D. The Regional Landscape and Viewshed

Land-based wind energy projects in the northern New England states are all located on higher ground and ridges because that is where the wind resource is sufficiently viable to support such projects. Few, if any, wind energy projects already permitted and constructed in New Hampshire or Northern New England cannot be seen from some summit, trail, road or water body in the typical 10 mile radius that comprises the project area. The nature of wind energy sites and their required location on ridges and upland areas dictate that it is inevitable that these projects will be visible. Visibility does not necessarily equate to a visual impact.

This area of New Hampshire has already moved in the direction of what LandWorks refers to as the "New Energy Landscape." As our society switches from fossil fuels, more renewable resource projects are visible in our landscape – solar farms are sprouting up everywhere, biomass plants are being constructed on different scales, hydropower projects are being re-energized. Utility scale wind energy projects are no longer oddities – many regions of northern New England now host such facilities. Vermont hosts four utility scale wind farms averaging around 14 turbines, New Hampshire has three operational wind projects containing on average 23 turbines, and Maine has at least eight operating wind farms with an average of 24 turbines (with several in the 40-50 range), and several more projects proposed. Turbines have also been increasing in nameplate capacity as well as size over the last 20 years due to advances in technology and to serve lower wind-speed sites (see Exhibit 20: Trend in Turbine Size in the 21st Century). In 1997, when the 11-turbine Searsburg project was first commissioned, turbines measured 198 feet to the tip of the blade (40 meter hub, 20 meter rotor) and only generated 550kW each with a total project capacity of 6MW. This is compared to recent projects now being approved, such as the Bingham Wind project in Maine, which was permitted with a 62-turbine layout at a total height up to 492 feet (94 meter hub, 112 meter rotor) and 3.3MW capacity each. This project will be capable of producing up to 206 MW. Compared to the Searsburg project, the modern turbines used at the Bingham Wind project will produce vastly more energy on a per turbine basis both because of the increased generating capacity of the turbines (two of the turbines at Bingham Wind have the same rated capacity as all 11 turbines at Searsburg) and the increased efficiency of the turbines, meaning more energy is produced for each MW of installed capacity. The trend of increasing turbine size is continuing in New England. Construction will start this year on the Hancock wind project in Maine, which features 17 turbines with a total height of 574 feet (116.5 meter hub, 117 meter rotor). Given this noticeable trend in increased capacity and size of turbines, LandWorks believes a reasonable person would not be shocked to see a wind energy project in the landscape like the one proposed in Antrim.

Projects such as Lempster Wind are now part of this regional "Energy Landscape" and thus a reasonable person should not be surprised or disturbed to see glimpses or views of another project. In comparison to the three built wind projects in New Hampshire, the Antrim Wind project has 60% fewer turbines, has much less visibility, and does not impact any resources of state or national significance. Antrim's overall impact is significantly less than Groton, Granite, or Lempster. The majority of scenic resources with visibility of the Antrim project are more than 5 miles away and will primarily see 5 or fewer turbines. This is in the low range compared to the other built projects that see more than double and triple that number in any one location. Additionally, the Antrim project will not be visible from any state park, national park, scenic byway or other state or national resource of scenic significance, nor will it be visible from any village center. Given the topography of the region and the dense roadside vegetation, travelers will only see the project sparingly -- if at all -- along roadways in the study area and will not see it from any state scenic byway. The Antrim region is not widely publicized as a tourist destination, as evidenced by the lack of information in NH Guidebooks and on the NH Tourism website, and does not appear to be a consistent draw for visitors from afar. This is helpful in

determining the importance of a landscape or as an indication of the visual significance of a resource. The resources in this area are generally not of high scenic sensitivity. The other SEC approved and operational projects in NH are in more scenic and revered tourist areas of New Hampshire, have higher value scenic resources with visibility, and have more overall visibility throughout the viewshed (in village centers, along roadways, etc.). It appears that the areas around these projects have not seen deleterious effects from the presence of wind projects. Given the fact that the visibility of the Antrim project is much less than other projects in New Hampshire, and is not visible from highly celebrated scenic resources of state or national concern, and based on the analysis contained in this report, we expect that there will be no damaging effects in this lesser known region.

Groton Wind, located at the intersection of three New Hampshire regions, has a high number of sensitive scenic resources of state and national significance with visibility of project turbines. These include places like: Wellington State Park, which has the largest freshwater swimming beach in the state; Cardigan Mountain State Park/Forest with panoramic views from the summit and the Cardigan Fire Tower; Rattlesnake Mountain in the White Mountain National Forest, a premiere sport climbing destination with views of the Baker Valley; two popular state scenic byways that run through the viewshed area; and, the Baker River, known for its tubing, paddling, fishing, and swimming. Within the Groton Wind project area, 3.9% of the 10-mile radius has potential visibility, and nearly 30% of the resources identified were found to have visibility.[154] Many of these areas have more than 13 turbines visible from any one location, which is in the moderate to high range. Additionally, of the four state parks identified within the project viewshed, three have visibility of the project. Turbines are also visible from top attraction areas[155] like Rumney.

Groton Wind from Rattlesnake Mountain

[154] Groton Wind Visual Impact Assessment prepared by EDR, December 2009
[155] http://www.visitnh.gov/what-to-do/key-attractions/

Groton Wind from Rattlesnake Mountain

Groton Wind from Rattlesnake Mountain

Groton Wind from Baker River[156]

Groton Wind from Crosby Mountain

[156] online photo http://mediad.publicbroadcasting.net/p/nhpr/files/201211/P1030026.JPG

Groton Wind from Crosby Mountain

Groton Wind from Bald Knob

Groton Wind from Bald Knob

Groton Wind from Rumney[157]

[157] online photo http://www.unionleader.com/storyimage/UL/20130218/NEWS05/130219178/AR/0/AR-130219178.jpg?q=100

The **Granite Reliable Wind** project is located in the northern forest region of New Hampshire that is renowned for its scenery. There are a high number of sensitive scenic resources of state and national significance that have visibility of project turbines. These include locations such as: the 13 Mile Woods, a protected scenic area along Route 16 and the Androscoggin River; the Androscoggin River, which is part of the Northern Forest Canoe Trail and the Androscoggin Canoe Trail; Nash Stream State Forest with views from Percy Peaks; Phillips Pond and Devil's Washbowl, remote trout and fly-fishing ponds; Pontook Reservoir, considered a prime north country paddling destination and part of the Northern Forest Canoe Trail, the Androscoggin Canoe Trail, and part of the New Hampshire Important Bird Area Program, well-known for its bird and wildlife viewing; Cohos Trail which offers "165-miles of wilderness hiking," touted as a "wild trail in a million acres of mountains and forest"[158]; Signal Mountain Fire Tower with direct views to Mt. Kelsey, Owlhead Mt. and Dixville Peak; the Moose Path Trail Scenic Byway, which bounds the project on 3 sides; and a number of state designated remote trout fisheries including the Trio Ponds in Odell, and Bragg, Moose, and Long Ponds in Millsfield. Many of these locations have more than 8 turbines visible and up to 27 in some locations.[159]

Granite Reliable Wind from Signal Mountain Fire Tower

[158] http://www.cohostrail.org/
[159] Granite Wind Visual Impact Assessment prepared by Jean Vissering and Thomas Kokx, January 4, 2008

Granite Reliable Wind from Millsfield Pond

Granit Reliable Wind from Diamond Pond Road

The **Lempster Wind** application did not include a professional visual assessment to determine if the project would have an unreasonably adverse effect on aesthetics. It did provide visual simulations from a few local roads and locations in the town of Lempster, but not from resources of scenic significance. Most importantly, it did not consider the visual impact from Pillsbury State Park located within a mile of the project. The application, however, did provide commentary regarding tourism, stating "The Project is not anticipated to have a negative impact on tourism in the area, and could provide tourism benefits to the Town itself. There is no evidence to indicate that the presence of wind turbines will have a negative impact on tourism."[160] In its Decision Order, the Committee found "Despite their height, the turbines will not be visible in many areas, especially to the north and east of the Project," even though the project has high visibility from the ponds of Pillsbury State Park. The Committee also did not address the impacts to tourism. (pg.28) Under an agreement with NH DHR, a viewshed analysis within a 3-mile radius was conducted. This map shows that nearly all of the lakes and ponds in the Lempster region, with a few exceptions, have visibility of project turbines. This includes several within Pillsbury State Park, which is described on the NH State Park website as "one of the more primitive and lesser known gems of the New Hampshire State Park system."[161] Nearly all of May Pond, Butterfield Pond, Vickery Pond and Mill Pond, where the parks campground and "remote" campsites are located, have direct views of the project at 1 to 2 miles away, and still maintain visitor numbers on par with the rest of the state parks in New Hampshire. In fact, the state park website has an image gallery touting the park that includes a photo showing at least 7 turbines, as well as a fall panorama video that includes the turbines. The project has not deterred visitors from the park, and some have even remarked about the presence of the turbines, as found in this quote from the NH State Parks blog:[162] "Our campsite rested on the banks of May pond, one of four small bodies of water which are joined by dams and inlets, and surrounded by hills above 2000′ on all sides. On the western slope, the hills are dotted with windmills, adding a modern yet unobtrusive aspect to the view." And several from the Yelp[163] website talk about the serenity of the park as well as the turbines:

> "…I was mesmerized by the wind farm on the ridge, which I feel does not take away from the view at all… The ONLY detraction I had about this site was I was still able to hear the loud trucks on route 31."
>
> "If you are considering this place, it is definitely worth it as the place is super serene, has exquisite views, and you really feel like you are unplugging while you are here."
>
> "It was so private, quiet and peaceful."

And these from TripAdvisor, which exemplify the peace and serenity of the park, and 2 of the 8 visitor photos provided show turbines:

> "Nice camping experience in an out of the way area"
>
> "Quiet rustic camping"
>
> "Great place to camp if you like lakes & mountains at the same time"
>
> "Rustic camping"
>
> "This was a great place for relaxing in nature."

[160] Lempster Wind LLC Application Docket 2006-01 - August 28, 2006, pg. 67
[161] http://www.nhstateparks.org/explore/state-parks/pillsbury-state-park.aspx
[162] http://blog.nhstateparks.org/pillsbury-camping-sunapee-craft-fair/
[163] http://www.yelp.com/biz/pillsbury-state-park-washington

"We loved this campground. It's remote, it's peaceful, it has some great campsites…"

"Best kayak location…the sights and wildlife abound."

"Quiet. Great place to kayak…the only place I have ever noticed windmill power generators."

"Rustic, peaceful campground!"

"The pond is beautiful! Peace & quiet."

"Quiet, Scenic, relaxing"

This blogger includes the below photo from their remote campsite at Pillsbury State Park, which has direct views to the Lempster project from Butterfield Pond, and says "Site 39 is only a very short paddle across the way from the park office, and though not really all that remote in fact, it is in feeling."[164] She rates this experience as "5-star" and says "the privacy is exquisite." Other than the photo, the visibility of the turbines or their presence are never mentioned.

Lempster Wind from "remote" campsite on Butterfield Pond

[164] https://thestagecoachroad.wordpress.com/2013/08/02/five-star-camping-at-pillsbury-state-park/

looking across Butterfield Pond towards the Lempster Project at approximately 1.15 miles away

Lempster Wind from Butterfield Pond at Pillsbury State Park

Lempster Wind from western edge of May Pond at Pillsbury State Park

Lempster Wind from Mountain Road, East Lempster[165]

[165] online photo
https://ssl.panoramio.com/photo_explorer#view=photo&position=6&with_photo_id=26720501&order=date_desc&user=3644969

Lempster Wind from Dodge Pond[166]

Lempster Wind from boat access at Dodge Pond

[166] online photo https://static.panoramio.com.storage.googleapis.com/photos/original/50437715.jpg

Lempster Wind from the Monadnock-Sunapee Greenway Trail leading up to Oak Hill

A 2013 study titled *The Impact of Wind Farms on Tourism in New Hampshire* (Dec. 2013) examined and compared economic trends in the region before and after the construction of the Lempster Wind Power Project to determine if there was any evidence of the Lempster Wind Power Project impacting tourism activity in NH. The study reviewed publicly available data of spending on accommodations, food services, recreational activities, traffic volumes, and changes in employment. Key findings of the study were:

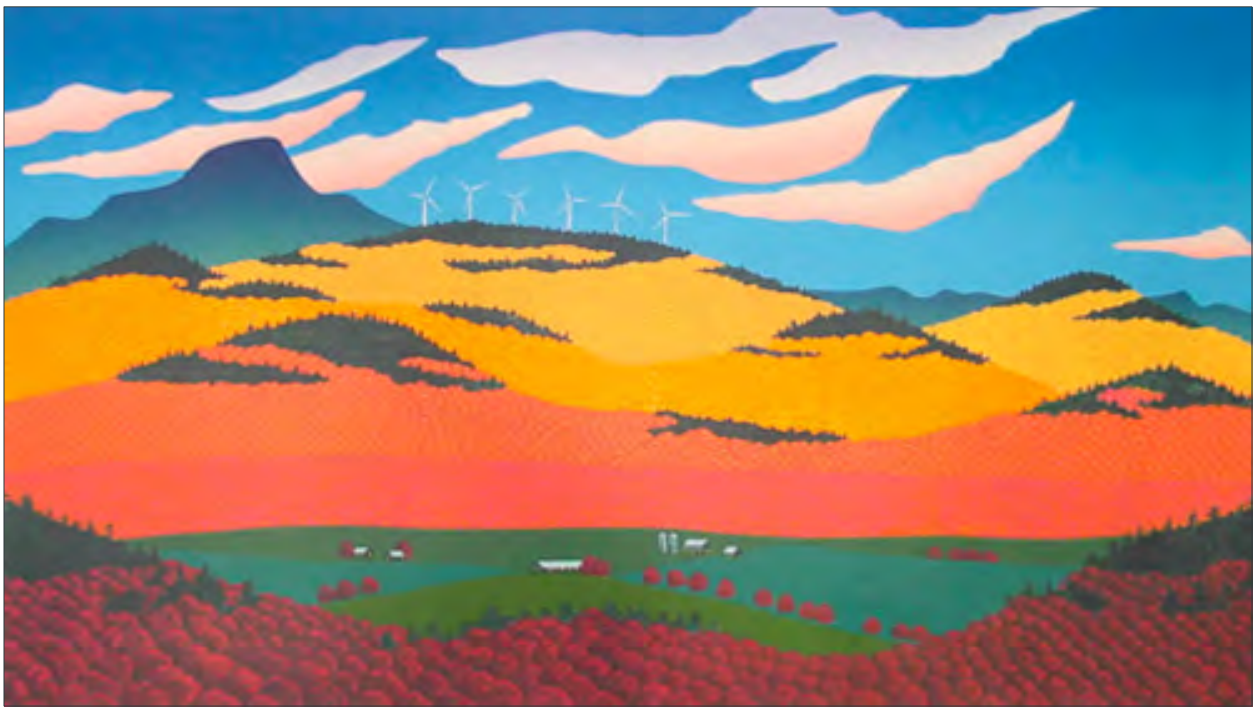
- The introduction of the Lempster Wind project appears to have had little or no impact on meals and rooms sales in the region where the project is located.
- Since Lempster Wind began operating, growth in tourism-related employment in the project region has been as large, or larger, than it has been in a majority of regions in the state.
- State park revenues have grown more at the state parks closest to the Lempster Wind region than have aggregate state park revenues, with the largest increase at the park closest to Lempster Wind.
- Weekend traffic volume (an indication of visitor activity) in the Lempster Wind region suggests that the presence of the wind farm has not discouraged visits to the region.
- Attendance and camping revenues at state parks closest to Lempster Wind is a strong indication that visitors seeking natural and recreational amenities in the region did not avoid the parks in response to the presence of Lempster Wind in the region.

A similar scenario has occurred in Vermont at Crystal Lake State Park, where visitor numbers have actually increased since the Sheffield Wind farm went online in 2011. The popular beach at this state park has direct views to the full project (16 turbines), which sits on a framed ridgeline at approximately 5.5 miles away.

View of Sheffield Wind farm from the beach at Crystal Lake State Park

Celebrated Vermont artist Sabra Field, known for her compelling landscape prints, has also created one of her panoramic views with wind turbines included, shown below, and is quoted as saying "Wind turbines are a beautiful part of our cultural landscape. They are beautiful in themselves – kinetic sculptures on the skyline."[167] She continues, “Ours is a cultural landscape, not a wilderness. If there ever was a time when the way we live hasn't been legible on our land it was before recorded history. Vermont is fortunate that our past hasn't been erased by rapid development. Much of what we think of as beautiful is the result of old technology we've gotten used to.”[168]

[167] http://www.renewablenrgsystems.com//Products/3810.aspx
[168] http://www.vpr.net/episode/32614/wind-power-debate---sabra-field/



WindFarm, Vermont, Sabra Field

The potential viewshed of the Antrim project, as stated previously, is extremely limited for a wind energy project, and will not result in widespread visibility, or visibility that rises to a level of being overly dominant or unreasonable in terms of its effect on the use and experience of scenic and recreational resources in the project area. The viewshed demonstrates this, and the extensive fieldwork conducted reaffirms this: very few scenic trails or summits, or water bodies, are overly sensitive to, or will have project visibility that directly undermines scenic or recreational qualities.

Based on the time spent in the area, and our longstanding experience with resources such as the Monadnock Sunapee Greenway, visibility is limited, of short duration, and when part of a destination summit's overall view, is not dominant or visually discordant. The topography of the area, mature deciduous and coniferous vegetation, coupled with the alignment of roads and trails, greatly diminish project visibility and project "presence." Antrim and the surrounding area is not a "big sky" landscape, such as portions of the Mount Washington Valley or the Champlain Valley in Vermont, where long distant and panoramic views of prominent features are visible from wide-open roadsides and numerous vantage points. Rather, it is a "small sky" environment where the roadscapes are dominated by mature forests, the topography closes in and limits views, and rolling hillsides and mountains are indistinguishable from one another.

The View from Pitcher Mountain

The view from Pitcher Mountain is perhaps one of the best locations from which to understand the place of this proposed project within in the regional viewshed. A popular and easily accessed summit via a short hike, the mountain is situated along the Greenway and has a 360° view of the surrounding landscape, although the best view is, ironically, from a human-made industrial element - the fire tower - which also dominates the view, and the sense of the summit with its off-and-on-again noise (loud humming) and the array of equipment mounted

on and within the tower. These qualities alone reduce the sensitivity of this site – it is a human landscape – not an unfettered wilderness setting. Likewise, seeing the Lempster project has minimal effect in this context, and it is almost inconsequential in the 360° panorama - as will be the Antrim turbines. These projects only occupy a small percentage of this panoramic view. The angle of view from Pitcher to Antrim is 16.6° and occupies only 4.61% of the entire 360° view. The angle of view from Pitcher to Lempster is 7.15° and occupies only 1.99% of the entire 360° view. This leaves 93.4% of a 360° view with no visible wind turbines at all. Thus, the expanse of the overall view readily absorbs the Lempster Project, as it will the Antrim Project. The addition of 9 new turbines into this view does not create a cumulative impact that becomes dominant or distracting to the viewer. The two projects are not within the same viewing arc and one would have to turn their body to see the other project. In fact, one is drawn to other more compelling views from this vantage point – to the dominant form of Monadnock rising to the south and the entirety of the western view, which takes in the Berkshire, Taconic and Green Mountains from Greylock to Equinox to Ascutney and Killington. (See Exhibit 16: 360° Views from Pitcher Mountain) It can be concluded from this actual experience, coupled with the visual effect analysis, that the cumulative impact will be very small to negligible, and that the visual effect is minimal. This view, combined with our analyses and field work in which all the primary mountain and hill top summits and trails were visited (e.g. Clark Summit, Crotched Mountain, Thompson Mountain), yields the conclusion that the regional viewshed will not be undermined or compromised by seeing this project, small in scale, in the distance. The distance from the project and broad focus of many of these vantage points and their sensitivity (and use) all combine to place this project within a context that will not undermine the values, use, and enjoyment of such resources for the broader public.

As one approaches the Antrim Project area, this view from Route 10 in Lempster provides a glimpse of the Lempster Wind project framed by trees and utility lines in the foreground.

This typical view along a local road (Rt. 31 Antrim) illustrates the densely wooded character of the project environs.

The view from the primary summit area of Bald Mountain does not overlook the project, rather one sees Willard Pond and nearby hillsides, such as this one to the south which is part of Ball Hill.

This is a view of Island Pond from the boat launch directly on Route 123. Only the hubs and rotors will be visible from this location, and as one heads southeasterly on the pond, visibility quickly diminishes.

The Fire Tower on Pitcher Mountain serves many purposes, including being a vantage point from which to observe the regional viewshed.

Mount Monadnock is a primary focal point for the entire region, as this view from the summit of Pitcher Mountain along the Monadnock-Sunapee Greenway illustrates. The project will not be visible within this view looking south.

