an important first step in that direction.

20 I urge everyone to educate themselves
21 about wind energy, hear what people in Denmark
22 have to say about their offshore wind energy
23 project, learn the facts about this project and
24 try not to be scared or confused by the

1 distortions, hype and spin, put out by the
2 highly-paid and well-funded employees of the
3 opposition. Then decide for yourself what is best
4 for the future of Cape Cod, our nation and most
5 importantly, our children.

6 Thank you, again, for this opportunity.

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker Pat
10 Polillo.

11 (Pause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Dudley Thomas.

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Megan Wareham.

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: David Babbitt.

17 (Pause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Dan Wareham.

19 (Pause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: David Hill.

21 (Pause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Alan Granby.

23 (Pause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Robert Keeler.

1 (Pause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Edward Maccomb.

3 (Pause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Josh Magee.

5 (Pause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Lesley Miller.

7 (Pause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Kevin York.

9 (Pause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: John O'Brien.

11 JOHN O'BRIEN: By process of
12 elimination.

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

14 (Laughter.)

15 JOHN O'BRIEN: My name is John O'Brien
16 and I represent the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce.

17 The Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce has
18 consistently opposed this project since its
19 inception.

20 If the public remembers anything from
21 this debate, it should keep in mind that this will
22 be a sporadic source of power, depending on a wind
23 source that is unpredictable, and that electricity
24 cannot be stored.

1 We have many problems with the DEIS, but
2 our most serious concern in this is the treatment
3 of the economic impact, because industrialization
4 of a fundamentally important regional resource.
5 Over the last ten years the Chamber has spent in
6 excess of \$150,000 on economic research that has
7 given us a very good understanding of the dynamics
8 of the Cape Cod economy.

9 Tourism, evolving into second
10 homeowners, then retirees make up at least
11 two-thirds of our base economy and employment.

12 When we get surveys and focus groups
13 both on and off Cape, including in Boston and New
14 York, the distinct strong reaction to Cape Cod as
15 a brand were invoked in terms of sea, sand, sun,
16 beach, vistas, bogs, villages, marshes, ponds,
17 plainness, seafood, boating, fishing, but most of
18 all, solace, peace, and the feeling of
19 contentment.

20 As President Kennedy said, when I have a
21 big decision to make, I like to walk the Cape's
22 beaches.

23 This is one of the few places in the
24 world where a person can still be at peace with

1 the beauty of his surroundings. Nantucket Sound
2 should be a sanctuary and protected, rather than
3 exploited and developed.

4 We also take issue with the rather
5 shallow analysis of the projected job creation
6 that would result from this construction project.
7 Manufacturing and assembly jobs would be in
8 Quonset Point, Rhode Island or in Quincy, Mass.
9 The 50 or permanent jobs would be mostly
10 maintenance people, who would probably commute
11 either by boat or car from Rhode Island, New
12 Bedford or Fall River, depending on where the
13 maintenance shop is located.

14 We believe that it is speculative and
15 wishful thinking to suggest that somehow Cape
16 Codders would be involved to any great degree in a
17 new industry wrapped around 130 turbines in
18 Nantucket Sound.

19 Thank you.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
23 William Borden.

24 (Pause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Larry Wheatley.

2 (Pause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Robert Wineman.

4 (Pause.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ernie Eldredge.

6 (Pause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Oh, sorry,

8 Mr. Wineman?

9 TOM WINEMAN: I'm Robert Wineman's son,
10 Tom and I was wondering if I could read his
11 statement.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Absolutely,
13 Is that Tom, T-o-m?

14 TOM WINEMAN: This is Tom Wineman, yes.
15 And I was going to read the statement by Robert
16 Wineman, my father, of Orleans.

17 I favor the immediate approval of the
18 Cape Wind plan. My reasons are: No. 1. Health
19 of residents. The Cape has the worst air quality
20 in the U.S. The wind farm will free air
21 contaminants, reducing health problems for Cape
22 residents.

23 No. 2. Global warming/violent weather.
24 The Cape is very vulnerable to violent weather and

1 rising sea levels. Wind farms provide electric
2 power with no increase of greenhouse gases.

3 No. 3. Oil and gas energy sources.
4 These resources will continue to diminish and
5 become largely foreign. Future prices will be
6 high and unstable.

7 No. 4. Nuclear. Considering lifetime
8 costs, nuclear energy sources are exceedingly
9 expensive. They will always be targets for
10 terrorists.

11 And, No. 5. The Cape economy. Approval
12 now will help the Cape economy with new jobs and
13 any delays will damage the U.S. global competitive
14 position.

15 Approve Cape Wind now.

16 Thank you.

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
18 Thank your father.

19 (Applause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
21 Ernie Eldredge. Mr. Eldredge will be followed by
22 Peg Wineman.

23 ERNIE ELDREDGE: My name is Ernie
24 Eldredge. I'm a commercial fisherman.

1 Specifically, I'm a weir fisherman in Nantucket
2 Sound. I have nearly 40 years experience fishing
3 on Nantucket Sound, and over those years I've
4 observed many what seemingly would be subtle and
5 significant changes in water temperatures, water
6 quality, habitat, sediments, to just name a few.
7 And they have a very adverse effect on the
8 migratory fish that come through Nantucket Sound
9 in the spring, summer and fall seasons.

10 I do believe that -- and these -- these
11 changes I also observe have their -- thankfully,
12 that they are temporary changes. They don't occur
13 every year, but they do occur from year to year.
14 I do believe that if this project would go
15 through, that there would be permanent and
16 catastrophic changes though vibrations, electrical
17 leakage, and heat outputs that would adversely
18 affect the migratory habits of the fish in the
19 spring, summer and fall.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Dan
23 Kuhs.

24 LIZ ARGO: Can I read Peg Wineman's

1 submission after Dan?

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Sure. Right after
3 Dan.

4 DAN KUHS: Dan Kuhs, K-u-h-s. I'm the
5 Vice-President of the Maritime Trades Council of
6 New England, and I'm here speaking on behalf of
7 70,000 members.

8 Our organization represents workers
9 engaged in marine and maritime industries.
10 Skilled local workers that range from fishermen,
11 merchant mariners, dock workers, dredge and ferry
12 workers, pile drivers and many other marine and
13 building trades personnel. Our responsibility is
14 to these individuals that make their living on the
15 water. It is with that responsibility in mind
16 that we have studied the Cape Wind Project to
17 determine if this proposal is in the interest of
18 the members that we represent. We set out on a
19 thorough review of the potentials of wind industry
20 and the viability of Cape Wind. We sent
21 representatives to numerous public hearings and to
22 the Massachusetts Technology Collaborative's Cape
23 & Islands Offshore Wind Stakeholder Process. We
24 listened to the testimony of government officials

1 and third-party experts and reviewed the published
2 results of the MTC process. We have reviewed the
3 draft environmental impact statement released by
4 the Army Corps of Engineers. We feel that the
5 stringent regulatory process that the project is
6 currently going through, thoroughly addresses any
7 environmental and siting issues. Upon completion
8 of our review of the Cape Wind Project, The
9 Maritime Trades Council has unanimously endorsed
10 Cape Wind because of the overwhelming
11 environmental and economic benefits of this
12 renewable energy project.

13 A recent study reports that Cape Wind
14 will generate an estimated 600 to 1,000 jobs in
15 construction, manufacturing and maintenance.
16 These jobs will be done by local area
17 tradespeople. State economic output will increase
18 by between 85 million and 137 million annually,
19 and labor income will increase by between 32
20 million and 52 million annually.

21 With the nation facing serious energy
22 supply challenges, air quality and global warming
23 conditions, and continued dependency upon foreign
24 fuel sources, it is time to encourage the

1 development of clean and renewable energy projects
2 like Cape Wind.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

6 Would you please state your name and who
7 you are reading for?

8 LIZ ARGO: Liz Argo, reading for Peg
9 Wineman.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

11 LIZ ARGO: This is a presentation by
12 Peg.

13 O, Cape Codders

14 Step outside of your doors

15 Feel the warmth of your sun

16 Feel the power of your wind

17 They are clean, safe, and free.

18 Seize this great opportunity!

19 Let's work for our health and save human
20 lives

21 Cut global warming, shut down nukes and
22 all filthy fives!

23 Clean air and pure water

24 Let's do what we oughta'

1 For your grandkids and mine
2 What kind of world will they find?
3 Now, if it's the view
4 That is worrying you,
5 I have a solution
6 No expense, no pollution.
7 Move your head a degree of rotation
8 See the view of a different location.
9 My Friends, let's now heal our division
10 It's not really the view,
11 It's the wonderful, beautiful VISION!
12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.
13 (Applause.)
14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
15 Robert D'Angelo.
16 Mr. D'Angelo will be followed by Martin
17 Aikens.
18 ROBERT D'ANGELO: Hi. My name is Robert
19 D'Angelo and I'm in support of the Cape Wind
20 Project. I'm a resident of Hull, Massachusetts.
21 As some of you know, my very small town was the
22 first to put in one of the windmills. We gave it
23 a chance, and we're now in the process of adding a
24 second and bigger windmill and also some talk of

1 adding a third, and hope it doesn't stop there.
2 Even though the project in my town is considerably
3 smaller, the residents in the town are enjoying
4 the economic benefits, and knowing we are trying
5 to do our part for the environment. There is no
6 benefit in using fossil fuel. It pollutes our
7 air, our water and it adds to global warming, and
8 most important, potential health risks.

