

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

Nantucket Community School
10 Surfside Road
Mary P. Walker Auditorium
Nantucket, MA 02554

Wednesday
December 8, 2004

The above entitled matter came on for
hearing, pursuant to Notice at 6:00 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

I N D E X

<u>PANEL</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Larry Rosenberg, Chief Public Affairs New England District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	7
Colonel Thomas Koning Commander and District Engineer New England District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	10
James Hunt, Director Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act Office	15
Karen Adams, Chief Permits and Enforcement Branch New England District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	18
<u>SPEAKERS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Mark Forest For Congressman William Delahunt	33
Eric Turkington Massachusetts State Rep.	36
Rebecca Davis For Senator Robert O'Leary	39
Michael Glowacki Nantucket County Commission; Nantucket Board of Selectmen	41
Will Tyminski Massachusetts National Guard	43
Timothy Madden Legislative Liaison, Nantucket	45
H. Flint Ranney Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority	47

I N D E X

<u>SPEAKERS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Bruce Malenfont Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority	51
John Pagini Nantucket Planning & Economic Development Commission	53
Louis Guarnaccia	57
Catherine Flanagan-Stover	59
Ted Anderson	61
Edward Barrett Massachusetts Fishing Partnership	63
Grant Sanders	66
Maurice Gibbs	68
Nancy Wheatley	72
William McGuire Nantucket Architecture Group	75
Barbara Jelleme	79
Laura Wasserman	80
Carl Borchert	84
Dwayne Dougan	86
Richard Berube	88
Victoria Pickwick	90
George Bassett President, Nantucket Marine Trades Association	91
Cliff Carroll	94

I N D E X

<u>SPEAKERS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Barbara Gookin	97
Maria Zodda	101
Stanley Gitlow	103
Salomon Salomon	105
Philip Marks	106
Edith Ray	110
Tracy Bakalar Nantucket Island Chamber of Commerce	112
Jennie Jerome	114
Simon Perkins Massachusetts Audubon	117
Gordon McGregor	120
Jeremy Slavitz	122
Ellen Ray	123
Alix Nelson-Ford	125
Ian Golding	128
Adrienne McCalley	129
Larry Cronin Center for Aquatic Studies	131
John Merson	134
Diane Coombs	136
Unitentified Speaking on Behalf of Tinka Kropf de Esteban	139

I N D E X

<u>SPEAKERS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Christine Silverstein	141
Mitch Blake	143
Stephen Peckham	145
Moncure Chatfield-Taylor	148
David Olsen	151
Robert Lang	152
Archibald McColl	155
Ara Charder	157
Binh Rustad	159
Bonnie Fitz-Gibbon	161
Christopher Holdgate	165
Lisa Tacker	166
Rob Boussiere Windstop.org	168
Sara Jameson	171
Aure Hamel	173

I N D E X

<u>WRITTEN COMMENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Kiril & Judy Coonley	178
Asley Sawyer	180
Timothy Lepore	183
Darcy D. Fisher	184
Peggy Gifford	185
Elizabeth Sutton-Sims	186
Shu Myer	187
Patty Myer	187
D. Myer	188

P R O C E E D I N G S

(6:00 p.m.)

1
2
3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Good evening, and
4 welcome to this National Environmental Policy Act
5 Public Hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact
6 Statement for the Cape Wind Energy Project, that
7 will lead to a decision by the federal government
8 on a permit application submitted by Cape Wind
9 Associates for their proposal to build a wind
10 energy project in Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts.

11 This Corps of Engineers Public Hearing
12 is being conducted with participation from the
13 Commonwealth MEPA Office.

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

18 Before we begin, I would like to thank
19 you for getting involved in this environmental
20 review. You see, we're here tonight to listen to
21 your comments, understand your concerns and to
22 provide you an opportunity to appear on the record
23 should you care to do so. This forum is yours.

24 Our Hearing Officer this evening is

1 Colonel Thomas Koning, Commander and District
2 Engineer for the United States Army Corps of
3 Engineers, in New England.

4 Should you need copies of the public
5 notice or the hearing procedures or other
6 pertinent information, it is available at the
7 registration area and on the tables in the
8 hallway.

9 The hearing for this, the agenda for
10 this hearing is, following this introduction,
11 Colonel Koning will address the meeting. He'll be
12 followed by Mr. James Hunt, Director of the
13 Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act Office. He
14 will discuss the involvement of the Commonwealth
15 and the State processes. Then, the Corps Project
16 Manager, Mrs. Karen Kirk-Adams, will provide an
17 overview of the Corps processes to date to compile
18 and publish this Draft Environmental Impact
19 Statement.

20 Following that short presentation, we
21 will begin receiving your comments according to
22 our protocol. Please feel free to bring up any
23 and all topics that you feel the need to be
24 discussed on the record.

1 I assure you that all your comments will
2 be addressed during this environmental review
3 process. It is very important that you know that
4 no decision has been made by the Army Corps of
5 Engineers with regard to the proposed activity.

6 Furthermore, the Corps of Engineers is
7 not here to defend any aspect of the proposed
8 activity. We are here to listen to what's on your
9 mind concerning this permit application.

10 Before we begin, I would like to remind
11 you about the importance of filling out these
12 cards that are available at the registration.
13 These cards serve two purposes. First, they let
14 us know if you're interested in the Draft
15 Environmental Impact Statement; so, we can keep
16 you informed. Second, they provide me a list of
17 those who wish to speak this evening.

18 If you did not complete a card but wish
19 to speak or receive future information regarding
20 this permit application or the federal processes,
21 one will be provided at the registration table.

22 One additional comment. We are here to
23 receive your comments, not to enter into any
24 discussion of those comments or to reach any

1 conclusions. Any questions you have should be
2 directed to the record and not to the individuals
3 on the panel.

4 Ladies and gentlemen, Colonel Thomas
5 Koning.

6 (Applause.)

7 COL. KONING: Good evening. I'd like to
8 welcome you today to this public hearing on the
9 Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape
10 Wind Energy Project or permit application
11 submitted by Cape Wind Associates for their
12 proposal to build a Wind Energy Project in
13 Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts.

14 I would like to thank you for involving
15 yourself in this environmental review process.
16 Please, feel free to bring up any topics that you
17 feel need to be discussed on the record. I assure
18 you that all of your comments will be addressed
19 during the process.

20 I am Colonel Thomas Koning, the
21 Commander of the New England District of the US
22 Army Corps of Engineers. Our headquarters is in
23 Concord, Massachusetts.

24 Other Corps of Engineers representatives

1 with me tonight include Karen Adams, our Project
2 Manager; John Almeida from our Office of Counsel;
3 Sue Holtham from our Environmental Resources
4 Section; Kate Atwood from our Economic & Cultural
5 Resources Section; and Larry Rosenberg, our Chief
6 of Public Affairs, who will serve as tonight's
7 facilitator.

8 Also, joining me tonight is Mr. Jim
9 Hunt, the Director of the Massachusetts
10 Environmental Policy Act Office.

11 Tonight's hearing is being conducted as
12 part of the Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program
13 solely to listen to your comments. The hearing is
14 being conducted as part of the National
15 Environmental Policy Act requirements and the
16 Corps of Engineer Regulations & Responsibilities,
17 to seek out public comment regarding the content
18 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

19 Our authorities are statutory and
20 include Section 10 of the Rivers & Harbors Act,
21 and the National Environmental Policy Act often
22 referred to as NEPA.

23 I would like to bring to the review the
24 Corps of Engineers' responsibilities in this

1 process.

2 First, the Corps of Engineers'
3 jurisdiction is Section 10, Rivers & Harbors Act,
4 and that authorizes the Corps to regulate work in
5 the navigable waters of the United States.

6 The Corps of Engineers, New England
7 District, received a permit application for Cape
8 Wind Associates in late November of 2001, for a
9 Section 10 Permit for the installation and
10 operation of an offshore wind energy project in
11 federal and state waters, off the coast of
12 Massachusetts in Horseshoe Shoals of Nantucket
13 Sound.

14 Second, the detailed regulation that
15 explains the procedure for evaluating the permits,
16 applications and unauthorized work is Title 33,
17 Code of Federal Regulations, Paragraph 320 through
18 330.

19 Third, the Corps' decision is addressed
20 on several important factors; to include, in
21 accordance with those aforementioned regulation
22 and statutory authorities, our decision to issue a
23 permit or not will be based on evaluation of the
24 probable impacts of the proposed activity on the

1 public interest.

2 Our decision will reflect the national
3 concern for both the protection and utilization of
4 our important resource. The benefits that may
5 reasonably accrue from the proposal must be
6 balance against the reasonably foreseen
7 detriments.

8 All factors that may be relevant to the
9 proposal will be considered prior to making our
10 decision, and those factors include conservation,
11 economics, aesthetics, general environmental
12 concerns, wetlands, historic properties, fish and
13 wildlife values, flood hazards, flood plain
14 values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion,
15 recreation, water supply and conservation, water
16 quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber
17 production, mineral needs, considerations of
18 property ownership, and, in general, the welfare
19 of the people.

20 Additionally, as part of our regulatory
21 responsibilities, a number of other federal laws
22 apply; including the National Environmental Policy
23 Act. Under NEPA, federal agencies must insure
24 that environmental information is available both

1 to itself and to the public for review before
2 decisions are made. This hearing is part of that
3 review, and your comments help us in reaching a
4 decision.

5 The record of this hearing will remain
6 open and written comments may be submitted
7 tonight, by mail or by e-mail until February 24th,
8 2005. All comments will receive equal
9 consideration.

10 Then, lastly, to date, no decision has
11 been made by the Corps of Engineers with regard to
12 the permit. It is my responsibility to evaluate
13 the impacts prior to my decision and in order to
14 accomplish that, I need your input.

15 It is critical to the public process
16 that your voice is heard and I thank you in
17 advance for involving yourself in this
18 environmental review and for providing us with
19 information that is necessary for the Corps of
20 Engineers to make an informed decision regarding
21 this Cape Wind Energy Project.

22 Thank you.

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

24 Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. James Hunt.

1 (Applause.)

2 MR. HUNT: Good evening, and thank you
3 for participating in this important environmental
4 review proceeding for the Cape Wind Project.

5 My name is Jim Hunt and I serve as
6 Assistant Secretary of the Executive Office of
7 Environmental Affairs for the Commonwealth. I
8 serve as MEPA Director on behalf of Secretary of
9 Environmental Affairs Ellen Roy Hertzfelder. I
10 also want to acknowledge that I'm joined here
11 tonight by Anne Kennedy of my staff, who is the
12 lead environmental analyst for the project.

13 The MEPA office is not required to
14 convene public hearings or participate in public
15 hearings during the review of a particular
16 project; however, we are participating in these
17 Army Corps hearings because we recognize there is
18 tremendous interest in this project from many
19 varied perspectives and we're here because we want
20 to hear from you.

21 I want to thank Colonel Koning, Karen
22 Adams, Larry Rosenberg, and the rest of the Army
23 Corps staff for allowing MEPA to participate in
24 these hearings and for their assistance throughout

1 the review of this project.

2 The Massachusetts Environmental Policy
3 Act requires the public study and disclosure of
4 potential environmental impacts, as well as the
5 development of feasible mitigation measures when
6 reviewing a project.

7 It does not pass judgment on whether a
8 project can or should receive a particular permit;
9 those decisions are left to permitting agencies.

10 MEPA review, however, occurs before
11 permitting agencies act to insure that the state
12 agencies and the public understand the full range
13 of potential impacts that may result from a
14 particular agency action.

15 The review of the Cape Wind Project
16 commenced with the filing of an Environmental
17 Notification Form in November of 2001. That was
18 filed, followed by a scope from the Secretary
19 requiring an Environmental Impact. That scope was
20 issued in April, 2002.

21 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement
22 was prepared by the Army Corps of Engineers to
23 meet federal NEPA requirements. This document
24 also serves as the Draft Environmental Impact

1 Report under MEPA.

2 MEPA review is required for the project,
3 pursuant to 301 CMR 11.03 of the MEPA regulations,
4 because the project involves the construction of a
5 new electric transmission line greater than one
6 mile in length, with a capacity of 69 kV or more.

7 The portion of the project within
8 Massachusetts waters will require several permits;
9 including, a 401 Water Quality Certificate and a
10 Chapter 91 License from the Department of
11 Environmental Protection, approval of the
12 Massachusetts Energy Facility Siting Board, a
13 Construction Permit from the Massachusetts Highway
14 Department, and Order of Conditions from the
15 Barnstable and Yarmouth Conservation Commissions,
16 and, hence, potentially, a superseding Order of
17 Conditions from DEP if those local orders are
18 appealed.

19 In addition, the Massachusetts Coastal
20 Zone Management Office will conduct federal
21 consistency review of the project.

22 The project is also being reviewed in
23 accordance with MOU of the Cape Cod Commission
24 that was established due to the extensive overlap

1 between the Cape Cod Commission and MEPA with
2 respect to development on Cape Cod.

3 While the Army Corps of Engineers, MEPA
4 and the Cape Cod Commission are conducting joint
5 review for public convenience and administrative
6 purposes, it's important to note that each agency
7 retains independent review authority over matters
8 within each agency's respective jurisdiction.

9 Finally, tonight, I want to inform you
10 that the request of Secretary Hertzfelder and the
11 consent of Cape Wind, the project proponent, the
12 comment deadline for the MEPA process has been
13 extended to run concurrently with the NEPA comment
14 deadline of February 24, 2005.

15 Additional information about MEPA and
16 our process can be found a handout in the lobby.
17 You can, also, visit our website at
18 www.mass.gov/envir/mepa.

19 Thank you again and I look forward to
20 hearing your comments this evening.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

22 Ladies and gentleman, Mrs. Karen Kirk.

23 (Applause.)

24 MS. KIRK-ADAMS: The Draft EIS/EIR

1 addresses a potential impact on public interest
2 factors identified by the scoping process, and it
3 is intended to fulfill the regional, state and
4 federal environmental assessment requirements.
5 The summary brochure is available at the
6 registration area.

7 We started our review by inviting input
8 from the general public, in addition to the 17
9 federal, state and regional agencies who are asked
10 to participate as cooperating agencies in
11 accordance with the National Environmental Policy
12 Act and policy guidance from the President's
13 Council on Environmental Quality.

14 Many of the agencies have jurisdiction
15 over aspects of the project, and their
16 participation in the combined EIS/EIR fosters
17 efficiency in the project review process. Other
18 agencies agreed to participate as a cooperating
19 agency to provide technical expertise.

20 We are the lead federal agency because
21 of the Corps jurisdiction under Section 10 of the
22 Rivers & Harbors Act of 1899, which provides for
23 federal regulation of any work in or affecting
24 navigable waters of the United States. We direct

1 the applicant to provide the information necessary
2 for federal review.

3 The EIS fulfilling the requirements of
4 the National Environmental Policy Act is one of
5 the many processes that must be implemented prior
6 to a final decision by the Corps.

7 The Corps is required to address several
8 federal requirements; including the Endangered
9 Species Act and the National Historic Preservation
10 Act. These are just some of the approvals needed
11 prior to start of construction.

12 There will be others; such as the Oil
13 Spill Response Plan, that will be required by
14 Mineral Management Service prior to the start of
15 operations.

16 Cape Wind Associates has applied for a
17 permit, under Section 10 of the Rivers & Harbors
18 Act, to install 130 wind turbine generators within
19 a 24 square mile area of Nantucket Sound. This
20 would be 4.7 miles south of Yarmouth, nine miles
21 from Edgartown, and 13.8 miles from Nantucket.
22 Each monopile support structure will have a 16
23 foot diameter, with a total of approximately one
24 acre of sea bottom displaced by the 130

1 structures.

2 The hub will be approximately 246 feet
3 above the water surface, and the total height;
4 including the rotor, would be approximately 417
5 feet. Cables are proposed to run between the
6 structures to an electric service platform. This
7 platform will be 100 feet by 200 feet.

8 Two cables buried a minimum of six feet
9 below the seabed would bring the power to land
10 location, at New Hampshire Avenue, in Yarmouth.
11 The cables would, then, continue through local
12 streets, to the existing NStar transmission lines
13 in Barnstable. The permit application plans are
14 included in the public notice, which is available
15 in the registration area.

16 After our initial review of the
17 application, we determined that an EIS would be
18 needed, in December of 2001, and we proceeded with
19 the public scoping of the EIS. Public scoping
20 hearings were held in the spring of 2002.

21 We greatly appreciated the opportunity
22 to participate in a series of stake holders
23 meetings sponsored by the Massachusetts Technology
24 Collaborative, in 2002, 2003, to gain a better

1 understanding of the local issues and concerns.

2 We held our own public information
3 meetings, in November of 2002 and October of 2003,
4 to provide updates on our review process. We have
5 now brought all this information together in the
6 Draft EIS.

7 The public comment period began on
8 November 9th and will continue through February
9 24th, 2005. Our next step is to catalogue all
10 these comments and address each issue that's
11 presented in these comments.

12 We will continue to work with the
13 appropriate cooperating agencies and the applicant
14 to address the issues. The Corps of Engineers
15 will carefully consider all comments received.

16 Following this review, we will prepare a
17 final EIS. Thirty days later, the Corps can
18 prepare a record of decision. This will contain
19 our decision as to, whether to deny the permit,
20 issue the permit or issue the permit with
21 conditions.

22 Thank you.

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, Karen.

24 Ladies and gentlemen, it is crucial for

1 this public process that your voice is heard, and
2 we're here to listen. We'll listen to your
3 comments, understand your concerns and provide you
4 an opportunity to put your thoughts on the record
5 should you care to do so.

6 The hearing tonight will be conducted in
7 a manner that all who desire to express their
8 views will be given an opportunity to do so. To
9 preserve the right of all who express their views,
10 I ask that there be no interruption.

11 When you came in, copies of public
12 notice and the procedures to be followed at this
13 hearing were available. If you did not receive
14 these, those are available at the registration
15 desk at the entrance to this hall. I will not
16 read either the procedures or the public notice,
17 but those will be entered into the record.

18 A transcript of this hearing is being
19 prepared, and the record will remain open and
20 written comments may be submitted tonight, by
21 e-mail or by mail until February 24th, 2005. All
22 comments receive equal considerations.

23 Anyone who could not attend, if you know
24 of anyone who could not attend this meeting, but

1 still wishes to send those written comments,
2 should forward those comments to our headquarters
3 in Concord, Massachusetts.

4 Lastly, I'd like to reemphasize that the
5 Corps of Engineers has made no decision regarding
6 this permit. It is our responsibility to fully
7 evaluate the proposed activity and its impact
8 prior to the decision and in order to accomplish
9 that, we need you.

10 Again, we are here to receive your
11 comments and not to enter into any discussion of
12 those comments or to reach any conclusions. All
13 questions you have should be directed to the
14 record and not to the individuals on the panel.

15 Sir, if there is no objection, I will
16 now dispense with the reading of the public notice
17 and have them entered in the record.

18
19 PUBLIC NOTICE

20
21 Cape Wind Associates, LLC, 75 Arlington
22 Street, Suite 704, Boston, MA has requested a U.S.
23 Army Corps of Engineers permit under Section 10 of
24 the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 to install 130

1 wind turbine generators and associated cable.
2 This work is proposed in Nantucket Sound with the
3 cable landfall at New Hampshire Avenue, Yarmouth,
4 MA. The wind turbine generators would be spaced
5 1/3-1/2 mile apart over a 24 square mile area
6 producing up to 454 megawatts (MW) of wind
7 generated energy to be transmitted from a
8 centrally located Electrical Service Platform via
9 a submarine cable to the landfall location in
10 Yarmouth. The overland cable will be installed in
11 existing roadways and right-of-ways to NSTAR's
12 existing electric system in Barnstable. The cable
13 will consist of two solid dielectric cable
14 circuits jet-plow embedded into the seabed. The
15 work is shown on the enclosed plans entitled "Cape
16 Wind Project," on 18 sheets, revised "6/1/04."
17 The applicant's intended purpose is to provide
18 wind-generated energy that will be transmitted and
19 distributed to the regional power grid, including
20 Cape Cod and the Islands. They plan to begin
21 construction in November 2005 and begin operating
22 in November 2006.

