Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Cameron Wobus [cwobus@mit.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004615

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to express my wholehearted support for the Cape Wind project. For far too long, America has lived in a dream world where our electricity just comes from the outlet, or at best, it comes from "somewhere else." But as we consume more and more power to support our e-infrastructure, we need to face the reality that power is not a commodity without its costs. Cape Wind represents an opportunity for Massachusetts to slow the pollution of our airways and our waterways, stop the emission of neurotoxins into our atmosphere, decrease the incidence of childhood asthma, increase our energy independence, decrease the price of power for our consumers, and set an example for the rest of the country and the world. All at what cost? A view, on a clear day, of a few toothpicks on the horizon from waterfront property on Cape Cod and the islands. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement from the Army Corps of Engineers found negligible effects of the Cape Wind project on benthic communities, avian communities, fish communities, water quality, and air quality, with clear benefits to the Massachusetts economy for the foreseeable future. The only clearly negative impact is on the view, which most of the time is too obscured by haze from coal-fired power plants to be noticeable. Let's take a stand for renewable power now, so we can be prepared for a future without fossil fuels, and so that we can maintain a healthy economy and a healthy environment for the state of Massachusetts.

Sincerely,

Cameron Wobus
37 Boynton St #1
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Eric Emmons [eemmonshbs2002@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004616

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to indicate my strong support for the Cape Wind project. I believe that we, as a society, must take decisive action to secure our energy future and to reduce our dangerous dependence upon poisonous hydrocarbon fuels. I believe that smog, power plants, and asthmatic children are much less acceptable than a set of towers winking out there on the shoal.

Regards,
Eric Emmons

Sincerely,

Eric Emmons
43 Grove Street #1
Boston, MA 02114

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Noah Greenberg [Noazark@adelphia.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004617

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

As a longtime resident of Cape Cod, and a practicing Architect of 45 years, I am very much in favor of the Wind Farm Project as proposed by Cape Wind. It is time to begin the process of weaning our nation and world off oil and carbon based fuels. Wind provides a silent and renewable resource, provided by nature and both inherently safe and relatively silent and non-polluting. The windmills themselves are sculptural objects that have a movement and beauty if their own, much the same as sails on ships. I urge you to provide the leadership necessary to overcome the natural fear of change that is evidenced by the NIMBY forces. I believe that these structures will provide good habitat for marine life, improve the environment, and provide protection against both global warming and oil pollution, not to mention a reduction of our dependence on mid-east oil politics and wars.

Sincerely,

Noah Greenberg
22 Beebe Acres Road
Falmouth, MA 02540

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Nicole Wobus [nicolerobillard@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004613

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to express my strong support for the Cape Wind project. As the New England region and our nation as a whole become increasingly dependent on electricity, we must take full advantage of energy sources that are both domestic and environmentally sound, such as wind. The Cape Wind project will create jobs, help control regional electricity prices, reduce our dependence on foreign sources of energy, and serve our region's growing energy needs without polluting our environment.

Studies show that the pollution from fossil fuel-fired power plants contributes to heart, respiratory, and neurological illnesses among humans. Mining, transport, pollution and waste from conventional power plants also damage our ecosystems. The Cape Wind project is an opportunity for Massachusetts to pursue an economically and environmentally sustainable energy path while setting an example for the rest of the country and the world.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement from the Army Corps of Engineers found that Cape Wind project would have negligible impacts on benthic, avian, and aquatic communities. The predominant opposition to the project stems from aesthetic concerns of wealthy residents of Cape Cod and the Islands. Where are the voices of opposition to fossil fuel-fired power plants that are repeatedly built in poor communities? Our electricity demands must be met by the generation of electricity, and as a result our society must face difficult choices about where that energy will come from.

While every New Englander appreciates the unique beauty of the Cape and Islands, we cannot let aesthetic concerns overshadow the clear benefits of the Cape Wind project and the overwhelming need for it to move forward. As the mother of a young child and as a concerned citizen, I urge you to support the Cape Wind project to help build a healthier, more sustainable future for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Nicole Robillard Wobus

Sincerely,

Nicole Wobus
37 Boynton Street
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: James C. Hart [hartklamking@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004619

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please do all you can to support the Cape Wind Project. All anyone has to do is to look at the success other Wind generating projects have had in other parts of the United States as well as overseas. We want to know that you have read and understant the various reports made by experts such as Susan Tierney made only recently.

Sincerely,

James C. Hart
Resident Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts

Sincerely,

James C. Hart
50 Leonard Circle
P. O. Box 2250
Vineyard Haven,, MA 02568

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Keith Loring [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004620

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

My understanding is that the environmental impact statement for the Cape Wind project is highly thorough, detailed, and identifies, analyzes and describes a wide array of impacts with great care, detail and comprehensiveness. I agree with the Army Corps of Engineers' independent conclusions that this project is needed, and I agree that the project's overall portfolio of environmental and socio-economic impacts is minimal, especially in comparison to the public benefits associated with the production of energy without greenhouse gas emissions.

"Waves of Change," the Final Report of the Massachusetts Ocean Management Task Force, noted the important interactions between global climate change and the conditions of our ocean resources. The Report supported of policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Massachusetts such as increasing the use of renewable energy as a way of protecting the oceans from the threat of climate change. The Report was not intended to be used to block ocean development projects currently undergoing permitting review. My understanding is that this passage is in the report: "The recommendations in this report are prospective in nature and will not impact projects or proposals already under regulatory review. We believe that sound public policy requires that any new laws, regulations or policies adopted in line with our recommendations be applied prospectively with respect to projects filed after the adoption of these new policies."

When I consider the impacts of real alternatives to this project – such as burning more fossil fuel in power plants – I think that the impacts are acceptable. Meeting our region's abundant energy needs – that is, the needs for electricity of each and every person and business residing on the Cape and in other communities around the state – requires real energy facilities consuming real fuel and reaping real impacts on neighbors who live substantially closer to those facilities than anyone will live near the Wind Farm on Horseshoe Shoal. Of course, some of our electricity needs can come from installing better and more efficient appliances and building more efficient buildings. And while we need much more investment in such, experience tells us that we also need power plants as well. The electricity consumed on the Cape comes from power plants located near someone's home and in someone's vista. For the most part, those other power plants emit pollutants that contribute to smog, acid rain and soot. Which in turn contributes to asthma and other respiratory illnesses, and a variety of ecological impacts. The neighbors of those other plants experience noise, visual, property value and property impacts, as well.

We live in a society in which each of us daily uses the fruits of infrastructure projects – whether roads, or cell towers, or gas pipelines, or transmission lines, or sewage systems – that benefit all of us broadly and distribute particular impacts locally. We also live in a society in which we try to use our public resources wisely for the benefit of the common. In this case, I believe that this Project will produce significant benefits to the commons by providing all of

us with a supply of electricity that produces no greenhouse gas emissions. I think this is an important and positive and public use of the important wind resources that are located here in Massachusetts, in Nantucket Sound. This is an investment for our children.

I encourage the Army Corps of Engineers and the Massachusetts MEPA office to approve the DEIR/DEIS. It is well done. The project is needed. And I hope that it is approved.

Sincerely,

Keith Loring
6 Plover Street
West Roxbury, MA 02132

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Sean McCabe [seanmcc@umich.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004621

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

As a current resident of Cape Cod, I am writing to express my strong support for Cape Wind's plan to develop a 400+ MW off-shore wind farm in the waters of Nantucket Sound. The Army Corp of Engineers recent Environmental Impact Statement makes clear that the environmental and economic benefits of this forward-thinking project far exceed what I perceive to be minimal impacts on aquatic, avian and human life. I implore our public officials - at both the state and federal level - to stop playing politics with this project; instead, I urge you to examine the facts and make an objective decision. Now more than ever, we need your bold leadership to help bring large scale renewable energy - and all its positive externalities - to the waters of Massachusetts.

As a life-long resident of this state, I have come to take for granted access to cheap and reliable eletric power, giving no thought to its source or its social, environmental and geopolitic impacts. However, the debate over this project has caused me to consider more closely some of the realities of our current energy situation and our energy-intensive lifestyles: increasing reliance on imported natural gas, higher fossil prices, the rise of particulate-induced asthma among urban youth, climate change and its effect on our coastal communities, and even our current foreign policies. Considered in this context, the arguments against the Cape Wind project, such as aesthetics or objections to sacrificing a national treasure to a for-profit commerical entity, hold absolutely no merit for me.

And please, ladies and gentleman, before you draw any conclusions as to the Cape Wind project's visual impact, I ask you to go and witness first hand an actual commercial wind farm in operation. I'd recommend the project in Fenner, NY just west of I-90. The site of the turbines spinning quietly amidst working farms and residential homes convinced me once and for all that wind power deserves a future in Nantucket SOund - and what a beautiful future it will be.

Thank you in advance for considering the merits of the Cape Wind project and having the vision to support a renewable energy future in Massachusetts.

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Sean Dugre [xhopheadx@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004622

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing in favor of the Cape Wind project. As our nation's electrical demand increases exponentially, we clearly need more available generation. That said, to get this generation from nuclear or coal or gas fired plants doesn't seem ethical to me since environmentally sound technologies exist.

What is really frustrating is that fact that the foundation for the oposition's argument is that the wind farm would be an "eyesore". We are talking about turbines that are MILES offshore with UNDERGROUND transmission lines. Compare that to a nuclear or coal fired plant and I think it will become obvious which solution is less visibly offensive.

Sean Dugre
Electrical Engineer

Sincerely,

Sean Dugre
80 Beacon Ave.
FL 2
Holyoke, MA 01040

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Kevin Strohmenger [kevster988@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004623

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am a student at Massapequa High School and am currently researching alternate power sources in a course called power and energy. In this class we study and take notes on certain subjects related to power and energy, and then implement these notes into hands-on projects, such as miniature solar homes, and our latest project, the windmill. We have learned that there are many alternate sources of energy that can be used to fuel this country, and wind power is very clean and efficent. Recently, our teacher, Mr.Salamone, brought to our attention the windmill situation in cape wind. Our class has been divided into two halves;one side who is against the capewind and one side who is against. I am on the half who is for capewind, although I am sure most on the opposing side are for it anyway. In order to prepare for the debate, I have researched capewind.org and have encountered alot of helpful information. It would seem that the enviormentalists, fishermen, aviests, and locals are against the capewind project. In order to be succesful in our debate, our grop needs to be prepared to answer any questions the opposing side might ask. Will it kill any animals? Will it destroy any habitats? Is the windmills interrupting any migratory paths? Does it cost anything for the locals? Your proffessional answers would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you,
Kevin Strohmenger

Sincerely,

Kevin Strohmenger
10 algonquin ave.
massapequa, NY 11758

cc:
Capewind

004624

DRAFT – DRAFT – DRAFT – DRAFT - DRAFT

Comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)
Pertaining to the Cape Wind Energy Project

Submitted by Jed Thorp, Energy Campaign Organizer
Clean Water Action, 36 Bromfield St., #204, Boston, MA 02108
February 23, 2005

I. Introduction

We are pleased to have the opportunity to submit these written comments on the Army Corps of Engineers' (ACE) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Cape Wind energy project. Although we took the opportunity to give oral testimony at the December 16, 2004 public hearing in Cambridge, these written comments should be viewed as Clean Water Action's formal comments.

Clean Water Action is a member-based non-profit environmental and public health advocacy organization. Since 1997, Clean Water Action has helped lead a broad statewide coalition to press for the clean up of the state's oldest and dirtiest fossil-fueled power plants, with a particular focus on the public health impacts of power plant pollution. We have also been active in pressing for more renewable energy production both in the state and in the region.

We are generally pleased with the DEIS that the Army Corps of Engineers has written. Although there are portions of the DEIS that we feel require more detail, we feel that – based upon the information provided in the current DEIS – the Cape Wind project should be permitted to go forward.

II. Health Benefits of the Cape Wind Project

Although we feel that the DEIS focused too much on the potential negative environmental impacts of the Cape Wind project, we were pleased that one of the most important environmental benefits – improved air quality and subsequent public health benefits – was addressed. It is important when assessing the impacts of an individual proposed energy project to begin by taking a look at the larger regional energy picture.

Currently, the New England region receives approximately 60% of its electricity from the burning of fossil fuels such as natural gas, oil and coal. The dirtiest of these fuels – coal and oil – are responsible for hundreds of premature deaths and thousands of unnecessary illnesses each year, according to several public health analyses over the past 8 years. Some of the more relevant studies on the health impacts of power plant pollution include, but are not necessarily limited to:

A. Reports and Research on the Health Impacts of Power Plant Pollution

<u>The Importance of Population Susceptibility for Air Pollution Risk Assessment: A Case Study of Power Plants Near Washington, DC</u>
<u>Harvard School of Public Health</u>

Summary: Based on a May 17, 2002 briefing before the U.S. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee by Harvard's Dr. Jonathan Levy, this summary describes results of a study

undertaken by a team of researchers from Harvard School of Public Health to, in part, estimate the health risks of five power plants in the Metropolitan Washington D.C. area. In the study (published in Environmental Health Perspectives, 2003) researchers estimate that over 250 premature deaths per year are associated with fine particulate matter air pollution from five power plants in Washington D.C., Maryland and Virginia. These plants are: Benning, Chalk Point, Dickerson, Possum Point and Potomac River. Disadvantaged groups were found to be especially vulnerable to air pollution; while only 25 percent of the population studied has less than a high school education this group suffers approximately half of the mortality attributed to the plants.
www.cleartheair.org/reports/dc_study.pdf

Association of Particulate Matter Components With Daily Mortality and Morbidity in Urban Populations
Health Effects Institute
August 1, 2000

Summary: Researchers at the Health Effects Institute have reconfirmed the relationship between premature death and fine particulate matter originally demonstrated in the nation's two most important particulate matter and mortality studies, the Harvard Six Cities Study and the American Cancer Society Study (ACS). The two landmark studies were a primary basis for the U.S. EPA's actions in 1997 establishing a national ambient air quality standard for fine particulate matter. The Six Cities Study was a prospective long-term study, to examine chronic (long-term) health effects of air pollution. The ACS study was a larger study, encompassing cities throughout the United States, with more statistical strength. Both studies were fully reanalyzed by HEI after industry called the original methods into question. Results of the reanalysis vindicate both studies and confirm the robust quality of the original data and analysis. Results from the reanalyzed Harvard Six Cities Study, which tracked 8,111 adults in six cities in the Northeast and Midwest United States for 14 years, show a 28% higher chance of premature death due to particulate matter between the most polluted and least polluted cities. The reanalysis of the ACS study, which originally tracked 552,138 adults in 154 cities in all states from 1982-1989, found an 18% higher risk. The strength of the HEI reanalysis counters industry's arguments that further research is needed before control strategies for particulate matter can be implemented. Such a delay would cost thousands of lives annually.
www.healtheffects.org/Pubs/Lippmann.pdf

Lung Cancer, Cardiopulmonary Mortality and Long-Term Exposure to Fine Particulate Air Pollution
C. A. Pope, et. al.
Journal of the American Medical Association
Vol. 287, no 9. - March 6, 2002

Summary: In a landmark study, researchers at the American Cancer Society (ACS) continued their study of fine particle pollution's effects on human health. The study tracked nearly a half-million individuals in 116 metropolitan areas across America for sixteen years. Researchers found that people living in the most polluted cities have an approximate 12 percent increased risk of cardiopulmonary death over those living in the cleanest areas of the country. Similarly for lung cancer there is an approximate 16% increased risk for those living in the more polluted cities. These results persisted after controlling for body weight, smoking and a number of other important factors. For comparison, living in a polluted city is akin to long–term exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke or moderate obesity.
www.jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/abstract/287/9/1132

Asthma in exercising children exposed to ozone: a cohort study
McConnell et. al.
The Lancet
Vol. 359. – February 2, 2002.

Summary: A decade long study of children conducted by the University of Southern California concluded that new cases of asthma are associated with heavy exercise in California communities with high concentrations of ozone. The study compared newly diagnosed asthma cases in 3,535 children tracked over a five-year period in 12 Southern California communities. The researchers showed that children in high ozone communities who played three or more sports developed asthma at a rate three times higher than children in low ozone communities. Although scientists have known for some time that smog can trigger attacks in asthmatics, this study presents some of the first evidence that ozone may cause asthma.
www.niehs.nih.gov/centers/2002News/usc-asma.pdf

Increased Particulate Air Pollution and the Triggering of Myocardial Infraction
Peters et. al.
Circulation
v. 103. - June 12, 2001.

Summary: According to this time-series study, short term exposures to elevated levels of fine particles (PM 2.5) increases the risk of heart attacks in at-risk persons for up to one day following exposure. Researchers interviewed 772 Boston-area patients recovering from heart attacks and found that the onset of their symptoms correlated with times of high daily pollution. The study, conducted between 1995 and May 1996, was one of the first of its kind to document the link between short-term exposure to air pollution and heart attacks. The study found that elevated levels of fine particulate matter increases the risk of heart attack by 48-69 percent after being exposed to particulate matter pollution for anywhere from 2 to 24 hours. Murray Mittleman, M.D., director of the cardiovascular epidemiology at Beth Israel Deaconess, and a coauthor of the study concluded, "As levels of air pollution went up, the risk [of heart attack] went up."
www.respiratoryreviews.com/sep01/rr_sep01_pollution.html

Effect of Air Pollutants on Acute Stroke Mortality
Hong et. al.
Environmental Health Perspectives
Vol. 110, no. 2 – February 2002.

Summary: A team of four Korean institutions and the Harvard School of Public Health has concluded that: " fine particulate matter and gaseous pollutants are significant risk factors for acute stroke death and that the elderly and women are more susceptible to the effect of particulate air pollutants." Researchers found that deaths from stroke in Seoul between 1995 and 1998 increased with rising concentrations of PM10, ozone, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide (NOx)—all common power plant emissions. The two most susceptible groups to the effects of these air pollutants were the elderly and women.
http://ehpnet1.niehs.nih.gov/docs/2002/110p187-191hong/abstract.html

Inhalation of Fine Particulate Air Pollution and Ozone Causes Acute Arterial Vasoconstriction in Healthy Adults
R. D. Brook, et. al.

Circulation
Vol. 105, p 1534-1536. - April 2, 2002.

Summary: This experimental study found that blood vessels in healthy lungs became constricted after exposure to polluted air. In the study, 25 people inhaled elevated concentrations of fine particulates plus ozone for two hours. Dr. Robert Brook, lead author, described this exposure as similar to those found in urban areas during peak air pollution times, such as rush hour. After exposure, blood vessels constricted an average of two to four percent. These findings suggests a possible reason for why the rates of heart attacks increase with exposure to air pollution. Although, the degree of constriction itself is unlikely to produce significant problems in healthy individuals, such constriction could conceivably trigger cardiac events in people who are at risk of heart disease. "Our results are a clean demonstration that environmentally relevant concentrations of common air pollutants that can occur in urban settings adversely affect the blood vessels of healthy people," said Brook.
http://circ.ahajournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/105/13/1534

Estimated Public Health Impacts of Criteria Pollutant Air Emissions from the Salem Harbor and Brayton Point Power Plants
Harvard School of Public Health
May 4, 2000

Summary: Using a sophisticated model of how particulate matter and is dispersed in the atmosphere, Harvard School of Public Health scientists Jonathan Levy and John D. Spengler calculated exposures to 32 million residents living in New England, eastern New York and New Jersey from two older power plants currently exempt from more stringent pollution controls. Their report estimated that current emissions from the two power plants could be linked to more than 43,000 asthma attacks and nearly 300,000 incidents of upper respiratory symptoms per year in the region. The study also estimated that over 100 premature deaths per year could be attributed to this pollution. The study found that the health risks are greatest for people living closer to the plants: the risk of death to people living within 30 miles of the plants was found to be 3-4 times that of people living farther away. The researchers also analyzed the potential health benefits of reducing current emissions to the lower levels that would be reached by using the best available control technology required for newer power plants since the 1977 Clean Air Act and required by the US Environmental Protection Agency as retrofit on some older plants. Over 80 estimated premature deaths would be averted per year, along with 30,000 fewer asthma attacks and 200,000 fewer incidents of upper respiratory problems.
www.cleartheair.org/reports/ma_report.pdf

Estimated Public Health Impacts of Criteria Pollutant Air Emissions from Nine Fossil Fueled Power Plants in Illinois
Harvard School of Public Health
December 2000
As summarized in Risk in Perspective, April 2001.

Summary: The Harvard School of Public Health's Illinois study used the same sophisticated model as the Massachusetts study to show how particulate matter is dispersed in the atmosphere and the health effects on the 33 million residents living in the study area. The study, authored by Jonathan Levy and John D. Spengler, estimates that 400 premature deaths a year are attributable to particulate matter pollution from the nine power plants. Additionally, the report found that by requiring the nine power plants to meet modern emission standards, known as BACT, 300

premature deaths a year could be avoided, while incidents of daily upper respiratory symptoms would decrease by 400,000. The report also found that cardiovascular and respiratory emergency room visits and asthma attacks would be reduced by 2,000 and 10,000 incidences respectively.
www.cleartheair.org/reports/il_report.pdf

Toxicological Effects of Mercury
National Academy of Sciences
July 11, 2000

Summary: In response to a directive from Congress, the Environmental Protection Agency commissioned a study on mercury pollution and its effects on humans. The prestigious National Academy of Sciences was hired to conduct the study, and after 18 months, the Academy's panel of experts returned with a report that essentially ends the rancorous debate waged over the last few years on whether or not to regulate mercury pollution. The report concluded that the current fish consumption advisories that 40 states currently employ to protect their citizens from mercury pollution, are inadequate at best, and that the goal should instead be to reduce the concentrations of mercury. The Academy's scientists estimated that 60,000 children are born each year that are exposed to mercury levels in pregnancy that could lead to neurological and learning problems. Coal fired power plants are the only major source of mercury that is still completely unregulated.
http://www4.nationalacademies.org/news.nsf/isbn/0309071402?OpenDocument

Second National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
January 2003

Summary: In its second assessment of mercury levels in the human body, the CDC found that 1 in 12 women of childbearing age has mercury levels above EPA's safe health threshold. Nationally, this translates into nearly 4.9 million women of childbearing age with elevated levels of mercury from eating contaminated fish. This results in approx. 322,000 newborns starting life each year with increased risk of neurological impairment form exposure in utero. Mercury is released into the atmosphere from power plants, waste incinerators and industrial processes. Humans are exposed to mercury when they consume mercury-laden fish.
www.cdc.gov/exposurereport

Perhaps the most compelling report related to the health impacts of fossil-fuel power plants is the recent report entitled: *Dirty Air, Dirty Power: Mortality and Health Damage Due to Air Pollution from Power Plants*, (Clear the Air / Clean Air Task Force, June 2004.) For this report, Clean Air Task Force commissioned Abt Associates, the consulting firm relied upon by U.S. EPA to assess the health benefits of many of the agency's air regulatory programs, to quantify the benefits of each of the respective clean up scenarios. The objective of the study was to quantify the expected health benefits (avoidable premature deaths, hospitalizations, etc.) of each of the scenarios. The health endpoints analyzed included death, lung cancer deaths, hospitalizations, emergency room visits, asthma attacks, and a variety of lesser symptoms.

To analyze the avoidable health impacts of fine particles based on the alternative policy scenarios, the Clean Air Task Force asked Abt Associates to run the various scenarios using methods developed for and employed by the U.S. EPA, extensively reviewed by EPA's Science Advisory Board, recently approved in a review by the National Academy of Sciences, and accepted by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in a variety of regulatory impact and assessment contexts.

The report analyzed and quantified the health impacts of power plant pollution on specific states and certain metropolitan areas, and also quantified the health impacts of pollution from individual power plants. The report concluded that pollution from fossil-fuel power plants has the following health impacts on Massachusetts, specifically:

Health Statistics

Deaths	340 per year
Heart Attacks	710 per year
Lung Cancer Deaths	40 per year
Asthma Attacks	8,069 per year
Hospital Admissions	342 per year
Chronic Bronchitis	241 per year
Asthma ER Visits	223 per year

The report also quantified the deaths from individual power plants. The health impacts from the five most polluting facilities in Massachusetts are detailed in the chart below:

Facility Name	Owner	Initial Year	Primary Fuel	SO2 Emissions (2002)	NOx Emissions (2002)	CO2 Emissions (2002)	Mercury Emissions (2002)	Attributable Deaths
Canal	Mirant	1968	Oil	22,014 tons	5,599 tons	4.1 million tons	Null	**39**
Brayton Point	Dominion	1963	Coal	39,593 tons	12,670 tons	7.4 million tons	196 lbs.	**141**
Salem Harbor	Dominion	1951	Coal / Oil	14,132 tons	3,794 tons	2.6 million tons	82 lbs.	**31**
Mt. Tom	Northeast Utilities	1960	Coal	5,282 tons	1,991 tons	1.1 million tons	32 lbs.	**9**
Somerset	Xcel Energy	N/A	Coal	4,399 tons	1,445 tons	908,000 tons	14 lbs.	**37**

B. Environmental Justice Implications of Power Plant Pollution

In conjunction with the above-mentioned research that quantifies the health impacts of power plant pollution, subsequent research has shown that African Americans are most at-risk from the power plant pollution. An October 2002 entitled *Air of Injustice: African Americans and Power Plant Pollution* found the following:

- In 2002, 71% of African Americans live in counties that violate federal air pollution standards, compared to 58% of the white population.
- 78% of African Americans live within 30 miles of a power plant, compared to 56% of the white population.
- The death rate from asthma for African Americans is twice that of whites (38.7 deaths per million population vs. 14.2 deaths per million population.) Studies in the U.S. have shown that emergency room visits increase when particulate matter and/or ozone levels are just slightly above national standards. (Note: the entire state of Massachusetts is currently in "non-attainment" of the most recent 8-hour ozone standard set by the U.S. EPA.)

The full report is available at: http://cta.policy.net/proactive/newsroom/release.vtml?id=23900

In July 2004, The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), in conjunction with Clear the Air, issued a reported entitled *Air of Injustice: How Air Pollution Affects the Health of Hispanics and Latinos.* This report contained conclusions very similar to the above-mentioned 2002 report, and can be found online at: http://cta.policy.net/reports/air_of_injustice/air-of-injustice_english.pdf

The DEIS – in Section 5.15.2 – highlighted the La Capra Associates analysis that estimated a emissions reduction of 1,180 tons of nitrogen oxides (NOx); 4,000 tons of sulfur dioxide (SO2); and 949,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2). However, the La Capra analysis did not estimate the expected reductions in particulate matter (PM 2.5) and mercury – two of the more dangerous pollutants emitted from the region's fossil-fuel power plants. The DEIS should be expanded by including this analysis. The DEIS also estimated the potential health benefits from these offset emissions and concluded that calculations indicate that 12 premature deaths, 20 cases of bronchitis, 200 emergency room visits and 5,000 asthma attacks could be avoided once the Cape Wind project is in operation. These figures should – by themselves – be a compelling enough reason to approve the Cape Wind project to go forward. However, we would like to see a more thorough analysis conducted which calculates not the just the health benefits from offset emissions from current sources, but also looking at the impact Cape Wind will have on eliminating the need for new (potentially fossil fuel) sources from being constructed in the future.

III. Potential Impacts of Climate Change on the Region

Although the DEIS pays significant attention to the likely health benefits of Cape Wind as a result of offset emissions of soot and smog forming pollution from fossil-fuel power plants, not enough attention is paid to the impacts of climate change on the region. Cape Wind would represent one of the most significant steps forward towards reducing the region's reliance upon old, dirty sources of energy that emit high levels of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Carbon dioxide is one of the most prominent greenhouse gases (GHGs) contributing to the problem of global climate change. According to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, the six most polluting power plants in Massachusetts emitted over 19,000,000 tons of CO2 into the atmosphere in 2003. As the DEIS points out, the Cape Wind project could result in over 900,000 tons of this pollution being kept out of the atmosphere annually.

The Army Corps of Engineers should look more closely at the potential impacts of climate change on the region. Although Cape Wind will not be able to single-handedly reverse global warming, the Cape Wind project would represent a significant step in the right direction in reducing greenhouse gas pollution from the energy sector. We urge the Army Corps of Engineers to include detailed information on the potential impacts of climate change on the region in the DEIS and to acknowledge that Cape Wind is part of a broader solution to that problem.

Some important points to consider when analyzing the impacts of global climate change on the region include:

- The United States contributes over 20% of total global greenhouse gases, with less than 5% of the world's population.[1]

[1] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2000.

- The six dirtiest power plants in Massachusetts emitted over 19 million tons of carbon pollution in 2003.[2]

- Although estimates vary, sea level is projected to rise between 6 to 38 inches by 2100. In Massachusetts, an average of 65 acres of upland are submerged each year by a combination of rising seas and subsiding land.[3]

- By 2100, statewide temperatures could increase by about 4 degrees Fahrenheit in winter and spring and 5 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and fall.[4] This would give Boston a climate similar to Richmond, Virginia, which would have a drastic effect on the state's ecosystem and economy.[5]

- Precipitation in Massachusetts is expected to increase by about 10% in spring and summer, 15% in fall, and 20-60% in the winter by 2100.[6]

- Climate change could increase levels of ground-level ozone, which is shown to aggravate respiratory illness such as asthma, reduce existing lung function, and induce respiratory inflammation. Rising temperatures could increase heat-related deaths in Massachusetts by as much as 50 percent.[7]

- Global insurance giant *Swiss Re* recently warned that the economic costs of climate change could double in the next 10 years to $150 billion, hitting insurers with $30-$40 billion in claims.[8]

- According to a recent Pentagon report on its potential future global implications, climate change "should be elevated beyond a scientific debate to a US national security concern." The report warned of global wars over scarce resources and that "disruption and conflict will be endemic features of life."[9]

- It has been estimated that over 35% of worldwide plant and animal species could become extinct as a result of climate change.[10]

The Army Corps of Engineers should look at 2 key studies to gather more information on the potential impacts of climate change on the region:

- *Death By Degrees: The Health Threats of Climate Change in Massachusetts*, Physicians for Social Responsibility, February 2001.
- New England Regional Assessment Group. 2001. *Preparing for a Changing Climate: The Potential Consequences of Climate Variability and Change. New England Regional Overview,* U.S. Global Change Research Program, 96 pp., University of New Hampshire.

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[2] Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.
[3] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *Climate Change and Massachusetts.* September 1997.
[4] Ibid.
[5] New England Regional Assessment Group. 2001. *Preparing for a Changing Climate: The Potential Consequences of Climate Variability and Change. New England Regional Overview,* U.S. Global Change Research Program, p. iii.
[6] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *Climate Change and Massachusetts.* September 1997.
[7] Physicians for Social Responsibility. *Death By Degrees: The Health Threats of Climate Change in Massachusetts.* February 2001. p. 4.
[8] *"Opportunities and Risks of Climate Change,"* Swiss Reinsurance Company, Zurich. 2002.
[9] Climate Collapse: The Pentagon's Weather Nightmare, by David Sharp. *Fortune.* January 26, 2004.
[10] Thomas, C. D. *et al.* Extinction risk from climate change. *Nature* 427, 145-148 (2004) 4pp.

IV. Conclusion

Clean Water Action feels that the Cape Wind project should be permitted to go forward based upon the net positive public health, economic and environmental impacts it will have on the region. Although we acknowledge that there is no such thing as a completely environmentally benign large-scale method for producing electricity, Cape Wind represents the type of projects that should be looked at to move our region towards an energy future that utilizes clean renewable alternatives to fossil fuels. Furthermore, we feel that more attention should be paid to the net environmental benefits of the project than currently exists in the DEIS. We look forward to reading the final Environmental Impact Statement.

###

Adams, Karen K NAE

004625

From: Eleanor [fusoni@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 5:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Nantucket Sound WInd Farm

I am writing in support of the proposed wind farm on Nantucket Sound. We hear more and more about the "global warming" problem. I realize the wind farm will not solve this situation but it will be a small step in the right direction.

From what I have read about your report, there will be little – if any – adverse effects on wildlife, navigation and shipping. But the wind farm will reduce reliance imported fossil fuels, which is very important. This will also reduce pollution in our air which is very important. I know people who suffer from asthma and bronchitis and support any project that will help them and future generations breathe better.

I live near Hull MA and have visited the site where they have a windmill turbine and the only comments I have heard from people in the area are all positive. I even understand they are planning to add another turbine in their town since the first one has proved to be very beneficial and there have been no problems.

I have read that many organizations (such as MassPirg, Conservation Law Foundation, Mass. Climate Ation Network, Clean Power Now) are in favor of the wind farm. These are groups I believe are working for the best interests of the people and this belief has encouraged me to support the Wind Farm.

I hope that you will continue with your support for the Wind Farm. This is an opportunity to show people in the country of another alternative for energy.

Eleanor Fusoni
42 Washington Street
Milton MA 02186

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: George Chapman [gmc1@stpaulsbrookline.org]

Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 5:58 PM

To: Energy, Wind NAE; mepa@state.ma.us; pdascombe@capecodcommission.org

Subject: Cape Cod Wind Farm

004626

I glanced up while walking my dog yesterday, and saw a nearby smokestack belching sooty waste into the air. It was ugly to behold and harmful to everyone's health. I have no sympathy for the contention that the proposed wind farm off of Cape Cod would be so visually awful that it should not be built. Compared to what I and my neighbors have to look at on a daily basis, the windmills would be beautiful. Simply thinking about the benefits of non-polluting power, and natural resources not being consumed, brings an added element of satisfaction. I strongly urge the Corps of Engineers to approve the proposal.

George M. Chapman
Rector, St. Paul's Church, Brookline MA

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Kathryn Shedrick [kathrynshedrick@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 5:34 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004627

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

A part-time resident of Martha's Vineyard for 20 years, I am writing in support of the Cape Wind project. Wind is an excellent and avant-garde form of alternative energy. It would be wonderful for Massachusetts to be on the cutting edge of this technology AND to be doing something to safeguard the environment.

I urge you to support the project.

Sincerely,
Kathryn Shedrick

Sincerely,

Kathryn Shedrick
93 Edgartown Bay Road
Edgartown , MA 02539

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jeff Dearman [yaguara2003@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:13 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please don't destroy this opportunity for Massachusetts to become one of the first states in the nation to focus on renewable energy projects . The Cape Wind wind farm project will provide power for 75 % of Cape Cod with CLEAN, RENEWABLE energy. It is a shame that certain people in our society mainly rich republican , self -centered homeowners think they own the coastline and want everyone else to suffer so their precious "views" aren't spoiled. Well you might own the beachfront property , but you don't own our coasts and you certainly don't own Nantucket Sound. This is all this is about. its about rich people who don't want their views spoiled. Well, it is time that politicians, lawmakers, and government starts to think about everyone else, not just the wealthy in society. It is time to usher in renewable energy as we are depending too much on oil from the middle east. With oil increasing every month in price meaning higher gas prices, with more Polluting hummers and Suv's on our roads every day, with summer traffic jams that clog the cape, causing more pollution from exhaut pipes, coupled with the pollution from fossil fuels increasing is creating health hazards for people living on the cape.
It is time some of us in today's society realize there is a greater good out there, a greater need to supply a region with renewable energy that will diminish pollution rather than continue our polluting practices. Cape Wind will be the first major renewable energy project and first major wind farm project in the country. The wind farm can serve as a test for future projects. Hopefully one day, everyone will see the benefits of having wind energy and solar power power our cities and we will no longer have to deal with poluution filled skies. The Earth might one day in the near future be BLue again, not grey.
It is time for us to support Cape Wind and start renewable energy projects even in a time when our government is not focused on supporting our environment. Support Cape Wind today and get this wind farm built. Why should NIMBY Wealthy land ownsers control this decision. Why not leave it up to the citizens of Masachusetts?
I'd say the majority of people in Mass, would support this project.

004628

Sincerely,

Jeff Dearman
39 Irving St
Winchester, MA 01890

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Deborah Kerr [kerrfam@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:37 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004629

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am in favor of all renewable energy options and believe the Cape Wind project should go forward.

Sincerely,

Deborah Kerr
84 Hinckley Road
Milton, MA 02186

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Thomas Sherry [sherrycentral@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004630

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am fully in support of the Cape Wind project as a viable way to reduce the importation and use of millions of barrels of oil in the next decade, to reduce need for more gas-fired generating facilities, and to lessen or eliminate the need for coal-burning plants.

This is a very important step toward energy independence that should not be derailed by a minority of elitists and environmental extremists.

I'd gladly welcome a turbine or two in my neighborhood if wind generation were possible here, but Western Massachusetts isn't exactly the best spot on Earth for a site.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Thomas Sherry
11 Wedgewood Road
East Longmeadow, MA 01028-1441

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Gale Festel [gfestel@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004631

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

I urge you to support the Cape Wind Energy Project. Our country needs to establish alternate sources of energy as soon as possible, and to begin to break away from our dependence on foreign oil.

We need to go ahead with this wind farm because it is environmentally sound, and the benefits will be huge. As far as I can see, the people that are most opposed are only afraid of losing their view of the open water. That will not happen unless they are out on the water in a boat. It is not a good enough reason to keep the country from taking one step toward energy independence.

I hope you will consider my opinion when you are making decisions on the critical project.

Sincerely, Gale Festel

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Ken Marien [kdmariens@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004632

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Having been born and raised in a small Massachusetts town in the central hills North of Worcester, I have always had a deep appreciation for the beauty of our area and a sensitivity towards our environment.
I am a firm supporter of clean energy initiatives such as the Cape wind project.
Not only do they have abeautiful and gracefull silouette but they supply energy with NO fouling of they air that powers them.
How many days per year is the visability 20 Mi so that they could even be seen from shore?

Sincerely,

Ken Marien
179 East Rd
westminster, MA 01473

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: JESSE@hotmail.com
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004633

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I support the CAPE WIND PROJECT and request that you also support it
thank you

Sincerely,

JESSE LEMUEL FIELDS, JR
45 GREAT OAK RD
ORLEANS, MA 02653

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Robert Joyal [rjoyal@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004631

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear USAE,

The DEIS on the Cape Wind project shows clearly and indisputably that the benefits of putting wind turbines in Nantucket Sound far outweigh the potential risks. Even the concerns about reduced tourism are a red herring as the pioneers in Europe can attest.

I live painfully close to one of the worst polluting coal-fired power plants in the Northeast (in Salem), and I worry about what the emissions from that plant are doing to my children every day. While this project is not a cure for that problem, it's a long-overdue step in the right direction... away from burning fossil fuels that only hasten the destruction of our environment. Those that are concerned about seeing distant white turbines on the horizon should try staring at smokestacks on the shoreline. It might provide some much needed perspective.

Thank you for bringing honesty, integrity, and urgency to this process.

Robert Joyal

Sincerely,

Robert Joyal
22 Oakhurst Road
Beverly, MA 01915

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Peggy Blass [peggylgb@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004635

Dear Congressman Tierney
Please support renewable energy projects such as the one proposed for the Cape Wind project.

Sincerely
Peggy Geist Blass

Sincerely,

Peggy Blass
5 Sandie Lane
Marblehead, MA 01945

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Kristin Deason [kristin_deason@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear Representative,

004636

I am writing to you to encourage your support of the Cape Wind project in Massachusetts. If approved and completed, this project will go a long way toward demonstrating the viability and importance of renewable sources of energy. I believe that the energy crisis our country is currently facing is a very important issue, and one that is all too often ignored by many. As a young adult just beginning my career, I fear for what the future holds if we continue to resist the paradigm shift in energy consumption that, as is becoming increasly obvious, is essential.

From reducing our greenhouse gas emissions to reducing our reliance on foriegn energy sources to creating jobs and boosting our economy, there are many, many ways that the development of renewable sources of energy will help to ensure a brighter future for our country. Implementation of the Cape Wind project is one way to start this future today. Thank you for your time, and for your service.

Sincerely,
Kristin S. Deason

Sincerely,

Kristin Deason
1016 N. Monroe St.
Arlington, VA 22201

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jason Richer [jasonricher@cox.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004637

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please be advised that I, as a seasonal visitor to Cape Cod fully accept the Cape Wind project.

I believe it to be far superior to any power generation facilities we now have and would think the project to be another tourist attraction for we vacationers.

Sincerely,

Jason Richer
7 Mattity Road
North Smithfield, RI 02896-9519

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Frederick Faller [ffaller@rcn.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004633

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I think that it is important to begin the process of reducing our dependence on foreign oil, especially in New England where the demand is high and supplies are not under our control.

Clean, renewable energy will be necessary in the near future and is a good idea now. I support the wind farm in Nantucket Sound, not only as a good idea for the environment, but also as an important step in the process of conversion to renewable energy.

Frederick W. Faller

Sincerely,

Frederick Faller
10 Hillside Avenue
Burlington, MA 01803

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Susanne Greene [susanne@wadecottages.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004639

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

To Whom It May Concern: I would like to express my support for the Cape Wind project. At this time, when our dependence on foreign oil is causing such political difficulties, and our government is paying scant heed to the ever increasing effects of global climate change, we need to embrace alternative methods of energy production. We need to do so quickly. The arguments against this project seem to me to be largely "NIMBY" arguments, which are short-sighted and selfish. In Denmark the wind farm is within sight of the royal castle, and the wind mills have become an educational/environmental tourist attraction. We need to be more far-sighted and accepting of alternative technologies or we will forever be stuck in the past.
Sincerely, Susanne Greene

Sincerely,

Susanne Greene
35 Shell St.
POBox 211
Siasconset, MA 02564

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Richard Bumpus [lynnerich@att.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004640

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

We Need Far More Than 130 Windmills (pub. New Bedford Standard-Times 9-14-04)

The arguments for and against the proposed wind farms have not touched on the most urgent issue soon to be a reality. Arguments for, have addressed issues of the environment and cost savings. Those arguing against, also site environmental concerns and "big business interests." No one has said anything about what will happen if we do nothing.

Regarding our voracious appetite for energy, let's examine briefly the present source that we heavily rely on, oil. As is painfully obvious by the daily headlines, we are dependent on getting oil from regions of the world that don't like us. They, however, depend on oil revenue to survive. So today, they put up with us, and we with them...just barely.

Let us say for discussion purposes, that the oil producing countries are at 50% capacity selling to us, a nation of 280 million people. As China, population 1.3 billion and India, population 1.0 billion modernize and their demand for oil increases, it is obvious that the middle east can not possibly provide for another 2.3 billion people.

When the oil producers finally have more "paying customers" than they can supply, they will no longer need to sell to people they don't like. They will sell to China. They will sell to India. They won't have to sell anything to us, because there won't be anything left.

Continuing to receive our life blood from people who hate us is insane! On the day when the middle east has more customers that don't annoy them about human rights, democracy, and freedom, that will be the day they can stop selling to us.