9 On the other hand, this project has
10 nothing but benefits for all, including marine
11 life. As a recreational fisherman, it is a known
12 fact that marine life thrives around structure and
13 we benefit in cleaner air.

14 As a weekender and vacationer of Cape
15 Cod, I love Cape Cod and wouldn't like to see it
16 hurt in any way, but I truly believe it would do
17 nothing but benefit the residents of the Cape,
18 especially the blue-collar worker.

19 Thank you.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
23 Martin Aikens.

24 (Pause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mary Reardon.

2 Mrs. Reardon will be followed by Charles
3 Faureault.

4 MARY REARDON: My name is Mary Reardon.
5 I have a second home in Cotuit and have gone -
6 lived down here, down the Cape, my entire life,
7 and I'm speaking for myself.

8 I oppose the Cape Wind Project. Before
9 we build a 130 turbine wind farm in the middle of
10 Nantucket Sound, and make a tourist area that
11 attracts by your own report 6-million visitors
12 that accounts for 44 percent of the economic base
13 of Cape Cod. I think we should look harder at the
14 DEIS.

15 Under Section 5-16-4-6 under Tourism and
16 Recreation, the only studies listed were from the
17 British Wind Energy Association and the Scottish
18 Renewables forum. The BWEA and the Scottish forum
19 are lobby groups and forums for the wind energy
20 industry. There was a 190-page study conducted at
21 the same time by the Scottish Board of Tourism for
22 which the BWEA and the Scottish forum were part
23 of, were ignored.

24 The VISITSCOTLAND survey included all

1 key players from both the wind industry, as well
2 as based on the National Board of Tourism. It
3 included case studies in Europe, as well as 180
4 interviews from tourists, who were recruited to
5 participate on a survey for visiting the Scottish
6 countryside, and had no idea of the specific
7 subject matter until after they had volunteered.
8 It wasn't used, because when all was said and
9 done, it didn't favor or support the position that
10 disturbed views do not have an impact on tourism.
11 58 percent of those surveyed said wind farms spoil
12 the countryside, 55 percent prefer to see 20
13 smaller developments with 10 turbines, rather than
14 a large development. 62 percent disagreed with
15 statements that seeing a wind farm would add to
16 the enjoyment of the countryside, while a whopping
17 74 percent disagreed with the statement that it
18 would be an attraction in a popular tourist area.

19 A common theme amongst both the trades
20 and consumers was that wind farms should not be
21 sited in or near designated areas of outstanding
22 scenery, national parks, national scenic areas,
23 sites of scientific interest, et cetera. The
24 general consensus among visitors was a preference

1 not to see them at all.

2 The countries of Sweden and Finland and
3 the U.K., all have policies to avoid such areas.
4 Their wind farms are also much smaller in scale
5 than the one proposed.

6 Yes, why are we going against
7 conventional wisdom and plunking down the largest
8 offshore wind farm in the world? Why wasn't an
9 impact study on tourism and recreation conducted
10 on Cape Cod?

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you ma'am.
12 Thank you very much.

13 MARY REARDON: I have also included this
14 study.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Yes, ma'am.
16 Please make sure it's - Yes, it's also in the
17 record.

18 Thank you.

19 (Applause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mr. Charles
21 Faureault is next, and he will be followed by
22 Steve Dolan.

23 CHARLES FAUREAULT: My name is Charles
24 Faureault and I'm Mary Reardon's father.

1 A lot of my thunder has been taken up
2 already, but I would just like to refer to the
3 fact that I'm speaking for myself and family
4 interest, a six-room Cape Cod in Yarmouth. And I
5 would like to play upon Daniel Webster's words
6 from the Dartmouth College Days, it's a small
7 home, but we love it dearly.

8 I spent 46 years in public school
9 education. We had sayings that those who produce
10 studies are seldom shocked by the results of their
11 studies.

12 I've revised what I planned to say three
13 or four times this evening, but I keep going back
14 to an article that I read in the December 1st
15 Boston Globe that said Massachusetts Bay Gas Line
16 Buried Improperly. And I'd just like to take a
17 few statements from this article, because it
18 refers to a site approved by that Army Corps of
19 Engineers. And it stated in the environmental, it
20 will say that the issue highlights a common gap
21 between what developers promise and what they
22 deliver, especially the ocean, where it can be
23 hard to monitor and check on projects. It is not
24 just a couple of places, and this refers to a

1 revision with the department-- with the Army Corps
2 has allowed 13 different areas not to be fixed.

3 It's not just a couple of places of a
4 few feet, it's a huge difference in what they
5 promise to Carol Lee Rawn, a lawyer with the
6 Conservation Law Foundation, who was involved in
7 the initial permitting of this project. It makes
8 you wonder what the point of the limit is.

9 I see I'm getting the orange light. I
10 would just like to refer to this article, it led
11 me to a Google search. And the Google search,
12 under Army Corps of Engineers' errors, I found
13 167,000 articles. And under Army Corps of
14 Engineers' mistakes, I found 69,100. And I would
15 like for the Army Corps to make a very, very
16 careful investigation of the data and information
17 provided by Cape Wind Associates.

18 Thank you very much.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

20 (Applause.)

21 STEVE DOLAN: This project has undergone,
22 you know, pretty much three years of comprehensive
23 review and -- to simply quote, I just urge the
24 Army Corps to move forward and permit this project

1 in a timely fashion.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Jud Phelps.

5 (Pause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Nathan Ketchel.

7 (Pause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Jules Clark.

9 (Pause.)

10 U/I MALE: Jack? Jack?

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Jules. PO Box 23,
12 West Hyannisport.

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Todd Druskat.

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Carol Lyall.

17 (Pause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Maryann Murphy.

19 Ms. Murphy will be followed by Brian
20 Shortsleeve.

21 Ma'am.

22 MARYANN MURPHY: My name is Maryann
23 Murphy. I live in Mashpee and I represent myself.

24 I'm opposed to the proposed wind farm in

1 Nantucket Sound because I love Cape Cod, I love
2 Nantucket Sound. I believe this wind plant will
3 destroy much of the beauty of the Sound and view
4 is important. I moved to Cape Cod because it's
5 one of the most beautiful places in the world. I
6 left a successful business in the Boston area
7 because the beauty of Cape Cod, its beaches and
8 its ocean views were a treasure worth far more
9 than anything I could find elsewhere.

10 My husband and I don't own a waterfront
11 home, but going to the beach, playing in it,
12 looking out at Nantucket Sound nourishes our
13 souls. Obviously, visitors from all over the
14 world agree with us and the natural beauty of the
15 Sound is one of the most important keys to the
16 Cape's economic life.

17 The use of an industrial wind plant,
18 however interesting, just can't compete with that
19 natural beauty, and in my view would ruin one of
20 the most beautiful places we have.

21 Renewable energy resources are important
22 and I support their appropriate use, but Nantucket
23 Sound is not an appropriate site. Please do not
24 allow this project to destroy a natural beauty

1 that can never be replaced. The Sound is a
2 treasure we can now all share. Don't sell it off
3 and in the process let it be destroyed forever.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Brian Shortsleeve.

7 (Pause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ray Rowitz.

9 (Pause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: James Bodurtha,
11 B-o-d-u-r -- it's either an i or a t-h -- I think
12 h or a-a, I'm not sure. Penmanship.

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: John Morin.

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: George Gingold.

17 (Pause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Anne Gingold.

19 (Pause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Sheila Lurie.

21 (Pause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Captain Karl

23 Riddar.

24 KARL RIDDAR: Right here.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

2 KARL RIDDAR: Thank you, Mr. Moderator.

3 Thank the lot of you.

4 My name is Captain Karl Riddar. I
5 represent the Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and
6 Nantucket Steamship Authority.

7 It's come to my attention that the
8 commercial traffic by steamship authority vessels
9 are being scrutinized. In order to dismiss
10 argument, the steamship authority vessels would be
11 affected by the current wind tower placement
12 proposals.

13 It's imperative that Cape Wind considers
14 the navigational options now present in the area
15 will be severely diminished. Recreational
16 traffic, which is commonly outside the currently
17 used steamship authority route, would be forced to
18 navigate through a bottleneck corridor, between
19 Bishops and Clerks Shoal Buoy No. 2, and the four
20 closest northeastern towers.

21 Currently it's not uncommon for two or
22 three commercial vessels to pass abeam of each
23 other in this area. In the summer months scores
24 of recreational boaters operate in the same waters

1 and make navigation particularly tedious.

2 All marine traffic cannot be expected to
3 be comfortable operating in waters inside the wind
4 park; and, therefore, will choose to occupy
5 traffic lanes normally used primarily by deeper
6 draft and high-speed commercial traffic.

7 When recreational boaters are forced to
8 navigate in areas used currently by commercial
9 traffic to avoid Cape Wind towers in fog or
10 reduced visibility, it must be recognized that
11 regardless of assurances by Cape Wind, the average
12 recreational boater will not choose to guide his
13 boat into an area of intermittent steel towers
14 with awful large spinning propellers overhead and
15 the prospect of untold voltage pulsating beneath
16 the service.

17 The steamship authority does not attempt
18 to align itself with either side of the entire
19 wind farm issue. They only seek to enlighten you
20 as to the dangers associated with placement of
21 towers encroaching on waters we currently use in
22 our normal operating procedures.