E. Local Circumstances and the Potential Visual Effect

LandWorks conducted detailed analyses and several site visits to all resources with potential visibility in the vicinity of the project – including several that eventually were not one of the final 10 resources included in the visual effect analysis. While most of these resources had limited views or use, or serve primarily local users, there is some visual change that will be visible from these locales. Local users of these resources are likely to be aware of the project and may not be deterred by the project visibility in making their recreational choices. Note, however, that there is no project visibility from the Village of Antrim, as well as other surrounding village or town centers such as Hillsborough, Deering, Windsor, Hancock or Nelson. Several resources in particular are addressed in this section.

Meadow Marsh

Meadow Marsh provides a short walk on town land through the wetland area located at the north end of Gregg Lake, near the town beach. The short ½ mile trail travels across and along two residential dirt roads as well as through the woods. The trail is a lightly traveled single track with very limited grade change. The trail surface consists mainly of fallen plant material interspersed with roots and fist size rocks. There is a cellar hole and a moderately sized erratic, but otherwise there are no prominent rock outcroppings, diverse vegetation, or other points of notable interest. The walk does provide pleasant foreground views into a few marshy pockets along the forest trail, though they are not uniquely special or outstandingly scenic. A bench along the trail offers a broad foreground view of the wetland and forest, and middleground views of the hills beyond. For the majority of the walk, trees and vegetation will block the project, but portions of turbines will be visible from the bench, as well as from the bridge. The marsh is adjacent to a developed area with a busy road and power lines, and

motorboats and human activity are audible in the distance. The experience and use of this trail will not be significantly altered or changed by the project due to the low use of the resource, proximity to development and since most of the walk is within the trees. The primary view at the bench, where people may tend to linger, is to the southwest over the wetland complex and toward Bald Mountain. In this view the project is off to the right, where portions of three turbines will be visible through the trees in the periphery. One would need to step precariously close to the edge of the wetland to get a full, unhindered view of the three turbines. The upper portion of the trail also has a tendency to become impassable due to high water.

As compared to the project as previously proposed, the removal of turbine #10 will considerably alter the visual affect from this point in particular. Though not prominent, turbine #10 was more likely to affect the primary view from the bench, including visibility of clearing for the road between #9 and #10. Since this turbine and its access road are no longer there, the primary view will not be altered. Additionally, the angle of view is reduced by over 21%, further demonstrating that the visual affect has been diminished (See Exhibit 23: Change in View from Meadow Marsh).

View southeast from the bridge to Gregg Lake, Gregg Lake Road, and the town beach area.

The walk is well marked with white hashes on trees, but the trail itself is less noticeable, an indication of its limited use.

At the trail crossing looking northwest up Craig Road.

Primary view from the bench looking southwest towards Bald Mountain. The project is off the right of the photo, where portions of three turbines will visible through the trees in the periphery.

Goodhue Hill

A typical hiker would likely be surprised at how inconsequential the Goodhue Hill experience and view is – the highlight of the walk is the summit forest and the initial walk around the Mill Pond, not the hike itself or the view from the newly clearcut 15-acre summit – which is not particularly long distant and actually focuses directly on the Tuttle Hill ridge. The primary purpose for creating the early successional habitat was to help mammals and birds like Eastern towhee, chestnut-sided warbler, moose, snowshoe hare and bobcat, not to open up views for scenic vistas.[169,170] It appears the trail to Goodhue Hill has been recently established, given the fact that the brochure distributed at the parking area does not even show the trail. This trail travels through Audubon property and one cannot help but notice that it follows or crosses logging roads and remnant logging and clearing areas that are not scenic or visually pleasing, with some sediment runoff clearly visible with related erosion. In fact, there are readily apparent areas of logging and clearing and human activity throughout this portion of the Sanctuary. Quotes from several hiking blogs indicate the condition of activity on the trail:

> "The summit area has been recently cleared and is a serious mess at the summit."[171]

[169] http://discovermonadnock.com/event/post-harvest-tour-of-new-early-successional-habitat-on-goodhue-hill/
[170] http://www.nhaudubon.org/30-acres-of-new-wildlife-openings-at-willard-pond-wildlife-sanctuary-in-antrim
[171] http://peakery.com/goodhue-hill-new-hampshire/

> "Active logging activity on Goodhue interrupts trail in a few places; trail through summit clearing is overgrown with briars and grass."[172]

The summit presents no location from which to rest and readily view the scene. It is, at best, an awkward trail terminus, and the clearing does provide perhaps some degree of habitat variety. This is not a hike one chooses to take because of outstanding, or even pleasing views, particularly with Bald Mountain accessed from the same parking lot. The view would be considered average on a scale of 1 to 10 – most likely a 5 - not sweeping or special. Actually, the best view is to the northeast when you first come into the open, cleared area - which does not include a view of much of the project site.

One of the logging roads the Goodhue Hill trail crosses/follows

[172] http://newenglandtrailconditions.com/me/viewreport.php?entryid=16237

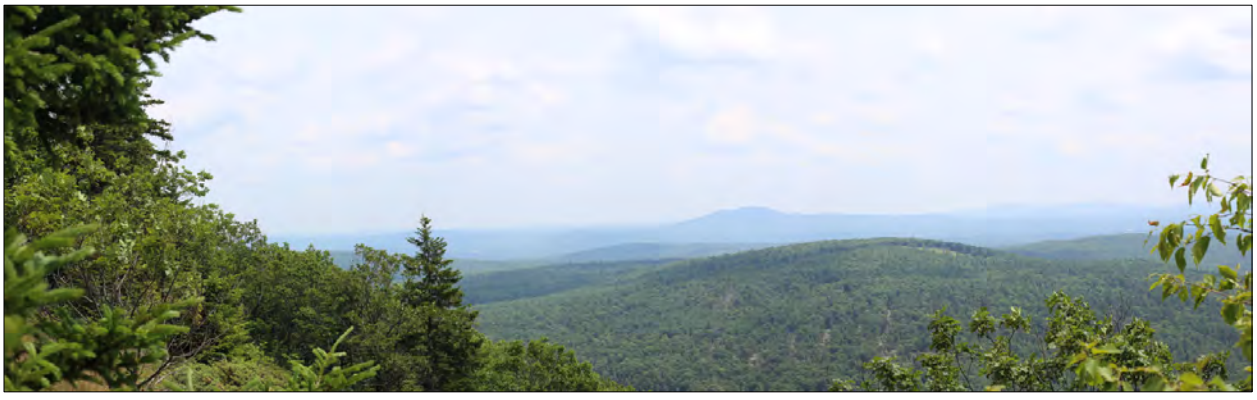
Remnant debris from logging activities along the Goodhue Hill trail

This is the better view to the northeast from the clearing on Goodhue Hill. At this point the project is mostly blocked by vegetation on the left.

Bald Mountain

The hike up to the summits (there are multiple vantage points) is through interesting forests with areas of exposed bedrock and glacial erratics. From one of the more popular overlooks toward Willard Pond, the project ridges are not readily visible – one has to creep down the ledges about 25 feet to see the project site through the trees. When one finally reaches this particular vantage point (the easterly summit), the hubs of six turbines will be visible, but will not dominate or appear out of scale with the landscape (see Exhibit 6). The four closest turbines are partially obscured by the intervening ridge so that less than half of the turbines are visible. The other two distant turbines are easily absorbed by the landscape given their distance and the rolling character and physical mass of the hills below and around them. The view toward the project is not the primary focal point from this spot (see panorama below). The primary view from this overlook is to the east end of the pond itself, over Goodhue Hill and to North Pack Monadnock. The main summit on Bald Mountain is the primary destination and stopping point, and the best place to picnic and view. The project is not visible from this location and views will not change at all if the project is constructed. The hike up Bald Mountain trail -- as much as views from the summit -- is considered to be a primary part of the value and experience, as highlighted in a description prepared by Virginia Dickinson for the Antrim-Bennington Lions Club, "The Bald Mountain Trail will allow you to climb Bald Mountain (850' ascent). An impressive ledge of boulders deposited by receding glaciers can be seen to the left of the trail."[173]

Panorama view from the easterly overlook on Bald Mountain. The project is only visible if one creeps down the ledge and looks left.



Panorama view from the main overlook on Bald Mountain. The project is not visible.

[173] *Outdoor Guide to Antrim and Bennington NH*. Antrim and Bennington Lions Club. pg. 7. Web. <http://www.antrimnh.org/Pages/AntrimNH_WebDocs/Outdoor_Guide.pdf>.

Large boulders along the Bald Mountain trail, which are as much the experience as views from the summit.

Another one of the more pleasing aspects of the Bald Mountain hike that will be unaffected by the project.

Gregg Lake

Town of Antrim Boat Launch and Beach are located at Gregg Lake. The view of the project is to the north and away from this park area, the orientation of which is southerly. The focus is on the lake spreading out to the south and the activities on the lake, which include fishing, motorboating and swimming. This is a busy lake in summer with motorboats and a road along its shoreline where most of the residences face west and southwest and are oriented to the water and not toward long distance views. This is a developed lake and the experience and use of this area will not be substantively altered or diminished by the presence of the project over 2 miles distant, and in many locations blocked by intervening trees and topography.

The question of scale and proximity is addressed satisfactorily with regard to the proposed array and its relationship to Gregg Lake. This lake and its environs represent an active and busy site in summer with the sound of 150-horsepower motorboats and human activity prevailing. As stated above, the orientation of primary users, which are people at the boat launch and beach, is in the opposite direction of the project. The visual foreground also has many elements that reduce sensitivity or any potential focus on the wind project, such as power lines and other shoreline development. The project is less "present" and less obtrusive as a result. Additionally, the scope of project visibility is modest if one is looking in a northwesterly direction from the recreation area, limited to portions of 3 turbines, with the rotors of two more visible in and among the treeline. Within the northerly portion of the lake itself there is more project visibility, but with the continuous ridge and the continuous treeline below the ridge, the turbines do not appear awkwardly out of scale with the setting and they do not dominate the slope of the landform or the landform itself. Their presence in terms of visual ratio is nearly identical to that of the Lempster wind project as seen from parts of May Pond. In fact, the linear layout complements, rather than conflicts with the landscape it is sited within. Furthermore, the primary users of the lake itself, local motorboaters and beachgoers, are constantly moving and their perspective is in continual flux and not focused incessantly on the ridgeline. Finally, the commitment to provide a one-time payment of $40,000 to the Town of Antrim to be used for the enhancement of recreational activities and the aesthetic experience at the Gregg Lake Recreational Area, which the Town of Antrim agreed was "full and acceptable compensation for any perceived visual impacts to the Gregg Lake area," is a very important factor that needs to be taken into account. This is a local resource that serves local users who have indicated that the project is reasonable.

The beach area at Gregg Lake is oriented south toward the water and away from the project. Views toward the project are blocked or filtered by trees, vegetation, and structures on the peninsula and parking area to the west.

Looking east at the peninsula that divides the parking area from the beach at Gregg Lake.

The parking area at the town boat launch at Gregg Lake.

Island Pond

Island Pond is a typical example of a local, developed lake that will have limited views of the project. The primary project view is from the boat launch area, which is situated immediately adjacent to State Highway 123. This area is busy enough to reduce the overall sensitivity and affect of the ambiance of the pond at this point, and camps and lakeside homes dot the shoreline on almost all sides. Only the hubs of two turbines, and the blades of up to 5, will be visible from the boat launch at more than 4 miles away (see Exhibit 9), and will not appear as a prominent feature in the landscape. As a paddler or boater moves through and to the easterly portions of the pond, and away from the busy highway, views of the project diminish and disappear due to intervening vegetation and topography.

The primary direction of view from the boat launch at Island Pond is northeasterly toward Bacon Ledge. The project is located southeasterly and visible in one's far right periphery.

The parking area and boat ramp at Island Pond with Route 123 and camps in the background.

Willard Pond

Portions of Willard Pond are encircled by NH Audubon's DePierrefeu Wildlife Sanctuary, and the visual analysis for Willard Pond can mistakenly be combined with that of the conserved land. The resources, when assessed as part of a visual analysis, are in fact two separate elements in terms of type and management of the resource - one a conserved property owned and managed by the NH Audubon Society, and one an artificial impoundment managed by the NH Department of Fish and Game - and must be evaluated as such. The Sanctuary itself is considered to have no visibility, except for those few locations on Bald Mountain Trail and Goodhue Hill Trail, which have already been addressed. The impact to the Sanctuary is considered insignificant given the lack of visibility from the vast majority of the property. The project will not be visible from easily accessible areas like Mill Pond, the Tudor Trail, or "scenic" Pine Point at the northern end of Willard Pond. The project does not appear to interfere with the mission of the NH Audubon, which does not directly focus on scenic resources or qualities. The mission of the nonprofit membership organization is to "Protect New Hampshire's natural environment for wildlife and people," and its' focus, as clearly articulated on its website,[174] is on wildlife research and monitoring, environmental education and protection of wildlife habitat.

The pond itself is not unlike many small ponds throughout this region, scenic in its own way, but certainly not a remote or highly scenic wilderness location. Indeed, the 100-acre pond is surrounded by nearly 1,700 acres of Audubon property, which greatly adds to its "wilderness-like" appeal. Yet, it is not delineated as one of the state's "remote trout fisheries,"[175] and is readily accessible by car off of a major road (Route 123). The pond is also not specifically designated by the state as a scenic pond, nor is it identified as a key destination or resource of significance in any regional or state planning document[176]. The Antrim 2010 Master Plan also does not highlight Willard Pond for its scenic and visual attributes, nor does it include clearly written community standards that seek to preserve its scenic beauty. Rather, it is described as "an excellent cold water fishery" and noted for its fly-fishing (pg. V-7). Typically, when there is public documentation of a particular scenic or recreational resource, especially in local, regional or state planning documents or publications, it indicates broad public consensus of the value of that resource.

Willard Pond can aptly be characterized as a pleasant, human-altered pond (there is a dam at one end that regulates the water level) surrounded by wooded slopes on two sides that are not exceptional or uniquely memorable. There are no distinct scenic focal points or wide panoramic views. The boulders and rocky shoreline immediately at the water's edge are attractive, but not part of any long distance views. One must also consider the arrival experience to the pond to fully understand its context - passing homes, development, a utility line, junk cars and other intrusions – to be reminded that this is a developed landscape (the pond area notwithstanding), which diminishes the resource's overall sensitivity.

The use of Willard Pond is not intermittent, but does not appear to be overly extensive. Aesthetic experts agree that areas that receive large numbers of users may be considered more sensitive since more people are likely to view the proposed project. Observations of the area, conducted in late Winter, early Spring and Summer, indicate that hiking up Bald Mountain is by far the most popular year-round recreational activity in this vicinity, rather than use of the pond– and the trails up Bald are used in winter when the access to Willard Pond is not plowed beyond the parking lot, and the only sign of activity are footprints around the boat launch area. In fact,

[174] www.nhaudubon.org
[175] http://www.wildlife.state.nh.us/Fishing/trout_remote.htm
[176] Such as New Hampshire's Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), New Hampshire Fish and Game's *Wildlife Action Plan*, New Hampshire Conservation Land Stewardship Program's *Land for New Hampshire*, or The Council on Resources and Development's *2010 Report on Growth Management*.

the boat launch area is where most people take in Willard Pond, and this area will have a view only of a portion of the project array (see Exhibit 12). From this vantage point, only portions of two turbines will be visible above the tree line, and will not dominate the view given their distance (over 3 miles away), angle of view, overall visual scale and the fact that there is no key scenic focal point that the turbines interrupt. Views of the project are primarily from the water – and while some turbines will be nearby and readily visible from a portion of the pond, there is no indication that they will undermine the fishing or the paddling. The turbines also will not dominate the slope of the landform or the landform itself - their presence in terms of visual ratio is now nearly identical to that of the Lempster wind project (see Exhibit 21: Visual Ratio Comparison). Views are also continually changing and are mitigated by the person's activity (e.g. paddling or fishing – focus is ever changing from immediate shoreline, to distant shoreline, to long distance views, to water). 360° views are available from the pond, with the highest point of visibility now occupying only 7.46% of the view, and some areas now have no visibility at all (See Exhibit 17: Panorama View from Willard Pond). The primary route for paddling also appears to be along the western edge of the pond to Pine Point and a small beach and picnic area, where there is no visibility of the project. Main views from the water are down the length of the pond, north and east, and not directly at the Project, which is to the west.

On a beautiful warm day in August, only 1 party of users (out of 8 parties based on cars parked in the trailhead lot – 7 of whom were hiking Bald, and none of whom were hiking Goodhue) were observed on the pond, using paddleboards and kayaks. The group of 4 circumnavigated the water body and lingered in the lee of Bald Mountain and along the western shoreline, out of the potential view of the project. This small pond lacks the variety and size to draw serious paddlers or even those out for an engaging lake-based experience; rather, it serves as a feature for this local resource and perhaps is best enjoyed for a short visit to the launch area and otherwise for fishing – an activity that aesthetic experts agree relies primarily on the immediate experience of the water and the fishery, versus scenic views. Dr. James Palmer, a Scenic Quality Consultant who has worked for the state on many wind project applications in Maine, has said "There is some evidence that scenic quality may be less important to people engaged in fishing or motor boating…"[177] This supports the conclusion that the introduction of wind turbines in the landscape will not undermine the quality of the fishery or the clear waters Willard Pond is best known for.

As noted throughout our discussion, we agree with the SEC's prior determination that Willard Pond is a visually sensitive resource. This sensitivity is best characterized by considering the following facts. It is not a resource of statewide or national significance, and this fact was established in the prior proceeding by both Ms. Vissering and Dr. Kimball of the Appalachian Mountain Club, as well as the lack of public documentation. Considering the 9-turbine project as now proposed, the visual effect would not be high, and the overall viewer effect would only be moderate. The pond is quite small at 100+ acres, and thus is not a draw for serious paddlers or those wanting an extensive paddle. While it is known for its clear waters and quality fishery, it is not unique or special in terms of scenic quality, it is not identified or designated by the state as a scenic resource or a key destination, and can therefore accommodate the proposed wind project in view on portions of the pond. Willard Pond is sensitive, visually, primarily due to the proximity of the project, but the ever-changing context of those views, mitigated by the user activity and the low to moderate use, lessens the impact

[177] This reference comes from Dr. Palmer's *Review of the Bowers Wind Project Visual Impact Assessment*, April 28, 2011, pg. 36. In this assessment he references his own book, Palmer, J.F. 1999. Recreation participation and scenic value assessments of clearcuts. In *Proceedings of the 1998 Northeastern Recreation Research Symposium*, edited by H.G. Vogelsong. Gen. Tech. Rep. NE-255. Radnor, PA: USDA, Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Research Station. pp. 199-203. He again references that scenic quality may be less important to those fishing and boating in his *Review of the Bowers Wind Project Visual Impact Assessment, Part 2: Independent Analysis*, March 8, 2013, pg. 10.

of that visibility. Additionally, the Applicant has proposed to eliminate one turbine and shorten another to significantly reduce the visual presence from Willard Pond, as compared to the project as originally proposed. The turbines that previously "dominated" the view, as was determined by Ms. Vissering are no longer there and thus are no longer prominent. (See Exhibit 18: Visual Simulation Comparison from Willard Pond)

The primary view as one looks out from the boat launch at Willard Pond is not one-of-a-kind or strikingly memorable as compared to other ponds in the study area, such as Dublin Lake with its stunning view of Mount Monadnock.

Near the eastern end of the pond looking southwesterly toward the boat launch and away from project. This view and that of Bald Mountain are the more interesting views available from the pond.

Bald Mountain provides one of the more notable views on the pond. The project is off to the right and at the edge of one's view.

The boulders and rocky outcrops along Willard Pond are noticeable as one nears the shoreline but less prominent in long distance views.

The resting bench on the Tudor Trail along the western shoreline of Willard Pond has views southeasterly towards Goodhue Hill and no views of the project.

F. Proposed Mitigation Measures

Antrim Wind Energy (AWE) has proposed a number of effective mitigation measures to reduce the over visual effect of the project. These include but are not limited to:

- Site selection to limit clearing, length of access roads and the fact that no new transmission facilities need to be constructed to serve this project.
- Reducing the number of turbines to 9, versus the 10 previously proposed in the first project, significantly reducing the visual impact to Willard Pond, a nearby sensitive scenic resource..
- Reducing the height of turbine #9 relative to the remaining turbines, another recommendation adopted, in part, from the recommendations of Ms. Vissering. By reducing the height of this turbine, the hub drops below the ridgeline and it is no longer a prominent feature as viewed from Willard Pond. It is important to note here, that a reduction of turbine height and turbine numbers (1-2) does not necessarily diminish or alter project visibility throughout the entire 10-mile study area, but these changes will have a more dramatic effect in reducing visibility and visual effects to local resources, i.e. Willard Pond.
- The commitment to use radar detection lighting systems that only operate when aircraft is in the project vicinity, also a Vissering recommendation.
- The use of underground collector lines between the turbines is also considered an important mitigation measure that will reduce structures and clearing on the ridgelines.
- AWE proposes the revegation of all disturbed areas in keeping with established protocols used for such revegetation in wind energy projects.
- The set aside of conservation lands and habitats associated with the project site. AWE has entered into agreements to permanently conserve approximately 908 acres of forest land within and surrounding the project. This is in excess of 16 times as much land as the project will directly impact and more than 78 times of much land as the footprint of the actual facilities. Importantly, the conservation agreements are all contiguous to one another and also to other conservation lands in the area and include 100% of the ridgeline that the project will be sited on – hence forever protecting the uplands from significant development of any kind in perpetuity – and protecting significant elements of the area's ecology and viewshed.
- The commitment to provide a one-time payment of $40,000 to the Town of Antrim to be used for the enhancement of recreational activities and the aesthetic experience at the Gregg Lake Recreational Area, which the Town of Antrim agreed was "full and acceptable compensation for any perceived visual impacts to the Gregg Lake area."
- The agreement with the New England Forestry Foundation ("NEFF"), in which AWE has agreed to fund $100,000 to NEFF in order to acquire new permanent conservation lands in the general region of the Project for the "enhancement and maintenance of the region's aesthetic character, wildlife habitat, working landscape, and public use and enjoyment."