Will we be ready for that day?

We don't need 130 windmills off of Cape Cod. We need 5,000 windmills running up and down the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines. The wind farm off of Cape Cod is a good start toward the day when we can inform the middle east to find another customer.

Richard Bumpus
16 Parkway Lane
Marion, MA 02738

Sincerely,

Richard Bumpus
16 Parkway Lane
Marion, MA 02738-1129

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Tucker Dolge [a_tucker_dolge@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004641

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I have been an advocate of alternate methods of energy for years. In order to survive in the world as we know it today, I believe that we have to be more self-sufficient. We can no longer be dependent on other countries or fossil fuel. Using other sources of energy...i.e. the wind , makes so much sense. Contrary to reports from such people as Walter Cronkite etc. it is my understanding that the windmills will not adversly effect the views from the Cape. Quite frankly, even if it did, I don't think the negatives would outweigh the positive effects of this project. I am sure that big energy companies will fight this as in much the same way that oil companies really don't want cars to be run on solar batteries. It is so logical...but then, are the people that make these decisions always logical? In 1980, I was elected to the Connecticut House of Represent-atives for 1 term. Being a conservative Republican I opted to serve on the enviroment committee. I have an inkling of what you are up against and can surely "feel your pain". I hope that you can see where something has to be done. Thank you for reading my comments....Tucker Dolge

Sincerely,

Tucker Dolge
211 slater rd.
tolland, CT 06084

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Smilia Marvosh [smiliam@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

C04642

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

To Whom it May Concern,

As one of the co-founders of the Coalition for the Health of Aggregate Industries Neighbors, I would like to render my favorable opinion regarding the Cape Wind Project on behalf of my organization.

C.H.A.I.N. was formed around local environmental matters that impacted our community in negative ways due to the operations of a once local quarry that was purchased by a multi-national corporation. Through our work here in Swampscott, we became fairly well educated regarding the effects of particle pollution on human health.

I have followed the Cape Wind project closely as I find it to be a really exciting opportunity to put metal to the pedal so to speak accepting stewardship of this beautiful but besieged earth. The assaults on our environment mount daily, and all ecosystems are interconnected - one does not collapse without having collateral effects on adjacent ones, and so on until multiplying bands of collapse will cause more and more threats to all nations, causing worldwide impacts that threaten the security of all nations.

Asthma is the number one cause of school absenteeism throughout the nation, all of us carry a body burden of dozens of environmental toxins, polar bears are being born blind and toothless as a result of chemicals from our polluted airways traveling to their waterways, endocrine disruptors from toxic chemicals in our environment threaten fetal development, and women of childbearing years and pregnant and nursing women are warned to severely limit or eliminate fish consumption due to the mercury being released from coal fired power plants and incinerators. Tens of thousands of early deaths per year mark our industrial and technological advancements, without and equal balance being paid to precautionary principles.

From everything that I have read concerning Cape Wind, there is not a single reason strong enough to delay our accepting responsibility for what we have brought to our lives with not only the local pollutants we continue to put into our air but the overall effects of global warming from all human activity. It is our choice what legacy we leave to future generations, and we are way overdue in stepping up to the plate.

I urge you to facilitate the advancement of the Cape Wind project on behalf of all of us. We all breathe the air - in this we are one.

Sincerely,

Smilia Marvosh

19 Essex Street
Swampscott, MA 01907
781-596-2071

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Seth Yurdin [syurdin@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004643

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

We need projects like the Cape Wind project to be approved.

It is clean power, otherwise safe for the environment and far outweigh the minor asthetic costs.

It's about time we start moving ahead with sustainable energy here and throughout the country.

Sincerely,

Seth Yurdin
148 Governor Street
Providence, RI 02906

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Andelman [mike@andelmanlelek.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004644

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

In reading articles that summarize the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, it appears that the only argument that opponents to the project have that has not been fully dismissed is the visual impact.

It is inconceivable that a project that has such environmental as well as economic benefits for the Commonwealth should be sidetracked for a handfull of people who put personal preferences regarding the aesthetics of ocean views above all else.

Sincerely,

Michael Andelman
5 Highland Street
Sharon, MA 02067

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Richard Bridges [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004645

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

To Whom Our Environment May Concern:

I write this letter supporting the Cape Wind Project and any future project that reduces our dependence on non-renewable energy sources. Even as an avid sailor, scuba diver, and fisherman in and around the water in which the Cape Wind Project will be located, we owe it to ourselves to begin the process of deriving energy from renewable resources. Although by back yard is not Buzzards Bay or Nantucket Sound, it is Hull MA. In Hull, MA there is a single wind turbine that generates enough electricity to power much of the town's street lights. This is the same turbine that also generates great support from the residents of Hull and surrounding towns such as Hingham, Cohasset, Weymouth and Quincy. In fact the turbine has been met with so much acceptance that progress is in the works to study the feasibility of a second and more powerful turbine located nearby. It is not an eyesore nor does it make a bad neighbor.

In my opinion the benefits of the Cape Wind Project far outweigh any perceived negatives and as a user of maritime environment in and around the project I wholeheartedly support this project. I ask that you take my comments seriously and urge you to support this project as well.

Sincerely,

Richard Bridges
16 Oakland Ave
Hanover, MA 02339

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Edward Sabina [Golfcapecod@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004646

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

We need this project to go forward now. We have a proven technology that needs to be supported ASAP. The cleaner generating wind power will prevent energy dollars from going overseas and to who knows what purposes. I have spent most of my life and make my living on Cape Cod. This will not hurt boating, tourism, or wildlife patterns and will only make the Cape a better place to live.

Sincerely,

Edward A Sabina

Sincerely,

Edward Sabina
59 Nye Road
Falmouth, MA 02540

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: drew hudson [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004647

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear sir or madam,
I am writing to urge you to support the Cape wind proposal in massachusets. It is essential that we begin to switch our power supply off of dangersou and dirty sources like coal and nuclear, and onto clean local sources like wind and solar. Cape Wind, as the first commercial scale wind facility propsed in the northeast, is essential to this vision.
In particular I applaud and concur with your findings that:

Cape Wind will offset the burning of fossil fuels and create increased energy independence, decreased air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and offset energy costs

Cape Wind will create jobs

Cape Wind will not be a hazard to air or sea navigation

There will be no major negative impacts on the ecology of Nantucket Sound, local tourism and surrounding property values
Thank you for your time,
Andrew Hudson

Sincerely,

drew hudson
106 E state St #1
Montpelier, VT 05602

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Sophia Bahlkow [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

All of the political issues dealing with money will not matter if we destroy the planet. The Cape Wind Project is the first sign of hope I have seen as of late. Please consider the environment THE priority.

004648

Sincerely,

Sophia Bahlkow
780 Columbus Av.
APT. 515
Roxbury, MA 02120

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Frank Leslie [fleslie@fit.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004649

Dear Sirs:

I want the Cape Wind project to become the Nation's first offshore windfarm. A working example of offshore wind is required to assess how we can catch up to the Europeans in developing this renewable energy source.

Sincerely,
Frank R. Leslie,
Adjunct Professor of Renewable Energy,
Florida Institute of Technology

Sincerely,

Frank Leslie
1017 Glenham Dr., NE
Palm Bay, FL 32905

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Vinod John [vinod_john77@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am highly impressed by breadth and the level of detail through which the environmental impact study was conducted. I support the development of the offshore wind turbines. This is a key step in making the USA more energy independent and will provide overall positive benefit to the society.

004650

Vinod John

Sincerely,

Vinod John
13 Sabin St.
#2
Montpelier, VT 05602

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Anne Bloomfield [abloomfield@mail.uri.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004651

Anne Bloomfield

Unfolding a Clean Cape

Fact one; the Eiffel Tower, today, is a symbol of Paris. It is seen in various works of art, movies, and television shows throughout history. Presently, it is the most visited destination in all of France, and possibly the entire world (Gipe 264). Millions of people flock to the tower annually, as it rakes in an estimated $4 million a year to the city of Paris, France (Gipe 264). Fact two; wind farms are a symbol of clean energy and a sustainable way of living. They are cleaner than solar power, produce cheaper energy, and are non-dependent on fossil fuels. What exactly do these two seemingly unrelated facts have in common? They are, in fact, very similar. Throughout our time, there have been many structures which have been ridiculed, looked down upon, and absolutely rejected from society. Strangely enough, many of these have ended up being important cultural symbols to be enjoyed by many, or integrated into everyday life. The Eiffel Tower is but one example of this integration. Others include, the Seattle Space Needle, CN Tower in Toronto, the Great British railway bridge across the Firth and Forth, and many suspension bridges in the Unites States. In addition are windmills used to mill grain which are now part of the Dutch culture (Gipe 264).

Often, wind farms face the same problem as many of these structures do. They may seem large and awkward, obstructing the natural beauty of the land around them, but is this a common opinion? Despite what many people think, the majority of the world appears to be in favor of developing wind energy. So what exactly is holding us back? Could it be the small group of NIMBY's (not in my backyard) near the planned projects? The proposed wind farm in Horseshoe Shoal on Nantucket sound, dubbed "Cape Wind" is facing this exact dilemma. Five miles off the coast of Massachusetts, the wind farm has the potential to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases contributing to global warming and air pollution, decrease dependence on fossil fuels, bring the world one step closer to sustainable energy usage, and develop wind technology. In addition to the big picture of sustainability, it will directly supply 75% of the energy used on Cape Cod (Sherman) and result in jobs and lower energy costs. People who oppose the project consist mainly of the Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound and other environmental groups. Many of these groups are native to the area. They are interested in conservation of the sound. This is an unrealistic outlook. If the world does not invest in renewable energy sources, the sound will no longer be preserved and beautiful anyway due to pollution and temperature changes due to global warming. The conservationist out look in regards to not building the wind farm seems out of the question. Its environmental costs far outweigh the benefits. This project is a major step for the renewable energy industry. It will make Cape Cod a leader in clean, renewable energy technology ("Cape"). With this information in mind, the wind farm on Nantucket Sound should be built.

Sometimes, it seems, history thrusts itself forward into an oblivion

of innovation, only to find out that the ways of the past were preferable to the gleaming gadgets and gizmos of the future. What was life like before fossil fuels invaded our clean, relatively sustainable way of living? Wind energy has been in use throughout history. When fossil fuels began to come into use in the 18th century (Cassedy 113), sustainable energy sources such as wind power began to fall. Wind power has obviously come a long way since the 18th century. With the current energy crisis and negative environmental effects of coal burning, it is no wonder that this once widely used energy source is finally making its well deserved comeback.

There are many key benefits of using wind energy as opposed to non-renewable energy types. The major element in the comeback and development of wind energy is its emission free source. Wind energy is clean, which means it doesn't omit nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, particulates, or carbon dioxide (Gipe 423). Such materials contribute to health risks, global warming and acid rain, among other environmentally degrading factors.

Wind is invisible, yet everywhere. It's the gust that flails one's picnic into oblivion. It is the elusive hand that steals a man's hat on the street without notice. It is powerful, infinite, and useful as well. A number of factors go into the "production" of wind, but mainly it is due to differences in air pressure (Carless 36) and uneven solar warming of the Earth's surface (OECD 39). Topography also plays a major role in determining a wind's direction (Carless 36). This makes some locations better than others when deciding where to site a wind farm. For example, Horseshoe Shoal in Nantucket Sound is a prime location for wind turbines and has strong consistent winds. The location is far enough from the shore that the turbines will be inaudible from the land. It is at a distance of about five miles off the coast. The farm is out of the way of shipping lanes and commercial boating traffic ("Cape"). This makes Horseshoe Shoal the perfect location for a wind farm.

Modern wind energy has come a long way, even in the last 20 years. The basic idea is to use the wind's energy to turn the blades and create electricity. Today there are two main types of wind turbines. These are horizontal axis turbines and vertical axis turbines. Cape Wind plans to use a horizontal axis wind turbine design (HAWT) for the motif of the wind farm ("Cape"). With this type of turbine, the rotor axis is kept parallel to the ground, and perpendicular to the wind (Carless 38). Cape Wind is a wind farm, meaning that there are a number of these turbines clustered into groups in a common area. Once the blades are turned by the wind, the mechanical energy is transmitted to the generator via a transmission system. The transmission system contains a gearbox, breaking system and a lubricating and cooling system ("Cape"). This is the basic process of converting wind into electricity that can be used to power the Cape.

One of the central issues surrounding this seemingly perfect type of energy is merely cosmetic. Cape Cod has always been noted, specifically, for its dazzling scenery and miles of beautiful shoreline. There has been quite a controversy over the visual impacts of the offshore wind farm. Although this issue seems to be fairly significant in the dispute, it actually seems to be played up by a small group of people. This group consists mainly of people living in southern facing coastal towns. Many of these people are members of the Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound. The majority of Cape Cod is actually in favor of the wind farm. Odd as it sounds, a number of people on Cape Cod want to look at the turbines, and feel that they are beautiful (Sherman). The wind turbines represent something positive, unlike a smoke stack or nuclear power plant. When the Cape Wind team decided to reduce the number of turbines from 170 to 130, people complained. Pollution is a significantly more important issue than the view from the Cape. The people who oppose the farm do not share this opinion. They feel they should have the good view from their coastal homes. "It truly is what you don't see that is going to

hurt you" (Sherman), says Christopher Sherman, manager of project development at Energy management Inc.

As previously stated, the Eiffel Tower was once looked down upon. It has many characteristics similar to the building of the wind farm. Gustave Eiffel wanted to display the marvels of science in the service of humanity (Gipe 252). Instead he received negative opinions of many people of Paris including artists and architects. Some even called it a "grotesque monster" (Gipe 253). After the completion of the tower, the same people who had once opposed it fell I love with the metal giant. Musicians even held concerts on top of the tower while magazine articles took special note of the mass change in opinion (Gipe 254). This is a strong example which shows how peoples' opinions can change. Many times people resist change because of the uncertainty that comes along with something new. As geographer Francaviglia once said, "Time softens the impact of technology, both physically and psychologically" (Gipe 266). When people have time to think, to let ideas marinate, sometimes the judgmental fog lifts, and ideas become clear. The change has time to set in, and adjustment occurs.

Acceptance seems to be a large part of the visual dispute. Presently, the idea of having a number of spinning turbines on the horizon is becoming more and more plausible. Every action is being taken to minimize the visual impact that Cape Wind may have on the shoal. The towers will be painted to blend in with the horizon. This will result in their visualization only half an inch above the horizon on clear days ("Cape"). It is all a matter of adjustment. It is not as if they are asking to build a nuclear power plant or put a landfill on the property. It is a representation of clean, sustainable energy. As noted previously, beauty can be found in the dancing blades. The same goes for the building of many bridges and other similar projects. In an essay concerning this, Jacques Lacarriere, a French author, noted. " Like pylons and water towers, they have for so long been a part of our country and mountain landscape that we now no longer even see them; at least we do not notice them, and are certainly no longer astonished at their existence...they have become innocuous in becoming so familiar" (Gipe 264). If we look back upon structures such as earlier windmills used to mill grain, and the building of modern day suspension bridges, it seems almost surreal to look at these giants as obstructions, or "grotesque monsters," if you will.

Today, the images of wind turbines are quickly spreading throughout art and the media. Scenes involving wind turbines are quickly showing up in such things as paintings, ads, major Hollywood movies, videos and television commercials (Gipe 266). This is a great part of acceptance. The media is becoming more and more a tool of socialization. With images such as wind power integrated in society via the media, they become seemingly more acceptable.

It seems that there are many reasons going against the Cape Wind Project; avian issues, conservation, regulatory opposing and other wildlife concerns, but the true problem appears to be at the surface, so to speak; visual pollution. Again and again the issue of visuals comes about. This is something that cannot be avoided. Whenever there is a large project taken place or an obstructive structure built, there is always opposition. There seems to be a direct correlation between distance from the project and acceptance of its building. The closer one is to the proposed project, the more opposed they are. Now, this does not mean they are not in favor of wind power. They just don't "want it in their backyards" (Gipe 284). Surveys have been conducted globally and nationally concerning the issue of wind power (Gipe 273). Within the survey's lies the truth. The biggest drawback to wind power is not its avian or regulatory issues, not even conservation. The main drawback to wind energy is visual pollution (Gipe 273). This factor again and again shows up as the main limiting device in the development of sustainable wind power. A national survey conducted in the Unites States concluded that visuals were the biggest concern. In addition, nearly 80% of

government officials surveyed, and over 90% of the national environmental groups and Sierra Club responded that wind energy, when it came down to it, was worth the visual impact on the land (Gipe 273). Basically what this is saying is, most people think wind power is worth the cost it has on scenery. Also it is the biggest issue concerning wind power. So the people who are opposing it are the ones who have to look at it most directly. This is a prime example of a "not in my backyard" situation. People must realize that these projects are going to have to happen somewhere, and there will be opposition in the process.

Another main concern about wind energy is avian issues. Altamont pass, as previously mentioned, in California dealt with negative consequences involving birds of prey, mainly raptors golden eagles and red-tailed hawks in the area (Gipe 344). The blades of the California wind farm moved much faster than the proposed Cape Wind blades. The turbines of cape wind will move at about 175 miles per hour ("Cape"). This is significantly slower California blades. They move too fast for the birds too visualize, due to their lack of good eyesight. They fly into the structures and hit them resulting in injury and death. This is one of the most legitimate issues in the Cape Wind dispute thus far. Many environmentalists oppose the farm for these exact reasons, even though new technologies are proving to be much safer. When discussing this issue one must take into account the hundreds of television towers, smoke stacks, lighthouses, transmission lines and monuments that kill birds all the time (Gipe 350). Many structures are unsafe for birds in the modern world. Does one see environmentalists attacking coal-burning plants due to birds colliding with the smoke stacks? These are some of the main examples of how Cape Wind Associates have assessed these risks ("Cape") and made corrections based on past experiences to make the structures safer for both song birds and raptors alike.

This appears to be a lesson of general acceptance. The technology cannot be improved if it is not allowed. With the proper tools and methods, wind power has incredible potential to help solve the sustainability problem our planet is currently undergoing. With success of many other wind farms around the world, and improvements on the way, it is only natural to assume that this will bring on a huge gust of development and support. Although some may not want it in their backyard, it is important to look to the future, and look at the big picture of planet Earth. Will the Cape still be beautiful if the appropriate actions are not taken now? If anything, we can look back on the Eiffel tower, and learn from past experiences, and realize that these "grotesque monsters" are really gentle, energy efficient, giants.

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I am a student at the University of Rhode Island, currently majoring in Wildlife and Conservation Biology. The information on Cape Wind is from about one year ago. I did extensive research for a semester. Through my research, I came to the conlusion that the building of the wind farm would be beneficial both locally and globally. I also conluded that the negative aspects of construction would be minute in comparison to the positive. These are the facts which lead me to write in favor of the Cape Wind project.

Thank You,
Anne

Sincerely,

Anne Bloomfield
10 Allagash Trail
Narragansett, RI 02882

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Richard BRady [RBrady0312@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004652

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am glad the Corp of Engineers findings recognize the net benefits of the proposed Wind Farm in Vineyard Sound. Benefits greatly offset any possible negative impact. YOur conclusins confirm my opinion as an engineer with 40 years of experience, including cogeneration, energy conservation, solar panels to heat water and solar production of electricity and recycling of metals.

Thank you for doing a thorough and factual evaluation of the pros and cons of the Wind Farm.

Sincerely,

Richard BRady
256 Monomoscoy Road
Mashpee, MA 02649

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Robert Davis [robdavis@gis.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004653

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

As a concerned United States citizen, I am writing this letter in support of the Cape Wind Project. After reading the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, it is clear to me that the ape Wind Project will result in less burning of fossil fuels; decrease our dependence on Arab oil, decrease air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and promote energy costs.

In addtion, Cape Wind will create jobs, will not be a hazard to air or sea navigation, and there will be no major impacts on the ecology of Nantucket Sound, local tourism and property values in the surrounding areas.

I urge you to support and approve the Project.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Davis

Sincerely,

Robert Davis
17 Cross Street
Salem, MA 01970

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: H. Jack Apfelbaum [japfel@gis.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004651

To: Army Corps of Engineers

I am writing you on behalf of the Cape Cod Wind Project. I strongly support the development of a wind farm in the Cape Cod Bay area. The reasons for this are as follows.
The United States is falling behind Europe in the development of Wind Energy Systems despite the enormous scietific and engineerring resources we have at our disposal. Construction of the CapeWind Farm will provide considerable engineering, technical and scientific work and will provide much needed technical employment over a fairly long period of time. Using wind energy is highly beneficial from an environmental point of view, it will help reduce greenhouse gases going into the air such as are produced by coal fired power plants.
The project will improve our international competitiveness in the field of wind energy generation.
Tthe United States has a long association with the use of wind as a power source, particularly for pumping water on mid-west farms. But now we have much more efficient, much more modern ways of capturing the wind. The United States would do well to stay fully abreast and hopefully a leader on the development of wsind energy.
H. Jack Apfgelbaum, P.E.

Sincerely,

H. Jack Apfelbaum
92 Foster Street
Littleton, MA 01460

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Linda Marler [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004655

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to indicate my personal support for the Cape Wind project and to ask for yours. I have reviewed the Army Corps of Engineers DEIR Executive Summary and feel that the project has undergone extensive review. I have worked with the project proponents on energy generation facilities in the past and know their ethics and reputation are outstanding. I trust they will deliver on all promises made with regard to the project and support all environmental restoration activities associated with Cape Wind. They will do this job right and stand by their work.

The Cape Wind project will improve air quality in New England and beyond, provide needed additonal electrical capacity, and even boost the economy. The potential minor detriment to the viewscape is absolutely trivial compared to the numerous benefits of this project. Americans want clean air and energy independence; it is high time we "put our money where our mouth is" and support Cape Wind and other renewable energy projects.

I strongly endorse this project and ask for your support of it as well.

Sincerely,

Linda Marler
Professional Geologist

Sincerely,

Linda Marler
18 Bailey Street
Methuen, MA 01844

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jacob Litoff [jlitvlnvla@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004656

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I strongly support the Cape Wind Project. It will be wonderful to no longer have to rely on the oil from the Middle east or on nuclear power whose wastes will last almost forever, for our main force of energy. Instead it will be nice to have an environmentally friendly source of energy that we can depend on.
People complain about environmental harm it may cause to birds, but I'm sure that will be minimal. My parents have birds fly into their windows of their house frequently unable to tell that it is a window. They usually die instantly(the birds that is). But having windows on houses is not illegal. in fact with solar energy on the rise we're increasing the number of windows on buildings whether the birds like that or not. Similarly with all the oil spills we've had in this world I'm sure that the environmental damage done by these far surpasses any damage that would be done by the windmills. And we haven't cancelled drilling for oil as a result of these oil spills off the coasts of Alaska, Spain, Cape Cod/Long Island and many more. And to have to view a windmill off the coast is nothing ugly like it would be to view the land where people once had drilled for oil , or where they presently are drilling. Please support this project for the Cape WIndmills.
Thanks
Jacob Litoff

Sincerely,

Jacob Litoff
58 Union Street
Millis, MA 02054

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Monahan [mmonah@ziplink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

C04657

Sincerely,

Michael Monahan
173 West Second St
South Boston, MA 02127

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Patti Boyer-Cass [pattib226@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004653

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

I am writing in support of the Cape Winds project. Two of my primary personal concerns are issues that involve the project: the environment and our country's reliance on oil from the mid-East. It appears there is no negative impact this project would put onto our environment- as I see it, it can only have a positive impact by provinding green energy. The marine life surrounding the areas would not be damaged and especially my favorite, the seals. Although I personally am not a great advocate of the tourism on Cape Cod, I do know that it provides many residents with their annual incomes. The impacts would be positve for the tourist industry, which in turn would provide economic benefits for local residents.

The other isssue that is a major concern to me- especially in view of what is going on in Iraq, is our dependance on the mid-East for oil. Whether you agree with me, or not, in my opinion the current war, along with all of the goings on over the past 4+ years in the mid-East are all related to oil- plain and simple. Without getting onto my soap box over my opinions, suffice to say- our counrty would certainly be better off if a few multi-billionaires were not trying to make more billions with the oil imported from the mid-East.

This project is a no-brainer. Please support it - its a good thing all around.

Sincerely,

Patti Boyer-Cass

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Paul Thompson [thompsonpaul@earthlink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004659

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I read the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Wind Project and I was really impressed by the detail that went into it. I think that the obvious bottom line is that there is very little impact, especially when you compare it to non-renewable sources of electrical energy.

What are we waiting for? We need Wind Turbines all over this country ASAP! NIMBY is a poor excuse for not doing this project! Other than solar and possibly hydro, wind turbines are the cleanest source of energy that we can hope for. The dollar cost is equivalent to coal, but what a plus for the environment.

I'm moving to Tennessee next year with a view of the mountains. The TVA has already installed some mountain top wind turbines. I'd be more than happy to have a mountain top view of wind turbines supplying clean renewable energy that will help to save our forests and the health of our fellow Americans.

Lets thank God for the renewable sources of energy that are available to us and start using them to the fullest extent possible. The sooner this project gets the go ahead the sooner to benefits begin for all of us. Please approve the Cape Wind Project ASAP!

Sincerely,

Paul Thompson
1119 Crane Blvd
Libertyville, IL 60048

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jennifer Ancker [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004660

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear Sir or Madam:

I wish to express my support of the Cape Wind Energy project.
Thank you.

Best,
Jennifer Ancker

Sincerely,

Jennifer Ancker
19 Baxter Drive
Norwalk, CT 06854

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael S Ashford [mashford@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004661

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am an Oregon resident with a second home on Martha's Vineyard. I have also been professionally involved for the past 10 years in clean energy project development and greenhouse gas mitigation policy development in the private and public sectors.

Cape Wind is one of the most important opportunities the United States has today to show that it can make a business case for clean and sustainable energy for this country.

Please do everything in your power to ensure that this project can succeed despite the opposition of a small group of well-funded individuals more concerned with their personal wealth and leisure time than the good of the environment, and the national economy.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Michael S Ashford
3317 NE 11th Ave
Portland, OR 97212

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: David Beck [dbeck@conknet.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004662

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this letter in full support of the Cape Wind Project that includes the construction of 130 windmills off the coast of Cape Cod. The project will generate clean electrical power for the area. The wind farm would have an overwhelmingly positive effect on the region's life and economy. It would create 391 full-time jobs. It would diversify the region's energy mix. It would improve the area's health by reducing the need for polluting power plants that are fueled by fossil fuel.

The Cape Wind project will have only limited adverse impacts on the environment, the greatest of which will be the possible unfortunate loss of one bird per day, but this will be less than the deaths to wildlife which results for the pollutants that are generated from fossil fuel plants. During construction of the project, the sea bottom will suffer some minor disturbances but once construction activities has been completed marine growth will reclaim the seabed so disturbed. The 130 windmill structures and the power transfer platforms have the potential of being an actual benefit to marine life.

Due to the majority of structures being located in shallow waters, they will have very limited adverse affect on vessel traffic and recreational boating in the area.

This form of clean silent electrical generation, when compared to alternatives, produces that energy at a lower cost to the environment, now and for generations to come. Midwest coal-fired power plants are devastating New England's forests with acid rain. Air pollution from the Salem Harbor Power Plant causes illness, and even death, to area residents. Moreover, the combustion of fossil fuels contributes to global warming.

It is time for America to develop means of generating electrical power from sources other than fossil fuels for two major reasons. First is to eliminate the pollution generated from coal, gas and oil fired power plants which are destroying the environment. The second is that coal, gas and oil are limited resources that should be conserved. The earth only has a limited supply of these resources. The generation of electrical power is one of the biggest consumers of these fossil fuels.

Technology is now available for the efficient harvesting this electrical power from the earth's natural winds. This is an energy source that is clean and is being constantly renewed by the power of the sun. The benign operation of the windmills collecting energy from the wind is far superior to the destructive nature of fossil fuel combustion that pollutes the environment. In addition, the mining of coal and the drilling for gas and oil have far greater risks and costs than does the silent operation of the windmills.

The Cape Wind project is a pragmatic step toward a cleaner, smarter energy future not only for the Cape Cod area but also as a catalyst for future wind projects.

I strongly urge the Corp of Engineers to approve the EIS for the Cape Wind Project.

Respectfully,
David A. Beck, P.E.

Sincerely,

David Beck
56 Balch Farm Road
Bennington, NH 03442

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Margaret Liversidge [peggy@newview.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

With the recent release of the Army Corps of Engineers' draft environmental impact statement about the Cape Wind farm, it seems that the only argument the project's opponents are left with is the aesthetic one. It is, of course, a ludicrous argument. The aesthetic repercussions of fossil fuel production—not to mention the consequences for human health and global climate—are immensely greater than the minor compromising of the view from the beaches of Hyannis and Martha's Vineyard that would result from the wind farm. For anyone who subscribes to this argument, might I suggest a mandatory field trip to the oil refineries of Louisiana, just to pick one place that is heavily impacted by the oil industry? If a quick visit doesn't do the trick, maybe a stint (of uncertain duration) living and working there would drive home the fact that this is a very ugly and undesirable environment for people to be forced to live in—and, as we well know, the consequences go far beyond what the eye can see.

C04663

Massachusetts could be a leader in clean, renewable energy technology. Is it too much to hope that we will have the foresight to move firmly in this direction rather than continuing, so foolishly, to support technologies that we know compromise everyone on this planet? The Cape Wind farm would be a good place to start.

Sincerely,

Margaret Liversidge
9 Half Moon Hill
Acton, MA 01720

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: cynthia norkin [ccnorkin@aol.comIamwritingtoexpressmyenthusiasticsupportfortheproposedWindFArmonNA]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004664

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

The Army Corps of Engineers Environmental Impact Statement has demonstrated that the proposed Wind Farm for Nantucket Sound will have minmal environmental impact. Therefore the only negative is that the Farm may not be aesthetically pleasing to a small number of residents of the area. However the benefits of a large clean energy source to the Cape and to Massachutts are overwhelming compared to energy sources such as strip mining, oil wells and clear cutting that not only pollute the air we breathe but destroy the land. In the upper Cape where I reside we have experienced oil covered beaches and birds saturated with oil. We also have to breathe the polluted air that spew forth from the Sandwich plant spreading a yellow stain across the horizon.
I think that we have a unique opportunity to make a difference by leading the New England states in the production of clean energy and I urge you to give your strongest support to the proposed Wind Farm.
Thank you

Cynthia C. Norkin

Sincerely,

cynthia norkin
414 Scraggy Neck Road,P.O.BOx 63
cataumet, MA 02534

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Todd Schwebel [Schwebich@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004665

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

As a year round resident of Cape Cod and a parent of two children I strongly support the wind farm.

The air quality of Cape Cod is among the worst in the state somewhat due to the fossil fuel using power plants upwind of us. Its time to shut them down. As a nation we are overdue in creating clean energy. I want my children and their children to have clean air to breathe.

Sincerely,

Todd

Schwebel

Sincerely,

Todd Schwebel
151 Rt. 6 po box 521
Truro, MA 02666

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: John DiMascio Watertown Citizens for Common Sense Government [Watertownsense@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004666

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

On behalf of the Watertown Citizens for Common Sense Government, I urge you to support the Cape Wind Farm.

Our nation desperately needs to achieve energy independence. The Wind Farm will provide clean and renewable energy for Cape Cod. We believe the benefits far outweigh any negative impact to surrounding area or enviroment.

Sincerely

John DiMascio
Communications' Director
Provisional Chairman
Watertown Citizens for Common Sense Government

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: M. Elizabeth Ellis [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004667

I will be brief. I have followed closely all the news and reports on the proposed "wind farm" and have attended several meetings about it. Weighing all the evidence, it is clear to me that this is a viable and desirable project with less negative impact than most of the undertakings of our civilized society. In fact, I'm excited about it. To think of the possibility- through harnessing wind power - of reducing global warming, decreasing dependence on finite fossil fuels, particularly middle eastern oil...gives me hope for the world and future generations of its inhabitants. I - and all my many family members - support it 100%.

Sincerely,

M. Elizabeth Ellis
50 Pleasant St.
Box 330
Sagamore, MA 02561

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Edward E. Gage Jr. [deleeg@earthlink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004663

To All Concerned Parties ,
With the rising cost of energy and with concerns for the enviorment I can see nothing but good coming from the Cape Wind Farm. it is too bad a few selfish peoplewho are very large energy users and pretend to care so much about the enviorment can use their enormous wealth and power to try to stop a project which would benefit us all. The wind is one thing we have plenty of on the Cape and we should make good use of it.

Sincerely,

Edward E. Gage Jr.
19 Berry Lane
Provincetown, MA 02657

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Angela Muehlenkamp [amuehlenkamp@sc.rr.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004669

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Mike Humphrey [mikehumphrey@rcn.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004670

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear Governor, Senators and Reps,

Wind energy is renewable and clean. Hence, this project brings a superfluity of benefits. It will mean lower electrical rates for New England, more jobs, a cleaner environment, and less strain on our healthcare system; all this and more, while appreciably furthering the nation's goal of energy independence.

You were elected to listen to the peoples needs, not just the femi-nazi liberals in the Commonwealth, esp. those on Nantucket.

Follow the lead of President Bush and work for all the people, not just those that will line your pockets with more money.

Mr. Humphrey

Sincerely,

Mike Humphrey
68 East Central Street
Apt 2
Natick, MA 01760

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Frederick Derr [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004671

Sincerely,

Frederick Derr
264 Main Street
Amesbury, MA 01913

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: brendan cavanaugh [brendanc@cglsecurity.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004672

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please do not delay this common sense energy source. I live on the south shore and feel this project is need for our future.

Sincerely,

brendan cavanaugh
116 moraine street
marshfield, MA 02050

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Joseph_David Cohen [jdc2485@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004673

The Cost of Energy
by Dave Cohen

Delivery of energy is a business. Like any business, it must pay its expenses and be profitable. That is the motivating force for the price consumers like ourselves must pay. Here in Danvers, I find that I am paying around 10.4¢ per Kilowatt-hour (Kw-hr) for electrical energy after I take the discount. Is that expensive? Let us do a short analysis to find out.

We know that the energy we get at our wall socket is roughly one third of the thermal energy required to produce electricity. Two thirds of the combustion energy at the power station is lost due to heat rejection and power line distribution losses. This means that the fuel burned at the power station must deliver 3 Kw-hr of thermal energy for every Kw-hr of electricity we consume. We also know that there are 3413 BTUs (British Thermal Units) in a Kw-hr. That says we are consuming just over 10,000 BTUs of thermal energy for every Kw-hr of electrical energy we obtain and use.

Electricity can be produced from many different sources. The most common source is from the combustion of coal. Over 50% of all the electrical energy produced in the US comes from coal, a nonrenewable fossil fuel. It can also be produced with natural gas or fuel oil as well as from non-fossil sources such as nuclear, hydroelectric, wind turbines, geothermal heat, or from solar energy collection systems.

Let us assume that our energy is sourced from burning fuel oil for the sake of cost comparison. A gallon of number 2 distillate (home heating oil or Diesel fuel) is presently sold at about $2.169 and delivers a net (or lower) heating value of 130,000 BTU. That is worth 13 delivered Kw-hr of electrical energy. $2.169/13 = 16.7¢ per Kw-hr.

We in Danvers are getting a bargain from the power company, at least for now; and we're now being charged a significantly higher price for fuel oil than in previous years.

The lowest energy cost is from hydroelectric systems. In some regions, it is as cheap as 3¢ per Kw-hr. We have insufficient access to hydroelectric in New England to derive much benefit from it. The wind turbine project in Nantucket Sound is predicted to be able to produce power at 7¢ per Kw-hr. Let's face it; we need it and should support it. Geothermal power (largely in California) is running at 4.5¢ - 7¢ per Kw-hr.

The cost of electrical energy varies significantly around the country. Consumers in New York City or Los Angeles may pay 2 to 3 times for the same energy consumption as consumers in Milwaukee.

What about solar power? The cost of energy derived from the sun is currently over 20¢ per kw-hr. Newer systems may eventually cut the cost in half. The problems with such systems are related to the fact that solar energy is periodic and inconsistent. Energy comes in when the sun is bright and can fall off to zero at night or during a storm. That means the energy obtained from the sun must be managed with a costly storage and redistribution control system.

Let us examine the idea of selling hydrogen as a source of energy. If we can obtain renewable electrical energy at 7¢ or less per kw-hr delivered, we could make hydrogen by electrolysis of water with that

energy. Hydrogen production requires a minimum of 61,000 BTU per pound of hydrogen to release it from water. That is equivalent to 17.9 kw-hr of electrical energy. At 7¢ per kw-hr that comes out to be $1.25 per pound net wholesale production cost. However, the electrolysis unit will not be 100% efficient. There will be some resistance heat loss. Assuming that 80% efficiency is possible, that boosts the production cost to $1.56 per pound. One pound of hydrogen returns the net combustion energy of about a half gallon of gasoline. So this then becomes the equivalent of $3.12 per gallon of gasoline. Add about $1.00 - $1.50 in distribution expenses, some production expenses, and taxes. We come out at less than $5.00 per equivalent gallon of gasoline. This compares with today's $2.00 per gallon gas pump prices. But wait a minute, the energy efficiency of a hydrogen powered fuel cell is more that twice that of an internal combustion engine. That means we can drive more than double the miles for a given fuel load. The fuel cost per mile may not actually change. This is the future.

Sincerely,

Joseph_David Cohen
26 Cornell Road
Danvers, MA 01923

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Seth Teller [seth@mit.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to urge you to vote in support of the Cape Wind project for renewable energy deployment. This projects will have great benefits locally on a short time scale of 5-10 years, as it helps reduce emissions. On a longer time scale of 10-25 years, it will have national benefits as it leads by example.

004874

Sincerely,

Seth Teller
Associate Professor of Computer Science and Engineering
MIT Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory

Sincerely,

Seth Teller
281 Hurley Street
Cambridge, MA 02141

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: fEdward Grant [emgrant@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Several times I have asked for clarification about just how power rates will go down if the wind farm becomes real.

My understanding is the farm will feed power into the northeast grid and the resulting rates will not have any effect on my costs. Should there be some credit to Cape residents (including me) my attitude could change.

004675

Also, what considerations are being given to damage to the system over its life and just what entity will be responsible for the repairs. Or who will pay for the removal of the system when it gets beyond its profitable life span.

Sincerely,

fEdward Grant
25 Nutmeg Lane
Osterville, MA 02655

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: James Lawrie [ljl006@email.mot.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004676

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

The Cape Wind Project is one of the most efficient ways of generating renewable and clean energy. This energy is needed for many reasons, one being the energy itself. Other reasons are that it will generate clean energy, generate jobs for our economy, and it will set an example for the rest of the country, and even the rest of the world.

Imagine the tourism this will generate in addition to the energy and jobs, as well. Just as windmills in Holland generate tourism for their economy, Cape Wind will generate tourists who will come to the shores of our Cape to watch the wind turbines generating clean, renewable energy in the breeezes blowing onshore to Cape Cod. The interest such a project will generate for the rest of the country and even the world will be phenominal.

Once we demonstrate how easily this type of energy can be generated with little or no impact on the environment, no harmful effects on the safety of planes, boats, and ships, in the area, and demonstrate that it will be looked upon favorably by the citizens affected by the project, the following will take place. Other states will look to Cape Wind for guidance on how they can establish their own renewable energy projects, the persons who get this going in Massachusetts will be known as experts in this area, to be called by others hoping to do the same as Cape Wind did.

Please take a bold step and move this project forward. Just as a few bold experimenters set this nation on the path to the moon in the early sixties, take another bold step and set this nation on the path to energy independence.

Thank-you,
Jim Lawrie

Sincerely,

James Lawrie
10 Holly Dr.
Norwood, MA 02062

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Hewes [MHewes0345@Charter.Net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004677

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

To whom it may concern,

Wind power is a modern way to generate electricity. I am willing to help and I own property in Western Kansas which I am willing to lease to the wind generation companies for the placement of wind generators. However, I am not willing to lease my property to the users of petroleum products for power generation due to the extreme harm to our environment.

Best of luck to environment concerned projects in our country.

Sell me an electric automobile, not a hybrid.

A concerned citizen,

Michael A. Hewes
174 Ravine Rd
Storrs, CT 06268
MHewes0345@Charter.Net

Sincerely,

Michael Hewes
174 Ravine Rd
Storrs, CT 06268

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Carl Livorsi [clivorsi@dpyus.jnj.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear Sir,

Debate all the numbers you wish, percentage of cape power, environmental impact, return on investment, etc. I believe the Cape Wind Project is a worth while project even if it broke even. I don't care if it ends up on the learning curve, needing to be redone over and over, it's where we should be going as Americans. I'm confident contruction will be monitored by all the project apponents to minimize environmental impact. My lobsterman friend says he and his fellow lobster/fisherman believe there will be a positve overall impact (fish and shell fish) to the area. I will also be one of the first people to sign up for a tour of the area with my family and friends.
I fish beside Bryton Point Power Plant and Sommerset power, the mountain size piles of coal are scary, rain run off, air pollution have got to be enormous!! I look forward to fishing beside a clean wind mill with it's own new eco system.
Please think of you grand children as the alternative to your special interest, lobbiest type, and support this project.

C04678

Sincerely,

Carl Livorsi
24 County Road
Lakeville, MA 02347

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Tim Hagopian [thagopian@worcester.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

It is only logical to create clean energy. I have seen wind farms in other countries. They are beautiful. Even if they were ugly, it is not as ugly as war, smog, oils spills, radiocative waste storage, etc. (which all come from non-green energy). History may well show the USA was the empire of waste and pollution without a thought to the future. DO THIS WIND FARM TO CHANGE OUR COURSE. PLEASE!! Tim Hagopian

004679

Sincerely,

Tim Hagopian
486 Chandler St
Worcester, MA 01602

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Carrie Semmler [csemmler@fit.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004690

I strongly encourage you to support the Cape Wind project and any other legislation that favors the development of renewable energy sources and reduces our dependence on fossil fuels. As indicated by the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS), the Cape Wind project is not expected to have any adverse impacts on coastal residents or on wildlife, and will bring economic growth and reduced dependence on fossil fuels in the vicinity of the project. Nowadays, when Americans are more concerned than ever about our national security, it is imperative that we look at the "big picture" and stop relying on fossil fuels as our primary energy source. As our energy consumption needs continue to increase, it becomes more and more apparent that we will never gain energy independence using fossil fuels alone, and attempting to do so will only benefit a select few who have a financial interest in oil company profits. Again, please support the Cape Wind project and other "clean energy" projects in the future.