23 Please note that federally licensed
24 captains and first-class pilots be considered

1 local experts by the United States Coast Guard.
2 These opinions have been formed by myself and my
3 contemporaries with many years of experience and
4 continuous service in the waters of Nantucket
5 Sound, in all conditions of wind, weather and sea
6 state, while serving as licensed first-class
7 pilots and mariners from the United States
8 Merchant Marine.

9 Thank you very much.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Jack Clarke.

13 JOHN CLARKE: Good evening. My name is
14 Jack Clarke and I'm here representing Mass
15 Audubon.

16 We appreciate this opportunity to
17 briefly respond to the DEIS for Cape Wind. Our
18 comments are focused on wildlife and public land
19 impacts as these are most relevant to Mass
20 Audubon's mission.

21 We also thank you for extending the
22 public comment deadline beyond the required 45
23 days, and during this time we will provide
24 extensive written technical comments prior to the

1 February 24th deadline. At this stage, we offer
2 some preliminary remarks.

3 We urge that the Corps produce a
4 supplemental draft environmental impact statement
5 as there are key data gaps, particularly in regard
6 to birds, that need to be filled before the
7 document could be considered adequate to move
8 forward to the final EIS stage.

9 We strongly support public policies and
10 private projects that advance energy conservation
11 and efficiency. We also support the development
12 of wind farms as a renewable energy source to
13 offset the effects of global climate change
14 produced by the burning of fossil fuels. However,
15 the question for permitting agencies and the
16 public is where are the most appropriate locations
17 for wind farm facilities.

18 As we review the DEIS, we are weighing
19 both the project's benefits and detriments. Our
20 review standard is that the construction and
21 operation of 130 wind turbines pose no undue
22 mortality risks for avian and marine wildlife or
23 significantly lower the habitat value of the
24 Sound.

1 Along with the Fish and Wildlife
2 Service, we've asked for three years of avian
3 information on three specific groups of birds:
4 Terns, winter waterfowl and migrating songbirds.
5 We'll provide more information on this in our
6 written comments.

7 However, our review of the DEIS has
8 identified two significant data gaps regarding
9 long-tailed ducks that winter and nocturnal
10 songbirds in the spring and fall. Again, more on
11 that later in our written comments.

12 Since the proposed wind project site is
13 located on the federally controlled Outer
14 Continental Shelf, we will continue to lobby with
15 Congress to pass federal planning and leasing
16 legislation, similar to the Outer Continental
17 Shelf Claims Act. While we do not call for a
18 moratorium on Cape Wind, we urge that any leasing
19 program be applied retroactively to this and any
20 offshore renewable energy projects that may be
21 permitted on the OCS.

22 In conclusion, we'll continue to work in
23 cooperation with the Army Corps, with the
24 applicant, with the energy industry and our

1 environmental colleagues as we move forward with
2 the project.

3 Thank you.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
5 Thank you very much.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: David Ellsworth.

8 (Pause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Hamilton Shepley.

10 (Pause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Garry Stephens.

12 Mr. Stephens will be followed by Francis
13 Killorin.

14 GARRY STEPHENS: Good evening, my name
15 is Garry Stephens, I'm a retired engineer. For
16 the last 34 years of my life, I've work for
17 industry, electric power industry, and I'd just
18 like to say you guys have really taken it tonight.
19 And I appreciate very much the work that you've
20 done. I support Clean Power Now and the Cape Wind
21 Project.

22 Last September, my wife and I spent ten
23 days in Denmark, much of the time learning about
24 their wind farms. In a few short minutes, the

1 discovery through this inquiry can't even be
2 outlined, but a few findings should be of interest
3 to this audience.

4 The first stop was the Tourist Bureau in
5 Okshol, which also serves Blaavand. Blaavand is
6 the nearest accessible landfall to Horns-Rev, on
7 which is sited the worlds largest offshore wind
8 farm. We had many questions for the agent whom
9 the director assigned to us. The question most
10 pertinent to the subject under discussion here was
11 how has the wind farm affected tourism,
12 specifically, over the last five years? The
13 answer was, not at all. There are 400 to 600
14 year-round residents in the village, maybe twice
15 that number of summer residents. They count
16 4-million visitors per year, and that has been the
17 same for each of the last five years. Weather
18 makes a difference in tourist traffic on
19 day-to-day basis, but there has been no measurable
20 difference on an annual basis over the last five
21 years, which spans the time two and a half years
22 before construction of the project and two and a
23 half years after. And tourism is the only
24 industry in Blaavand. There is none other.

1 Thanks.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
5 Francis Killorin.

6 (Pause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Anthony Finnerty.

8 (Pause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Wayne Kurker.

10 (Pause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Vanessa Fenner.

12 (Pause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Molly Benjamin.

14 (Pause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Evelyn Cane.

16 (Pause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thomas Burgess.

18 And you are, sir?

19 THOMAS K. BURGESS: My name is Thomas K.
20 Burgess.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

22 THOMAS K. BURGESS: And I live at 658
23 Main Street in Cotuit, Massachusetts. I'm a
24 retired independent school teacher of Latin and

1 Greek and ornithology.

2 I'm representing my wife and my
3 neighbors and my daughter. As I said, I live in
4 Cotuit, in the Town of Barnstable, with no view of
5 Cotuit Bay nor of Nantucket Sound. But neither do
6 I have a view of the Grand Canyon or the geysers
7 at Yellowstone Park. In both of the latter
8 places, one can and, indeed, has argued for the
9 feasibility of renewable or so-called
10 environmentally friendly energy production by the
11 construction of great hydroelectric generating
12 dams in the first case and by tapping geothermal
13 energy where the magma approaches the surface in
14 the latter. Fortunately for the citizens of the
15 planet Earth, the treasures of our national parks
16 have to date remained unscathed by misguided
17 attempts at environmentally friendly energy
18 product, though the Grand Canyon nearly suffered
19 that fate, save for the energetic opposition of
20 the Sierra Club.

21 Now another environmentally friendly
22 project rears its head over Nantucket Sound,
23 adjacent to the Cape Cod National Seashore, ringed
24 about with historic seagoing communities whose

1 very livelihood is based on the remarkable
2 seascape of Cape Cod and the attractive amenities
3 it offers to its residents, both year-round and
4 seasonal. Just as the cost to the Grand Canyon
5 and Yellowstone would be too great if the sounder
6 and more fertile energy technology of
7 hydroelectric or geothermal were situated in those
8 places, so too is the cost too great to Nantucket
9 Sound to provide the far less reliable and far
10 more insubstantial source of energy that wind may
11 provide to either the Cape or the overall electric
12 grid.

13 As a 30-year teacher of ornithology I
14 read the draft environmental impact statement by
15 and found it missing the point. This project is
16 not invalidated or validated by its impact on
17 birds or fish, the tides or the wind; it is
18 invalidated by its intrusion into a cherished
19 landscape of world renown for little or no benefit
20 to those who live near or far from its shores.

21 Wind power is currently the world's
22 fastest growing energy source. Indeed, in
23 Scotland where I live for part of the year, there
24 are extensive wind farms on land, in remote

1 districts, where they bear little impact on local
2 tourism, are a benefit to the local economy, but
3 can be serviced and maintained conveniently
4 without threat to the environment. But even the
5 reliability and long-term viability of this
6 technology in that country has been called into
7 question.

8 Thank you.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
12 William Crossley.

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Allison Argo.

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Hans Stern.

17 (Pause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Lisa Arnold.

19 (Pause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Maurice May.

21 (Pause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Jeff McAbee.

23 (Pause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Duncan Gibson.

1 (Pause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Dana Hornig.

3 (Pause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Dan Crosby.

5 (Pause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Francis Lowell.

7 (Pause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Robert Reynolds.

9 (Pause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Frank Gibson.

11 (Pause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: John Fallon.

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Paul Stend -- I'm
15 sorry, Paul Stendler.

16 (Pause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ted Hamann.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Daniel James.

19 (Pause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Is there anybody?

21 (Pause.)

22 COL. KONING: We have a stack of cards,
23 200 there, and there's less than a hundred of you
24 sitting out there, and as I look, about half of

1 you have already spoken and the half are reporters
2 taking notes.

3 There is obviously a group of people
4 that still want to speak and I need to know, is it
5 fifty or is it five? How many people still want
6 to speak this evening?

7 You have a fair number still ---

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Okay. So why
9 don't we start on this side, a man and ---

10 U/I MALE: Put the order in which people
11 are seated.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Okay. Lyn
13 Sherwood.

14 LYN SHERWOOD: First, I'd like to thank
15 the Corps and all the other involved agencies for
16 working diligently on the daunting task of this
17 statement. I'm in hope now decisions can be made
18 with some reality, rather than on supposition.

19 My personal interest in this project is
20 as a mom and a schoolteacher. I feel very
21 responsible for the future we are leaving for our
22 children and our grandchildren. We need to take
23 action now that will allow our kids the
24 opportunity to breathe the air without getting

1 sick, fish in our ponds and lakes, acid rain and
2 toxic compounds from fuel emissions are a serious
3 threat, for our children to be able to shellfish
4 and swim along our coastline. We know the effects
5 of a recent oil spill from a barge headed to the
6 fuel-powered Mirant plant had on our coastline. I
7 want our kids to enjoy a quality of life that a
8 healthy environment can provide. I want to reduce
9 the risk and threat of war that oil dependency
10 breeds. I want safety for my children and yours.