23 A Draft Environmental Impact Statement
24 (EIS) has been prepared by the Corps of Engineers

1 in compliance with the National Environmental
2 Policy Act to provide the data needed for the
3 Corps in performing the public interest review
4 described below. The Draft EIS compares
5 alternatives to the benefits; and requests
6 comments on this assessment. This document is
7 available for public inspection at the Corps New
8 England District office by appointment and at the
9 locations listed on the attached Table 1. In
10 addition, copies have been provided to federal,
11 state and local agencies. The agencies are
12 specifically to provide comment on areas within
13 their expertise, to provide guidance to the Corps,
14 and include recommendations for permit conditions
15 should a permit be issued. the Draft EIS is being
16 distributed widely on compact disk and be obtained
17 by contacting us at the above address. In order
18 to properly evaluate the proposal, we are seeking
19 public comment. Anyone wishing to comment is
20 encouraged to do so. It is important that we
21 receive your comments on or before January 10,
22 2004. Please follow these instructions to ensure
23 that your comments are received on time and
24 properly recorded:

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

2

3 Address written comments to:

4 Karen Kirk Adams

5 Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager

6 Corps of Engineers, New England District

7 696 Virginia Road

8 Concord, MA 01742-2751

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

10 Mail your comments so that they will be
11 received in Concord, MA on or before January 10,
12 2005

13

14 In addition to, or in lieu of, sending
15 written comments, you are invited to attend one of
16 our public hearings. The public hearings dates
17 and locations are:

18

19 Monday -- December 6, 2004

20 Martha's Vineyard Regional High School

21 Edgartown Road

22 Oak Bluffs, MA 02557

23

24 Tuesday -- December 7, 2004

1 Mattacheese Middle School
2 400 Higgins-Crowell Road
3 West Yarmouth, MA 02673-2512
4

5 Wednesday -- December 8, 2004

6 Nantucket Community School
7 10 Surfside Road
8 Mary P. Walker Auditorium
9 Nantucket, MA 02554
10

11 Thursday -- December 16, 2004

12 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
13 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 10-250
14 Cambridge, MA 02139-4307
15

16 All interested federal, state and local
17 agencies, interested private and public
18 organizations, and individuals are invited to
19 attend. Persons wishing to provide oral comments
20 are asked to register prior to the start of the
21 hearing. Transcripts of the meetings will be
22 prepared. The hearing procedures are available on
23 our web site at
24 <http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/projects/ma/ccwf/hpr>

1 ocedures.pdf. After these comments are reviewed,
2 significant new issues are investigated, and
3 modifications are made, a Final EIS will be
4 published and distributed. The final EIS will
5 contain the Corps responses to comments received
6 on the Draft EIS.

7 The applicant's proposal will have an
8 adverse on 0.68 acres of Essential Fish Habitat
9 (EFH). The District Engineer has made a
10 preliminary determination that site-specific
11 impacts may be substantial. Accordingly, the
12 Corps of Engineers has included an expanded EFH
13 assessment in the Draft Environmental Impact
14 Statement, which is being submitted to the
15 National Marine Fisheries Service, who in turn
16 will provide conservation recommendations. The
17 EFH consultation will be concluded prior to the
18 final decision.

19 The applicant's proposed location is on
20 the USGS Dennis quadrangle sheet at the UTM
21 coordinates 4610281N and 395983E.

22 The document was also prepared to
23 satisfy the requirements of the Massachusetts
24 Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) and the Cape Cod

1 Commission. Cape Wind Associates, LLC intends to
2 file the DEIR/DRI with the Massachusetts
3 Environmental Policy Act office for the November
4 15, 2004 submittal date and it will be posted in
5 the Environmental Monitor on November 23, 2004 to
6 fulfil the Executive Office of Environmental
7 Affairs' (EOEA) MEPA requirement. Publication of
8 the Environmental Monitor will provide information
9 on the comment period duration for the DEIR/DRI.

10
11 /s/

12 Christine A. Godfrey,
13 Chief

14 Regulatory Division

15
16 * * * * *

17
18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

19 A transcript of this hearing is being
20 made to insure detailed review of all the
21 comments. A copy of the transcript is available,
22 at our Concord, Massachusetts headquarters, for
23 your review; on our website for your use; or you
24 may make arrangements with the stenographer for a

1 copy at your own expense.

2 Individuals speaking this evening will
3 be called to the microphone in the order that they
4 signed in and as provided for in our hearing
5 protocol.

6 When making a statement, come forward to
7 one of the microphones on either side, state your
8 name and any interest you represent. Now, as
9 there are many who wish to provide comment this
10 evening -- actually, we're right at the line --
11 you will be provided three minutes to speak. No
12 more.

13 Now, this is going to be very important
14 tonight because we must end this hearing at 10:00
15 p.m. So, if you go over, you are impacting on
16 other's access to speak this evening. So, if you
17 have long statements, please, summarize them to
18 fit that three minute window so everybody here
19 will have an opportunity.

20 Should we run out of time this evening,
21 we will close the hearing and provide all who
22 signed up, but did not have that opportunity to
23 put their thoughts on the record, an additional
24 opportunity, at a future time and place, that we

1 will determine later. Should that happen, each
2 person will be contacted individually by mail with
3 that information.

4 Now, the only traffic signal on the
5 island will leave with us tomorrow morning, but,
6 in the meantime, the green light will indicate
7 that there are two minutes remaining. The amber
8 light indicates that there is one minute, and the
9 red light, of course, indicates that your time has
10 expired.

11 Please, identify if you're speaking for
12 or representing an organization or a position of
13 an organization. If you're speaking for yourself,
14 just say so.

15 I want to emphasize that this is the
16 third of four hearings that we have scheduled in
17 order to provide everyone with the opportunity to
18 be heard.

19 As I said, as there are many who signed
20 up, and we're right at that window, I encourage
21 those here this evening who have spoken at
22 previous hearings to give others an opportunity to
23 be heard, but, to all, please, please, abide by
24 that three minute limitation. We do want to hear

1 from everybody here tonight.

2 We will now begin to take your comments.

3 (Pause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The first speaker
5 to provide comment is Mr. Mark Forest,
6 representing US Congressman Delahunt.

7 MARK FOREST: Thank you, and good
8 evening.

9 For the record, it's Mark Forest. I am
10 the District Director for Congressman Bill
11 Delahunt, and I have a few comments to make.

12 Congressman Delahunt believes that we
13 can solve our national energy crisis without
14 abdicating, abdicating our legal and moral
15 responsibility to protect a marine environment of
16 national significance such as Nantucket Sound.

17 It is not hyperbole to suggest that
18 Nantucket Sound is special. It is.

19 The Commonwealth in the '70s designated
20 Nantucket Sound, the entire Sound, an ocean
21 sanctuary. It was the intention of the
22 Commonwealth to have the entire Sound protected
23 for future generations.

24 The concern back then when it was

1 designated as an ocean sanctuary was the
2 development of oil drilling in this vicinity, and
3 the Legislature made it very clear that it was
4 important to protect the seabed, as well as the
5 wilderness attributes of the site.

6 When it became evident that Nantucket
7 Sound; particularly, the Horseshoe Shoals area,
8 may be carved out and deemed federal waters, the
9 Commonwealth put forward a proposal to designate
10 the entire area a National Marine Sanctuary, and
11 that effort went on for many years.

12 So, clearly, the record is quite strong
13 that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for quite
14 some time, has tried to protect the waters of this
15 area and provide the highest degree, the highest
16 standards of protection and that can't be ignored
17 and denied with respect to the review of this
18 project.

19 An even more fundamental issue, quite
20 frankly, is the legal authority to even develop
21 the Nantucket Sound. The waters and the seabed of
22 this area are owned by the American people and
23 quite frankly, the Congress, which has been given
24 the authority as stewards of this area, has not

1 yet authorized the federal waters to be used for
2 this purpose.

3 One of the many flaws in the Corps
4 process, or in the process -- excuse me --
5 requires developers who file applications for
6 Section 10 permits to actually demonstrate or
7 provide a written affirmation that they have a
8 property interest, but in this case, as everyone
9 knows, that claim is not true.

10 Under our Constitution, again, it is the
11 Congress that has the authority to provide or
12 convey an interest in the lands and waters of the
13 Sound.

14 The argument here isn't just NIMBY.
15 Quite frankly, it is more than that. It's about
16 crafting and constructing a national ocean policy
17 that protects waters of significance like this.

18 If we let this area go forward, quite
19 frankly, what other waters are at risk? What
20 other waters can be developed?

21 So, in closing, let me just say that the
22 people of the Cape & the Islands are quite
23 passionate about the protection of the environment
24 here. They want to see windmills. They would

1 love to see wind energy, but the people here very
2 much want to see it done right.

3 So, we urge you that, when we have that
4 opportunity to move forward, that we take those
5 concerns in mind.

6 So, thank you. Thank you for being
7 here.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
11 Mr. Eric Turkington State Representative.

12 REP. ERIC TURKINGTON: Thank you, very
13 much.

14 It's my privilege to represent Nantucket
15 and the Vineyard and a piece of Falmouth in the
16 State Legislature.

17 I have learned that you can't tell the
18 people of Nantucket much about wind power. The
19 whaling industry, which was created here was
20 founded on wind power.

21 The proposal before you is for a wind
22 farm, but it could easily be about a casino or a
23 drilling rig or an LNG facility or an offshore
24 airport.

1 The criterion you mentioned at the
2 beginning included one extremely important one,
3 which is consideration of ownership interest.

4 No Corps project approval should be
5 dependent on an applicant who has no ownership
6 interest, and this applicant does not. The upland
7 to the pieces of public property he wants to put
8 his project on is four miles away, and he does not
9 own any of it.

10 The applicant's principle here seems to
11 be sort of like the one that was exercised in the
12 west during the gold rush. If there is a piece of
13 land that appears to be unowned by anybody, and
14 you're the first person who wants it and claims
15 it, you should have it.

16 Already we've seen copycat applicants
17 sort of inspired by his example, who have applied
18 for wind farm permits in Buzzard's Bay. Two
19 fellows from New York, who, in their own words,
20 didn't know diddlely about electricity, made an
21 application to put a wind farm in Buzzard's Bay.

22 If we say, "Yes," to this applicant, how
23 can you say, "No," to those two or all the others
24 that will be lining up right behind them?

1 The application cites, among other
2 things, the Federal Mining Act of 1872, which says
3 that if your intention is to acquire a piece of
4 land for mining, you can get it for \$5.00 an acre.
5 Well, that's a terrible law, but at least it is a
6 law.

7 There is no law that's been passed by
8 the Congress that lets the Corps give away an
9 exclusive use of 24 square miles of public
10 property to this applicant or any applicant.

11 Wind power is clearly, in our future.
12 But public entities, not the developers, should
13 pick the sites, and everyone, not just this
14 developer, should be able to bid on the sites that
15 we, the public, find appropriate.

16 Until a protocol, a law, a system is in
17 place that guarantees that, that is the way public
18 property is going to be treated. This application
19 should not go forward.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
23 Rebecca Davis, representing Senator Robert
24 O'Leary.

1 REBECCA DAVIS: Hello. My name is
2 Rebecca Davis, and I'm here speaking for Senator
3 O'Leary.

4 Senator O'Leary sends his apologies. He
5 is unable to make it tonight, but he would like to
6 voice his strong opposition to this project.

7 As Chairman of the Committee on Energy,
8 Senator O'Leary supports renewable energy in
9 principle and practice, and firmly believes that
10 public policy must encourage responsible
11 development of sustainable energy; however, there
12 is a right way and a wrong way to make these
13 decisions.

14 All production of offshore renewable
15 energy must be suspended until a comprehensive
16 ocean research management plan has been put into
17 effect. We have yet to develop enforceable
18 standards which take into account the public
19 benefits and costs of projects and which allow for
20 a profit, proper ocean zoning processes and proper
21 siting of renewable energy projects.

22 Wealthy private developers should not
23 determine how and where our oceans are developed.

24 Senator O'Leary has developed

1 legislation that looks to create a comprehensive
2 ocean research management plan and decisions
3 regarding this project should be halted until this
4 matter has been dealt with.

5 Secondly, Senator O'Leary would like to
6 express his objections to several portions of the
7 Draft EIS. Specifically, Section 3.0 of the
8 Alternatives Analysis.

9 In order to save time, I direct the Army
10 Corps' attention to the written comments submitted
11 by Senator O'Leary, which examine these objections
12 in more detail.

13 Finally, it is clear that the proposed
14 wind factory violates 35 years of legislative
15 intent to preserve Nantucket Sound and the
16 surrounding areas.

17 Beginning in 1970, the Massachusetts
18 Ocean Sanctuary Act, an act specifically
19 designated Nantucket Sound as part of the Cape &
20 Island Sanctuary. The Commonwealth has had a
21 consistent policy to protect the unique resources
22 of the Nantucket Sound.

23 In the past 35 years, the Massachusetts
24 State Legislator, the EOE, the Massachusetts

1 Attorney General and the National Marine Sanctuary
2 Resource Evaluation Committee have all found the
3 Nantucket Sound warranted increased environmental
4 protection.

5 This demonstrated consensus, regarding
6 the environmental significance of the region, must
7 impact regulatory bodies if they evaluate all
8 aspects of this project.

9 Again, Senator O'Leary thanks you for
10 the opportunity to share his concern and remains
11 hopeful that the Army Corps of Engineers will do
12 the right thing and deny the permit.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

15 The next speaker is Michael Glowacki.
16 Mr. Glowacki will be followed by Lieutenant
17 Colonel Will Tyminski.

18 MICHAEL GLOWACKI: Thank you.

19 I'm Michael Glowacki, and I'm here this
20 evening on behalf of the Nantucket Board of
21 Selectmen and also, Nantucket's County Commission.

22 I would like to thank the panel, first
23 off, for the convenience of having this forum
24 here. It does afford for the islanders to be able

1 to provide their comments without the need to
2 travel, and I also would note that the meeting
3 here this evening does overlap with a prior
4 scheduled Board of Selectmen and Commission
5 meeting. So, my colleagues are unable to be here
6 when they're doing their job there.

7 The Nantucket Board of Selectmen and the
8 County Commissioner presently are reviewing the
9 Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and they're
10 gathering input from the Town Departments, the
11 Marine Department, Nantucket's Conservation
12 Commission and, also, Nantucket's newly formed
13 Nantucket Energy Commission.

14 Very soon, the board and the commission
15 will be discussing this report at one of our
16 regularly scheduled open meetings. My colleagues
17 expect to develop a detailed written comment at
18 that time, and those comments, of course, will be
19 forwarded within the comment period and made
20 available to the Board of Selectmen's office.

21 I thank you for having this forum
22 tonight.

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

24 Next speaker, Lieutenant Colonel Will

1 Tyminski, representing the Massachusetts National
2 Guard, who will be followed by Timothy Madden.

3 COL. TYMINSKI: Good evening.

4 I am Lieutenant Colonel Will Tyminski of
5 the Massachusetts National Guard Environmental &
6 Readiness Center, located on the Massachusetts
7 Military Reservation; also known as the MMR.

8 I'm also Director of Safety in Aviation
9 for the Massachusetts Army National Guard. The
10 Massachusetts National Guard cannot take a
11 position on the proposed Horseshoe Shoals Wind
12 Farm location; however, we have a Constitutional
13 and moral responsibility to provide the best
14 possible training for our soldiers and airmen, and
15 we strongly object to any proposal to locate this
16 project on the Massachusetts Military Reservation.

17 Our objectives are contained in Appendix
18 3(1) of the Draft EIS and has been validated by
19 the preliminary assistance screen in Section 3.4
20 of the Draft EIS.

21 The Massachusetts National Guard is
22 responsible to provide the best possible training
23 for our soldiers and airmen who are being deployed
24 continuously at home and overseas.

1 The location of this project on the MMR
2 would end its use as a training area, with no
3 other site being available for that.

4 A wind turbine farm on the MMR would
5 cause cessation of our Army Tactical Helicopter
6 training and would create a hazard to the other
7 service's flight operations from Otis Air National
8 Guard Base.

9 The amount of disruption of both the
10 natural and cultural environment of the
11 reservation from this proposal would be
12 unacceptable.

13 In order to meet our responsibility to
14 our young soldiers and airmen, we must sustain our
15 training areas. The location of this project at
16 the Massachusetts Military Reservation is contrary
17 to that inheritance.

18 Additionally, the Massachusetts National
19 Guard has a legal requirement under the
20 Massachusetts General Laws that mandates the
21 protection of the upper 15,000 acres of the MMR
22 for the purposes of water supply and compatible
23 military training.

24 Construction associated with this

1 project on the MMR would be a direct violation of
2 this legislation and a Memorandum of Agreement
3 between the Commonwealth and the Department of the
4 Army and the National Guard Bureau.

5 The wind farm at the Massachusetts
6 Military Reservation will not allow the
7 Massachusetts National Guard to properly train its
8 soldiers and airman and conduct its mission to
9 serve and protect or fulfill its commitments to
10 protect the environment at the reservation.

11 This is why we must strongly state that
12 the Massachusetts Military Reservation is not an
13 appropriate land use alternative for this project.

14 Thank you.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
18 Timothy Madden, who will be followed by H. Flint
19 Ranney.

20 TIMOTHY MADDEN: Tim Madden, Legislative
21 Liaison for Nantucket.

22 I'd like to thank the panel for coming,
23 and I'd also like to welcome all of you first time
24 visitors to the island. It's nice to see so many

1 new faces.

2 I appreciate all the townspeople showing
3 up and then I want to get right into my points,
4 which are this historical significance and
5 visitors which are important to this island.

6 I hope many of these visitors will spend
7 the night and tour the island. It's very
8 historical and it's very beautiful.

9 We have an HDC on this island that
10 controls what colors one paints their door, what
11 the windows should look like, and they all go back
12 to the 1800's when making those decisions.
13 Granted, we had windmills in the 1800s, but I
14 don't believe these resemble them.

15 In addition to that, we have a Land Bank
16 Commission. One of the reasons for the Land Bank
17 Commission was to protect open space. One of the
18 charges for protecting open space were for
19 historic vistas.

20 So please, bear in mind these things
21 will have an impact on us, even though we don't
22 have a say. If they were here on the island and
23 presented to the island, as they were several
24 years ago at Town Meeting, we voted not to allow

1 them.

2 So please, even though we don't have a
3 voice, other than this public hearing, be aware
4 that if we did have our say, we've made it in the
5 past and I think we'd make it again.

6 Thank you.

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, H.
10 Flint Ranney, who will be followed by Bruce
11 Malenfont.

12 H. FLINT RANNEY: Good evening.

13 My name is H. Flint Ranney, as in
14 granney. I'm a Nantucket member of the Woods
15 Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship
16 Authority, which was created in 1960 by the State
17 Legislature to serve as the lifeline carrying
18 freight, food, passengers and cars to Nantucket
19 and to Martha's Vineyard from the mainland.

20 The authority is strongly opposed to the
21 construction of any navigational hazards to
22 Nantucket Sound.

23 A letter that was written to the Coast
24 Guard, Marine Safety Office, in Providence, I will

1 quote part of and then I will submit it for the
2 record.

3 "The Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and
4 Nantucket Steamship Authority wishes to state for
5 the record that it is strongly opposed to the wind
6 farm, which is currently seeking a permit to
7 utilize over 24 square miles of Nantucket Sound.

8 "As a year round user of the Sound
9 between Nantucket, between Cape Cod and the
10 islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, over
11 14,000 trips a year, it is our opinion that this
12 complex has the potential for creating a
13 significant hazard to safe navigation.

14 "Even though our licensed captains, as
15 well as those of competing ferry companies,
16 normally navigate buoy to buoy within established
17 shipping channels, it seems inevitable that under
18 any one or a combination of adverse circumstances,
19 currents, tides, winds, fog, mechanical failure,
20 human error, etcetera, a complex of this size
21 will, at some point in time, contribute to a
22 serious accident.

23 "Under certain wind and sea conditions,
24 it is occasionally, it occasionally becomes

1 necessary for our captains to use tacking
2 maneuvers to ease the ride for passengers and/or
3 safe passage of vehicles carried on our freight
4 decks; particularly, between Hyannis and
5 Nantucket.

6 "If the proposed wind farm becomes a
7 reality, our vessels will be denied the option of
8 using a tacking leg towards the southwest, which
9 may have been preferred or safer course in the
10 area.