Sincerely,

Carrie Semmler
2500 Woodlake Drive NE
Apt 106
Palm Bay, FL 32905

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: MARGARET BAKKER [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004681

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

PLEASE SUPPORT CLEAN WIND ENERGY AND A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE BY LENDING YOUR SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CAPE WIND PROJECT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THIS COULD BE A GREAT EXAMPLE TO THE REST OF THE NATION, A SYMBOL OF HOPE, AND HERALD A CHANGE IN ENERGY POLIVY IN THIS COUNTRY.

THANKS FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

SINCERELY,

MARGARET BAKKER

Sincerely,

MARGARET BAKKER
243 JACKSON ROAD
SHAVERTOWN, PA 18708

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Antonio Macedo [tmacedo@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

C04682

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Can you imagine the world using all renewable energy ? Well..... I can.
We have the technology right now to do that and the Cape Wind project is a great start on
this technological fore front.

Please, see that this is what our next gernerations are going to need for energy.

I urge you to help with the Cape Wind project.

Sincerly
Tony Macedo
Wareham Ma. 02571

Sincerely,

Antonio Macedo
84 Cromesett rd.
Wareham, MA 02571

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Emily Martin [emartin@fas.harvard.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004683

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to express my support of the Cape Wind windfarm project. I think it is important that Massachusetts establish itself as a forerunner in clean energy innovation, and backing this project is a wonderful opportunity to do just this. The growing energy demands of our region should be addressed with clean energy technology, not by paying more for increasingly expensive natural gas or foreign oil. We should be setting an example for the country and the world in the field of sustainable development. The complaints of Cape residents who do not with their view to be spoiled should not stand in the way of progressive energy policy. Not in My Back Yard thinking cannot go on.

Please support the Cape Wind windfarm project.

Emily Martin

Sincerely,

Emily Martin
204 Leverett Mail Center
Cambridge, MA 02138

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: John Rowell [johnrowell@verizon.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004634

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to express my support of the proposed Cape Wind project. As the first offshore wind farm in the US, its success would become a precedent to simplify and promote future wind energy developments elsewhere in the US. As such, it is very important to me that this project receives the go-ahead to begin construction in a timely manner. The DEIS has already shown that any negative environmental impacts would be minimal. The turbines would barely be visible from the shore. Compare this to the alternative: dirty coal-fired power plants spewing smog into the air, causing numerous health problems for humans and animals. The wind farm will be directly responsible for supplying clean, home-grown energy without the health and environmental problems associated with the current forms of power generation in the area, mainly coal. This project deserves strong support, and I hope it will be completed in a timely manner to help wean our nation from dependence on dirty power and foreign oil. By setting a precedent for similar installations in the US, in addition to its quantifiable benefits to the Cape region, it is very important that this project receives approval. Thank you for affording me the opportunity to express my opinion.

Sincerely,

John Rowell
321 Plum Drive
Exeter, CA 93221

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: James Nugent [James_M_Nugent@cox.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004685

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I believe that it's imperative that we develop as many alternative energy sources as possible where and when we have the opportunity to do so. The Cape Wind Project is a perfect example of an opportunity waiting to be taken.

The Cape Wind Project represents a chance to reduce national oil consumption and dependency, and doing so without hazardous environmental consequences. The Army Corps of Engineers' report overwhelming supports this endeavor and in my mind clearly makes the case that for whatever disadvantages there may be with this project they in no way compare to the positive results that come with it.

This isn't simply a local issue, it's one that has a national scope and consequence. Moving forward with this project demonstrates a national commitment to moving our nation towards energy independence and a more environmentally-friendly energy policy, one that will help avert global warming and that will contribute to our efforts to reduce our dependence on oil.

Sincerely,

James Nugent

Sincerely,

James Nugent
200 Waterman St.
Apt 8
Providence, RI 02906-4039

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: roger ernst [rogernmiernst@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004686

Dear Sirs:
I write as a Nantucket since about 1926. While I now live a bout 1/2 of the year in Tampa, Florida, I consider myself an Islander. My Daughter and her family live ther year round, my wife's grandfather first went there in 1885.
We have seen the island's capacity to care for itself diminish. We used have our own dairies, food-product farms nad indeed even earlier, energy via the whaling industry. Now depandence, excapr for water!. Now is the time to harhess the wind -our wind- and to genenerate energy, and set an example for all. We are lucky that Cape Wind exists to this. THe fish who will bew aboe to live around the towers will be happy, and the "wind farms" will be a lovely an eyesight as are the mills in Holland, and our one remaininmg land based mill.
Do approve the project.
Sincerely yours, Roger Ernst
(9176 High;land Ridge Way, Tampa FL. 33647)

Sincerely,

roger ernst
62 monomoy rd
nantucket, MA 02554

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Dalterio [m.dalterio@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

C04687

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear People,

I support Cape Wind!

This project has minimal negative impact on both the enviroment and aesthetics. But it has maximum impact on our progress to wean ourselves off of fossil fuels.

I believe we must transition to renewable energy ASAP.

Sincerely,

Prof. Michael J. Dalterio

Sincerely,

Michael Dalterio
652 Concord Road
Sudbury, MA 01776-1417

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Patrick Sutton [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004638

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

After spending many hours researching offshore wind power in other countries and reviewing the DEIS for the Cape Wind project I must express my support to please move forward with the project.

The energy market is certainly a complex model, but diversifying our energy resources is a clear concept and must be pursued. Clean energy, more jobs, essentially no negative environmental impacts... and possibly increasing the tourist market.

Cell phone towers are ugly... but if you visit any wind farm of comparable technology to the turbines proposed for this project, you too will fall in love with their beauty. They are the vision of a better future.

Please do not delay, support the Cape Wind project.

Sincerely,

Patrick Sutton
6 Fox Run Road
Dover, MA 02030

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Sean Mulligan [mulligan@ureach.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004689

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

I majored in Environmental Science during the Energy Crisis and Oil Embargoes of the 70's and have since become a Science Writer and advocate for sustainable use of resources. I am also a frequent visitor to Cape Cod and a sailor who sails in the Cape Cod area.

I urge you to vote FOR the Cape Wind proposal because it is so clearly THE RIGHT THING TO DO! I hope we will see more such projects enthusiastically embraced by the public (and their representatives). "The answer my friend, is blowing in the wind..."!

Yours, Sean Mulligan
Stamford, CT

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: William Indresano [billindresano@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

We as a society must use every available alternative energy method to reduce and hopefully eliminate in the future, the use of fossil fuels.

004690

It has been established that the medical and health ramifications are eating away at our population.

I live in the shadow of one of the "filthy five" with the Salem Power station upwind fom my home. We raised a child who developed a respitory desease before we put two and two together to realise that the fallout from the power plant was the culprit.

The Cape Wind project will not only become an aid to navigation but wil most likely create a healthy fishing ground for the sport fisherman.

I've seen wind farms out West and do not find them to be objectional. If anything I find them quite interesting.

The time has come for inovation and change to the generating of electricity.

Sincerely,

William P. Indresano, Ret.

Sincerely,

William Indresano
114 FrontStreet
Marblehead, MA 01945-3547

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Paul Graham [paulgraham@att.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004691

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear Sirs:
Please allow the wind farm to be built. It is our patriotic duty to try to offset dependance oil.
Yours, Paul Graham

Sincerely,

Paul Graham
27 Pershing Drive
East Falmouth, MA 02536 3566

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Christopher Seebald [cseebald@snet.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004692

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

The only assessment the Army Corps of Engineers didn't perform, the emotional impact of the Cape Wind Project on the Haves and Have Mores. Fly hither and yon, there are plenty of good capes to live upon. Maybe locate to Baffin Bay, I've heard it's nearly ice free or so they say.

But where will their cries be when the rising ocean and tides consumes their fragile cape? Let it be known now, I will not waste my time and energies to sandbag levies and dams to save their land.

Sincerely,

Christopher Seebald
1 R Lakeside Drive
Ledyard, CT 06339

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: William Vitalini [wvitalini@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004693

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am in support of the Cape Wind Project for the simple reason we need the energy and this is the most enviormently friendly way to produce it. If we can avoid another power plant that is polluting our air, this is the best alternative.

I often wonder if the same people who are oppose to the Cape Wind Project would of opposed the lighthouses that were built over a hundred years ago. Imagine, towers on points of land painted white and red with flashing lights and loud horns. How would these beautiful objects be allowed to be built. I beleive the Cape Wind Project will be just as beautiful as lighthouses. The added benefit is that the Cape Wind Project will also replace a smog polluting power plant.

I am happy to see that a significant majority of Massachusettts residents are infavor of the Project.

Sincerely,

William Vitalini
11 Crestview Drive
Mendon, MA 01756

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Eleanor Manire-Gatti [elliermg@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004694

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I support the Cape Wind Project as I believe it is an important step in allowing the United States to become less dependent on fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are releashing great amounts of green house gases that are warming the Eatrth causing seas to rise, increasing violent storms, and losses of great numbers of species. Scientists see the usual patterns of weather changing as a result of the heating of the Earth. This will change the ability of nations to feed themselves as many lands will lack rainfall.

I have spent many days admiring birds and am a member of our the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Thus I am concerned about birdlife. From what I have read Cape Wind will have minimal effects on birdlife. Fossil fuels when burned release quantities of toxic chemicals namely mercury. Mercury falls to the earth and is eaten by animals that we use for food. Thus one out of every six women in this country have enough mercury to cause their babies to be born with abnormal nervous system.

Thank you very much to take time to read and consider this letter.
Sincerely,
Eleanor Manire-Gatti

Sincerely,

Eleanor Manire-Gatti
53 Iduna Lane
Amherst, MA 01002

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Lois Grossman` [lois.grossman@tufts.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004695

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I attended the DEIS hearing at MIT last month and was heartened to hear the outpouring of intelligent, well-reasoned support for the Cape Wind project. All change is stressful and I feel human sympathy for the distress of the Cape residents who feel they are losing something. But my view is longer: if we don't start moving in a BIG way toward renewable energy in this country, we are ALL going to lose. I am a solid supporter of maintaing as much of the natural world intact as possible, but drastic climate change is going to change the face of America in ways that make the sight of distant windmills a drop in the bucket. In the end, beauty is in the eye of the beholder. To me, there can be few sights as lovely as the sun setting on a field of wind turbines.

Sincerely,

Lois Grossman`
33 West St
Medford, MA 02155

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Ron Vale [ron_vale@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004696

My wife and I recently moved from California and settled down in the great state of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has a chance to lead the country in the right direction on, perhaps, the most important issue the human race faces; clean, renewable energy.

Your strong, outspoken leadership is needed on this issue to be in favor of the windmills. It is good for the environment, fisheries, tourism and the direction of our future energy sources. But, you must be its advocate.

We cannot afford to have hypocritical leadership on this issue. This can be an issue to help rebuild the Democratic Party around. Our country cannot afford to go to war for the entire twenty first century over energy. And, are we going to continue to burden our grandchildren with our own inability to make difficult decisions?

It is true a downside to this issue is the wealthy power brokers who live within view of the project. It is not enough to espouse ideology while clinging to "not in my backyard" exceptions. However, I remain confident in your abilities to make the right decision.

Stay Strong,
Ron Vale
Hingham, MA

Sincerely,

Ron Vale
212 Hull Street
Hingham, MA 02043

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: NK Acevedo [brookelynn1971@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004697

Sincerely,

NK Acevedo
33 Wave Ave #3
Revere, MA 02151

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Peter Bromer [peterbromer@earthlink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004698

I totally support this project and urge you to implement it on a fast track. We need energy and a clean environment, and this project gives us both.

Full sail ahead for Cape Wind!

Sincerely,

Peter Bromer
13205 NE 3rd CT
Miami, FL 33161

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michelle LHeureux [Cearyth@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004699

I support the wind farm that Cape Wind is proposing. I believe this would benefit Cape Cod and the sorounding area. It would provide much needed electricity to the power grid safely. Wind farms are quiet and efficient, and they don't pollute the environment like Coal, Oil, and Nuclear power plants do. In other countries wind farms produce much of the electricity to the power grid. They do not kill many birds, they are quiet and efficient. If there is a hurricame, when the wind becomes too high, the turbines will automatically shut off. It also provides an environment that attracts fish, which in turn will attract birds. I ask you to please give this project your support, after all, which would you rather have in your backyard, a wind farm or a nuclear power plant. At least wind farms do not harm the environment.

Thank you for your time and your support.

Sincerely,
Michelle LHeureux

Sincerely,

Michelle LHeureux
11 Nickerson St.
East Falmouth, MA 02536

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Shea [msheaassoc@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I wish to stte my strong support for the Cape Wind project as a clean, locally produced alternative to costly, dirty imported oil, or the use of polluting coal or other carbon based energy sources. Cape Wind will make a substantial contribution to the energy needs of our state, whil helping to clean the air and water, and lessening the chances of futre oil spills on our beaches.

004700

Equally important, we need to show that this technology is economic viable.

Please move forward with permitting for this project as quickly as possible. Thank you.

Michael Shea

Sincerely,

Michael Shea
573 Main Street
Hingham, MA 02043

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Carl Nielsen [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004701

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

All I can sy is WOW! The USACE findings as published int he Draft Environmental Impact Study for Cape Wind makes a strong case for the Cape Wind Project with few environmenatal consequences. The proposal by Cape Wind to construct offshore wind generated electricity seems like an obvious solution to solving our region's energy demands. Please find a way to lend your support to this project as it will benefit all of New England by reducing our demand on foreign oil, improving air quality, and help reduce greenhouse gas emmissions by replacing fossil fuel energy with renewable energy.

Sincerely,

Carl Nielsen
p.o. Box 13
East Killingly , CT 06243

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Peter Mancini [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004702

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

To whom it may concern, I want to support the Cape Cod wind project. It is great importance that we become less dependent on imported engery sources. The Cape Wind project is a big step in that direction.

Peter Mancini, summer resident of Centerville MA.

Sincerely,

Peter Mancini
164 Oakley Rd
Belmont, MA 02478

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: John Allen [jsallen@bikexprt.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004703

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

I strongly support the Cape Wind project and I urge you as well to support it. It is high time for this country to stop sticking its head in the sand about energy supply issues, and to foster the development of energy sources which reduce our dependence on petroleum and coal. I thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Teresa Rael [neena0824@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

The elders of the Iroquois Confederacy taught us that "in our every deliberation, we must consider the consequences of our decisions on the next seven generations." Seven generations is 150 years. In this day of immediate gratification, we as a society have forgotten how to plan for the long term. We demand that our wants (NOT our needs!) be met now. The results of this "now" mentality and the greed that it engenders, are showing up in our world as global warming, resources reduced to dangerous levels, and earth changes that we have been experiencing with greater and more devastating regularity.

004704

I see the promotion of wind energy as a positive move toward making the lessons of our elders a real part of our lives. It promotes better stewardship of our planet and lessens the United States' dependency on foreign oil. In terms of aesthetics, I would far rather see a graceful windmill off in the distance than an oil derick.

To those who are concerned about the birds: Birds are not stupid! Yes, some will die when the windmills are first introduced into their environments and flight paths. However, they will adjust their flight paths accordingly, just the same way they did (and do) when we build skyscrapers or other obstructions. All Creator's creations are intelligent; only humans seem to think they are the only ones!

Thank you for the opportunity to share my feelings about this. Wind energy is always with us and will help us if we let it.

Sincerely,

Teresa Rael
126 Ridge Road, Fairfield ME
PO Box 1605
Waterville, ME 04903-1605

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Dafydd Nicholas [Dafydd23@mac.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

We are very pleased that our tax dollars have been spent to have the Army Corps Engineers find the true values of wind farms in our long range energy and defensibility needs. I want to give thanks and request that our country give every advantage to the creation of large wind farms now and in the future.

004705

Thank you for your kind attention to this very important issue.

Sincerely,

Dafydd Nicholas
30765 Pacific Coast Hwy
#233
Malibu, CA 90265

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Thomas Leue [tilapia@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004706

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please be notified that I am a firm believer in the value and necessity of developing low environmental impact energy sources. At the top of the list this includes wind power. We need this form of power as one of a very few indigineous forms of energy in Massachusetts. We are soon to learn that there are limits to standard forms of fossil fuel, which Massachusetts is almost entirely dependent. Lets find a way to support and encourage this form of clean energy source.

Tom Leue

Sincerely,

Thomas Leue
1664 Cape St.
Williamsburg, MA 01096

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Christopher Kennedy [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004707

In such a time as this what better symbol towards America's resolve to fight terror than to give the people hope. Hope in a future where our standards of living can be met without the loss of our soliers lives in foriegn countries.
Let the world see that we are leaders in all aspects of industriliazation and unification. Let there be wind power.

Sincerely,

Christopher Kennedy
1520 6th Ave.
Vero Beach, FL 32960

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Patricia Becker [ptexbecker@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

As a thirg generation Cape Cod resident I support the development of wind as a renewable energy source for Cape Cod. This technology is a responsible alternative to the continued downward spiral of fossil fuel use and dependence. Stop the madness. DOn't cave to high powered elitists and protectionist concerened with the water view! It's absolutely absurd that those who would benifit the most are heard the least! Thank you.

004708

Sincerely,

Patricia Becker
26 Kenwin Road
WInchester, MA 01890

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jonathan Keller [jonkeller_2000@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004709

I adamantly support the Cape Wind renewable energy project. I feel that it is crucial in helping to redirect the planets focus to intelligent approaches to our future existence on Earth. It would be foolish indeed to deny a permit for the construction of this project.

Thank you,
Jonathan Keller

Sincerely,

Jonathan Keller
381 East 10th St.
Apt. #5
New York, NY 10009-4786

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Margaret Devlin [bpettis@townofnorthandover.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004710

Sincerely,

Margaret Devlin
20 Royal Crest
North Andover, MA 01835

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: John LaVigne [jlavigne42@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004711

I am writing in support of the Cape Wind project that has been under the microsope for at least three years. I believe that anything that can reduce the use of fossil fuel should be allowed to go forward. After all the investigation and scrutiny the only outcome should be YES. Jim Gordon is a good leader. It is your responsibilty as legislators to stop the delaying of the project with all the esthetic controversies. The project needs to be built in MA. If not in MA then it will be constructed somewhere else, and all the revenue from employee state tax, from all the additional jobs and related industry that will be enhanced by the project will go elsewhere. Governor Romney says he is an advocate of alternative energy. If he is he will not let this project be pulled out of Massachusetts. I strongly urge you all to vote yes on the construction of this widely publized project. Please do not delay or Mr. Gordon just may get fed up with you all. How much can you push until he pushes back?

Sincerely,

John LaVigne
31 Mystic Street
Apt. #2
Medford, MA 02155-3611

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Kris Locke [kris_locke@harvard.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004712

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Cornelius J & Joyce Lee Donovan [neilnh@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004713

Please put your full support behind the Cape Wind Project. We believe the future of America depends on natural production of power, not on fossil fuels. With China and India entering world trade in a big way, the prices for oil and natural gas will soon be out of range for many United States citizens. My heating oil bill is currently running almost $300.00 per month!

Wind Farms are the surest, safest, and easiest way of reducing our reliance on fossil fuels and improving our fish stocks.

Ted Kennedy, John Kerry and their super rich buddies should not be calling the shots in New England. They don't care about the rest of us.

Sincerely,

Cornelius J & Joyce Lee Donovan
12 Trolley Car Lane
Londonderry, NH 03053

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Dalterio [m.dalterio@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004714

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear Sir or Madam:

I support the Cape Wind project.

This project would be a wonderful step forward in mankind's inevitable progress towards reliance on sustainable/renewable sources of energy.

The enviromental effects have been well researched and seem to be acceptable. The main objection seems to be aesthetic. I have seen major wind farms in California and Wyoming. I think they are awesome.

Sincerely,

Prof. Michael J. Dalterio
652 Concord Road
Sudsbury, MA 01776

Sincerely,

Michael Dalterio
652 Concord Road
Sudbury, MA 01776-1417

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Alva Hare [alva_hare@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004715

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

Dear Politicians,

I wish to speak directly to those politicians who represent me, at the state, local, and federal level. Bust

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Alva Hare [alva_hare@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

TO:
Senator Resnor
Representative LeDuc

I have received your letters. If I may, let me paraphrase your letter(s) as I see them;

*
"Hi My name is
A) Senator Pamela Resor
B) Representative Stephen LeDuc

and I do not want to put myself in the crossfire of this contentious issue. Therefore I am issuing statements about 'looking at all sides' and 'balancing all interests'. Of course any thinking person can see that I am simply sidestepping a contentious issue in the hopes that people from my district are not that concerned with the issue. If I come out in favor of the Windfarm, I may put myself into the political crosshairs of well funded rich people living on the Cape. So I think my best approach is to pretend I actually care, but stay as far away from the issue as possible."
*

Well guess again guys. I thought long and hard about what I could say that might sway you. I decided on this approach.

I am currently educating all of my friends on this issue. I am finding that once a person knows about the issue, 90% of the time come to agree with me and support the wind farm.

You WILL actively and vocally support Cape Wind, or I WILL open up my check book and give the maximum allowed by law to the campaign of your competitor.

You WILL actively and vocally support Cape Wind, or I will find ways to slander your name in the press, with the help of vocal environmental groups. The goal would be to keep your name alive as someone who opposes renewable energy, opposes jobs for working Americans, does not support the troops, and is simply an un-patriotic American.

Failure to actively and vocally support Cape Wind, for a person in your position is the same as active opposition. Fence-sitting is a form of opposition. And I promise you it will not be forgotten.

Alva Hare
Marlborough, Massachusetts

Sincerely,

Alva Hare
51 Devens Street
Marlborough, MA 01752

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Richard Flanagan [rpflanag@colby.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

C04716

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Dear Senator Snowe and Senator Collins:

You already know the argument I might make in favor of alternative energy sources. You've made it yourselves in recent communications. The Cape Wind project, now examined and approved by the Corps of Engineers, is a substantial contribution to making us less dependent on foreign oil and oil from any source. One hardly needs elaborate upon the reasons why lessening dependence is a good thing, indeed an indispensable method for promoting not just new sources of energy but of peace in the world. Please do whatever you can in your very substantial positions in the Senate to support this project and those like that, I profoundly hope, will emerge in the coming years.

Thank you so much.

Yours truly,

Richard Flanagan

Sincerely,

Richard Flanagan
179 Covell Road
Fairfield, ME 04937

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Bruce Macomber [bruce5491@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004717

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

January 1, 2005

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

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

Dear Karen:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

CC: Governor Mitt Romney

Senator Edward Kennedy
Senator John Kerry
Bruce Macomber U.S. Representative Martin Meehan
State Representative William Green

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Timothy Proulx [haulingrass@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

C04718

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

My name is Timothy Proulx and I am an 18 yr old student at Bristol County Aggriculatural High School in Dighton Mass. I have been greatly concerned about my envirement for myself as well as my kids. This world that we live in, need's to find alterinative ways to supply energy for our country. The toxins from wood, coal, and oil are just not cutting it for my kids or myself. In the cape we have the technology to save our world. I am sorry to hear that people dont like the view of this alternitave recorce although it is the best thing that we can do for our kids. Its time to take action and save what we have left of our world. I am ashamed of what we have done to our world so far, although why do we have to keep wrecking our world when we dont have to. The turbines that have plains to be built on the cape dont put out any toxins at all. Thank you for your time.

Sincerly

Timothy Proulx

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Susan Williams [susanw@schoolofmortgagelending.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004719

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please add my voice in supporting the Cape Wind project. There is SO MUCH that is positive about this opportunity, that it would be the height of irresponsibility to allow a few selfish interests to derail it. From good jobs for New England, to developing a source of clean fuel, to reducing our dependence on foreign oil, there are so many positives that you just can't say no.

Please, for all of us, permit the project to go forward.

Sincerely,

Susan Williams
32 Stillman Rd
Saunderstown, RI 02874

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Matt Tuzzolo [matt@tuzzolo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

This is such an important project. I support it in full. Please help further this initiative.

C04720

Sincerely,

-Matt Tuzzolo

Sincerely,

Matt Tuzzolo
9 elm street
apartment 3
somerville, MA 02143

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Brita K. Stendahl [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004721

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I own a house on Nantucket and spend five months of the year there. This I have done for the last thirtyfour years. I can tell you about change in the environment for the worse during the last two decades due to the invasion of noisy gasguzzling SUVs, jeeps, landrovers, motorboats, yachts, etc. All summer long we nowadays hear the loud buzzing sound from hedgeclippers, grassmowers, and weedwhackers. We witness an unbelievable waste. It is ironic that people who normally are so thoughtlessly wasteful suddenly cares for the silent beauty of the a rather short piece of coastland to the point that rather than save the island and the Cape by letting the windfarm give them the electricity they crave, they prefer further erosion of the environment. Besides, I know from Denmark, that a windfarm looks enchanting.

Sincerely,

Brita K. Stendahl
One Derrymore Rd.
Nantucket, MA 02554

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Robert Ketchel [bob3141@msn.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004722

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I have spent 18 years as a captian of coastwise tugboats hauling oil up and down our coast,I am very aware of the risks ,I have seen the spills, the closed beaches,the closed shellfish beds,and yes the dead birds and wildlife caused by simple mistakes. This world of ours is running out of oil and the time to address this is now, through the development of projects such as Cape Wind. We need these projects. I live on Buzzards Bay thru which passes most of the oil for canal electric . We have spent entire summers dealing with the spills associated with the capes energy needs. For SOS to speak of negative visual effects is outragous come over and look at the visual effects of oil.. thank you for your time Robert Ketchel

Sincerely,

Robert Ketchel
17 Olivers Lane
Mattapoisett, MA 02739

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Thomas Sullivan [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please! Lets move forward on the Cape Wind project.

004723

Sincerely,

Thomas Sullivan
130 Lincoln Street
Norwell, MA 02061

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Robert Johnson [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

C04724

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

I support the Cape Wind Project and I urge you to do so too.

My nephew is stationed in Iraq guarding the Kirkuk oil fields and I believe his life would not have been put in harm's way if our nation had a comprehensive plan to ween ourselves from the need for foreign oil.

Oil and oil byprodusts pollute the air, water, and soil. My parents live in Sandwich on Cape Cod and every year they see the fresh water aquifer polluted with diesel fuel from Otis Air Force Base moving closer and closer to their house.

The supply of oil is finite. The supply of wind is infinite. I lived on Nantucket Island for nine years where I saw a wind farm that was not only beautiful but very productive. When will our legislators wake up and face the inevitable: the earth is running out of oil and we must become energy independent by supporting other sources of energy.

The proposed location is the perfect place for a wind farm. It's one of the windiest areas in North America. I have been a summer resident on the Cape and Islands for three decades and I know that the shoal area where the farm will be built is a navigational hazard. The wind farm will actually serve to prevent hazardous groundings.

My family and friends on the Cape and Islands all support the wind farm. They know that when compared to the ugly telephone poles and wires that are strung across the state, the wind turbines certainly are no uglier. We have tolerated ugly utility poles and wires. Why not wind turbines? I have studied the proposed heights of the turbines and I have determined that they are too far away and too low to be unsightly on the horizon as see from the Cape.

As has happened in the Netherlands, I suspect that boaters will come from all over the world to see the Yankee ingenuity of the wind farm. I once hung the sails on the Old Mill on Nantucket. People come from all over the world to visit that wind-powered mill. There is an historic precedent for wind power on the Cape and Islands.

A constant source of 3/4 of the Cape's energy is awesome! That is a lot of oil and nuclear waste that can be saved. that could prevent another Buzzard's Bay oil spill. Let's wake up and do the right thing for the environment. Vote for clean, constant, independent energy. Vote for the Cape Wind Farm. It's the right thing for the Cape and it's the right thing for America.
Sincerely,
Robert F. Johnson

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Andrew Bochman [andybochman@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

C04725

It's well past time to act like responsible adults on energy. That means using the information available to us, which may be incomplete, we chart a coherent course for the future - our own, our children's, and beyond. In a world with demonstrably finite and volatile oil reserves, where coal and oil based power generation threaten the environment via global warming and more local negative health effects, it's time to begin changing course. Cape Wind is a locally significant and nationally symbolic sea change. Let's show the country, and more importantly, ourselves, that we're going to make sacrifices to begin to put our energy house in order. We need your help. Please support Cape Wind and other similar new energy projects.

Sincerely,

Andrew Bochman
247 S. Main St
Sherborn, MA 01770

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: James Meinecke [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004726

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Wind energy is clean efficient and the only beautiful in its rewards.
It is time for you to support wind energy inititives.

Sincerely,

James Meinecke
700 Metacom Ave
Warren, RI 02885

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Robert Brown [bob1brown@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004727

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Wind farms are being continually improved and becoming increasing ly significant in our power supply system.

The Draft Impact Statement shows that the Cape Wind project is very reasonable. I favor the continuation of the project.

Waiting for 100% perfection in wind farms is just a delaying tactic, which could cause a several year delay. We should proceed with the carefully conceived Cape Wind project now and start to attack the growing clobal warming problem.

Sincerely,

Robert Brown
57 Susan Drive
Reading, MA 01867

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Daniel Steinberg [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004728

I am writing in support of the Cape Wind project. The installation of these wind turbines on the Horshoe Shoal of Nantucket Sound will bring tremenduous benefit to the Cape, islands, and to New England. It will relieve us of much of our dependence on oil, a resource which is quickly becoming scarce and expensive, and will demonstrate to the rest of the country that renewable energy is a practical and viable option to fossil fuel burning. Furthermore, the project will bring a great lift to the local economy.

The Cape Wind project is a chance to have a great impact on the United States and on the global ecosystem. I urge you to support the construction of the Cape Wind project.

-Daniel Steinberg

Sincerely,

Daniel Steinberg
15 Hinckley Road
Woods Hole, MA 02543

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Brian Mullins [brianm@navigateresearch.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004729

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am a political moderate who believes strongly that we must begin to wean ourselves from our dangerous addiction to Middle East oil.

I urge you to support the Cape Wind project. It is a small, but important step to energy independence.

Thanks,
Brian Mullins

Sincerely,

Brian Mullins
36 Squannacook Dr
Groton, MA 01450

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: John Rowell [johnrowell@verizon.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004730

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

After reviewing the environmental impact statement, I want to express my support for the proposed Cape Wind project. The reduction of air pollution causing global warming and the creation of new jobs are important factors that cannot be ignored. Plus, as the first off-shore wind project in the U.S., the approval of this project will set a precedent for constructing similar offshore wind farms elsewhere in the U.S., including here off the coast of California. As a California resident concerned about improving air quality and reducing reliance on fossil fuels, this is very important to me. I thank you for allowing me to express my two cents worth.

Sincerely,

John Rowell
321 Plum Drive
Exeter, CA 93221

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Edward J. Palma [SUNBUILDERS@att.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004731

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Roland Peterson [deadeyed2@juno.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please expedite the approval of the Cape Wind project. We should be saving as much fuel as possible as soon as possible.

004732

Sincerely,

Roland Peterson
22 Ravenswood Road
Waltham, MA 02453-1746

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Christopher Gaboury [EastonBall@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004733

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to you today to express my thoughts on the idea of wind power used on Horseshoe Shoal. Regardless if you believe we live in a fragile world where the burning of fossil fuels is detrimental to our health, you should believe in one very important factor. That factor is revenue. Money, profit, or as some like to call it, CASH. I'm sure you've read countless letters asking you to provide the wind turbines to the state of Massachusetts, because it would be beneficial to our environment. That is all true. Our environment is important, and we must protect it. But let's be honest. You're a politician. (No one is perfect) You really don't have room on your agenda to save the planet from the burning of fossil fuels. You care about the proverbial 'bottom line'. That is money. Let's think about this from a financial point of view. What makes one state more desirable then another? Jobs? Quality of Life? The idea that this place is better to live then that place. Having wind turbines can bring all of that to our state. By constructing these structures, we would employ between six and ten thousand construction workers. This is no easy job, and ten thousand employees is a good number. Remember even a single job created is better then none. Imagine ten thousand. Now, once these turbines are constructed and operational, additional employees are required to make sure that they are running smoothly. Now, quality of life. Would you rather live in a state where they are constantly burning fossil fuels, polluting the air? Or would you prefer a location where the air is free to breath, and you don't have to worry about dying from lung cancer at the ripe age of fifty five? I'm sure I am not the only person who wonder such things. If I was in the market to move, I don't know if I'd want to move to a place that burns so many harmful fuels. I think I'd prefer the clean air of a state who uses Wind power. Also, if you can produce enough power through these turbines, people will not rely on fossil fuels so much, which in turn would save people money on their heating and electric bills. Where does that extra saved money go? It goes to buying products in your state. Which you get a tax cut from I might add. Don't you see how this can all benefit you, and our great state. And lastly lets look at the most important thing of all. The environment. We all hear how our planet is in turmoil... we're killing the planet. Well, believe it. You say that it won't happen in your lifetime. Which is probably correct. What of your children? Their kids? And their kids? Do you not value their quality of life? I know I do. Why else do anything beneficial in this world? Life is too short to not think about the future. At some point, the chain must be broken. Someone in a seat of power has to make a stand. Why not you? Why not be a pioneer? The world is telling you it's benefit. The people of your great state are telling you. I am telling you. It's time you took a stand for what was right. And hey, if you really need a good reason why you should do it...think of this. All the people who are writing you letters regarding this...they are from your state. We vote. Or eh..don't vote for that matter. Maybe it's

time you did what your voters wanted. Maybe you'd be reelected. Or just maybe you'd wake up in the morning, walk to the bathroom. Look into that mirror and say, "I did something good today. I did something great". Thank you for your time. And remember, do the right thing.If not for yourself, or the state of Massachusetts, then for the world.

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Howard Van Vleck [hvv@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004734

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

New Englanders are being asked to participate in a decision that will have a major impact on the future of our region and, by extension, the nation and the planet.

The installation of wind generators will be a part of the solution that will reduce our current dependence on fossil fuels. Cape Wind's proposal amounts to harvesting some of this renewable energy resource by the application of an "appropriate technology" in an appropriate location.

Most people recognize that generating electric power from the wind is a worthy goal, but some feel that the cluster of towers and wind turbines on Horseshoe Shoal will be unsightly. I believe that the visual impact of the project will be very acceptable. The towers and the gracefully slow motion of the rotors will have a sculptural and symbolic presence that will be a source of great public interest. I also suspect that the tower bases will create an artificial reef habitat that will be supportive of various fisheries.

I have sailed in those waters and I have experienced the peace and wildness of the place. I know that I would feel great pride that those of my own generation had the vision to undertake such a project for our benefit and for the future.

Thank you for the opportunity to register my support for this project.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Howard Van Vleck
11 Shady Hill Sq.
Cambridge, MA 02138

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Edward Kremer [teakremer@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

C04735

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing in support of the Cape Wind project. While I do not live on the cape, I grew up there and still go back there year after year. As a country we need to move forward on developing alternative forms of energy and the Cape Wind project represents an important opportunity.

Sincerely,
Edward Kremer

Sincerely,

Edward Kremer
193 Cherry Brook Road
Canton, CT 06019

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Matthew O'Connor [mattieo27@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004736

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

As a resident of a highly congested area of the city, Iam a porponent of clean energy projects such as this Cape Winds project. I would definately support legislation to federally subsidize clean energy just as oil is federally subsidized, in order to make it a cost effective energy alternative. I aslo suggest the possibility of further wind to energy facilities being built acorss the state, as well as possibly a tidal energy facility at Pleasure Bay in Castle Island in South Boston. Thank you for your support of these initiatives to clean our air, clean our oceans as less oil will mean less risk of oil spills such as the Buzzards Bay in April 2003, and to take greater steps toward alternative energy sources that we can independently rely on.

Sincerely,

Matthew O'Connor
23 Rowell Street, unit #2
Dorchester, MA 02125

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Peter Dankens [peter_dankens@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004737

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

As a parent of two year old twins and an avid sailor, I'd like to see ANYTHING possible done to reduce the amount of fuel brought into this country by boat (potentially spilling and polluting our maritime resources and the effects of pollution from combustion engines). I think this project is fantastic because of the generation of energy from wind power and the fact that if a cheaper, more efficient technology is developed, these turbines can be dismantled and we're back to where we are.

Sincerely,

Peter Dankens
23 Bay State Road
Unit 6
Boston, MA 02215-2125

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Erica Bowman [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004738

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

My name is Erica Bowman, and I am a resident of Plymouth, MA. I work have been working in the US electricity sector for almost five years. I use applied mathematics to help model wholesale market conditions, power plant efficiency, power plant emission constraints to name a few.

From a national perspective the Cape Wind project will be a small step in extricating our nation from dependence on oil, it be a small step in reducing emissions that have been responsible for climate change. I think both are wonderful reasons to build a renewable power producing site, but they are certainly not the only reasons. Locally, the communities will be better served because the generation from the wind site will help offset harmful emissions created from thermal generating plants.

The only way that we are going to solve national and global issues that involve the reduction of harmful emissions is through acting locally. I hope that eventually the communities will feel empowered that they are one of the few areas taking steps to ensure renewable energy for the nearterm future.

I fully support the Cape Wind project, and I hope that opponents of the project will eventually understand the needed benefits of renewable energy.

Sincerely,
Erica Bowman

5 Murray St.
Plymouth, MA 02360
ericabowman5@yahoo.com

Sincerely,

Erica Bowman
5 Murray St.
Plymouth, MA 02360

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: John Jahoda [jjahoda@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:54 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004739

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I have taught ecology and environmental biology for over thirty years and I am well aware of the issues involved. During the past year the data has become definite. Global warming and climate change is real and must be effectively addressed or we will face grave consequences both as a species and a civilization.

No project is without consequences. The development of wind power off Cape Cod will have some environmental impacts, some of which are of concern. However, this must be carefully weighed against the great value of providing energy in this region and perhaps the even greater value of providing a model as how wind can be used effectively in this region.

Massachusetts really has a major energy problem. We have very little in the way of local energy resources and are dependent on imported coal and oil for most of our energy. And the use of coal and oil is a major contributor to global warming. What we do have is wind. And it is about time we used it. Back in the early 70's when I first stated teaching in Massachusetts I had Bill Harmonious from Umass Amherst come down and give a presentation on his wind power concepts. I still have some of the overheads he gave me. It is about time we tapped the one major non-polluting energy resource we have and simultaneously help with both global warming and our overwhelming dependency on foreign energy.

Sincerely

John C. Jahoda

Sincerely,

John Jahoda
230 Steere Street
Alttleboro, MA 02703

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jonathan Snow [snow@bloodgroup.tch.harvard.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004740

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to urge you to support the Cape Wind project. I feel that this is a project that essential for the people for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and indeed all Americans. I believe this for four reasons. First, it is very clear that our current national energy plan is non-sustainable and renewable energy resources that are available here must be explored and harvested. No one believes that fossil fuels can meet our energy needs forever. Second, the human health costs of fossil fuel use are considerable. Air quality is significantly impacted by the burning of fossil fuels. Consequences of this type of energy production therefore include increases in illness and disease and ultimately contribute to high health care costs. Third, the environmental impact of our current energy plan is well-known, leading to loss of biodiversity and climate change, and other issues. This environmental decay will lead to very serious threats to human and national interests. Finally, Massachusetts is important in leading the nation towards a more sustainable future. For example, the Hoosac Wind Project in the Berkshires is all but approved and promises to provide a significant amount of power for the region. In addition, support of programs, such as the Smart Growth Alliance and tough vehicle emissions standards, demonstrate a commitment to multiple aspects of sustainability that will provide a role model for other states.

As with any large construction project, there are issues that must be addressed in terms of impacts on the community and the environment. If there are gaps in environmental data then resources should be directed towards filling these gaps. If people are worried about specific issues, such as the lubricating oil, then we should move towards solving them. However, wind farms have been successfully pursued in this county and others for many years. The vast amount of data from these farms and the continuing expansion in the number of projects demonstrate that the positives far outweigh the negatives. And, as a former resident of Northern California, I have seen and lived near wind farms for over six years. Not only are they not an eyesore, but, like the Golden Gate Bridge, possess the hypnotizing and satisfying beauty of a human structure that somehow fits smoothly in the natural environment.

Renewable energy must be aggressively pursued where it can be. The costs of not pushing projects like Cape Wind are mounting and will overcome us in time if our priorities are not in the right place.

Sincerely,
Jonathan Snow

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Tybe Goldberg [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004741

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I SUPPORT THE CAPE WIND PROJECT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Sincerely,

Tybe Goldberg
235 Park Drive
Boston, MA 02214

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Jennings [Mjenni6109@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004742

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Massachusetts has among the highest eletric prices in the country. Reorginizing the electric companys have done little to help the rate payers,with the constant increases in energy pricesthis will never change.
These wind turbines will help stabilize the price,this will also create jobs much needed in our area.
This will also alow the wind genaration to improve and become even more viable in the future. I am also a sailor and be hit by a tug or barge.

Thank You

Sincerely,

Michael Jennings
10 Grand View Ave
Mattapoisett, MA 02739

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Richard L'heureux [richlx2003@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004743

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am in favor of the Cape Wind Project as I believe that we (the USA) must start developing more non-fossil fuel dependent methods of generating energy. Our country is much too dependent on foreign sources of oil and other fuels. This dependency is forcing us to project our military power in overseas areas and is putting our service men and women in jeopardy to maintain a way of life that is not sustainable or efficient.

I believe our country should be the world leader in developing alternative energy sources, be they wind power, solar power, hydro-electric, geo-thermal and any other sources which show promise. That is why I support this project. We need to develop energy resources that are non polluting, sustainable and benign to our lives on this planet and that won't leave a legacy of environmental collapse for future generations.

I believe that this project should be allowed to proceed as the first step in gaining the energy independence and development of newer non polluting enegy sources for our country and the world.

Sincerely,

Richard L'heureux
5 D Nimitz Way
Salem, MA 01970

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Klaus Guttmann [guttmann@cape.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004744

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

"Its all about Oil". How many more lives will it take to keep this country, this world, out of a disaterous recession? Why do we need this costly and deminishing resourse when a non ending supply of energy is at our doorstep? Electric energy from wind and Hydrogen fuel as a byproduct is the way of the future. "Go Cape Wind". A safer world needs you.
Klaus

Sincerely,

Klaus Guttmann
178 Sandy Valley Rd.
Marstons Mills, MA 02648

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Joel Goober [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004745

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Like many citizens of the Comonwealth I have been following the Cape Wind issue in the news. I have yet to hear an argument from the opposition that hasn't been logically and factually refuted by Cape Wind and the Army Corps of Engineers' report. The only conclusion to be drawn is that the oppostion is all about " not in my backyard."