Taken together these mitigation measures represent a substantial effort to reduce the overall footprint and visual effects of the project.

G. Overall Conclusion

From a visual assessment perspective, this is an excellent site for a wind project. The visual effects are extraordinarily limited given the number of resources in the project area, and the lack of resources of State or National scenic significance. There will be limited views of the project on an everyday basis when one

considers roads, villages, lakes, ponds and the topography and extensively wooded nature of the area. The regional vantage points that typically have views of the proposed project are experienced within a much broader context and quite distant from the project itself, therefore diminishing any potential objectionable visual effects as well. Finally, there will be a limited effect on local resources, including the fact that the use of Willard Pond and its environs will not be substantially diminished if this project is constructed. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of LandWorks, in light of the comprehensive analysis described herein, that the project as proposed will not have an unreasonable adverse effect on aesthetics.

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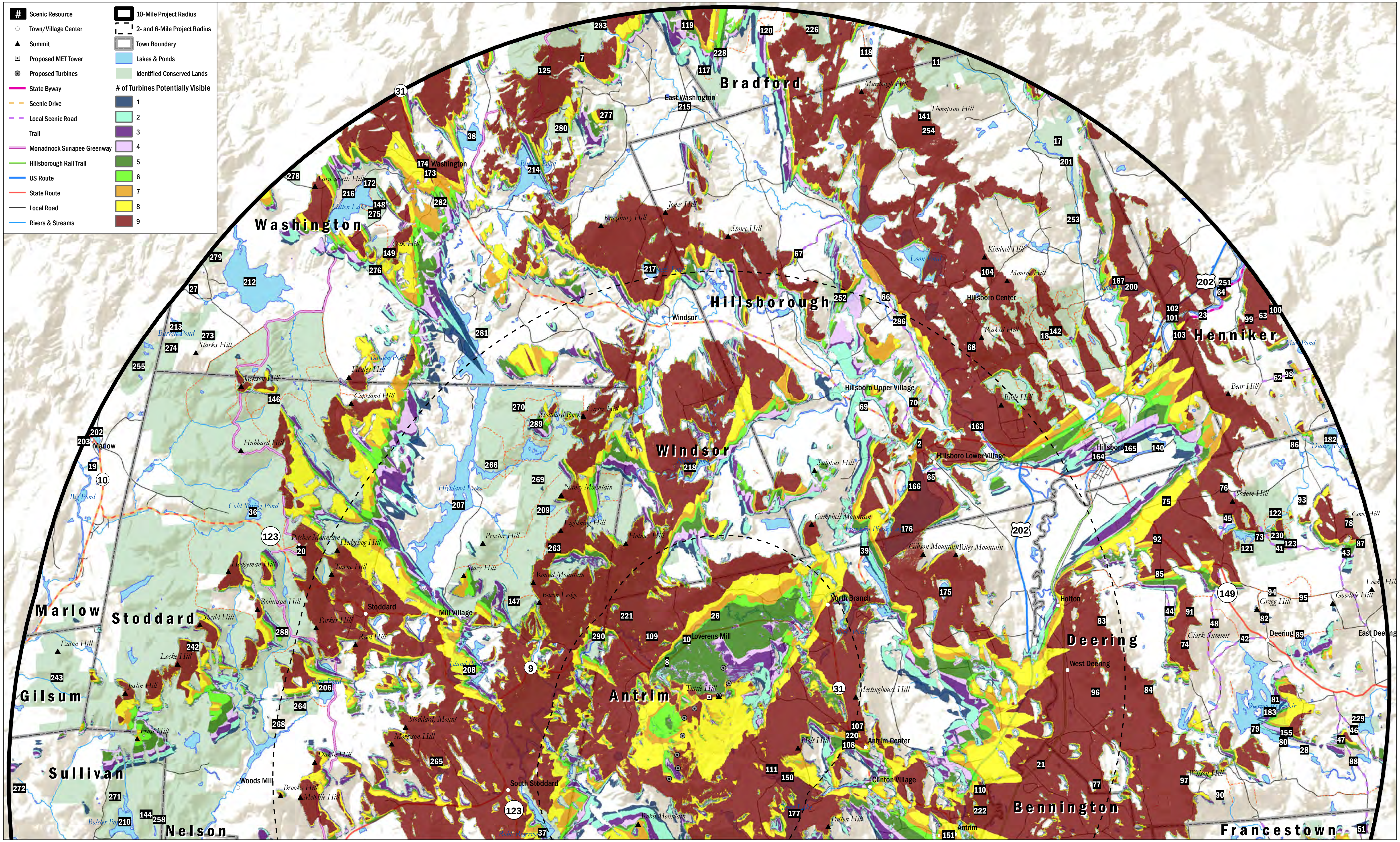