11 "The Authority remembers only too well
12 the propane truck that toppled on the freight deck
13 this past winter. Fortunately, because of the
14 tacking maneuvers used by the captain to get to
15 Nantucket, and, then, back to Hyannis, a serious
16 emergency was avoided. Admittedly, this did not
17 directly involve the area where the proposed wind
18 farm is to be located, but, under different
19 weather conditions, it could have.

20 "In addition to the foregoing, we have
21 several other serious concerns regarding the wind
22 farm and its possible affect on navigation in the
23 Sound: potential for the towers causing changes in
24 the bottom contours creating uncharted shallows in

1 the shipping channels; the possibility of the
2 structures interrupting or slowing the natural
3 flow of ice within the Sound causing a build up
4 that could, in turn, hinder navigation. If they
5 had existed this past winter, they may well have
6 added further complications to the icing
7 conditions that interrupted Nantucket service.

8 "While there are obviously numerous
9 scenarios that may be cited, the concluding factor
10 is the proposed complex, complex offers a
11 significant number of potential hazards that
12 cannot be ignored.

13 "Maritime history is testimony to the
14 fact that accidents at sea happen quickly, often
15 without warning and in locations where they would
16 least expect them to occur.

17 "The placement of 130 wind towers and
18 switching platform tangent to channels normally
19 used by the authorities and ferries presents a
20 risk to the safety of our passengers, freight and
21 vessels.

22 "As the governmental entity whose
23 statutory mission is to ensure that persons and
24 necessities of life are transported without

1 disruption to and from the islands of Nantucket
2 and Martha's Vineyard on a year round basis, we
3 hope that you will, we hope you will give serious
4 consideration to these comments and turn down this
5 proposal."

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you,--

7 H. FLINT RANNEY: Than, you.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: --sir.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
11 Bruce Malenfont, who will be followed by John
12 Pagini.

13 BRUCE MALENFONT: Bruce Malenfont,
14 Steamship Authority Captain.

15 The proposed location of the wind farm
16 will affect our operation on a daily basis and
17 will potentially severely affect our operation in
18 adverse weather conditions.

19 This proposed taking of Nantucket Sound
20 includes several square miles of navigable waters
21 that we currently use in adverse conditions; such
22 as strong westerly and easterly winds. Weather we
23 all have recently experienced and often do in
24 seasons other than summer months.

1 These conditions require altering the
2 routes and tacking into the proposed wind farm
3 areas to safely transport passengers and freight
4 between the ports of Hyannis and Nantucket.

5 Our navigation options will be affected
6 and reduced by this project and the profound
7 impact will be on services provided to our island
8 residents.

9 The proposed wind farm project will also
10 affect the approaches to Hyannis Harbor. It will
11 compress vessel traffic, which includes
12 recreational and commercial vessels, ferries
13 carrying hazardous cargo and fast ferry service
14 into an area just over one mile in width.

15 This area east of the wind farm, but
16 west of Bishop and Clerks will become a problem
17 for north/south traffic in fair weather, but will
18 be made considerably more difficult and dangerous
19 in times of restricted or reduced visibility, fog,
20 rain, nighttime.

21 This loss of many square miles of
22 navigable water and the dangers inherent in
23 compressing or shrinking approaches to Hyannis
24 Harbor, while at the same time, vessel traffic

1 continues to grow, will negatively impact our
2 service between Hyannis and Nantucket.

3 Thank you.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, John
7 Pagini. He'll be followed by Louis Guarnaccia,
8 Guarnaccia.

9 JOHN PAGINI: Thank you.

10 My name is John Pagini, and I'm the
11 Director of the Nantucket Planning & Economic
12 Development Commission.

13 The purpose of my comments is to
14 communicate an outline of a pending written
15 response of the Nantucket Planning & Economic
16 Development Commission to the Draft EIS.

17 As we have reviewed the proposed project
18 and this report, we acknowledge certain benefits
19 of a project such as Cape Wind for the region.

20 These benefits include: reduced air
21 emissions from fossil fuel fired plants, and; a
22 recognition that Cape Wind is an important
23 developmental step in the commercialization of
24 wind energy as a viable alternative to traditional

1 sources of electric generation.

2 Notwithstanding the above, we have
3 identified ten areas of concern with the project
4 and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We
5 emphasize, however, that the Commission is still
6 in the throes of a review of this document;
7 therefore, the following summary description of
8 concerns should be considered tentative and
9 subject to further review until finally released
10 in a written statement.

11 Number One: Because the Corps defines
12 "utility scale" as projects between 200 and 1,500
13 MW, the adherence to this scale prevents a prudent
14 review of scaleable options.

15 Number Two: Although 17 alternative
16 sites have been put forward, and the document
17 purports to include all of New England, all but
18 one of the final four included waters surrounding
19 Nantucket. Because of adherence to the "utility
20 scale" mentioned above, viable alternatives have
21 potentially been overlooked.

22 Number Three: There are no visual
23 depictions of both the Electric Service Platform
24 (ESP) and the Helipad. Given their size, and

1 concentrated quantities of oils and lubricants, we
2 feel that this element of the project warrants
3 closer scrutiny.

4 Number Four: The assertion that the
5 project will allow the Cape and the Islands and
6 Massachusetts to become more energy
7 self-sufficient, or provide renewable energy to
8 end users in the Cape & Islands is
9 unsubstantiated. There are no proposed energy
10 contracts for either the Cape & Islands or
11 Massachusetts from the project at this point, and
12 have, nor have any been formally be offered as far
13 as we understand. There is also no conclusive
14 evidence that the project will result in savings
15 of any measurable degree to New England taxpayers.

16 Number Five: Nantucket is a registered
17 historic landmark. The size and scale of the
18 project within the view shed of the island (as
19 illustrated by the photos in Section 3 of the
20 report) is a possible source of concern for the
21 maintenance of the island's character that needs
22 to be further analyzed and quantified.

23 Number Six: Tourism is the lifeblood of
24 Nantucket's economy. Notwithstanding the European

1 experience with wind farms, there are no relevant
2 precedents in the US, and certainly not in the
3 middle of such an intensively tourist driven
4 economy as ours. We are concerned that this
5 report does not adequately address the impacts on
6 tourism and the potential impacts on our island
7 economy.

8 Number Seven: On projected
9 environmental impact, which occupy the majority of
10 the report, a few areas stand out as potential
11 areas of concern, and those are birds and
12 protected marine species. While the report
13 suggests such impacts are nominal, we believe the
14 size and scale of the project in its present
15 location, which exceeds documented experiences,
16 casts doubt on the reliability of the true impacts
17 on these species.

18 Number Eight are our concerns concerning
19 the impact on navigation.

20 Number Nine: We feel that environmental
21 monitoring is, will be, will be necessary.

22 Number Ten: Decommissioning is an
23 important point. The project is of unprecedented
24 scale and we believe that it is absolutely

1 necessary that an adequate decommissioning fund be
2 established at the outside.

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

4 JOHN PAGINI: Thank you for your time.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

7 Will you, please, give your entire
8 statement to the stenographer; so, we can have it
9 all put in the record? I believe there is a box
10 there or will be shortly. Thank you.

11 Next speaker, Louis Guarnaccia.

12 Followed by Catherine Stover.

13 LOUIS GUARNACCIA: Well, you're getting
14 closer on the name.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Closer?

16 LOUIS GUARNACCIA: It's Louis
17 Guarnaccia. I'm an artist. I live here on
18 Nantucket. This is my home.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

20 LOUIS GUARNACCIA: My wife and I, we've
21 been members of Greenpeace for a very long time.
22 We primarily vote environmentally. We recycle
23 passionately before it was mandated to do that.

24 So, it's not about, I'm pro-environment.

1 That's what I'm saying, and I think this project
2 has a lot of possibilities. Where it is being
3 placed is of definite concern of mine.

4 I think if you look at the whole United
5 States, it's a big country and you have this
6 little spot that we're picking to put the world's
7 largest wind farm. That's inconceivable to me. I
8 just, I cannot conceive it. I'm sorry I'm
9 passionate, but this is hard.

10 It's our natural resource. This is our
11 only natural resource for this whole area. It's a
12 beautiful area. I mean, maybe there is a way that
13 we can take this and instead of putting it there,
14 put it farther out to sea; so, it's not in the
15 shipping lane, and it's not proposing all these
16 hazards for all the things that pass through that
17 area.

18 You know, people say, you know, yeah,
19 not in my backyard, but, you know, honestly, my
20 backyard, unfortunate, it happens to be America's
21 front yard and as the song goes, "From sea to
22 shining sea." America the Beautiful. It doesn't
23 mention anything about a wind farm there.

24 Thank you, very much.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 Next speak is Catherine Stover.

4 Followed by Ted Anderson.

5 As I said, there are two microphones;
6 so, if the next person wanted to be, get ready to
7 speak, you can just walk over to the second
8 microphone.

9 CATHERINE FLANAGAN-STOVER: Good
10 evening. Thank you.

11 My name is Catherine Flanagan-Stover.
12 I'm a resident of Nantucket. My family has been
13 here for 150 years, and we intend to be here for
14 another 150 years.

15 I don't trust these developers. I don't
16 trust them. What's in it, truly, for the abutters
17 of Nantucket Sound? Do we get a direct current of
18 electricity? No. Do we get a share in the
19 corporation? No. Are we protected in anyway? I
20 doubt it.

21 I come from a family thick with
22 engineers. My son is a mechanical engineers. My
23 daughter is a civil engineer with a Masters in
24 Geo-Technical Engineering. My son-in-law has a

1 PhD in Geo-Technical Engineering. My husband is a
2 mechanical engineer and used to build power plants
3 of all kinds before he retired here in 1993.

4 None have anything positive to say about
5 this project, and I make a distinction between
6 being positive about wind power and being positive
7 or negative about this project.

8 I see a lot of new faces here, and I'm
9 wondering how many people at this hearing actually
10 live here and will be impacted by this project.

11 I believe you would have seen many more
12 people here tonight, but a lot of times people
13 have the impression here that this is a runaway
14 train and we are stuck with this.

15 How many engineers will actually look at
16 this data? How many will actually make the
17 decision that affects us all?

18 I am not in favor of this, and I have
19 less than no interest in the neighbors of
20 Nantucket Sound being forced into the position of
21 being the poster child of what looks to be a
22 disaster in the making.

23 Thank you.

24 (Applause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

2 Next speaker is Ted Anderson, who will
3 be followed by Edward Barrett.

4 TED ANDERSON: I'm Ted Anderson, and I'm
5 just an angry old man.

6 (Laughter.)

7 TED ANDERSON: It has become almost
8 impossible to get a permit to set a mooring in the
9 water so that there will be a place where you can
10 hang your boat.

11 So, maybe we can be forgiven if we
12 suspect that there might be some kind of
13 hanky-panky if 24 square miles of the Sound is
14 going to be given away to a private investor to
15 anchor 130 400 and some foot windmills in.

16 Big business, even if it has all the
17 proper paperwork done -- since ENRON, think ENRON
18 -- especially those big businesses in the power
19 business, don't exactly have a stellar reputation
20 for honesty.

21 Every time we raise our objections about
22 scouring, ice build up, hazards to navigation, we
23 hear, "Oh, we're going to take care of that." A
24 new promise, and with each new promise, we know

1 it's going to mean higher costs, a bigger
2 investment, more vulnerability.

3 Who is going to remove those huge
4 machines when this experiment fails the way the
5 windmill experiment failed out at Bartlett Farm?
6 "Oh, we'll take care of that, too."

7 We know darn well that if the project
8 fails, the owners will declare bankruptcy and bail
9 out. Sorry, no money left to clear up the mess.

10 So, there is, first, an issue of
11 credibility. We have been lied to too often,
12 about too many things.

13 Second, the economic/ecological issue.
14 Will the return justify the cost economically and
15 environmentally? Not for most of us it won't.

16 In keeping with the sad story of our
17 time, a few expectant hands look for a return, a
18 handsome return on a handout of a treasure that
19 belongs to us all.

20 Thank you.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

23 Next speaker, Edward Barrett, followed
24 by Grant Sanders.

1 EDWARD BARRETT: My name is Edward
2 Barrett, and I am the owner of the Fishing Vessel
3 Sirius and the Fishing Vessel Phoenix. I fish
4 commercially out of Nantucket Harbor and Nantucket
5 Sound during the summer months for fluke. I earn
6 a significant amount of my income there.

7 I'm also the president of the
8 Massachusetts Fishing Partnership and I'm here
9 representing the Board of Directors of that
10 organization.

11 The Fishing Partnership is an umbrella
12 organization of 17 commercial fishing associations
13 representing all gears and geographic sectors of
14 the Massachusetts fishing industry. The
15 organization was created to promote the common
16 interests and economic viability of the commercial
17 fishermen and fishing families. The MFP is the
18 sponsor of the Fishing Partnership Health Plan
19 which provides comprehensive health care coverage
20 to more than 2,000 members in the fishing
21 community.

22 First, we believe that the public
23 comment period of 105 days is far too short to
24 permit members of the public adequate time to

1 review and comment on the Draft Environmental
2 Impact Statement which is 4000 pages. We request
3 that the Army Corps of Engineers extend this
4 comment period to 180 days. Should the comment
5 period be extended, we'd like to reserve the right
6 to submit supplementary comments.

7 The Massachusetts Fishing Partnership
8 worked with Dr. Madeleine Hall-Arber and
9 Dr. Rhonda Ryznar of the Massachusetts Institute
10 of Technology to conduct a preliminary study of
11 the dependence of commercial fishermen on
12 Horseshoe Shoal and assessment of the impacts upon
13 commercial fishing in the construction of the Cape
14 Wind Energy Project.

15 The comments reported in the study show
16 that the commercial fishermen will be negatively
17 impacted and not just "inconvenienced" as is
18 reported in the DEIS. In addition, we believe
19 that the Army Corps of Engineers is not the
20 appropriate government agency to conduct
21 assessments of the impacts of such a project on
22 Essential Fish Habitat and marine fisheries. This
23 type of assessment needs to be conducted by an
24 agency with the appropriate technical expertise;

1 such as, the National Marine Fisheries Service or
2 the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries.

3 For these reasons, which are described
4 in more detail in our written statement and the
5 study which is attached, the Massachusetts
6 Fishermen's Partnership is opposed to the approval
7 of this project and urges the Army Corps of
8 Engineers to reject this application under proper,
9 until proper impact assessments have been
10 completed by appropriate agencies.

11 The Massachusetts Fishermen's
12 Partnership is very supportive of the development
13 of alternative renewable sources of energy, which
14 do not contribute to greenhouse effects, but we
15 cannot support projects without a proper
16 assessment of the environmental impact such
17 projects may cause.

18 Proponents of this project must show,
19 through independent research, that the public
20 trust has been protected and the requirements of
21 the Magnuson Act have been followed. This is
22 simply not the case in the project that is before
23 us.

24 I would like to submit the rest of our

1 comments in writing for the record.

2 Thank you, very much.

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

4 (Applause.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
6 Grant Sanders, to be followed by Maurice Gibbs.

7 GRANT SANDERS: Thank you.

8 Grant Sanders, resident of Nantucket.

9 I thank the panel for giving us all the
10 opportunity to speak, and after hearing some of
11 the comments of my friends and neighbors here
12 tonight, I'm not so sure I want to speak anymore,
13 but I'll give it a shot.

14 I'm for this project. Right now, I
15 think that we have a dysfunctional energy policy
16 in this country, which has an impact on our
17 dysfunctional foreign policy, which has had a big
18 impact on our economy and our economy has an
19 impact on our future.

20 It's not easy for us to all see the
21 connectiveness of decisions we made. We go on the
22 websites that everybody, that spring up all
23 around, and we see these pictures of machines on
24 the horizon, and we lose sight of the big picture.

1 What kind of future are we building for
2 ourselves? Before coming here tonight, I asked my
3 son and daughter, my daughter, Matti is ten, and
4 my son, Owen, is eight, and I said to them, "Kids,
5 what kind of future are you looking for? What do
6 you think of these windmills that people want put
7 in Nantucket Sound?"

8 They said -- I'll never forget this --
9 they said, "Dad, leave us alone. We're trying to
10 watch TV."

11 (Laughter.)

12 GRANT SANDERS: You know, like a lot of
13 us, my kids are, you know, they want to watch TV.
14 They want to play their video games. They don't
15 think about where their power comes from. They
16 don't think about the big picture.

17 They don't realize that the decisions we
18 make now, the result of those are going to
19 multiply as our resources dwindle and our need for
20 energy goes up, and it goes up everyday, but
21 turning away from the problems is no solution at
22 all.

23 We need to look to the future and see
24 that this path that we're on, our energy policy

1 path is not one that we can sustain for very long.

2 A lot of people, and rightly so, say
3 that they don't want to get up in the morning and
4 look out over the water and see 130 windmills out
5 on Nantucket Sound, and I'm with them. I don't
6 want to see them either.

7 I wish we could create clean energy with
8 invisible machines, but that's not the situation.
9 So, I look at these proposed windmills and then I
10 look at a future without wind power and I make the
11 decision I'm for this project.

12 I don't think the Cape Wind Project is
13 going to solve all our energy needs, but I believe
14 it's a good first step.

15 Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

18 Next speaker, Maurice Gibbs, to be
19 followed by John McLaughlin.

20 MAURICE GIBBS: Thank you.

21 For the record, I'm Maurice Gibbs, a
22 native Nantucketer and a retired Commander, who
23 was a meteorologist and oceanographer for 34
24 years.

1 Among my multiple tours of duty, I've
2 been intimately involved with marine and flight
3 safety issues in harsh environments; some of those
4 included Antarctica, combat zones and in the open
5 ocean; thus, I believe I bring a slightly
6 different perspective to some of this. Although,
7 I've already heard some comments that I would
8 agree with.

9 As a disclaimer, although I have a Navy
10 background and am associated with the Coast Guard
11 Auxiliary here in Nantucket, my remarks are solely
12 my own, and I have not cleared these remarks with
13 anybody in the Navy, Coast Guard or Coast Guard
14 Auxiliary.

15 Today, I wish to confine myself only to
16 two issues of safety pertaining to this proposed
17 installation. Safety, marine safety and flight
18 safety are the trump cards of this issue. Safety
19 overrides all other considerations.

20 The aesthetic appearance of the wind
21 farm, its cost-benefit ratio, political and
22 economic questions of private enterprise being
23 given a free ride on publicly owned lands are for
24 others to discuss as some discussions have already

1 covered that, and I'm sure there are going to be
2 more to address these issues and more.

3 Marine Safety. Only those that have
4 sailed at night can appreciate the dazzling effect
5 of shore-side lights as they approach a harbor or
6 seek to find the next Aid to Navigation imbedded
7 in many lights; especially on stormy or foggy
8 nights, and last night was an example. This
9 dazzling effect confuses and often brings the
10 unwary mariner to grief.

11 Any number of marine casualties have
12 occurred right at the mouth of Nantucket Harbor.
13 When mariners are confused by the lights of the
14 town they have actually run onto our jetties and
15 shore. Such back lighting is brought about many
16 tragic instances in other parts of the country
17 with loss of life, and these incidents are a
18 matter of record.

19 It is a cruel fact that while 516
20 precious lives of servicemen who were lost in the
21 first year of the Iraqi war, in that very same
22 time frame, 920 lives were lost in boating
23 accidents.

24 Now, while I can't product the exact

1 statistical data as to how many were the result of
2 confusion in the use of Aids to Navigation versus
3 background lighting, I can say that it was a
4 significant number.

5 In the area of marine safety, this
6 proposed installation is simply a menu for more
7 incidents at sea, some with tragic consequences as
8 have already been mentioned.

9 Air Safety. Put yourself in the seat of
10 the pilot at Otis or some other nearby base that
11 now must respond to a MAYDAY call on a foggy,
12 rainy or snowy night. A fisherman has just been
13 severely injured in the Sound, and his vessel's
14 position puts him in the area of the wind farm.
15 Worse yet, he's in the middle of the complex. Or
16 the vessel has stuck a tower and is sinking in a
17 February blizzard.

18 Are these farfetched projections?
19 Certainly not. If one examines the many calls and
20 virtual, virtually instant professional responses
21 of the Coast Guard and other agencies, we know
22 what that is.

23 So, I would say, in both of these cases,
24 we must again consider safety as the trump card

1 for this issue and would recommend that the Corps
2 simply vote this down.

3 Thank you.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, John
7 McLaughlin, to be followed by Nancy Wheatley.

8 (Pause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: John McLaughlin, 9
10 Green Meadow Drive?