As a registered republican, I'm especially disappointed with Governor Romney's opposition. In discussing this with other republicans, the conclusion being drawn is that the Governor has special interests in the opposition he is trying to protect. Unless the Governor comes out with a meaningful statement explaining why he opposes the project notwithstanding the Army Corps of Engineers findings, he will be subject to this unfavorable conclusion.

Sincerely,

Joel Goober
137 Main Street
Charlestown, MA 02129

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Stephen O'Donnell [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004746

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing this letter to speak out in support of the proposed Wind Generation Project planned for Horseshoe Shoal. I have been following this process since it's early development and have always kept an open mind to all the issues surrounding the project.

What has become crystal clear is the fact that Cape Wind has been sensitive to everyone's concerns throughout the journey. From downsizing the number of turbines, to addressing all of the economical and environmental concerns of the surrounding communities.

I listened to Col. Koning describe the process to be used in determining the most feasible site for a wind farm, and it appeared to me that his methodology was both thorough and unbiased.

The public outcry against the project is not centered around not whether the added generation capabilities are required by the region, but the location and location only of the proposed site. All parties seem to be in general agreement that another source of power for the Cape is a must.

I urge the Army Corp of Engineers to move with speed and diligence in moving this project forward and stop any further delays. The time has come for Massachusetts to again help lead the way in committing to clean energy sources.

Thank You

Stephen L. O'Donnell
43 Lanark Drive
Westwood, Ma. 02090

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Donnell
43 Lanark Drive
Westwood, MA 02090

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: paul coggins [pcoggins@rcn.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004747

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am a supporter of the cape wind project.
I come from England & have seen wind farms there & in Scandinavia.
I do not understand why there should be such opposition to the farm as I have seen nothing but a positive impact on the enviroment & tourism in Europe as people flock to see the turbines in action.
Please do not let this project be put on the back burner.It is very important to us & for generations to come.
Wind is a part of nature & it seems obvious to me that we use it for power.
All you have to do is take a look at the power station at Sandwich on Cape Cod. It is disgusting that the station ther is still in use.
Many thanks
Paul Coggins
North Falmouth.Cape Cod.

Sincerely,

paul coggins
67 windward way
north falmouth, MA 02556

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Peter Haviland [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004748

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Despite GeorgeW.'s denial, global warming is happening. We need the Cape Wind project.

Sincerely,

Peter Haviland
248 East Rd.
Stamford, VT 05352

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Ann Rose [acaseyrose@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004749

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

The time has come for alternative cleaner sources for our increasing energy demands. I am writing to express my support for the Cape Wind project and commend them for dedicating the energy and resources to continue to push this important project despite the opposition of the privileged elites who oppose it as an eyesore (those same people wouldn't give a hoot if the proposed site were off of Salem, MA you can be sure!)

We have to find cleaner power sources and the wind farm is an important step in working toward a cleaner environment.

I hope that you will work for the overall public interest in this matter and not give in to pressure from the well-funded Cape elites who don't want anything getting in the way of their view while they are several miles off shore in their boats (frankly the fact that they are whining about this shows just how self-serving the privileged in our society have become).

Sincerely,

Ann Rose
12 Mulberry STreet
Groveland, MA 01834

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: David Chase Jr [da.chase@verizon.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

C04750

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I really think that the wind-power windmills would do a lot of good. They are clean, and really rather elegant. From what I understand of the proposed project for the Cape they would not be in the way or an eyesore for anybody. They would also utilize the very strong winds that occur almost constantly off the coast of the Cape.
I am a firm supporter of wind power.

Thank you for listening.

Dave Chase

Sincerely,

David Chase Jr
53 Plimpton Street
Walpole, MA 02081

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Stephen Lagace [stevelag@cox.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004751

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Every where I have gone during this holiday season, I have been telling people I meet to visit Cape Wind's web site and send a message to their representatives. Hopefully they are! Remember, I vote and I will be looking at your record of how you voted on the proposed Cape Wind project.

We will always need oil, but that doesn't mean wasting oil, when there are alternatives to use that will extend the use of the oil that this earth holds.

Sincerely,

Stephen Lagace
37 Perrin Ave
Pawtucket, RI 02861

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Bicho [mbicho@kandmassociates.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004752

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please support the initiative to utilize wind power to produce the energy requirements that we have. The project off the coast of Massachusetts to install 170 wind turbines will be monumental here in the US. If you support this project you can be part of the leadership in Congress to help the US catch up to our global partners in Europe. The use of re-newable energy is the only way for the future of both our economy and envirnment. I am not sure about your position on this topic, however I would welcome your support or comments. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,
Michael A. Bicho, CPA

Sincerely,

Michael Bicho
53 Jillian Way
Westport, MA 02790

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: HARRY TELIAN [HBTELIAN@JUNO.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004753

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

WITH OUR CONCERN ABOUT THE USE OF FOSSIL FUELS,WITHOUR CONCERNABOUT OUR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS,WITH OUR CONERN ABOUT GLOBAL WARMING I FIND IT HARD TO UNDERSTAND WHY ANYONE WOULD BE AGAINST EST. A WIND FARM HERE OFF THE CAPE THAT WOULD PROVIDE ELECTRICITY FOR ALOMOST 200,000 HOMES.

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Joseph Apicella [joeap540@msn.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

C04754

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I strongly support the proposal to build a windfarm in Nantucket Sound. I want Cape Cod to be recognized as a national leader in regaining our energy independence form fossil fuels.Joe Apicella

Sincerely,

Joseph Apicella
38 Edgewater Dr. E.
East Falmouth, MA 02536

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: eric chivian [eric_chivian@hms.harvard.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004755

December 7, 2004

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

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

As a physician who worked on the Cape for many years in the 1970s, seeing patients and leading various environmental initiatives, and as the Director of the Center for Health and the Global Environment at Harvard Medical School, I am alarmed at how little understanding there seems to be about the human risks of global warming, how the Cape Wind project has been so irresponsibly misrepresented, and how, as a result, people on the Cape and Islands may pass up an opportunity that would help preserve both their environment and their health. I am particularly alarmed at how some politicians, celebrities, business people, and environmentalists who should know better are placing their political and parochial interests above those of the common good.

Just what is at stake here?

1. The record increase in average global temperatures over the past century and the associated changes in global climate are caused mainly by our excessive burning of fossil fuels. This fact is no longer the subject of any serious debate.

2. These climatic changes have resulted in alterations of the Earth's physical and biological systems that have already had profound impacts on human health and well being. These include:
<sum> Torrential rains and flooding in some areas, drought in others, and more violent storms, causing drownings and traumatic injuries, and affecting water supplies, agriculture, and property. The four intense hurricanes in Florida this Fall are a harbinger of things to come.
<sum> Increased sea levels, resulting in greater storm surges and the erosion and flooding of coastal lands
<sum> Heat waves such as that which killed over 18,00 people by official estimates during the summer of 2003 in France alone
<sum> Worsening air pollution, triggering asthma attacks and causing sickness and death in those with chronic heart and lung disease
<sum> The emergence and spread of some human infectious diseases, as the carriers of these diseases--mosquitoes and ticks—reproduce more rapidly and move into areas that had previously been too cold for them. Lyme Disease and West Nile Virus Disease may be examples of infections affected by climate change.
<sum> And the widespread damage to species and ecosystems on land and in the oceans, including marine life and bird populations, driving some species to extinction. The Coral Reef Monitoring Network has just estimated that 70% of the world's coral reefs, the "rainforests of the oceans" in terms of species diversity, are either destroyed or are at

risk of destruction, chiefly because of coral bleaching triggered by excessive sea surface temperatures.
3. The changes we have seen to date are the result of an average warming of the Earth's surface over the past century by only about 1 degree Farenheit. What will happen if the Earth warms by over 10 degrees Farenheit, which is the worst case scenario (if we do not change our ways) predicted by the international scientific community for the year 2100? To put this in context, 10 degrees Farenheit is the amount the planet has warmed since the end of the last ice age 20,000 years ago, when much of New England was under a glacier one mile thick.

If we do not begin to curb our appetites for fossil fuels and start practicing significant energy conservation measures for our homes, buildings, vehicles, and appliances, and if we do not embrace major renewable energy projects like Cape Wind (that could become a model for others in the U.S. and abroad), then global warming and climate change will continue to accelerate at great rates and life as we know it could become intolerable in coming decades. The fragile environment of the Cape and Islands and the health of its citizens would be at particular risk.

I believe that those who oppose this project have not understood what is at stake. The view of small turbines on the horizon, the minor inconvenience for some boat owners, and the minimal impacts on wildlife all pale by comparison with what awaits us if we do not significantly reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases, starting now.

If we defeat the Cape Wind project, we will have foreclosed an important first step towards protecting our children's health and the health of their environment, and we will have made a tragic and shamefully ignorant mistake.

Eric Chivian M.D.
Director
Center for Health and the Global Environment
Harvard Medical School

Shared 1985 Nobel Peace Prize for co-founding International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

Sincerely,

eric chivian
30 Ipswich St. #211
Boston, MA 02215

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Frank Powdermaker [fpowd@lycos.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

C04756

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I support the wind farm.
We've waited too long to address our energy problems and the expense of this
delay has become extreme in terms of our security, enviroment, human resources and the general well being of the planet and its occupants.

Sincerely,

Frank Powdermaker
240 Manthorne Rd
Boston, MA 02132

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Charlette Rooker [buttafishkk@verizon.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

C04757

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am a supporter of Wind Power. It is a clean, safe alternative energy source. I have witnessed Wind Farms off the coast of Santa Barbara, CA. and on the hilltops of the most beautiful country in the world, IRELAND. In no way do the structures mar the beauty of the hillsides and towns of Ireland, and the people do not have a problem with it. They are a country that is growing independantly and do not fear change. Greed for tourism is the only excuse that opposers have to stop the Wind Power. Wind Farms have long been a part of Southern California and they have no problem with it either. My son worked for General Electric Wind Power in Tahachapee, CA. It is the cleanest, safest, quietest source of energy, unless you prefer Nuclear Plants.

Sincerely,

Charlette Rooker
89 John Nelson Way
Harwich, MA 02645

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Francis Gallagher [fjgfjg@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004758

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

My wife and I strongly support the Cape wind project in Nantucket Sound. It is time for this country to get started on renewable energy projects. There have been too many obstructionist delays.

For maybe thirty years there has been a private windmill just three houses away from us here in Duxbury. Although it is no longer in use, its presence (it is metal and probably 50 feet high) is not even noticed by us any more than the nearby houses and trees.

The claimed fears of opponents of the project that the Sound view will be seriously adversely affected are overblown. After the windmills are there for a while, no one will even notice them. It is my understanding that the windmills will appear to be no larger than a thumbnail held at arm's length for most people who can see them from the shore.

Tourism may be enhanced as many may want to view the windmills as a sightseeing event, and as others from around the world with an interest in renewable energy come to see for themselves what such a project will look like.

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jonathan Tauer [j.tauer@earthlink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:26 PM
To: mepa@state.ma.us; Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: In support of Cape Wind

004759

I am writing to support the Cape Wind project. Offshore wind is an important source of clean energy and as the father of a 5 month old daughter I want her to grow up in a world with cleaner air, water, and soil. I find it maddening that we send our young soldiers off to fight wars in countries with large reserves of oil and don't have the political will to create cleaner power right here in the U.S. There is going to be a wake up call very soon in the form of rapidly rising energy prices and if we miss this opportunity to permit this installation we will have missed a vital chance for a better planet.

This is not a perfect installation or a perfect energy source but it is so much better than conventional ways of generating electricity. Most of the people who live on the cape are for this project and I think it would be a beautiful sight to show my daughter those wind turbines spinning some day, as it is now most days you can't even see that far due to air pollution, much of it caused by generating electricity.

Please do the right thing for my daughter, for your children, for those still unborn and don't be swayed by those with power and money. This is the right installation at the right time and it will be a trend setter for more clean energy installations in the future.

Thank you for your hard work on this front.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Tauer
Pioneer Valley Green Building

Build it Green, Power it Clean!

Work: 413-624-3979

Cell: 413-522-2580

Web: www.geocities.com/jonathantauer

Email: j.tauer@earthlink.net

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Whittaker, Russell S. [Whittakerr@csps.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:27 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Support

004760

Yes, I support Cape Wind. It's our responsibility to help our universal community by availing ourselves of clean, renewable sources of energy. While the initial installation may cause a negative impact, as can be expected with any new idea, the local enviroment will recover and the long-term benefit for all will MORE than make up for it. The Cape should be proud to be an an example and leader in this areas of energy resources. I've seen the windmills on the California mountains and for me and my family they are COOL and don't negatively distract from the landscape. The ones in the Cape waters will be so much less visible, but no less commendable, than those on the mountains, plus may even be an atttraction for many. The Honda Insight hybrid is the mass-produced fuel economy leader, and while it may look different, once you have seen them your first thought becomes admiration, rather than "HUH," and then it becomes as normal looking as a Honda Civic Hybrid, or Honda Accord Hybrid.

Russell Whittaker
523 Long Pond Drive
East Harwich, MA
02645-1227

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Laura Wasserman [dolphins@nantucket.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:19 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Attn: Karen Adams

004761

Dear Ms Adams,

Attached are my comments regarding the Cape Wind project and the ACOE's DEIS. I will also express mail them to you as well.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Laura Wasserman
P.O. Box 456
Nantucket, MA 02554

Laura Wasserman
3 Fifth Way
Nantucket, MA 02554
dolphins@nantucket.net

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

Re: Final Comments on the Cape Wind Project Draft EIS

Dear Ms. Adams,

First, I would like to thank you, the MEPA Office, and the Army Corps of Engineers for your diligence and for the comprehensiveness of the Cape Wind Draft EIS. I was happy to see such a highly favorable report, as I am a strong supporter of this project. I would like to add the following comments, which are offered as suggestions to strengthen the Final EIS for the benefit of public understanding of the Cape Wind project. Please note that I have only read the 26 page summary and not the full 4,000 page report.

Protected Marine Mammal Species
While you state that the sound levels anticipated during construction are below the 180 dBL threshold level, I am wondering if it's possible to include the actual sound levels of construction, perhaps using examples of projects past, as well as including decibel levels produced by the vibration of the turbines during routine operation.

Avian Resources
It may be helpful to include bird impact studies from wind farms already in operation, for example the offshore wind at the Horns Rev, Denmark, to estimate bird loss, collision, flight pattern changes, etc. In addition, it may be helpful for the general public to put bird impact and loss in perspective with other forms of bird loss. That is to add that the top known offenders that kill no less than 100 million birds annually each are glass windows, automobiles, house cats and hunters, not to mention that the #1 threat to birds is global warming.

Estimated Health Benefit to Wildlife
In addition to the health benefits to humans already addressed in the DEIS, I suggest that you add a section on the estimated health benefits to wildlife. One example is the reduction in bird and shellfish harm due to oil spillage from barges and tankers delivering fuel oil to electrical generation plants that pass through the Cape Cod Canal or in waters off Massachusetts. You might cite the recent oil spill in Cape Cod Canal that killed no

less than 450 birds. In addition, the externalities of coal mining impact on habitat in other areas of the U.S. are another area of concern that should be addressed.

Cultural and Recreational Resources/Visual
While I understand that the appearance of a wind farm would constitute an alteration of the historic character and view, again, I think it is important to put these changes in perspective. Electrical wires, telephone poles, airport navigational lights, nighttime football game lights, cell phone towers, and more, are all historical alterations and visual impact that we tolerate. I think it's important that these comparisons be made.

Global Warming
I would like to see a much more comprehensive explanation of global warming, the use and emission of fossil fuels as a contributing factor, and the way in which the wind farm and other renewable energies can offset that. Global warming is causing a rise in sea level that has a direct effect on the Cape & Islands. Nantucket is currently losing land at a rate of at least 6 acres per year according to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, and this does not include land lost to storm damage. This is a very substantial loss, and I think it is significant enough to be included in the report. The #1 contributor to global warming is fuel combustion and carbon dioxide emissions. The wind farm will displace one million tons of carbon dioxide annually. This wind farm is a significant way that we can stem global warming in our region.

Impact on Tourism
The Final EIS should augment its discussion on the impact on tourism by citing the experience of currently operating offshore wind farms in Europe and Canada, and even land based wind farms, such as the one in Palm Springs, California, which draws two tour buses a day. There seems to be an anticipated fear on the Cape & Islands that a wind farm will hurt our ever-needed tourism, and yet evidence is to the contrary. For example, the North Cape Wind Farm on PEI draws 60,000 visitors a year, and with the development of a new wind interpretive center, the goal is to attract 100,000 visitors annually. In fact, the neighbors of the North Cape Wind Farm oppose a new wind project on the eastern side of PEI for fear it will siphon tourists away from their part of the island.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Laura Wasserman
Nantucket

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Monahan [mmonah@ziplink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:36 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004762

Sincerely,

Michael Monahan
173 West Second St
South Boston, MA 02127

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Martydanon69@aol.com
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:50 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: (no subject)

004763

give all of us a break and do the wind turbines good luck to all of u
love
m&r

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: DMellybelly@aol.com
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:50 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind comments

004764

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams,
I am writing to urge you to support the implementation of the Cape Wind project. This project will help create a clean energy future for the U.S. Global warming caused by carbon emissions is an enormous threat the the well being of all humankind. We must begin to phase out the use of fossil fuels and introduce alternative energy sources.

Also, this project will make the U.S. less dependant on foreign oil. As world oil supplies dwindle, the global economy and also the potential for global peace will be negatively effected. Rather than spending billions of dollars fighting wars to maintain access to foreign oil, our country will be better served by investing in alternative energy supplies. Supporting Cape Wind is ultimately patriotic.

If the folks in Nantucket don't want the farm, please bring it to Block Island Sound. I would be proud to look at the turbines from Charlestown Beach; my enjoyment of the beach would not be diminished one bit.

Sincerely,
Donald E. Stevens
Charlestown, RI

Adams, Karen K NAE

004765

From: Carroll, Susan [SCarroll@Kronos.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:53 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Against the Wind Farm Project in Nantucket Sound

My family is strongly against the Wind Farm in Nantucket Sound.

We have been advid boaters in Nantucket Sound for over 15 years.

This is appauling that it is even being considered in an area that is used recreationally and commercially. This is a public area, not private property for the benefit of one business. The impact to the community and the environment will have a devasting effect in both the short term and long term.

Cease the consideration of this project.

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Lloyd Bennett [lloyd@NorthernWind.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 4:00 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: No Windmills on Nantucket Sound

004766

The Army Corps should oppose the industrialization of Nantucket Sound!

Lloyd Bennett

Account Executive

Northern Wind, Inc.

New Bedford, MA 02740 USA

888-525-2525 X-125

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Adams, Karen K NAE

From: JBW17@aol.com
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 4:27 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind

004767

Dear Directors:

We must use alternatives to oil and gas I have solar hot water

Please, please, please start by putting up Cape Wind

Sincerely, Batty Werman

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: David Gordon Bennett [dbennett@WPI.EDU]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 4:12 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Cc: mepa@state.ma.us; David Gordon Bennett
Subject: Support of Cape Wind Project

004768

Hello,
my name is David Bennett and I am writing in support of the proposed Cape Wind energy project.

The high quality of science and engineering education and industry in the U.S. is in sharp contrast to the way we, as a country, produce energy. It seems that alternative energies have been left out of the science and technology equation due only to economic interests. Is the economy more important than clean air? Is the economy more important than potential global climate change?

Cape Wind is an opportunity for the United States to take a step in the right direction in the pursuit of clean, plentiful and domestic energy sources. I hope those who fear the consequences of this project (use of less coal, oil and natural gas) can see beyond the immediate economics and will instead see the beginnings of cleaner, healthier air, reduced dependence on foreign energy sources and a step into the clean energy market that will surely be a dominant economic force.

Sincerely,
David G. Bennett
Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Andrew Stern [astern@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 4:35 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please please please start (YES START) thinking that renewable energy is the wave of the future...Andrew Stern, astern@hotmail.com

Hull, MA wind project - 5 million kilowatt-hours in 3 years...
www.hullwind.org

004769

Sincerely,

Andrew Stern
269 Norfolk Street
Cambridge, MA 02142

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: barbara dennis [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 5:04 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004770

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

PLEASE CONSIDER THE IMPORTANCE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY. THE CAPE WIND PROJECT IS A CLEAN RENEWABLE SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR THE CAPE. THIS PROJECT IS ENVIRONMENTALY SOUND AND ECONOMICALY SOUND. PLEASE DO WHAT YOU CAN TO PROMOTE THIS IMPORTANT PROJECT.
SINCERELY,
BARBARA DENNIS

Sincerely,

barbara dennis
344 sewall st
boylston, MA 01505

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Donna Vello [velbdbm@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 5:05 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004771

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I am writing to ask your support of the wind energy project off the cape that is being debated. I am aware of the discussion of possible negative environmental effects. Given that the studies have shown that the effects will be negligable, I ask that you fully support this project. We have no choice but to reduce our dependency on fossil fuels and look to a future of sustainable energy. The wind project is just that. To anyone who complains that this might be harmful to the environment, I ask them to stop driving their cars and stop heating their homes using fossil fuels as these are real environmental pollutants. We are at a time of urgency where we simply must start to reverse the damage that we have done, especially us over-consuming American's. Thank you for your support!!

Sincerely,

Donna Vello
141 Hawthorn Ave
Needham, MA 02492

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Rebecca Schwarz [rebeccaschwarz@earthlink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 5:12 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind power

004772

Hello,

I am writing to let you know that i think wind power is a GREAT idea! The more wind power we have the less we need to meddle in other countries business. We need our own power supplies like wind.

Plus they look like beautiful spinning stars!

Lets get those windmills in!

Sincerely,
Rebecca Schwarz

Union of Concerned Scientists
Citizens and Scientists for Environmental Solutions

February 24, 2005

004773

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

Secretary Ellen Roy Herzfelder
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
Attn: MEPA Office, Anne Canady
EOEA No. 12643
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Cape Cod Commission
3225 Main St.
PO Box 226
Barnstable, MA 02630-0226
Attn: Phil Dascombe/Cape Wind

Regarding: Comments of Union of Concerned Scientists on the Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement
File No. Nae-2004-338-1

Prepared by: Deborah Donovan, Manager
New England Clean Energy Project
Clean Energy Program

On behalf of the Union of Concerned Scientists, I am writing in response to the request for comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIS/EIR) for the Cape Wind Associates project proposal. The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) is a nonprofit organization of more than 65,000 citizens and scientists working for practical environmental solutions. For more than two decades, UCS has combined rigorous analysis with committed advocacy to reduce the environmental impacts and risks of energy. Our energy program focuses on encouraging the development of clean and renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind, geothermal and biomass energy, and on improving energy efficiency.

www.ucsusa.org | Two Brattle Square · Cambridge, MA 02238-9105 · TEL: 617.547.5552 · FAX: 617.864.9405
1707 H Street, NW · Suite 600 · Washington, DC 20006-3962 · TEL: 202.223.6133 · FAX: 202.223.6162
2397 Shattuck Avenue · Suite 203 · Berkeley, CA 94704-1567 · TEL: 510.843.1872 · FAX: 510.843.3785

Introduction

It is UCS's position that wind projects should be built if rigorous review and study shows that there will be no significant environmental impacts. We believe that with proper siting, careful design, comprehensive study, monitoring, and mitigation, wind power can and should play a significant role in the region's electricity system. We appreciate the extensive effort that the cooperating agencies have made to ensure that the Draft EIS/EIR has followed a thorough and sound review of the Cape Wind permit application.

We are quite encouraged by the Draft EIS/EIR's findings regarding the project's benefits and potential impacts. The draft's findings include significant positive socioeconomic, public health, and environmental benefits. The draft also concludes that the majority of the other potential impacts examined will be minor, temporary, localized, mitigated in project design or construction, or will not occur.

If the scientific, technical, and economic conclusions of the Draft EIS/EIR are supported in the Final EIS/EIR after the completion of the public input process, UCS believes the Cape Wind project should go forward. UCS strongly encourages the Army Corps of Engineers (ACoE) and other cooperating agencies to expeditiously review the comments received and move quickly to issue a Final EIS/EIR.

Massachusetts and New England will benefit from the Cape Wind Project

If built, the Cape Wind project will contribute significantly to addressing many of the major problems our current electricity system poses. The Draft EIS/EIR's findings on socioeconomic impacts also include $1.5 – 2 billion in economic benefits to the U.S. economy, New England consumer savings on electricity bills of $25 million per year during the first five years of operation ($10 million for Massachusetts consumers), decreased costs associated with adverse health impacts from fossil fuel plants of $53 million per year, and almost 400 full-time new jobs created directly or indirectly due to the project.

Based on the results of the Draft EIS/EIR, Cape Wind will also:

- serve as a physical and economic hedge against the region's vulnerability to over-dependence on natural gas to generate electricity,
- make compliance with renewable energy standards more cost-effective, and
- increase generating capacity in New England when we are predicted to need it.

After discussing the general need for increasing renewable energy in New England, we will discuss these last three points and propose comments for inclusion in the Final EIS/EIR. We conclude with some brief observations regarding the approach to addressing any outstanding questions regarding risks to wildlife.

New England needs the renewable energy from the Cape Wind project

There are many serious problems with New England's energy system. Because of our dependence on imported fossil fuels and nuclear power, the region's residents face significant environmental and health impacts. Burning fossil fuels creates air pollutant emissions, exposing New Englanders to dangerous levels of ozone, mercury, and soot. The damage done to the environment from the reliance on fossil fuels reaches beyond our own backyard, creating widespread degradation of air quality, land, and water. Humans, wildlife, and aesthetically precious landscapes all suffer the direct and indirect consequences of using fossil fuels, particularly due to the emissions of the heat trapping gases that threaten the stability of the earth's climate. The use of nuclear power requires similar degradation to land and water for uranium ore, as well as posing monumental risks to the environment and human health from radioactive wastes.

As a matter of fairness and equity, New England must become more energy-independent. By importing the fuel we need to satisfy our increasing demand for electricity, we are exporting the impacts of our energy use to other communities—cutting off the tops of mountains in West Virginia to get at its coal, dumping residue into creeks and ravines, exploring for oil and gas in the pristine wilds of Alaska, or seeking to increase imports of liquefied natural gas from foreign countries. These costly impacts are immense, risky, and hugely damaging to the environment and the wildlife it supports.

The visual impacts of coal, oil, and gas extracted for our benefit occur somewhere else. We don't have to look at these damaged vistas, but that doesn't mean that we aren't affected. Climate change will significantly alter much of our landscape, especially our coasts. The high levels of smog on the Cape make it much more difficult to appreciate the scenery, especially for those most affected by pollution: children and the elderly.

The carbon emissions coming from electric generators make up a significant share of this region's and the U.S.'s contribution to heat-trapping gasses. These emissions threaten the stability of the earth's climate and, if not addressed, will push eco-systems and economies here and around the world to their limits. Using every tool available to reduce carbon emissions is a top priority of UCS. We strongly believe that in order to avoid the worst outcomes posed by climate change, we must begin implementing a broad array of solutions immediately, including offshore wind power. Delaying action in addressing carbon emissions only increases the eventual severity, expense, and likelihood of irreversible and frightening losses.

By developing our region's renewable resources, we can begin to free ourselves from the risks and damage caused by coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear power. Renewable energy is the only source of indigenous power available in New England. Offshore wind may offer the greatest potential for renewable energy development in the region. Every kilowatt that we produce from our local resources, including our significant offshore wind resources, keeps money and jobs in our region.

No single technology, or even a single renewable project, can meet our society's future energy needs by itself. The solution instead will come from a family of diverse energy technologies that share a common thread -- they do not deplete our natural resources or destroy our environment. We must look to safe, clean, reliable wind power as a key component of the solution to our energy problems.

As a society, we must accept that there is no energy source available that has zero impact. When weighed against the very real threats of climate change to coastal property and many risks of continuing on the current unsustainable energy path we are on, the benefits of well-sited offshore wind power are starkly apparent. It is essential that we pursue every environmentally responsible opportunity to move our energy system to more sustainable sources - offshore wind power included.

Based on the findings of the Draft EIS/EIR, it is evident that the Cape Wind project could be a significant step in addressing the many negative impacts of our electricity system. For example, adding Cape Wind to the New England electricity system will cut emissions of heat trapping gasses that threaten our beautiful landscapes and precious coastal ecosystems through climate change, and reduce the physical and aesthetic degradation of areas that are producing the fossil fuels for our current fleet of power plants. In the Final EIS/EIR, UCS requests that the document further quantify the many negative impacts and risks of our current electricity generation system as well as quantify more fully the benefits that would result if the Cape Wind project were built within this broader context.

Cape Wind will provide a needed hedge against high and volatile gas prices

In New England, we import all of the fuels used to generate our electricity – coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear fuel. The current price tag of importing fossil fuels into New England exceeds $2.5 billion each year. Our increasing dependence on natural gas to fuel new power plants is leading to a lack of diversity, resulting in a less reliable, more expensive system. The addition of renewable energy to the system will create much needed diversity, leading to greater system reliability and economic benefits in the form of more stable and lower prices for electricity. Greater use of renewable energy also conserves natural gas supplies and reduces prices, thereby creating savings for natural gas consumers as well.

Domestic natural gas prices have reached historically high levels, more than doubling the prices experienced during the 1990s. Natural gas prices have also experienced periods of extreme volatility in recent years with prices spiking as much as 5 to 10 times historical levels. Much of the recent rise and increased volatility in prices can be attributed to the unprecedented surge in natural gas demand from new power plant construction in recent years. Since 1992, more than 90 percent of the nation's growth in natural gas demand has been due to its increased use as a fuel for electricity generation.

Price pressures show no signs of abating as energy consumers increasingly rely on natural gas to heat homes, fuel businesses, and generate electricity. As a result, manufacturers, farmers, small businesses, local governments, retailers, and families are

struggling to pay these high natural gas prices. Some manufacturing facilities and industrial users that rely heavily on natural gas have already had to reduce operations or move their factories overseas. For example, U.S. chemical workers have lost approximately 78,000 jobs since natural gas prices began to rise in 2000 (Gold, 2004). Natural gas accounts for about 90 percent of the cost of fertilizer, creating an additional hardship for American farmers.

The increasing lack of diversity in New England's and the country's electric generating portfolio is a significant source of electricity price risk and volatility, as well as reliability risk. Our region's natural gas fired generation is predicted to approach 50 percent by 2010, up from 16 percent in 1997. Natural gas combined cycle plants made up 96 percent of all the generating capacity added between 1999 and 2002. The share of generating capacity fueled by natural gas is projected to double by 2025 (EIA 2003). This will lead to increased competition for dwindling North American supplies, as well as higher, more volatile prices. Both regionally and nationally, there is widespread agreement that this trend is a serious problem and will worsen in the future.

A 2004 report from the Lawrence Berkeley Lab (LBL) focused on the role that renewable energy can play in hedging the risks associated with using natural gas to generate electricity. Natural gas prices are rising and increasingly volatile, but renewable energy resources are immune to fuel price risks because they can be sold under long-term fixed price contracts. Development of renewable energy, as well as increased energy efficiency, put downward pressure on future natural gas prices, providing benefits to all sectors of the economy. The authors conclude that renewable energy has a hedge value, plus the incremental value of lowering gas prices and credit risk and providing long-term price stability (Bolinger, 2004).

In another report from LBL in 2005, the authors show that renewable energy and energy efficiency can displace gas-fired electricity generation, reducing gas demand and putting downward pressure on natural gas prices and bills (Wiser, 2005a). The report finds that existing modeling studies generally show that each 1 percent reduction in natural gas demand nationwide is likely to lead to a long-term wellhead price reduction of 0.8 percent to 2 percent, with some studies showing more significant reductions. This means that renewable energy provides consumer gas savings conservatively estimated to be equivalent to at least $10 to $20 for each megawatt-hour of incremental renewable generation. From the analysis done for the 2005 LBL report, the net present value to New England consumers as a result of the state RPS programs in the region is estimated to be between $34 and $85 million. New England's RPS policies would generate national consumer benefits of between $625 million and $1.56 billion (Wiser, 2005b).

The Final EIS/EIR should quantify the economic benefits of increased fuel diversity, as this is a significant impact of the project. UCS also recommends that the Final EIS/EIR include updated estimates of the consumer benefits associated with reduced natural gas use in New England as part of the Final EIS/EIR. Recent upward trends put gas prices above those used in the LaCapra Need Analysis developed in early 2003. We expect

updated estimates of economic benefits of the project will be greater when based on more recent data.

New England needs additional renewable capacity to meet RPS requirements

As noted in the LaCapra Need Analysis, one of the benefits of the Cape Wind project will be its contribution to meeting the requirements of state renewable energy standards. LaCapra based its analysis on renewable standards in effect at the time: Massachusetts and Connecticut. Since then, both Rhode Island and New York have added renewable standards. By UCS estimates, the targets of the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island renewable standards will require 1,093 megawatts (MW) of new renewable generation in 2010 and 2,593 MW in 2020.[1] In New York, the standard will require 2,183 MW in 2010 and 4,770 MW in 2020.

While methodology used to develop the UCS estimate of new renewable generation needed to meet the New England and New York differs from the one used by LaCapra, we reach the same conclusion: there is insufficient renewable development happening in the northeast to meet the demand created by the renewable standards. We also agree that these four states will effectively draw from the same geographic market for renewable power.

According to a report recently issue by the Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources regarding the renewable standard compliance status of the state's electricity suppliers, the shortage of eligible renewable generation will result in suppliers paying "Alternative Compliance Payments" in 2004 that will total an estimated $15 million. This means that consumers are paying the highest possible price for RPS compliance.

The addition of the generating capacity of Cape Wind would reduce renewable standard compliance costs in the region by increasing the supply. Since the benefits of such a reduction in compliance costs could be significant, the Final EIS/EIR should also include an estimate of these benefits.

New England may need additional generating capacity sooner than 2007

In its July 2002 Tentative decision, the Massachusetts Electricity Facilities Siting Board (EFSB) concluded that "there is a need for the capacity provided by the wind farm beginning in 2007 for reliability purposes." In developing the final EIS/EIR for the Cape Wind project, UCS recommends that the reviewing agencies update the data and analyses used in the EFSB decision. It is our belief that such an update will indicate that the new generating capacity from Cape Wind and other projects is needed sooner to maintain the reliability of the region's electricity system.

On February 4, 2005, Stephen Whitley, Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Office of the Independent System Operator of New England (ISO-NE) gave a presentation to the Participants Committee of the New England Power Pool (NEPOOL). In this

[1] Assuming MA and RI targets continue to increase as specified.

presentation, Mr. Whitley presented ISO-NE's Operable Capacity Analysis for the remainder of calendar 2005. This most recent report from ISO-NE indicates that the electricity system could face such a shortage this year, rather than in 2007 as concluded by the EFSB.

In the "50/50" scenario, considered by the ISO to be the most likely, the New England electricity system faces operable capacity margins during the coming summer of between –0.5 percent (a shortfall) and 2.8 percent, with an average of 1.8 percent. This compares to the range of operable capacity margins of approximately 8 percent to 28 percent during the non-summer months.

In ISO-NE's "90/10" (or "extreme") case, the operable capacity margin during the summer months ranges between –2.8 percent and –6.4 percent. While the extreme case is considered unlikely, both cases indicate that New England faces narrow operating margins under expected conditions, and under high peak conditions, a capacity shortage in 2005.

While we believe that the original analysis leading to the EFSB finding of capacity-need in 2007 is appropriate for the purposes of the EFSB review and decision, it would be useful for the Final EIS/EIR to contain a capacity-need analysis using the most recent data available from ISO-NE.

Conclusion

It is a top priority of UCS that the permitting process continues and that the Final EIS/EIR strikes a balance between the benefits of the project and the risks it may pose. The Final EIS/EIR must fully assess the proposed project's benefits, as well as the potential impacts on the species that live in or travel through Nantucket sound, including birds, fish, marine mammals, and bats. We also encourage the ACoE and Cape Wind Associates to seek solutions to outstanding issues associated with potential risks to wildlife that are based on sound science, utilize practical solutions to addressing such risks, and ensure that the project can be built and operated without causing unacceptable harm to wildlife populations or their environment.

The Draft EIS/EIR contains a significant body of data and promising conclusions, but more needs to be done before permitting the project. UCS encourages the ACoE and other cooperating agencies to direct their attention to the recommendations submitted by the Conservation Law Foundation and the Natural Resources Defense Council on these matters. In considering these comments, UCS encourages the ACoE and Cape Wind Associates to consider performing further analysis of available data and collecting additional data where existing data is insufficient to reasonably assess potential impacts and risks to wildlife. UCS also supports the development of a permit that includes monitoring plans, operational protocols, and reasonable mitigation measures. Finally, UCS supports the formation of a Scientific Advisory Board to oversee the collection and use of monitoring data in project operations and recommend any necessary changes to project operations if biologically significant impacts are identified. While this process is

especially challenging, UCS supports an enhanced approach to assessing the potential impacts of the proposed project on wildlife and adapting to actual experience as proposed by the Conservation Law Foundation and the Natural Resources Defense Council. Taking these steps will enable the Cape Wind project to be designed and implemented in a way that allows the development of an environmentally sound wind project.

Citations

Bollinger, M., R. Wyser, and W. Golove. 2003. *Accounting for Fuel Price Risk: Using Forward Natural Gas Prices Instead of Gas Price Forecasts to Compare Renewable to Natural Gas-Fired Generation.* Environmental Energy Technologies Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. August 2003.

Energy Information Administration (EIA). 2003. Annual Energy Outlook 2003. DOE/EIA-0383(2003), January 2003.

Gold, Russell. 2004. Natural-Gas Costs Hurt U.S. Firms, Wall Street Journal, February 17, 2004.

Wiser, R., M Bollinger, and M. St. Clair. 2005a. Easing the Natural Gas Crisis: Reducing Natural Gas Prices through Increased Deployment of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. Environmental Energy Technologies Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. January, 2005.

Wiser, R. 2005b. Personal communication. January 2005.

Mrs. Patricia Breiter
2464 Hilltop Road
Niskayuna, NY 12309
February 22, 2005

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

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two editorials from the Nantucket, MA. "Inquirer and Mirror" that express many concerns regarding the proposed wind farm in Nantucket Sound.

I have additional concerns that follow:

I recall reading, early, that the first response by the Army Corps of engineers to this proposal was to direct the proponents to find a more appropriate location. Why was this not done?

In Denmark wind turbines are thoughtfully placed to not interfer with intense recreational and commercial use.

England is developing wind farms placed out-of-the-way, out-to-sea. As reported in the "New York Times International" (12-19-03) - the Royal Society for the Preservation of Birds is asking the government to verify that wind farms do not pose a threat to birds. (They favor proper placement of wind farms.)

Mr. Mark Avery of that group states that, of course, birds have died flying into turbines. He also points out that it might "not make sense to construct a large number of objects where large numbers of birds are already flying"!

Quick focus on the present controversy:

* In North America two major north-south flyways meet and cross over the Cape Cod area. One flyway comes north flying over the ocean and then landward over Cape Cod.
The second flyway follows the east coast over land continuing toward Maine and Canada. These two flyways meet and cross paths over the area in dispute. If these giant turbines were constructed here, thousands, (not just one), of birds would be killed.

Another concern:

At times this area experiences zero visability. These high towers and their cement island bases pose dangerous obstacles to the many boats and planes. Strobe lights and blaring fog horns are useless warnings when the fog is that thick.

Another concern:

The economic return to various groups is inequitable. The builders would reap large profits at public expense, subsidized by tax credits and free (not leased) use of public land.

The thirty-five cents saved monthly on electric bills by each household does

not make up for economic losses to those depending on Tourism for a living. I feel that those turbines would be an aesthetic blight, interrupting the restful solitude sought by millions of people who visit this area every year — people from every state of the union and many foreign countries.

Why should the private profits of a few individuals, from a project promoted by paid lobbyists, be considered more important than the unsullied beauty and unrestricted use of an historic, world-renowned, unique natural resource — Nantucket Sound — valued by millions of people?

I hope the Army Corps of Engineers will comprehensively study and thoughtfully plan the placement of wind farms in the state and national waters bordering our country before making quick decisions. No wind farm should interfer in areas of intense public use.

As you suggested earlier, there are more appropriate places for this project than Horseshoe Shoal!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Patricia Breiter

Copies to:
Karen Kirk Adams
Senator Ted Kennedy
Governor Mitt Romney

Nantucket, MA; Editorial "Inquirer and Mirror" 12-09-04

Corps needs to listen to Cape, Islands voices on wind farm

Location.

Location.

Location.

That is the mantra that real estate professionals cite when they emphasize the value of property.

For Jim Gordon and his investors in Cape Wind, location is why Cape Wind will be a profitable venture for them – that and tax incentives. But the fact that this project is close to shore and in relatively shallow depths of the Sound and close to shore means that the cost of constructing this massive power plant will be minimized for Gordon.

At the same time, location is precisely what is wrong with this project in the eyes of tens of thousands of residents of the Cape and Islands who see numerous disadvantages to the construction of this wind farm in the middle of Nantucket Sound.

The Army Corps of Engineers was on island to listen to testimony about the wind farm from islanders and our state and local representatives. The voices were largely opposed to the wind farm. Here are the reasons why:

- It is a visual pollution of a national, natural treasure.
- It is a hazard to mariners, to the extent that a representative from the Steamship Authority likened it to a accident waiting to happen. The presence of all those towers will significantly restrict the maneuverability of vessels in that are in bad weather. And if we should have another winter like these last two - the ice build up between the platforms of each tower will make those waters nonnavigable.
- It is a hazard to aircraft - specifically to those general aviation aircraft flying VFR in situations which suddenly turn IFR.
- It is a danger to the habitat of marine life in that area and a disruption to the environment.
- It is a hazard to wildlife, especially birds. One individual in favor of the project said that no more birds would be killed than those killed flying into a skyscraper - but since when did we have skyscrapers in the middle of the Sound/
- It poses an economic disruption to a region of the U.S. that derives a good portion of its income from tourism associated with maritime pleasures. We don't buy the argument that people will travel to our area just to view the windfarm. The are not attractive.

We have until February 24 for our arguments to be considered by the Army Corps of Engineers. Send your comments to:

Karen Kirk Adams, Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager, Corps of Engineers, New England District, 696 Virginia Road, Concord, MA 01742-2751, or email comments to wind.energy@usace.army.mil

Editorial from "The Inquirer and Mirror" Nantucket, MA. 08/25/04 Date: August 26, '04

"Inquirer and Mirror", Nantucket 8-26-04

Problems abound with Cape Wind

It is hard to argue against alternative forms of energy during a time when we are fighting wars and losing lives over foreign oil.