EXHIBIT 1: VIEWSHED MAP [TOPOGRAPHY ONLY/FROM THE TIP]
SHEET 1 OF 2

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy LLC, Portsmouth, NH

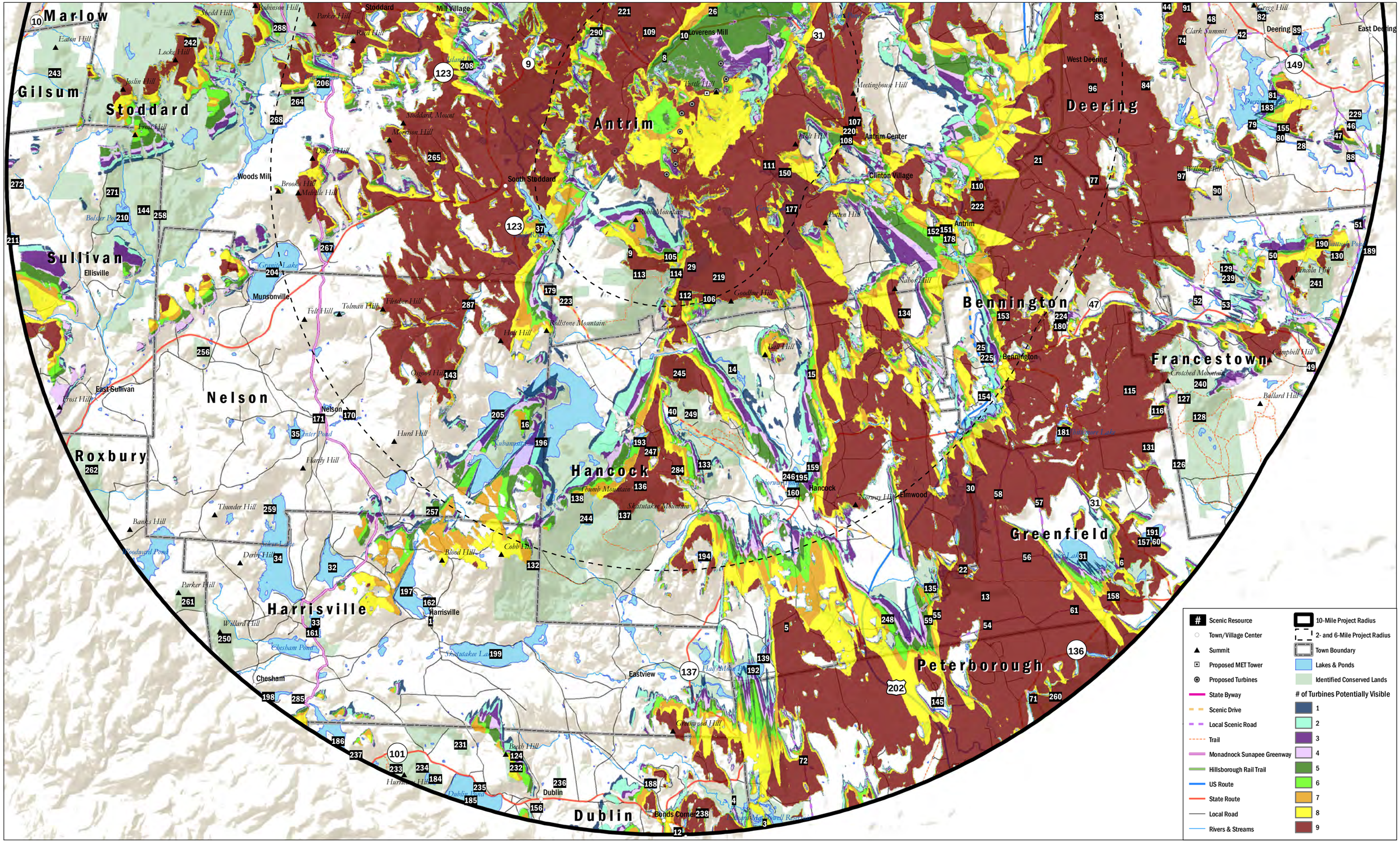


EXHIBIT 1: VIEWSHED MAP [TOPOGRAPHY ONLY/FROM THE TIP]
SHEET 2 OF 2

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy LLC, Portsmouth, NH

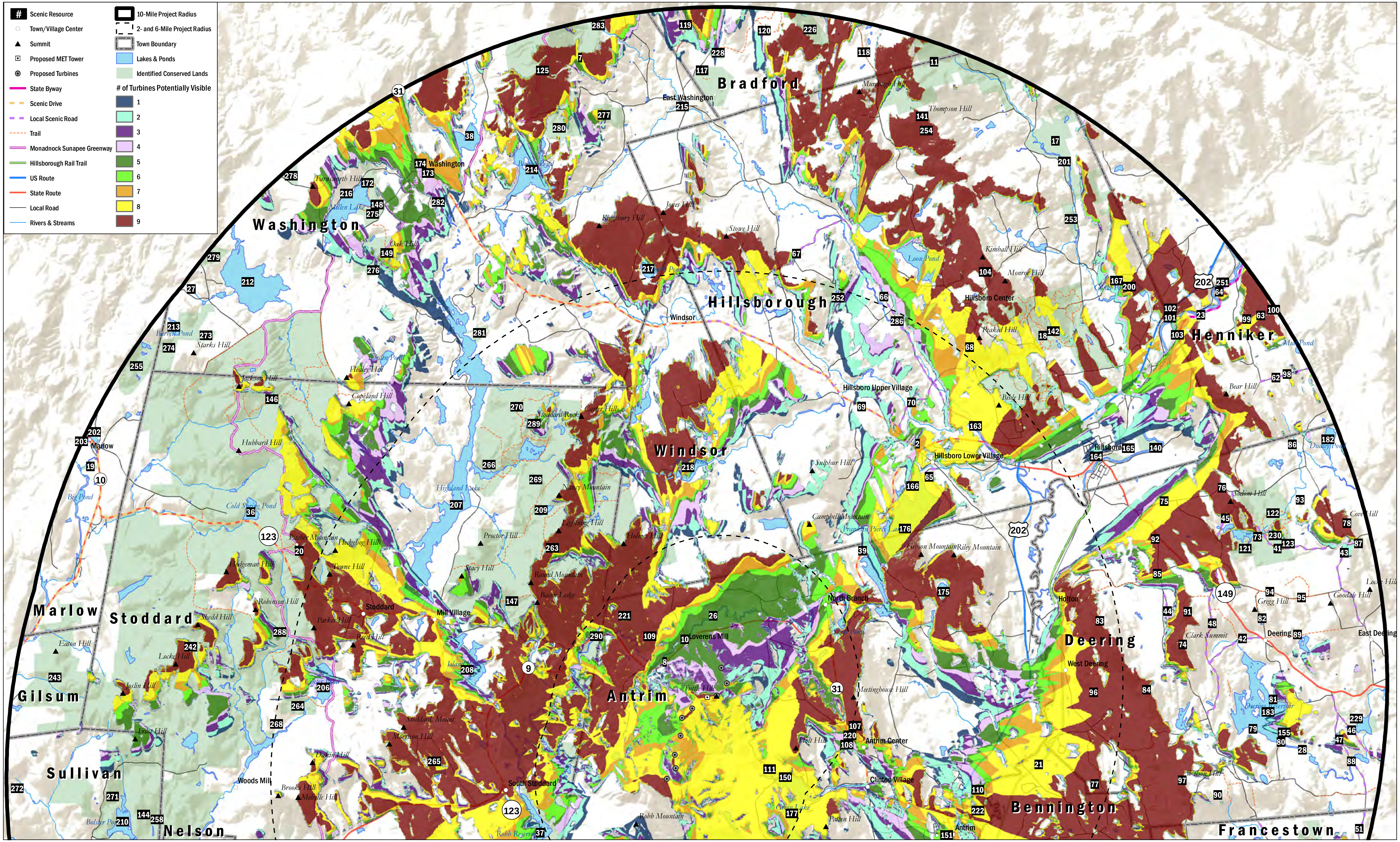


EXHIBIT 2: VIEWSHED MAP [TOPOGRAPHY ONLY/FROM THE HUB
SHEET 1 OF 2

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy LLC, Portsmouth, NH

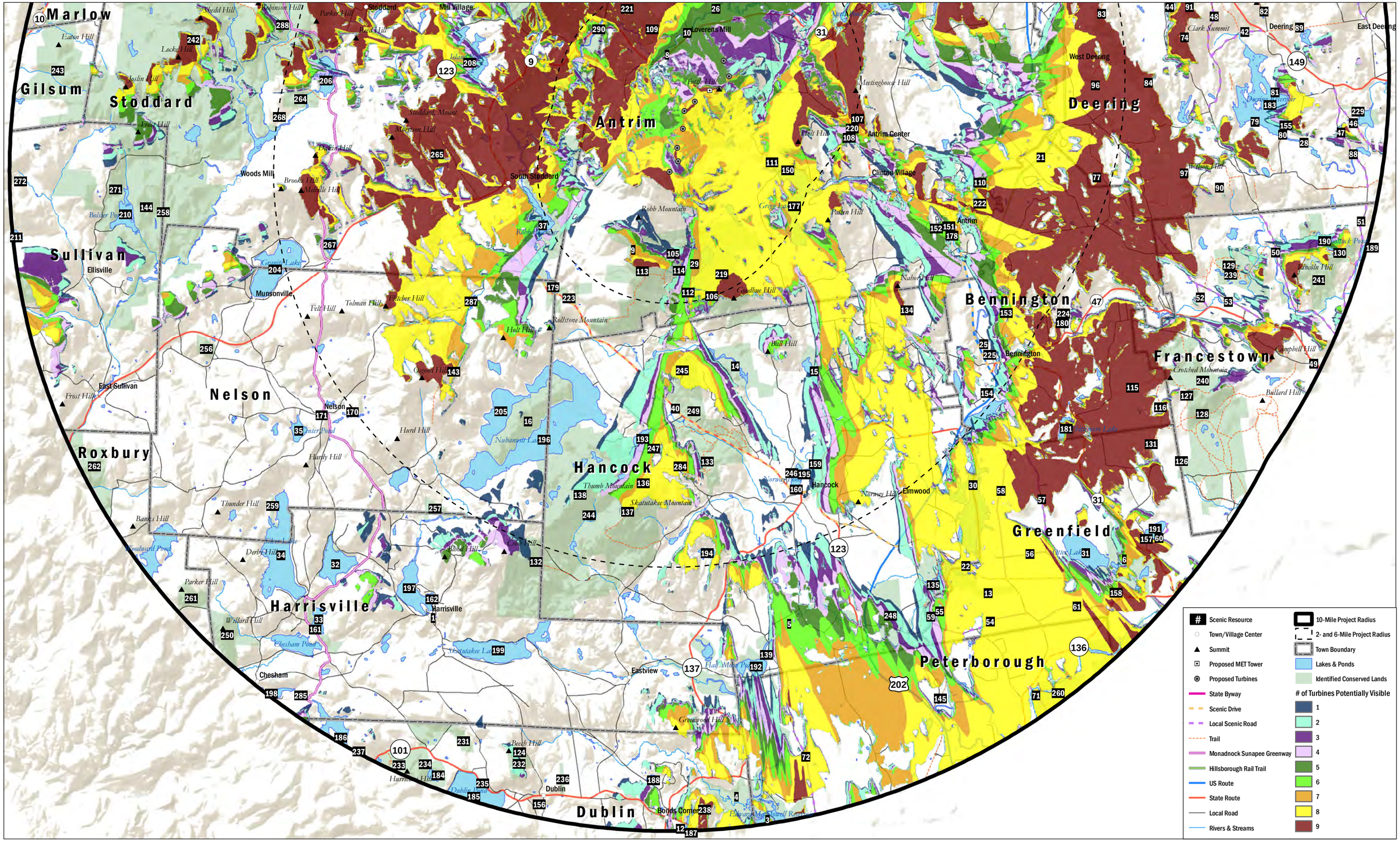


EXHIBIT 2: VIEWSHED MAP [TOPOGRAPHY ONLY/FROM THE HUB
SHEET 2 OF 2

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy LLC, Portsmouth, NH

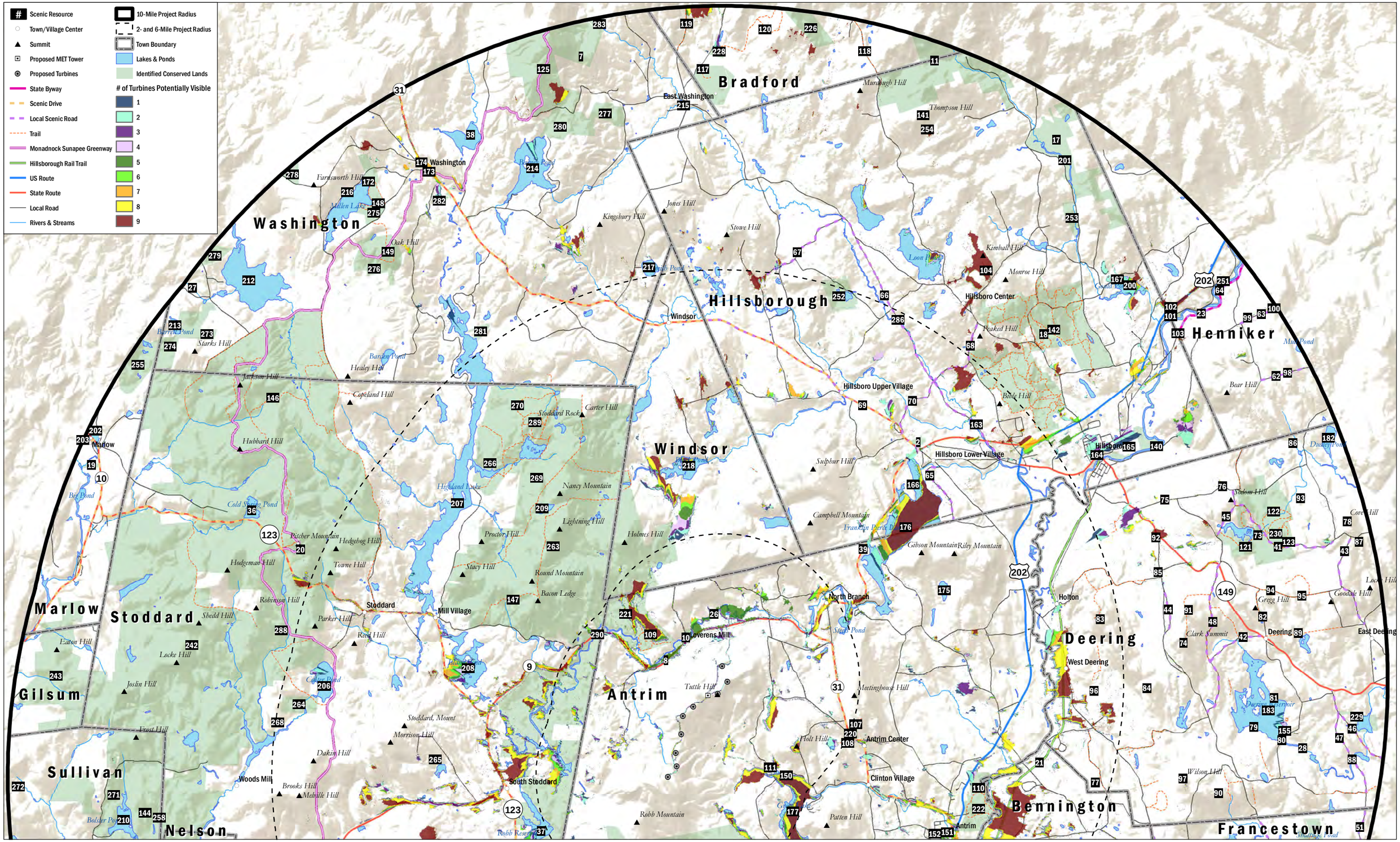


EXHIBIT 3: VIEWSHED MAP [TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION/FROM THE TIP]
SHEET 1 OF 2

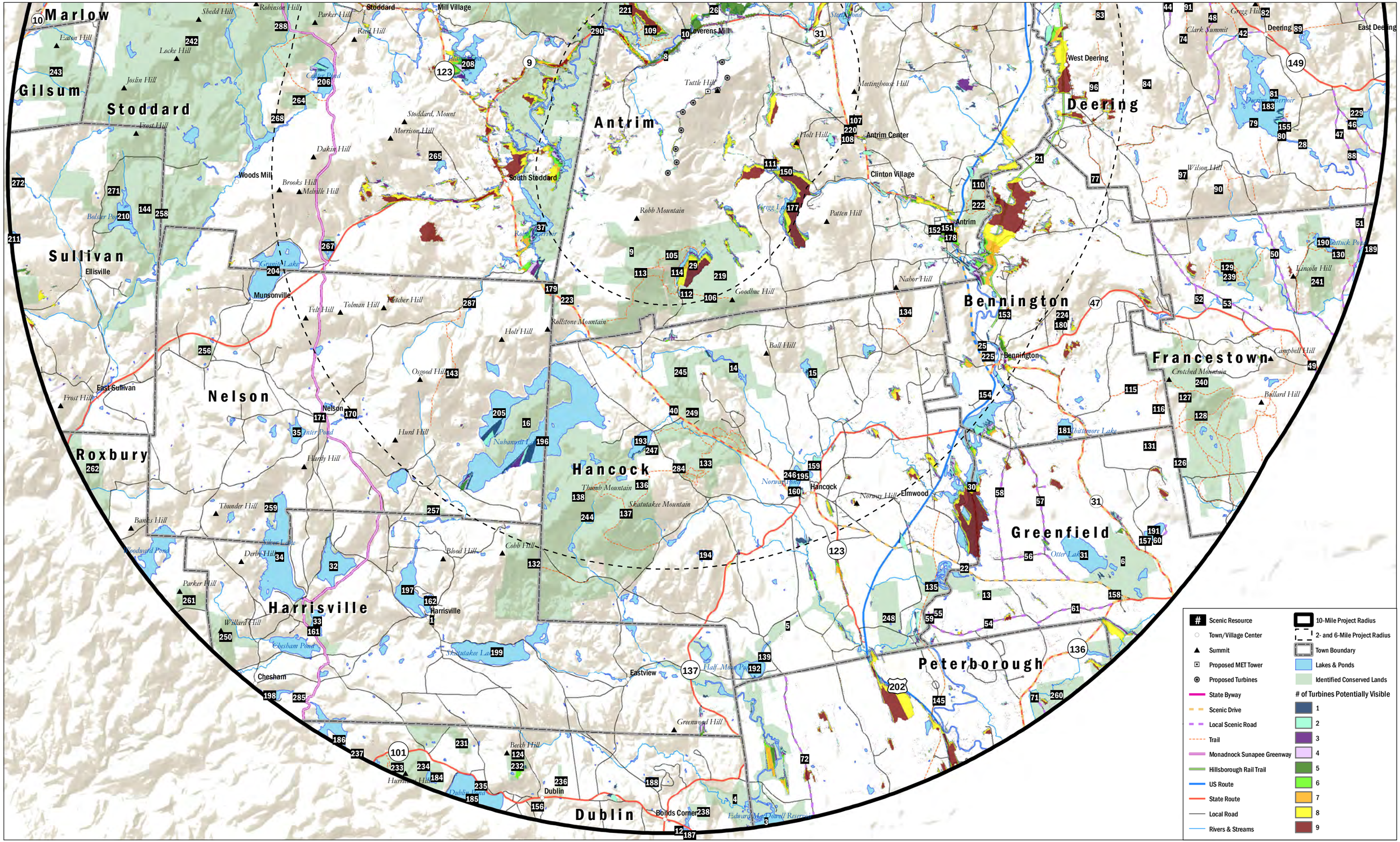


EXHIBIT 3: VIEWSHED MAP [TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION/FROM THE TIP]
SHEET 2 OF 2

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy LLC, Portsmouth, NH

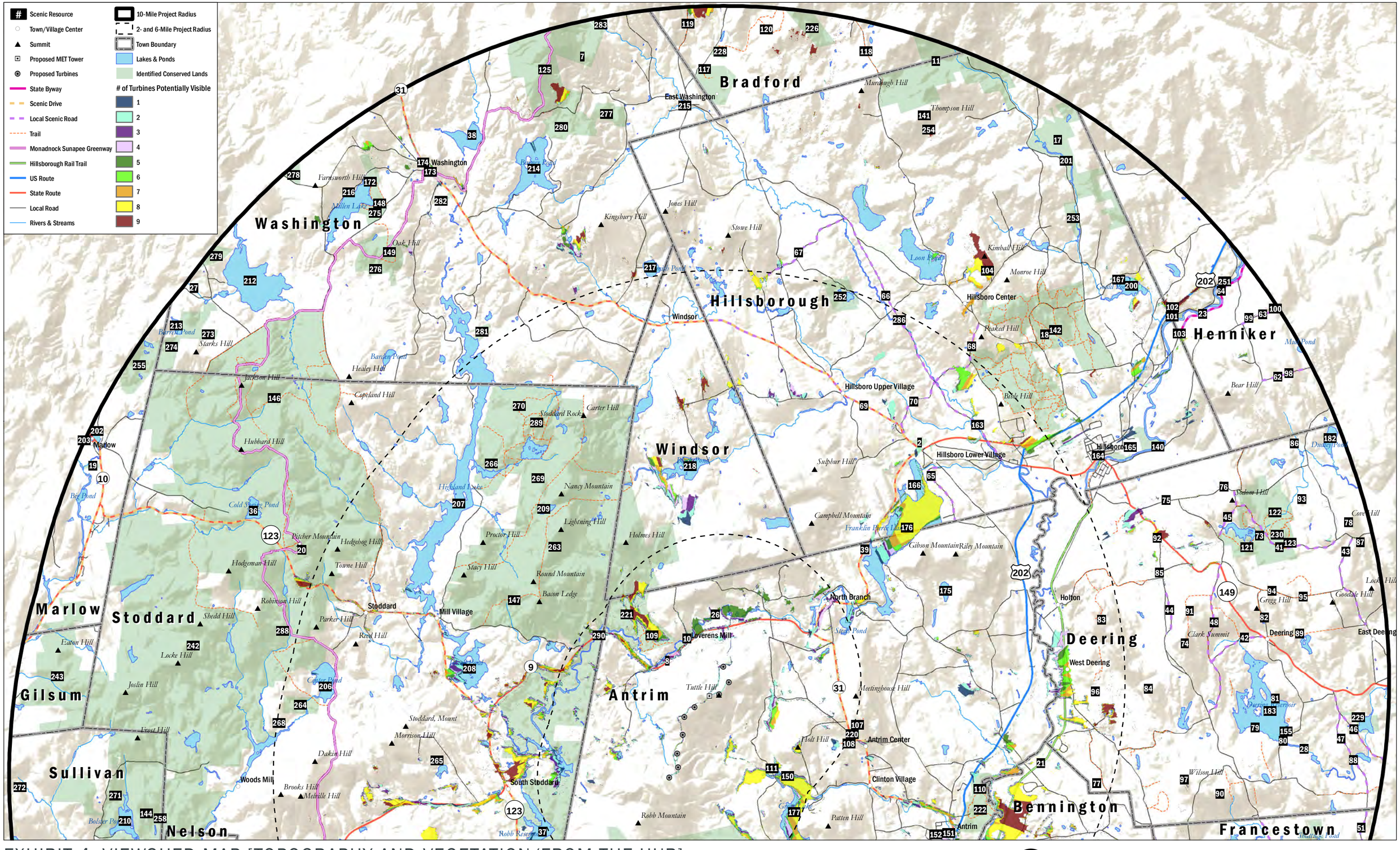


EXHIBIT 4: VIEWSHED MAP [TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION/FROM THE HUB]
SHEET 1 OF 2

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy LLC, Portsmouth, NH

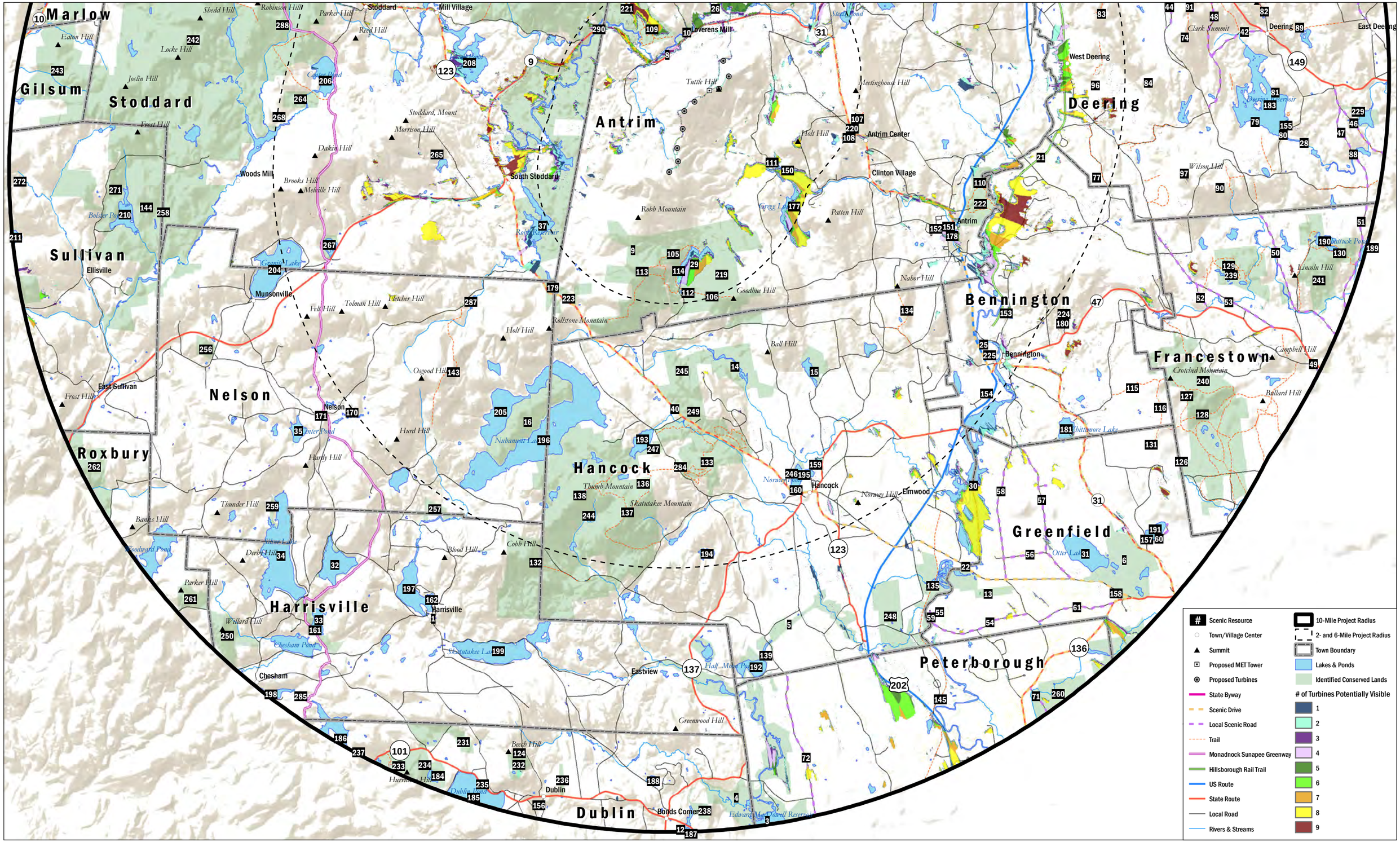


EXHIBIT 4: VIEWSHED MAP [TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION/FROM THE HUB]
SHEET 2 OF 2

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 5: VISUAL SIMULATION LOCATION MAP

ANTRIM WIND VISUAL ASSESSMENT — April 2015

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portshmouth, NH

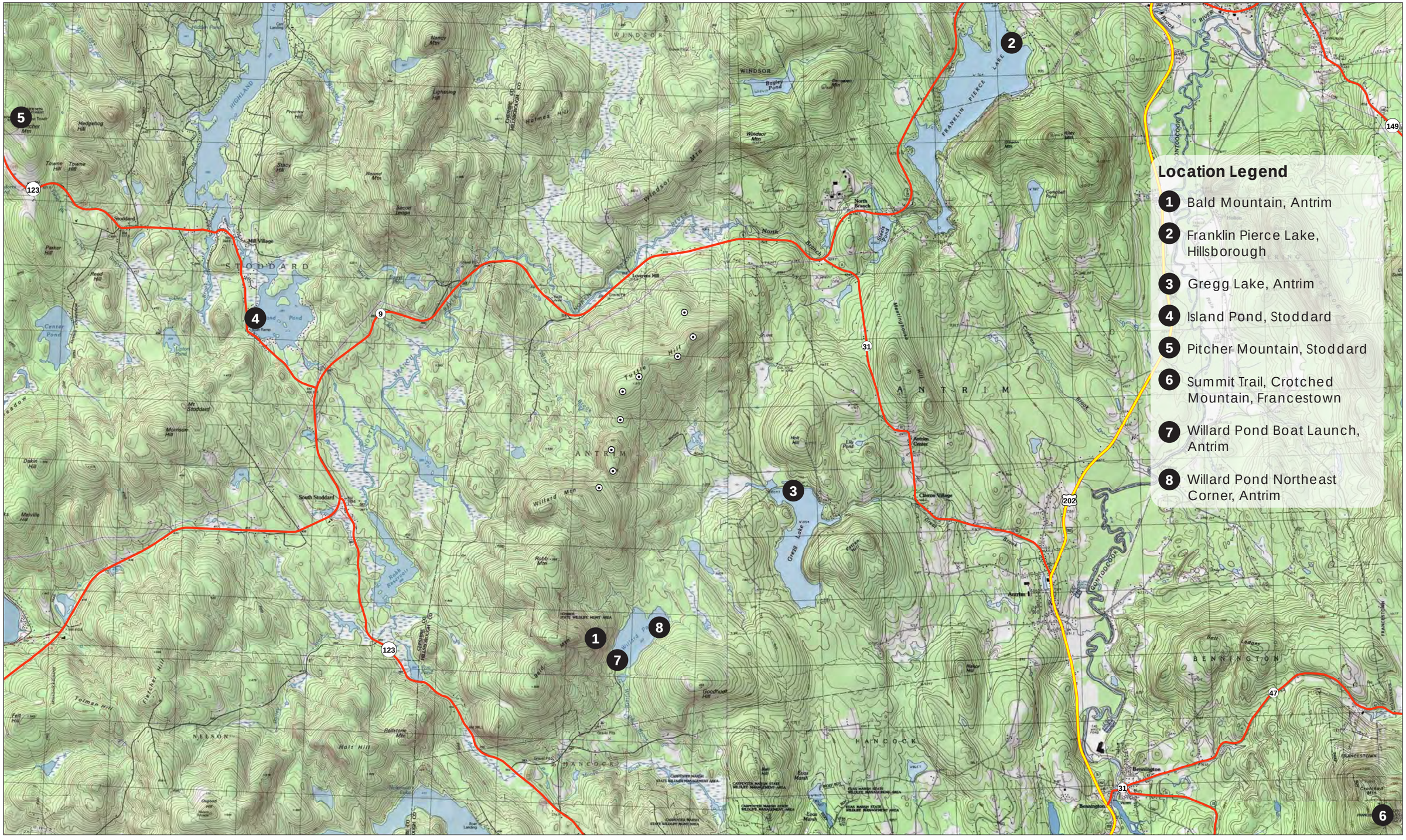
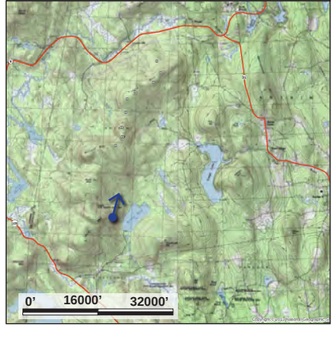


EXHIBIT 6: EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM BALD MOUNTAIN, ANTRIM (SHEET 1 OF 2)

View Location Map



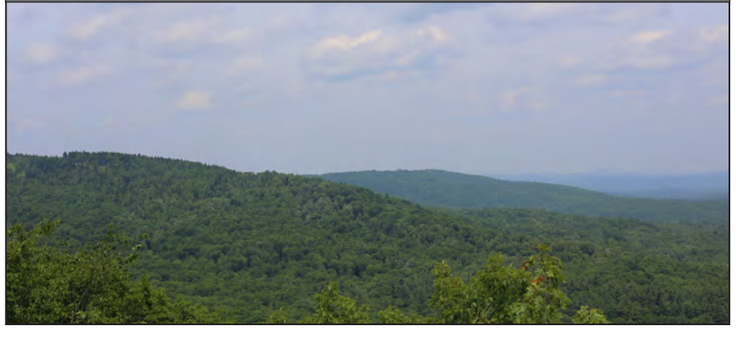
Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: N/A	
	Hub height: N/A	
	Rotor diameter: N/A	
	Overall turbine height: N/A	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 1:17 pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Summit of Bald Mountain, facing North/Northeast at 43.0220,-72.02450	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,695' (516.8m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19" (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: N/A	
Technical Information	Software: N/A	
	Digital elevation data source: N/A	

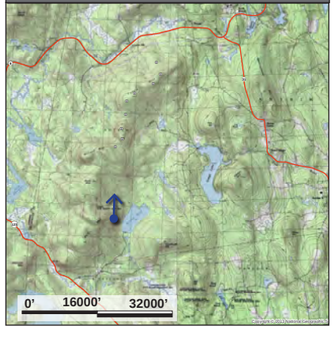
Prepared by LandWorks,
Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind
Energy, LLC,
Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 6: EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM BALD MOUNTAIN, ANTRIM (SHEET 2 OF 2)

Existing Conditions Photograph



View Location Map



Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: Siemens SWT 3.2 / 113	
	Hub height: T1 - T8 303'-6" (92.5 m) T9 260'-10" (79.5')	
	Rotor diameter: 370'-8" (113 m)	
	Overall turbine height: T1 - T8 488'-10" (149.01 m) T9 445'-2" (135.67 m)	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 1:17pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Summit of Bald Mountain, facing North/Northeast at 43.0220,-72.02450	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,695' (516.8m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19" (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: 1.62 miles (2.60 km) Furthest visible turbine: 3.05 miles (4.90 km)	
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS ArcMap 10; Nemetschek VectorWorks 2015; SketchUp Pro 8; Adobe Photoshop CS5	
	Digital elevation data source: USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3 arc-second	

NOTES:

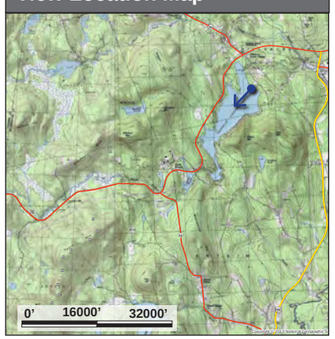
1. This visual simulation is based on GIS data available at the time from USGS National Elevation Data Set and Antrim Wind Energy. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

2. This simulation depicts turbines, as well as visibility of access roads, collector lines, and associated clearing.

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 7: EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM FRANKLIN PIERCE LAKE, HILLSBOROUGH (SHEET 1 OF 2)

View Location Map



Simulation Information

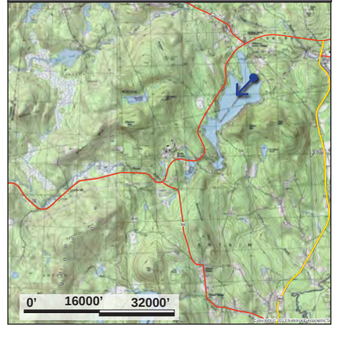
Turbine Information	Model: N/A	
	Hub height: N/A	
	Rotor diameter: N/A	
	Overall turbine height: N/A	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/2/14, 12:37pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Northeast shore of Franklin Pierce Lake, facing S/SW at 43.106055, -71.945872	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 764’ (233.0m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: N/A	
Technical Information	Software: N/A	
	Digital elevation data source: N/A	

Prepared by LandWorks,
Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind
Energy, LLC,
Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 7: VISUAL SIMULATION OF PROPOSED CONDITIONS FROM FRANKLIN PIERCE LAKE, HILLSBOROUGH (SHEET 2 OF 2)