11 (Pause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Nancy Wheatley,
13 will be followed by William McGuire.

14 NANCY WHEATLEY: Good evening.

15 My name is Nancy Wheatley. I've been
16 coming to the Cape & Islands for all of my life
17 and fished regularly on Horseshoe Shoals more than
18 30 years ago. I've lived on Nantucket now for
19 three years.

20 I also have been involved in the
21 environmental and energy regulations for more than
22 25 years; including, chairing hearings like this
23 for the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority,
24 and many years ago working on regulations for the

1 Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act passed in the
2 late 1970s to promote alternative energy
3 development.

4 I want to make two points this evening
5 on procedures and on the need for this project.

6 The fundamentals of our government
7 require that this project be judged based on the
8 rules which are in place. These put the Corps in
9 charge of the project review and include the
10 obligation to do a complete environmental
11 assessment, to hear comments on that assessment
12 and to judge whether the project meets
13 environmental and regulatory standards.

14 Opponents of the project have raised
15 questions about Cape Wind and the project
16 developer and the Corps as an impartial reviewer.

17 As to the former, in our free-market
18 society and our free-enterprise society, energy
19 development projects are planned, promoted and
20 implemented by private developer, by private
21 developers. Vilifying private enterprise may
22 arouse passion, but it adds nothing to the
23 understanding of the project.

24 As to the Corps' underlying integrity,

1 I've seen evidence that the Corps has worked hard
2 to insure that all voices are heard while strictly
3 following the requirements.

4 This process allows comments on Draft
5 EIS deficiencies, whether attributable to control
6 Cape Wind or because the EIS is just wrong.

7 I plan to submit additional more
8 detailed written comments to the Corps on this
9 project, and I urge everyone to do so as well
10 adding to the issues which are being raised
11 tonight.

12 On the need for the project, the Draft
13 EIS identifies few environmental impacts;
14 although, not none. Most of these are short-term
15 and most of these are construction.

16 The passionate objections which you're
17 hearing are hearing are mostly based on aesthetics
18 and views. My least favorite view on the Cape is
19 the view from the Canal plan, which I see
20 regularly on my way to Boston.

21 It's time for us, as environmentalists
22 and consumers, to begin to change that view. No
23 single energy project will solve all environmental
24 problems associates with use of fossil fuel, but

1 if we never start, we will never make progress.

2 The Cape Wind Project is a start. It is
3 an environmentally resp -- responsible project
4 that can have an impact, and will lead the way for
5 the country towards a better environment and a
6 sustainable, and a sustainable future for children
7 and grandchildren.

8 Thank you.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
12 William McGuire, followed by Barbara Jelleme.

13 WILLIAM MCGUIRE: My name is William
14 McGuire, and I have lived and worked on Nantucket,
15 as an architect, for 21 years, and I would like to
16 say that I am in favor of the Cape Wind Project.

17 I'm the father of four children, and I
18 fear for their future. I am afraid that they will
19 have, that they will inherit world upset by
20 cataclysmic weather events and massive energy
21 shortages and wars that are fought over food and
22 water.

23 I fear that the rest of the world will
24 view my children as pariahs since they were born

1 in a country that dismisses even the possibility
2 that global warming is the cause of so much
3 environmental change and this country's social and
4 economic disruption.

5 I fear that our ever increasing use of
6 fossil fuel will lead to what every parent fears;
7 that my children will suffer terribly, and that it
8 will be my fault.

9 It should not come as a surprise to
10 anyone assembled here tonight that the United
11 States currently relies heavily on coal, oil and
12 natural gas for its energy. It should also not be
13 a surprise that these fossil fuels are
14 non-renewable. These fuels will run out.

15 These fuels damage our environment when
16 we use them. They damage our environment when we
17 extract them from our planet, and the costs to
18 correct this damage far outweigh the benefits
19 derived from them.

20 A million and a half years ago,
21 prehistoric cave-dwellers took advantage of
22 passive solar technology. It was used for some
23 heat and was used for cooling during the day and
24 warming during the night. Four hundred thousand

1 years ago, Homo erectus carried fire home to the
2 cave using renewable resources.

3 Two thousand years ago, windmills were
4 first used in China, Afghanistan and Persia.
5 Today, the world's scientist agree that, with the
6 dawn of the second industrial revolution in 1850,
7 a long-term warming trend began.

8 During this time, windmills began to be
9 replaced by the steam engine; engines that were
10 powered by coal, coal and oil. Wind, hydro,
11 biomass, solar, and even fuel thermal energy, were
12 the first energy source used by humans, but were
13 replaced by other methods as the industrial
14 revolution progressed.

15 In 1877, even Jules Verne predicted the
16 exhaustion of the world's oil reserves. In 1896,
17 Swedish chemists warned about the greenhouse
18 effect. By 1915, one-third of all the United
19 States automobiles were electric.

20 It has only been in the relatively
21 recent years that technology has advanced enough
22 to bring it full-circle to the updated version of
23 those earliest energy resources.

24 Wind turbines have come a long way from

1 surviving Dutch style windmills at Nantucket and
2 Cape Cod used for grinding grain, which they
3 proudly point to today as a historic factor and
4 exploit as a tourist attractions.

5 Today's wind turbines take our winds and
6 turns kinetic energy into electricity which is
7 renewable, clean and non-polluting.

8 With the threats of global warming,
9 insecure energy resources and guaranteed fossil
10 fuel shortage, the development and use of
11 renewable energy technologies has become
12 imperative.

13 I have become my father, in respect that
14 I nightly make the rounds through my home turning
15 off lights in rooms that no one is using, turning
16 down the heat and donning sweaters to conserve
17 energy, but not for the same reasons.

18 My father did it because we were poor
19 and could not pay for the energy we were using. I
20 do it because my children will have to pay the
21 price for our not taking proper actions to
22 preserve their future.

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

24 (Applause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
2 Barbara Jelleme, followed by Laura Wasserman.

3 BARBARA JELLEME: Good evening.

4 Hi. My name is Barbara Jelleme. I'm a
5 resident of Nantucket and simply a citizen.

6 When I first heard about a wind farm on
7 Nantucket, I thought, "How great. Finally, an
8 alternative energy source. This sounds
9 wonderful." I was really excited.

10 I was so surprised to discover that
11 there were so many people against this depression
12 concept. I actually could not understand it.

13 I believe that we, as Americans, are
14 great consumers of this world and need to stop
15 consuming and hoarding; especially under the guises
16 of protecting.

17 We need to start caring about this
18 earth. This Nantucket Sound is not mine. It's
19 not yours, and it's not the developers. It
20 doesn't belong to anybody in this room, and we
21 keep calling it "ours". It's mother earth's and
22 she's been sharing it with us for a very long
23 time.

24 Now, we need to take a risk by sharing

1 this great Sound with some wind turbines in order
2 to change the way we live and save our earth and
3 not just the Sound.

4 Our natural resources are limited. Wind
5 is not. We need to stop trying to pass the buck
6 and take a stance that says, "Yes, we care, and we
7 care enough to share our Sound and be a blueprint
8 for the future."

9 I'm really excited to be a part of this
10 movement, and I would really love to see this
11 project happen.

12 Thank you.

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

14 (Applause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
16 Laura Wasserman, followed by Carl Borchert.

17 LAURA WASSERMAN: My name is Laura
18 Wasserman, and I've been a Nantucket resident for
19 15 years.

20 You know, there are so many people
21 saying, "I'm all for renewable energy, but this is
22 not the place." Actually, this is the place.
23 Nantucket Sound provides all the optimum features
24 for a wind farm. High winds, shallow waters and a

1 high population of abundant need.

2 For all who say, "I just don't want to
3 look at it," well, we have to open up our eyes and
4 look because we are in an energy crisis. The
5 United States is the biggest energy consumer on
6 the planet, and the Cape & Islands have an
7 exponentially growing population. The time is
8 now, and this is the perfect place.

9 I want to talk about global warming
10 because it seems like there is this perception
11 that global warming is some abstract concept, and
12 that it doesn't really pertain to us on Nantucket,
13 but that's simply not true.

14 Global warming is causing a larger sea
15 level that has a direct effect on the Cape &
16 Islands. Nantucket is currently losing land at a
17 rate of at least six acres per year according to
18 the Wood's Hole Oceanographic Institute, and this
19 is not including land lost to storm damage. This
20 is a very substantial loss, and it is largely due
21 to global warming.

22 The number one contributor to global
23 warming is fuel combustion and carbon dioxide
24 pollutions. The wind farm will displace one

1 million tons of carbon dioxide annually. This
2 wind farm is the most significant way that we
3 dispense global warming in our nation.

4 In addition, for those of us who are
5 concerned with avian wildlife, remember that one
6 threat to birds is not a wind farm only when
7 you're talking about offenders that kill no less
8 than one hundred million birds each annually;
9 these being glass windows, automobiles, house pets
10 and hunters. The number one threat to birds is
11 global warming. We are loosing whole species due
12 to climate change.

13 In addition to carbon dioxide reduction,
14 the wind farm will, also, eliminate several
15 hundred pounds of mercury emissions annually.
16 Most of us have heard about the harmfulness of
17 mercury in our food chain and its connection to
18 diseases like Alzheimer and certain cancers.

19 Barnstable County has been noted to have
20 the worst air quality in the state of
21 Massachusetts according to the American Lung
22 Association, and this directly affects Nantucket
23 as the winds prevail.

24 The wind farm will significant improve

1 our air quality and return our water quality, and
2 we will likely see reduction of asthma and
3 respiratory disease for residents of the Cape &
4 Island, and it has been determined that the wind
5 farm will result in the reduction of 12 premature
6 deaths annually.

7 Finally, regarding the process and
8 jurisdiction, many who oppose this project say
9 that they do so because we do not yet have an
10 Ocean Management Policy in place. While it would
11 be beneficial to pursue this policy, I don't think
12 it should exclude us from taking advantage of this
13 great opportunity before us.

14 Even the State Ocean Management Task
15 Force and the US Ocean Commission have agreed that
16 this should in no way deter the Cape Wind Project,
17 and that projects like this should not be held up
18 waiting for an ocean policy to come into fruition.

19 So, I ask that we look beyond ourselves,
20 our peers, our personal aesthetic and any
21 hypocritical "not in my backyard" views that we
22 may have and support this visionary,
23 environmentally sound project to protect our
24 environment, our future and to truly save

1 Nantucket Sound.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Carl
5 Borchert, followed by Dwayne Dougan.

6 CARL BORCHERT: Good evening, ladies and
7 gentlemen.

8 My name is Carl K. Borchert, and I'd
9 like to thank you all for coming out tonight, and
10 thank the members of the public, the Army Corps of
11 Engineers and elected officials for weighing in on
12 this important issue.

13 I'd like to speak briefly about the
14 power output of the plant as rated and how it
15 relates to growth in our area. The proposed wind
16 park is rated for a maximum power output of 454
17 megawatts. That means the plant can produce 454
18 million watts of power at peak output.

19 To give you an example of how much power
20 that is, one megawatt or one million watts can
21 supply about 1,000 average size homes. Therefore,
22 the 454 megawatts times 1,000 equals 454,000
23 homes.

24 Recently we have sustained wind speeds

1 of 35-45 miles per hour for four days. The wind
2 plant will generate enough power for the Cape &
3 Islands region, and the excess would have gone off
4 Cape to the New England Power Pool grid.

5 The average electrical demand for the
6 Cape & Islands' region is 180-220 megawatts. In
7 the winter, when the demand is high from heating,
8 we get many windy days, and the plant would be at
9 or near peak capacity.

10 On average, the plant supplies 75
11 percent of the electrical needs of the area.
12 During such output, fossil fuel power plants would
13 be backed off resulting in less toxic air and
14 water pollution. Given the staggering growth of
15 our area, which shows no signs of abating anytime
16 soon, we ought to embrace this wind park as the
17 most benign source of energy to provide for such
18 growth.

19 On Nantucket there could be 9,000 more
20 homes built. I ask this question: Do we want
21 clean renewable energy for all this growth, or
22 energy from fossil fuels that fouls our
23 environment and contributes to global warming?

24 Wind power has no fuel cost, produces

1 zero emissions and is inexhaustible. We don't
2 have to go to the Middle East to get it. We ought
3 to tap into it right now and start the energy
4 revolution right here in Massachusetts.

5 I ask everyone in this auditorium to
6 consider this: 454 million watts of clean
7 renewable power. Enough power for 454,000 homes.

8 Consider this project as the first step
9 towards better public health respect for the
10 environment, energy independence, good jobs and
11 economic growth. The time is now for clean power.

12 Thank you.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

15 The next speaker is Dwayne Dougan,
16 followed by Richard Berube.

17 WAYNE DOUGAN: My name is Wayne Dougan,
18 and I don't have a prepared statement; so, I'll
19 try to something uncharacteristic for myself and
20 that's to keep it short.

21 I work for the Marine Department, and my
22 reviews are not related to them. They're of my
23 own accord.

24 I have a degree in Marine Technology

1 directly related to the commercial oil fields, and
2 I am, currently, involved in being in the state
3 sanctioned Harbor Master Academy for the state of
4 Massachusetts.

5 In that capacity, over the last winter,
6 I spent everyday flying over the top of that ice
7 floe that we had last winter. Go to the east five
8 or six miles, it'd break up on the outside, and
9 then go to the other side. In the evening, I'd be
10 coming back, and they'd be breaking up on the
11 other side. We have 120, 130 large sea anchors
12 right dead center in the middle of this.

13 How is that going to affect it? Is it
14 going to break up the ice floe? I don't know. Is
15 it going to create an ice floe that is going to
16 stay stationary? That I don't know either.

17 But in looking over the, the EIS, I did
18 not see where it addressed that issue
19 sufficiently. It talked about Norway and I'm
20 sorry, the sea conditions there, 15 to 30 foot
21 waves, have a tendency to break up the ice floe
22 all on its own. We don't have those conditions
23 here. I don't believe that those conditions can
24 be associated to what we have here. I'd like that

1 to be looked into better and that's my main
2 concern.

3 Thank you.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
7 Richard Berube, followed by Katherine Berube.

8 DICK BERUBE: Welcome to Nantucket
9 everybody.

10 My name is Dick Berube, and I live over
11 at Fishers Lane, here on Nantucket.

12 My way of introduction and maybe to help
13 qualify some of my remarks, I'm an industrial
14 engineer and also have degrees in aeronautics, fly
15 big airplanes and worked roughly 28 years in the
16 industrial automation and controls business.

17 I've always been a very strong proponent
18 and advocate of anything at all to do with wind
19 energy. If you were to trace my background a
20 little bit, even back to my high school days, that
21 would be proof enough. I was one of these kids in
22 the science fair projects who was building these
23 little wind machines and all of that so I could
24 generate my own power; so, mommy and daddy would

1 think I was a genius.

2 I'm in love with the technology. Like a
3 lot of people here, I think they're enamored by
4 the idea of wind energy, but the bottom line is
5 the technology is simply not there.

6 These devices, these wind turbines are
7 extraordinarily beautifully engineered. No
8 question about it. They're a marvel of modern
9 engineering, but they are very sophisticated, very
10 complex, and there is nothing at all elegant or
11 simplistic in the way they operate.

12 They would be absolutely, unequivocally
13 nightmarish to maintain and systematically improve
14 upon. Not only that, notwithstanding all the
15 other arguments we've heard tonight against the
16 farm, they're sitting in an environment that is
17 extremely hostile.

18 So I would say that technically, the
19 viability should be called severely in question.
20 It would be short-term profits to be made. You
21 see that all the time. It makes sense. I
22 understand that, but long-term, in my opinion --
23 this is something I've made a study of, at least
24 informally, for many, many years, the technology

1 is not there and we are going to end up with 130
2 toys out there that will have been abandoned and
3 we're going to have to figure out how to dispose
4 of them.

5 I'm not negative at all on the concept
6 of wind power, it is going to happen. We will
7 land on Mars someday also, but right now, that
8 technology, as much as we've been made to believe
9 that is extraordinary complex and wonderful and it
10 will work, is not there. That's just my opinion.

11 Thank you, very much.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
15 Katherine Berube.

16 (Pause.)

17 KATHERINE BERUBE: I think he said it
18 all already.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

20 Victoria Pickwick is the next speaker,
21 and she will be followed by George Bassett.

22 VICTORIA PICKWICK: Hi, Victoria
23 Pickwick, Nantucket resident.

24 Aesthetically, I find these windmills

1 pleasing. I think they're beautiful and I really
2 would like to see us explore the economic
3 advantages of the wind power.

4 Thank you.

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
8 George Bassett, followed by Cliff Carroll.

9 GEORGE BASSETT: Good evening. I'm
10 George Bassett. I'm the director of Marina
11 Operations for Nantucket Boat Basin, and I'm,
12 also, the president of the Nantucket Marine Trades
13 Association. I'm representing the boats,
14 transient boaters.

15 Between June and September of this past
16 year, Nantucket Boat Basin hosted between 2,800
17 and 3,000 transient boats, all of which trans --
18 transitted Nantucket Sound.

19 Approximately 20 percent, or 560 to 600
20 boats, came from the following homes: Hyannis
21 Harbor, Centerville Harbor, Oyster Harbors, West
22 Bay, Cotuit Harbor, Popponesset Bay and New
23 Seabury area. All of these Vessels would have or
24 did cross the shoals here, Horseshoe Shoals.

1 Last summer, from Coast Guard Log Books,
2 it was indicated that 62 out of 123 days of last
3 summer was fog or low visibility. That's 49
4 percent of the time we had fog.

5 Now, throw in 130 wind turbine
6 generators in the mix, and we have an exciting
7 challenge. We have obstructions. We have fog.
8 We have seas, cross-seas, cross-currents, winds,
9 and in the winter, ice.

10 I am now in possession of a document
11 that's out this year that studies wind turbine
12 effects on small craft radar undertaken at the
13 North Hoyle Wind Farm, the first wind farm of off
14 the United Kingdom's shore. This document was
15 undertaken, in party, by the Maritime Commission
16 and the United Kingdom Coast Guard agency.

17 A couple of excerpts from that document:

18 The wind turbine generators produce
19 blind and shadow areas in which other turbines or
20 vessels could not be detected on radar.

21 Detection of targets within the wind far
22 was reduced.

23 Sea and rain clutter will present
24 further difficulties within and close to the wind

1 currents.

2 The inability of high speed vessels to
3 operate within the wind farms or larger vessels
4 using ARPA. ARPA is automatic radar plotting
5 aids. The ships with ARPA had difficulty tracking
6 a target vessel within the wind farm. It can have
7 disadvantages with respect to the use of radar in
8 search and rescue missions.

9 Vessels with radar would find themselves
10 not being in compliance with Rules 6, 7 and 19 of
11 the International Regulations for prevention of
12 any collisions at sea.

13 I ask the Corps of Engineers enter the
14 data results from the British document into the
15 final EIS, and ask that the Corps of Engineers
16 enter weather DATA (on fog) in particular from, or
17 extracted from the Cape Winds Meteorological
18 Tower.

19 We are all for alternative energy. I
20 think everybody in this room has spoken for it.
21 We just do not want to destroy this pristine
22 waterway and the marine safety out there.

23 That's all I have. Thank you.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
3 Cliff Carroll, followed by Barbara Gookin.

4 CLIFF CARROLL: Hello. My name is Cliff
5 Carroll. I'm one of the founders of WindStop.org.
6 Tonight I'm going to speak as a summer resident
7 here in Nantucket for over 25 years.

8 First of all, I'd like to thank the
9 board tonight. I've attended, actually, the
10 previous two meetings that you've held, and I want
11 to congratulate you on your professionalism on the
12 processing of all these people and putting up with
13 all these comments for thousands and thousands
14 comments.

15 Being here on the island, one of the
16 previous mentioned criteria stands out more than
17 anything else on the list; the word "navigation".
18 You have to be able to get here from there when
19 you live on an island.

20 There is a very famous race here that
21 takes place once a year, and it's called Figaswi.
22 The name of that -- the reason for the name of
23 that race is because it was established on a foggy
24 day, which Nantucket Sound is famous for. The

1 foggy conditions out here can occur -- within 10
2 to 15 minutes you can go from sunshine to fog.

3 Back in November, the Nantucket Airport
4 filed a letter with the Army Corps and the FAA
5 appealing the FAA determination of no adverse
6 affect here on Nantucket Sound.