11 Save our Sound? Absolutely! No one is
12 more concerned about that than I. I spent three
13 years in the sport-fishing industry here on the
14 Cape, sixteen cumulative years doing marine water
15 quality work, both for the Commonwealth and for a
16 municipality adjacent to the Sound. In my
17 perspective, the most promising step to saving our
18 Sound, our ponds, bays, rivers, estuaries,
19 marshes, et cetera, is to look at the greater
20 picture. Decease our use of toxic fuels for one.
21 And, yes, we need to look at many long-term
22 solutions toward this goal, but this wind project
23 is here, it is now, it provides substantial
24 reduction opportunities, and it is an opportunity

1 that is being given to us with very little
2 hardship on our part. We owe it to our fellow
3 citizens and our children to allow this to get up
4 and running. We cannot afford to let this one
5 slip by because of minimal impacts, such as
6 visible alternation to the historic Nantucket
7 Sound settings.

8 All I can do is plead with those who
9 will listen., let this project go forward. We
10 cannot afford not to.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

12 (Applause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
14 Brian Scott Buckley.

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Jim Holland.

17 (Pause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Roy

19 C-o-u-l-o-m-b-e.

20 (Pause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Charles Andris.

22 (Pause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Walter Ungermann.

24 (Pause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Jud Phelps.

2 (Pause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Peter Sutherland.

4 PETER SUTHERLAND: Here.

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

6 Let's find two lottery tickets.

7 PETER SUTHERLAND: It's a long night.

8 Thank you.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

10 PETER SUTHERLAND: I'm Peter Sutherland

11 and I speak for my wife and myself. We live in

12 Bass River, which is part of South Yarmouth.

13 The draft summary makes it very clear
14 that the benefits for all citizens of Cape Cod and
15 the Islands, as well as our State, outweigh the
16 risks and objections of those of us who live and
17 sail, fish and will be viewing these windmills.

18 From the shore, the tall towers and
19 their blades will be sitting on the horizon. They
20 will be about a half inch high or less when viewed
21 from most places ashore. My field of vision is
22 almost 180 degrees. The 130 towers and platform
23 will occupy about 20 degrees or less than
24 12 percent of what I will be looking at when I

1 look to the horizon.

2 America must really get serious about
3 developing alternative energy. We are already way
4 behind most European countries. Here is the
5 perfect opportunity for us that love and respect
6 Nantucket Sound to do our part in leading America
7 toward less dependence on fossil fuel, cleaner air
8 and waters, and reducing the outflow of our
9 country's income to foreign producers of oil

10 Those living near the noise of Route 6
11 live with that noise it produces. It was build
12 for the benefit of all on the Cape. Those that
13 look out and see the towers that have been
14 recently built to allow us to use our cell phones
15 may never really get used to the towers, but for
16 most of us, we agree that they benefit most people
17 on the Cape. Once the wind farm is built, most
18 people who look at it will accept its existence as
19 their inconvenience for the benefit of all.

20 We are fortunate that Cape Wind
21 Associates have had the vision to propose the
22 building of this important facility at their risk
23 and at little risk to us.

24 I look forward to the time when I will

1 be sailing or taking the ferry to Nantucket and
2 being able to see the towers up close and admire
3 their grandeur and know that the people of Cape
4 Cod are benefitting from some clean power and that
5 we are leaders in the effort to help our neighbors
6 and our country make the US a cleaner, healthier
7 and a better place to live.

8 Thank you.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
12 Stephen Brown.

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Richard Largay.

15 RICHARD LARGAY: Good evening. My name
16 is Richard Largay, and I'm appearing on behalf of
17 the Barnstable Land Trust, which is a 1500-member
18 volunteer organization in the Town of Barnstable,
19 and I serve on the board of directors. The board
20 of directors recently or within the last year has
21 issued a statement regarding this proposal and we
22 would like to submit it to you for the record.

23 The mission of the Barnstable Land Trust
24 is to conserve, protect and preserve the natural

1 resources of the Town of Barnstable, for the
2 benefit of our community and its future
3 generations. The Land Trust, with the cooperation
4 of the generous citizens of the Town of
5 Barnstable, is to preserve almost 600 acres of
6 land in its natural state, all in an effort to
7 maintain the unique character of our seaside
8 villages.

9 In 1999 our board of directors voted to
10 make the protection of our towns covered with open
11 space, our top priority. In the past we thought
12 of preserving open space, we thought of preserving
13 undeveloped parcels of land, particularly, those
14 parcels with critical environmental values, such
15 as wildlife habitat and watershed protection.

16 We never considered a need for the
17 preservation of the largest open space and
18 resource of all, the sea. The ocean bays that
19 surround us are perhaps our Town's most important
20 and declining natural resource, and it is these
21 unspoiled waters that are the very essence of Cape
22 Cod. We are thankful for it and jealously seek to
23 protect the open space of the ocean around us.
24 There is no other part of our community that

1 offers more sweeping vistas, wildlife diversity
2 and a place of refuge from the steady march of
3 development.

4 On behalf of the Barnstable Land Trust
5 and its members, we ask that the Army Corps of
6 Engineers deny the permit sought.

7 Thank you.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Al Rosenberg.

11 (Pause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: George Hussey.

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Paula Miller.

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Paul Nossi --

17 N-o-s-s-i-t-e-r-n.

18 PAUL NOSSITER: Here.

19 It's Paul Nossiter, but my handwriting
20 is terrible.

21 My name is Paul Nossiter. I have lived
22 on Cape Cod nearly 50 years, first in Wellfleet
23 and then in South Yarmouth, and I can't add
24 anything for your edification to what you've

1 heard, except a story, and you look you up there
2 might use a story.

3 When I first came to Cape Cod, the
4 Atomic Energy Commission was proposing to build an
5 atomic park. Note the suggestiveness of that
6 name, just like wind farm. All the nuclear subs
7 of the Atlantic would be brought to the canal to
8 have their cores steam cleaned. The irradiated
9 water, with a half life of 500 years, would be
10 stored in stainless steel tanks at the canal with
11 a life of 20 years. Of course, there would be an
12 elaborate warning system and tanks into which to
13 pour the poisonous water. One accident, however,
14 and these tanks would be ruined, and they were in
15 the flight path of the most active Strategic Air
16 Command base in the U.S., the water on the Cape
17 would be irradiated if there was one accident, and
18 we'd all pack up and to.

19 Well, a small group of civilians began
20 to question this. We wrote up and down the Cape
21 to the Chambers of Commerce of every town to
22 oppose it, as well as the brilliant scientists
23 from Woods Hole, like Nobel Price winner Szent
24 Georgi. A hearing was held in the Bourne Armory,

1 and when the AEC asked people to stand who opposed
2 this part, nearly all of the 2,000 people rose.
3 The AEC looked at them and sensibly stopped
4 drawing up this park affair.

5 A little earlier you heard a very slick
6 fellow say he wished that the elected officials
7 had stayed around to hear other points of view, to
8 hear the people. But you remember when Governor
9 Romney spoke, about 80 percent of the people who
10 were here, then rose up and gave him a standing
11 ovation.

12 (Applause.)

13 PAUL NOSSITER: You have your belief,
14 and you will hear more about what our legislators
15 do up in Congress and Wellfleet. I hope you will
16 heed their voice and I hope you will not let this
17 thing go through.

18 I'm giving you a statement that I
19 originally wrote, and say, put it in a box,
20 because you heard most of the facts from other
21 people before.

22 Thank you very much.

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

24 (Applause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Nancy Ruggeri.
2 (Pause.)
3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Richard Ruggeri.
4 (Pause.)
5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Marsha Mellor.
6 (Pause.)
7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Bryant Palmer.
8 U/I MALE: He's gone.
9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Marie Connolly.
10 (Pause.)
11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Robert Slott.
12 (Pause.)
13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Richard Sommers.
14 (Pause.)
15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Andrew Bowersox.
16 (Pause.)
17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Bob Leary.
18 (Pause.)
19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ken King.
20 (Pause.)
21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Kathy Florsheim.
22 (Pause.)
23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Last name
24 E-l-e-s-f-t-h-e-r-i-o-s.

1 (Pause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Richard Lawrence.

3 RICHARD LAWRENCE: Here.

4 My name is Richard Lawrence. Before I
5 start, I just want to quote from a singer named
6 Greg Brown. He says: If we did all this in 30
7 years, how come good change takes so long?

8 I'm the Education Coordinator for the
9 Cape & Islands Self-Reliance. I'm also an
10 instructor at the Cape Cod Community College,
11 where I have the privilege of teaching the first
12 course in innovative renewable energy technician
13 degree program that we are creating to meet the
14 needs of rapidly growing renewable energy industry
15 in our area.

16 Tonight I want to speak about the
17 benefits that Cape Wind promises to bring to our
18 area, and how we at Self-Reliance think that these
19 should be realized as locally as possible, and
20 about the opportunity that this project gives us
21 to become leaders in one of the fastest growing
22 technology sectors in the world. But before I
23 begin I want to thank the Army Corps for their
24 extremely comprehensive and rigorous review of

1 this project that you have carried out the last
2 few years. The DEIS addresses all of the concerns
3 that we as Cape and Island residents have about
4 this new technology, and that while it's been
5 successfully implemented and embraced worldwide,
6 it's new and unfamiliar to us here in the
7 Northeast.