The environmental arguments against the continued use of fossil fuels are huge. The economic consequences of not developing alternative energy streams loom large as well. And on Nantucket, America's love affair with the car culture is as evident as on the California freeways as gas-guzzling SUVs clog our streets and fill our parking lots.

Yes, we need to do something about developing alternative energy policies and lessen dependence on foreign oil and fossil fuels.

But we still have a few problems with Cape Wind's proposal to put 130 individual wind turbines, each over 400 feet tall, across 24 square miles of Nantucket Sound.

Are those problems created in part because this project is right smack dab in our back yard? Well, yes. But who better to assess a situation than people living in close proximity to it?

Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod residents will be affected the most by this project. On the Vineyard and Cape Cod the effects will include visual pollution of a natural resource that draws millions of tourists and recreational boaters and fishermen a year.

Proponents of the plan argue that tourists will flock to the area to see the triumph of man's technology over nature. But the area Chamber of Commerce offices aren't so sure. They feel the loss of revenue from sailors and sport fishermen who tend to be big spenders will weigh in negatively. We tend to agree.

Another big drawback to the location of the wind farm is the potential hazard to navigation in reference to air traffic and vessels in the sound.

The area between Cape Cod and the islands is saturated with air traffic from late April through Labor Day. The rest of the year is pretty busy as well, but during the summer months when commercial and general aviation pilots flock to the islands is the period of highest congestion, and as we witnessed this summer, the period of worst weather. Fog obscured Cape and Islands skies during much of July, and having 130 500-foot windmills in the middle of the airspace between the mainland and the islands is not a safe situation.

The Steamship Authority has already weighed in against this project over the hazards to navigation posed by the windmills for its vessels. Other boaters and fishermen have talked about the difficulty they would have in the winter months, navigating these waters, if the sound should ice up as it has the past two winters. Icebreakers would never be able to get in to the Horseshoe Shoal area to break up the ice and free up channels.

The biggest issue around this project, however, stems from the lack of regulations and jurisdiction pertaining to projects in offshore waters. As it stands now, a private developer is set to realize a large profit by developing public lands – the Sound – and he is not bound by the usual regulations applying to land-based developers.

Should the project fail, where are the funds to remove the structures? Should the project fail, who will be liable for the mess in the sound? Should the project fail, will the Cape and Islands residents pay the price while the developer merely reaps the profits?

Those are big questions that need to be answered satisfactorily before this project is approved.

Seeking answers from Cape Wind

I happened to catch a segment last month on NECN, the TV news station, on the power generating plant proposed for Nantucket Sound. One of the two reporters interviewed stated that the 130, 450-foot- high turbines would provide "free energy" to the people of Cape Cod and that the opposition consists primarily of rich people with a water view. Neither statement was contested throughout the segment.

Was the station deluged with complaints about this irresponsible journalism? I have no idea.

BRENT HAROLD

I'm probably being naive, but I'm amazed that after over three years of nonstop news stories, editorials, letters, op-ed columns, thick governmental reports, and hearings there can still be so much confusion about the basics of this issue.

In an effort to get some much- needed clarity here in what may be the home stretch of the struggle over this controversial proposal, I call upon Cape Wind to provide unequivocal answers to key questions. Or, if that is not possible, to state clearly that the answer is not knowable at this time.

■ A major argument in favor of Cape Wind's proposal is that it will reduce dependence on existing fuel sources. Getting rid of the nuclear power plant in Plymouth, a potential terrorist target just upwind of us (which has recently applied for an extension of its lease beyond the current limit of 2010), and the dirty Mirant plant in Sandwich would indeed be a major contribution to our quality of life.

Will the use of public waters for an offshore generating plant end dependence on Pilgrim or Mirant, in the only meaningful sense of allowing them to be taken off-line? By when? By what schedule?

■ Surely the statement about "free energy" on NECN is grossly misleading. Another figure frequently cited, that up to 70 percent of Cape energy needs will be met by the installation, seems to imply that there will be a significant reduction in the energy cost to the consumer.

On the other hand, early in the debate, the figure of 30 cents a month was mentioned as the actual savings to consumers. To aid Cape Codders in our cost/benefit analysis, which is it exactly: perhaps $1,000 or more per household per year? Or practically nothing?

■ The actual electricity generated by the Nantucket Sound plant will not necessarily itself go exclusively to Cape homes but into the general New England or Northeastern pool. What percentage of that pool will the wind farm contribute on a year-in, year-out basis?

Notice that I have not asked about the aesthetic impact. Computerized views of the horizon have been used to argue both the blight and the negligible effect of the turbines. It is not for the corporation to assign a value to the aesthetic "price" in terms of changes in the character of our place and the quality of our lives. These are crucial intangibles for Cape Codders to assess and plug into the cost/benefit formula.

Notice, too, that I am not asking the question Cape Wind would most enjoy answering: Will the Cape Wind project help make the planet greener, reduce global warming, make us less likely to invade foreign countries for oil? Will it make the world a better place to live in? Of course it will. Windmills are green, one of the good guys. But this is an irresponsibly vague answer: Sure it'll help, but at what price? Will it make more than a token contribution? We could argue the meaning of "token" forever.

Is it part of a worldwide movement that is significantly reducing dependence on nonrenewables? Even that is not clear. In Europe where the wind power movement is advanced and has the benefit of governmental planning, there are a lot of critics who find that too high a percentage of natural treasures – ridges, seacoasts, offshore waters – would have to be sacrificed for at best a contribution of 5 percent to 20 percent of the total energy need. Is it good for the world?

The only meaningful answer to such a vague question is in specific answers as to how it will impact the part of the world to be affected by the Nantucket Sound installation.

Brent Harold of Wellfleet, a former English professor, is a writer, designer and carpenter. His column runs every other Wednesday. Reach him at kinnacum@capecod.net

Proud Supporter of The Humane Society of the United States
Helen W. Campbell
237 N Main St Apt 209
S Yarmouth, MA 02664-2079

Feb 19-05

Karen Adams
US Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord Ma 01742-2751

004775

Re: Wind Farms
On Land only

Dear Karen:-

Enclosed please find Brent Harold's Column in the Cape Cod Times this week, I found it very interesting & informative & provocative.

"Bigger is not better" I'm all for Windmills where needed as in the Town of Hull.

People will have to get used to them since they will play an important part in replacing dirty power plants - Nuclear plants that are a constant threat to our safety & help to make our air cleaner.

Here on the Cape we have a great opportunity to harness the Tides - another safe way to go & of course help from the Solar system.

It brings to mind a saying of my late husband's "Much noise on staircase & no one comes down" - We need to be told The Truth. It reminds me of the Big Dig!

Sincerely

Helen W Campbell

The Rundall Family
10 Windy Hill Lane
East Orleans, MA.
02643-0306

February 18, 2005

004776

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

Re: USDOE Cape Wind Energy DEIS

Dear Ms. Adams:

As summer residents of Cape Cod for nearly 50 years and a family that has spent considerable time boating, bird watching, fishing, and doing beach activities in various parts of Nantucket Sound, we support the Cape Wind Energy Project. We have reviewed the DEIS for this project and have over 50 years of combined professional experience in water and air quality assessments, human health and ecological risk assessments, regulatory requirements, hazardous waste site investigation and remediation, and civil engineering. Based on our technical review, we support finalization of the DEIS with no further changes, and as rapid an implementation of the preferred alternative as possible.

In evaluating the proposed project including noise, visual, and wildlife impacts, we find that the noise, air and water pollution impacts from increased ferry, large diesel vessel, and air traffic cause much greater environmental and recreational impacts than the proposed wind turbines. In addition, from the Sound, it is communication towers, electrical transmission towers, water towers, emissions stacks and similar structures on shore that create more visual impairment than the proposed wind farm will, especially considering the typical visibility in the Sound.

We find the combined benefits of this project to health, energy, global warming/air quality and the economy/jobs to far outweigh the limited temporary construction associated impacts that may occur.

In addition, the limited risks posed by this project pale in comparison to the environmental, health, and terrorist risks posed by all other forms of energy currently used including nuclear, coal, oil, natural gas, and waste incineration. These risks do not even count the heavy cost associated with global instability caused by our current reliance on fossil fuels.

PO Box 147
Marstons Mills, MA 02648
February 14, 2005

004777

Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Manager
Karen K. Adams
US Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
Reference File #2004-338-1

Dear Ms. Adams:

This is to identify my concerns regarding the Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

The DEIS is incomplete and inadequate in a number of areas. It does not adequately and accurately identify the projected impacts of the proposed project. The entire study including the analysis and methodology used to reach conclusions and subsequently the validity of the conclusions are questionable.

All sources of information are not referenced. Most of the information was provided by Cape Wind Associates. It is unclear if independent analyses was conducted.. The analysis does not appear to be objective. In many instances, projected benefits and detriments are not directly related to this proposed project. Potential detriments are consistently downplayed and dismissed as inconsequential. The methodology includes inappropriate comparisons. Some sections do not present enough quantitative information on the relative impacts. This prevents meaningful comparisons between alternatives and is inconsistent with the National Environmental Policy Act. (NEPA).

The alternatives analysis does not provide all reasonable alternatives. It does not include: smaller facilities, placing some of the turbines farther offshore, spacing the turbines closer together, a phased installation typically employed in new technology implementation, or a distribution of several smaller wind farms. All of these alternatives would likely reduce detrimental impacts, and should not be dismissed as alternatives because they would be more costly or result in less profit to the applicant. The omission of an alternative of a phased installation is especially unclear in that it would provide site specific data concerning potential benefits and detriments. To be complete the DEIS should include all of these alternatives.

The project purpose and need defines the selected range of 200-1500 MW. This limits the consideration of other renewable technologies because only Cape Wind's proposal are within this range. It also serves to eliminate all alternate sites. The range should be appropriate and in scale with current renewable energy projects.

The DEIS is not adequate in the areas of impacts to birds, bats, marine mammals and other wildlife; pollution threats from the oil on the transformer substation; boat navigation safety; air navigation safety; economic and tourism impacts.

The length of study time is inadequate in the case of birds. Statements that birds, bats and marine animals will simply avoid the project area and therefore not be negatively impacted is not an objective conclusion based upon sound science. The Humane Society of the United States, the International Wildlife Coalition and the Cape Wildlife Center all take issue with the accuracy and inadequacy of the DEIS in relation to projected impact on wildlife.

Conclusions that boat navigation and safety will not be affected and may actually be improved with the presence of 130 wind turbines is not an appropriate conclusion. The Nantucket Steamship Authority disagrees with the conclusion that the wind farm would not be a navigational hazard.

There is no basis to conclude that tourism will not be detrimentally impacted. Tourism is a function of the emotions and the way individuals feel about a given location. The effect of the presence of 130 turbines which will be visible to varying degrees during periods of clear weather, overcast conditions and nighttime illumination in an area frequented by many for its unspoiled marine vistas should not be dismissed. Likewise the impact of these turbines on the tourist engaging in recreational boating and their navigational experience should not be dismissed as negligible.

The US Commission on Ocean Policy delivered a final report to the President and Congress on September 20, 2004 calling for a new federal stewardship ethic, adopting fundamental principles of sustainability, biodiversity, and equitable administration of public trust resources. It recommended that the US ocean and coastal resources should be managed to reflect the relationships among all ecosystem components. The Pew Oceans Commission agrees with these recommendations. The scale and siting of this project and the DEIS are in contradiction to the spirit of this report.

Nantucket Sound is a public entity, twice recommended as a national estuarine sanctuary and is surrounded by a state ocean sanctuary, a national estuarine research reserve and a national wildlife refuge. It is an area that supports rich and diverse marine mammal, fish and bird life, while serving to provide essential economic support in fisheries and tourism. The DEIS does not adequately consider the projects impact on this public entity.

This project is the first of its kind in the US. It is essential that the specific benefits and detrimental attributes of the proposed project be fully and accurately identified and understood. Permitting of this project should not be based on data which overwhelmingly makes assumptions that detrimental effects are unlikely based on extrapolations from land

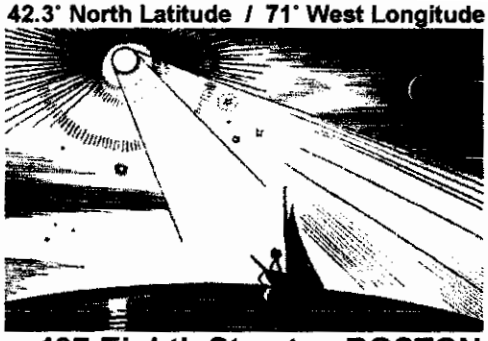
based data, data from wind energy projects of entirely different scale and scope, other inappropriate data, and lack of data. The current DEIS does not adequately accomplish this goal of an objective environmental impact statement based upon sound science. This project should not be permitted based upon the DEIS.

Sincerely,

Teresa Yaegel

Teresa Yaegel

42.3° North Latitude / 71° West Longitude



004778

FLAGSHIP WHARF #506 • 197 Eighth Street • BOSTON NAVY YARD, MA 02129

Feb 22, 2005

RE: Insufficient Technology Review of Wind Turbines / Installation in Marine Environment

Dear Ms Adams:

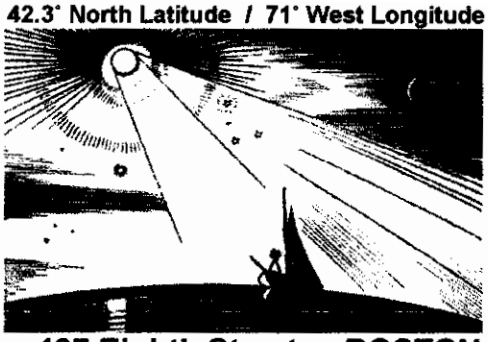
There has been insufficient technological review of the precise technology, installation and maintenance of the wind turbines proposed for a massive industrial plant in Nantucket Sound. There is considerable evidence that these turbines have not been adequately tested and are already an obsolete technology.

As an ocean sailor for half a century and with a full load of engineering courses from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, I have long experience with the power of the wind and the sea---for good and for bad. Among the things I have learned just from experience are "If it's going to happen, it will happen out there and it will be when or where you least expect". A corollary to this unscientific theory might be that problems are more likely to develop in a marine environment, more difficult to solve, more expensive and difficult to repair, and more likely to lead to a dangerous situation.

Ocean voyages are a logical occasion to consider alternative energy sources and in the maritime community there are therefore probably the most advanced small-scale solar installations, wind generators and combinations. The most common nautical use is solar and, when asked, most will say wind generator use is "too unreliable", "too many moving parts", "not as effective", "too noisy", "still too big", "not as advanced", "every day there's another problem" and "something better is due out soon", etc.

One has to wonder, as there have been numerous solitary wind generating installations placed on our nations east coast pretty much from the founding of the county, then why are there so few now and so few real technical advances? Recent onshore attempts have been in Cuttyhunk, on private property, etc., but none has continued operation for long and they remain abandoned for a while before removal. The reasons given range from maintenance problems, noise and inefficiency to "interference with TV reception"!

42.3° North Latitude / 71° West Longitude



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Although given permission, the developer has not chosen to install one test example of the actual turbine of which he proposes to install over 100 (a number that has change over the course of his proposal). Essentially none of the complicated aspects of this technology has been tested in situ. Is it expected that this huge generation plant is to be installed without proper testing and "a priory".

Who are the authorities responsible for a thorough scientific review of the proposed technologies of this still evolving and rapidly obsolete wind energy source and do they have the necessary specialized knowledge and distance from the developer? Any scientist would confirm that none of this review can be adequately done without studies of an on site test case of several years duration.

Sincerely Yours,

Dr. Robert Donahue

Please propose a moratorium on funding and permitting of offshore projects, coastal projects, and any harbor projects in violation of Chapter 91 along the Massachusetts coast.

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Earl Krause [pearl@capecod.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004779

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Mark, I'd like your help to turn this into an editorial for Cape Cod Times, as well as any other paper or "stage" you believe it's worthy of. Send it to Karen Adams, AG Reilly and any others, specifically, the states chief politician, Mitt Romney.
LETTER (Dec. 8, 2004)

To: Gov. Mitt Romney
From: Earl W. Krause
15 Tern Lane
Eastham, MA 02642
pearl@capecod.net
Re: Cape Wind Proposal (Nantucket Sound Wind Farm)

Last evening, my wife and I attended a political event which was supposed to be a public forum. As a registered Republican, you have lost my vote due to your position.
First, you state, "it's not about money", but my opinion is that is exactly what it's about. To assure your election coffers are loaded with dollars, you took to the grandstand. You reached out to people who don't care what oil costs, because they have the money to buy it, regardless of its cost.
Second, you talk out of both sides of your mouth, and you have placed yourself in a corner you can't back out of. Your position is that you, "favor wind energy", yet you refuse to accept that Nantucket Sound, which experts agree, is the best place for it.
Third, if you truly had your eyes open when you looked at the "many wind farms" you say you've seen, then you might have observed their grace and majesty, which can only compliment our beautiful sound. They will bring people by the thousands, just to see their splendor.
Last, you have lost an opportunity to welcome in new well-paying jobs, new tourism trade, new proven technology to benefit the region with lower cost, and easily available, environmentally stable energy.

Sincerely,

Earl Krause
15 Tern Lane
Eastham, MA 02642

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Brossi [mbrossi@verizon.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I would like to express my support of the Cape Wind project. The United States needs more projects like this. We must move away from the current energy policy of fossil fuel to renewable energy - it is the future.

004730

Thank you for your attention in this matter,
Michael D. Brossi

Sincerely,

Michael Brossi
131 Sudbury Street
Marlborough, MA 01752

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Amy Dickie [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004781

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I grew up summering in Nantucket and understand the beauty and treasure that is our national shore line and sound. However, I feel very strongly that as a nation, we must find ways to achieve energy independence. Coal mining, oil rigs, smog, and war in Iraq destroy our natural environment far more thoroughly than small blights on our view and beyond that, threaten our security, global stability and health.

I strongly support the Cape Wind project and would be proud to live in a state that supports one of the biggest renewable energy projects in the country.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Amy Dickie
29 Cambria Street
Somerville, MA 02143

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Martijn Mollet [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004782

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

The Cape Cod offshore wind project is a great opportunity for the state of Massachusetts and the United States as a whole to do something that will positively impact future generations. Many people including myself find wind farms to be beautiful pieces of modern society that embody the moral obligation we have as stewards of the planet. I urge to you to support this project. It is time for the United States of America to become leaders in creating a sustainable world, and wind and solar power is part of the answer.

Sincerely,

Martijn Mollet
733 Loring Ave
Crockett, CA 94525

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: CHARLES REMINGTON [CHASREMI@AOL.COM]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 6:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Karen Kirk-Adams
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2752

004783

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams:

I believe it to be in the best interest of the American people and the security of the United States to support construction of the Cape Wind Project.
I live in Everett, MA and we have LNG Tanks along with oil and gasoline farms close by. We are under constant alert for possible terrorist attacks on these facilities.
I do not think it is a very big sacrifice for the people in the area of the proposed wind farm to allow it to be built.
We need more projects like this and others to help get the "Need for Foreign Oil Monkey" off
our backs and strive for energy independence.
The support of you and your colleagues for approval of the Cape Wind Project will be a step in the right direction.

Respectfully,

Charles Remington

CHASREMI@AOL.COM

Sincerely,

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Karen Longeteig [KLongeteig@rcn.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 2:17 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004784

Please act favorably for the Cape wind farm proposal. I not only think the wind towers are functional and good for the environment, I think they are beautiful as well.

Sincerely,

Karen Longeteig
143 Concord Avenue
Lexington, MA 02421

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Peter Schlesinger [pschles@whrc.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 2:18 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE; mepa@state.ma.us; pdascombe@capecodcommission.org
Subject: Comments on Cape Wind Project File no. NAE-2004-338-1, and EOEA No. 12643

February 23, 2005

Reference: Cape Wind Project File no. NAE-2004-338-1, and EOEA No. 12643

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

004785

To: Secretary Ellen Roy Hertzfelder
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
Attn: MEPA Office, Anne Canady
EOEA No. 12643
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

To: Phil Dascombe/Cape Wind
Cape Cod Commission
3225 Main St.
PO Box 226
Barnstable, MA 02630-0226

I am a resident of Sandwich, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod. I live high on a hill facing Cape Cod Bay, yet the shorelines, and indeed the waters of Nantucket Sound belong to me and my family as much as they do to owners and families of properties that abut those waters directly. Because we live about a mile as the crow flies from the Mirant Canal Electric plant on the Cape Cod canal, my wife and kids and I likely breathes more of the toxic fumes coming the Canal Plant's smokestack than Senator Ted Kennedy and his family do over on the southern side of the peninsula. The smokestack is in our view every hour of every day, billowing white, pink, and black fumes whether the skies are blue or overcast, blinking lights in eves, nights, and during storms. There are higher than normal cancer rates in residences along Town Neck in Sandwich immediately next to the Canal Plant. The fish and birds in the ponds nearest the Canal Plant are dying. The stench of the fuel tanks supplying the Canal Plant permeates much of the Sandwich Boat Basin and Canal bicycle trail. Barges bringing oil to the Canal Plant have spilled oil throughout the canal and Buzzards Bay; fisheries in the canal and bays are suffering. I am also aware that this electric plant supplies us all with electric power, gives jobs to some Upper Cape residents, and pays a hefty tax bill now and then to the Town of Sandwich.

Nonetheless, it is time to do something differently to produce electric power for all residents of Cape Cod. We cannot go on breathing these fumes, watching our fish, birds, neighbors, and livelihoods die. We must ask that other Cape Codders compromise some of their existence to produce the electricity that we all must use. We must support the construction of the wind farm in Nantucket Sound. I don't know that it will be pretty; I can't say that it won't be visible; but it has to be a better option for all of us than continuing to breathe oil and gas fumes from our present electriciy production facilities all the while knowing that they are destroying our lives and the habitat on which we depend. Use of the Cape Wind wind farm and

similar clean energies for electricity production will gradually eliminate our dirty power plants, and make a small dent in the growing problem of global warming. We must do more for our children rather than just talk about doing more. We need to walk the walk and Supporting the Cape Wind proposal is doing just that! There is nothing in the DEIS that will harm us in ways that are near as bad as we are already being harmed by the Canal Plant. Please allow this project to go forward. Don't just talk about a cleaner, brighter future. Do something for our children!

Peter Schlesinger
39 Shawme Road
Sandwich, MA 02563
(508)888-0262
Email: pschles@adelphia.net

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Craig Munger [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 2:28 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004786

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I fully support this project. It will bring many needed jobs to the area as well as build a knowledge base within our state that will be valuable worldwide. The environmental benefits are too great for us to ignore this opportunity. Please consider that this project is a step towards lessening our dependence on foreign oil and the turmoil and huge costs associated with it. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Craig Munger
69 Central St. #3
Hudson, MA 01749

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Judith Winters [notdc@earthlink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 2:29 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Wind

004787

To whom it may concern:

I am a year round resident of Chatham, on Cape Cod. This is truly a beautiful place, and one I hope will be as beautiful many years from now, as it was thirty five years ago, when I first came to Chatham. No one loves the waters of Nantucket Sound and Pleasant Bay more than I. My son is a Fisheries Observer for NMFS, and our interest in preserving a wonderful natural resource is both informed and vested.

Several years ago, a terrible oil spill occured in Buzzard's Bay. At the time, I thought surely the naysayers and "not-in-my-backyard" opponents of the proposed Wind Farm, would see the error in their thinking. Oil spills are dangerous, not attractive, and extremely costly in more ways than one. We clearly need alternative sources of energy in this country. Our dependence on oil in this day and age is a most serious concern.

I am convinced after much reading and research, that a wind farm can be constructed here for all the right reasons. There isn't any evidence that the fishing industry will be harmed. The towers can be considered to be beautiful, sculptures meant to harness the wind for the greater good. I urge you to support the efforts made to do the right thing, and not be swayed by uninformed people, many who do not live here.

Judith S. Winters
218 Woodland Way
N. Chatham, MA 02650

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: McKenna, Simran J [smckenna@middlebury.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 2:33 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind

C04783

Hello,
My name is Simran McKenna and I am writing as a concerned citizen regarding the Cape Wind Project. I feel, and I know that I am not alone in my sentiments, that the blocking of a project of such demonstrated importance for the simple and selfish desires of a small group of people is absurd. While I understand their concerns, and even sympathize to some extent, this project is too important to be derailed. I believe that it is necessary to examine this issue from a wider perspective. Through this project it will be possible to significantly decrease this country's dependence on foreign resources and limit the environmental impact of power generation. This is an issue of great importance for people all over the country. This broader concern *must* take precedence over the aesthetic concerns of a small community. The health effects will be diffused throughout the population especially aiding those people with lower incomes, who, for various reasons, are more vulnerable to the health and quality of life issues of energy production.
I ask you to do everything in your power to contribute to the security and health of the American people, and to push to get the project accepted. Thank you for the work that you do,
Sincerely,
Simran McKenna

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Walsh, Marty (HELP Committee) [Marty_Walsh@help.senate.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 2:57 PM

To: thomas.l.koening@usace.army.mil; Adams, Karen K NAE; Energy, Wind NAE

Cc: Shalgian, Graham (Kennedy)

Subject: Senator Kennedy's Statement for the Public Comment Period regarding Cape Wind

004789

Attached is Senator Kennedy's statement for the public comment period regarding the DEIS for the Cape Wind Project. If you have any questions, please call Marty Walsh at (202) 224-5094 or Graham Shalgian at (617) 565-3181.

Thank you,

Marty Walsh

Colonel Koning, I would like to submit my statement for the public record on the proposed Cape Wind Project in Nantucket Sound.

As an elected official representing the people of Massachusetts and as a life long resident of Cape Cod, I strongly oppose the Cape Wind Project in Nantucket Sound. It raises significant questions about the private development of public resources and the impact on local ecosystems and economies.

There is no inconsistency when I say I support renewable energy in all its forms, including wind energy, as a means of reducing our dependence on foreign oil and protecting the environment. Wind energy needs to be an important part of the nation's energy strategy, but it has to be carried out in rational and cost-effective ways. That principle is well-established. Strict rules apply to both on-shore and offshore oil drilling, and we need similar rules for wind farms. Environmental considerations are increasingly important. That's why I strongly oppose oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Our country has many places whose beauty and natural environment are worth fighting for and preserving.

It's hardly a new battle. A century ago, President Theodore Roosevelt was appalled by the devastation that the industrial-revolution was causing on lands and rivers. He led a landmark effort to set aside special places as National Parks to prevent their development and let future generations enjoy their beauty too.

The Cape Wind proposal calls for 130 wind turbines, each 420 feet tall, supported by steel piles driven almost 100 feet deep into the floor of Nantucket Sound. These massive structures would be spread out over 24 square miles, roughly the same size as the island of Manhattan. In the middle of this new industrial park in the Sound would be a ten-story building with an energy transformer containing over 40,000 gallons of highly toxic oil coolant as part of the process needed to turn the wind energy into electrical energy for transmission by cables to the mainland.

I strongly believe that Nantucket Sound is a resource that is worthy of protection. This is not the first time that elected officials in Massachusetts have attempted to protect the Sound from unwise development. In the 1970's, the state legislature made the Sound a State Marine Protected Area. In the 1980's, we put the Sound on the list to become a federally protected Marine Sanctuary. It's part of our ongoing and longstanding commitment to protect Nantucket Sound, so that future generations can enjoy it as much as we have.

Protecting natural resources and historical sites has a long history in Massachusetts. President Kennedy was proud of his achievement in making the seashores of Cape Cod a National Park. He believed in preserving our national treasures. He saw the need to prevent overdevelopment on the beaches of Cape Cod. Over 5 million people agree today that Cape Cod and Nantucket Sound are true national treasures by visiting it each year.

After growing up and raising my children on the Cape, I understand the unique treasure we have. I identify with the history and the beauty of our state. It is no coincidence that Massachusetts today is a place where people come to obtain an education and stay to live and raise their families. Our hospitals, universities, and public schools rank among the very best in the nation. We are fortunate to be able to attract extremely talent persons of all ages in many different professions, the best and brightest, and an important reason why we do so is the natural beauty offered by our state.

No federal policy authorizes the Army Corps of Engineers to allow off-shore wind proposals to go forward. The seabed of Nantucket Sound is owned by the federal government, not by Cape Wind. The waters of Nantucket Sound are meant to be used and enjoyed by the entire public, not fenced off for private business interests.

In the case of offshore oil and gas projects, private developers are required by federal law to compensate the states for their use of federal lands within a state's boundaries to ensure that the public – not just the developers – benefit from the projects. Louisiana, for example, received over $40 million in 2001 because of these federal rules, and the federal funds were used to protect sensitive marine areas and support state programs. The Army Corps of Engineers has no authority to grant leases or exclusive rights to use or occupy space on the Outer Continental Shelf.

There is no specific public planning process for determining appropriate off-shore activities. According to the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy, the Army Corps of Engineers lacks the "management comprehensiveness that is needed to take into account a broad range of issues, including other ocean uses in the proposed area and the consideration of a coherent policy and process to guide offshore energy development."

In the absence of federal law, it makes no sense to allow a "gold rush" off our coastline. Yet, a profit-seeking developer of wind energy has claimed 24 square miles of ocean which millions of people come to visit each year. The area is an economic engine of the Cape's economy, and is currently used heavily by commercial fishermen. Without federal guidelines, it is wrong to allow a single

developer to claim an area that is currently used by others in our state, and is appreciated by so many visitors every year.

The enactment of appropriate federal laws and a sensible management process to establish sites for the benefit of renewable energy will benefit the public and developers alike. The Cape Wind Project should not go forward until we have a genuine ocean policy to protect this great national treasures.

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Fred Miller [derfrel@comcast.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:04 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Wind Power for Cape Cod

004790

I am totally in support of this project and hope that you will see your way clear to giving it prompt approval.

Frederick M. Miller, 448 Weir Road, Yarmouthport, MA 02675

In Support of Cape Wind

Offshore wind offers an immediate, clean, safe and effective answer to both global warming and energy security. By its very nature wind is indigenous and limitless. It is a completely safe and resilient energy supply, not dependent on uncertain fuel supplies or rising energy prices.

Given the stark urgency of global warming, we believe that the presumption should always be in favor of renewable energy projects, unless there is specific evidence of environmental harm. The November draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) has identified no such harms from the Cape Wind project in Massachusetts and we now give the project our full institutional support.

We have a 30-year history of protecting the world's oceans from dumping, over fishing and other exploitation. As such, we do not take this decision to support the Cape Wind farm lightly. It is also our belief, backed by studies of this and other offshore wind projects in Europe, that any environmental impacts caused by installing these turbines offshore are minor, especially when compared to the truly profound impacts of global warming on the oceans, estuaries and coastal lands. From the ice pack of the polar regions to the coral reefs of the tropics, global warming is already directly harming ocean ecosystems.

We have been at the center of offshore wind development in Europe over the past decade. We have closely monitored offshore projects in Denmark, the United Kingdom and Germany. These projects have each raised a similar debate to the discussion around the Cape Wind project. The ecological concerns raised by wind power skeptics in Europe have not born out and we do not expect the concerns raised in the United States to endure either.

Now is the time to take every action available to slow the impacts of global warming. In fact we should have started long ago. Offshore wind is a big step in the right direction and can contribute quickly to a tangible reduction in global warming pollution. In addition, the avoided pollution and health impacts from coal and oil plants and the inherent risk of nuclear power make wind power the picture of true social progress. From local jobs to clean energy, this project is right for America and right for the Cape. In years to come, the people of Massachusetts will be proud of this contribution to the clean energy revolution.

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Steven MacLeay [steve@macleayconstruction.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 2:28 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

004791

I support the CapeWind project and other clean renewable forms of energy.

Sincerely,

Steven MacLeay
201 Bunce Rd.
Ashley Falls, MA 01222

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Aaron Tucker [atucker@middlebury.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:04 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind

C04792

To whom it may concern,

I'm writing to express my support for the Cape Wind Project. The need for clean energy has never been more pressing as global warming threatens to drastically alter life on this planet. Such a crisis requires innovative and well-thought solutions such as the Cape Wind Project. Opponents contend that the Cape Wind Project will leave a scar on the Cape and mar it's pristine beauty, but such arguments are only the product of selfishness and greed. It's disheartening as a college student to hear opposition from well respected leaders such as Senator Kennedy, who champion clean energy as long it doesn't appear in view of their beach front resort.

Cape Wind also offers an unprecedented opportunity as the first offshore wind project in the United States to spur economic growth and further offshore projects throughout the country. Cape Wind will produce countless jobs in Massachusetts, as well as support the growing wind industry. The wind energy industry is one of the fast growing in the United States and Cape Wind would greatly benefit an industry, which supports domestic production of clean energy. I urge to approve Cape Wind and set America on the path to clean energy and economic growth. Thank You.

Sincerely,

Aaron Tucker

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Andrew Perchlik [REV@sover.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:22 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Support For Cape Wind Project

Karen Kirk-Adams,

Ms. Kirk-Adam,

C04793

This is just a quick email to say that I wholeheartedly support the full construction of the Cape Wind power project proposed for the Horseshoe shoals off the coast of Massachusetts.

I think that the wind turbines in the ocean would be beautiful to behold and would help produce needed electricity in a manner that is the least harmful of all other options.

The power produced would help secure power needs in the area and would even help us up here in VT by providing a stronger interconnected power grid.

There are also the environmental benefits regarding air pollution and global climate change that lead me to be a strong supporter of this wind energy project.

Sincerely,

Andrew Perchlik
530 Laird Pond Rd.
Plainfield, VT 05667
perchlik@Sover.net

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Bob Juliano [bobjay39@verizon.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 23, 2005 3:27 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE; anne.canaday@state.ma.us
Cc: frontdesk@capecodcommission.org; comments@saveoursound.org
Subject: Cape Wind Energy Project

C04794

To Whom It May Concern

Based on a poll of the Board of Directors of the Dennis Chamber of Commerce, we are in support of the Cape Cod Commission's written report that provides detailed comments from the Commission's staff on the adequacy of the joint Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report (DEIS/DEIR) prepared for the Cape Wind project.

Specifically, we agree with the conclusion of the report which states, "...based on the issues identified within the attached report and in consideration of whether the DEIS/DEIR is consistent with the purpose of the environmental review process, we strongly urge the preparation of a Supplemental DEIS/DEIR (SDEIS/DEIR). The SDEIS/DEIR should address key areas where the Commission staff believe the report fails to adequately and accurately identify the impacts of the proposed project."

Contact Dennis Chamber of Commerce at info@dennischamber.com

For the Dennis Chamber of Commerce

Robert Juliano, Chairman

Government Affairs Committee

cc:Board of Directors, Dennis Chamber of Commerce

004795

STATEMENT FROM:
MANOMET CENTER FOR CONSERVATION SCIENCES

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

Reference file no. NAE-2004-338-1

24th February 2005

Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences has a history of independent environmental research dating back to the 1960's. Long-term studies have concentrated on both migrant birds and New England fisheries, among other research topics. Our mission is to conserve natural resources for the benefit of wildlife and human populations. Through research and collaboration, Manomet builds science-based, cooperative solutions to environmental problems. We will confine our remarks to the possible biological effects of the Horseshoe Shoals windfarm in Nantucket Sound.

Because there are currently no operating offshore windfarms in the Americas, we can benefit from the policy guidelines, environmental studies and research conducted in Europe. As of 2004, Europe has a total of 326 turbines (wind towers) at 17 offshore sites in Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Ireland. Within the European Union (EU), the general rule is that developers of offshore wind facilities must carry out a project-specific environmental impact assessment from the installation until dismantling of structures (Soerensen and Hansen, 2001). These nations have recognized a potential for adverse impacts on birds, fish and wildlife and are required to conduct pre- and post-installation environmental studies on faunal impacts (Podulsky, 2004).

Possible biological effects in Nantucket Sound: Both during construction phases and during final operation, possible effects may be expected on the sea bed on shellfish, lobster, other invertebrates and bottom-dwelling fish. In the water, free-swimming invertebrates, fish, turtles and marine mammals may be affected, as may birds swimming on the sea surface. Finally, many hundreds of thousands of flying birds (and some bats) are known to use this area. These effects can be summarized under three broad headings:

- Disturbance during both construction and operation, leading to displacement or exclusion of wildlife, including barriers to movement.
- Loss of, or damage to, habitat resulting from wind turbines and associated infrastructure.
- Collision mortality to flying birds (and possibly bats).

Demersal and pelagic shellfish, fish, sea turtles and marine mammals: Data from Horns Rev in Denmark (2004) suggest that there is a short-term reduction of shellfish

populations. Also, fish, seals and porpoises avoid the human activity related to construction. During normal operation, there was little or no adverse effect noted in these groups. Marine mammals avoided construction areas, but did not show any detectable responses later. Clearly, Nantucket Sound is a major commercial and sport fishery area, with increased ocean productivity in the shallow waters. Migratory fish (marine and anadromous) pass through the area, as do migratory seals, dolphins, porpoises, sea turtles and whales. Most of these groups could be found in the proposed windfarm area at any time of year, many are federally and state protected species, some endangered. The sonic impacts of construction (towers sunk 80 – 100 ft. into substrate) may also affect marine mammals. The distribution of the latter on Horseshoe Shoals is not well known; most of the data refers to hauled out seals on surrounding beaches.

Birds on the water surface, feeding and flying: Winter marine bird concentrations are well known for Nantucket Sound. Christmas Bird Count data (National Audubon Society) from Nantucket Is. and Tuckernuck Is. record Dec/Jan. totals of marine birds (1974-2003) on at least one day. For example, the Long-tailed Duck count of 525,000+ at Nantucket in 2002 exceeds the maximum recorded winter count for the W. Atlantic coast (Robertson and Savard 2002). Long-tailed Duck that spend the night in Nantucket Sound fly to feeding grounds on Nantucket Shoals during the day (Veit and Petersen 1993). It is thus reasonable to assume that Nantucket Sound may provide winter habitat for half a million marine birds in some years.

Although not well documented, non-breeding concentrations of southern hemisphere breeding marine birds are also recorded in Nantucket Sound. Such non-breeding resident marine birds are particularly vulnerable because daytime and nocturnal flights are usually less than 200 ft ASL, well below the height of the proposed rotor blades. It is clear that some nationally significant numbers of marine birds are at risk of disturbance from feeding areas and during roosting flights. Avoidance of the wind tower areas would reduce available feeding areas; and there is also the possibly of direct impact with towers and blades, particularly at night and in poor weather conditions. This is due to the low-level flights involved, plus the large concentrations of birds in the area. Thorough radar and aerial and boat census data are needed on numbers, timing, movements and heights.

Migrating marine birds may face similar risks as they pass through the windfarm area. They frequently fly below the 417 ft. blade level. Although such species as shorebirds, some raptors and many passerines are known or presumed to pass over Nantucket Sound in significant numbers, it is also presumed that most of these birds are flying at a height of 1,000-5,000 ft., especially during nocturnal migration. Data are needed to confirm this presumption. Some diurnally migrating species e.g. Peregrine Falcon, have been observed in the area flying well below 500 ft. Danish research at Horns Rev documented changes in direction by low-flying migrants (below the maximum height of the blades) during daytime and at night. Avoidance was more pronounced on clear or bright nights, less so on overcast nights. High flying species were observed passing high over the windfarm e.g. a seasonal total of 2,150 identified Knots (*Calidris canutus*) flew in flocks >300 m ASL.

We suggest that the only way to address these concerns adequately is to conduct and publish effective research before authorizing any construction on this project.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of:

Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences
PO Box 1770
Manomet, MA 02345-1770

Trevor L. Lloyd-Evans. Senior Staff Biologist.

References:

Elsam. 2004. (Denmark). http://www.hornsrev.dk/Engelsk/default_ie.htm

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Adams, Karen K NAE

From: jeanined@hvc.rr.com
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:46 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind farm

C04796

Please don't allow the wind farm to proceed in Nantucket Sound. Greed has taken the drivers seat in the thought process.

Jeanine Glendening

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: norman la fleur [nelafleur01@snet.net]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:47 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Energy Project

004797

Dear Karen Kirk □Adams,

I am in favor of the Cape Wind Project because:

We must do everything possible, within reason, to decrease use of fossil fuel to:

1.) Decrease our dependence on volatile foreign sources.

2.) Reduce pollution from oil & coal burning power plants;

One example; Brayton Point, Summerset, MA

I understand that coal burning power plants create some degree of radio-active emission, and disposal of spent fuel might also be a problem.

Note:

To the best of my knowledge, the windmill on the Bristol, RI horizon, has never created a problem. It□s a very welcome sign that we can start to re-build American independence! After all, it□s not far from Independence Park, Bristol RI --- where battles were fought to sustain our independence.

Thank you,

Norm LaFleur Sr.

Cofounder, "The Diversified Think Tank"

Norm LaFleur Sr.
Co-founder - Co-ordinator
"The Diversified Think Tank"

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Wayne Ysaguirre [wysaguirre@verizon.net]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:50 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

C04798

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I would like to voice my support for the Cape Wind project. In this time of dwindling energy resources, and energy prouction options that are harmful to humans and the enviornment it is important for us to look to other mechanisms for producing energy that is is clean, healthy and renewable.

I hope you will support this Cape Wind project; it is exactly the type of initiatives we need.

Thank you
Wayne Ysaguirre

Sincerely,

Wayne Ysaguirre
7 Thwing Street
Roxbury, MA 02119

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Dan Johnson [tech.dan@verizon.net]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:49 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind

C04799

Hello,

I'm strongly in favor of the wind farm off of Cape Cod. Please consider the following in any decision:

1. The oceans have been used "commercially" for years, fishing.
2. The water depth would preclude any large ships from colliding with a tower.
3. The oil used in the turbines and transformers is of a light variety and tends to evaporate and not sink to the bottom like the heavy bunker oil that is used in oil fired plants.
4. The navigation lights would have minimal visual impact.
5. In reference to the lights, at least we could see them. Burning fossil fuels contributes to haze.

Most of the attacks on the wind farm come from ignorance or greed. I'm tired of hearing about the negative impact on property values or tourism. We don't need trophy homes and I tend to think the wind farm would increase tourism.

Educating the public is the way to help them understand what positive impacts the wind farm could have.

Thank you,

Dan Johnson
PO Box 3224
Edgartown, MA 02539

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Carter Nicholas [rcnicholas@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:55 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Nantucket Sound

004300

Dear Army Corps of Engineers,

As a homeowner in West Yarmouth Massachusetts, I'd like to make it known that I oppose the wind energy project in Nantucket Sound. I believe this project will be damaging to the ecosystem, unsightly, and a hazard to recreational boaters.