7 I would like the Army Corps to continue
8 to look into that and pursue. There is an
9 upcoming study from a British government on radar
10 interference.

11 I'm not going to repeat Mr. Bassett's
12 comments on the radar study, but I do have the
13 radar study here, and I'm going to submit it for
14 the record, and I would appreciate it if it was
15 paid attention to as well.

16 I keep hearing this project referred to
17 as "clean power". There is nothing clean about a
18 10-story, 40,000 gallon transformer being placed
19 in the middle of the fishing grounds just off our
20 virgin shoals.

21 The Nantucket selectmen, back in
22 October, demanded from the Army Corps that you
23 prepare a spill trajectory map showing what
24 beaches and what fishing grounds that oil will end

1 up on in the event of a spill.

2 I'm now hearing that this process is
3 going to allow, be allowed to go through without
4 this chart being done, except prior to
5 construction. I ask for the purpose of coast zone
6 management that this chart is done quickly.

7 In closing, I keep hearing about a new
8 national standard. Nantucket Sound and the Town
9 of Nantucket has already set a national standard.
10 They've protected the history and the beauty of
11 Nantucket better than any other island in the
12 world.

13 There are no McDonald's here. There are
14 no street lights, and there should not be a 24
15 square mile steel forest the size of the island of
16 Manhattan, New York off our shores in the middle
17 of our fishing grounds.

18 There is nothing wrong with wind power,
19 but this project belongs truly off shore, not off
20 our beaches and the heart and soul of what makes
21 Cape Cod and the Islands one of the greatest
22 places in the world.

23 Nantucket Sound cannot protect herself.
24 Anyone who has not spoken tonight, you have until

1 the end of February to get your letters into the
2 Army Corps and object to this process.

3 Thank you, very much, for your time and
4 thanks again for being such professionals.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

7 Next speaker, Barbara Gookin, followed
8 by Maria Zodda.

9 BARBARA GOOKIN: Good evening. My name
10 is Barbara Gookin. I am a member of the Nantucket
11 Energy Commission. I'm speaking today as a
12 resident of Nantucket, not on behalf of the Energy
13 Commission.

14 I'll do my best to be brief and adhere
15 to your traffic signal signing system. This
16 device really is an oddity on Nantucket because we
17 don't have any traffic lights anywhere on the
18 island and that's intentional.

19 It may seem odd that we'd rather drive
20 around little circles than have modern traffic
21 lights, but it's just one of the many things that
22 have helped preserve Nantucket's historic
23 integrity.

24 Nantucket is not a replica of an 1800s

1 whaling village. Nantucket is an authentic 1800s
2 whaling village. It's been painfully maintained
3 and preserved for centuries. The National Trust
4 named the entire island of Nantucket as one of
5 America's most endangered historic places.

6 We have an Historic District Commission
7 to make sure we uphold regulations on every
8 individual aspect of the island from construction
9 to commercial signage to garden fences. Even what
10 color we paint the trim on our windows. We have
11 regulations on noise pollution and light
12 pollution. The rules are even more stringent if
13 the structure can be seen from the waterway.

14 It seems ironic that, now, we could be
15 faced with a structure in the water that has none
16 of these same regulations.

17 When you consider the negative impact of
18 putting a power plant the size of Manhattan in the
19 water between us and the mainlands, we don't just
20 have a right to defend ourselves. We have a
21 responsibility to do so.

22 I've heard again and again people
23 dismiss the concerns of the Cape & Island
24 residents by calling a NIMBY situation. Well,

1 there is nothing wrong with saying, "Not in my
2 backyard."

3 The concerns about changing the
4 landscape are valid concerns. This flashing,
5 spinning industrial zone will be located between
6 our island and the mainland. It's between our
7 home and the mall, the orthodontist, the optician,
8 the pediatrician, or even cancer treatments.
9 These are all things you can't get on Nantucket.

10 This isn't like Horns Rev, Denmark or
11 any of the other offshore wind farms that already
12 exist where you look offshore in the distance from
13 a peninsula to view the wind turbines. Everyone
14 travelling to or from Nantucket will get a
15 close-up look at a massive power plant. The only
16 problem with calling it "NIMBY" is that it's not
17 in our backyard. It's in our front yard.

18 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement
19 does not fully address some of the serious hazards
20 of this project. I'm concerned about the noise,
21 which the draft states will not be a problem. I
22 disagree.

23 There is no research included which
24 relates the noise level underway to the audible

1 harm or displacement of already threatened and
2 endangered marine species.

3 I'm also very concerned about the 40,000
4 gallons of oil sitting on a service platform in
5 the middle of Nantucket Sound. There is nothing
6 in the Draft EIS that explains what an oil spill
7 will do to Cape Cod and the Islands.

8 With all of the public information
9 sessions, nobody from Cape Wind or the Army Corps
10 of Engineers has shown us an oil spill trajectory
11 on that. Most citizens don't even know about the
12 substation, and that it's part of this proposal,
13 which would be about four times the size of the
14 Nantucket Athenaeum.

15 Most citizens have not been informed
16 about the 40,000 gallons of oil that will be
17 stored at sea. This is a serious threat to our
18 environment. Above all else, the will of the
19 people should be a major factor in deciding if
20 this project should move forward.

21 The Army Corps of Engineers has been
22 entrusted with the responsibility of permitting
23 this project, and I ask you, please, to deny the
24 permit of Cape Wind.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
4 Maria Zodda to be followed by Stanley Gitlow.

5 MARIA ZODDA: Maria Zodda. I've been
6 coming to Nantucket for 15 years, and I've been a
7 year-round resident for the last five.

8 While I am in support of energy
9 conservation and improving development of
10 renewable resource, the proposal by Cape Wind is
11 simply the wrong project in the wrong place.

12 For Nantucket, the effect will mean the
13 destruction of a unique treasure. The negative
14 impact of taking over 24 square miles of public
15 space for private gain will be significant.

16 The Sounds sits in the flyway for
17 millions of migratory birds, and it would be naive
18 to believe that a great number will not be killed
19 by the 130 rotating blades.

20 When Nantucket's whaling industry ended,
21 tourism became what sustained her existence.
22 Visitors come here for the beauty and serenity of
23 the island.

24 The height of the towers, the noise, the

1 light pollution and the potential for the oil
2 spill from the storage generator will forever
3 change the Sound.

4 The people of Nantucket have a long
5 history of, and commitment to preservation. The
6 land is sacred at Great Point. The Plovers are
7 protected at the jetties. The Mammal Stranding
8 Team monitors and rescues many species that live
9 in the Sound.

10 Why is an outside developer, Cape Wind,
11 and an outside agency, the Army Corps, allowed to
12 decide an issue of valued and important to
13 Nantucket?

14 I am not willing to lose such a unique
15 part of the Cape and the Islands to gain more
16 kilowatts. I will continue to pay my fair share
17 to Nantucket Electric and conserve energy on a
18 daily basis.

19 Nantucket Sound is an endangered
20 species. I strongly urge the Army Corps to halt
21 the Cape Wind Power Plant Project.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is

1 Stanley Gitlow, followed by Ansley Sawyer.

2 STANLEY GITLOW: My name is Stanley
3 Gitlow. I am a pilot, commercially rated pilot,
4 who has been flying in and out of the Nantucket
5 area for 45 years. I have over 13,000 hours in
6 light twin aircraft.

7 I wish to remind people of Nantucket
8 that if in they travel to and from the mainland,
9 by air, the odds are that they will be travelling
10 in a twin engine, light or medium plane. Those
11 aircraft can lose an engine. That's the reason
12 for two engines.

13 If they lose an engine, that pilot has
14 to be expert at keeping them from loosing more
15 than 1,000 feet of altitude within seconds.

16 Under those circumstances, may I remind
17 you, also, that you have thousands of light
18 aircraft flights to and from the mainland, 26
19 miles away from one another. Hyannis and
20 Nantucket have flights going on to the extent
21 different than any two nearby airports in the
22 country.

23 Under those circumstances, those planes
24 rarely go over 3,000 feet. Many of them are down

1 low and are not instruments and are below 1,000
2 feet; especially with the fog, foggy weather that
3 we get here.

4 Under those circumstances, if they lose
5 an engine, the odds of them losing altitude and
6 hitting any of these obstructions is very high.

7 The loss of an aircraft engine is not
8 rare and if you have many hours of planes going
9 back and forth, your families are going to
10 experience one of these episodes. If they lose
11 altitude, and they go into windmills, you don't
12 have anybody left there.

13 The care that is necessary to continue
14 to connect this island with the mainland in summer
15 and winter is such that one has to be able to get,
16 to fly into Nantucket under the fog, as frequently
17 1,000 feet and three miles, which makes it legally
18 VFR, but it's very ticklish to do that kind of
19 commuting.

20 If you're going to do this type of
21 commuting with this kind of added difficulty and
22 radar interference at low levels, you're just
23 asking for more safety problems. They will occur,
24 it's just a matter of time.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
4 Ansley Sawyer, to be followed by Salomon Salomon.

5 (Pause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ansley Sawyer?

7 (Pause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Salomon Salomon.
9 Mr. Salomon will be followed by Philip Marks.

10 SALOMON SALOMON: Good evening. My name
11 is Salomon Salomon. I'm an engineer by
12 profession.

13 There are several references made in the
14 Cape Wind publications of the existing wind farms
15 in Europe.

16 FROM THE FLOOR: Speak up, please?

17 SALOMON SALOMON: I raise the following
18 questions:

19 Number one: Was there any
20 commentalogical studies made of comparative
21 conditions between the wind farm of the Western
22 European coastline and the lovely coastline of the
23 United States?

24 Without this comparison, the integrity

1 of this project that uses the European
2 installation, as an example of successful
3 installation, should be questioned.

4 Number two: Was there any hydrological
5 study made of the effect of this major hydraulic
6 construction and ocean disruption and what it will
7 have on the adjacent coastline -- for such a
8 hydraulic study will clarify the positives and the
9 negatives of such an install -- of such an
10 installation.

11 Number three: Was there any study made
12 of how the complex of 130 towers will affect the
13 build up of ice in the area as a consequence?
14 Will it have an effect on, on the shipping lines
15 during the winter months?

16 Thank you, very much.

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

18 (Applause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
20 Philip Marks, followed by Harry Clooney.

21 (Pause.)

22 PHILIP MARKS: My name is Philip Marks,
23 and I worked for five years to try to put a wind
24 farm on Nantucket at the landfill, because I

1 figured the landfill was a good place to put a
2 wind farm.

3 FROM THE FLOOR: Speak up.

4 FROM THE FLOOR: Speak up.

5 PHILIP MARKS: But nobody really wanted
6 to work there.

7 So, I thought that when these gentlemen
8 wanted to put the wind farm in the Sound, it
9 seemed like a good place because I have three
10 years of wind data that support wind turbines, and
11 you have to put wind turbines where there is a
12 resource, and Nantucket Sound has the resource,
13 and that's why it would be located there.

14 As it has been said, the depth of the
15 water is important. Its proximity to the
16 electrical grid is important, and also, where the
17 need for power is. In the northeast there has a
18 huge need for power, and there are no future
19 planned power plants to be installed in the
20 northeast in the near future.

21 The power grid collapse of last summer
22 indicates that there should be more production out
23 in the north and the east where the use is the
24 greatest.

1 I think that the air quality is a large
2 factor that we have to deal with here on
3 Nantucket. I think a lot of people are misled by
4 living on an island with the sea breeze.

5 The State's current regulations which
6 dictates the further east you to come in the
7 state, the lower emissions you're allowed to put
8 out before having to go get a siting board, and
9 correct me if my numbers are wrong, but I believe
10 in the Cape & Islands it's three million BTUs an
11 hour before you have to go before the board, and
12 if you're in the western part of the state, it's
13 ten. A lot of it has to do with the quality of
14 the air that already exists in that area.

15 We're subjected to the follow out from
16 all the power generation that occurs to the west
17 in the country that comes out through our nasty
18 prevailing winds. That's another reason why I
19 feel that Cape Wind would help us by backing off
20 the plants that are closest to us.

21 I don't think that the wind farm gets
22 exclusive use of the Sound. In noway have they
23 said that people couldn't fish around the
24 platforms, the towers or anything like that.

1 It has been proven that when you install
2 construction in the ocean, it actually improves
3 fishing. The examples are, on the Gulf of Mexico,
4 where the oil rigs and platform that they put in,
5 when they went to take them out, the fishermen's
6 groups lobbied them to make them cut them off
7 below any obstruction to navigation and leave them
8 there because the fishing was so good around
9 there.

10 Historically, Nantucket has always used
11 the wind. On Brown point, when there were five
12 windmills on the tops of the five hills of
13 Nantucket. There is one still remaining that
14 we're proud of and we've restored and it still
15 functions. We've always used the wind for
16 sailing.

17 This is just the next step in history to
18 harness the wind in the most modern means; so that
19 we can use the energy sources we use most, which
20 is electricity.

21 So, I urge you to continue the study,
22 and I hope you come to a positive conclusion.

23 Thank you.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

1 The next speaker is Henry Cori --
2 Corini. I hope I--

3 FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Coonley had to
4 leave.

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

6 FROM THE FLOOR: He left his remarks on
7 the table.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.
9 Thank you.

10 Edith Ray, followed by Tracy Bakalar.

11 EDITH RAY: Good evening. My name is
12 Edith Ray.

13 Those of us who live on Nantucket have a
14 great respect for the beauty and power of the
15 waters surrounding our island. When we go down to
16 the beach to swim, we take a minute or two to
17 watch the waves, look for dangerous currents and,
18 finally, stick a toe in the water to test the
19 temperature. Only the most ignorant would run to
20 the beach, whip off their clothes and plunge head
21 first into the water.

22 As a devoted birder and long-time member
23 of the Nantucket Marine Mammal Standing Team, I
24 believe that granting permission for Cape Wind

1 Associates (or any other entity) to build a wind
2 farm here and now is akin to a naked, fool-hearty
3 swimming jumping into unknown waters.

4 With only time for short-term studies of
5 a wind farms possible effects on the many birds
6 feeding and transversing the air and waters of the
7 proposed, and with no studies thus far undertaken
8 to determine how marine mammals, sea turtles and
9 their prey are affected by low frequency
10 vibrations transmitted by the turbines into the
11 water, any nod by you, the Army Corps of
12 Engineers, to go ahead with this project is at
13 best, premature.

14 Time is needed to identify all of the
15 creatures that depend on Nantucket Sound for their
16 very lives. Time is needed to design, test and
17 implement studies to give a complete picture of
18 the impact of such a project that would have on
19 all of the life above and below the waters.

20 I urge you to stop, step back, put your
21 clothes on and take some time to really study the
22 water before you jump in.

23 Thank you.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
3 Tracy Bakalar, followed by Jennie Jerome.

4 TRACY BAKALAR: My name is Tracy
5 Bakalar. I'm here representing the Board of
6 Directors of Nantucket's Chamber of Commerce.

7 The 23 member Board of Directors of
8 Nantucket Island Chamber of Commerce, representing
9 over 660 Nantucket businesses, organizations and
10 individuals, has unanimously voted to go on record
11 in opposition to the locating in Nantucket Sound
12 of a wind tower as proposed by Cape Wind
13 Associates.

14 (Applause.)

15 TRACY BAKALAR: The Chamber's Board of
16 Directors has reviewed written information and has
17 had face-to-face meetings with both proponents and
18 opponents of the project in formulating its
19 position.

20 It is inconceivable that the Army Corps
21 would betray public trust by authorizing the
22 private development of public lands that supports
23 commercial gain for one private company to the
24 detriment of our local chosen economy.

1 A study by the Beacon Hill Institute, at
2 Suffolk University, indicated that Cape Cod alone
3 could experience as much as 123 million dollars
4 annual drop in tourist spending. Visitors come to
5 Nantucket to enjoy and appreciate our
6 environmental and historic integrity. Not to be
7 confronted with an industrial blight on the
8 beautiful horizon of Nantucket Sound.

9 With no authoritative, comprehensive US
10 law or regulation covering offshore redevelopment,
11 no offshore wind power project should even be
12 considered until these regulations are
13 established.

14 This project has been advertised as good
15 for the environment; yet, it would threaten 24
16 square miles of natural open waters in Nantucket
17 Sound. The presence of 130 turbines would
18 permanently impact and spoil the uniqueness and
19 pristine qualities of its local resource and
20 national treasure.

21 There are also concerns as to the noise
22 and lighting impact of the project and the
23 potential impact on fish, marine mammals and bird
24 migrations.

1 The proposed site is extremely close to
2 regular commercial shipping and ferry
3 transportation with fishermen and recreation
4 boaters also frequent this area. Commercial and
5 general aviation routes are directly over the
6 proposed site. High wind, fog and sudden drastic
7 changes in the weather make the possibility of
8 accidents quite real.

9 The Army Corps should give greater value
10 to the experience and opinions of the local
11 Steamship Authority and Hy-Line captains, and
12 airport officials who all are in opposition to
13 this project; than the federal agency
14 representatives who do not travel Nantucket Sound
15 day in and day out.

16 The Board of Nantucket Chamber of
17 Commerce feels quite strongly that the proposed
18 location of this project in Nantucket Sound is
19 simply wrong.

20 Thank you.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
24 Jennie Jerome, followed by Simon Perkins.

1 JENNIE JEROME: Good evening.

2 My name is Jennie Jerome. I've lived on
3 Nantucket for over 40 years. I'm a lawyer. I
4 have a Masters Degree in Environmental Law. I
5 care very much about these issues.

6 This is very difficult because most of
7 us are extremely aware of the need for alternative
8 energy and new energy technologies.

9 The issue I was going to address has
10 already been addressed most eloquently by the
11 representatives for our Congressmen and our
12 Representatives, and I find myself in an unusual
13 situation of being in the company of not only our
14 Governor, but our Attorney General, and at least
15 one US Senator.

16 The issue that concerns me most and that
17 I'm most annoyed -- because the Draft EIS being
18 4,000 pages, I've only had a chance to take a
19 brief look at -- is, essentially, the jurisdiction
20 in Section 7 of the Draft EIS.

21 It's no surprise to all of you that this
22 is one of the most difficult issues. The Corps is
23 taking its authority from the Rivers and Harbors
24 Act, a law that was passed in 1899, when an

1 industrial park on public submerged lands was
2 certainly never contemplated.

3 The closest legislation to approaching
4 the immensity of this project is the
5 Outer-Continental Shelf Land Act, and again, since
6 you are the regulatory, the permitting agency for
7 that Act, what this does not have, what you cannot
8 enforce are the bidding, leasing, decommissioning
9 requirements that are so strictly enforced with
10 the extracted industry.

11 I would point out simply that one of
12 your directives under the National Environmental
13 Policy Act is to consider very carefully whether a
14 decision that you make will have future impact on
15 other decisions.

16 Cape Wind is not the only, is not the
17 only corporation looking to establish an industry
18 on public lands, and given the fact that Congress
19 has not spoken to this issue, I would very much
20 request that, at this time, you exercise your no
21 action option.

22 Thank you, very much.

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

24 (Applause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker
2 is Simon Perkins, followed by Gordon McGregor.

3 SIMON PERKINS: Good evening.

4 My name is Simon Perkins, and I'm here
5 representing Mass. Audubon.

6 Mass. Audubon is the largest
7 conservation organization in New England,
8 concentrating its efforts on protecting the nature
9 Massachusetts for people and wildlife.

10 We appreciate this opportunity to
11 briefly respond to the Draft Environmental Impact
12 Statement for the Cape Wind Energy Project. Our
13 comments are focused on wildlife and public lands
14 impacts, as these are most relevant to Mass
15 Audubon's mission.

16 We also thank you for extending the
17 public comment period beyond the required 45 days.
18 We will use this time to more fully review the
19 DEIS and respond with extensive written technical
20 comments by the February 24th deadline. At this
21 stage, however, we offer the following preliminary
22 comments.

23 We urge that the Corps produce a
24 Supplemental DEIS as there are key data gaps;

1 particularly in regard to birds, that need to be
2 filled before the document can be considered
3 adequate to move forward to the Final DEIS stage.

4 Mass Audubon is concerned about global
5 warming, and we support the development of wind
6 farms as a renewable energy source to offset the
7 effects of global climate change produced by the
8 burning of fossil fuels.