8 As an environmentalist and a wind energy
9 advocate, I am pleased that it has shown that many
10 benefits that it'll bring to our area and, more
11 importantly, that it's empirically dispelled
12 almost all of the false claims and mistruths that
13 have been relentlessly disseminated by the people
14 who are afraid of how wind turbines will affect
15 our way of life here.

16 Nearly a year go I traveled to Denmark
17 with 25 other concerned citizens to learn the
18 truth about this technology and how it actually
19 has affected the environment and the communities
20 where it does exist. What we found there is
21 exactly what the DEIS reports. Their economy has
22 prospered from stable electricity prices, more
23 tourism, and hundreds of high-paying jobs. Their
24 environment is thriving with positive impacts

1 being reported for local populations of fish and
2 birds. And, yes, you can see them, as the
3 statement reports. And just like cell towers and
4 utility lines here, the people there hardly even
5 notice their existence. When asked, we couldn't
6 find anyone that thought they were an offensive
7 blight on the land or seascapes. In fact, the
8 historic lighthouse that overlooks the Horns-Rev
9 Project has a visitor's center and a viewing
10 platform so people can get a better look.

11 Hopefully one day soon the students that
12 I'm teaching at the Community College will be able
13 to get jobs installing, maintaining and repairing
14 the wind turbines in our backyard. The wind
15 industry is growing rapidly and I hope that we are
16 taking the lead in developing this technology
17 here.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

19 (Applause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Pete Lovelace.

2 (Pause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Robert P. Jones.

4 (Pause.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Donna Jewett.

1 (Pause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Stephen Lempitski.

3 (Pause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Eileen Hughes.

5 (Pause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Bill Eddy.

7 (Pause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Rick McElainen.

9 (Pause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Lee Heffernan.

11 LEE HEFFERNAN: Right here.

12 My name is Lee Heffernan and I'm a
13 resident of Falmouth, Massachusetts. I've had a
14 home here for 24 years. My background is a
15 homeowner, formerly a navigator, and I am familiar
16 with radar and navigation.

17 In addition to that, I have my Captain's
18 license, and a 100-ton Master's license. For the
19 last four years I've driven a 600-passenger ferry
20 from Falmouth to Martha's Vineyard, so I am
21 familiar with these waters.

22 In addition to that, I have a powerboat
23 myself, that by the way, has a four-stroke engine
24 that is very conservative on fuel and is very

1 friendly to the environment.

2 I oppose the construction of this
3 windmill farm because I believe it's a hazard to
4 navigation. And specifically what I mean is it's
5 located very close to the channel. And when you
6 put a 130 windmill towers in that area, casual
7 boaters, the people have talking about, is going
8 to have a difficult time seeing the difference
9 between what a buoy is, what a boat is and what a
10 windmill tower is, because, believe me, they all
11 look the same on radar scope. So for that reason,
12 it's a hazard to navigation.

13 In addition to that, for some reason or
14 another, the people in Ocean City, Maryland, that
15 had this proposal for a windmill farm turned down,
16 and the reason was that it was a negative impact
17 on the value of property. That was not covered in
18 the Army Corps of Engineers report.

19 And I've heard a lot of people talk
20 about what a great job the Army Corps of Engineers
21 did on this report.

22 But, Colonel, can you answer a question
23 for me? In the navigation assessment study,
24 Article 3.2.1, why does it say that they're

1 referring to the SSA, which is a steamship
2 authority vessel, meeting between Buoy 17, and
3 then it goes on to say nothing on the other side?
4 Call that a quality report? I don't think so.

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
8 David Jewett.

9 (Pause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Carl Freeman.

11 (Pause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Gregory Smith.

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Murray Scudder.

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thomas Huetner.

17 cards)

18 THOMAS HUETNER: Here, sir.

19 Good evening. Thanks for staying late
20 for us.

21 My name is Thomas Huetner. I'm from
22 Dennisport. I own Cape Solar Associates and I'm
23 Chairman of the Dennisport Revitalization
24 Committee in the Town of Dennis.

1 I'm speaking on behalf of myself and my
2 wife and as a cancer survivor.

3 I recently, in the past year, heard of
4 Governor Glendenning of Maryland speak about what
5 happened to Maryland in the hundred years, from
6 1900 to 2000. He showed a map that was totally
7 almost brown with a little edge of red, along the
8 edge of the Chesapeake Bay, and every ten years
9 more and more development came across, and
10 eventually that whole map turned red. The entire
11 state became red. Now he developed the idea of
12 smart growth, where we concentrate our growth and
13 our development and our town.

14 Much of what we develop in this country
15 is continually to impact the environment, and to
16 impact negatively that part of the world, just
17 like cancer ran in my body.

18 Stop developing, stop promoting, stop
19 the encroachment on the environment.

20 I'm also a chemical engineer and a
21 student of architecture, working in architecture
22 for twelve years. I understand there's a lot of
23 inefficiency in the existing infrastructured
24 houses that we have right now. Most of the

1 construction at the time that Governor Glendenning
2 talked about, from 1900 to 2000, is buildings that
3 were constructed without energy efficiency
4 standards that would save most of the electrical
5 and other energy costs that are associated with
6 the housing construction.

7 So when we look at this type of
8 environment, we also have to look at one other
9 thing, the nature of the natural environment. In
10 1900, when Governor Glendenning started his talk
11 or his study, the books at that time -- the bird
12 books at that time showed that we had reduced to
13 under 5 percent, 5 to 10 percent, the amount of
14 birds and wildlife in the environment that had
15 been in the 1800s.

16 So a flock of birds at that time, in the
17 1800s and late 1700s, would have taken 14 hours to
18 pass one spot. Now it would -- at that time, it
19 would take one and a half hours. Today, walking
20 around in Harwich, in the conservation lands, I
21 barely see a bird, a flock of birds, and that
22 takes ten minutes to cross my sight or view.
23 There are many factors that need to be considered
24 beyond the historical window of three years.

1 Thank you.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mary Gail

5 McCartin.

6 (Pause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Michael Ferro.

8 (Pause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Donald McDonald.

10 (Pause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Michael Leyden.

12 MICHAEL LEYDEN: Good evening. My name
13 is Michael Leyden. I'm a resident of Yarmouth.

14 Anyway, I understood when this project
15 was first proposed, it was supposed to be a
16 flagship for all new wind farms along the coast,
17 as someone mentioned earlier today, 5,000 miles of
18 coastline.

19 Well, the reason that the project is
20 being put here, they want to put it here, is
21 because they said that this has the most optimum
22 wind on all of the East Coast. So they said they
23 couldn't put it anywhere, because they had to put
24 it here from marketing standpoint, in order to

1 market this, why would you put it in the most
2 optimum place, because anyplace else you put it on
3 the East Coast it would just fail and perish, so
4 why would somebody to do that? So you sell them
5 the installation and say, there's no way to
6 possibly obtain the efficiency that we have up
7 here.

8 I mean, this is a slippery, it's just a
9 slippery slope, so the next one that's go in after
10 this precedence is set, if it is set, is they're
11 going to be able to put it in, you know, next door
12 and then all the way around the Cape. and it's
13 just going to flood us, because apparently we're
14 the best, you know, place on the East Coast.

15 I thank you very much.

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
17 Thank you.

18 (Applause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mike Rabideau.

20 (Pause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Kavark Bournazian.

22 KAVARK BOURNAZIAN: I'm Kavark
23 Bournazian, and I'm from Orleans, Massachusetts.
24 I'm a private citizen, a retired engineer, and I'm

1 representing myself and my neighbors.

2 I want to commend the Army Corps of
3 Engineers for their recent wind farm report and
4 the detailed work in its preparation. As the shot
5 heard around the world originated in
6 Massachusetts, so should the nation's first
7 offshore shot of wind power generation occur in
8 Horseshoe Shoal.

9 I am strongly in favor of prompt
10 permitting and construction of the 130 turbines
11 and auxiliaries for the following reasons:

12 Clean power will be generated that will
13 not spew forth contaminants and greenhouse gases.

14 Horseshoe Shoal is the best offshore
15 location in our area because of wind availability
16 and ease of access for construction and
17 maintenance.

18 It will economically favor Cape Cod in
19 the number of construction jobs and maintenance
20 personnel needed.

21 The proposed wind turbines and towers
22 are attractive and relatively noise free. They
23 might even attract tourists.

24 The European experience, as well as the

1 turbine experience at Hull, Massachusetts,
2 indicate very few bird kills.

3 The Nantucket Sound location will not
4 adversely effect vessel navigation or ferry
5 operations, and it will not be a hazard to air
6 navigation.

7 Our best interests require prompt
8 implementation of this project. It will meet
9 renewable energy requirements, will move us away
10 from reliance on foreign oil and will reduce the
11 dirty air problem on the Cape.

12 Thank you very much for your patience.

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

14 (Applause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: How many more
16 individuals are waitingfor ---

17 U/I MALE: Go by names.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: James Davis.

19 (Pause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Bill Amaru.

21 (Pause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Margaret Geist.

23 (Pause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Louis Nickinello.

1 (Pause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Timothy Dow.

3 (Pause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Kimberly Eve.

5 (Pause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: John Powers.

7 (Pause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Lincoln Baxter.

9 LINCOLN BAXTER: I appreciate your
10 patience.

11 My name is Lincoln Baxter from
12 Centerville. My family has been on the Cape for
13 13 generations now. Everything from sea captains
14 to millers. Perhaps you're familiar with the
15 Baxter Grist Mill just off Route 28. That's a
16 symbol of where we should be building windmills,
17 right in our backyard.