Regards,

Carter Nicholas
911 Great Island Road
West Yarmouth, MA

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: cpease@umassd.edu on behalf of Chris Pease [g_cpease@umassd.edu]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 5:07 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind DEIS feedback

Importance: High

C04801

To Karen Adams (Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager)

The email is to submit my comments on the Cape Wind Project DEIS. I have read the executive summary and several parts of the main body. I have also attended public hearing in Boston on December 16th 2004.

I congratulate the Army Corps on providing a DEIS on this proposal of such outstanding excellence. I wholeheartedly support the Cape Wind Energy project and implore the Army Corps to take the decision that this project is in the public's interest and make the necessary recommendation for the following reasons:

(1) The project represents a huge multi-faceted benefit to the regional environment from a net ecological stand point.

(2) The project will directly reduce the use of fossil fuels for power production.

(3) The project provides the opportunity for the Cape and Massachusetts as a whole to enhance not just the environment, but also the nation (and more generally the world's) percpetion of this region as a clean, healthy and progressive region.

(4) This is a chance for America to answer our critics around the world. At present we are criticized heavily for backing out of the Kyoto agreement and are not perceived as a nation that wishes to address 'Climate Change' issues; developing the Cape Wind project would be a significant visible sign that America is addressing concerns of the nation and the world on this issue.

(5) This is a chance for America to rejuvenate and develop associated technologies, knowledge and skills at home. This will prevent our nation from falling behind other nations and, in the longer term, provide opportunity for development of american jobs as we provide expertise and technology around the world.

The local environmental costs do need to be recognised and I ask the Army Corps to ensure appropriate before and after studies are conducted to help minimize the immediate and local costs, and also provide a knowledge base for other similar projects proposed elsewhere in the future.

Thank you for your time and efforts. I cannot say strong enough how much I would like to see this proposal be recommended by the Army Corps.

Christopher Pease

599 Stafford Road
Tiverton
RI 02878

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Andi Waisman [dashaw@sover.net]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:59 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

It is about time we invested our resources into renewable energy.
Please support research into Wind energy in Massachusetts.

004802

Sincerely,

Andi Waisman
135 Belmont Ave.
Brattleboro, VT 05301

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: RichardGriffith@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:59 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind opposition

004803

Dear Ms. Kirk-Adams,

I oppose the Cape Wind project for a number of reasons, however, I am most disappointed that the Army Corps of Engineers is using a law from 1899 to force this project through.

Why not put this project up for a vote by the people? I await your response.

Regards,
Richard Griffith

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: telosadc@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 5:00 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Cc: ann.canaday@stae.ma.us
Subject: Cape Wind DEIS

004304

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams and Ellen Roy Herzfelder,

My wife Linda and I have been home owners in Mashpee since 1981 and have had the benefit of spending our summers enjoying the swiming, sailing and fishing in Nantucket sound off the coast of Popponesset Beach.

We are deeply concerned that a free natural resource is being taken by a private enterprise for commercial purpose and financial profits. This is similar to what the oil barrens did at the turn of the 20th century. It took the federal gov't to step in and regulate the industry and have a value put on the land for purchase not taken for free. This project on the srface appears to be a reasonable idea in terms of alternative energy, however when we look deeper the only people who willrealyy benefit are the Private Owners of Cape Wind.

We are very much against this project.

Sincerely,
Adam and Linda Crescenzi
25 Starboard Lane
Mashpee Ma. 02649

February 24, 2005

Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams
Chief, Permits and Enforcement Branch
United States Army Corp of Engineers
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742

004805

Re: Comments on DEIS of Cape Wind, ACOE File No. 199902477

Dear Ms. Adams:

I am writing to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Cape Wind energy project. I wish to commend the Corps and the participating agencies for the in-depth and comprehensive evaluation of this proposal. You have done an exhaustive and objective evaluation of the project and correctly concluded that, on balance, the likely public benefits far out weigh any likely detriments to the public interest. One additional consideration that could be reflected in the Final EIS (FEIS), however, is the greater public benefits associated with wind power from offshore versus onshore locations. In particular, the recent study of the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority ("NYSERDA") entitled The Effects of Integrating Wind Power on Transmission System Planning, Reliability and Operations (available online at www.nyserda.org/rps) confirms that, due to the greater coincidence of offshore wind patterns with the peak-hour energy demands of the public, the public benefits of offshore wind generation far exceed those of a similarly sized facility at an inland location.

The NYSERDA Study in fact concludes that offshore wind farms provide on-peak system benefits at a rate 4 times greater than comparable units located at inland sites. Thus, to achieve the same increment of on-peak system benefit, an inland alternative would have to be designed for 4 times the name plate capacity of Cape Wind (i.e., over 1600 MW). Further, since inland sites would have to use smaller turbines of with a rated capacity of one-half of those of Cape Wind, there would have to be 8 times as many wind turbines to get the same on-peak system benefits at an inland location. As set forth below, your alternative analysis could be supplemented to reflect this practical reality.

The essential conclusion of the NYSERDA Study on this point is set forth as follows:

> The effective capacity of wind generation in the study scenario was quantified using rigorous loss-of-load probability (LOLP) calculations with the Multi-Area Reliability Simulation (MARS) program. The results show that the effective capacities, UCAP, of the inland wind sites in New York are about 10% of their rated capacities, even though their energy capacities factors are in the order of 30%. This is due to both the seasonal and daily patterns of wind generation being largely "out-of-phase" with NYISO load patterns. The offshore wind generation site near Long Island exhibits both annual and peak period effective capacities on the order of 40%- nearly equal to their energy capacity factors. The higher effective capacity is due to the daily wind patterns peaking several hours earlier in the day than the rest of the inland wind sites and therefore being much more in line with the load demand.

NYSERDA Study at Sec. 2.4.1; p.7.1.6. Not surprisingly, the NYSERDA Study also indicates that wind power associated with offshore sites (i.e., the zones reflecting offshore sites in Long Island Sound) had a substantially higher ratio of thermal energy displacement per MW of wind power. Id. at p.4.5, fig. 4.4.

Accordingly, it would be useful for the FEIS to supplement its alternative analysis to recognize that onshore and offshore wind projects do not provide comparable public benefits per MW of installed capacity.[1] It is for this reason that the NYSERDA Study concluded that the "effective capacity" of an installed MW of offshore wind produced the equivalent on-peak system benefits of four times as many installed MWs at an inland site. A supplemental discussion in the FEIS to such effect would appropriately recognize the far greater public benefits of installed MWs associated with offshore wind proposals, and the correspondingly greater amounts of both installed MWs and land that would be required to achieve similar on-peak benefits at onshore alternative sites.

Sincerely,

Rachel Pachter
Program Coordinator
Cape Wind

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[1] Section 3.4.1 of the DEIS sets forth preliminary site screening criteria which are used to compare Cape Wind to various onshore alternative locations, including alternatives ranging in scale from 200 to 1500 MW. With respect to inland alternative locations, the DEIS specifies that "generally accepted planning guidelines for the wind power industry state that for land based sites with a wind power class of 4 or greater, 20 acres of open space is necessary to generated one MW, and for ridgeline based installations one mile of ridgeline can produce 10 MW of power." To induce comparable peak period benefits, however, such requirements would require a four-fold increase.

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Alan Nogee [alannogee@yahoo.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:46 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004806

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

My name is Alan Nogee. For identification purposes, I am the Clean Energy Program Director of the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS). I submit this letter, however, as an individual concerned citizen. UCS is submitting its own institutional comments under separate cover.

UCS has never endorsed specific commercial energy projects. And in 25 years working as an energy analyst and clean energy advocate, neither have I. But the Cape Wind project is too important, too beneficial, and too needlessly controversial to maintain that personal precedent. I am pleased to have the opportunity today to offer my strong endorsement of the Cape Wind project, assuming that the very few outstanding wildlife questions can be satisfactorily answered, as I expect they will be.

As citizens, as parents, as people who are responsible for maintaining homes and personal environments, we want it all. A comfortable, clean, attractive place to live. A good job. Affordable goods and services. A healthy home and environment. And an even better future for our children and grandchildren. And of course, a nice view out our back window. Who wouldn't want it all?

Maybe Bill Gates has it all. The rest of us have to make a few tradeoffs here and there.

In the energy world, those tradeoffs are often horrendous. To have "affordable" energy, our society has accepted 1,500 coal miner deaths each year from black lung disease, and billions of dollars in government "compensation."

To have affordable energy, we have accepted tens of thousands of premature deaths from breathing fine particulate emissions from power plants. We have accepted an epidemic of increasing asthma attacks triggered by polluted air. We have accepted megatons of smog, acid rain, soot, haze, and mercury contamination of the fish we eat and of our children's bodies. We have accepted using billions of gallons of water to disperse waste heat from one typical power plant every year.

To have affordable energy, we have accepted contaminating our waters and wildlife with toxic spills from oil, coal and gas when it is extracted, again when it is refined, again when it is transported, again when it's burned, and again when the wastes are disposed of. We have accepted blowing up miles and miles of mountain ridges, and bulldozing the rubble into valleys and streams to strip the narrow seams of coal buried beneath.

To have affordable energy, we accept that people in the West do not own the energy and mineral rights below their land, and that energy companies can use scarce groundwater beneath someone else's land, and contaminate soil and water. We accept that energy companies extract resources from public lands while paying minimal royalties and receiving tens of billions of dollars of public subsidies.

To have affordable energy, we have accepted increasing dependence on faraway lands ruled by despots, and the need to deploy our sons and daughters in uniform to maintain access to energy supplies.

For a promise of affordable energy that was never fulfilled, we accept catastrophic risks of radiation releases from nuclear power plant accidents, sabotage or terrorist attacks. We have accepted the risk that despite humans having only five thousand years of experience living in civilization, we will be able to maintain nuclear wastes safely for hundreds of thousands of years into the future.

And now we find, that to have affordable energy, we have accepted the risk that we will cause irreversible changes to the earth's climate, risking severe disruption to our lives, our economies and our ecosystems--potentially putting one million species--roughly one quarter of the remaining species on our planet--on the road to extinction within the next 50 years.

Save me a room with a view, please.

Mostly, I'd like a view with a stable climate and without all the aforementioned air, water and land contamination in it. As someone who has worked on energy impacts for 25 years, I'm rather tired of looking at all that. Most people don't get to look at the impacts of our energy system up close, or from cradle to grave. The impacts are too dispersed. Even when they are literally in our faces, they are often invisible. Ironically, they are too pervasive to even notice most of the time.

Like the frog who starves surrounded by perfectly edible flies, but cannot see them because they are dead and not moving, we only see things that move, things that change. We are surrounded by energy impacts--even death from energy impacts--that we do not see. And we are surrounded by an abundance of natural energy resources that we also do not see.

For those of us living here in the northeast, Cape Wind would begin to change all that.

Cape Wind is not perfect. It can be seen. It will change the view. At least sometimes. When it's not hazy. From far away. In the real world, most of us cannot have it all. In the energy world, the Cape Wind project is as close to having it all as one can get.

It would produce about three-quarters of the electricity used on the Cape. It would displace fossil fuels, and all of the impacts they produce from mining through waste disposal. It would use a natural, non-depletable, local resource. It would create good jobs. It would be affordable (and to the extent that it could turn out to be more expensive than anticipated, the developer would take the financial risk.) And you have found that it would produce no significant environmental impacts itself--apart from the view.

We commend the Army Corps for its extensive study of Cape Wind's potential environmental impacts. As a precedent-setting proposal in the United States, thorough scrutiny was warranted. Continued monitoring of potential wildlife impacts is needed, with mitigation of any significant impacts required.

But if as a society we are going to use more clean, renewable resources to reduce the impacts of our existing and future fossil and nuclear resources, we are going to have to accept one important tradeoff. Because the energy from the wind and sun is less concentrated than fossil and nuclear resources, and is located near

where we live and use the energy, we are going to have to see more facilities that capture that energy.

Personally, I like the way spinning wind turbines look, though I recognize that I am biased by looking at them and seeing the impacts they are avoiding. I also appreciate that many people do not like seeing them, though polls in Vermont and the United Kingdom show that people are generally more supportive after they see them than before they are built. I also predict that if Cape Wind is built, there will be many more people disappointed in how hard it will be to see them--and take tour boats out for a closer look--than will be disappointed in their impact on the view.

Visual and other impacts of wind and other energy facilities should be mitigated to the extent that is reasonably possible. But if putting wind turbines six miles out to sea is not far enough to mitigate their visual impact, where on earth will be?

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Alan Nogee
48 Kingston Rd.
Newton, MA 02461

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Helle Mathiasen [mathiase@email.arizona.edu]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:44 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: windmills in Nantucket Sound

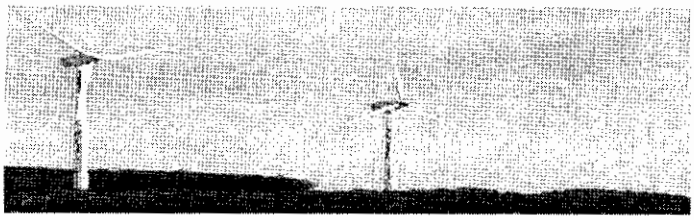
004807

Dear Karen Kirk, as a Cape Cod property owner since 1978, I cannot accept the plan to place windmills in Nantucket Sound.

Please do your utmost to stop this plan. It will destroy the natural beauty of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Thank you. Helle Mathiasen

Helle Mathiasen, Cand.mag., PhD
Director, Program in Medical Humanities
Clinical Professor of Medical Humanities
College of Medicine
Arizona Health Sciences Center, Room 3221
P.O. Box 245017
Tucson, AZ 85724-5017
Phone: 520-626-6305
Fax: 520-626-6252
http://humanities.medicine.arizona.edu

FAIRWIND VERMONT



February 24, 2005

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

004808

Secretary Ellen Roy Herzfelder
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
mepa@state.ma.us

Dear Karen and Ellen:

I am writing this in full and unabashed support of the Cape Wind project planned for Nantucket Sound as a major step toward a sane energy and environmental future for humankind and all of Earth's living species.

After we sift through all the biased rhetoric created by purposeful intent, denial or just plain ignorance, we find that objective science is telling us that the planet has approximately thirty years to reduce our human-made atmospheric carbon load to nearly zero. That means the wealthiest, most developed and politically free nations must lead the way by example and be *DONE* with their carbon elimination efforts within the next ten to twenty years. That includes the entire conversion of the human transportation sector (which accounts for up to 85% of the total human-made CO^2 emissions in the United States). If we in New England, being one of the more environmentally conscious regions of the United States, are going to do our part to lead the way by example, our region needs to be done with our atmospheric carbon elimination within the next *five to ten years*. This timetable may seem absurd to some, considering the magnitude of political will and energy infrastructure work that would have to take place in order to accomplish this goal, but rhetoric aside, that is our planetary reality. Mother Nature has a will of iron, dismisses concerns of hardship and makes deals with no one. For the first time in human history, we are faced with the complexity of making energy and environmental choices in a expedited and congruous way.

Factual science and this corresponding timetable *must be* the basis unto which all sane 21st century energy and environmental decisions are made. The Cape Wind project and *all of the alternative options* must be judged and evaluated in light of this highest of all priorities. All other issues have secondary importance.

When we widen the lens through which we view the Cape Wind project to include this broader perspective and concern, the sanity of this project becomes much clearer. Reciprocally, the environmental, political and economic insanity of the continued use of energy production fuels common during the 20th century also becomes clear.

The discussions and debates surrounding Cape Wind and other similar wind power projects such as those planned here in Vermont center around health, economic, energy demand, habitat and ecosystem protection,

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climate alteration, public safety and welfare, and aesthetic (visual, sound and odor) concerns. All too often, the conversations focus on the negative impacts of wind power on these issues, prompting expensive, exhaustive and, most critical to our highest priority (see above), time consuming studies that seldom cross over to an in-depth analysis of the *alternative options* using the same lens.

> "Insanity is conducting the same experiment over and over, expecting different results."
> - Albert Einstein

Wind power and the specific details of the Cape Wind project should not be unfairly compared to nothing, but should be evaluated on an equal footing with all other energy and environmental choices available to us within our current reality. Although I am not suggesting that the details of the Cape Wind project should not be *QUICKLY* (see above) evaluated and adjusted to offer the best configuration concerning priorities of secondary importance, the fact is wind power projects like Cape Wind do a far better job of answering health, economic, natural habitat, energy demand, habitat and ecosystem protection, climate alteration, public safety and welfare, and yes, even aesthetic problems than many of the alternatives.

I could easily turn this into a 1000-page document filled with discussion points underscoring the virtue of wind and the neurotic folly of continuing the 20th century model of fossil and uranium fuel use to make electricity, but the following major points should be self-evident to all who look through the broader lens.

Health Issues:

The overwhelming advantage of wind versus the fossil or uranium fuel systems should be self-evident for this topic. Wind power has no health impacts beyond system factory manufacturing employee concerns. Mercury and chemical poisoning, cancer, asthma, diseases, radiation, air pollution, water contamination, toxic soils, contaminated foods, famine and clean water shortages all come along for the ride when we buy our electricity from the other options.

Economic Issues:

The health costs of the above impacts from traditional fuels are becoming more evident as health research expands. The traditionally accounted costs and "true" intangible costs related to the other issues listed here should all be plugged into the analysis of what is our best electric energy/environmental choice.

Many other countries within the new global economy have already figured out that the cost of fossil and nuclear fuel is about to begin increasing at an exponential rate while the cost of renewable energy "fuels" of all types, including the wind will be $0/unit in 2005 and $0/unit in the year 3005. These other more progressive countries are smart enough to see that, in time, a major investment in renewable energy development is going to eventually pay big dividends in a ever-more-competitive world market.

Reduced production overhead, or more to the point, lower electric rates in the Cape region will be critical to economic well-being as we move further into the 21st century. Wind currently offers among the best cost per watt rates among the various renewable energy sources, but more importantly, the cost per watt will still remain largely the same later in the century when less progressive countries and regions may be paying outrageous amounts per barrel for fuel oil to make electricity, assuming that it will even be available. The plant construction cost overruns and enormous subsidies given to the traditional fossil fuel and nuclear plants during the last fifty years is no secret to anyone paying attention. The fact that their fuel supplies are limited, running out and getting more and more expensive is no secret either. For those who do the long-term math, the economic virtue of wind power is a comparative no-brainer. Fuel extraction, processing, refining, delivery, clean up and disposal costs, such as mining, land recovery, manufacturing, shipping and accidents like Exxon-Valdez and Chernobyl are also not $0/unit, as they are for wind. The cost of planetary pollution clean up is currently estimated at $5.5 trillion. Very little of that tab will ever relate to wind power production. Those chiefly concerned with economic and investment risk should see all renewable energy sources as the lowest of all risks, given the chances of the wind

continuing to blow at a surprisingly reliable rate when looked at on a monthly, not a moment-to-moment basis. Renewable energy is often incorrectly viewed as a harsh and problematic sacrifice. In fact, positive steps toward renewable energy "production" based economies will pay *HUGE* dividends to future societies who move away from our present 20th century fossil fuel "consumption" based economies.

One of the favorite fears and scare tactics used by the opposition groups in the Vermont wind power debate is that property values, tourism, and person income will be impacted by the introduction of wind farms. From all currently known data, this appears to be an unfounded myth. In fact, property values near our only existing wind farm in Searsburg, Vermont has actually risen. The additional utility grid stability that future area windfarms in the region may provide could help property values even more. A local source of electricity, not subject to sudden supply shortages or long-distance equipment problems may make the region even more desirable. All evidence at Searsburg and other wind farms across the world show that the impact on tourism has actually been significantly *positive*. The fear of personal income loss by those involved with Cape tourism and the fishing industry are areas which I cannot make comment on, but I suspect the underwater wind turbine footings will provide more non-toxic ocean habitats, not less.

Energy Issues:

Wind clearly is a better option when compared to traditional electric production options when looked at from a long-term availability and pollution reduction point of view. We may experience severe and sudden fossil and uranium fuel supply shortages as early as this decade. This will only become a larger problem over time. A larger concern is that even if we had an infinite supply of free fossil fuel, we still cannot stick to our traditional electric production methods because we can't burn it due to environmental and ecosystem damage priorities. All newly created electric production plants must make clean, green power in order to meet Mother Nature's imperative.

The other daunting issue is the amount of clean/green electrical power we will need. With 6.4 billion people growing at 280 million people per year and currently living 20% per year beyond the sustainable capacity of the planet, we have a problem. Ironically, many of the wind opposition group members with their substantially large ecological footprint are the ones complaining the loudest about a logical solution. In twenty years, according to our environmental time schedule, we will need all the power we currently use, plus 20% per decade of increased demand, plus another *8+TIMES* the power we currently use to convert our transportation sector from fossil fuel to electric drive trains! (I have done the calculations for Vermont using Department of Motor Vehicle and NESEA Tour de Sol data, if interested. I trust that conversions for Massachusetts and the rest of the United States may even require *more* electrical power per capita.) In order to drop our atmospheric carbon load to an logical level, all of this electricity will have to come from clean/green sources. The debate over Cape Wind needs to also be seen in the context of shear magnitude of future electricity requirements as well. An understanding of these facts should shift the question from "Should we build Cape Wind?" to "How fast can we build it and how many more logical sites can we find?".

Habitat and Ecosystem Issues:

Again an easy comparative win for wind power, even including all the hype about bird kills and brief ocean habitat interruption. The average modern wind turbine proposed in the Cape Wind project, I understand, will kill an average of 2.2 birds per turbine. The officers of the Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound will likely kill that many birds with the grill of their cars, the plate glass windows in their houses and their pet cats this year. Ironically, no one has asked them to pay for exhaustive studies to calculate how many birds will be killed or mutilated on an annual basis by the habitat and supporting species destruction, pollution, flooding, droughts, acid rain and toxins which are a result of the continuation of fossil and uranium fuel-based electricity production. A recent study indicates that by the year 2050 *twelve to thirty-seven percent* of all species living on Earth may be extinct due to climate change related issues. Biodiversity is absolutely essential to the living planet's well-being.

Much is made of the required land/sea use footprint of wind projects. When the entire land/sea use impact of the traditional alternatives is considered, including requirements for extraction, collection, processing, delivery, production facilities, distribution and waste disposal, the comparison regarding ecosystem impact becomes absurd.

Climate Alteration Issues:

The simple fact is, windpower is a net contributor to the *solution* of this highest of all priority items, fossil fuel-generated electricity is a primary net contributor to the *problem*. A basic understanding of the science as presented by objective sources like NASA's Goddard Institute of Space Studies, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Union of Concerned Scientists, to name a few, should lead any rational human to the same conclusion. The current climate change problem, as it relates to irreversible ecosystem damage, is more poignant in relation to the *rate* of temperature change than the total accumulative temperature change. We are changing this rate more rapidly than ever before, barring unnatural evolution events. The need for getting projects like Cape Wind up and running is highly urgent, if not too late already.

Public Safety and Welfare Issues:

Wind turbines can fall in hurricanes and they can throw ice in the winter (although technology to solve this problem is currently being developed). Manufacturing and installation crews can get hurt or killed. These things can also happen, and likely at greater frequency, at a fossil fuel-based power plant or near your friendly neighborhood nuclear reactor. The public safety and welfare concerns for these traditional power plants also extend to all infrastructure elements relating to alternative fuel extraction, collection, processing, delivery, production facilities, distribution and waste disposal. Seldom are these factors brought into the wind debate or given weight by the opposition groups.

As climate change, partially attributable to the continued use of fossil fuel-based electric plants, begins to have a greater impact on Earth's weather patterns and cause more severe and longer lasting storms, we will more be threatened by floods, droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes and other intrusions on our security. As we move into greater political isolation by not taking steps to reduce pollution levels, such as the Kyoto Protocol, it will become more difficult for us to avoid international environmental confrontation. The Cape Wind project would do much to illustrate to the world that we are keenly interested in being a good global environmental citizen. The tangible and intangible savings of building such projects, in terms of avoided political unrest or terrorist action may have more value than first meets the eye.

Aesthetic Issues:

Seldom do the aesthetic impacts of the alternative power sources to wind get discussed. The visual, sound and odor impacts of fossil or nuclear fuel extraction, collection, processing, delivery, production facilities, distribution and waste disposal are seldom on the table for equal consideration. What is the aesthetic impact of a strip mine, an oil rig, an oil spill, a nuclear cooling tower, an Alaskan pipeline, a loud centralized coal-burning power plant smokestack, a clear-cut forest ribbon across the countryside with steel power line support towers, smoke-billowing diesel fuel delivery trucks with noisy air brakes, smog-filled metropolitan skies, smelly refinery plants, or the barren empty region of Chernobyl, Russia? When most of us consider the full aesthetic impact of all of these combined elements, wind turbines start to look pretty simple and elegant, and yes to most, beautiful. Like the lighthouse, the subconscious iconic meaning of the windmill can render it a thing of beauty and comfort once we lose our fear of the new and see them for what they can do for us.

In Vermont, despite the concerted efforts of a tiny minority who cling to their wealth and the 20th century political and economic systems that got them into prominence and power, most public surveys have shown approximately 85% of Vermont's citizens embrace windmills and their aesthetic impacts. I trust that the Cape region has similar support figures, rhetoric aside.

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When we look at the magnitude of clean and green power that will be needed in the near future that must simultaneously address our energy and environmental needs, I ask those who oppose wind power development "If not partially from wind power, what is your immediate action plan to simultaneously solve both issues in accordance with Mother Nature's timetable?". I am most often met with ill-conceived ideas which do not properly address either or both issues and the partial solutions they do have seldom align with the required timetable. Sometimes the question response from these people sounds more like crickets in the summer night air. Never do they understand the magnitude of clean/green electrical power that will be needed in our future. Never do they understand that in order to move our transportation sector away from fossil fuel we will most likely be dependent on electrical drive train systems, whether from clean fuel-sourced hydrogen or not. The day I hear a good answer to my question is the day I, too, will promote an alternative and stop trying to stick a windmill in the view of those who don't like their looks.

The bottom line is, the alternatives to renewable energy choices such as the Cape Wind project offer far less benefit in all of the above categories when evaluated through objective science and statistics. The only non-objective area of discussion on the table is aesthetics. As more and more objective facts become known and the fear-based scare tactics of the wind power opposition become more evident, this will become the only area where wind power opponents will be able to attempt to hang their hat.

Unfortunately for these aesthetic bigots who believe "it's new, it's different, therefore it must be bad", aesthetics is 100% subjective (see attached letter written to the Cape Cod Times in 2004 but never published) and no object, scene or entity can ever be objectively proven in a court of law to be either "beautiful" *or* "ugly". Given this, there is no objective or legal basis to prevent us New Englanders from *QUICKLY* taking an early step toward solving our highest planetary priority, avoiding ecosystem disaster.

Albert Einstein would be proud.

Sincerely,

Keith Dewey

Keith Dewey, AIA, LEED AP
Fairwind Vermont

Fairwind Vermont is an award-winning 200-member grassroots citizen group in support of logically-crafted wind development.

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Wind Power: Aesthetic Judgements are Often Based on More than Looks

Judgements of beauty are not always based only on the way thinks look. There is also an intellectual facet to all aesthetic experiences.

Unfortunately, many of us in New England have not been careful to consciously monitor the quality and validity of information which we are digesting into our subconscious process of aesthetic judgement relating to windmills. Purely visual aesthetic judgements about windmills seem to be taking a backseat to what people perceive them to mean. There are many unjustified fears and partial-truths being peddled by those who oppose wind power about their visual impacts and the future of our environment, ecosystems and energy situations. They are busy trying to make us all see windmills as "bad" when we think of them so that *their* NIMBY aesthetic opinions will rule the day. I appreciate the efforts of these 'Good Samaritans' to decide for me that windmills are new, different, and therefore inappropriate, but as an architect, citizen and parent, I think I'm qualified to think for myself.

These self-appointed keepers of aesthetic righteousness have been busy spinning tales about the evils of wind power. Their words are painstakingly crafted to subconsciously bias the public with phases describing the project, barely visible from the shoreline as being "spread over 75% of the view shed" or the wind turbines as being "large steel industrial plants" despite no emissions or typically associated "industrial plant" qualities… I could go on for pages about their fear-reinforcing wordsmithing.

The net result of these distortions of reality has been a subconscious aesthetic conclusion by some New Englanders that windmills are "evil", "bad" and "ugly". The purely visual aesthetic judgement of wind turbines is being overpowered by what people have come to believe they mean.

Unfortunately, many of the NIMBY's have simply not yet found the courage to open their minds to the possibility of "joy" and the magnificently positive result which these projects could provide for our society, our children and our planet. In my mind, the aesthetic experience of viewing sensibly designed wind turbines is one of profound beauty. A "positive" aesthetic experience.

New and different utilitarian structures that provide a service to man do not have to be seen as "inappropriate" or "bad" to a creative and open-minded soul. If that were true, how did awkward-looking lighthouses, dams, monuments, public art and flagpoles ever end up as focal points on our post cards, calendars, photographs and landscapes? Following the logic of wind power opponents, aren't sailboats, ski resorts, all architecture and man-made entities that stand out as separate from nature then visually offensive too? What is the subconscious aesthetic impact of watching a daily dose of soldiers in the Mideast die on television in order to perpetuate the lifestyle of the 20th century fossil fuel generations? What is the total sum aesthetic impact of alternative sources of power when we include infrastructure and delivery systems such as strip mining, oil spills and fossil fuel power plant smokestacks?

I love to look at modern windmills. Their simple, clean and graceful form and kinetic movement carries strong visual aesthetic appeal to me because of how they look and for what they really mean. They are a bright symbol of hope. When I look at windmills, they symbolize and trigger comforting emotional meanings like "sanity", "intelligence", "maturity", "peace", "environmental congruency", "bright future", "harmony", "energy and political freedom", "high morality", "legacy to our children", "free fuel forever", "sophisticated simplicity", "cleanliness", "planetary stewardship", "the constant power of nature" and a reminder that maybe we *can* be intelligent enough to save ourselves and the planet after a century of ignorance, hedonism and bad choices relating to self-preservation. They silently convey to me that our society is finally evolving to become smart enough to produce what it consumes while minimizing the soiling of our fragile nest.

Keith Dewey, AIA
Weston, Vermont

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: charlie cannon [charlie.cannon@verizon.net]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:32 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Cc: charlie cannon
Subject: cape wind

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

004809

ms. kirk-adams

i am writing to express my strong support of the Cape Wind project.

as a current resident of RI and a long-time resident of Massachusetts i believe that Cape Wind is an important step forward in our energy plan for this reason.

our current reliance on coal and heavy oil to produce energy in Mass is costing our region the health of its children, and our environment. the department of energy predicts that we will see a spike in natural gas prices in 2017. if their current forecasts are true we have a limited window to develop more renewable sources of energy which is vital to our economy and ultimately to our national security.

thank you for registering my strong support in favor of Cape Wind as a necessary step for new england.

charlie cannon

Charlie Cannon
LOCAL Architecture Research Design
27 Sims Avenue
Providence, Rhode Island
02909

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: K.D. Gifford [gifford@oldwayspt.org]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:32 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: cape wind project

004810

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), Cape Wind Project, Nantucket Sound

February 24, 2005

K. Dun Gifford
5 Hinckley Lane
Nantucket, MA 02554
Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), Cape Wind Project, Nantucket Sound

Dear Sir/Madam,
I am submitting these comments to urge you approve this Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the construction and operation of a wind farm on Horseshoe Shoal in Nantucket Sound, off the southeastern coast of Massachusetts..
I am a property owner on Nantucket, and am very familiar with Nantucket Sound and Horseshoe Shoal. Since I was a small child I have traveled back and forth across the Sound, in boats and on planes.
My earliest crossings of Sound were aboard Steamship Authority vessels in the 1940s, during World War II. In those days they departed for the Islands from New Bedford, and had to navigate the tricky waters and tidal currents of Woods Hole Harbor to get to Nantucket Sound. My large extended family and I still travel across the Sound regularly on Authority vessels, as well as vessels of the Hi-Line.
We also fly to and from Nantucket regularly.
My support for the Cape Wind project is based on these aspects of the project.
Threat to Navigation. For nearly 50 years I have skippered sail and power boats across and around Nantucket Sound, on clear days and in pea soup fog; circumnavigated both Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard numerous times, and been in and out through the Muskeget Channel and the various channels between Great Point and Monomoy Popint. In all of this time I have never seen a singe boat aground on Horseshoe Shoal.
As a experienced sailor, I am mindful of the risks to navigation that the Cape Wind project poses to people who inexperienced boaters. I am also mindful that wind farms like this are currently operating in waters all over the world. I have a hard time accepting the premise that Americans would crash their boats into the wind farm towers in Nantucket Sound, while boaters elsewhere in the world are not crashing their boats wind farm towers.
Technology. I am also a former Chairman of the Board of the Nantucket Electric Company. It was during my tenure as Chairman that an experimental wind farm was constructed in the southwest of the island on the Bartlett Farm near Cisco Beach, and connected to the Nantucket Electric Company system.
These wind generators supplied power to the system for a few years, but were removed after repeated damage from wind-borne salt and sand. In the 1980s, wind-generation technology had not advanced sufficiently for construction and operation of long-life wind generating turbines in this kind of salt-and sand regimen. Fortunately, time

marched on, technology advanced, and long-lived wind generators are now deployed in weather conditions more severe than Nantucket Sound's.

Air Pollution. The evidence is clear that *any reduction in fossil fuel emissions from generating plants burning fossil fuel* is an immediate health benefit. The reason is that the air will be cleaner the minute that the Cape Wind project begins to generate power, because it will reduce the amount of coal and oil that would otherwise be burned to generate that power. This benefit accrues not only to individuals who live or work downwind of such a plant or plants and within its exhaust footprint, but also for individuals who travel through, or vacation within, its exhaust footprint.

Water Quality. The evidence is also clear that *any reduction in fossil fuel emissions from generating plants burning fossil fuel* will improve water quality in the area of Nantucket Sound, Vineyard Sound and Cape Cod Bay. This is true for the fresh ground water which supplies drinking water for communities in the area, because gravity pulls the noxious elements in the smokestack exhausts of the Brayton Point Power Plant and the Cape Cod Canal Power Plant down to the ground, where they percolate down into the ground water. These noxious elements also fall onto to fresh water ponds, and can end up in the drinking water this way, too.

They also fall into the salt water sounds, bays, harbor, estuaries, tidal marshes and the ocean itself. Some of the noxious exhaust elements are dissolved in the water, while some are not and fall to the bottom.

When the Horseshoe Shoal wind farm begins to generate power, it will reduce the amount of noxious air pollutants by an astounding amount. Using the data in the DEIS, for example, the current sulfur dioxide emissions will be reduced by more than *4,600 tons each year*. It's hard to imagine how many cubic miles that 4,600 tons of sulfur dioxide occupies, but it's certainly got to be a big number.

Even better for health, the Horseshoe Shoal wind farm will reduce "particulate matter" by 177 tons each year. Particulate matter is the ash, soot, and dust produced when coal and oil are burned, and chemicals in these particulates makes people cough and their eyes run when they are enveloped by smoke. It's also hard to imagine how large a mountain that 177 tons of ash, soot, and dust particles will make, but it's surely not a small one.

Five generations of my family have fished and shellfished in and around Nantucket, and each generation has caught smaller and fewer fish and shellfish than the generations before it. There is increasing evidence that noxious chemicals in the emissions from fossil fuel power plants particularly those from the great coal-and-oil fired power plants of the American upper mid west are interfering with fish and shellfish reproductive systems in the lake and salt waters of the northeast.

We know these emissions as smog, or ozone, and are regularly warned about them when levels rise dangerously. The Cape Wind project will be a major beginning towards reducing power plant emissions in the northeast. This may mean that our grandchildren and great grand children will know the wonderful fishing and shellfishing that our parents and grandparents knew.

Visual Issues. "Beauty," as the saying goes, " is in the eye of the beholder." I have never come across writings that describe the Cape Cod Canal power plant, or the Brayton Point Power Plant, or the brown haze that pours night and day from their smokestacks, as beautiful. But there are bookshelves full of writings that describe them as grim and ugly.

Almost everyone, resident or tourist, believes that the small, shingled windmills dotting hilltops around the Cape and Islands are postcard-beautiful. Most environmentalists and conservationists think that modern wind-powered electricity generators are beautiful, too, because they understand how insidious the exhaust from fossil fuel power plants is to life.

There is an exception to this general rule, however. Some otherwise dedicated

environmentalists and conservationists are convinced that if they can see modern wind-powered electric generators from their homes, they will be ugly. For these individuals, apparently, the only good wind-powered generators are those below their horizon; "out of sight, out of mind." To be sure, this opinion is usually honestly held and to be respected. The question, though, is whether it's the soundest opinion.

In sum. A close reading of the DEIS makes clear that the environmental benefits of the Cape Wind project are many, and very broad. It also makes clear that they have equally positive health benefits for virtually everyone soldier, sailor, tinker, spy; tennis players, golfers and fishermen; and old and young. This is true for those within sight of the wind farm or a hundred miles away. When all is said and done, if the choice were between great health and great views, most of us would rather have the good health. And that's exactly the choice here, as the DEIS data makes evident.

Thank you very much for your attention to this comment, and again, I urge you to approve the DEIS for the Cape Wind project.

Very truly yours,

K. Dun Gifford
5 Hinckley lane
Nantucket MA 02554

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: RWatt@stephengould.com
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:14 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: For your consideration

004811

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

February 24, 2005

Dear Karen Kirk-Adams,

The DEIS for the proposed Cape Wind Energy Project contains a noise study, which was principally written by a Meteorologist, Mr. Peter Guldberg, President, Tech Environmental, who has extensive experience and academic credentials in meteorology, but comparatively limited experience and academic qualification in the field of Environmental Acoustics. The principal area of expertise of Mr. Guldberg and members of his firm, are in meteorology and air quality analysis (gases, odors, and particulates in the atmosphere, etc.), rather than sound.

Mr. Guldberg is generally not well respected in the field of Environmental Acoustics. Unfortunately, he has become recognized in the field as a "hired gun" who provides evaluations, reports, and testimony in favor of his client; rather than objective and comprehensive evaluation of all aspects of an environmental sound analysis. Mr. Guldberg often adopts a clever technique, which is to only present information favorable to his client, and to not report any negative aspects of environmental sound that would possibly jeopardize his client's project. Therefore, using this technique, Mr. Guldberg's reports are typically factual, but not complete.

However, in a recent court case, Mr. Guldberg presented "expert" testimony in court in connection with a project he conducted on behalf of a client. During this testimony, Mr. Guldberg made certain definitive statements about sound and acoustical criteria, which supported his client's case in the lawsuit. However, these statements clearly conflicted with other statements that he had made in the past (on behalf of other clients), which were on the public record. Attorneys representing the other party in the recent lawsuit had researched Mr. Guldberg's comments on the public record prior to court proceedings. In court, the attorneys challenged Mr. Guldberg's testimony, using Mr. Guldberg's previous statements. Mr. Guldberg's court testimony was thereby discredited, and he was dismissed from the courtroom.

With respect to the Cape Wind Energy Project, Mr. Goldberg's report completely ignored what is probably the most important aspect of environmental noise impact potentially generated by large-diameter wind mills in an ocean setting. This aspect is low-frequency sound and particularly infrasound, which is sound at frequencies (tone, pitch) below the range of human hearing frequency response. Low-frequency sound and infrasound can (and has) resulted in vibration of lightweight components in buildings, typically resulting in window and ceiling fixtures "rattling", etc. In addition, low frequency sound and upper harmonics of infrasonic fundamental frequencies can be perceived by human hearing, often at significant distances, miles from the source. Finally, there is some

concern that infrasound and/or upper order harmonics of infrasound may be within the range of response of and potential disruption to many marine animals, most importantly whales.

The fact that infrasound analysis was totally ignored in the DEIS environmental sound study report is commensurate with Mr. Goldberg's modus operandi.

I request that the Army Corps of Engineers request a full and objective environmental noise impact study of the Cape Energy Wind Project, including infrasound analysis.

Given Mr. Guldberg's track record on the public forum, I request that another private consulting firm or public agency be considered to conduct the appropriate evaluation.

I suggest that if a firm is to be considered, that firm should be a member of the National Council of Acoustical Consultants (NCAC) and that member(s) of the private firm or government agency principally responsible for the evaluation and written report be Board-Certified members of the Institute of Noise Control Engineers (INCE).

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.
William Frantzen

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jim Glavin [jag@decae.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:32 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Public Comment submittal

004812

Common Sense Economics

Did you ever wonder why trees don't grow at sea?

Trees are eminently practical beings. Their timeline is not quite in sync with ours, but their common sense is unassailable. Like the rest of us they endeavor to make the best use of their surroundings and take advantage of any opportunity to better their species. In other words, their sense of economics is pure.

If there were an advantage to be gained by populating the oceans with trees; we would surely see green among the waves. They would have evolved a way to make it so. But trees are far more sensible than that.

Humans, however, are hobbled by hubris. Once a mind is affixed to an imperative; nothing as banal as common sense can shake it loose.

If I may add mine to the cacahopony of voices lauding or disparaging the proposed wind generator farm in Nantucket Sound; this is an observation on the matter that has not been, to my knowledge, elucidated heretofore.

The appeal of windmills for energy transformation is manifold. Renewable, independent, clean, and reliable sourcing is an alluring ideal. However, like all ideals, it must be judged against the touchstone of reality and its cold, indifferent facts. Simple economics can illuminate such facts. Moreover, such attraction must not blind us to the inherent adverse affects and unintended consequences, and especially, the dangers.

Like it or not, economics rules our lives. To uncompromisingly enunciate and recognize the underlying factors that support or condemn any venture to success or failure is crucial to its viability. Infatuation with an idea or ideal may propel that concept into reality, but it shall not sustain it. Once in operation, any project must carry its own weight.

In this proposal there is an inherent flaw. The current economic state of being may propel such a project into existence but leaves its foundation weak. By all accounts, the economic viability of the proposed venture rests upon the current caprice of congress in offering financial incentives to capitalize and initiate such a project. Therein lies the hubris, the tragic flaw that dooms this particular incarnation of the wind farm concept.

In a well meaning effort to promote new or developing technologies which may truly be entirely appropriate in other locales; the coarse tool of governmental industrial policy here makes a tragic error. And to recognize it in time to prevent disaster; one must unblinkingly recall both the nature of being human and the vulnerability of being at sea.

There is a vast difference between the organization, energy, management, and determination necessary to initiate such an endeavor and that to run it. All the players have recognized that it is simply the profit motive that propels this project into being. In and of itself, this fact is rightly offered without judgmental prejudice. Many, if not most, good things spring from this motivation. However, what have we thus created?