9 We also strongly support public policies
10 and private projects that advance energy
11 conservation and efficiency.

12 The question for permitting agencies and
13 the public is, "What are the most appropriate
14 locations for wind farm facilities?"

15 As we review the DEIS, we are weighing
16 project's benefits and detriments. Our review
17 standard is that the construction and operation of
18 the 130 Cape Wind turbines on Horseshoe Shoal pose
19 no undue mortality risks for avian and marine
20 wildlife or significantly lower its habitant value
21 of the Sound.

22 Mass Audubon and the US Fish & Wildlife
23 Service have requested three years of avian
24 information on three groups of birds: terns,

1 winter waterfowl and migrating songbirds. Our
2 review of the DEIS has identified two significant
3 data gaps regarding Long-Tail Ducks in winter and
4 nocturnal songbirds in the spring and fall.

5 Since the proposed Cape Wind Project
6 site is located in the federally controlled Outer
7 Continental Shelf, Mass Audubon continues to lobby
8 the US Congress to immediately pass federal
9 planning and leasing legislation for uses, for
10 such uses of the OCS.

11 While we do not call for a moratorium on
12 Cape Wind, we urge that any leasing program be
13 applied retroactively to this and any other
14 offshore renewable energy projects that may be
15 permitted on the OCS prior to the leasing program
16 becoming law.

17 In conclusion, Mass Audubon will
18 continue to work with the Corps and other
19 government agencies, the energy industry and
20 environmental colleagues to ensure rapid progress
21 on reducing reliance on fossil fuels through
22 conversation and wind energy development while
23 minimizing any negative environmental impacts.

24 Thank you.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

2 Next speaker--

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: --Gordon McGregor,
5 followed by Jeremy Slavitz (sic).

6 GORDON MCGREGOR: Good evening.

7 My name is Gordon McGregor. I'm a
8 resident of Nantucket.

9 When I was in a peace march a couple of
10 years ago, I remember the banner that struck me
11 the most was, "If broccoli was the number one
12 import of Iraq, we would not be at war," and for
13 that, I feel like we have to make provisions to
14 make this country dependent on itself in anyway
15 possible.

16 I believe that renewable energy is
17 required and to have it now is the future of the
18 world and the future of this country and this is
19 an opportunity to do just that. It's to build a
20 future and create renewable energy for us now and
21 for the future of all of our existences.

22 Holding a bond or securing funds to pay
23 for any sizable damage would be something I would
24 put in as a consideration. If for any reason it

1 was not to succeed, who would get rid of the wind
2 farm?

3 I think it would be advantageous to
4 create some kind of a bond in which we secured
5 enough money to pay for any damage or any, you
6 know, needs that we would have to step in and fix
7 the problems that were left behind if that were
8 the case.

9 Also, in listening to everyone's
10 discussions, it's clear that one option is to
11 approve this with conditions, and there are
12 clearly enough conditions that would make a more
13 satisfied group of people about this bill.

14 This isn't a perfect bill or project,
15 but this is needed now. We need to make wind
16 power our future in Massachusetts. Massachusetts
17 has led the United States in civil rights for
18 everyone. We have an opportunity to make
19 Massachusetts the leader in renewable energy.

20 Thank you.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
24 Jeremy Slavitz, Slavitz followed by Colin Leddy.

1 (Pause.)

2 JEREMY SLAVITZ: Hello. Jeremy Slavitz.
3 I appreciate the opportunity to speak out.

4 One thing that seems to come up
5 repeatedly is the aesthetics. What will these
6 windmills look like? How will they appear?
7 What's the visual impact going to be?

8 I can understand why there would be the
9 argument, "Well, that shouldn't really matter
10 because we're saving the environment," but I think
11 that we really need to consider what the economic
12 impact of that aesthetics is.

13 People come to the Cape & Island for one
14 simple reason. To get away from industrial parks.
15 To get away from blight. To get away from
16 machinery. The Island, Nantucket Island, the
17 Cape, Martha's Vineyard have all done a very good
18 job marketing the aesthetic.

19 We're a one crop economy. This is the
20 life blood of the Cape and the Islands, all the
21 people that live there. Most jobs are related
22 directly or indirectly to the resort economy out
23 there on the island.

24 I think that really the economic impact

1 that could be created by putting this industry
2 complex in plain view in an environment that
3 people are coming to get away from it all really
4 needs to be considered.

5 Thank you, very much, for your time.

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

7 (Applause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
9 Colin Leddy, followed by Ellen Ray.

10 (Pause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mr. Leddy?

12 (Pause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ellen Ray?

14 (Pause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Alix Nelson-Frich
16 -- oh, I'm sorry, Ms. Ray.

17 ELLEN RAY: I am for wind power done
18 responsibly. My concerns are, are there no
19 federal laws regulating the offshore wind energy?
20 Isn't the cart being put before the horse?
21 Shouldn't regulations and laws be put in place
22 first?

23 The proposed location is a recreational
24 area. These windmills should be further offshore

1 and maybe in deeper water.

2 At present, the proposed number of
3 windmills, 130, is too many. This, after all, is
4 the first offshore wind farm in the United States.
5 The environment should be protected.

6 How much money will be put aside --
7 excuse me -- for unforeseen circumstances, oil
8 spills, total destruction by a hurricane, a
9 tsunami, or if the developer declares bankruptcy?
10 How much will this project cost taxpayers?

11 If any citizen is concerned about the
12 role of the Army Corps of Engineers, write your
13 Senator or Representative in Washington. I
14 believe at present no one in Massachusetts,
15 including the Governor, has any legal voice in the
16 decision since the towers, themselves, are in
17 federal waters.

18 The Army Corps of Engineers cannot be
19 criticized. They are going through the correct
20 process as per the Clean Water Act.

21 The option for citizens is to change the
22 federal law. Once there is a bipartisan support
23 to change legislation, Massachusetts, as a state,
24 has no more rights over Nantucket Sound than it

1 has over Santa Catalina in California, the Gulf of
2 Mexico or Alaska.

3 I believe in wind power. We need
4 alternative ways to generate electricity so we
5 will not be dependent on other countries. What
6 will the private developer pay for our ocean? Is
7 the Army -- Denmark's wind farm, has it been
8 successful? Has it been impacted? Has it
9 impacted the environment? Have accidents occurred
10 because of windmills? Has it been safe?

11 Is the Army Corps of Engineers the
12 correct agency who should be taking care of, you
13 know, going through this?

14 Thank you.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

16 Sir, I've just been given a sign by the
17 stenographer. She has to work her equipment.
18 After the next speaker, may I suggest we take a 15
19 minute break?

20 Thank you, sir.

21 Alix Nelson-Frick. Ma'am?

22 ALIX NELSON-FRICK: Yes. I'm Alix
23 Nelson-Frick. I've been a resident of Nantucket
24 for these last five years. I've had a home here

1 for almost 40 years.

2 I've been listening to all this
3 passionate--

4 FROM THE FLOOR: Speak up.

5 ALIX NELSON-FRICK: --advocacy against
6 the wind farm. I've been listening to all this
7 passionate advocacy against the wind farm. Mine
8 is decidedly a minority opinion.

9 I have been struck by how many
10 statements have had some form of the sentence,
11 "Don't get me wrong. I love wind power, but not
12 here." To me, that's the declaration of a NIMBY
13 statement.

14 It's clear that many of us here want to
15 save our Sound. Some of us also want to save our
16 oceans, our rivers, our harbors, our air, save the
17 whole planet.

18 Here in Nantucket, that leaves us two
19 responsible choices I think. Choice Number One,
20 we rule out in someway four-wheel drives,
21 excessively large houses, heated guest rooms,
22 sub-zero frigs and all the other accoutrements
23 that are fuel powered and so dear to our hearts.

24 Since most of us are not willing to

1 demolish our homes and put up a yurt and trek by
2 foot out to Great Point to go fishing, etcetera,
3 that would lead us to a different sort of choice,
4 and that choice, to me, would be that we explore
5 newer forms of energy that are clean and
6 sustainable, right here, in that shared backyard
7 we call Nantucket Sound.

8 How fitting that would be because that's
9 where we use all these marvelous fuel-powered
10 things. On Nantucket, in our homes, right here in
11 our own backyards.

12 Rather than resist the wind farm, I
13 would think we would be glad that nature offers us
14 such a promising opportunity, the chance to
15 harness wind power so close to home. Every
16 worthwhile project contains some sacrifices. The
17 wind farm project is no different, and I think it
18 deserves our support.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

20 (Applause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and
22 gentlemen, just a reminder, if you need to know
23 where you are in the cue, please, see
24 Mrs. Rigione.

1 We have stopped at number thirty-five.
2 We'll get back here in approximately six twenty --
3 I'm sorry, 8:25.

4 Thank you, very much.

5 (Off the record from 8:07 p.m. to 8:22
6 p.m.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: We're back on the
8 record.

9 Alfred Peterson, to be followed by Ian
10 Golding.

11 (Pause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: I'll wait for
13 another moment to see if he's in the facilities.

14 (Pause.)

15 FROM THE FLOOR: I think there are quite
16 a few people out there.

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Okay.

18 (Pause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Let's move on.

20 Alfred Peterson?

21 (Pause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ian Golding?

23 Mr. Golding will be followed by Adrienne McCanney

24 -- McCalley.

1 IAN GOLDING: My name is Ian Golding,
2 and I've been a lifelong visitor and a resident 25
3 years, and I am strongly pro-wind farm, and I
4 wrote an essay that was published in The Reader's
5 Perspective, in The Nantucket Independent, that I
6 would like to submit.

7 I've listened to all the worst case
8 scenarios that could be possibly brought up in a
9 disaster movie, and it seems to me that the EIS
10 has basically responded to most of those.

11 Two particular ones, one issue, the
12 bonding decommissioning. It's my understanding is
13 that Cape Wind has offered to place the necessary
14 bond, and the other, this spill prevention, and my
15 understanding is that the vessel in question that
16 holds the oil is triple skinned.

17 Thank you for your consideration.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

19 Next speaker Adrienne McCalley, to be
20 followed by Larry Cronin.

21 ADRIENNE McCALLEY: Yes, I'm Adrienne
22 McCalley. I live on Nantucket, and I've been
23 walking Nantucket Sands for 80 years now.

24 Our Sound is indeed, our front yard.

1 Across that front yard comes a good deal of money
2 in the form of sailboats. We have a lot of races
3 here.

4 In the summertime, we have the Figaswi,
5 and we have the Opera House Cup. We have yacht
6 clubs that bring cruises in here; the New York
7 Yacht Club and a number of other yacht clubs that
8 come in as a fleet.

9 They spend lots of money on the island.
10 They visit our restaurants, they go to our shops,
11 and they have services they purchase here.

12 I am nervous about what might happen
13 with the sailing that you see here if this comes
14 into being. I happen to be a sailor myself. I've
15 crossed the Sound in a number of times in small
16 boats. Anything from 19 to 40 feet sailboats. I
17 would not care to be out here, I would not care to
18 be out here when the fog hits.

19 As I see this chart, this facility is
20 right on the run between the Nantucket jetty and
21 Hyannis, which is where a lot of these boats put
22 out from, and I'm wondering if this Denmark thing
23 is in an area that is host to a lot of pleasure
24 sailing, regattas and things like that, and how

1 they manage if they have things of that sort over
2 there. This concerns me as a sailor.

3 One other thought, not all the European
4 countries are so happy about wind farms. It seems
5 that in Bavaria, they have tagged it as being not
6 practical, as being ugly and creating noise.
7 That's another thing I'd be worried about.

8 That's it. Thank you.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
12 Larry Cronin, followed by Geoffrey Silva.

13 (Pause.)

14 LARRY CRONIN: Hi, Larry Cronin.

15 I have 40 years of experience above and
16 under the water here in Nantucket Sound and
17 Nantucket Shoals. I come here to voice our
18 concerns on why this industrial wind generated
19 plant does not belong in Nantucket Sound.

20 In the past, while speaking to the
21 Corps, I have given alternative sites for this
22 wind project. These sites are in the local area,
23 in an area that has already been compromised.

24 One area is the Otis Air Force Base, and

1 the other area was Cape Cod Bay where the target
2 ship was. These two sites have already been
3 compromised and they're perfect sites for a trial
4 project of this kind, and they meet all the
5 criterion indicated by Cape Wind without
6 endangering a multitude of marine species, mammals
7 and birds.

8 Commercial and recreational fishing,
9 charter fishing businesses, ferry services, plane
10 service, MED/VAC flights, Coast Guard rescue, heli
11 rescue, sailing boats use Nantucket as a
12 destination.

13 Given the safety factor alone in this
14 project, you should you not allow it. A major
15 industrial project of this size and magnitude
16 comes with a huge infrastructure of ships, barges,
17 tugs and cranes camped in Nantucket Sound all
18 summer, right in the middle of a designated
19 critical marine habitat that has been compared in
20 diversity and uniqueness as the Great Barrier Reef
21 or the Arctic.

22 It is with good reason that the Wood's
23 Hole Oceanographic and Marine Biological
24 Laboratory, Department of Fisheries, National

1 Science Foundation all have sites here in
2 Nantucket Sound doing world renowned research
3 study, because they need a pristine environment to
4 work in.

5 These world class institutions are very
6 aware of how this pristine marine ecosystem, that
7 surrounds Nantucket and the Vineyard, is a
8 critical nursery and feeding a habitat for a vast
9 number of marine species and an unusual active all
10 month long, all year long feeding and protecting a
11 variety of marine mammals and seabirds.

12 Example: a million and a half birds
13 migrate here in the fall to feed a vast
14 concentration of krill and squid, staying all
15 winter. Each day 800,000 of these birds migrate
16 from the back of the island into Nantucket Shoals,
17 exactly where this wind farm is projected to be.

18 Let me explain, because in the DEIS it
19 was projected that this would be a minimal effect,
20 but, in fact, these particular birds make this
21 migration around the back of the island into
22 Nantucket Sound, Long-Tailed Ducks, and there may
23 be more than a million of these birds doing a very
24 peculiar thing when they come into the Sound.

1 As they come around the end of the
2 island and make their flight to come in at night,
3 and they do this every single day. They, they go
4 to a high altitude and then they dart to the, down
5 into the Sound in a zigzag pattern. They're doing
6 this long after dark. In fact, they're doing it
7 way into the early morning.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: That's terrific.
9 Thank you, sir. Please ensure that your entire
10 statement goes into the box for the record.

11 LARRY CRONIN: Thank you.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

13 The next speaker is Geoffrey Silva, to
14 be followed by Alden Richards.

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mr. Silva?

17 (Pause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Alden Richards?

19 (Pause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: John Merson?

21 (Pause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mr. Merson will be
23 followed by Dave Philip.

24 JOHN MERSON: My name is John Merson.

1 I'm here as a Nantucket resident.

2 As the Corps weighs the risks and
3 uncertainties of the proposed wind factory, I'd
4 like to highlight three of these risks; the
5 business risk, the technical risk, and the
6 environmental risk.

7 The business risk is that the company
8 that operates the wind factory does not succeed,
9 and, therefore, is not able to maintain it, repair
10 it, move it, take it down, whatever needs to be
11 done. Ted Anderson called it the ENRON risk, and
12 I think that's a good shorthand for this risk.
13 Could be a good project but the company doesn't
14 make it. Then, we're all in trouble.

15 Second, is the technical risk. In spite
16 of the best plans and projections, we know that
17 sometimes projects don't work as designed, and if
18 they don't work as designed, no one is in a
19 position then to fix it or to move it if the
20 results are seriously negative.

21 The third risk is the environmental
22 risk. As someone who lives here during the
23 winter, I know how harsh the environment can be
24 here, and that's still another level of risk that

1 this project faces because of where it's located.

2 So in summary, what I say is, the
3 proposed wind factory is too risky for Nantucket,
4 and thank you for your patience this evening.

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.
6 Thank you, very much.

7 (Applause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Day Philip?

9 (Pause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Carl Jelleme?

11 (Pause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Diana Coombs?

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Will be followed
15 by Diane Holdgate.

16 DIANE HOLDGATE: Here.

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

18 (Pause.)

19 DIANA COOMBS: Good evening.

20 I'm speaking as a Nantucket resident of
21 some 40 years, a commercial fisherman for many of
22 them, scalloper, and I have a few questions.

23 One is the Environment Impact Study that
24 was developed by, I'd like to know if it was

1 developed by the Army Corps of Engineers or Cape
2 Wind. It has some gaping holes in it and some
3 questions that have to be brought up.

4 The wind industrial projects in
5 California have recorded a large number of birds
6 killed by wind turbines. Twenty-two thousand
7 recorded by wildlife associations; including 300
8 Golden Eagles. This was recorded in their last
9 newsletter of July which just happened to have an
10 article on wind turbines.

11 I also would like to know how you feel
12 that a private, for-profit group used public lands
13 for private use and financial gain. If one group
14 gets to use the Sound, then why not everybody?
15 You have no way of stopping them. Already we have
16 side people who are requesting the area.

17 This is a financial investment, with
18 huge tax breaks for the investors. It is not an
19 altruistic thing to give us key energy for this to
20 make their pockets well padded.

21 There are many questions, I think, about
22 sinking great numbers of masts or tubes of the 130
23 turbines in the sand bottom without a standard
24 bedrock that they're going into. When you have

1 vibration, however small, by 300 plus turbines,
2 you do something to the land by mixing sand and
3 water that is not what is there now.

4 As far as fishing in that area, I have
5 fished in that area on a commercial fishing boat,
6 and we fish at night, and you could not fish there
7 in and out of those turbines. You'd be crazy to
8 do so.

9 Also, planes, small planes flying over.
10 We'd have a light pollution there that is
11 nonexistent now. Like John Kennedy flying from
12 New York was trying to get to Martha's Vineyard.
13 He was put off by light pollution and he didn't
14 make it, and everybody else would be faced with
15 the same thing.

16 Nantucket is a national treasurer; much
17 as the Grand Canyon, Mt. Rushmore and the painted
18 desert, Yellowstone Park. This is not the place
19 to build a wind farm that has no background that
20 it will be successful.

21 Thank you.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,

1 Dr. Tinka Knopf de Esteban.

2 (Pause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: He will be
4 followed by Mark Scharwenka.

5 (Pause.)

6 UNKNOWN SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF MS. KNOFF
7 de ESTEBAN: I'm speaking on behalf of
8 Dr. Esteban. She had to leave. Will you let me
9 read her statement?

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Absolutely. Yes.
11 Absolutely.

12 UNKNOWN SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF MS. KNOFF
13 de ESTEBAN: I would like to have the following
14 concerns addressed.

15 What goes up eventually comes down.
16 Historically speaking, in the winter of '47, '48
17 or '49, there were five towers built between Long
18 Pond and Red Barn Beach providing air traffic
19 going to Europe. All five came down in the winter
20 storm, like a child's erector set. Five men
21 survived in the shack still there today under one
22 tower. Did you build these towers, Army Corps of
23 Engineers?

24 Wind towers built on Bartlett Farm were

1 dismantled. Apparently, they were an early
2 version of a wind power.

3 Wind towers have improved. They work
4 well in California, Spain and many other places on
5 dry land. In Copenhagen, wind towers placed at
6 sea are being dismantled as they don't work. They
7 are the so-called modern wind towers.

8 Question: Should you build? Should you
9 chose to build these towers over our objections,
10 where is the clause that says who is responsible
11 for dismantling these monsters at sea?

12 In addition, these monsters will age.
13 Oil might spill. We don't know that. Probably
14 given time.

15 We can talk about the environment. We
16 can talk about birds. Many people have talked
17 about that, but, as business women here on
18 Nantucket, we agree with Tracy and the Chamber of
19 Commerce. This is a bad business decision.

20 The Cape, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket
21 are Massachusetts treasures, and they are our
22 state's economic engines and our state's treasures
23 and indeed, our nation's treasurers.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

1 Thank you, very much.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Mark
4 Sadwankee?

5 (Pause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Christine
7 Silverstein?

8 (Pause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: To be followed by
10 Mitch Blake.

11 (Pause.)

12 CHRISTINE SILVERSTEIN: Thank you, very
13 much, for the opportunity.

14 I'm not an "angry old man", but I'm a
15 frustrated old hippy.

16 (Laughter.)

17 (Applause.)

18 CHRISTINE SILVERSTEIN: Since the 1960s,
19 I've been expecting my government to invest my tax
20 dollars in a novel energy technology. I've been
21 badly disappointed for over 30 years.