Existing Conditions Photograph

View Location Map



Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: Siemens SWT 3.2 / 113	
	Hub height: T1 - T8 303'-6" (92.5 m) T9 260'-10" (79.5')	
	Rotor diameter: 370'-8" (113 m)	
	Overall turbine height: T1 - T8 488'-10" (149.01 m) T9 445'-2" (135.67 m)	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/2/14, 12:37pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Northeast shore of Franklin Pierce Lake, facing S/SW at 43.106055, -71.945872	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 764' (233.0m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19" (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: 4.10 miles (6.60 km) Furthest visible turbine: 5.87 miles (9.44 km)	
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS ArcMap 10; Nemetschek VectorWorks 2015; SketchUp Pro 8; Adobe Photoshop CS5	
	Digital elevation data source: USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3 arc-second	

NOTES:

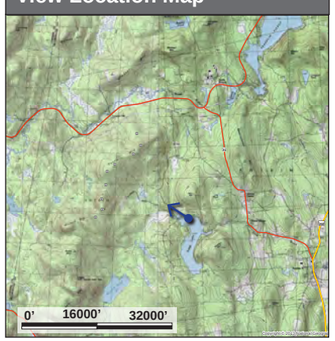
1. This visual simulation is based on GIS data available at the time from USGS National Elevation Data Set and Antrim Wind Energy. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

2. This simulation depicts turbines, as well as visibility of access roads, collector lines, and associated clearing.

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 8: EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM GREGG LAKE, ANTRIM (SHEET 1 OF 2)

View Location Map



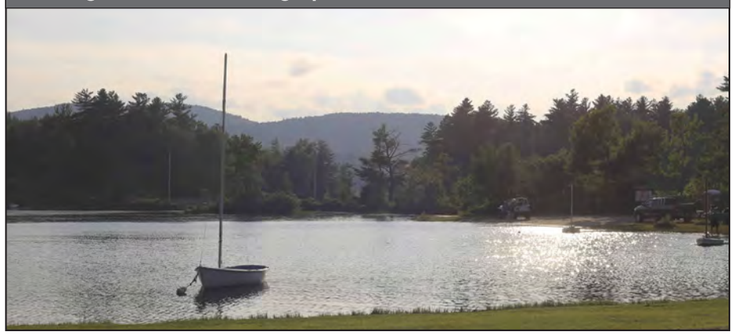
Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: N/A	
	Hub height: N/A	
	Rotor diameter: N/A	
	Overall turbine height: N/A	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 6:42pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: North Shore of Gregg Lake, facing south at 43.0431850000,-71.9878250000	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,110’ (338.32m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: N/A	
Technical Information	Software: N/A	
	Digital elevation data source: N/A	

Prepared by LandWorks,
Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind
Energy, LLC,
Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 8: VISUAL SIMULATION OF PROPOSED CONDITIONS FROM GREGG LAKE, ANTRIM (SHEET 2 OF 2)

Existing Conditions Photograph



View Location Map

Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: Siemens SWT 3.2 / 113	
	Hub height: T1 - T8 303'-6" (92.5 m) T9 260'-10" (79.5')	
	Rotor diameter: 370'-8" (113 m)	
	Overall turbine height: T1 - T8 488'-10" (149.01 m) T9 445'-2" (135.67 m)	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 6:42pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: North Shore of Gregg Lake, facing south at 43.0431850000,-71.9878250000	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,267.388' (386.3m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19" (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: 1.71 miles (2.75 km) Furthest visible turbine: 1.83 miles (2.95 km)	
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS ArcMap 10; Nemetschek VectorWorks 2015; SketchUp Pro 8; Adobe Photoshop CS5	
	Digital elevation data source: USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3 arc-second	

NOTES:

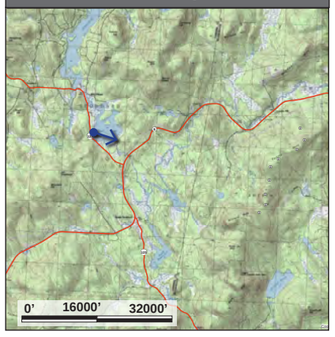
1. This visual simulation is based on GIS data available at the time from USGS National Elevation Data Set and Antrim Wind Energy. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

2. This simulation depicts turbines, as well as visibility of access roads, collector lines, and associated clearing.

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 9: EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM ISLAND POND, STODDARD (SHEET 1 OF 2)

View Location Map



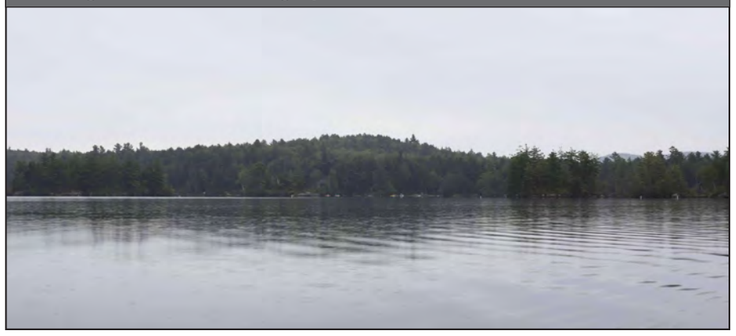
Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: N/A	
	Hub height: N/A	
	Rotor diameter: N/A	
	Overall turbine height: N/A	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 8/21/14, 10:33am	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Western Shore of Island Pond, facing east at 43.0664950000,-72.0902466667	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,302.165’ (396.9m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: N/A	
Technical Information	Software: N/A	
	Digital elevation data source: N/A	

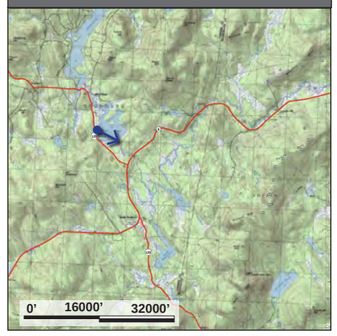
Prepared by LandWorks,
Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind
Energy, LLC,
Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 9: VISUAL SIMULATION OF PROPOSED CONDITIONS FROM ISLAND POND, STODDARD (SHEET 2 OF 2)

Existing Conditions Photograph



View Location Map



Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: Siemens SWT 3.2 / 113	
	Hub height: T1 - T8 303'-6" (92.5 m) T9 260'-10" (79.5')	
	Rotor diameter: 370'-8" (113 m)	
	Overall turbine height: T1 - T8 488'-10" (149.01 m) T9 445'-2" (135.67 m)	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 8/21/14, 10:33am	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Western Shore of Island Pond, facing east at 43.0664950000,-72.0902466667	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,302.165' (396.9m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19" (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: 3.69 miles (5.94 km) Furthest visible turbine: 4.24 miles (6.83 km)	
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS ArcMap 10; Nemetschek VectorWorks 2015; SketchUp Pro 8; Adobe Photoshop CS5	
	Digital elevation data source: USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3 arc-second	

NOTES:

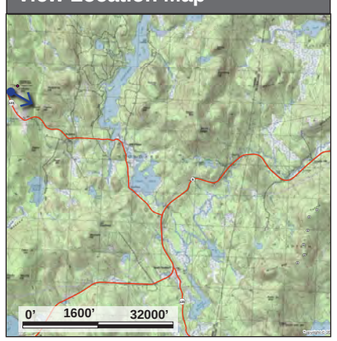
1. This visual simulation is based on GIS data available at the time from USGS National Elevation Data Set and Antrim Wind Energy. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

2. This simulation depicts turbines, as well as visibility of access roads, collector lines, and associated clearing.

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 10: EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM PITCHER MOUNTAIN FIRE TOWER, STODDARD (SHEET 1 OF 2)

View Location Map



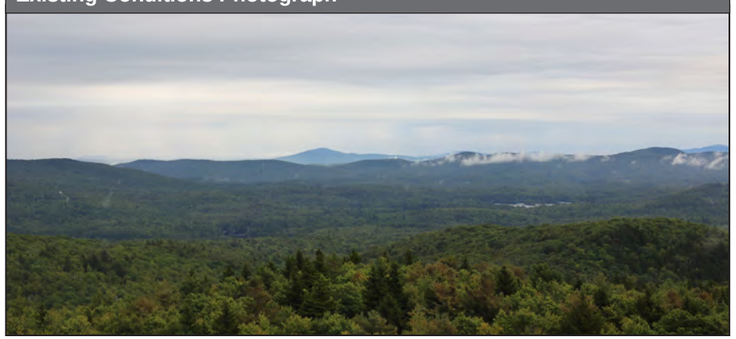
Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: N/A	
	Hub height: N/A	
	Rotor diameter: N/A	
	Overall turbine height: N/A	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 8/21/14, 6:22pm	Weather conditions: Cloudy
	Location: Fire Tower @ Summit of Pitcher Mountain, Antrim, NH. Looking East at 43.094025, -72.134962	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 2,210’ (673.61 m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: N/A	
Technical Information	Software: N/A	
	Digital elevation data source: N/A	

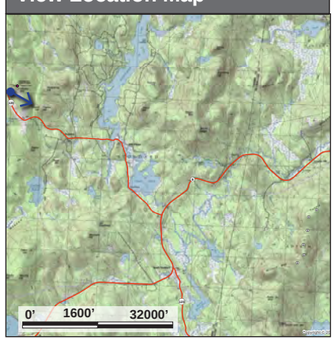
Prepared by LandWorks,
Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind
Energy, LLC,
Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 10: VISUAL SIMULATION OF PROPOSED CONDITIONS FROM PITCHER MOUNTAIN FIRE TOWER, STODDARD (SHEET 2 OF 2)

Existing Conditions Photograph



View Location Map



Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: Siemens SWT 3.2 / 113	
	Hub height: T1 - T8 303'-6" (92.5 m) T9 260'-10" (79.5')	
	Rotor diameter: 370'-8" (113 m)	
	Overall turbine height: T1 - T8 488'-10" (149.01 m) T9 445'-2" (135.67 m)	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 8/21/14, 6:22pm	Weather conditions: Cloudy
	Location: Fire Tower @ Summit of Pitcher Mountain, Antrim, NH. Looking East at 43.094025, -72.134962	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 2,210' (673.61 m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19" (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: 6.39 miles (10.24 km) Furthest visible turbine: 6.83 miles (11.0 km)	
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS ArcMap 10; Nemetschek VectorWorks 2015; SketchUp Pro 8; Adobe Photoshop CS5	
	Digital elevation data source: USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3 arc-second	

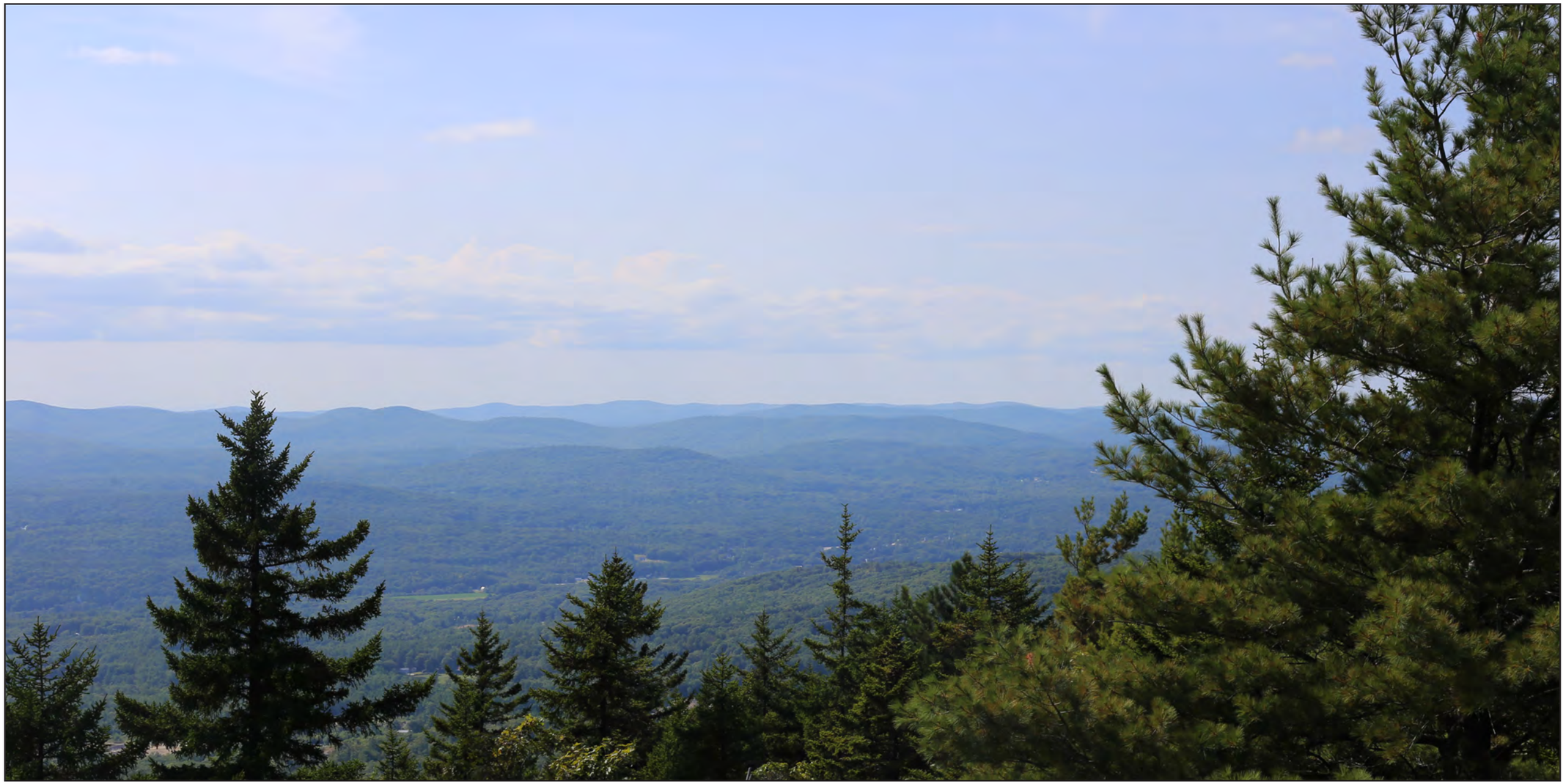
NOTES:

1. This visual simulation is based on GIS data available at the time from USGS National Elevation Data Set and Antrim Wind Energy. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

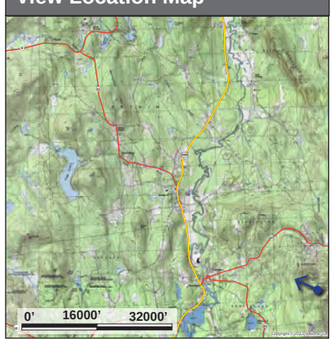
2. This simulation depicts turbines, as well as visibility of access roads, collector lines, and associated clearing.

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 11: EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM SUMMIT TRAIL CROTCHED MOUNTAIN, FRANCESTOWN (SHEET 1 OF 2)



View Location Map

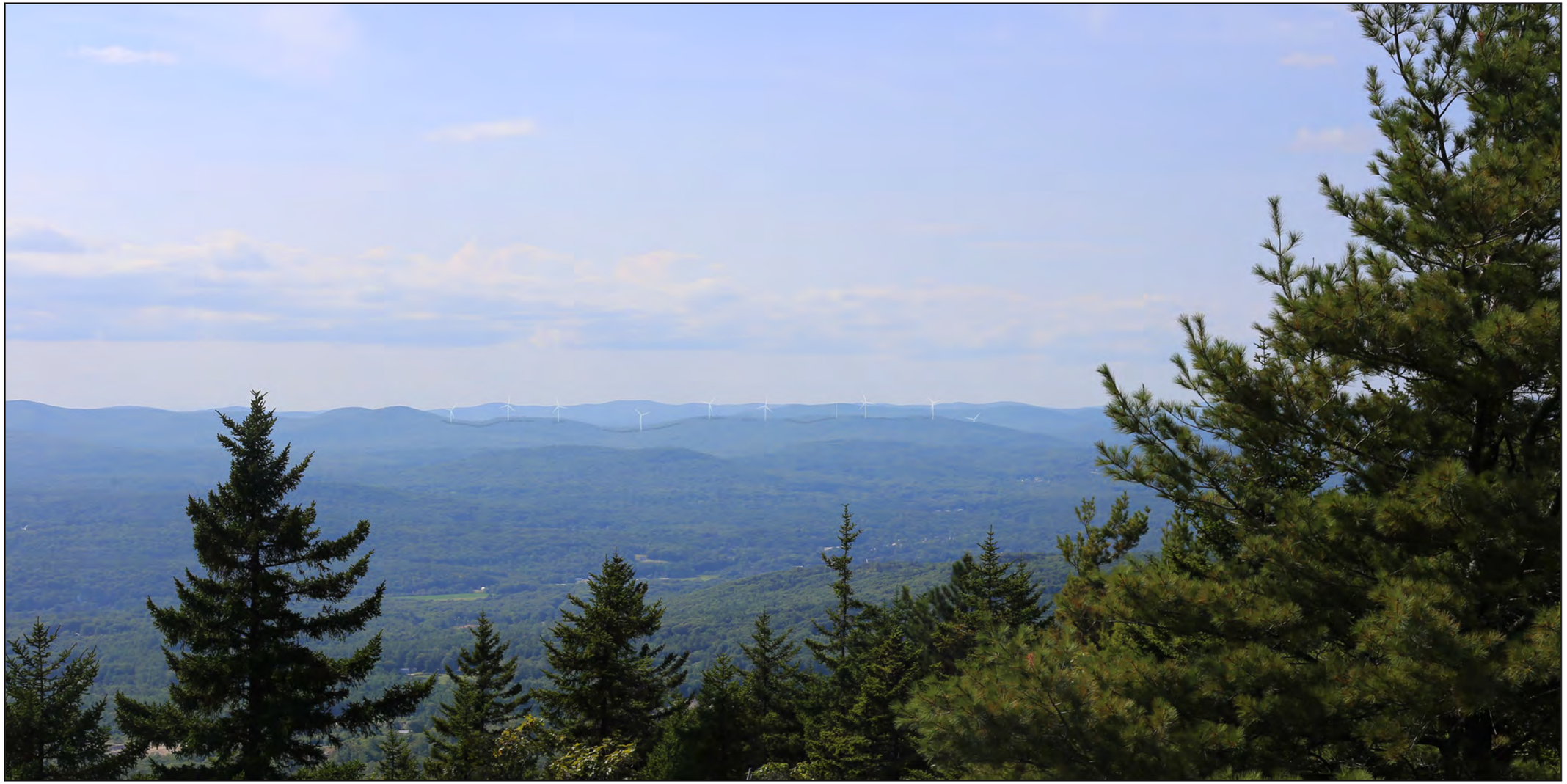


Simulation Information

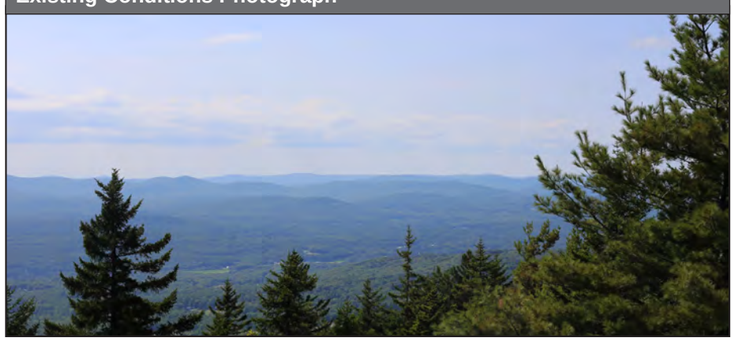
Turbine Information	Model: N/A	
	Hub height: N/A	
	Rotor diameter: N/A	
	Overall turbine height: N/A	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 8/21/14, 10:33am	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Summit Trail on Crotched Mountain, facing West/Northwest at 42.9978266667,-71.8752566667	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 2058’ (627.28 m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: N/A	
Technical Information	Software: N/A	
	Digital elevation data source: N/A	

Prepared by LandWorks,
Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind
Energy, LLC,
Portsmouth, NH

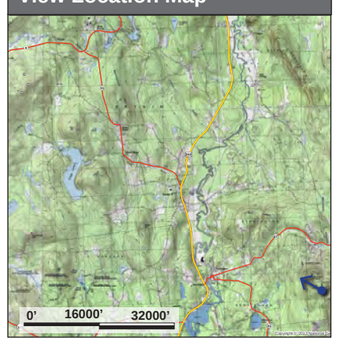
EXHIBIT 11: VISUAL SIMULATION OF PROPOSED CONDITIONS FROM SUMMIT TRAIL CROTCHED MOUNTAIN, FRANCESTOWN (SHEET 2 OF 2)



Existing Conditions Photograph



View Location Map



Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: Siemens SWT 3.2 / 113	
	Hub height: T1 - T8 303’-6” (92.5 m) T9 260’-10” (79.5’)	
	Rotor diameter: 370’-8” (113 m)	
	Overall turbine height: T1 - T8 488’-10” (149.01 m) T9 445’-2” (135.67 m)	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 8/21/14, 10:33am	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Summit of , facing West/Northwest at 42.9978266667,-71.8752566667	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 2058’ (627.28 m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: 8.06 miles (12.97 km) Furthest visible turbine: 8.27 miles (13.30 km)	
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS ArcMap 10; Nemetschek VectorWorks 2015; SketchUp Pro 8; Adobe Photoshop CS5	
	Digital elevation data source: USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3 arc-second	