18 I'd like to know one thing and that's
19 why wasn't the power line that runs down the
20 backbone of the Cape considered as an essential
21 site? The towers could be modified or replaced to
22 accept the generators. There will be absolutely
23 no power lost.

24 I think I know why. Because Jim Gordon

1 wouldn't make as much money as he would with free
2 government property as a site.

3 If not on land, then why not in deep
4 water? It seems to work in several deep water
5 sites in Europe.

6 I find it hard to believe that the Corps
7 finds no substantial hazard to navigation.

8 Contrary to a previous speaker's
9 contention, the vast majority of vessels that
10 navigate Nantucket Sound can safely navigate over
11 the vast majority of the waters that cover
12 Horseshoe Shoal. There are very few areas where
13 the majority of these boats can't travel.

14 How would mariners be expected to locate
15 a lighted buoy or a navigational aid that is
16 either in or on the far side of a maze of flashing
17 lights and towers that are out on the horizon?

18 A previous speaker from Clean Power Now
19 couldn't understand why all the politicians were
20 against the project. Well, guess what. We
21 elected them. Doesn't that say something?

22 We need renewable energy, we need to
23 find a better site, be it on land or at sea.

24 Thank you very much.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
2 (Applause.)
3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Stratton Haskell.
4 (Pause.)
5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Martha Furey.
6 (Pause.)
7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Theresa Holmes.
8 (Pause.)
9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Barbara
10 Fitzpatrick.
11 (Pause.)
12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Faith Peak.
13 (Pause.)
14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Irene Aylmer. Let
15 me try it. A-f -- A-y-l-m-e-r.
16 U/I FEMALE: Aylmer.
17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Aylmer. Is she
18 here?
19 U/I FEMALE: She might have gone off
20 somewhere.
21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Gone somewhere.
22 Elaine Brennan.
23 (Pause.)
24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Samuel

1 Butterfield.

2 (Pause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: I think -- I
4 believe that says D-a-e-n-n-e-r, Thomas. No
5 address.

6 (Pause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Rose DiGregorio.

8 (Pause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Wedge Bramhall.

10 (Pause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Allison Rescigno.

12 (Pause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Elise McMullin.

14 (Pause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Meg Loughran.

16 (Pause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Barbara Brack

18 (Pause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Timothy Jaques.

20 (Pause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Chris Blood.

22 (Pause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Joseph Rella.

24 (Pause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Justin Spence.

2 (Pause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: James

4 D-u-d-e-v-o-i-r-e, Jr.

5 (Pause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Wolfe Springer.

7 (Pause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Catherine Nicole.

9 (Pause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ronald Patrick.

11 (Pause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Rebecca Adams.

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Robert Conner.

15 ROBERT CONNER: Hi. My name is Bob

16 Conner and I moved to Cape Cod because of the

17 wind.

18 I'd like to thank the Army Corps and
19 everyone for being so patient, and it gives me
20 optimism that you'll make the right decision, that
21 you'll willing to listen to everyone and not just
22 the politicians who like to talk.

23 I've been a voter in Barnstable for two
24 centuries the 20th and the 21st, and when I voted

1 for some of those people, I didn't know that they
2 would be so shortsighted as to block or try to
3 block such a visionary project, you know, maybe
4 because of their wealthy friends who have ocean
5 front property.

6 I also live near the water, and I'm a
7 sailor, and I sail to Nantucket Sound a lot. I
8 move boats across those waters. I steer around
9 those shoals, anyway. I think it's a hazard to
10 navigation. I'm also a windsurfer and I can tell
11 you Cape Cod is one of the top two destinations on
12 the East Coast for windsurfing, the other one
13 being the Outer Banks of North Carolina. And it's
14 not surprised why, they're sticking out in the
15 ocean and they're exposed and they get good,
16 steady wind.

17 A hundred years ago the Outer Banks of
18 North Carolina became a very historic site in
19 world history, because the Wright Brothers chose
20 it for its steady winds to test the first power
21 airplanes.

22 And we have an opportunity now, 101
23 years later, to make Cape Cod a historic site for
24 something equally visionary and pioneering. And

1 it's interesting that everyone who's been to
2 Denmark and talked to people there and come back
3 has seen the truth.

4 I see that I'm out of time, but I'll be
5 sending you more comments, and please approve the
6 permit.

7 Thank you.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Francis Poirier.

11 (Pause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Gregory Deegan.

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Tim Scales.

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Justin

17 Blumenstiel.

18 JUSTIN BLUMENSTIEL: Thank you very
19 much.

20 I just want to briefly speak out
21 strongly in favor of the wind project. My name is
22 Justin Blumenstiel, and I'm speaking out as a
23 citizen. I would like to speak of the sacrifice
24 that communities throughout the United States have

1 made for the nuclear and fossil fuel economy.

2 In the Yucca Mountains of Nevada, waste
3 plutonium from nuclear reactors, which have been
4 used to generate electricity that all of us in
5 this room have used will likely be planted in the
6 ground there.

7 For years residents of South Boston have
8 lived right next to a Boston Edison Power plant
9 which supplied the electricity for lights in all
10 of our homes.

11 And in Alaska, which I would also like
12 to say is a national pristine treasure, the way of
13 life for people who have lived there for thousands
14 of years, The Inuits, is threatened by global
15 warming.

16 I would like to enter into the record a
17 statement which is made by Sheila Watt Cloutier,
18 the chairwoman of the Inuit Circumpolar
19 Conference, which represents all 155,000 people,
20 of her people, who live inside the Arctic Circle.
21 Quote: We are already bearing the brunt of
22 climate change. Without our snow and our ice, our
23 way of life goes. People worry about the polar
24 bear becoming extinct because there will be no ice

1 from which they can hunt seals. The Inuit face
2 extinction for the same exact reason.

3 I believe that your report shows that
4 any sacrifices that the wind project asks of us to
5 make are orders of magnitude, smaller than those
6 that many others have made for the fossil fuel and
7 nuclear economy.

8 More ever, because this project will set
9 a precedent for clean energy, it presents an
10 opportunity to repay to those communities that
11 have made tremendous sacrifices for the fossil
12 fuel economy.

13 I will be a proud resident of
14 Massachusetts that provides leadership in the
15 cause of reducing our dependence on fossil fuels
16 and nuclear power.

17 Thank you very much.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

19 (Applause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Shane Jordan.

21 (Pause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mark Wirtanen.

23 U/I MALE: He's gone.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Benjamin Wright.

1 (Pause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Gary Ostrom.

3 (Pause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Patricia Short.

5 (Pause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ronald Borjenson.

7 (Pause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Milton Hirshberg.

9 MILTON HIRSHBERG: I'm Milton Hirshberg,
10 I'm from South Harwich. I'm speaking for myself.

11 Is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
12 authorized to transfer public wealth to private
13 interest? It is no more than the America way for
14 private interest to expropriate public property
15 than for private interest to expropriate the
16 private property of others. Under the
17 Constitution, private property shall not be taken
18 for public use without just compensation.
19 Likewise, a decent respect for property rights
20 would require that public property not be taken
21 for private use without just compensation. Public
22 property deserves and possesses rights, too. By
23 what authority are taxpayers to subsidize private
24 business when we taxpayers have the primary

1 obligation to finance our system of
2 self-government? Are there not better ways to use
3 the public's wealth than to subsidize private
4 interest? Are private capitalists not able to
5 earn a livelihood through their own energy and
6 wits? Should they be permitted to take from the
7 public that itself has limited capital, is
8 burdened by national debt and has its own
9 interest, like public education, environmental
10 cleanup, an overloaded court system, homeland
11 security and health care all degraded for lack of
12 funding.

13 Without the transfer of public wealth to
14 Cape Wind, Cape Wind has said the project will be
15 canceled, according to a press report. The
16 developers seek 24-square miles of Nantucket
17 Sound, our property, as the footprint of their
18 turbine utility; and, also, they seek sources of
19 public funding, having a value of \$280 million or
20 more. This amounts to a substantial public
21 investment for a mere \$700-million development.
22 But the public is somehow relegated to a mere
23 shadow of an investor, owed only some unnurtured
24 kind of public interest it's been promised.

1 Already America -- well, let me conclude
2 by saying that -- with one additional thought:
3 Why not make all wind utilities a not-for-profit
4 public operation, owned and operated by the
5 people? After all, we're investing more in it
6 than the private investors are, if you figure it
7 out.

8 No private stockholder interest would be
9 manipulating the books, the public would have a
10 voice and a powerful voice, something we are now
11 without. Public regulation of the power industry
12 is nonexistent. A public industry would be
13 publicly regulated, and the private ownership and
14 operation as we now have, malfunction and
15 malfeasance in the businesses are passed on as
16 simply collateral ---

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
18 Please ensure that the entire statement is entered
19 for the record

20 (Applause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Joseph Sass.

22 (Pause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Andi Carole.

24 (Pause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Michael Casso.

2 (Pause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Herve Desrolhes.

4 (Pause.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Juliet Farrell.

6 (Pause.)

7 HERVE DESROLHES: Good morning. My name
8 is Herve Desrolhes. I was born on the Cape in
9 April 1956. I grew up in Yarmouth, I've lived
10 here all my life. I spend a lot of time on the
11 south side of Yarmouth, Sea Gull Beach, swimming
12 in the ocean, spend a lot of time on the water out
13 on the Sound. I've very familiar with it and I am
14 very much in favor of the wind farm.