For anyone who has been on the high seas, respect for mother nature is an easy leap. The violence inevitably forced upon anyone or anything permanently placed upon our oceans is inconceivable to those who have not experienced it. All mechanical things have a failure mode designed into them. None are immune to extremes of weather and tectonic forces. And such extremes are inescapable. In addition, simple mechanics dictate that all moving parts wear, indeed, wear out. It is only a matter of time and fortune when such will occur.

The controlling issue I raise is who will deal with the inevitabilities of mechanical failure in normal operation and that inflicted by the extremes of fate? To consider this question, I suggest we examine the only two wind turbines of significance constructed in recent memory (during the 1970's) in our neighborhood.

A rather conventual wind generator was built on the west side of Cuttyhunk that could be seen from Gay Head. Independently financed and built, overcoming numerous obstacles, its creators did their job well; and the machine provided power to an island otherwise depending solely on diesel generators for electricity. A more dramatic machine was also constructed here, atop an old portion of the Tisbury dump. Funded by the DOE and other outside agencies, the Servonius rotor resembled the Greek letter phi; and when viewed from the sea spinning with sun glinting off its dual blades; it was indeed an enchanting thing of beauty. It was made to pump water for the town. Both machines worked just fine but required attention to upkeep that called for an almost religious devotion. They both soon became orphans. Economic viability was missing. The zealots who created them were gone. The romantic attachment needed to sustain their maintenance was not there. At great cost, the local taxpayers finally funded their dismantlement.

These machines were sitting safe and sound on dry land, easily accessible. These machines had the good fortune never to experience extremes in weather or other natural phenomenon. These machines hold a lesson for those of us now considering a similar, but far larger and far more vulnerable project When the money is made and the things constructed, those inspired and vigorous individuals who ram-roded this venture into being shall be gone. Who shall be left to deal with the debris when the subsidies dry up, the machines wear down, better technologies soon make these dinosaurs obsolete, and, with a simple twist of fate, nature frowns upon our part of the world? The flotsam and jetsam will be our legacy, the testament to our folly.

Build these engineering marvels on a mountain ridge. Perhaps, build them on the outer Cape, Otis, or the Elizabeth Islands, or Muskeeget, or Noman's, but do not blithely build them at sea. Only the worst sort of arrogance can deny the truth of these observations and conclusions, can deny the vulnerability of these behemoths to neglect and the perils they shall endure.

Simply put, the numbers do not add up. Without the incentive to maintain it, any venture will fail. Depending upon unrecompensed enthusiasm is foolish. Inevitably, these creatures of an idealistic vision shall become orphans when their intrinsic lack of self-sustaining economic viability–recognized by all even today–stares us in the face with hard-hitting costs and consequences. We already know this reality. We wish it would go away so our dreams could come true. They may some day, but we shall have to work harder at it. Or at least do it in a safer, more accessible location.

This real estate comes at too high a cost. A deferred cost, indeed, but therein lies the danger. A deferred cost is a hidden cost, too easily overlooked or berated. The danger is lurking to ensnare those whose idealism trumps their common sense, those whose vision is clouded to the realities of long term economics, of human nature. A danger which shall ultimately belabor us all, friend and foe of this proposal. This project carries a legacy of unintended, but significant, consequence.

I daresay if there was a gain to be had in populating the sea with forests; the trees would already be there.

If one recognizes that at least one of our over-riding imperatives, if not the only one, is to hand our children a world that can create more value than it destroys, than it costs; however you define value, it is clear that this project does not meet that criteria.. It is not sustainable. Eventually, inevitably, in this story the participants shall not live happily ever after.

James A. Glavin

Aquinnah, Massachusetts

mail: PO Box 1700

Vineyard Haven, MA 02568

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Richard Lawrence [richardl@reliance.org]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:35 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004813

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Hello. My name is Richard Lawrence and I live on Cape Cod in Mashpee. I am an environmental educator and a renewable energy advocate; and I wholeheartedly support Cape Wind's visionary proposal for the country's first offshore wind farm. The Draft Environmental Impact Assessment for the project concludes that Horseshoe Shoals is in fact the best location for this project, and indeed, I don't think Cape Wind could have chosen a better spot. Cape Cod is the ideal location for many reasons. First and foremost of which is because we are more susceptible to the impacts of fossil fuel use than anywhere in the country. Climate change, health impacts, and energy & economic security top the list of reasons why we on the Cape should be enthusiastically embracing this project. We are starting to feel the consequences of our fossil fuel addiction now and the future does not look bright. The Cape & Islands are especially vulnerable and thus perfectly poised to be an inspiration to the rest of the country with regards to finding solutions to the problems we are all facing.

Obviously Cape Cod will be dramatically altered, and in time could feasibly be completely destroyed, by the climate changes that are happening because of human induced global warming. Acres of land are already being washed to sea every year, and this will continue to be more and more of a problem as sea levels continue to rise (as they have been for several decades) and more frequent and more severe storms batter our coasts. Many insurance companies are refusing to insure properties in our region because of the threat that these storms pose; yet we continue to do nothing as a community to fight global warming by reducing our emissions of greenhouse gasses. Cape Wind gives us this opportunity, and I hope that you do whatever you can to make this project a reality.

The fragile coastal ecosystems of the Cape & Islands are highly susceptible to changes that are occurring because of climate change like warmer water temperatures, lower salinity, higher concentrations of dissolved substances, saltwater intrusion, and increased erosion. The Great Marsh in Barnstable will soon be the "Great Bay" because of sea level rise. The Pamet River in Truro will soon be the Pamet Inlet, when the narrow sand bar separating this freshwater stream from the Atlantic is washed away and saltwater flows through to Cape Cod Bay. The environment that we all cherish on the Cape is being radically altered, and Cape Wind will provide a visible sign that we are committed to protecting it. Just as Copenhagen is know as the environmental capital of Europe because of the Middlegrunden offshore wind farm, Cape Cod will soon be know as the environmental capital of the US because of Cape Wind.

No energy source has zero impact, and there are real concerns that Cape Wind will have some impacts on local wildlife. I am comforted to know that this impact will be less than any other source of energy currently available (except PV which is too expensive to do on a commercial scale in NE). With the Buzzards Bay oil spill of 2003 we have seen very visibly what our dependence on heavy oil for our current power production has on the environment; however, there are plenty of hidden costs associated with our energy use that most of us will never observe. I wish the turbines were able to have no impact on birds, bats, and benthic creatures; however I know by studying the

impact of various forms of energy on wildlife that the impact the wind turbines will have will be "negligible" on local populations, and that by displacing other sources of energy there will be a net positive impact on wildlife because of this project.

Climate change is the largest threat to terrestrial and marine species worldwide, with articles in Nature suggesting that over a third of the species on the planet will be extinct by the end of the century. As the Cape Wind project will offset more than one million tons of carbon dioxide per year, it is the single largest proposal for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in New England, and is therefore the greatest single step we can take as a region to protect the species that live here from the effects of climate change.

Oil extraction, refining, and transportation is extremely damaging to species, yet we continue to import hundreds of thousands of gallons to burn at Canal Station every year. We are content to burn this oil, but I doubt we'd put up with oil wells in our area if we actually had that resource here. Mountain top removal and other coal mining techniques literally destroy entire ecosystems in Appalachia and the West; but we keep burning the stuff to provide power for our luxurious lifestyles without a thought about the consequences. Once again, you don't see any coal mines in New England, and I doubt you'd see them on Cape Cod even if we did have coal to mine.

Besides the environmental benefits that this project will bring, Cape & Islanders are particularly susceptible to the health impacts of the pollution produced by the burning of fossil fuels and should therefore welcome the reduction of pollution that Cape Wind will provide. Cape Cod acts as a tail pipe for pollution in the Northeast, with the dual sea breeze effect funneling wind patterns down the length of this sand spit, and several of the dirtiest power plants in New England located just upwind from those of us living here on the Cape. It is becoming more and more well known that Cape Cod suffers from the worst air quality in the state, and that we have the highest asthma rates in the state because of it. Cape Cod is home to a high percentage of older people who are particularly susceptible to the effects of this pollution. Cape Cod is the perfect place for our county's first offshore wind farm because it is in one of the most polluted air sheds in the world. Please do whatever you can to make this project happen and reduce the pollution that I breathe everyday.

There is much talk about how Cape Wind is a private company who will make money using a public resource. I am as anti-corporate as people come: I work for a non-profit and I actually subscribe to Adbusters magazine, an anti-consumerism publication out of Vancouver. The fact of the matter is that all of our energy in New England is private, and since I want clean energy instead of the dirty energy I am now buying, I am pleased that there is a company out there that is willing to take the risk on a project of this scale. I hope they make a lot of money and other companies follow suit. I also hold a lot of respect for this particular company because as I have gotten to know them over the last few years, I have learned of the high values that they hold. I support Cape Wind using public space much more than I support any of the other profit motivated uses of public lands and waters like fishing, livestock, logging, mining, etc. which are all extractive and damaging to the environment.

I think Cape Cod is particularly situated to take advantage of the economic opportunities presented by this project because of the Cape Light Compact. There is no other place in New England where consumers have banded together to be able to negotiate long-term power contracts, except for the many smaller municipal utilities that exist. We have the potential to fix a substantial portion of our electric rates through a long-term contract with Cape Wind that will benefit us directly. If Cape Wind were to sell their power elsewhere it would be distributed over large service territories or sold on the New England-wide spot market.

I would very much like to see the economic analysis of the project be

updated in the final DEIS so that it reflects the current price of energy, which has gone up substantially since the economic analysis in the draft version was done, and I would also like to see it include analysis of how much Cape Cod customers could save if the power was bought here through long-term contracts rather than dispersed across the whole New England grid. Cape Cod is once again the perfect location for the wind farm because we are ideally suited to take advantage of the economic benefits that will accrue over the life of the project. We pay some of the highest electricity prices in the country and our power bills are sure to continue to rise, but we can hedge against that by buying from our local clean source of energy, Cape Wind.

Cape Cod is also in desperate need of jobs that provide livable wages for this region. I am a recent graduate from grad school at Lesley University, and I have a hard time getting by here on the Cape. There is absolutely no way I can afford to buy a house here with my current wages, although like I said, I do work for a non-profit. Cape Wind will bring many high paying jobs to our region, and it will also provide an opportunity for manufacturing jobs in areas nearby that are also in desperate need of job growth. Southern New England is once again a perfect place for Cape Wind, particularly in terms of the intellectual resources of nearby universities like MIT, Harvard, and UMass. The offshore wind energy industry is still in its infancy and having the first project in the country be near some of the finest universities in the world will surely stimulate economic growth in what is one of the fastest growing industries in the world.

Security is on the forefront of people's consciousness today. Like most other places in the country, Cape Cod is vulnerable to the effects of an attack on one of the most attractive targets for terrorists, centralized power plants. The largest power plants in New England are located on or near the Cape, and Pilgrim nuclear power plant already has many of us living in fear. The Cape is not more susceptible to these threats than other regions of the country, but our security is threatened by our reliance on natural gas as highlighted by a report by the Department of Energy. This report, which is included in the DEIS, is one of the strongest reasons why the Cape is the best place in the country for an offshore wind farm. Last January we nearly lost power and or heat to large sections of southern New England during a cold snap. Our energy system is fragile and we will suffer greatly when it fails. Please help protect me, and everyone in this region, from the inevitability of this actually happening in the near future by allowing Cape Wind to be built.

I traveled to Denmark just over a year ago to learn about how offshore wind energy has effected communities there, and I know that nearly all the arguments against the Cape Wind project are based on fears and not facts. The Army Corps has conducted an extremely thorough and rigorous environmental review – more thorough and rigorous than any energy project has ever had to go through in New England – and it has found that there will be numerous benefits and few impacts associated with the construction and operation of Cape Wind. There will always be inadequacies in any scientific review. There will always be more things to investigate. We will never know exactly what the impact of something will be until we do it. But, we do know what the impacts are of not building this project. We get more pollution, more climate change, more expensive power, and less security.

Besides having the ideal physical and economic conditions for making America's first offshore wind farm feasible, Cape Cod is the ideal location because of how susceptible we are here to the effects of climate change, pollution, and threats to our energy system. We are ideally situated to take full advantage of the power that Cape Wind will have to sell, and we are poised to help propel the offshore wind industry like no where else in the world. The Cape Wind project will bring numerous benefits to our region with minimal impacts and should be built as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Richard Lawrence
41 Edgewater Rd.
Mashpee, MA 02649

Sincerely,

Richard Lawrence
41 Edgewater Rd.
Mashpee, MA 02649

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Chris Harnish [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:36 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

004814

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

Please support this endeavor. After traveling in Europe I have come to realize that Wind turbines can offer clean energy and a tourist attraction. I want to see our society stop talking about cleaner energy and at least look like we're trying by DOING IT!

Sincerely,

Chris Harnish
89 Alex Booker Rd.
East Falmouth, MA 02536

cc:
Capewind

February 24, 2005

004815

Karen Kirk Adams
wind.energy@usace.army.mil
Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751

Dear Ms. Adams:

On behalf of the International Wildlife Coalition I thank you for the opportunity to provide comments regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Biological Assessment for the Cape Wind Project. First of all, the IWC appreciates the efforts by Cape Wind Associates to pursue non-fossil fuel generated electricity. However, we are troubled that the impacts on wildlife, particularly those on marine mammals, continue to be inadequately considered and misrepresented within the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIS/DEIR). Problems currently exist with inadequate monitoring practices, as well as inaccurate assumptions regarding avian counts, noise assessments and acoustic impacts, and the expected avoidance of whales from collisions with ships.

Acoustic Impacts

Acoustic impacts on marine mammals as a result of manmade noise is a major concern. The DEIS/DEIR points out that the threshold intensity of constant or impulsive sounds for injury to the hearing apparatus of marine mammals and turtles is about 200 to 220 dB *re* 1 μPa, and that physical injury to a marine mammal's hearing capability would not

arise at received transient sound levels of <180 dB *re* 1 μPa[1]. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has identified 180dB as the threshold level for preventing injury or harassment to marine mammals and sea turtles[2]. Regarding the acoustic impact of the Wind Park, it is generally agreed that the greatest impact will come from the driving of piles to install the turbines. However, in modeling the sound generated from the wind farm construction, the Corps presents a variety of data, ranging from 172 decibels (dBL) at a distance of 500 meters[3], 178 dBL at 500 meters[4], and a rather random selection of 170 dBL at a distance of 4,003 feet (1,220 meters). [5] This last distance does not comply with the 500-meter safety radius presented as a condition of the Corps's construction and operation of the Scientific Measurement Devices Station.[6] Rather, it seems the only distinction of 4,003 feet is that it's the distance where sound levels drop below 180 dBL. The potential here is that some of these sound levels and various distances for modeling were selected arbitrarily.

While the difference of 8 decibels (between 170-178 dB) may not seem like very much, the DEIS/DEIR even states that the decibel system is logarithmic, so that a sound of 70 dB added to another sound of 70 dB only increases the decibel level by 3 dB (it is not a doubling to 140 dB). "Thus, every 3 dB increase represents a doubling of sound energy, and a 10 dB increase represents ten-times as much sound energy."[7] According to this, the varying calculations of sound generated by pile driving activity are almost an order of magnitude different from one another.

Another troubling detail within the DEIS/DEIR is the non-standard expression of units as simply decibels (dB) with no reference intensity or distance. A decibel is a relative term,

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[1] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Army Corps of Engineers at 5.5.6.2.1, p5-86, 5-87.
[2] *Id.*
[3] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Army Corps of Engineers at 5.11.2.6, p5-221.
[4] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Marine Biological Assessment for the Cape Wind Project, Army Corps of Engineers at Appendix 5.5-A, p45.
[5] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Army Corps of Engineers at 5.5.6.1.1, p5-77
[6] *Id.*
[7] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Army Corps of Engineers at 5.11.1.1 p212.

expressing a ratio of intensities (i.e., the intensity at 1 m from a sound source vs. the intensity at 500 m from a sound source).[8] For instance, an accurate representation of a sound level would be 175 dB *re* 1 μPa at 1m. Furthermore, the NMFS set threshold is referred to as 180 dB at 500m, not 180dBA (no reference distance listed),[9] or 180 dB (no reference distance listed),[10] as indicated in the DEIS/DEIR. Additionally, the A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) expresses the relative loudness of sounds in air as perceived by the human ear. This correction (from dB to dBA) is made because the human ear is less sensitive at low audio frequencies, especially below 1000 Hz, than at high audio frequencies.[11] Although the Kurkul, 2002 reference cited within the DEIS/DIER listing the NMFS thresholds refers to a letter addressed to Christine Godfrey of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (and thus not readily available to the public), we believe it is safe to assume that when discussing thresholds set for marine mammals, that underwater decibel levels would not or should not be adjusted to accommodate the limited human ear.

The DEIS/DEIR finally reports in Appendix 5.11-A that acoustic measurements both above and below water were made during the pile driving process during construction of the Scientific Measurement Devices Station. The underwater L_{max} sound levels ranged from 145 to 167 dBL at a distance of 500m. However, sound source levels of similar pile driving efforts in Europe ranged from 150-236 dB at the source, and in Denmark, pile driving activities were recorded at 190 dB *re* 1 μPa at ½ nm.[12] We are understandably concerned about pile driving activities for the actual turbines (not just the smaller scale scientific data station) reaching or exceeding these levels, as well as the potential for cumulative impacts if pile driving and cable laying occur in more than one location at the same time.

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[8] Au, Whitlow. 1993. *The Sonar of Dolphins*. Springer-Verlag, 277pp.
[9] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Army Corps of Engineers at 5.5.6.2.1 p87.
[10] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Army Corps of Engineers at 5.5.6.1 p5-77.
[11] "A-weighted decibels" website: http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/0,,sid9_gci955021,00.html. Accessed 2/23/2005.
[12] Tougaard, Jacob. 2005. *Wind Farms and Marine Mammals in Danish Waters*. Presented at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution January 20, 2005.

Finally, in addition to expanded monitoring and review of existing data regarding the presence of marine mammals in Nantucket Sound (or wherever wind farm construction occurs), we would also like to see more evidence of proposed mitigation for marine mammal impacts. These mitigation measures could be temporal (construction when marine mammals, particularly North Atlantic right whales, are not in the area), spatial (sighting the farm in an area least likely to impact wildlife), or even acoustical mitigation (such as the use of bubble curtains). For instance, bubble curtains have been shown to reduce noise levels from pile driving activity by three decibels[13], to as much as 30 decibels.[14] One use of bubble curtains in Canada during pier construction reduced pile driving noise by as much as 90 decibels.[15] These measures, of course, would not allow for the replacement of marine mammal observers during construction, as animals are unpredictable and could potentially be found in the construction area at any time.

Habitat Exclusion

The DEIS does not discuss the issue of habitat exclusion that may be caused by the placement of the turbines resulting either from physical exclusion or acoustic harassment. Most baleen whales, including the critically endangered right whale, have a peak hearing range within the operational frequency. If low frequency noise emitted during operation of the turbines is aversive to marine mammals in the area, they may choose to avoid passing within the range of this sound which could exclude them from areas that may be productive in food resources.[16]

The monitoring process conducted (and proposed in the future) is inadequate to assess the impact on marine mammal habitat use. One well-monitored site is the 100MW wind farm constructed during 2002-2003 in a shallow coastal area in the Danish part of the western Baltic Sea. At this site, the impact on harbor porpoises was assessed by means of acoustic

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[13] Wursig, B., C.R. Greene, T.A. Jefferson. 2000. Development of an Air Bubble Curtain to Reduce Underwater Noise of Percussive Piling. *Marine Environmental Research*, 49: 79-93.
[14] Rodkin, R and J. Reyff. 2004. Underwater sound pressures from marine pile driving. Journal of the Acoustic Society of America. 116, 2648.
[15] Peter Scheifele, personal communication, Feb. 23rd, 2005.
[16] Baumgartner,M and B Mate 2004. Summer and Fall Habitat of North Atlantic Right Whales Inferred from Satellite Telemetry. Can. J. of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences. In Press.

porpoise detectors (T-PODs) continuously monitoring porpoise echolocation activity.[17] In that study, waiting times, defined as the period between two consecutive encounters of echolocation activity, generally increased from two hours prior to the onset of construction work to four hours in the wind farm area during the construction, while the porpoise activity in the control area increased slightly. A pronounced additional effect was found during the ramming and vibration of steel sheet piles into the seabed around a single wind turbine foundation, resulting in an increase in waiting times from four hours to more than 24 hours. The analysis shows that harbor porpoise habitat use was significantly impacted by the offshore wind farm construction.

The Danish model for monitoring would serve the Cape Wind and other offshore wind farm projects well. As Dr. Jakob Tougaard of the National Environmental Research Institute of the Danish Ministry of the Environment pointed out in a recent presentation, an extensive wildlife monitoring project for impacts before, after and during construction of offshore wind farms is necessary.[18] In that program, monitoring two offshore wind farms (Nysted and Horns Rev), visual surveys were combined with automatic detection systems (such as the acoustic detection T-PODs mentioned above, as well as remotely operated video cameras to watch seals), and telemetry studies. The remotely operated video cameras indicated that significantly fewer animals were on land at the Nysted wind farm site during days with pile driving than days without. They also found conflicting results between the Nysted and Horns Rev wind farm sites, indicating that the use of multiple monitoring techniques, as well as local knowledge is necessary. [19]

We have additional concerns regarding the pinniped assessment in the Marine Biological Assessment (MBA) that addresses harbor seals and grey seals simultaneously since both species are considered to be "similar." However, it is important to consider that, while the

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[17] Henricksen, O.D., J. Carstensen and J. Teilmann. 2004. Impact on harbour porpoise from the construction of the Nysted offshore wind farm in Denmark: Acoustic monitoring of echolocation activity using porpoise detectors (T-pods). Available at: http://www.havpattedyr.dk/Ekstra%20stuff/Program.pdf#search='henriksen%20harbor%20porpoise%20nysted'

[18] Tougaard, Jacob. 2005. *Wind Farms and Marine Mammals in Danish Waters*. Presented at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution January 20, 2005

[19] *Id.*

species may be biologically similar, gray seals reside in the area year round and therefore, molt and pup there. These behaviors are sensitive and require tremendous amounts of haul-out time where disturbances disrupt mating, reduce pup survivorship, and impact molting.

A 2001 study by Sundberg and Soderman specifically looked at the impacts of grey seals from wind power.[20] They concluded that major work should be avoided during molting and extraordinary activity should be avoided during breeding times. Another study by Koschinski et al (2003) proposes that low frequency mating calls made by male harbor seals may be masked during wind turbine construction that could negatively impact reproduction.[21] They also suggest that construction activities be scheduled to minimize impacts, particularly avoiding work during calving and reproductive periods. The DEIS indicates that winter construction will be conducted, and molting and calving for gray seals occurs from December through May. Given the predicted sound propagation from pile driving, we do not feel that potential impacts on this population during these times are adequately being addressed.

It is also important to note that almost all pinniped impact studies only consider changes in haul out locations and densities and do not directly consider foraging impacts. We do not believe the DEIS or MBA adequately address this issue either.

Furthermore, the DEIS is misleading when it says that white-sided dolphins, striped dolphins, common dolphins, long-finned pilot whales, harp seals and hooded seals have the potential, or it is possible for them to occur in Nantucket Sound. In fact, data regarding occurrence can be obtained synoptically by looking at stranding patterns. This data indicate that, in the last six years, at least 13 different species including more than 241 marine mammal strandings have occurred in and around Nantucket Sound. These

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[20] Jan Sundberg & Malin Soderman. 2001. Windpower and Grey Seals: An impact assessment of potential effects by sea-based windpower plants on a local seal population. Anceps Ekologidata Department of Animal Ecology Uppsala University.

[21] Koschinksi, S; Culik, B; Henriksen, O; Tregenza, N; Ellis, G; Jansen, C; Kathe, G. 2003. Behavioural reactions of free-ranging porpoises and seals to the noise of a stimulated 2MW wind power generator. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* Vol 265: 263-273.

strandings include, but not limited to: humpback whales (an endangered species); minke whales; common dolphins; pilot whales; Risso's dolphins; Kogia, spp.; harbor porpoise; striped dolphins; spotted dolphins; gray seals; hooded seals; harp seals; and harbor seals. Recent stranding sites range from Woods Hole to Chatham including Falmouth, Yarmouth and West Dennis.[22] More importantly, as discussed below, critically endangered North Atlantic right whales have also been documented in the Sound.

Increased Vessel Activity and Ship Strikes

Another concern with marine mammals in the area of the Wind Park is the potential for ship strikes by construction and maintenance vessels for the Park. This issue is of particular concern for the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale, as ship collision poses a significant source of mortality for this species. Of the 45 confirmed deaths of North Atlantic right whales between 1970 and 1999, 16 are known to have been caused by ship strikes and two additional collisions were judged as possibly fatal, accounting for 35.5% to 40% of all known North Atlantic right whale deaths.[23] Additionally, research on the rates and potential causes of mortality in North Atlantic right whales cites the high incidence of entanglement scarring (with relatively low mortality rates), and low incidence of ship strike scarring (with relatively high mortality rates) to indicate that entanglements are more common than reported, but appear to be less dangerous than ship/whale collisions.[24] (This is not mentioned in the DEIS/DEIR, though this same study is cited within it.)

Furthermore, the Marine Biological Assessment for the Cape Wind Project (Appendix 5.5-A) cites outdated data to state that there are few historic sightings of right whales in Nantucket Sound. The assessment reports its latest sighting data occurring in 1974 (with other historical sightings in the 1600s and 1700s). More recent data indicates that, just in the past three years, there have been a number of sightings of right whales in Nantucket

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[22] Patchett, Kristen. Stranding Coordinator. Cape Cod Stranding Network, P.O. Box 287 Buzzards Bay, MA 02532 P: 508.743.9805 • Fax: 508.759.5477

[23] Knowlton, A.R., and S.D. Kraus. 2001. Mortality and serious injury of northern right whales (Eubalaena glacialis) in the western North Atlantic Ocean. *Journal of Cetacean Research and Management (Special Issue)* 2: 193-208.

[24] Kraus, Scott D. 1990. Rates and Potential Causes of Mortality in North Atlantic Right Whales (*Eubalaena glacialis*). *Marine Mammal Science*, 6(4): 278-291.

Sound including an opportunistic sighting published by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on October 10, 2004 at coordinates 4124N/07007W, within Nantucket Sound.[25] Additionally, recent satellite telemetry data conducted by Mark Baumgartner and Bruce Mate has indicated that Nantucket Shoals may be an area of frequent use, with whales repeatedly crossing through the Sound. During this study, only 16 North Atlantic right whales were tagged with satellite transponders to track animals, and out of only 16 animals, one animal spent a significant amount of time within Nantucket Sound.[26]

The Marine Biological Assessment of the DEIS/DEIR states that "baleen whales can easily detect and respond to sounds of the frequency range and intensity of those produced by tugboats and barges…Thus, right, humpback, and fin whales are likely to detect and respond to the sounds of an approaching tug and barge. Fin and right whales appear to be more wary of approaching boats, and are more likely to move away from vessels."[27] This is shockingly inaccurate. Given that the majority of human-induced mortality in right whales is a result of ship strikes, it's highly unlikely that right whales reliably move away from vessels. Right whales do not move out of the path of oncoming vessels.

Recent studies to assess risk factors involved in ship strikes used a multi-sensor acoustic recording tag to measure the responses of whales to passing ships. Right whales equipped with a digital acoustic tag had recordings of ship noise, social sounds of other right whales and a signal designed to alert the whales played back to the animals. [28] The whales reacted strongly to the alert signal, they reacted mildly to the social sounds of conspecifics, but they showed no such responses to the sounds of approaching vessels as

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[25] NOAA/NMRS Right Whale Sighting Advisory System. October, 2004. Available at: http://whale.wheelock.edu/whalenet-stuff/reportsRW_NE/04/rw_survey10_04.html

[26] Baumgartner,M and B Mate 2004. Summer and Fall Habitat of North Atlantic Right Whales Inferred from Satellite Telemetry. Can. J. of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences. In Press.

[27] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Army Corps of Engineers at p42.

[28] Nowacek, D.P, M.P Johnson and P.L. Tyack, 2004. North Atlantic right whales (*Eubalaena glacialis*) ignore ships but respond to alerting stimuli. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B: Biological Sciences, 271 (1536): 227-231.

well as actual vessels. Whales responded to the alert by swimming strongly to the surface (which potentially could be elicited via a similarly loud noise such as in the Wind Park construction), a response likely to increase rather than decrease the risk of collision.

I also refer the Corps to the recent Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking issued by the NMFS regarding ship strikes and right whales.[29] In fact, the data actually indicate that the mortality rate, not strike rate, declines if the striking vessel is moving at < 14kts. Speeds of maintenance vessels are not discussed in the Biological Assessment or the DEIS. These vessels are capable of speeds far greater than 14 knots, therefore increasing the risk of mortality. Furthermore, maintenance vessels for the wind farm will be departing from Quonset, RI, but no dedicated surveys have been conducted to indicate the right whale occurrence and likelihood of interaction during transit to and from that port. Additionally, while the DEIS projects approximately 250 days of vessel transits through the Project site, the Horns Rev wind project reported two regular maintenance trips per turbine per year and three unscheduled maintenance trips per turbine per year. For a project with 130 turbines this would translate to approximately 650 trips per year, which poses a much larger risk of disturbance or collision than is considered in the DEIS.

We are additionally concerned that assumptions regarding critically endangered North Atlantic right whales are based on historical data which may not reflect the current or future habitat use of these animals. Since right whales in the Gulf of Maine are drawn to food resources, and *Centropages typicus* (Copepoda: Calenoida) density is believed to be dependent on water salinity and temperature,[30] shifts in food supply will likely result in shifts in right whale habitat use temporally and spatially. This is further supported by the recent testimony of William Curry (Ocean and Climate Change Institute Director at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution) to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. In his testimony, Dr. Curry stated that there have been "*intriguing changes in the ocean that have (been) detected in only the last two years*" and that "*these*

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[29] Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Proposed Right Whale Ship Strike Strategy. 2004. *Federal Register*, 69(105): 30857-30864.

[30] Fransz, H., Colebrook, J., Gamble, J., & Kraus, M. (1991) The Zooplankton of the North Sea. Netherlands *Journal of Sea Research* 28(1-2) 1-52.

rapid climate shifts are linked to changes in ocean circulation—in particular, to changes in the North Atlantic that make waters there less salty."[31]

This type of shift may increase what is now considered to be out of season and out of habitat sightings of right whales. For example, historical sightings demonstrate that in August, the majority of right whales are found in Canadian waters, particularly in the Bay of Fundy and Roseway Basin. This is supported by the August 2001 and 2002 data set where very few right whales sightings occurred in the southern Gulf of Maine (GOM). The August 2001 reports include only a single right whale sighted in the southern GOM in 4 out of the 16 reports (25%). In August of 2002, an individual right whale, sighted in the southern GOM, was noted in only 9% (1/11) of the reports. However, 50% (5/10) of the 2003 reports indicated multiple right whales sighted in the southern GOM and, in 2004, 100% (11/11) of the reports mentioned multiple right whales in the area, including a group of 8-15 that were reported repeatedly, in the Great South Channel (GSC), throughout the month.[32] The Great South Channel is adjacent to the Sound and acoustic impacts causing right whales to deviate from this important feeding area, particularly during construction, have not been adequately addressed in the DEIS.

Avian and Bat Collisions

Finally, the study results chosen in making a determination of potential avian collisions with turbines appears to be arbitrary and capricious. The radar studies were conducted during spring migration (May 8 to June 7, 2002) and fall migration (September 3 to 30, 2002), corresponding to the peak migration periods of most night migrating neotropical songbirds and shorebirds. One radar used in the surveys ("TracScan") detects targets out to 4 nautical miles. A second radar used ("VerCat") detects targets passing within 3/4 mi of the radar. A total of 1,052,761 targets were observed by TracScan radar (approximately 38% of these in spring and 62% in fall). A total of 491,306 targets were

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[31] William Curry. 2004. Testimony to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. http://www.whoi.edu/institutes/occi/currenttopics/abruptclimate_curry_testim.html Nov. 13 2004

[32] NOAA/NMFS. 2004b\. Right Whale Sighting Advisory System (SAS) http://whale.wheelock.edu/whalenet-stuff/reportsRW_NE/ Nov 13, 2004.

observed by VerCat radar (approximately 31% of these in spring and 69% in fall). Of those targets observed by VerCat, 127,697 (approximately 26%) were observed in the rotor swept zone. (Numbers of TracScan radar targets in the rotor swept zone were not mentioned in the EIS.)[33] During the daytime aerial surveys, 394,585 waterbirds were observed, with approximately 365 (or 0,09%) observed within the rotor swept zone.[34]

Despite these surveys, the DEIS/DEIR extrapolates the expected fatality rate based on 12 land-based wind farms (ranging from 0 to 2.8 fatalities/turbine/year), and conservatively applying the highest mortality rate (2.8 fatalities/turbine/year) to the proposed Cape Wind farm, an estimated 364 birds could be killed each year.[35] This number is absolutely not based on any of the radar surveys (which take into account the number of birds flying in the rotor-swept zone), nor the more conservative aerial and boat-based surveys (which do not account for night migration of birds, but does delineate between bird species), and rather relies on the already-known, not-very-applicable situation encountered with land-based wind farms not located in a major migratory path for birds.

In fact, results of avian studies (cited within the DEIS/DEIR) conducted at a wind farm in the Netherlands that estimated 14.6 to 51.1 fatalities/turbine/year.[36] This Dutch project located in a low-lying area adjacent to the Wadden Sea has recorded 'large numbers of migrants, including waterfowl, shorebirds, and some songbirds' during migrations that may be more similar to Cape Wind's location than other land-based sites in the United States. If this fatality rate was used, the bird impact could be between 1,898 and 6,643 birds per year.

Additionally, the National Wind Coordinating Council (NWCC) indicates that the rate of bird fatalities relates to the size of the turbines (or rotor swept zone), and thus

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[33] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Army Corps of Engineers at Appendix 5.7-E, p1.
[34] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Army Corps of Engineers at Appendix 5.7-E, p117.
[35] 2004 Cape Wind Energy Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Army Corps of Engineers at Appendix 5.7-E, p129.
[36] Winkelman, J.E. 1995. Bird/wind turbine investigations in Europe. Proceedings of National Avian-Wind Planning Meeting, Denver, CO, July, 1994. pp. 110-119.

comparisons must be made between unit of rotor swept zone, or per MW produced, not turbine.[37]

Bats are another species in danger of colliding with turbines. Like birds, very little is known about the potential impacts of a wind farm on bats. The DEIS/DEIR states that Nantucket Sound is not a preferred habitat for bats, and thus concludes that collision risk is likely extremely low. However, at least one bat species is known to migrate over large bodies of water. Thomas Kunz, a bat researcher at Boston University, recently spoke at a wildlife forum on the presence of bats in Nantucket Sound. He reported that anecdotal evidence exists for the presence of red, silver haired, and hoary bats as much as 70 miles offshore, but there is no scientific data to look at bats on Nantucket Sound.[38] Dr. Kunz noted a couple of hypotheses that transiting bats may be attracted to the turbines as potential roosts, or be attracted to the acoustic properties (both audible and ultrasound) produced by the turbines. Monitoring practices such as thermal detection might be used to detect the presence and frequency of bats (particularly migratory species) transiting Nantucket Sound.

Conclusion

The International Wildlife Coalition is supportive of clean, renewable, energy sources and their potential contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gases other pollutants in our environment. However, with that in mind, we would like to see the successful development of future onshore and offshore wind farms based on the success of the Cape Wind Project. This can only be accomplished with careful monitoring and citing of this project, thus minimizing or eliminating any negative impacts on the precious environment and wildlife resources in Nantucket Sound.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment and thank you for your time and consideration.

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[37] National Wind Coordinating Council. 2004. Wind turbine interactions with birds and bats: A summary of research results and remaining questions.

[38] Kunz, Thomas H. 2005. "Wind Power: Bats and Wind Turbines (Is the Allure of Green Energy Fading?)." Presented February 22nd at the *Wind Energy and Wildlife Public Forum*, Hyannis, MA

Sincerely,

Kimberly A. Amaral
Marine Mammal Program Consultant
International Wildlife Coalition
70 East Falmouth Highway
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THE COALITION FOR BUZZARDS BAY

February 24, 2005

Col. Thomas L. Koning
District Engineer
United States Army Corps of Engineers
New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742
Attn: Karen K. Adams

C04816

Secretary Ellen Roy Herzfelder
Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street 9th Floor
Boston, MA 02114
Attn: Anne Canaday, EOEA #12643

Dear Col. Koning and Secretary Herzfelder:

The Coalition for Buzzards Bay offers the following comments regarding the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIR) for the "Cape Wind Energy Project" currently proposed for construction in Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts. The Coalition for Buzzards Bay ("The Coalition") is a not for profit membership organization dedicated to the restoration, protection and sustainable use and enjoyment of Buzzards Bay and its watershed. We represent 4,000 individuals, families, organizations and businesses in southeastern Massachusetts concerned about the health and vitality of the Buzzards Bay ecosystem.

The Coalition has a significant interest in this project based on Buzzards Bay's proximity to Nantucket Sound, the DEIR's inclusion of two alternate sites - New Bedford Harbor and the Massachusetts Military Reservation - that reside within the Buzzards Bay watershed, and the negative effect that New England's current fossil fuel-based electricity generation system has on the health of the Bay.

We believe that wind power generation facilities can provide significant environmental benefits over traditional, fossil fuel driven, power generation facilities. The Coalition for Buzzards Bay's policy is to support wind power projects that are appropriately sited and minimize potential negative environmental impacts.

The Coalition for Buzzards Bay believes that the proposal by Cape Wind Associates, LLC to construct 130 offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs) on Horseshoe Shoals in

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nearby Nantucket Sound ("the Project") has undergone, and continues to be the subject of, a comprehensive and rigorous review. After careful analysis of the DEIR, we offer our qualified support for the proposed project as presently proposed.

We look forward to reviewing the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) as well as comments submitted by other parties in response to the DEIR. Our continued support for the Project is dependent on a satisfactory review of the completed FEIR. More specific comments are set forth below.

DEIR Statement of Project Purpose and Need

Based on our review of the data and other information presented in the DEIR, as well as other sources of information regarding wind power, the Coalition for Buzzards Bay believes the Project presents significant benefits to the local, regional and global environment while employing acceptable mitigation and monitoring plans for the anticipated impacts caused by the construction, operation and potential decommissioning of the Project.

New England will benefit from the creation of a utility scale renewable energy facility that can help meet New England's expected demand for energy. The proposed wind farm is expected to generate an annual average output of 170 megawatts of electric power, providing as much as three-quarters of the electrical needs for the Cape and Islands. Currently, the Massachusetts Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requires that 1% of the State's electrical energy is produced from renewable sources. This requirement increases to 4% in the year 2009. The expected energy production from the Project has the potential to supply approximately 75% of the total 2009 RPS requirement.

The Coalition for Buzzards Bay also believes that the Cape Wind Project will provide other direct environmental benefits to the Buzzards Bay area, including a reduced risk of oil spills in the Bay, reductions in air pollution-related human health problems such as asthma, decreases in power plant nitrogen and cooling water discharges, and reductions in regional greenhouse gas emissions contributing to global warming and the consequent environmental damage to the Bay watershed caused by sea level rise.

Alternatives Analysis

Based on our review of the DEIR, The Coalition believes that the information presented adequately meets the NEPA and MEPA requirements pertaining to alternatives analysis.

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Fossil Fuel Fired Power Plants

Of particular concern to the Coalition is the use, expansion or new construction of coastal-sited fossil fuel plants. While the Project will not eliminate the risk of oil spills in Buzzards Bay, we believe that a project of its scope can reduce the risk by offsetting the need for transport of oil through the Bay. The planned annual output of 170 megawatts of clean electricity has the potential to offset demand for 50 or more typical 75,000 barrel oil barges transiting Buzzards Bay each year by reducing demand for electricity production at the Mirant Plant in Sandwich, Massachusetts and at other regional fossil fuel burning plants. At a minimum, the Project will limit expansion of oil barge traffic in Buzzards Bay as New England's power use continues to grow. The Bouchard Barge-120, which spilled 98,000 gallons of #6 fuel oil into Buzzards Bay on April 27, 2003, notably was headed to the Mirant Plant when it struck a reef at the entrance to the Bay.

Nearby in Mount Hope Bay, one of the nation's worst power plants, the coal-fired Brayton Point Power Station in Somerset, MA, destroys millions of fish each year through its water intake structures and through the discharge of heated water to the estuary. The serious harm that this power plant inflicts upon the marine ecosystem of adjacent Mount Hope Bay, including the bay's migratory fish populations, has impacted Buzzards Bay in ways that are only partially understood by scientists.

However, we ask that the ACOE revise the FEIR for the Project as it relates to the comparison of the *maximum* annual output capacity of the Project to the *average* annual output of fossil fuel generating plants with respect to pollution displacement. We find it confusing to have some aspects of the comparison based on average annual output while others are based on maximum output. The FEIR should compare the air pollution generated by a 170 MW fossil fuel generating plant to that expected to be produced by the Project. Nevertheless, we believe that under either comparison, the benefit of wind power over fossil fuel burning is apparent.

Renewable Technologies

Many of the renewable energy technologies discussed in the DEIR hold promise for the future and should continue to be supported, while others, such as hydroelectric, have environmental impacts that will generally limit their future applicability. For example a tidal energy facility may someday be viable for the Cape Cod Canal. Additionally, many towns in the Buzzards Bay watershed are considering land based wind projects to offset some of their municipal power requirements. Given their modest sizes, however, each of these distributed power sources should be considered additive to our renewable energy capacity rather than as a substitute for the Project.

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Wind Park Alternative Site Analysis

The Wind Park Alternative Site Analysis section in the DEIR provides information about the relative benefits, constraints and impacts of eight upland and nine offshore alternative sites. Considering the criteria of available land or water sheet area, technical feasibility, wind availability, and the ability to minimize environmental impacts, we believe that the Applicant has selected an appropriate site - one that is the best of the alternatives that were considered.

The DEIR analyzed two locations within the Buzzards Bay watershed - outer New Bedford Harbor and the Massachusetts Military Reservation - as alternative sites for the Project. We agree with the study's conclusion that the Nantucket Sound site is more suitable for a project of this scale. Among other compelling reasons supporting the preferred site, the report concludes that due to the expected decrease in wind speeds in Buzzards Bay the construction of 25 towers in Buzzards Bay would only offset 18 towers in Nantucket Sound if the same level of energy production were to be maintained. Additionally, the ocean bottom type (i.e. deep sandy substrate) at Nantucket Sound will result in far less construction related impact than a similar project would cause if situated in the bedrock of outer New Bedford Harbor, and the Nantucket Sound location is situated further from nesting sites for threatened and endangered birds such as the roseate tern and piping plover.