NOTES:

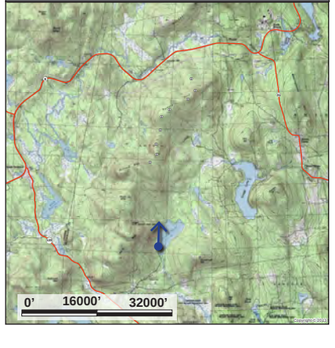
1. This visual simulation is based on GIS data available at the time from USGS National Elevation Data Set and Antrim Wind Energy. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

2. This simulation depicts turbines, as well as visibility of access roads, collector lines, and associated clearing.

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 12: EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM WILLARD POND BOAT LAUNCH, ANTRIM (SHEET 1 OF 2)

View Location Map



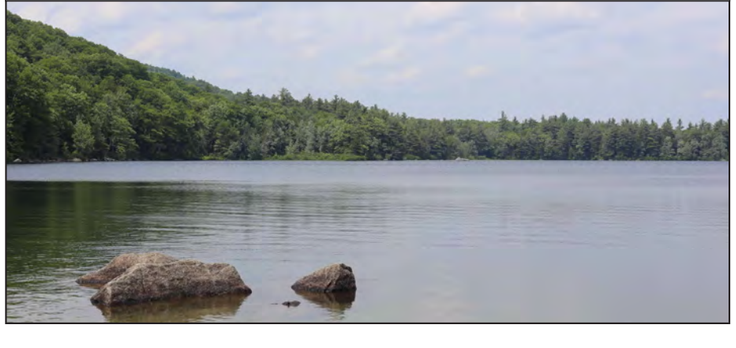
Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: N/A	
	Hub height: N/A	
	Rotor diameter: N/A	
	Overall turbine height: N/A	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 2:33pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Willard Pond Boat Launch facing North at 43.0186166667,-72.0204800000	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,145.669’ (249.2m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: N/A	
Technical Information	Software: N/A	
	Digital elevation data source: N/A	

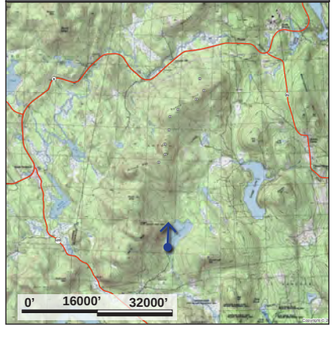
Prepared by LandWorks,
Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind
Energy, LLC,
Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 12: VISUAL SIMULATION OF PROPOSED CONDITIONS FROM WILLARD POND BOAT LAUNCH, ANTRIM (SHEET 2 OF 2)

Existing Conditions Photograph



View Location Map



Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: Siemens SWT 3.2 / 113	
	Hub height: T1 - T8 303'-6" (92.5 m) T9 260'-10" (79.5')	
	Rotor diameter: 370'-8" (113 m)	
	Overall turbine height: T1 - T8 488'-10" (149.01 m) T9 445'-2" (135.67 m)	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 2:33pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Willard Pond Boat Launch facing North at 43.0186166667,-72.0204800000	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,145.669' (249.2m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19" (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: 3.01 miles (4.85 km) Furthest visible turbine: 3.23 miles (5.20 km)	
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS ArcMap 10; Nemetschek VectorWorks 2015; SketchUp Pro 8; Adobe Photoshop CS5	
	Digital elevation data source: USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3 arc-second	

NOTES:

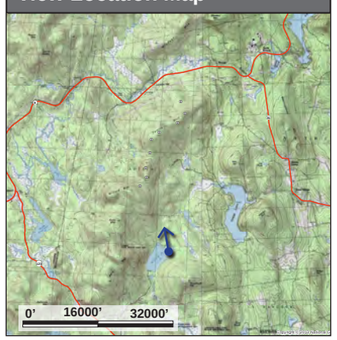
1. This visual simulation is based on GIS data available at the time from USGS National Elevation Data Set and Antrim Wind Energy. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

2. This simulation depicts turbines, as well as visibility of access roads, collector lines, and associated clearing.

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 13: EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF WILLARD POND, ANTRIM (SHEET 1 OF 2)

View Location Map



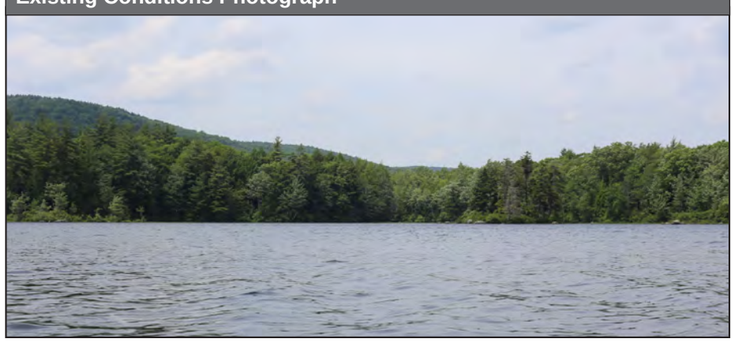
Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: N/A	
	Hub height: N/A	
	Rotor diameter: N/A	
	Overall turbine height: N/A	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 2:14pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Northeast shore of Willard Pond, facing North/Northwest at 43.023107, -72.011880	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,159’ (353.26m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: N/A	
Technical Information	Software: N/A	
	Digital elevation data source: N/A	

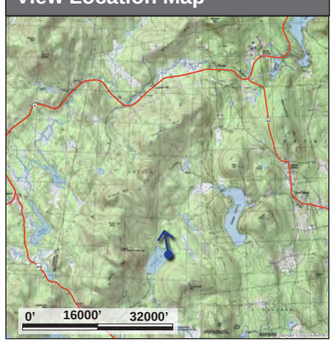
Prepared by LandWorks,
Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind
Energy, LLC,
Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 13: VISUAL SIMULATION OF PROPOSED CONDITIONS FROM THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF WILLARD POND, ANTRIM (SHEET 2 OF 2)

Existing Conditions Photograph



View Location Map



Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: Siemens SWT 3.2 / 113	
	Hub height: T1 - T8 303'-6" (92.5 m) T9 260'-10" (79.5')	
	Rotor diameter: 370'-8" (113 m)	
	Overall turbine height: T1 - T8 488'-10" (149.01 m) T9 445'-2" (135.67 m)	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 2:14pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Northeast shore of Willard Pond, facing North/Northwest at 43.023107, -72.011880	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,159' (353.26m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19" (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: 1.62 miles (2.61 km) Furthest visible turbine: 2.65 miles (4.27 km)	
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS ArcMap 10; Nemetschek VectorWorks 2015; SketchUp Pro 8; Adobe Photoshop CS5	
	Digital elevation data source: USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3 arc-second	

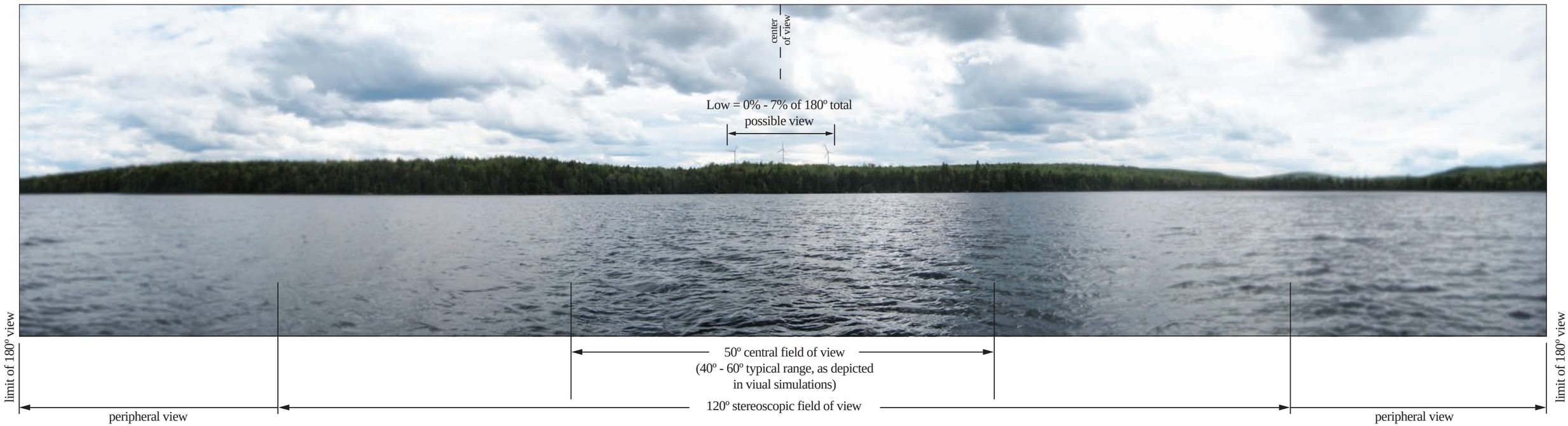
NOTES:

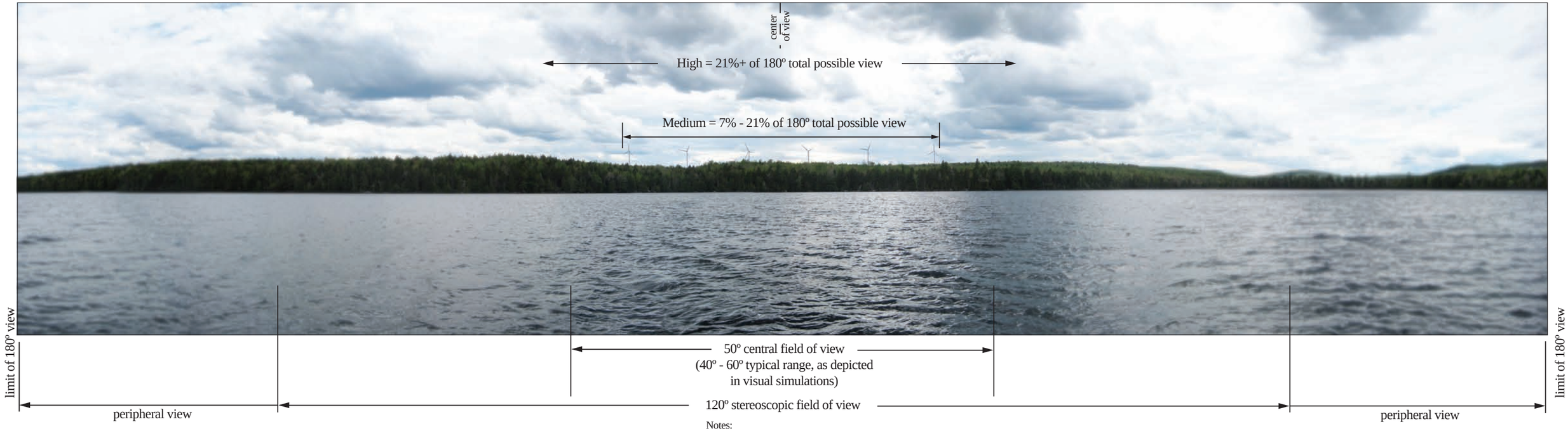
1. This visual simulation is based on GIS data available at the time from USGS National Elevation Data Set and Antrim Wind Energy. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

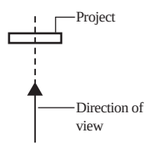
2. This simulation depicts turbines, as well as visibility of access roads, collector lines, and associated clearing.

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 14: ANGLE OF VIEW THRESHOLDS: 180° TOTAL POSSIBLE VIEW







Notes:

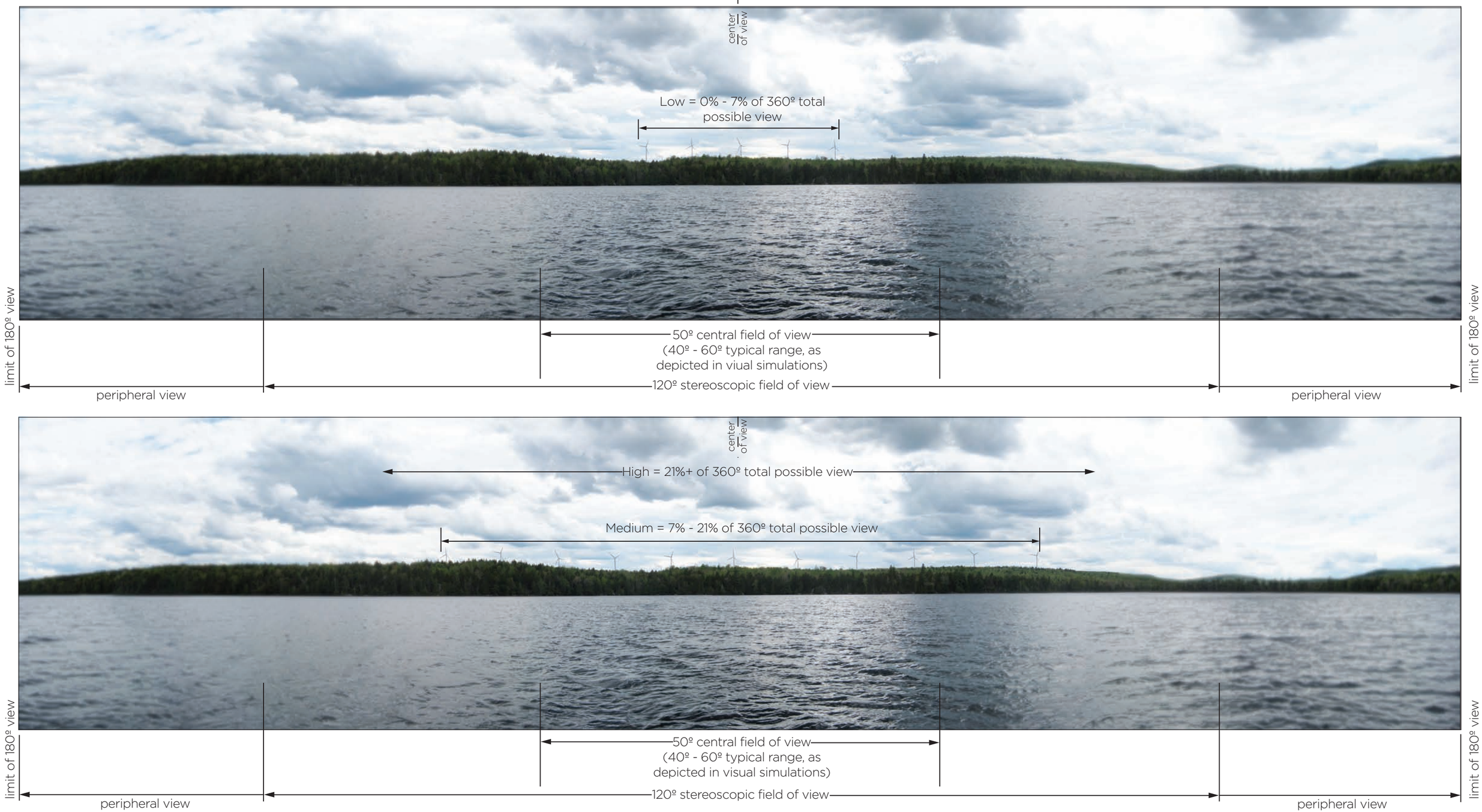
1. This is a conceptual simulation of perceptual qualities of view toward a hypothetical project.
2. The rating threshold percentages are calculated based on the angle of view encompassing visible turbine hubs divided by the total possible view angle from a given resource (e.g. for a lake 360 degree views would be possible, while a scenic pull-off with a fixed view would potentially have a total possible view of 180 degrees or less, depending on site conditions).
3. This conceptual simulation represents a fixed 180° view in one direction. As noted in Foundations for Visual Project Analysis, "Of course, eyes, head, and body can all move. Under normal conditions, a viewer is continuously sampling a much broader portion of the environment even though at any one instant the new stimuli are limited to the angles described above (see pp. 40 - 41). This sampling, which constructs a stable image of the immediate context in short-term memory, is the primary rationale for the use of panoramic views in much current simulation work."

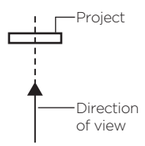
Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portshmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 15: ANGLE OF VIEW THRESHOLDS: 360º TOTAL POSSIBLE VIEW

ANTRIM WIND VISUAL ASSESSMENT

April 2015





Notes:
1. This is a conceptual simulation of perceptual qualities of view toward a hypothetical project.
2. The rating threshold percentages are calculated based on the angle of view encompassing visible turbine hubs divided by the total possible view angle from a given resource (e.g. for a lake 360 degree views would be possible, while a scenic pull-off with a fixed view would potentially have a total possible view of 180 degrees or less, depending on site conditions).
3. This conceptual simulation represents a fixed 180º view in one direction. As noted in Foundations for Visual Project Analysis, "Of course, eyes, head, and body can all move. Under normal conditions, a viewer is continuously sampling a much broader portion of the environment even though at any one instant the new stimuli are limited to the angles described above (see pp. 40 - 41). This sampling, which constructs a stable image of the immediate context in short-term memory, is the primary rationale for the use of panoramic views in much current simulation work."

Prepared by LandWorks,
Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind
Energy, LLC,
Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 16: 360° VIEWS FROM PITCHER MOUNTAIN

ANTRIM WIND VISUAL ASSESSMENT April 2015

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

View from summit of Pitcher Mtn. towards Mount Monadnock

View from summit of Pitcher Mtn. towards Lempster Wind project

View from Pitcher Mtn. Fire Tower towards Mount Monadnock

View from Pitcher Mtn. Fire summit towards Background mountains

EXHIBIT 17: PANORAMA VIEW FROM WILLARD POND

ANTRIM WIND VISUAL ASSESSMENT

April 2015

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

From this vantage point on the pond, the project occupies 19.42° of 360° or 5.4% of the total possible view

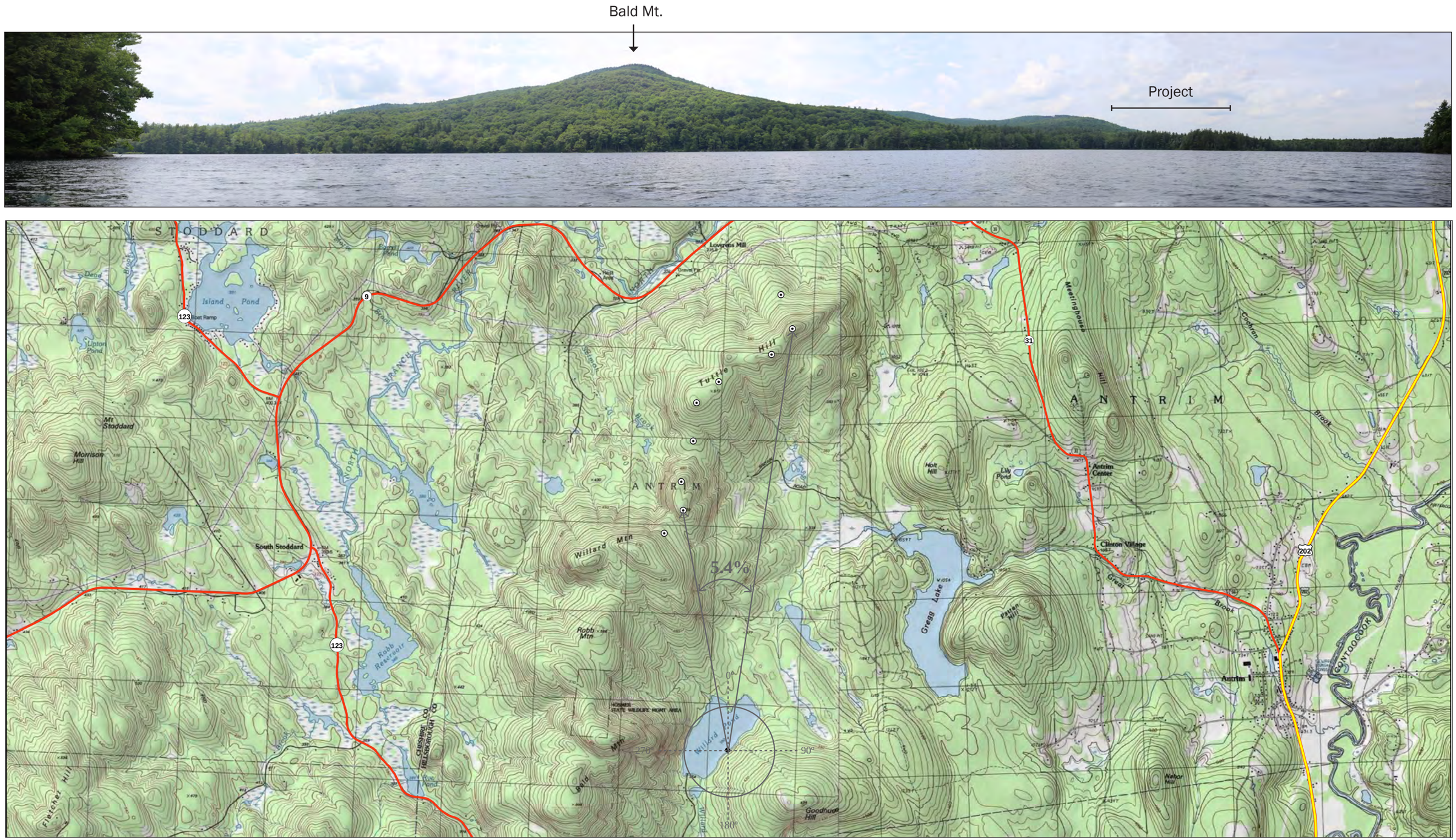
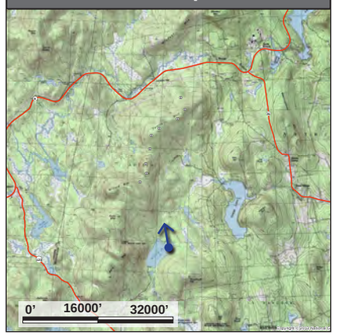