15 Couple of things I don't understand when
16 I hear our sound is not for sale. If we take that
17 same reasoning, can we say that anybody who is
18 fishing out there commercially should pay us
19 moneys because they're making an income off of it?
20 And it's the same, like the wind farm.

21 Two other things I want to say is, one
22 big technological first. We had a anniversary up
23 last year was Marconi station, which was the first
24 transatlantic broadcast, and I'd be proud to be a

1 part of another first, with the first offshore
2 wind farm.

3 Thanks.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Juliet Farrell.

7 (Pause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: George Correa.

9 (Pause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Donna Orth.

11 DONNA ORTH: Good evening. Donna Orth,
12 Hyannis resident.

13 I'm just here to say that I don't
14 understand how anybody who says they're in favor
15 of helping the environment and global warming and
16 everything are in favor of sacrificing further
17 resources that we still have, when we could come
18 up with an alternative development site, as
19 Governor Romney said tonight. Cape residents
20 looked at unfairly, labeled as NIMBYs, when we
21 haven't even been asked whether we're willing to
22 have these windmills in a more suitable place on
23 Cape Cod. We do not wish to -- we have a history
24 of trying to preserve our natural resources on

1 Cape Cod and would like to see that continue. And
2 we would like the wind developers to seek sites
3 that the public approved.

4 Thank you.

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thomas Wineman.

8 THOMAS WINEMAN: Hi. My name is Tom
9 Wineman and I'm a resident of Osterville, Mass., a
10 longtime sailor of Nantucket Sound and I'm very
11 familiar with the waters there, and we just heard
12 from a sailor recently, so I might shorten my
13 comments in that regard.

14 But I did want to add that the pristine
15 waters is something to speak about, and it spoils
16 you when you're on the water by the few shifts of
17 winds and we really see constant development along
18 the coastline. It's not pristine area. We enjoy
19 the waters, but we can coexist with a wind farm
20 out there.

21 The recreational boaters that enjoy
22 these waters are often within two or three miles
23 of the shoreline. There are very few recreational
24 boaters at that distance off, where the Horseshoe

1 Shoals are located.

2 I'm familiar with sailing. I go out
3 there even on holiday weekends and there's very
4 few people that actually negotiate the waters in
5 comparison to the near shore activity.

6 The people that will, you know,
7 negotiate those waters now, to fish and so forth
8 on those waters, will certainly be able to
9 navigate in amongst the wind turbines.

10 One thing I wanted to comment on about
11 the views in the DEIS show razor-sharp images when
12 there's very low humidity and no haze on the
13 horizon, and there's an occasional view from the
14 Cape light pattern. I mean, a few, a very small
15 percentage will find the view is that unobstructed
16 by haze and humidity. Oftentimes, much more
17 oftentimes, the majority of the time we have
18 limited visibility, and oftentimes when we have a
19 beautiful day on Cape Cod, and a very sunny, nice
20 beach day in the summertime, you can't see past
21 the North channel from Cotuit and from Osterville
22 beaches. You can really only see through the
23 north channel just before the turbines. So the
24 view is ineffective, even when you can see some of

1 the turbines on the near side of the wind farm,
2 the ones that would be very much lost in the haze
3 in the back.

4 I also make my living doing renewable
5 energy projects on a small scale and I know that
6 everyone on Cape Cod cannot take advantage of the
7 small scale renewable energy that is so vital to
8 our future and that we all need large projects to
9 be put forth like this to serve our needs.

10 Thank you.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

12 (Applause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Dorothy Svoboda,
14 S-v-o-b-o-d-a.

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: I think it's
17 Richard, Richard Koehler.

18 (Pause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Fred Fenlon.

20 (Pause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: James Cummings.

22 JAMES CUMMINGS: I'm Jim Cummings from
23 Chatham and I'm speaking for myself.

24 1980 I had a wind generator of my own,

1 my own property at Chatham, and it turned out to
2 be quite successful, but we went through the same
3 type of procedure that you see here tonight. We
4 got an overload of abusive commentary and threats
5 of two different town meetings. Well, we finally
6 got our towers in and they worked just
7 beautifully, but I see the same kind of commentary
8 here in the negative response. People are
9 responding in a sense of fear and assumption,
10 rather than factual information.

11 The Governor and some of the others that
12 are so concerned about the tourist trade, I would
13 like to point out that my experience was exactly
14 the opposite. I was burdened with tourists all
15 during the summer months, people would come in and
16 want to take pictures and want a lot more
17 information, and I couldn't get rid of them. And
18 those tourists brought other tourists in, so it
19 was a great attraction for all of them. And I
20 think the same thing, it will be effective here on
21 the Cape. The tourists come in the summer and
22 they stand out there on the shoreline, they
23 constantly tell you they can't see them, they're
24 five miles off shore. They're too far out, we

1 can't see them. So that we can have a whole new
2 industry come up for big boat loads of tourists
3 carried out there to see these things, and, you
4 know, turn out to be quite pleasurable for the
5 tourists.

6 Thank you.

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: How many more are
10 waiting? What do we have, five?

11 Would anyone mind, because it's going to
12 take about another half-hour to read through, just
13 run right on?

14 Sir, please, come up to the microphone
15 and name.

16 HENRY GILL: My name is Henry Gill, I've
17 been a resident a resident of the Cape since the
18 Forties off and on, a permanent resident since
19 1969.

20 I do support, as most people do here,
21 the concept of renewable energy. I hate to use
22 the cache, but not in my backyard, but I'm afraid
23 that's what I'm going to have to have to say.

24 We've heard many arguments tonight. I

1 respect the pros and cons of each one has issues
2 to discuss; however, there are two that I would
3 like to bring to your attention, one of which has
4 just been spoken to by about two or three others,
5 but I would still like to emphasize that. That
6 has to do with navigation. There's been a great
7 lot of talk and statements from people who say
8 that navigation will not be a problem as a result
9 of the wind farm. Well, I would say that those
10 people that have no experience of water are still
11 in the wading pool stage, because that means to me
12 that they don't know anything about being on the
13 water.

14 I've had a boat for years. You just
15 heard one gentleman say that he could take the
16 boat anywhere across that shoal. That is
17 absolutely true. The siting of these wind farms
18 is on a direct route from Bass River in Hyannis to
19 almost any port on the Vineyard, where we all go.
20 I've been across there hundreds and dozens of
21 times. There's only one spot you can't take a
22 boat with a five-foot draft across.

23 Think about this: You're going to have
24 131 of those things out there or 130, whatever

1 they are, can you imagine zigzagging through them
2 like a slalom course on a ski slope while the boat
3 is going 15 or 20 knots, and woe be to the guy who
4 is out there when he's caught in the fog.

5 I know from experience. I'll give you
6 two examples, but I also know from experience that
7 the salvage guys around here are rubbing their
8 hands and licking their chops at the thought of
9 that going out there, because what they know is
10 going to be the disasters of boating accidents.

11 I'll give you an experience of going to
12 Nantucket. Friday night I took my boat over there
13 at 7 o'clock at night. I've done that hundreds of
14 times, I know that route like a path. I didn't
15 realize, until I was about three-quarters of the
16 way across, halfway, where you can see white
17 navigation lights. This night there were hundreds
18 of them. How come? Their Christmas wharfs and
19 all the airplanes taking off at tree level. 18,
20 20 white lights, instead of two.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
22 Please make sure the rest your statement gets into
23 the record.

24 (Applause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Please, ma'am.
2 Just walk right up to the stand, just give us your
3 name and where you're from.

4 JEAN CROCKER: Hello. Can you hear me?

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Yes.

6 JEAN CROCKER: I'm Jean Crocker, Jean
7 Anderson Crocker, 14 generations of residents on
8 these Plymouth Colony lands. I'm an educator, one
9 degree was in environmental sciences. I speak
10 tonight as a citizen who cares and as a former
11 Army wife.

12 Yes, our country need alternative
13 energy, including nuclear and solar and wind
14 power. We should experience our wind power first
15 on land and on a small sized areas. This wind
16 project must not be here where it's planned,
17 because of the many risks. Risks are -- and I'm
18 just briefly going to read them.

19 First in the air. Airplanes with the
20 radar - that's going to be damaged as with birds,
21 as was so eloquently expressed tonight. and I hope
22 you do further study on that.

23 Secondly on water. The ferry transport,
24 from the beginning, the small ferries are going to

1 be demolished; and as a boater and a sailor, I
2 personally know of the stretch and the danger in
3 fog. I was lost twice in fog. Once as a ten-year
4 old and once as a fifty-five-year old. And with
5 fog, dusk and dark, and a much of those coming
6 from Horseshoe Shoal, we cannot afford to have
7 small boaters in that area, 25-mile scope.

8 Now, next, understanding military issues
9 and risks, I see PAVE/PAWS being interfered with
10 and being less efficient. Please include the
11 PAVE/PAWS issue in this, in your final report.

12 Next, on the MMR, the Massachusetts
13 Military Reservation, it should not be there
14 because of 10,000 acres less of the Army training
15 would be at risk. That's one of the risks. The
16 government has guaranteed continued training with
17 less approval -- with lease approval and DOD's
18 support.

19 Wind farms must not replace training
20 there, because of the risk to our men and women
21 soldiers in service here and in the world, they'll
22 be killed if they have no training.

23 Next, we are at risk for our Cape Cod
24 values for independence to be included. Early on,

1 in community issues Cape Wind Farm set the system
2 for noninclusion. The public was not included
3 early on. I admire you for your many hearings
4 that you are having.