Project Description of Applicant's Proposed Action

We believe two topics pertaining to the Project's description should be expanded in the FEIR. First, the information regarding the decommissioning plan is insufficient with respect to process, cost and methods. Specifically, the Coalition believes the FEIR should include additional detail on how the decision to decommission will be made and who will make this decision. Second, the description regarding the financial instrument for bonding the decommissioning should be expanded by including a review of the current market for bonding of Wind Power Projects and the bond market's willingness to underwrite this emerging industry.

Environmental Resources and Consequences for the Applicant's Proposed Alternative

The DEIR's review of the potential impacts on the preferred project site is fairly comprehensive. We agree with the overall findings of the report that the impacts are likely to be minor, temporary and/or outweighed by the significant environmental benefits of the Project. Listed below are specific comments related to the topics covered in section 5.0 of the DEIR, "Environmental Resources and Consequences for the Applicant's Proposed Alternative".

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Geology and Sediment Conditions and Physical Oceanographic Conditions
These two sections provide compelling justification for choosing the Horseshoe Shoal site over the alternative locations. Core samples taken of the subsurface indicate sediments of fine to coarse sand to depths greater than 30 meters. Therefore, it is not anticipated that any bedrock will need to be drilled or blasted. The site is in relatively shallow water, is protected from ocean waves, and has average wind speeds of 17.9 to 20.1 mph. These attributes support Horseshoe Shoal as the preferred site for the project.

The FEIR should include a separate section detailing the source of information and methodology used for determining the average wind speed. Also, due to the shifting nature of the sandy bottom, the FEIR should include a monitoring plan for ensuring the transmission cables remain buried in the subsurface.

Benthic and Shellfish Resources
The construction impact of installing the WTGs and laying the transmission cables will likely have only temporary impacts on the benthic and shellfish resources in Nantucket Sound and adjacent waters. Any impacts are anticipated to be localized. It is our belief that the impact on these species should be no greater than the impacts related to current shellfish dredging.

Also, the FEIR should include a long-term monitoring plan to learn more about the potential impacts to benthic habitats from the thermal energy generated by the submerged transmission cables.

Finfish Resources and Commercial/Recreational Fisheries
The impact of construction on the commercial and recreational fisheries is also anticipated to be minimal and temporary. Furthermore, once construction is completed, fishing activities will not be restricted in the area. For further clarification on this subject, the FEIR should make reference to the proposed re-opening of fishing activity within the Horns Rev Wind Park in Denmark.

Protected Marine Species
Several species of protected marine mammals are known to transit the area of Nantucket Sound. To minimize damage from noise, the Applicant proposes to post an observer during the initial phases of construction, suspend construction activities if protected marine mammals are found within 500 meters of the site, and use a soft start up during monopole installation. The Coalition believes that the observer should remain on site at all times during the installation of the monopiles and that the ACOE should consider a 1,000 meter safety zone, thus ensuring marine mammals do not approach the area where 180 dBl. or greater noise would be expected. Also, the Applicant should commit to using

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a soft start up to pile driving activity at the start of each installation and after each break in the construction activity. Every effort should be made to limit construction during periods of peak protected marine mammal migration.

Avian Resources

According to the DEIR, prior to the avian studies provided by the Project Applicant, no systematic, quantitative studies had previously been conducted in the central portion of the sound where the project is proposed. The Coalition generally supports the conclusions presented in the DEIR on avian impacts and believes the impacts are likely to be minimal and outweighed by the significant ecological benefits of the Project. However, the references in the DEIR to the "likely impact on avifauna" are based on data limited to a specific period of time and as such a thorough post-construction monitoring plan should be required. The methodology for this post-construction avian monitoring should be included in the FEIR. Additionally, recent avian studies conducted at the Horns Rev Wind Park in Denmark, are providing a better understanding of avian behavior in the vicinity of WTGs. The results of these ongoing studies should be referenced in the FEIR and the differences between North Sea and Nantucket Sound avian species and habits should be discussed.

Coastal and Freshwater Wetland resources

The Coalition believes the Project adequately mitigates impacts to the seabed. The project will avoid all eelgrass beds, prime habitat for a wide variety of marine species. In addition, the sediment at the proposed site is predominantly composed of fine to medium sands, thus suspension of any sediments during construction is not likely to last longer than two tidal cycles and will be less than is normally experienced during high wave action. Additionally, sediment disruption will be minimized by the use of Hydraulic Jet Plowing. This sediment is also uncontaminated and will not lead to a redistribution of pollutants or their bioavailability.

Water Quality

The Coalition supports the finding in the DEIR that the presence of dialectic fluids used on the Electric Service Platform presents a low risk to water quality due to the nature of the oil that will be used and stored. However, while the risk is low and does not compare with the transportation of petroleum oil in barges, the FEIR should contain a detailed spill response plan.

Cultural and Recreational Resources and Visual Studies

While visual impacts of siting wind turbines are a valid concern, we believe the aesthetic impact of this project will be minimal due to the distance offshore (on average 6 miles from Cape Cod) and is an acceptable tradeoff for the significant environmental benefits gained.

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With respect to aviation warning lights on the WTGs, we urge the ACOE, the Project Applicant, and the Federal Aviation Administration to further investigate the use of lighting shields that would reflect the nighttime aviation lighting upwards and minimize the potential impact to the shore side view.

Noise

Noise levels associated with the construction of the Project are expected to be temporary, localized and minor, and comprise an acceptable impact when compared to the anticipated environmental benefits from the project. When operational, the WTGs are expected to be inaudible over normal background levels of sound. The limited noise from the Project's foghorns will only be audible during periods of reduced visibility by those people on vessels in the immediate area of the wind park. Individuals on vessels during times of reduced visibility are accustomed to fog signals and use them as a navigational aid.

Transportation and Navigation

The Coalition agrees with the major findings of the DEIR in relation to the likely minimal impacts on marine navigation posed by the Project. The minimum width between WTGs of .34 nautical miles is more than three times the width of the Cape Cod Canal, located at the head of Buzzards Bay. The majority of vessel traffic in the area is recreational in nature and will not lose the use of the water sheet. The area is not a major commercial shipping route when compared to other regional traffic centers. To illustrate this, the FEIR should include a table comparing commercial traffic in the Cape Cod Canal, New Bedford Harbor, Portland Harbor, Boston Harbor and Nantucket Sound.

Some aspects of navigation will be improved by the presence of radar targets, sound signals, and the ability to tie up to a WTG in emergency situations. Search and rescue operations will benefit from the grid pattern of the WTG layout.

Electrical and Magnetic Fields

The Project Applicant proposes to shield the transmission lines and bury them six feet under the surface. The DEIR thus concludes that the impact from electrical and magnetic fields will be minimal and will not affect benthic communities, shellfish, finfish, or marine mammals. We believe that the FEIR should include a monitoring program to continue to gather data on this subject, which can then be used to determine if any long-term mitigation is required.

Socioeconomics

This project provides an opportunity for this region to become a leader in the design, construction and operation of offshore wind generating technology, an important step in

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moving away from dirty fossil fuel energy sources. We believe the increase in jobs related to the Project may be underestimated when the creation of a new industry supporting wind power generation is taken into consideration. The proposed site and project do not appear to have any environmental justice impacts that may come into consideration at alternative sites.

Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring Program

Several suggestions made in our comments relate to improved or additional monitoring programs for the construction and long-term operation of the Project. These are:

- Additional avian impact monitoring
- Marine mammal observation during the entire construction period.
- Monitoring programs set up for electromagnetic and thermal impacts from the transmission cables.
- Monitoring to ensure transmission cables remain buried underneath the subsurface.

Each of these aspects of Project impact monitoring should be specified in detail in the FEIR.

Regulatory Permitting Authorities and Regulatory Reviews

The rigorous permitting process and intensive multi-agency review of the Project, led by the Army Corp of Engineers, has thus far adequately met the need for a comprehensive study of the benefits and impacts of a project of this type. Until specific Ocean Zoning regulations are in place to provide protection for the use of a common resource, every offshore project of this type should go through a similar level of rigorous review.

The Coalition for Buzzards Bay will continue to advocate for a statewide and national plan governing the use of offshore public trust resources, including a comprehensive Massachusetts Ocean Zoning Plan. We also expect, and will continue to push for, the Federal government to create Ocean Zoning guidelines comprised of best use overlays, licensing procedures and user fee structures that adequately protect our combined interest in these ocean resources.

In the Final Environmental Impact Report, we believe the ACOE and the project applicant should address concerns related to the private use of a public resource. The permitting for this project should establish a lease arrangement and fee structure wherein the Applicant is required to properly compensate the public for use of a public trust

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resource, with fees comparable to those currently charged for other offshore structures or facilities.

Conclusion

We look forward to reviewing the Final Environmental Impact Report as well as comments submitted by other parties in response to the DEIR. Our continued support is dependent on a satisfactory review of the completed FEIR.

Finally, should the necessary permits be granted, The Coalition for Buzzards Bay's continued support for this project will be contingent on the further development and implementation of the proposed mitigation and monitoring plans.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important project. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Benjamin Bryant, Marine Policy Specialist, at 1-508-999-6363 x 214.

Sincerely,

Mark Rasmussen
Executive Director / Baykeeper
The Coalition for Buzzards Bay
620 Belleville Ave.
New Bedford, MA 02745

Three Bays Preservation, Inc.

Preserve • Maintain • Protect

C04817

Ms. Karen Kirk Adams
Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager
Corps of Engineers, New England District
696 Virginia Road
Concord, MA 01742-2751
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February 24, 2005

Dear Ms. Adams,

My colleagues and I have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Cape Wind Energy Project on Horseshoe Shoals, Reference File no. NAE-2004-338-1. I am submitting comments based upon that review and review and analysis of other wind farm projects. These formal comments are presented below:

Overview: Based upon review of the Cape Wind Project DEIS and supporting literature and data provided by Cape Wind and other studies, several critical deficiencies and significant errors are apparent. These deficiencies and errors must be addressed by the applicant, to meet the requirements of the DEIS. The comments center on the visual analysis: visual impact, view shed, and the need for an associated economic analysis. In its present form, the DEIS provides inadequate, insufficient or erroneous information on these points. An attempt has been made to provide relevant technical references to help point the way forward or to better illustrate errors. The primary issues relate to the significant underestimate of the visual impact of the project, resulting from technical errors in the methodology employed, in addition to the failure to include standard methodologies used in gauging large-scale wind projects in Europe and Australia. The current techniques of visual impact analysis provide for a much more quantitative analysis than provided in the DEIS. For example, the approaches used in the DEIS have been shown, using studies of preconstruction versus post construction visual analysis, to significantly underestimate visual impacts, hence it can be inferred, economic impacts. It was interesting to note that many of the issues that need to be addressed to assess the impacts related to the Cape Wind Project are commonly addressed in Impact Studies by other governments where wind power is more common than in the U.S. It is not clear why the present DEIS did not draw fully on these studies and impact analyses, but it is hoped that the USAC will require a supplemental DEIS which includes these standard techniques and which specifically includes:

1. Chang es to the simulated pictures in the Draft EIS, to offer a more accurate view of how the turbines would appear in the field, post installation.

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2.Use other visual impact techniques to account for limitations of simulated pictures such as; a Zone-Of-Visible-Influence map, computer programs that allow for animation or 'fly bys' of the proposed wind and the Thomas-Sinclair matrix.

3.An e conomic analysis relating to impacts on real estate, tourism and other visual uses of the Sound needs to be conducted using an improved visual analysis and Zone of Visual Influence map which is properly calibrated.

4.I mpacts to Landscape Quality need to be quantified for adequate assessment of the impact of the wind farm.

5. The assessment of impacts to property and real estate values are deficient and flawed due to the reliance on non-applicable studies and therefore need to be redone.

1. Need for an accurate visual portrayal of the Cape Wind Project using proper simulated photomontages and animations (i.e. which show movement):

The probable impact of the proposed Cape Wind Project on the public interest has not been fully addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Based upon comparison of the wind farm literature to the visual simulation methodology in the Draft EIS, *Appendix 5.10-A: Visual Simulation Methodology by EDR* and *Appendix 5.10-F Visual Impact Assessment of Multiple Historic Properties*, the limitations in the use of simulated pictures (photomontages) as aids in assessing the potential visual impacts of wind farms is apparent. Multiple studies have stated the profound differences between how wind farms are depicted in photomontages (simulated pictures) and what is actually perceived in the field after installation of a wind farm (i.e. pre- versus post- construction studies). A report commissioned by the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) entitled, Studies to inform advice on off-shore renewable energy developments: Visual perception versus Photomontage, illustrates this point, "One of the initial findings of the study, was that the images presented in the photomontage appeared to be **approximately 50% of the size** compared to that same image when viewed in the field." pg. 24 (CCW report by Symonds Group Ltd., 2004). Similar findings were concluded in a Scottish Natural Heritage commissioned report, Visual Assessment of Wind Farms: Best Practice, stating, "Certainly our case study analyses confirm a widespread belief that **photomontages almost always under estimate the true appearance of a wind farm from most view points**". Pg. 62 (University of Newcastle, 2002) These studies as well as others (refer to, studies above which contain supporting literature) have revealed the need for changes in the way photomontages (simulated pictures) are produced and presented to best capture what the human eye perceives in the field. This point is made in a quote from the CCW report, "The study has revealed that photomontages have their limitations and that current best practice guidelines for the preparation of the visualizations is misleading. The CCW report then builds on its data to make recommendations for some simple amendments to the current guidelines. The critical point that "constructed

turbines are likely to be far larger and more visible to the naked eye than they appear in any photomontages and it should be acknowledged that the visual perception of the human eye is far more acute than the static photomontage or photographic image." pg.4 (CCW report by Symonds Group Ltd., 2004), needs to be addressed in the present DEIS and clearly in a manner that allows additional public comment.

The conclusion of multiple visual impact assessment reports, post wind farm installation, agrees that wind turbines appear significantly larger in the field than they had appeared in the photomontages (simulated pictures). In order for the public to get a clear understanding of the visual impact of the proposed wind farm and for accurate determination of impacts to property values, tourism etc., changes need to be made to the simulated pictures in the Draft EIS to account for the best known practices, in generating and presenting the simulated images, prior to the Army Corp of Engineers issuing a permit. Property values and tourism can be affected by changes in landscape quality (aesthetics) and therefore the deficiencies in the simulated pictures within the Draft EIS, must be addressed.

The comments below discuss the findings from multiple studies concerning best practices, in producing and presenting simulated pictures (photomontages) of wind farms, to give the most accurate view of how the turbines will be seen in the field. Overall, they support the contention that the visual simulation methodology in the Draft EIS was inadequate and in some cases inaccurate and needs to be improved in order to properly assess visual and associated impacts of the Cape Wind Project.

Producing Simulated Pictures for Visual Assessments:

Appendix 5.10-A Visual Simulation Methodology by EDR for Cape Wind Project
"Photos were taken with a Nikon D100 Digital camera with a focal length of approximately 33mm (equivalent to a 50 mm lens on a 35mm film camera) to simulate normal human eyesight relative to scale. Where panoramic views were available, a wide angle photo or a series of sequential 50mm photos, were also taken to capture the entire view." (Pg.7)

Visual perception versus Photomontage. (CCW report by Symonds Group Ltd., 2004).
"Current guidance and best practice advocates use of a Single Lens Reflex (SLR) camera using a 35mm film and a 50mm focal length lens that is representative what the human eye sees. The study has found that **a more accurate impression of the perceived view is recorded using a 70 or 80 mm focal length lens**. The photographs are than stitched together using a software package to form the panorama." (Pg. 3)

Guidelines on the Environmental Impacts of Wind Farms and Small Scale Hydroelectric Schemes (Scottish Natural Heritage 2002)
"Photographs and photomontages can be useful in illustrating visual character; however these due tend to underestimate the true visual impact of a wind farm, as the eye tends to focus on certain features and ignore other elements rather than give all constituents equal visual attention. This means that a 50mm camera lens commonly accepted to best represent the naked eye, selective focusing by a viewer, particularly to a prominent focus such as a wind farm, may mean that **a telephoto lens of around 80mm is more truly representative**."(Pg.24)

Visual Assessment of Wind Farms: Best Practice. (University of Newcastle, 2002)
"Panoramas should be produced by splicing standard photographs and not by the use of specialist cameras, in order to minimize distortion." (Pg. 69)

Presentation of Simulated Pictures:

Appendix 5.10-F Visual Impact Assessment of Multiple Historic Properties
Visual Simulations- (page 9)
"Simulations were developed by adding three-dimensional computer models of the proposed 130 turbine facility to photos for each of the 12 selected viewpoints. In the Appendix A of this section, Visual Simulation Figures From Visual Simulation Methodology, (EDR, P.C., November 2003), includes Figure 2 (Viewpoint location map), Figures 5.10-3 (Sheets 1-12 Daytime Simulations) and Figure 5.10-4 (Sheets 1-11 Nighttime Simulations)." (Pages 57-82).

The simulated pictures printed in Volume 3 of the Draft EIS, measured 4.5 inches in height and 6.8 inches in length. There isn't any mention of viewing criteria, that is, a recommended viewing distance from the pictures.

When viewing the simulated pictures of the wind farm in Adobe Reader the dimensions of the simulated pictures vary depending on the computer screen dimension and magnification level. There is no mention of viewing criteria for magnification level or viewing distance from computer screen.

Visual perception versus Photomontage (CCW report by Symonds Group Ltd., 2004).
A key finding of the study is that, "The photomontages are presented to conveniently fit within a standard report format. The study has found that **printing the image of the panorama to a height of approximately 20 centimeters, more accurately represents what is actually perceived by the human eye.**" (Pg. 3) (20 cm =7.9 inches). This was not done in the DEIS.

Visual Assessment of Wind Farms: Best Practice. (University of Newcastle, 2002)
The study states a cause for the underestimation of the true appearance of a wind farm as, "the common submission of visualizations that are relatively small often accompanied by a recommendation to view them from an unnaturally short distance. For example, some case study ES's suggested viewing distances of 17, 23 or 24 cm. Our judgment is that this configuration is a strain on the eyes, is difficult or impossible to use and fails to capture any semblance of realism. Because most viewers will in practice observe these images from longer distances, a subtle but powerful under-representation of the visual effect is introduced." (Pg. 61) (17 – 24 cm = 6.7 - 9.4 inches)

The study recommends that since, "a typical, comfortable viewing distance for reading A4 pages is 30-40cm, and a typical comfortable viewing distance for larger images at either A4 or A3 held at arm's length is 50-60cm. We therefore recommend that what is comfortable and natural for the viewer should dictate the technical detail not vice versa. This means that visualizations should be designed for a typical viewing distances of 30-50cm and that most visualizations should be correspondingly larger (a recommendation also made in Stevenson &

Griffiths, 1994). **A full image size of A4 or even A3 for a single frame picture, giving an image height of approximately 20cm is therefore to be preferred**, rather than the common use of images with a height of approximately 10cm."(Pg. 61-62)
(A4 actual paper size 11.75 by 8.25 inches, A3 actual paper size 16.25 by 11.75 inches), (30-40 cm = 11.81-15.75 inches), (50-60 cm = 19.68 - 23.62 inches), (10cm= 3.94 inches, 20cm= 7.87inches).

Changes need to be made to the simulated pictures in the Draft EIS, according to the above recommendations, to give the best representation of how the Cape Wind project would look in the field, so that reviewers can make accurate judgments about its potential visual impact and therefore effects on property value and recreational resources. Given that the portrayal of the images in the DEIS did not provide the viewing information and is at odds with investigations as to best practice, it does not appear that proper evaluation of the visual impact can be made based upon the DEIS. This coupled with the points in the section above indicate the need for a supplemental to the DEIS with full review and public comment to ensure that "best practices" of assessment are followed.

2. **Critical Need for Additional Visual Impact Analysis Techniques to Account for Limitations of Simulated Pictures:**

Other limitations which relate directly to the DEIS in the use of simulated pictures of wind farms in relaying potential visual impact to a project reviewer, include the fact that they can't depict blade motion or capture the strobe effect caused by the suns reflection off the turning wind turbine blades. This point is made in the paper entitled, A GIS for the Environmental Impact Assessment of Wind Farms, "Another important attribute where photomontages fail, is their inability to depict movement. A moving object on a landscape, in this case rotating blades, attracts far greater attention than a static object. Not only can this, reflection from the rotating blades, on a bright day, produce an effect not unlike a torch constantly being flashed on and off. Clearly these factors are impossible to implement on a "still" picture and yet the public should be aware of their existence." (Sparkes, A.J & Kidner, D.B, University of Glamorgan). To further emphasize this point, the "Inspector at the Holderness Wind Farm Public Inquiry in March 2000 stated, '370. I acknowledge the limitations of the photographic material in providing a first hand view as it tends to underrate the true scale of the vertical features in the landscape, especially over long distances: and it cannot portray the effect of animation." pg. 24 (University of Newcastle, 2002). It is essential to gauging visual impacts and therefore related economic impacts that the DEIS includes these of a visual technique such as computer animation of the proposed wind farm to account for the deficiency of its static photomontages.

In addition, other standard techniques should be employed and included along with the revised simulated pictures, in an effort to achieve a more complete and transparent understanding of the potential visual impact of the proposed wind farm, such as:

- Zone-of-Visible-Influence (ZVI) maps, used in other parts of the world for environmental statements of proposed wind farms,
- Computer programs that allow for "fly-bys' of the proposed wind farm,
- Thomas-Sinclair matrix

By using these techniques along with the simulated pictures, the reviewers of the Cape Wind project will be better able to judge the potential visual impact of the wind farm on landscape quality and therefore determine how it may affect property values and tourism.

Of these techniques one of the most useful is the Thomas-Sinclair Matrix. This approach provides a straightforward way to gauge visual impact of a wind farm. The potential visual impact is determined in the matrix using total turbine height (m) and distance from the turbines (km). In the study, Visual Assessment of Wind Farms: Best Practice, the matrix is described, "Assuming unimpeded, good visibility Thomas defined 9 distance bands (A-I) and classified them with visual impact ratings from "dominant" (A) to "negligible" (I)." Pg.21 (University of Newcastle, 2002), see table below.

The Thomas and Sinclair-Thomas Matrices

THE THOMAS AND SINCLAIR-THOMAS MATRICES (section A) to estimate the potential visual impact of different sizes of wind turbines					
Overall height of turbines (m) >>>		41-45	41-48	53-57	72-74
Descriptions	Band	Thomas Matrix		Sinclair-Thomas Matrix	
		Original	Revised		
		Approximate distance range (km)			
Dominant impact due to large scale, movement, proximity and number	A	0-2	0-2	0-2.5	0-3
Major impact due to proximity: capable of dominating landscape	B	2-3	2-4	2.5-5	3-6
Clearly visible with moderate impact: potentially intrusive	C	3-4	4-6	5-8	6-10
Clearly visible with moderate impact becoming less distinct	D	4-6	6-9	8-11	10-14
Less distinct: size much reduced but movement still discernible	E	6-10	9-13	11-15	14-18
Low impact, movement noticeable in good light: becoming components in overall landscape	F	10-12	13-16	15-19	18-23
Becoming indistinct with negligible impact on the wider landscape	G	12-18	16-21	19-25	23-30
Noticeable in good light but negligible impact	H	18-20	21-25	25-30	30-35
Negligible or no impact	I	20	25	30	35
Suggested radius for ZVI analysis		15	At least junction of Band F and Band G: extended to reflect local circumstances or if cumulative impact may be involved		

THE SINCLAIR-THOMAS MATRICES (section B) Potential visual impact matrix for wind turbines of 72-74m overall height (field observation) and 90-100m (extrapolated). Distances in km					
Band		72-74m	90-100m	Magnitude	Significance
				(subject to other factors)	
A	Dominant impact due to large scale, movement, proximity and number	0 - 3	0 - 4	High	Potential for independent significant impact
B	Major impact due to proximity capable of dominating landscape	3 - 6	4 - 8	Medium/High	
C	Clearly visible with moderate impact: potentially intrusive	6 - 10	8 - 13	Medium	Potential for contributory significant impact
D	Clearly visible with moderate impact becoming less distinct	10 – 14	13 - 18		
E	Less distinct: size much reduced but movement still discernible	14 – 18	18 - 23	Low/Medium	Potential for ancillary non-significant impact: only becoming significant if numerous or cumulative with other installations
F	Low impact, movement noticeable in good light: becoming components in overall landscape	18 – 23	23 - 30	Low	
Approximate recommended threshold for ZVI analysis					
G	Becoming indistinct with negligible impact on the wider landscape	23 –32	30 - 38	Negligible	
H	Noticeable in good light but negligible impact	30 -35	38 - 45		
I	Negligible or no impact	35+	45 +		

Source: Sinclair (2001)

The Thomas-Sinclair matrix describes the potential visual impact for wind turbines up to a height of 100 (m). The overall height of a wind turbine for the Cape Wind Project is 127 (m). Each Band sequence in the matrix can be extrapolated for a 127 (m) wind turbine because the relationship of turbine height and distance is proportional. A 127 (m) turbine is 27% greater in height than a 100 (m) turbine; therefore, each of the numbers in the 90-100 (m) turbine height columns can be increased by 27% to extend each band sequence into a 127 (m) turbine height column. This means that for a 127 (m) turbine height column, the distance range for Band B would be (5 – 10 km) or (3.1 - 6.2 miles), which according to the matrix, represents a "major impact due to proximity: capable of dominating landscape". (Sinclair, Geoffery 2001)

The potential visual impact of the Cape Wind project on property within a 6.2 mile radius, projected from the Thomas-Sinclair matrix, would be 'major' due to 'proximity capable of dominating the landscape.' Since a change in landscape quality can affect property value and tourism, and both private property and public beaches in Mashpee, Barnstable and Yarmouth would fall within a 'major' impact radius of the proposed wind farm, more research has to be conducted to evaluate its economic impact.
Based upon the limitations of the analysis in the DEIS, it is clear that additional techniques should be employed and analysis conducted. This new information should be presented in a Supplemental to the DEIS and should receive full review and comment.

3.Econom ic Issues:

The DEIS does not adequately address the economic impacts related to its visual and associated impacts. In an annual report for the Horn Rev wind farm entitled, Economic Valuation of the Visual Externalities of Off-Shore Wind Farms, it states, "the aesthetic qualities of landscapes and recreation possibilities are goods for which no market, and therefore no market price exists. The provision or obliteration of such goods is termed an-externality, provided it is an unintended effect of some activity. Despite the fact that externalities do not manifest themselves in monetary terms they never the less represent costs and benefits that are relevant from a social point of view. Consequently, they should be included in project evaluations" and "The task of estimating the monetary value of non-market goods is termed economic valuation." Pg.2 (KVL, 2003) the pre-test for the questionnaire being used for the economic valuation of the visual externalities of off-shore wind farms in Denmark has been conducted and the results of the completed study are scheduled for 2005. Cape Wind Associates has not conducted an economic valuation to determine the monetary value of the visual externality of wind farms, this must be done to adequately address these impacts and it should be included in the socio-economic section of the report. The DEIS is deficient without this analysis.

The Nysted wind farm in Denmark is comprised of 72 wind turbines, 110 (m) high and "with some 10 km from land to the nearest turbines closest to the shore."(Nysted Havmollepark website) Because of the similarities in height and distance from shore between the Nysted wind farm and the proposed Cape Wind project, conclusions can be drawn from the information provided in the Nysted wind farm annual reports, to identify potential impacts of the proposed Cape Wind project. In the environmental assessment and monitoring report, The Danish Off Shore wind farm demonstration project, environmental impact assessment and monitoring Sept 2003, visual impact was presented, "as a result of its size and its location relatively close to the

coast, the wind farm will constitute a distinct element in the coastal landscape between Germany and Denmark. Especially from the Danish coast and Nysted, the wind turbines will be **strikingly visible**. The wind turbines area relatively close to the shore and the wind farm has its widest extent on the horizon seen from here (SEAS & Haslov Kjaersgaard, 2000). Due to the visual impact from land, mainly from Nysted, it is important that the wind turbines appear uniform with regard to design, colour and rotation-direction (SEAS, 2000)." Pg. 59-60 (ENERGI E2 and Tech-Wise, 2003) A similar visual impact should be anticipated for the Cape Wind Project. This comparison indicates that the Cape Wind Project will be "strikingly visible", even more so than the Nysted project, due to Cape Winds larger turbines (15% higher). This emphasizes the need for a proper analysis of visual impacts on local and regional economics.

4. Impacts to Landscape Quality Need to be Quantified:

The change in the Landscape Quality within the view shed of the wind farm has not been quantified in the DEIS, a significant deficiency in evaluating the wind farm impact. A literature search for, visual impacts of wind farms, produced a significant survey within a study concerning landscape quality, conducted by Environmental Policy Solutions, Visual Impact Assessment of Wind Farms in South Australia. The 454 participants in the survey were asked to rank landscape quality of scenes on a scale from (1-10), with and without wind farms. Twenty-four coastal landscape scenes and forty-four inland landscape scenes were ranked. The mean ranking for the coastal landscapes without a wind farm was 7.44 and the mean with a wind farm was 5.95. In all of the coastal landscape scenes, the scenes with wind turbines ranked lower than the ones without wind turbines. The mean ranking for inland landscapes without a wind farm was 5.42 and with a wind farm was 5.26. The findings show that coastal landscape scenes without a wind farm ranked the highest in landscape quality and by introducing wind turbines into the landscape it lowered landscape quality. The study also illustrates that changes in landscape quality can be quantified if a modest effort is made.

A further significant conclusion of the study was that, **"the coast is a key environmental resource of significant value to the community"** (pg. 52) A quote from the author, Dr. Andrew Lothian of Environmental Policy Solutions says, **"The State government is right to emphasize inland sites for wind farms over the more scenically attractive coast** (The Age, 14/1). Research I've recently completed in South Australia based on community preferences found that **wind farms on the coast almost invariably detract from its landscape quality, but inland wind farms can enhance landscape quality by introducing interest and diversity into an otherwise plain agricultural landscape.**" A recommendation of the study is for landscape quality maps to be produced throughout Australia in an effort to help planners decide where best to place wind farms. A quote from the study illustrates this point, "The state government could identify suitable areas for wind farms and define restricted areas." (Pg. 57). The results of the survey indicate that landscape quality can be measured and provide significant information for developers and planners when deciding where best to place wind farms. Changes to landscape quality affect property values and tourism; therefore it is important to determine the magnitude of the change in landscape quality that will be introduced by the proposed Cape Wind project, prior to issuing a permit. The survey methodology is stated in the paper and a similar analysis should be performed, to include all alternative sites in the Draft EIS, to help reviewers determine the most suitable site for the proposed Cape Wind project.

5. The assessment of impacts to property and real estate values are deficient and flawed due to the reliance on non-applicable studies and therefore need to be redone.

Based upon careful review of the references sited under Section 5.Environmental Resources and Consequences for the Applicant's Proposed Alternative, 5.16 Socioeconomics, Subsection 5.16.4.5 Housing and Coastal Property Values in the Draft EIS, questions arise as to the quality of the studies and applicability of the studies to the current proposal. The two U.S. studies, The Effect Of Wind Development on Local Property Values (Sterzinger et al., 2003) and Economic Impacts Of Power in Kittitas County (ECONorthwest, 2002), are sited in the Draft EIS, to "show that property and real estate values are generally not affected by wind farm development"(pg.5-274 DEIS). **There are deficiencies in the accuracy of the studies and questions as to applicability of the studies and therefore, they should not be used as indication of how the proposed wind farm on Horseshoe Shoals may potentially affect property and real estate values.**

In the section, 5.16.4.5 Housing and Coastal Property Values, of the Draft EIS for the Cape Wind project it gives summaries of the U.S. studies concerning the effect of wind farms on property value. It states the following concerning the study by the Renewable Energy Policy Project (REPP), the study, "reviewed data on property sales in the vicinity of wind farms, and determined through statistical analysis that there is no evidence that wind farms development has harmed property values within an established view shed." Pg.5-274.

In the methodology section of the (REPP) study entitled, The Effect Of Wind Development On Local Property Values, there is a description of how the view shed for the study was determined. The authors use the Thomas-Sinclair Matrix, stating "Visual impact is defined in a matrix of distance from a wind turbine versus tower **hub height**". (pg.11) as discussed above, the Thomas-Sinclair matrix, defines visual impact in a matrix of distance from a wind turbine (km) versus **overall height** of turbines (m). (See, Thomas-Sinclair Matrix, above). Using the hub height rather than the overall height (as required) significantly underestimates the assessed visual impact. The authors of the paper later state in the same section, "the view shed is defined as all properties within a given radius of the outermost wind turbines in a wind farm. If the radius is too large, including many properties not potentially affected will overshadow the potential effect of the presence of wind turbines on property values. If the radius is too small, not all potentially effected properties will be accounted for in the analysis, and the number of data points gathered may be too small to yield valid statistical results." Pg. 12(Sterzinger et al., 2003)

The Draft EIS, states the following about the study by the Renewable Energy Policy Project (REPP), as the study, "compared 25,000 property transactions over a period of approximately six years within a 5-mile view shed of significant wind farm developments with transactions in comparable communities outside of the view shed". Pg.5-274 (Draft EIS Cape Wind project).

The statement that the study compared 25,000 property transactions is misleading, when referring to Table 3: Number of Property Sales Analyzed, in the paper it shows that only 22,154

property transactions were actually used in the analysis because one of the intended sites for analysis, Howard County, Tx/1999, containing 2,192 transactions, was omitted from the study. (refer to, Sterzinger et al., 2003)

In the case of Site Report 2.2, Madison County, NY - Madison site, of the REPP study, the 5-mile view shed included one of the towns in the comparable communities, the town of Hamilton. Pg.28 (Sterzinger et al., 2003)

The Draft EIS, states the following concerning the study performed by the Renewable Energy Policy Project (REPP), "the analysis included data from wind farms that came on line after 1998 and which had a 10 MW or greater installed capacity". Pg. 5-274 (Draft EIS Cape Wind project) and further gives a list of the ten wind farm developments upon which the study is based stating the County, state (location; number of turbines at each site).

This statement is misleading, for the Riverside County, CA site, "developers installed 3,067 turbines from 1981 to 2001 in the project area located in the San Gorgonio Pass." Pg.17 (Sterzinger et al., 2003) This statement is also misleading, for the Kern County, CA site, in that "between 1981 and 2002 developers installed 3,569 towers with varied hub heights up to 55 meters (1800.5 feet), and re-powered six sites with 199 towers between 1997 and 2002." Pg.62 (Sterzinger et al., 2003).

The report, Economic Impacts of Wind Power in Kittitas County, explains the reason that the San Gorgonio Pass wind farms had no impact on neighboring property values stating, "for Riverside County, California, the wind farm was built along the freeway with a buffer zone to separate it from residents." Pg.5 (ECONorthwest, 2002) This leads to the question of why this site was used in the REPP study.

The Draft EIS, states the following about the study by the ECONorthwest for Phoenix Economic Development Group, as the study, "evaluated twenty-two wind farm locations in the mid-west and western portions of the United States." Pg.5-275 (Draft EIS) After reviewing the study, it was found, that out of the final sample of twenty-two wind farm projects, ten wind farms have had no impact on neighboring property values because, the neighboring properties are in agricultural production, no residential properties have views of the wind farm or the wind farm was built along the freeway with a buffer zone to separate it from residences. Pg.5 (ECONorthwest, 2002)

The use of the ECONorthwest study (DEIS Section 5.16.4.5 Housing and Coastal Property Values), Economic Impacts of Wind Power in Kittitas County (ECONorthwest, 2002) is problematic, as the REPP study also used in the DEIS found fault with it. In the literature review of the REPP study entitled, The Effect Of Wind Development On Local Property Values, it states of the ECONorthwest study (2002), "The weakness of the study is that it relies on subjective comment to arrive at its conclusion". Pg. 14 (Sterzinger et al., 2003)

Applicability: The studies used in the DEIS frequently used projects or conditions not applicable to evaluation of the Cape Wind Project. For example, six out of the ten wind farm

development areas in the REPP study are agricultural and therefore it is not appropriate to draw conclusions from the paper about potential effect on property values of the proposed Cape Wind project. A quote from the author of Visual Impact Assessment of Wind Farms in South Australia , Dr. Andrew Lothian of Environmental Policy Solutions says, "The State government is right to emphasize inland sites for wind farms over the more scenically attractive coast (The Age, 14/1). Research I've recently completed in South Australia based on community preferences found that wind farms on the coast almost invariably detract from its landscape quality, but inland wind farms can enhance landscape quality by introducing interest and diversity into an otherwise plain agricultural landscape."

The European study referred to in the Draft EIS, "investigated the externalities of the Tuno Knob offshore wind farm development including visual/aesthetic impacts and associated financial impacts". Pg .5-275 (Draft EIS Cape Wind project) This study is not applicable for making conclusions about potential visual impact of the proposed Cape Wind project because the Tuno Knob wind farm is significantly smaller in number of turbines and in the height of the turbines. This conclusion is supported by a quote from the report, Economic Valuation of Visual Externalities of Off-Shore Wind Farms that states, "two small scale wind farms off-shore wind farms were considered as study sites (i.e. Vindeby north of Lolland and Tuno Knob east of Judland) However, as these two farms only consist of 10-11 relatively small (450-500kW) turbines it would probably not be relevant to carry out a house price study in these areas, as the farms bear little resemblance to the wind farms of the future." Pg. 4 (KVL 2003)

As a result of the numerous deficiencies, inaccuracies and use of inappropriate comparative studies detailed in 1-5 above, it is important that the USAC require a Supplemental DEIS which properly and quantitatively assesses the impact of the visual changes resulting from the wind farm on the local landscape, view shed and economic factors.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important project. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely yours,

Lindsey B. Counsell
K. Miller Howes

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Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Diane Richardson [diane.richardson@verizon.net]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:00 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Wind Manafacturing Plant
Importance: High

004818

Dear Col. Koning,

Let me begin by telling you that I am in favor of alternative energy, wind power being one form of alternative, however, after reviewing the proposal for the Wind Manufacturing Plant planed for Nantucket Sound I am convinced that this is the wrong place to put such a factory. I am deeply concerned that the Environmental Impact Statement is inadequate. It does not address, properly, the impact on tourism, upon which the Cape is reliant. I find it very difficult to believe that given a choice to sit on a beach and view the open horizon vs a hugh (and I mean hugh) manufacturing plant would be a choice of many tourists. This will also adversely impact on local real estate value and local taxes. In addition, the threats from oil spilling (from the transformer substation) and coming ashore on our beautiful beaches is a real concern and environmentally disastrous. I am also not convenienced that enough study had been done on what will happen to our beaches during the construction of these hugh structures (wind mills) and the enormous platforms. Where are the service boats needed for construction, maintenance and repair going to dock? Citizens already have great difficulty finding a place to keep their boat - this will only make it more difficult and the place for docking a boat is in Massachusetts waters. Have you really looked at the impact to local moorings and dock space?

When the lines come on shore, what impact will it have on the surrounding houses, i.e. overhead power lines.

I also have grave concern regarding rescue operations for boating people in distress in the sound. I am not convinced that the study properly addressed the concerns of bringing a helicopter into the massive structure compound. If boats were to hit a tower how could we be assured that the company will not put "off-limits" to boating in the area due to concerns of personal injury or injury to their facility. The sound is, and should be, used as a recreational place for all - not for one private industry.

Light and noise pollution was not sufficiently addressed in the study. If you live near the shore you will know how far sound travels. Are Cape Codders to listen to constant fog horns, one after another, during dense fog days and nights? The lights from the structures will also make a suburban vacation site into an urban lighted environment. Pollution is not only in the air we breath it is also in the sound we hear and the bright light that turns night into day and eliminated the soft sight of evening stars.

I am very much in favor of placing wind mills on land for ease of maintenance and connectivity. I would also like to see subsidies go to home owners to get us all back to conservation by installing solar power on our roofs. We, each and every one of us, can participate in conservation, we do not need to continue and support a "build it and they will come (or use) mentality".

In closing I can only hope that you will give all my concerns due consideration. We all, as citizens, deserve to be heard.

Thank you

Diane Richardson

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Nicole Vautrain [nicolevautrain@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:06 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Comments about the windfarm

004819

Dear Sir/Madame:

I have read the report on the windfarm as prepared by the Army Corps of Engineers. I am opposed to this huge project and have the following concerns about this project:

1.) I believe the federal and state agencies should address the issues of regulation and formulate a policy BEFORE issuing ANY approval for ANY project of this nature in any of our waters.

2.) Please do not underestimate the importance of the historical value which will be adversely affected by ANY such projects of this magnitude. This is one of the oldest areas of the United States of America and should be preserved as such.

3.) If Capewind or ANY company is willing to erect wind farms, they should be responsible for preparing a clean-up plan in the event of damage or oil spill. They should also be responsible for paying for a lease agreement just like the companies building over the Mass Pike, etc. Why is this free because it is water and not land???

4.) Please take into account the navigational hazards posed for aircraft and boats. This is a danger!

Sincerely,

Nicole Vautrain Heussler
1500 South County Road
Osterville, MA 02655

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Dr. Paul Cain [DrPCain@babor.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:06 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: Cape Wind Boondogle

004820

It is unconscionable to allow a national treasure like Nantucket Sound - owned by the people of the United States - to even come into consideration for use by a private for-profit organization without a vote of the people. Please put a stop to this NOW!

Paul Cain, Ph.D.
President and CEO
BABOR Cosmetics America, Inc.
888.222.6791
www.babor.com
www.babor-institut.com
www.babor.de
www.baboryoung.de

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Jeff Remson [jremson@yahoo.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:00 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

C04821

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

If not wind then what? We will run out of oil. Coal is dirty. Noone wants LNG tankers coming into populated areas. And nuclear? This project is too important to let some NIMBY hypocrits stop. The Cape Wind project can be the first large scale renewable energy solution.

Sincerely,

Jeff Remson
33 Lincoln Ave.
Barrington, RI 02806

cc:
Capewind

Adams, Karen K NAE

From: Michael Albro [info@capewind.org]
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2005 4:06 PM
To: Energy, Wind NAE
Subject: wind park project on Horseshoe Shoal

Dear Ms. Karen Kirk-Adams:

I don't have much time to write, but I feel it is my duty to express my support for this project. I am always in favor of clean energy.

C04822

Sincerely,

Michael Albro
444 Meshanticut Valley Parkway
Apt 37
Cranston, RI 02920

cc:
Capewind