22 For 30 years I've been fighting in one
23 way or another for private developers of all sorts
24 to conduct their business in an environmentally

1 sound and sustainable way and I've been sorely
2 disappointed many times.

3 Now, I have the feeling that I'm being
4 hijacked by an interesting, ironic dilemma. My
5 strong commitment for a renewable energy is being
6 called into question by a combination of a
7 developer who is setting out to satisfy my
8 desires, being given the opportunity to exploit a
9 public resource because the government has
10 abdicated its responsibility of aggressively
11 pursuing this and other energy alternatives, and
12 is not adequately prepared to assess projects of
13 this magnitude being proposed by a private sector
14 in cases like this.

15 There were many other speakers tonight
16 who articulated my concerns already, and I intend
17 to also offer written comments, but I think for
18 me, the idea of project before policy is
19 disturbing even though it's a project and it's
20 going to produce a result that I've been craving
21 for decades.

22 So, I am very concerned, and I'll echo
23 the concerns of the Audubon Society in terms of
24 the Supplemental EIR, further study. I'm very

1 concerned about the location, and I'm very
2 concerned that you may not be actually, with all
3 due respect, the appropriate body to be evaluating
4 such compelling arguments on both sides.

5 I don't know how you'd be the arbiter of
6 these kind of arguments and effectively take care
7 of what we're looking to have taken care of.

8 Thank you.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
12 Mitch Blake, who will be followed by Stephen
13 Peckham.

14 (Pause.)

15 MITCH BLAKE: My name is Mitch Blake.
16 How do you do?

17 I think that if the energy could be
18 sustained from having to sit in meetings, it would
19 be may, in fact, solve all of the energy problems
20 that we face anywhere.

21 I have to think in terms of growth.
22 Living on Nantucket means that we're surrounded by
23 the entire rest of the world. So, in fact, the
24 rest of the world is my backyard, as well as my

1 front yard and side.

2 We have a policy of energy that is an
3 environmental disaster, as well as an economic
4 disaster, and we face the continuing problems
5 having to deal with energy and sources of energy
6 that, in fact, cause harm to the environment and
7 causes death to millions of people, have already
8 and will continue from this point forward.

9 I'm hoping that we can appeal to our
10 compassion nature, and understand that we are all
11 concerned with our immediate safety and our
12 immediate environment but our greater duty to me,
13 is to be concerned with our total environment.

14 I hope that in considering all of the
15 aspects of this project, I hope that you will find
16 it not only appealing, but practical and something
17 that we call can support, and I'm hoping that the
18 creators of this project share that compassion in
19 terms of worldview and are, in fact, taking these
20 concerns into consideration in the development of
21 this project. I hope that you will as well.

22 Thank you, very much, for the
23 opportunity to speak.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker is
3 Stephen Peckham, followed by John Miller.

4 (Pause.)

5 STEPHEN PECKHAM: Good evening.

6 My name is Stephen Peckham. I'm a
7 founding member of Nantucketers for Wind Power
8 formed over two years ago. Our organization
9 recently became affiliated with Clean-Power Now.
10 I'm speaking for myself tonight. I strongly
11 support the wind farm.

12 Again, I'd like to thank the Army Corps
13 of Engineers for all their fine work in compiling
14 and presenting an informative, rationale and fair
15 document, the Draft Environmental Impact Study.

16 I spoke last evening, in Yarmouth, in
17 support of the project. I feel it's important to
18 speak again here tonight primarily to help offset
19 the unrelenting propaganda, myths and outright
20 lies promulgated by the well-funded Cape based
21 opposition to the Cape Wind Project.

22 This opposition, now over here by the
23 boat loads and apparently a number of them have
24 abandoned ship, want you to believe that they have

1 legitimate concerns over the wind farm.

2 I followed them from day one, and I will
3 tell you this: they have an agenda. That agenda
4 is to poison and confuse the minds of the
5 unsuspecting in order that they obtain their one
6 and only objective. That one objective is the
7 view of the few, and that is a well-funded fact.

8 I grew up in Hyannis and moved to
9 Nantucket four years ago. During my youth, and
10 through my adult life, I have lived near on or in
11 Nantucket Sound. I have, and continue to sail and
12 cruise the waters; including Horseshoe Shoals. I
13 treasure and respect these waters around my island
14 home.

15 It is my fear that my children and my
16 grandchildren's health will suffer because of the
17 continued degradation of the air that we breath,
18 the water that we drink and the food we consume as
19 being tainted by the noxious compounds that
20 continue to spew from our local and regional and
21 nationwide coal and oil burning plants.

22 I'm afraid for our servicemen stationed
23 overseas, at least in part, sent there to protect
24 the national resources and any oil that we burn in

1 ever increasing quantities. Oil that was imported
2 by our country.

3 Face facts. They are sacrificing their
4 lives so that we may continue to turn our lights
5 on, heat our homes and drive our SUVs.

6 It is unconscionable that we continue
7 along this path. We must start now to do our part
8 to sacrifice a little to gain so much in return.

9 The politicians that came to this
10 audience, Yarmouth and Martha's Vineyard, do not
11 speak for me, nor the majority of the citizens
12 from here, the Cape, nor the State of
13 Massachusetts.

14 How many times have you seen the people
15 leading the politicians? I think that we, the
16 people, who want cleaner air, energy independence
17 and sustainable energy development, will be
18 leading them once more in assisting that they
19 allow this process to move forward in a fair and
20 unbiased manner without dirty politics we have
21 seen to date.

22 Step to the plate, gentlemen. Please,
23 do what is right for the good of all your
24 constituents.

1 Thank you, very much.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
5 Moncure Chatfield-Taylor.

6 (Pause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: To be followed by,
8 if Mr. Alfred Peterson returns.

9 (Pause.)

10 MONCURE CHATFIELD-TAYLOR: Good evening.

11 May name is Moncure Chatfield-Taylor,
12 and I'm a resident of Nantucket.

13 I don't have any formally prepared
14 remarks tonight, but I'd like to echo, I'm in
15 opposition to the project at this time.

16 I'd like to echo the concerns regarding
17 impacts to tourism, historic resources,
18 aesthetics, recreation, impact to wildlife, air
19 and boating safety, and I'd like to talk about --
20 I'd like to remark, mark my concern about the
21 unprecedented scale and the unregulated, into an
22 unregulated, it appears, environment of
23 governmental oversight.

24 I'd say that Nantucket Sound should not

1 be a laboratory for a test. I'd like to talk to
2 connectedness that we heard about here tonight.

3 I think it's safe to say that there is
4 no one in this room who likes global warming, who
5 likes air quality deterioration, oil spills.
6 There is nobody in this room who is pro-pollution,
7 but this is not the time, and it's not the place
8 for this application to be approved.

9 This, I think, using Nantucket Sound --
10 we've gotten one thing out of this proposal, and
11 that is that this is a prime area for a wind farm.
12 This is the area that showed up in the entire east
13 coast. So we have something potentially extremely
14 valuable to all of us.

15 To develop it now, at the very leading
16 edge of this technology, would be to squander a
17 resource that we may need to hold for the future
18 in an environment where government, at the present
19 time, is relaxing air quality standard
20 requirements on the existing power plants, as they
21 did last year, allowing previously scheduled power
22 plants to continue without putting on scrubbers
23 and cleaning up the pollution that they now cause.

24 In an environment where we have tax

1 credits for people to buy bigger SUVs for their
2 small businesses, it's squandering our resources
3 for the future if this is a key spot on the east
4 coast to take very early technology and,
5 basically, ask this community to fall on their
6 swords for an experiment.

7 It makes far more sense to prove your
8 experiment in other less advantageous places and
9 at a time when the trade off is necessary, at a
10 time when you have cleaned up the act and we have
11 altered our practices to conservation, and it may
12 become then the time to do this. But it's way too
13 early and way too soon and at this time, it's
14 merely squandering resources.

15 Thank you.

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

17 (Applause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
19 Alfred Peterson?

20 (Pause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Clark Witcomb?

22 (Pause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Aldona Hannah?

24 (Pause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: David Olsen?

2 (Pause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mr. Olsen will be
4 followed by Robert Lang.

5 (Pause.)

6 DAVID OLSEN: I'd like to thank the
7 Corps for giving us this opportunity to speak.

8 My name is David Olsen. I'm a 50 year
9 resident of the Town of Nantucket. I'm an avid
10 boater. I've been a boater all my life. The
11 Sound is very, very important to me as is
12 Nantucket.

13 I am not opposed to wind energy, but I'm
14 very, very opposed to the location that a private
15 developer wants to erect 130 towers in the middle
16 of Nantucket Sound.

17 Why should Nantucket Sound be the site
18 for such an experimental project? There are no
19 guarantees that anyone in this area will have any
20 kind of a financial benefit from wind power.
21 There is no guarantees that this project will even
22 be successful.

23 I believe that it would be a hazard to
24 navigation. I think most of us are pretty well

1 aware of the fog, thick fog that we get in the
2 summers and so forth on Nantucket Sound. I also
3 believe that they're a hazard to aviation.

4 It's simply not right that a private
5 developer will get 24 miles from the historic
6 Nantucket Sound for free.

7 Perhaps the alliance to protect
8 Nantucket Sound could be a little bit more
9 proactive and work with the developer to explore
10 alternative sites. We just cannot let this happen
11 to this wonderful treasure that we all enjoy.

12 Thank you, very much.

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

14 (Applause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
16 Robert Lang, who will be followed by Archibald
17 NaColl, McColl.

18 (Pause.)

19 ROBERT LANG: My name is Robert Lang.
20 I'd like to thank this panel for listening to all
21 of us.

22 I've lived on Nantucket for 31 years.
23 I've been an avid sailor all my life, and I follow
24 in the footsteps of my father, who I represent.

1 Unfortunately, I can't have my father here this
2 evening. He passed away two weeks ago.

3 For 35 years he taught boating safety
4 with the United States Power Squadron, and he was
5 an engineer who was very valued by this government
6 and by this country, having been involved in the
7 Manhattan Project and many inventions that went
8 into the space administration. He loved sailing.
9 He loved Nantucket Sound and he moved to Nantucket
10 to be near his family here.

11 I also represent myself and my family,
12 my wife and my two children, and the other
13 Nantucketers who have children of this age group.
14 My children are 11 and 13 years old.

15 My concern is mostly safety. You've
16 heard tonight how we rely on the air traffic that
17 gets us to and from Nantucket, and we rely on the
18 Steamship Authority and the Hy-line to get us back
19 and forth to the mainland and for our supplies.

20 Last winter, I went on one of the last
21 boat rides before the ice closed us in to
22 accompany my daughter's swim team in a meet with
23 Sandwich and it was ice all the way.

24 I worry about the environmental impacts

1 of 130 windmills out there, and what they will do
2 to navigation and our safety.

3 I feel that the safety of my generation
4 and the safety of my children's generation is at
5 stake here because we rely on these waters for our
6 safety, not to mention the tourism which, you
7 know, has been certainly addressed this evening,
8 and what it could do to us financially.

9 I feel that there is grave danger to the
10 airplanes and the boats having something like this
11 in the middle of the Sound, and that once the --
12 and my other concern is that once the developer
13 has left and made its profit that we, in fact,
14 will be left with the cleanup of machines that are
15 broken down as machines always do. They are the
16 product of man, and they are subject to wear and
17 tear.

18 Bond or no bond, we're going to be left
19 with some potential danger and I feel that the
20 residents of this region appreciate this
21 opportunity to be heard and I would appreciate it
22 if you would take our long-term safety into
23 serious consideration.

24 Thank you, very much.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
4 Archibald McColl.

5 (Pause.)

6 ARCHIBALD McCOLL: Good evening.

7 Two really quick points. The first
8 being I think that this area, the 26 square miles
9 is going to be closed off to both recreational and
10 commercial vessels.

11 With a 76 foot separation between the
12 water and the bottom of the rotor, no sailboat, no
13 commercial fishing boat, nothing with a mast can
14 get in there with any kind of safety.

15 As you've heard tonight, Nantucket
16 Sound's weather can change extremely quickly. Fog
17 can come in under a wind. It's probably one of
18 the few places in the world where you can have fog
19 and wind at the same time. You are going to close
20 off public lines to both recreational and
21 commercial use other than the developer.

22 The other problem with comm -- more
23 commercial because there is very little
24 recreational boating in the wintertime, but

1 Nantucket Sound can turn into something close to
2 the North Sea with the fog, the wind and the very
3 cold icy sea.

4 A casualty to one of these windmills
5 where the ice builds up on the rotor and the rotor
6 breaks, and the rotor goes out of control as it
7 did in the North Sea.

8 Then, the other point that I wanted to
9 make is that, as the Army Corps knows, permanent
10 structures built in open water are extremely
11 difficult to maintain, and they get knocked over
12 during storms.

13 I know that, you know, the computer says
14 that the thing will stand up to five times the
15 hurricane, but it doesn't mean that it will stand
16 up to five times the hurricane with the shifts,
17 with the gusts, with the storm surge if the
18 weather is breaking up.

19 We weren't talking about the 40,000
20 gallons. Even if one of the turbines, which is
21 not driven into bedrock, which is simply in the
22 sand, blew over, how much oil, how much damage
23 would that cause to Nantucket or to the Cape when
24 the oil that's inside that turbine lets go, and

1 the masts can't hold it because it's under water?

2 Nantucket Sound, in the wintertime, in a
3 storm can be a very, very dangerous place. It is
4 not unusual to have fog, have that fog freeze onto
5 the rotors.

6 Driving into sand is not the best way,
7 and you know that. You wouldn't build a
8 lighthouse like that. A lighthouse at the end of
9 Cape Cod Canal isn't built like that. This is not
10 an appropriate way to build a permanent structure
11 in Nantucket Sound to stop pollution.

12 Thank you.

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

14 (Applause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
16 Judith Belash?

17 (Pause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ara Charder? I
19 know I mispronounced that.

20 (Pause.)

21 ARA CHARDER: My name is Ara Charder. I
22 really want to thank you all for coming out and
23 staying so late tonight so we can all give our
24 comments to you.

1 In the lobby of this very school, I
2 actually heard comment prior to this public
3 hearing, it's a dead area. There is nothing out
4 there. I entirely disagree.

5 It's an area that I would like to see
6 preserved. I am for alternative sources of
7 energy, but not at the cost of our treasured
8 natural resources.

9 There have been many statistics
10 presented here tonight. I hope you take them all
11 into great consideration. The Corps here has the
12 opportunity to help preserve a priceless heritage,
13 one of our greatest natural resources are the
14 Sound.

15 Please, join Teddy Roosevelt with his
16 recognition of Pelican Island as a place worth
17 saving and with John F. Kennedy and his
18 recognition of the Cape Cod National Seashore.

19 With another national great, please use
20 your wisdom and exercise your responsibility.
21 Please, please, help us preserve our natural
22 resource. Do not permit the Cape Wind Project.

23 Thank you. I trust in your wisdom.
24 Please, help us save our Sound.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
4 Bintah Rustad. Ms. Rustad will be followed by
5 Harvey Young.

6 BINTH RUSTAD: Good evening. Thank you
7 for coming.

8 My name is Bintah Rustad, and I've lived
9 on Nantucket for, year round for 18 years, and
10 I've summered here for over 40, 45 years. I just
11 wanted to add my voice as a citizen just speaking
12 for myself.

13 The speakers before me have really
14 eloquently stated a lot of the concerns that I
15 have based on their professional and personal
16 knowledge. I really appreciate hearing from
17 everybody tonight.

18 I believe you have a serious need to
19 look at alternative energy, and saying this, I
20 also believe that all of us, communities, cities
21 and states need to look at the needs and work
22 together on a solution.

23 Anything that has or could have an
24 impact on our environment and could affect people,

1 wildlife and the sea life needs to be researched
2 at great length.

3 I believe that this project and
4 potentially any others that might be involved in
5 our oceans, our sounds, our rivers and lakes would
6 be at high risk at this time.

7 Our lives here depend on our air and sea
8 transportation as you've been hearing. We lose
9 people. We lose our supplies. Medical
10 emergencies are really connected with the Cape and
11 Boston, and we are at risk for mechanical failure,
12 human error. You know, acts of nature.

13 Imagine if the leaks in the Big Dig were
14 really oil leaks in our Sound? They worked so
15 hard at that Big Dig, and they still haven't
16 gotten it right.

17 In the many, many times going back and
18 forth to Hyannis, one time I was flying and hit a
19 wind shift and it was dark, couldn't see a thing.
20 We were over the ocean. I knew we were over the
21 ocean. I knew there was nothing underneath us,
22 and we dropped, I don't know how many feet, but if
23 I had to worry about towers and transformers
24 underneath me, that's another whole story. It was

1 scary enough as it is. This happens very
2 frequently with us, you know, in our flying back
3 and forth. I don't even want to, you know, think
4 about what would happen if we hit a transformer.

5 Our resources are not, most of our
6 resources are not renewable and as much as we need
7 to look for alternative power, I think our
8 responsibility to our earth is to, first, do no
9 harm, and I would like to request the Corps of
10 Engineers to not move forward on this project and
11 to work, you know, in the future on other
12 alternatives.

13 I mean, I don't object to the sight of
14 them. I think that I'd rather have them on land
15 and you know not in a resource that could cause
16 that much damage.

17 Thank you, very much.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

19 (Applause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,
21 Harvey Young.

22 (Pause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Bonnie
24 Fitz-Gibbon, will be followed by Lisa Tacker.

1 (Pause.)

2 BONNIE FITZ-GIBBON: I have to say, just
3 in the beginning, that I'm actually astonished
4 that we are even having a hearing over a project
5 such as this at this time, with the kind of data
6 and resources that we've been shown about this. I
7 find it incredible that it's even being considered
8 for Nantucket.

9 In any event, I will continue, and my
10 name is Bonnie Fitz-Gibbon. I've been a 19 year
11 resident of Nantucket.

12 I continue to hear, over and over again,
13 this kind of reasoning from the proponents of Cape
14 Wind that the facts show this and the data shows
15 that, and that in total, the environmental impact
16 is next to nothing, and that all of us against
17 this are just a bunch of emotional crybabies
18 without environmental intelligence.

19 Well, there are many different kinds of
20 intelligence. There is scientific, databased
21 intelligence, and there is emotional intelligence
22 and then, there is what I call the big
23 intelligence that encompasses both.

24 I, for one, resent the belief that your

1 reasoning is sound and anything other is not. I
2 do not think anyone in Cape Wind is using big
3 intelligence.

4 Your resume, with no prior experience in
5 building wind farms; that you are a for-profit
6 company that has been in this business for a mere
7 four years; that you won't move the project out of
8 the Sound because it would be more expensive to
9 run the ground cables elsewhere and more
10 challenging to setup in waters not as calm; that
11 everything about this proposal simply makes it the
12 ideal business, cost-effective choice for you;
13 that we are not suppose to have concern for oil
14 spills or leaks because the oil at the substation
15 is stored in steel tanks; that we shouldn't worry
16 about birds because, even though there has never
17 been a wind project of this size ever before in
18 the history of the world, data says only a handful
19 of birds will not see the turbines; that we
20 shouldn't worry about drilling 130 structures 80
21 feet into the ocean floor because dredging
22 actually does no damage to the aquatic wildlife;
23 you tell us not to worry about any of it and yet,
24 you have no record of success and frankly, no

1 record at all.

2 You tell us that we just don't want it
3 in our backyard because it's not pretty, and we
4 are superficial and environmentally irresponsible,
5 and that is not so.

6 These are just a few of my concerns, and
7 nothing you have said addresses them responsibly
8 and wisely. I, for one, am not convinced and
9 satisfied with your data and reviews.

10 So in any event, I want to ask you all
11 to think about this: would you erect a wind
12 project in the Grand Canyon? In Yellowstone
13 National Park? In the Everglades? In the
14 Chesapeake Bay? At Niagara Falls? In Lake Tahoe?

15 If that sounds a little absurd to any of
16 you at Cape Wind, you need to know that Nantucket
17 Sound and Horseshoe Shoals is our Grand Canyon.

18 It needs to be preserved, not for
19 tourists and not for our pleasure, but because it
20 is special and unique in its own right, and it is
21 nothing short of criminal that anyone would even
22 think of fouling it with such as this. Not for
23 oil, not for wind and most of all, not for money.