5 I support my Barnstable Town Council
6 votes and individual voices and my Governor, Mitt
7 Romney, Senator Kennedy and Congressional
8 Congressman Delahunt, policy must be made by the
9 people and those we elect to represent them.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

11 JEAN CRAWFORD: Okay. Well, just wait.
12 Can I just mention three things, so the public can
13 know?

14 I think that one thing that has not been
15 mentioned is, is open space has only been
16 mentioned once, and I have a dissertation on that.
17 I'm sorry, I can't say that a second time. But
18 open space is precious. We can't let that go from
19 our tourism and our citizenship.

20 Finally, I recognize the thoroughness of
21 your report, and I realize tonight there's still
22 more to be included about the birds, et cetera,
23 and I think that's a good, those are good comments
24 that have come.

1 But more importantly, historically, the
2 Corps of Engineers has not been made yet, in
3 anything I've read, are an objective and a
4 scientific group. They're admired for those
5 things, but they do not make national or state
6 policy.

7 I ask that you recommend in your final
8 decision to our state legislators and to the
9 Congress who commissioned you, I urge you that for
10 the people, all of the people concerned, realize
11 that your final report of permit shall not be the
12 last decision level to move ahead on the farm. The
13 decision must be made by elected officials, who we
14 elect, and that point, I've never regretted at
15 all.

16 Thank you for listening. I appreciate
17 you time.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

19 (Applause.)

20 PETER SHELLEY: You'd think after 28
21 years, I'd get better at picking numbers ---

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Just give us your
23 name.

24 PETER SHELLEY: Peter Shelley,

1 Conservation Law Foundation. A couple of quick
2 comments.

3 One, I've gotten quite an education
4 tonight that's been very valuable, but I wanted to
5 bring a context to this decision that hasn't been
6 brought yet, and that's an international context
7 and a regional one.

8 The international context is I spent
9 five weeks in June in Tarawa, which is in the
10 island nation of Kiribati in the Central Pacific,
11 elevation above sea level of about 5 to 8 feet.
12 The people there make \$300 a year, on average, and
13 they are a lot of fishermen. They've lived there
14 for 4,000 years. They're now making plans to
15 leave their country to resettle to New Zealand and
16 other places. And their question to us is: Why
17 doesn't the United States care more about the
18 impact of its energy consumption on other nations.
19 I was very influenced by that fact, and I wonder
20 whether people at the Cape think about the impact
21 of their energy consumption on other nations like
22 Bangladesh or Kiribati.

23 The regional context I wanted to bring
24 up was there aren't a lot places lined up to take

1 up the utility scale of wind that this project is
2 offering the region. The Berkshires are a
3 national treasure. Anywhere within visual range
4 of the Appalachian Trail is a national treasure.
5 There aren't a lot of options.

6 The question here is whether this
7 utility scale project can be implemented in an
8 environmentally responsible manner. And on that
9 note, we are going to be doing our comments, they
10 should be ready by January 7th to the 15th, and
11 we'll post them on our web site and send them
12 around.

13 And I look forward that, as well as
14 incorporating what I've learned tonight into our
15 comments.

16 Thank you.

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

18 (Applause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ma'am.

20 NOREEN THOMPSEN: Noreen Thompsen, and I
21 live in Eastham, and I'm speaking for myself.

22 My opinions about renewable energy have
23 come from experience. I grew up in the shadow of
24 the Salem coal-fired power plants. And then I

1 lived in Germany after that, basically working for
2 the Army, a civilian overseas in Karlsruhe,
3 Germany, during the Chernobyl accident, and during
4 that time I decided what happens when that -- when
5 something like that occurs, we had an entire year,
6 where we didn't have fresh vegetables and fruit.
7 They were very hard to come by and when they came
8 in they were very, very expensive. I have always
9 questioned what I was eating and whether or not it
10 was affecting me.

11 Four years ago I was diagnosed with a
12 thyroid problem and I've always wondered and will
13 always wonder whether that had some -- whether
14 that had some bearing on it, what I ingested while
15 I was in Karlsruhe.

16 I also have then lived in Exeter, New
17 Hampshire, when Seabrook's nuclear power plant
18 went on-line, and my kids grew up -- the beautiful
19 Hampton Beach was spoiled.

20 I am an innkeeper and I am not concerned
21 about the tourism trade. I really do feel that
22 it's not going to make a difference.

23 We went to -- in 2001, we took our kids
24 over to Northern Germany and Sweden, Norway,

1 Denmark, and we saw the windmills and we didn't at
2 all -- were not -- didn't feel that they were
3 unattractive at all.

4 I disagree with Governor Romney. I
5 think they're graceful, I think they're beautiful,
6 and I think they're higher power, and I think that
7 it's time for us to embrace our renewable energy
8 more.

9 Thank you.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Sir, please. Just
13 tell me who you are.

14 RICHARD NESE: Richard Nese, Osterville,
15 N-e-s-e.

16 When I first heard of this wind farm
17 posed for Nantucket Sound I thought that they must
18 be out of their minds. I always thought that area
19 was pretty well used already, that it was being
20 occupied by a lot of boats in the summer.

21 I spend most of my time working on the
22 waterfront, water view houses. The people spend a
23 lot of money for the water view and even they pay
24 taxes on that water view, even if they're not on

1 the waterfront, and that goes into the town
2 coffers, all of that money.

3 And as far as the tourist attraction of
4 these wind farms, again, I can't see it. Because,
5 first but not maybe it'll be a tourist attraction,
6 but they're planning on putting them everywhere,
7 so there won't be a tourist attraction because
8 everybody will have one on their own coast, the
9 way things are going.

10 Thank you.

11 (Applause.)

12 SPRYO MITROKOSTAS: Spryo Mitrokostas.

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

14 SPRYO MITROKOSTAS: I reside with my
15 family in West Yarmouth. Unlike some in this
16 room, I grew up here; I even attended Middle
17 School here.

18 I choose to live and work here at some
19 financial sacrifice to my family, but it's
20 important to me that my children have the same
21 chance that I got to grow up here. I take this
22 project very seriously and very personally.

23 I, like a few people at this hearing,
24 have deeded beach rights to Lewis Bay, to which I

1 have been connected to since my youth. My beach
2 is about a Flutie pass to where the transmission
3 line is going to come on shore. And I support the
4 wind farm.

5 Until this past September I was
6 Executive Director of the Cape Cod Technology
7 Council, where I spent five years trying to grow a
8 tech economy on Cape Cod. I left that post
9 recently to start my own company of software
10 engineers here on the Cape.

11 I can tell you from my experience and
12 knowledge of the industry, that this project is
13 almost the perfect marriage between technology and
14 labor in both the manufacture of its components,
15 as well as the generation of energy.

16 Whether we're building turbines in
17 Quincy or Quonset Point and carbon fiber blades in
18 Fall River, or generating energy from the wind in
19 the Sound, it's all good for the region's economy.

20 Wind is the most labor intensive as well
21 as the most technology intensive form of energy
22 generation. And, as such, will provide unique and
23 significant economic benefits to the region and
24 then to the country as the industry develops.

1 Economic benefits do not come only in
2 the form of jobs, which are needed, but also
3 energy cost savings, and environmental and health
4 gains, as well.

5 I'll submit the remainder of my remarks
6 for the record, but I'd like to leave you with
7 this thought.

8 I look forward to the day when I can
9 look out at the horizon of Nantucket Sound with my
10 son standing next to me. I look forward to
11 explaining to him that the windmills make our life
12 better and why, and to say that without regret
13 that we were the forefront of the renewable energy
14 revolution in this country, and that we did it for
15 his generation.

16 It's time to be great. This technology,
17 this industry and this project's time has come.

18 Thank you.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

20 (Applause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Is there anybody
22 here who wishes to comment?

23 Ladies and gentlemen, our hearing
24 officer, Colonel Koning.

1 COL. KONING: It's getting late, and we
2 have heard a great many thoughtful statements this
3 evening. Careful analysis of these statements
4 will be required before a determination can be
5 made and a decision rendered.

6 I remind you that written statements may
7 be submitted to the Corps of Engineers until the
8 24th of February 2005. Those statements submitted
9 will receive equal consideration with those
10 presented tonight.

11 Each question raised here tonight or
12 issues raised will be addressed in the final
13 environmental impact statement.

14 We, of the Corps, want to extend our
15 appreciation to all of those who took the time to
16 involve themselves in this public interest review
17 and particularly those of you that hung around
18 until the very end.

19 And, finally, before I conclude this
20 hearing, I'd like to extend my appreciation to the
21 Town of West Yarmouth for the use of their
22 facility this evening, the West Yarmouth Police
23 Department for their support and, again, thank you
24 for taking the time to provide us with your

1 thoughts, your comments and concerns.

2 Good night.

3 (Applause.)

4 (Whereupon, the hearing was concluded.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER AND TRANSCRIBER

This is to certify that the attached proceedings

in the Matter of:

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT
NANTUCKET SOUND, MASSACHUSETTS

Place: West Yarmouth, Massachusetts

Date: December 7, 2004

were held as herein appears, and that this is the true, accurate and complete transcript prepared from the notes and/or recordings taken of the above entitled proceeding.

Marilyn Franklin
Reporter

December 7, 2004
Date

Norton Beecroft
Transcriber

January 3, 2005
Date