EXHIBIT 18: EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM WILLARD POND, ANTRIM (SHEET 1 OF 3)

ANTRIM WIND VISUAL ASSESSMENT — April 2015

View Location Map



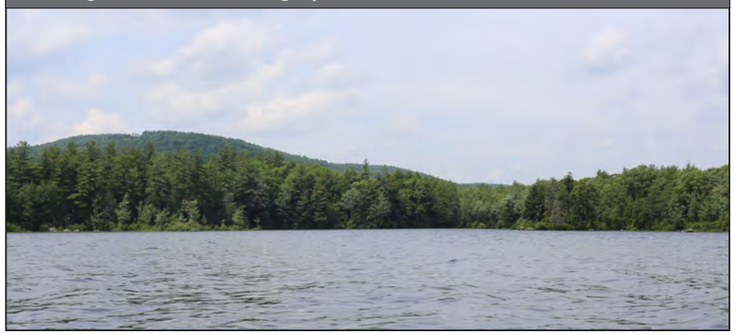
Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: N/A	
	Hub height: N/A	
	Rotor diameter: N/A	
	Overall turbine height: N/A	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 2:14pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Northeast corner of Willard Pond, facing North/Northwest at 43.023107, -72.011880	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,159’ (353.26m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: N/A	
Technical Information	Software: N/A	
	Digital elevation data source: N/A	

Prepared by LandWorks,
Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind
Energy, LLC,
Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 18: VISUAL SIMULATION OF PROPOSED CONDITIONS FROM WILLARD POND, ANTRIM - 10 TURBINE LAYOUT (SHEET 2 OF 3)

Existing Conditions Photograph



View Location Map

Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: ACCIONA AW3000/116	
	Hub height: 302’ (92.05 m)	
	Rotor diameter: 380’ (113 m)	
	Overall turbine height: 492’ (150 m)	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 2:14pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Northeast corner of Willard Pond, facing North/Northwest at 43.023107, -72.011880	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,159’ (353.26m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: 1.33 miles (2.14 km) Furthest visible turbine: 3.05 miles (4.90 km)	
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS ArcMap 10; Nemetschek VectorWorks 2015; SketchUp Pro 8; Adobe Photoshop CS5	
	Digital elevation data source: USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3 arc-second	

NOTES:

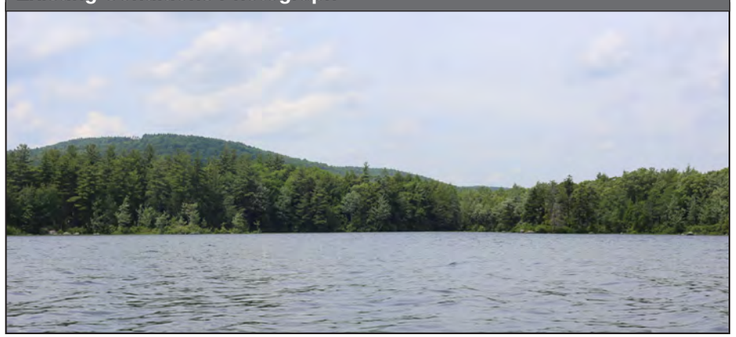
1. This visual simulation is based on GIS data available at the time from USGS National Elevation Data Set and Antrim Wind Energy. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

2. This simulation depicts turbines, as well as visibility of access roads, collector lines, and associated clearing.

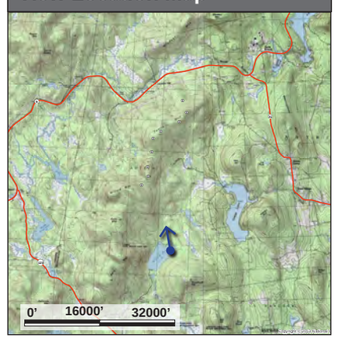
Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 18: VISUAL SIMULATION OF PROPOSED CONDITIONS FROM WILLARD POND, ANTRIM - 9 TURBINE LAYOUT (SHEET 3 OF 3)

Existing Conditions Photograph



View Location Map



Simulation Information

Turbine Information	Model: Siemens SWT 3.2 / 113	
	Hub height: T1 - T8 303’-6” (92.5 m) T9 260’-10” (79.5’)	
	Rotor diameter: 370’-8” (113 m)	
	Overall turbine height: T1 - T8 488’-10” (149.01 m) T9 445’-2” (135.67 m)	
Photograph Information	Date and time: 7/1/14, 2:14pm	Weather conditions: Partly sunny
	Location: Northeast corner of Willard Pond, facing North/Northwest at 43.023107, -72.011880	
	Camera elevation above sea level: 1,159’ (353.26m)	
	Simulation viewing distance: 19” (48.26 cm)	Focal length (35mm equivalent): 56mm
	Distance to nearest visible turbine: 1.62 miles (2.60 km) Furthest visible turbine: 3.05 miles (4.90 km)	
Technical Information	Software: ArcGIS ArcMap 10; Nemetschek VectorWorks 2015; SketchUp Pro 8; Adobe Photoshop CS5	
	Digital elevation data source: USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED) 1/3 arc-second	

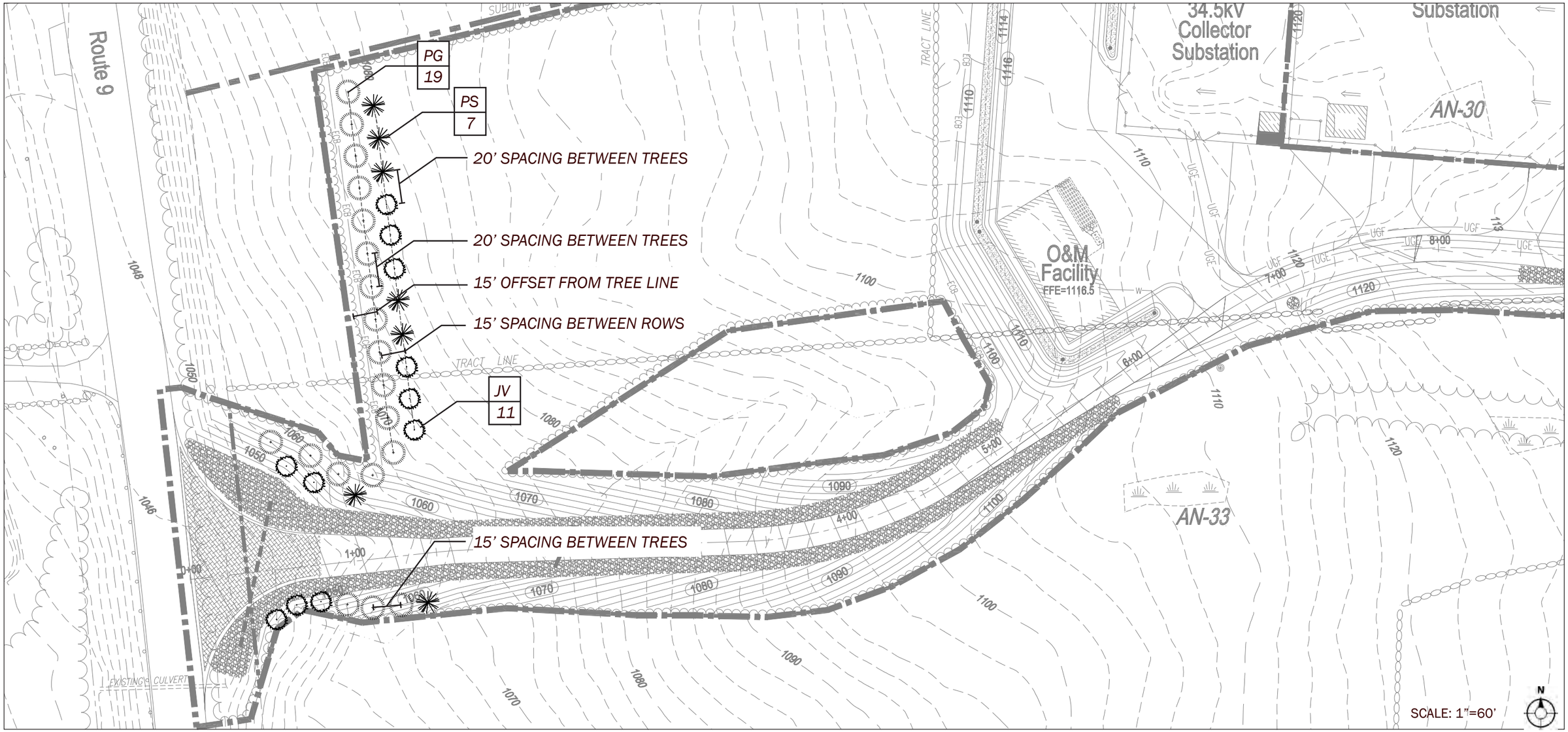
NOTES:

1. This visual simulation is based on GIS data available at the time from USGS National Elevation Data Set and Antrim Wind Renewable Energy. Data is only as accurate as the original source and is not guaranteed by LandWorks.

2. This simulation depicts turbines, as well as visibility of access roads, collector lines, and associated clearing.

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Renewable Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 19: SUB STATION MITIGATION PLANTING PLAN



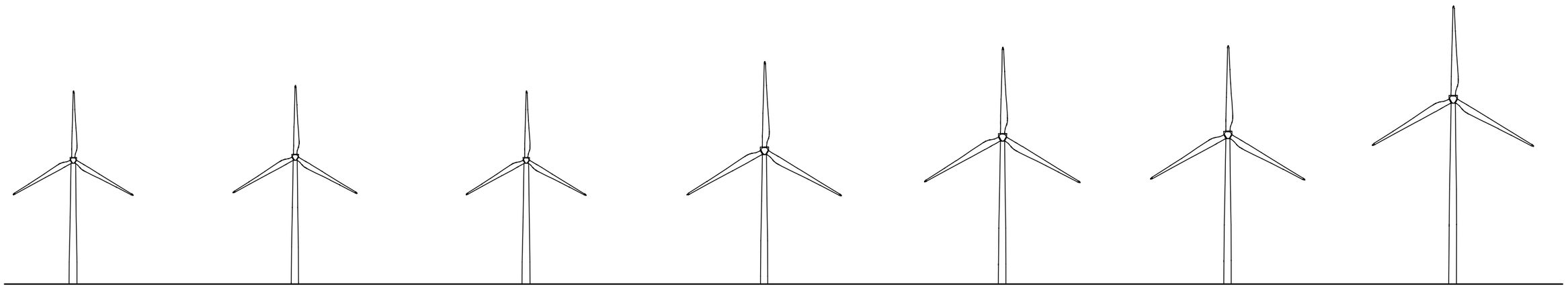
SYMBOL	ABBR.	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	COMMENTS
	PG	*PICEA GLAUCA*	WHITE SPRUCE	4-5'	FIELD GROWN
	JV	*JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA*	EASTERN RED CEDAR	3-4'	FIELD GROWN
	PS	*PINUS STROBUS*	WHITE PINE	6-7'	FIELD GROWN

NOTES:
CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY LOCATIONS AND LAYOUT IN FIELD. ALL MATERIAL TO BE LOCAL FIELD GROWN TREES.

Prepared by LandWorks, Middlebury, VT
Prepared for Antrim Wind Energy, LLC, Portsmouth, NH

EXHIBIT 20: TREND IN TURBINE SIZE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Turbines drawn at same scale for comparative purposes



Lempster Wind Farm
Commissioning: 2007
No. of turbines: 12
Turbine model: Gamesa G87/2000
Hub height: 78m (256')
Rotor diameter: 87m (284')
Overall height: 121.5m (**399'**)
Turbine capacity: 2.0 MW
Total project capacity: 24 MW

Granite Reliable Wind Farm
Commissioning: 2011
No. of turbines: 33
Turbine model: Vestas V90-3.0 MW
Hub height: 80m (263')
Rotor diameter: 90m (295')
Overall height: 125m (**410'**)
Turbine capacity: 3.0 MW
Total project capacity: 99 MW

Groton Wind Farm
Commissioning: 2012
No. of turbines: 24
Turbine model: Gamesa G87, 2.0MW
Hub height: 78m (256')
Rotor diameter: 87m (284')
Overall height: 121m (**398'**)
Turbine capacity: 2.0 MW
Total project capacity: 48 MW

Kingdom Community Wind
Commissioning: 2012
No. of turbines: 21
Tubine model: Vestas V112-3.0 MW
Hub height: 84m (276')
Rotor diameter: 112m (368')
Overall height: 140m (**460'**)
Turbine capacity: 3.0 MW
Total project capacity: 63 MW

Antrim Wind
Commissioning: N/A
No. of turbines: 9
Turbine model: Siemens SWT-3.2-113
Hub heights:
92.5m (304')
79.5m (261')
Rotor diameter: 113m (371')
Overall height:
149m (**489'**)
136m (446')
Turbine capacity: 3.2 MW
Total project capacity: 28.8 MW

Bingham Wind
Commissioning: N/A*
No. of turbines: 62
Turbine model: Vestas V112-3.3MW
Hub height: 94m (309')
Rotor diameter: 112m (368')
Overall height: 150m (**492'**)
Turbine capacity: 3.3 MW
Total project capacity: 206 MW

*Approved 2014, to be constructed

Hancock Wind
Commissioning: N/A*
No. of turbines: 17
Turbine model: Vestas V117-3.3MW
Hub height: 116.5m (382')
Rotor diameter: 117m (384')
Overall height: 175m (**574'**)
Turbine capacity: 3.3 MW
Total project capacity: 56.1 MW

*Approved 2015, to be constructed

Notes:

1. "Overall height" is the height of the turbine from the base of the tower to the tip of the rotor blade at its highest point.

2. Two other wind projects that have recently been proposed in New Hampshire have taller overall heights than Antrim:

- Spruce Ridge: 499'
- Wild Meadows: 492'

3. Turbines depicted are approximate and do not necessarily reflect particular design differences between different turbine models.

EXHIBIT 21: VISUAL RATIO COMPARISON (SHEET 1 OF 2)

(Measurements taken from land horizon to top of ridgeline, and from top of ridgeline to top of hub)

ANTRIM WIND VISUAL ASSESSMENT June 2015

NO.	RATIO
8	1:2.0
7	1:3.3
6	1:5.4
5	1:2.0
4	1:5.0

VISUAL SIMULATION FROM NORTHEAST CORNER ON WILLARD POND, PREPARED BY LANDWORKS
Approximate Distance to Nearest Turbine = 1.5 miles

NO.	RATIO
C	1:4.0
D	1:2.5
E	1:2.2
F	1:3.7

PHOTO FROM WESTERN END ON MAY POND, TAKEN BY LANDWORKS
Approximate Distance to Nearest Turbine = 1.5 miles

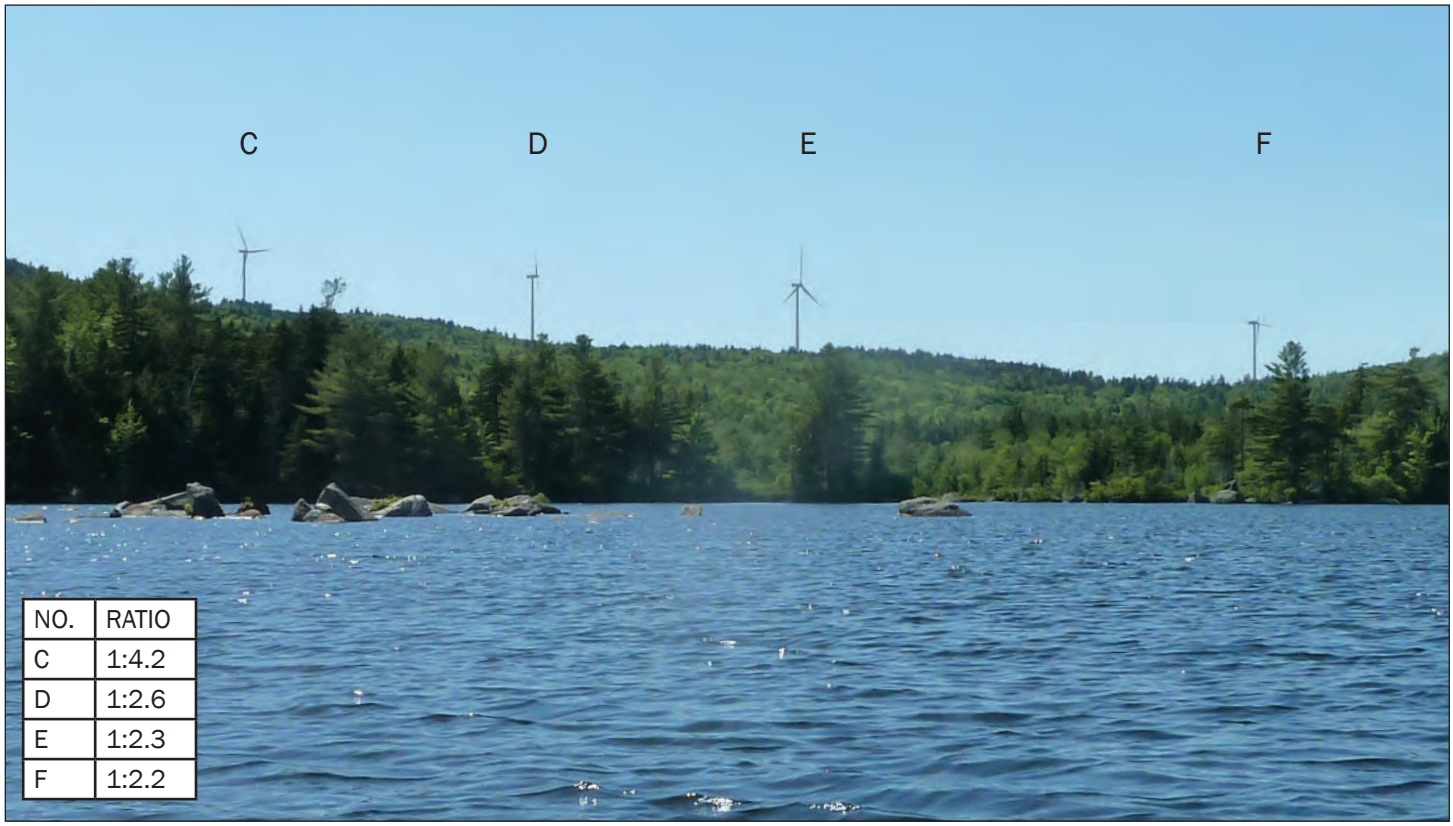
NOTE: Visual simulations are made to mimic the central angle of view (around 40-60°), which is the area that impacts our perception most. This is close to a 50-55mm "normal" focal length lens on a full frame camera. Photos are scaled to represent comparable central angles of view.

EXHIBIT 21: VISUAL RATIO COMPARISON (SHEET 2 OF 2)

(Measurements taken from land horizon to top of ridgeline, and from top of ridgeline to top of hub)

NO.	RATIO
9	1:5.5
8	1:3.1
7	1:4.4

VISUAL SIMULATION FROM SHORE OF GREGG LAKE, PREPARED BY LANDWORKS
Approximate Distance to Nearest Turbine = 1.7 miles



NO.	RATIO
C	1:4.2
D	1:2.6
E	1:2.3
F	1:2.2

PHOTO FROM WESTERN END ON MAY POND, TAKEN BY LANDWORKS
Approximate Distance to Nearest Turbine = 1.7 miles

NOTE: Visual simulations are made to mimic the central angle of view (around 40-60°), which is the area that impacts our perception most. This is close to a 50-55mm "normal" focal length lens on a full frame camera. Photos are scaled to represent comparable central angles of view.

EXHIBIT 22: RESOURCES LANDWORKS VISITED

LandWorks visited 127 of the 290 identified resources. Only 30 of those resources have potential visibility.