24 Thank you.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Lisa
4 Tacker.

5 (Pause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Christopher
7 Holdgate? Mr. Holdgate will be followed by RC
8 Taylor.

9 CHRISTOPHER HOLDGATE: Christopher
10 Holdgate. I'm a Nantucket native, born here on
11 the island and raised. I actually wasn't going to
12 come here tonight and speak, but my son, which is
13 ten, asked me to come and speak to you.

14 He's doing a book report in school about
15 the windmills and he does not want it and he wants
16 me to speak for him.

17 On the record, there has been one boat
18 that's been sunk out to Tuckernuck years ago. The
19 shoals changed completely all around it every time
20 the current changes.

21 The windmills here on Nantucket that
22 they had, all of them are down except for one
23 which does not work. I had three of them that I
24 took down all the pieces. The windmills, the

1 blades, I don't know if they have heaters in them
2 or not that propellers on planes have to stop the
3 icing. I know the icing, it was talked about
4 earlier around, you know, icing in the water, but
5 icing on the blades.

6 I'm not prepared.

7 I know that we don't have enough room in
8 our pit to put 130 turbines.

9 Please, listen to the Nantucket
10 residents, Island people, save our Sound.

11 Thank you.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: RC Taylor, III?

15 (Pause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: That is the last
17 card I have that was filled out. Is there anybody
18 here that would like to speak that hasn't?

19 Please, come to the microphone and state your name
20 and the interest you represent.

21 (Pause.)

22 LISA TACKER: I think you called my name
23 before, but I was outside.

24 My name is Lisa Tacker. I work with the

1 Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound, but I'm here
2 this evening on behalf of my children and many
3 people who have not yet had the chance to visit
4 Nantucket Sound.

5 I moved here four years ago from St.
6 Louis, and I believe that people who have not had
7 the chance to visit the Sound would agree with me
8 that this is a national treasure.

9 My children, their children, they all
10 deserve to live in a place that preserves the
11 beauty and the mystery of Nantucket Sound, and --
12 excuse me, I wrote this a few times.

13 I don't live on the Cape and before
14 going to work for the Alliance, I have to say that
15 I did not have an opinion, one way or the other on
16 the wind farm. I didn't even know that a permit
17 had been filed to put a wind power plant in the
18 middle of the Sound.

19 I decided to reserve my opinion on the
20 project until I had looked at both sides and now,
21 I do have an opinion.

22 I'm here to tell you that this project
23 is too big and it's in the wrong place, period.
24 We need renewable energy and we need to

1 aggressively pursue programs that encourages these
2 types of projects, but we need to make sure that
3 these projects are sited properly and responsibly.

4 Let's clean up the environment by taking
5 care of the energy plants that already exist and
6 will continue to operate even if this project were
7 to go forward.

8 If the environment is so important, why
9 don't the proponents of this project conserve
10 before turning this national treasure into an
11 industrial park and please, stop portraying me as
12 someone who doesn't care about the environment
13 just because I'm opposed to this project.

14 I challenge the developer to find a more
15 appropriate land-based site and to purchase that
16 land instead of taking what belongs to all
17 Americans.

18 Thank you.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

20 (Applause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Sir, please, state
22 our name and any interest you represent?

23 ROB BOUSSIÈRE: Good evening.

24 My name is Rob Boussiere I'm one of the

1 founders of Windstop.org, and, right now, I feel
2 like this is the last game in the World Series.
3 We've been up a lot these past two nights.

4 I want to thank you, the Army Corps, for
5 being here and allowing us to have input.

6 Last night I spoke about data, and I
7 heard just recently, the speaker before Lisa, talk
8 about data. The Draft Environmental Impact Study,
9 Statement says that there is going to be 363 birds
10 killed. I want to know how we got 363 and not 365
11 and 400 or about 400?

12 Yet, we can't calculate what the wind
13 output is going to be. We can't tell anybody how
14 much power this wind factory is going to generate.
15 I don't understand that from a conceptual
16 standpoint or even just a realistic standpoint.

17 It seems that everybody going on thought
18 here, and maybe this is all something that they're
19 going to just want to happen. We're pretty smart.
20 We can figure this out.

21 I have a document here that actually has
22 some hard data and it's about the wind farm that's
23 in Quebec. Actually, two wind farms, 133 one
24 megawatt power plants.

1 The report says that they operated the
2 two facilities. The group Axor, submitted a
3 detailed report to Quebec's Energy Board, and it
4 includes a comprehensive set of data; including
5 many graphs of the output of the plants and local
6 wind speeds over the last several years.

7 The results are quite shocking to
8 windmill advocates. They were reported on a cover
9 sheet of the April 27th edition of Montreal's
10 French language newspaper, La Press.

11 In the La Press article, the Axor
12 document states that the reality based over five
13 years of operation is that during the best years,
14 when all functioned without any bugs, the capacity
15 factor was 18 percent, and that it was 16.5
16 percent, on average, for the last 12 months.

17 The La Press article continued, Axor
18 relied on the economic models prepared by
19 international reputed experts, but their forecasts
20 proved far too often missing. We paid for our
21 education and our knowledge is now based on actual
22 experience.

23 Well, I don't think we want to do this
24 in Nantucket Sound. I don't think we want to

1 learn after the fact. I think it's a mistake and
2 I implore the Army Corps of Engineers to find some
3 hard data and to report that to us so that a good
4 decision can be made about where to put windmills
5 and where to get the energy and how to get the
6 most out of it.

7 Thank you.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Is there anyone
11 else here that wishes to speak? Please, come
12 forward to the microphone and state your name and
13 any interest you represent?

14 SARAH JAMESON: Hi. My name is Sarah
15 Jameson, and I represent myself.

16 I decided not to speak because I've only
17 been a Nantucket resident for about a year now and
18 I figured there were many other people that have
19 lived here longer than I have and knew more about
20 what was going on than what I had to offer, but
21 one thing I think you should definitely take into
22 consideration is that you all, thankfully, had the
23 opportunity of travelling over here on a very nice
24 day.

1 There is nothing like first hand
2 experience travelling to and from Nantucket in the
3 wintertime with the ice and the wind. My first
4 boat ride out of here, we took the ferry boat, and
5 as everybody whose lived here knows, the Diane got
6 canceled. The Steamship got canceled, and the
7 only boat that was running was the freight boat.

8 While my brother and I were standing at
9 the front, and we looked behind us, and my brother
10 goes, "I think they're all laughing at us," and
11 they were.

12 The reason why is we were standing in
13 the bow of the freight boat in between the jetties
14 in a January crossing, as soon as you get out of
15 the jetties, the water changes dramatically and we
16 got sprayed from head to foot.

17 When we got all the way over, the cars
18 in the back were covered with about four inches of
19 ice just from the spray, and I'd like to know what
20 kind of studies have been done just on the ice
21 spray on the turbines and how that will ice up
22 everything and the hazards that will cause.

23 The other thing is -- don't take this
24 the wrong way, but if you are staying overnight,

1 I'm kind of wishing fog on you tomorrow.

2 (Laughter.)

3 SARAH JAMESON: The reason why is
4 because then you will be able to experience what
5 we go through when the airport closes and
6 everything seems to shutdown just because of the
7 fog and it is amazing that you can be socked in
8 here and nothing will run, and the fact that our
9 weather can do that to us and change within
10 minutes.

11 I don't think that it truly has been
12 studied what that can do to giant steel structures
13 anchored in sand and not sturdily situated.

14 Thank you.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Is there anybody
18 else who would like to speak? Please, come
19 forward to the microphone and state your name and
20 any interest you represent.

21 ARA HAMEL: Hi, my name is Ara Hamel,
22 and I'm a Nantucket resident for about 10 years.
23 I'm a mother of three and I work two jobs, and
24 4,000 pages is a lot of late nights.

1 I would like to ask that you extend the
2 time period to 180 days and also, there is one
3 thing I haven't heard addressed at all.

4 I grew up in Provincetown -- and sorry,
5 I'm terrible at public speaking.

6 I grew up in Provincetown and one of the
7 things that we did for years was plant dune grass
8 and we planted 40 acres of grass in the dunes to
9 keep the sand from blowing away.

10 Nantucket and Cape Cod, Martha's
11 Vineyard and the Shoals in between are sand. It's
12 always moving. There is nothing that's going to
13 stop it, and I'm very concerned about the sand
14 displacement when these holes are dug.

15 I know there was a little bit of study
16 going on, but I think that the true study should
17 come from the Center for Coastal Studies of
18 Provincetown. They've been doing it for years.
19 They know the land. They know how the sand blows.
20 We have a lot of estuaries, and when the sand is
21 displaced initially -- it needs to be done in two
22 stages; the short-term and the long-term.

23 Short-term, the sand is going to be
24 displaced and it's going to go into all the small

1 inlets and estuaries and clog them up and they
2 will die. The long-term, I'd hate to see the wind
3 farm island unless somebody is going to
4 continuously remove the sand from those bases, it
5 will build up, and we'll have an island, and there
6 won't be any water in the middle.

7 Thank you.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Is there anybody
11 else here that would like the opportunity to
12 provide a comment on the record?

13 (Pause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and
15 gentlemen, our hearing--

16 FROM THE FLOOR: I would like permission
17 to speak again and bring a new concern to the
18 board.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: I'm sorry, sir,
20 but each individual -- there is another hearing
21 coming up.

22 Is there anybody who hasn't spoken that
23 would like to add comment to the record?

24 (Pause.)

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Sir, please,
2 ensure that you make that statement in writing so
3 that we get that information.

4 Ladies and gentlemen, our Hearing
5 Officer, Colonel Thomas Koning.

6 (Applause.)

7 COL. KONING: Well, thank you.

8 We have heard a great many thoughtful
9 statements this evening. Careful analysis will be
10 required before a determination can be made and a
11 decision rendered.

12 I remind you again that written
13 statements may be submitted to the Corps of
14 Engineers until the 24th of February, 2005, and
15 they will receive equal consideration with those
16 statements both spoken and turned in this evening.

17 Each question or issue raised will be
18 addressed in the Final Environmental Impact
19 Statement.

20 We at the Corps, extend our appreciation
21 to all of those who took their time and involved
22 themselves in the process; particularly, all of
23 you that have remained with us through this
24 evening.

1 Before I conclude, I'd like to extend my
2 appreciation to the Town of Nantucket for allowing
3 us to use this facility this evening, for the
4 Nantucket Police Department for their support in
5 being here this evening and most of all, to thank
6 you for providing us with your comments, your
7 thoughts and your concerns.

8 Good night.

9 (Whereupon, on December 8th, 2004, at
10 9:27 p.m., the public hearing was closed.)

WRITTEN STATEMENTS

RE: Cape Wind Project

There are a number of reasons that we object to this project, the principal one of which is that we strongly believe this is a natural habitat that should be preserved. Furthermore, a US Government entity (The US Corps of Army Engineers) opining in favor of a project on US Government land appears to be a gross conflict of interest, which may not be in the public interest.

Underlying this whole enterprise however, is the issue of how the benefits of the project are to be allocated. Assuming that the people of the Cape & Island have no choice, and the Government is going to push this project forward regardless of public outcry, you should at least recognize this, this project is in our backyard. The Cape & Islands is our home. If you are going to destroy our environment for the benefit of the public good, then the lion's share of the "benefit" of the project should go to the residents of the Cape & Islands. As I understand it, Cape & Islands energy costs will only benefit

1 marginally, and that the overall benefit will be
2 spread over a much wider population. We should
3 expect that at least 80 percent of the benefit
4 should be pro rated over Cape & Islands
5 residential households. The net benefit to the
6 public at large will be the same, ie lower fuel
7 oil emissions. Maybe, if you repositioned your
8 strategy, you would get more public support.

9 Furthermore, no construction of this
10 project should be commenced unless a fully funded
11 reserve is established for the prompt disassembly
12 of the wind turbines. Let us not forget that this
13 is an experimental project. Should these turbines
14 fail or should they be disabled due to excessive
15 winds, causing the project itself to fail, there
16 should be immediately available funds for
17 dismantling so that the skeletal remains of the
18 project do not cast a perpetual blight on our
19 sound. Keep in mind that neither the Army Corps
20 of Engineers nor the developers live here. They
21 can leave anytime they wish and not feel the
22 effect of any negative results they may leave
23 behind.

24

1 Respectfully submitted,

2 Kiril & Judy Coonley

3
4 CC: Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound

5 396 Main Street

6 Hyannis, MA. 02601

7
8 * * * * *

9
10 WIND FARM

11 I was all against the idea of wind farms in
12 Nantucket Sound. I have sailed in the sound for
13 70 yrs or more and the concept of cruddying up
14 that beautiful stretch of sailing ground was just
15 unacceptable. And how would the towers effect the
16 fish and the birds. Would it be a hazard for
17 plans and the ferries? And, oh my gosh, how would
18 the Figaswi get through?

19 When I started to understand the
20 problems that the US and the whole world is
21 facing, now that oil consumption has approached
22 production possibilities and future resources are
23 declining at an alarming rate, I started to
24 rethink my knee jerk objection to the wind farm.

1 The benefits from this project will be
2 immense. It will provide three quarters of all
3 the power needed on Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard
4 and Nantucket.....without putting any nitrogen
5 oxides, sulfur dioxide or CO2 into our air. As
6 the pilot ocean wind farm in the country, it will
7 also be an outstanding example for the rest of the
8 country to build on.

9 But what are the negatives?

10 The effect on any fish, if any, will be
11 positive. Fish congregate around shipwrecks. Our
12 Nantucket bluefish are spawned and grow around the
13 legs of oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico. The
14 Danish government, which hopes to get 20 percent
15 of the national power from wind, has placed the
16 eight farms they have built in environmentally
17 sensitive areas. They have been found to have no
18 effect on fish, seals or whales.

19 How about birds? These towers will be
20 each a single shaft with three slowly turning
21 blades, at about twelve rpm. That means that each
22 blade will take five seconds to go around. At
23 that speed, it will make no noise and is easily
24 seen by the birds. Isn't it interesting that

1 birds can fly through the forest in a windstorm
2 with branches weaving every which way and never
3 crash.

4 Airplanes? FAA has stated that the
5 towers will not be a hazard but will be a
6 navigational aid.

7 Steamship Authority ferries: The towers
8 will be built on a shoal outside the course that
9 the ferries take.

10 Pleasure yachts? The tower will be from
11 one third to one half mile apart. That is like
12 one on Coatue and the next on Jetties Beach. I
13 think even the Figaswi can figure out to get
14 between them.

15 That leaves the view from land. These
16 towers will be five miles off the Cape and 15
17 miles from the cliff at Steps Beach. Hell, most
18 of the time we can't even see Great Point Light
19 which is five miles out, and if we can, it is just
20 a little blip on the horizon.

21 The Danes have found that their
22 windmills have had no negative effect on tourism
23 at all, actually a slight increase. It certainly
24 won't hurt us once we stop belly aching about it.

1 So, what does that leave us? Just man's
2 natural resistance to change and Not In My Back
3 Yard.

4 Those are two poor excuses for stopping
5 a project which has virtually no negative effects
6 and outstanding benefits for all of us in the
7 future.

8 Asley Sawyer

9 8 Bayberry Lane

10 Nantucket 02554

11
12 * * * * *

13
14 To Whom It May Concern,

15 My name is Timothy Lepore. I have been
16 a resident of Nantucket for 22 years. I view the
17 proposed wind farm as an aesthetic disaster and
18 desecration of one of America's great scenic
19 areas. To convert the beautiful Nantucket sound
20 into an "industrial park" of Manhattan dimensions
21 is criminal and violates the trust the American
22 people have put in the Army Corp of Engineers.

23 These monstrous towers that only could
24 be loved by those deriving great wealth from them

1 should not be built at all. This is a serious and
2 preventable accident poised to occur in Nantucket
3 sound. I most seriously enjoin you to prevent
4 this mistake from happening.

5 Very Sincerely,

6 Timothy J. Lepore, M.D., F.A.C.S.

7 57 Prospect Street

8 Nantucket, Massachusetts 02554

9 Telephone (508) 228-4846

10 Fax (508) 325-0503

11
12 * * * * *

13
14 Darcy D. Fisher

15 15 Western Avenue

16 Nantucket, Mass.

17
18 I really feel strongly against this
19 proposed wind farm in Nantucket Sound. I feel it
20 is a safety issue. I've done some offshore ocean
21 sailing. Last trip to Tortolla, BVI, and wouldn't
22 want to have to navigate through this proposed
23 mess. We all know things go wrong on the water
24 quickly and in a sailing vessel you can be fairly

1 helpless at times. I just feel sailing and flying
2 would present problems. Thanks.

3
4 * * * * *

5
6 Peggy Gifford 12/6/04
7 14 Derrymore Road
8 Nantucket, MA 02554

9 Dear Sirs:

10 This is my second letter to you because
11 I am very concerned about the proposed "wind farm"
12 on Horseshoe Shoal.

13 First: I want yo to know that I
14 strongly support exploring alternative energy
15 sources. However, I do not believe that Horseshoe
16 Shoal, in the middle of Nantucket Sound, is the
17 best area to construct the first huge wind farm on
18 the East Coast. I feel that a more balanced
19 energy program of conservation and alternative
20 energy sources which does not compromise our
21 special natural resources would be more effective
22 financially, environmentally, aesthetically , and
23 would be safer for fishing boats, sailors, planes,
24 wildlife, birds, etc.

1 Second: I am very concerned that the
2 private developer, using risky new technology, has
3 never built a massive wind power plant, and he is
4 proposing to build this on 24 square miles of
5 public land. Need I question who will profit from
6 this proposal?

7 Third: I hope you will seriously
8 reconsider this proposal which will adversely
9 effect the Cape and Islands.

10 Thank you for your consideration,

11 Peggy Gifford

12
13 * * * * *

14
15 Elizabeth Sutton-Sims

16 15 Appleton Road

17 Nantucket, MA. 02554

18 My main concern is navigation and aviation
19 hazards. Then impact on birds and other wildlife.

20 Also, loss of public land, economic impact and
21 cost to taxpayers. Visually demolishing the
22 beauty of Cape Cod and the Islands

23 Elizabeth Sutton-Sims

24

* * * * *

Why I Support the Wind Farm and You Should Too:

Hi, I am here on behalf of the wildlife of these islands and the children and their parents to ask you to come out in favor of the wind farm. Rarely does nature lend a hand to readily as she has in regard to renewable clean energy provided by the wind. We would be so short-sighted if we didn't see how much we will all gain from importing less oil and using the resources nature has given our region free of charge for the raw material.

If you like to think of yourself as part of the solution, rather than part of the problem, please, join those of us passionately support the wind farm project. I hope you will. (Thank you. That's all I have to say.)

Shu Myer

* * * * *

(December 8th Statement of Wind Farm Support)

1 Written by a Nantucket Resident who is Fed Up with
2 Whining:

3 The evidence points to many Wind Farm
4 Benefits and should persuade people to go with the
5 future, instead of trying to hold it at bay.

6 What are the objections? It won't harm
7 the birds, or the fish, or the aesthetics-because
8 you will hardly be able to see them on the
9 horizon. In Europe people love the wind farms and
10 find them a field of beauty.

11 Why such a fuss about doing something
12 that is good for the environment-and for our
13 electricity bills too? We should set an example
14 of a population eager to help solve problems,
15 rather than have us look like a group of people
16 who just don't give a damn!

17 Please support the Wind Farm, and PUT
18 YOUR ENERGY TO WORK FOR CLEANER ENERGY!

19 Patty Myer

20

21

* * * * *

22

23 Statement about supporting the Wind Farm:

24 December, 2004:

1 When people act as if innovation is
2 always something to look at with suspicion, they
3 remind me of Luddites-claiming to go back to the
4 way things used to be because older is better.
5 Well, it isn't.

6 The old ways have gotten us into a
7 terrible mess with regard to fuel consumption.
8 Our young men and women are giving their lives in
9 the Middle East because we can't tolerate the
10 threat to our oil supplies. If we had put the
11 military money for that campaign into exploring
12 other ways to generate electricity in our own
13 country, we would not be in the midst of an
14 un-winnable war, but would in fact be enjoying
15 better health, and an improved economy.

16 D. Myer
17

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: Nantucket, Massachusetts

Date: December 8, 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 8, 2004
Date

Donna Brideau
Transcriber

December *, 2004
Date