TABLE 2. SCENIC RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

Resource	Town	Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine	# Of Turbines Potentially Visible	Visited?
1. Harrisville Historic District	Harrisville	No Project Visibility		No
2. Franklin Pierce Homestead	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		Yes
3. Edward MacDowell Lake	Dublin, Peterborough	No Project Visibility		No
4. Edward MacDowell Lake Recreation Area	Dublin, Peterborough	No Project Visibility		No
5. Edward MacDowell Lake "Project Lands"	Hancock, Harrisville, Peterborough	No Project Visibility		No
6. Greenfield State Park	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		Drove by
7. Pillsbury State Park	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
8. Contoocook River Shorebank Angling Area	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
9. Hosmer State Wildlife Management Area	Antrim	No Project Visibility		No
10. NH Fish and Game North Branch River Shorebank Access	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
11. Low State Forest	Bradford, Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		Drove by
12. Peterson State Wildlife Management Area	Dublin	No Project Visibility		Drove by
13. Powder Mill Pond Wildlife Management Area	Greenfield, Hancock	No Project Visibility		Yes
14. Carpenter Marsh State Wildlife Management Area	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
15. Evas Marsh State Wildlife Management Area	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
16. Louis Cabot Preserve	Hancock, Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
17. Farrar Marsh State Wildlife Management Area	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
18. Fox State Forest	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		Drove by
19. Kinson Wildlife Management Area	Marlow	No Project Visibility		Drove by
20. Pitcher Mountain State Forest	Stoddard	6.35 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
21. Hillsborough Rail Trail	Bennington, Deering, Hillsborough	4.65 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
22. County Bridge	Greenfield, Hancock	No Project Visibility		Yes
23. Currier & Ives Scenic Byway	Henniker	No Project Visibility		Yes
24. Pitcher Mountain Fire Tower	Stoddard	6.38 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
25. Contoocook River	Antrim, Bennington, Deering, Greenfield, Hancock, Henniker, Hillsborough, Peterborough	No Project Visibility		Yes
26. North Branch River	Antrim, Stoddard	No Project Visibility		Yes
27. Ashuelot River	Gilsum, Marlow, Washington	No Project Visibility		Yes
28. Piscataquog River	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
29. Willard Pond	Antrim	1.37 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
30. Powder Mill Pond	Bennington, Greenfield, Hancock	6.08 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
31. Otter Lake	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		No
32. Childs Bog	Harrisville	No Project Visibility		No

EXHIBIT 22: RESOURCES LANDWORKS VISITED

TABLE 2. SCENIC RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

Resource	Town	Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine	# Of Turbines Potentially Visible	Visited?
33. Seavers Reservoir	Harrisville	No Project Visibility		No
34. Silver Lake	Harrisville, Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
35. Center Pond	Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
36. Cold Spring Pond	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		Drove by
37. Robb Reservoir	Stoddard	3.04 mi.	0 to 4	Yes
38. Halfmoon Pond	Washington	No Project Visibility		Drove by
39. Sunapee Loop	Antrim, Bennington, Hillsborough, Washington, Windsor	1.44 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
40. Monadnock Region Loop	Antrim, Gilsum, Hancock, Marlow, Peterborough, Stoddard	2.37 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
41. Clement Hill Road	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
42. Fisher Road	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
43. Glen Road	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
44. Mountain View Lane	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
45. Old Clement Road	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
46. Old Francestown Road	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
47. Pleasant Pond Road	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
48. Wolf Hill Road	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
49. Oak Hill Road	Francestown	No Project Visibility		No
50. Old County Road North	Francestown	No Project Visibility		Yes
51. Pleasant Pond Road	Francestown	No Project Visibility		No
52. Schoolhouse Road	Francestown	No Project Visibility		No
53. Second NH Turnpike North	Francestown	No Project Visibility		Yes
54. Cavendar Road	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		Yes
55. Colonial Drive	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		Yes
56. County Road	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		Yes
57. Muzzy Hill Road	Greenfield	6.72 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
58. Old Bennington Road	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		Yes
59. Riverbend Drive	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		Yes
60. Sunset Lake Road	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		No
61. Swamp Road	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		Yes
62. Baker Road	Henniker	No Project Visibility		No
63. Bear Hill Road	Henniker	No Project Visibility		Yes
64. Western Avenue	Henniker	No Project Visibility		Yes
65. Barden Hill Road	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
66. Beard Road	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
67. Danforth Corners Road	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		Yes
68. Jones Road	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		Yes
69. Second N.H. Turnpike	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		Yes
70. Shedd Road	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		Yes

EXHIBIT 22: RESOURCES LANDWORKS VISITED

TABLE 2. SCENIC RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

Resource	Town	Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine	# Of Turbines Potentially Visible	Visited?
71. Crosby Road	Peterborough	No Project Visibility		No
72. Windy Row Road	Peterborough	No Project Visibility		No
73. Black Fox Pond Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
74. Clark Summit Scenic Viewshed	Deering	6.93 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
75. Clement Hill Road Scenic Viewshed (1)	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
76. Clement Hill Road Scenic Viewshed (2)	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
77. Codman Hill Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
78. Cove Hill Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
79. Deering Reservoir Scenic Viewshed (1)	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
80. Deering Reservoir Scenic Viewshed (2)	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
81. Deering Reservoir Scenic Viewshed (3)	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
82. Gregg Hill Road Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
83. Hedgehog Mountain Summit Scenic Viewshed	Deering	5.68 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
84. Hodgen Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
85. Old County Road Scenic Viewshed (1)	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
86. Patten Brook Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
87. Peter Wood Hill Road Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
88. Pleasant Pond Road Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
89. Range Road Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
90. Rangeway Road Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
91. Scenic Viewshed (north of Clark Summit)	Deering	7.02 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
92. Sodom Hill Scenic Viewshed	Deering	6.84 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
93. Smith Brook Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
94. Tubs Hill Road Scenic Viewshed (1)	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
95. Tubs Hill Road Scenic Viewshed (2)	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
96. West Deering Scenic Viewshed	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
97. Wilson Hill Scenic Viewshed	Deering	7.05 mi.	0 to 3	Yes
98. Baker Road Scenic Vista	Henniker	No Project Visibility		Yes
99. Bear Hill Road (1) Scenic Vista	Henniker	No Project Visibility		Yes
100. Bear Hill Road (2) Scenic Vista	Henniker	No Project Visibility		Yes
101. Browns Way Scenic Vista	Henniker	No Project Visibility		Yes
102. NH Route 202 Scenic Vista	Henniker	No Project Visibility		Yes
103. Western Avenue Scenic Vista	Henniker	No Project Visibility		Yes
104. Kimball Hill Road Scenic Views	Hillsborough	7.72 mi.	0 to 9	Yes

EXHIBIT 22: RESOURCES LANDWORKS VISITED

TABLE 2. SCENIC RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

Resource	Town	Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine	# Of Turbines Potentially Visible	Visited?
105. Bald Mountain Trail at DePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	Antrim	1.62 mi.	0 to 6	Yes
106. Goodhue Hill Trail at DePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	Antrim	2.00 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
107. Hurlin Trail	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
108. Lily Pond Trail	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
109. Lovern's Trail at Lovern's Mill Cedar Swamp	Antrim	1.13 mi.	0 to 5	Yes
110. McCabe Forest Trail	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
111. Meadow Marsh Trail	Antrim	1.37 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
112. Mill Pond Trail at Dierrefue-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
113. Tamposi Trail at Dierrefue-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
114. Tudor Trail at Dierrefue-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	Antrim	No Project Visibility		No
115. Bennington Trail	Bennington	No Project Visibility		Yes
116. Shannon's Trail to Crotched Mountain Summit	Bennington, Francestown, Greenfield	No Project Visibility		Yes
117. Bradford Bog Trail	Bradford	No Project Visibility		No
118. County Road Trail	Bradford	No Project Visibility		No
119. Deer Valley Road Trail	Bradford	No Project Visibility		No
120. Penhallow Road Trail	Bradford	No Project Visibility		No
121. Black Fox Pond Trail at Deering Wildlife Sanctuary	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
122. Smith Brook Trail at Deering Wildlife Sanctuary	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
123. Patten Farm Trail at Deering Wildlife Sanctuary	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
124. Dublin Nordic Center Trails	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
125. Monadnock-Sunapee Greenway	Dublin, Harrisville, Nelson, Stoddard, Washington	6.35 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
126. Dutton Brook Accessible Trail	Francestown, Greenfield	No Project Visibility		No
127. Summit Trail at Crotched Mountain	Francestown	8.09 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
128. Other Trails at Crotched Mountain	Francestown	No Project Visibility		Yes
129. Trails at Dinsmore Brook Conservation Area	Francestown	No Project Visibility		No
130. Trails at Shattuck Pond Town Forest	Francestown	No Project Visibility		No
131. Gregg Accessible Trail	Greenfield	8.35 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
132. Cobb Hill Trail (Harris Center)	Hancock, Harrisville	No Project Visibility		Yes
133. East Side Trails at Harris Center	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
134. Pierce Trail	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
135. Old Railroad Trail	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
136. Other West Side Trails at Harris Center (Briggs Reserve)	Hancock	No Project Visibility		Yes

EXHIBIT 22: RESOURCES LANDWORKS VISITED

TABLE 2. SCENIC RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

Resource	Town	Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine	# Of Turbines Potentially Visible	Visited?
137. Skatutakee Mountain Summit Trail at Harris Center (Briggs Reserve)	Hancock	No Project Visibility		Yes
138. Thumb Mountain Summit Trail at Harris Center (Briggs Reserve)	Hancock	No Project Visibility		Yes
139. Trail around Half Moon Pond at Sargent Center	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
140. Contoocook Riverwalk	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
141. Thompson Mountain Trail at Wenny-Baker Forest	Hillsborough	8.89 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
142. Trails at Fox Forest	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
143. Kulish Ledges Trail	Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
144. Trails at Otter Brook Preserve	Nelson, Stoddard, Sullivan	No Project Visibility		No
145. The Common Pathway	Peterborough	No Project Visibility		Yes
146. Trails at Andorra Forest	Stoddard, Washington	No Project Visibility		No
147. Trout-n-Bacon Trail at Pierce Reservation	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		Yes
148. Trails at Camp Morgan Town Forest	Washington	No Project Visibility		Yes
149. Oak Hill Summit Trail at Clark Robinson Memorial Forest	Washington	No Project Visibility		Yes
150. Gregg Lake Town Beach Area	Antrim	1.66 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
151. Memorial Park	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
152. Shea Field	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
153. Newhall Field	Bennington	No Project Visibility		Yes
154. Town Ball Field	Bennington	No Project Visibility		Yes
155. Deering Town Beach	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
156. Town Ball Field	Dublin	No Project Visibility		Yes
157. Sunset Lake Town Beach	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		Yes
158. Oak Park	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		Yes
159. Moose Brook Park	Hancock	No Project Visibility		Yes
160. Town Beach at Norway Pond	Hancock	No Project Visibility		Drove by
161. Seaver Pond Picnic Area	Harrisville	No Project Visibility		No
162. Sunset Beach	Harrisville	No Project Visibility		No
163. Beard Brook Park	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
164. Butler Park	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
165. Grimes Field/Park	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
166. Manahan Park	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		Yes
167. Town Beach at Gould Pond	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		Yes
168. Baptism Beach	Marlow	No Project Visibility		No
169. Route 10 Picnic Area	Marlow	No Project Visibility		No
170. Bosworth Field	Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
171. Town Common	Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
172. Town Beach	Washington	No Project Visibility		No

EXHIBIT 22: RESOURCES LANDWORKS VISITED

TABLE 2. SCENIC RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

Resource	Town	Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine	# Of Turbines Potentially Visible	Visited?
173. Washington Town Common	Washington	No Project Visibility		Yes
174. Washington Wayside Park	Washington	No Project Visibility		Yes
175. Campbell Pond	Antrim	No Project Visibility		No
176. Franklin Pierce Lake	Antrim, Hillsborough	2.87 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
177. Gregg Lake	Antrim	1.51 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
178. Mill Pond	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
179. Rye Pond	Antrim, Nelson, Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
180. Cold Spring Pond	Bennington	No Project Visibility		No
181. Whittemore Lake	Bennington	No Project Visibility		Yes
182. Dudley Pond	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
183. Deering Reservoir	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
184. Dark Pond	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
185. Dublin Lake	Dublin	No Project Visibility		Yes
186. Howe Reservoir	Dublin, Harrisville	No Project Visibility		Yes
187. Mud Pond	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
188. Wood Pond	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
189. Pleasant Pond	Francestown	No Project Visibility		No
190. Shattuck Pond	Francestown	No Project Visibility		No
191. Sunset Lake	Greenfield	No Project Visibility		No
192. Halfmoon Pond	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
193. Hunts Pond	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
194. Juggernaut Pond	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
195. Norway Pond	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
196. Nubanusit Lake	Hancock, Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
197. Harrisville Pond	Harrisville	No Project Visibility		No
198. Russell Reservoir	Harrisville	No Project Visibility		No
199. Skatutakee Lake	Harrisville	No Project Visibility		No
200. Gould Pond	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		Yes
201. Sand Brook Marsh	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
202. Village Pond	Marlow	No Project Visibility		No
203. Village Tin Shop Pond	Marlow	No Project Visibility		No
204. Granite Lake	Nelson, Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
205. Spoonwood Pond	Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
206. Center Pond	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		Yes
207. Highland Lake	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		Yes
208. Island Pond	Stoddard	3.05 mi.	0 to 7	Yes
209. Trout Pond	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
210. Bolster Pond	Sullivan	No Project Visibility		No
211. Chapman Pond	Sullivan	No Project Visibility		No
212. Ashuelot Pond	Washington	No Project Visibility		No

EXHIBIT 22: RESOURCES LANDWORKS VISITED

TABLE 2. SCENIC RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

Resource	Town	Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine	# Of Turbines Potentially Visible	Visited?
213. Barrett Pond	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
214. Island Pond	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
215. Mill Pond	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
216. Millen Pond	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
217. Smith Pond	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
218. Black Pond	Windsor	3.04 mi.	0 to 9	Yes
219. DePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
220. Hurlin Forest	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
221. Lovern's Mill Cedar Swamp	Antrim, Windsor	No Project Visibility		Yes
222. McCabe Forest	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
223. Virginia Baker Natural Area	Antrim	No Project Visibility		Yes
224. Bennington Town Land (Cold Spring Pond)	Bennington	No Project Visibility		No
225. Bruce Edes Forest	Bennington	No Project Visibility		No
226. Aiken Pasture Town Forest	Bradford	No Project Visibility		No
227. Bradford Bog	Bradford	No Project Visibility		No
228. Bradford Springs and Hotel Site	Bradford	No Project Visibility		No
229. Burke Family Wildlife Preserve	Deering	No Project Visibility		No
230. Deering Wildlife Sanctuary	Deering	No Project Visibility		Yes
231. Back Woods Easement	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
232. Beech Hill Easement	Dublin	10.75 mi.	0 to 2	Yes
233. Brewster Forest	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
234. Dark Pond Easement	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
235. Dublin Lake Scenic Area	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
236. Dublin Town Parcel	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
237. Dublin Town Land (at Howe Reservoir)	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
238. Dublin Town Land (at Mud Pond)	Dublin	No Project Visibility		No
239. Dinsmore Brook Conservation Area	Francestown	No Project Visibility		No
240. Crotched Mountain Town Forest	Francestown	No Project Visibility		Yes
241. Shattuck Pond Town Forest	Francestown	No Project Visibility		No
242. Andorra Forest	Gilsum, Marlow, Stoddard, Sullivan, Washington	No Project Visibility		No
243. Emerson Brook Forest	Gilsum, Marlow	No Project Visibility		No
244. Briggs Preserve	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
245. John Kulish Forest	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
246. Norway Pond Nature Preserve	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
247. McGreal Forest Ecological Reserve	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
248. Walcott Forest	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No

EXHIBIT 22: RESOURCES LANDWORKS VISITED

TABLE 2. SCENIC RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

Resource	Town	Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine	# Of Turbines Potentially Visible	Visited?
249. Welch Family Farm and Forest	Hancock	No Project Visibility		No
250. Wellington Wells Memorial Forest	Harrisville	No Project Visibility		No
251. Contoocook River Access	Henniker	No Project Visibility		Yes
252. Chute Forest	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
253. Coffin Wildlife Sanctuary	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
254. Wenny-Baker Forest	Hillsborough	8.70 mi.	0 to 8	Yes
255. Stickey Wicket Wildlife Sanctuary	Marlow	No Project Visibility		No
256. Claus Wildlife Sanctuary	Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
257. The Great Meadow	Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
258. Otter Brook Preserve	Nelson, Stoddard, Sullivan	No Project Visibility		No
259. Sucker Brook Cove Wildlife Sanctuary	Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
260. Otter Brook Farm	Peterborough	No Project Visibility		No
261. Parker Hill Forest	Roxbury	No Project Visibility		No
262. Taves Reservation	Roxbury	No Project Visibility		No
263. Charles L. Pierce Wildlife and Forest Reservation	Stoddard, Windsor	No Project Visibility		No
264. Crider Forest	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
265. Daniel Upton Forest	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
266. Pickerel Cove	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
267. Nye Meadow Sanctuary	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
268. Rumrill Family Forest	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
269. Stoddard Rocks-Pioneer Lake Reservation	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
270. Thurston V. Williams Forest	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
271. Hoffman Conservation Easement	Sullivan	No Project Visibility		No
272. Olsen Family Forest	Sullivan	No Project Visibility		No
273. Ashuelot Wildlife Sanctuary	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
274. Barrett Pond Town Forest	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
275. Camp Morgan Town Forest	Washington	No Project Visibility		Yes
276. Clark Robinson Memorial Forest	Washington	No Project Visibility		Yes
277. Eccardt Farm Conservation Easement	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
278. Farnsworth Hill Town Forest	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
279. Huntley Mountain Town Forest	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
280. Journey's End, Bell-Cofield Forest	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
281. Nuthatch Way Town Forest	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
282. Old Meadow Town Forest	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
283. Webb Forest Preserve LLC	Washington	No Project Visibility		No
284. Harris Center For Conservation Education	Hancock	No Project Visibility		Yes

EXHIBIT 22: RESOURCES LANDWORKS VISITED

TABLE 2. SCENIC RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

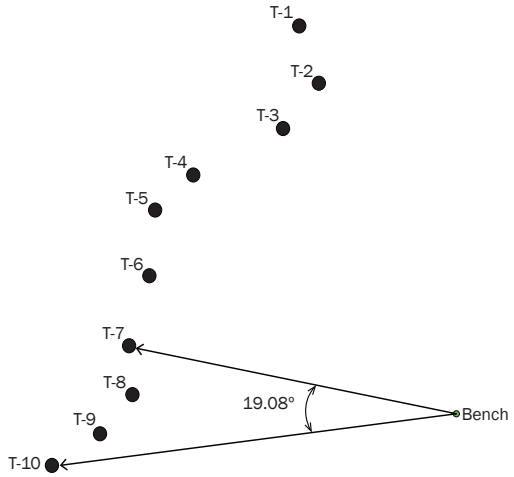
Resource	Town	Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine	# Of Turbines Potentially Visible	Visited?
285. Eliza Adams Gorge	Harrisville	No Project Visibility		No
286. Gleason Falls	Hillsborough	No Project Visibility		No
287. Bailey Brook Falls	Nelson	No Project Visibility		No
288. Robinson Brook Cascades	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
289. Stoddard Rocks	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		No
290. Stone Arch Bridge	Stoddard	No Project Visibility		Yes

EXHIBIT 23: CHANGE IN VIEW FROM MEADOW MARSH (SHEET 1 OF 2)

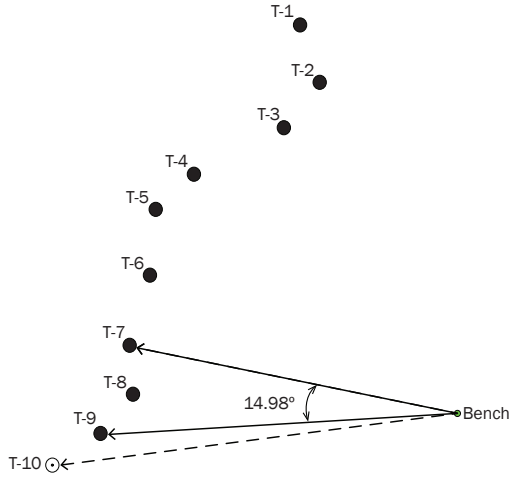
Simple 3D model showing view from about 6 feet in front of bench at Meadow Marsh, near the wetland edge. White line indicates 9WTG layout – black line shows difference from previous 10WTG layout. Magenta between T10 and T9 represents road and turbine pad clearing that will no longer be visible. Yellow indicates clearing for current 9WTG project.

EXHIBIT 23: CHANGE IN VIEW FROM MEADOW MARSH (SHEET 2 OF 2)

The removal of T10 reduces angle of view from 19.08° to 14.98°, or a reduction of over 21% to the total possible view (165°) from a point about 6 feet in front of the bench, near the wetland edge.



WTG10 layout – 19.08° or 11.6% of the total possible view



WTG9 layout – 14.98° or 9.1% of the total possible view