

Stoddard Con Com Members Uniquely Qualified To Advise:



- Over 100 years of practical natural resource experience
 - Two Licensed Foresters
 - HS/College Science Teacher and animal tracker
 - Sawmill owner/former selectmen
 - Computer programmer/researcher
 - Extensive Adult & Children Education Experience

Why is a Conservation Commission Against a Green Energy Project?

Antrim Wind Energy
A RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT

A well-sited wind project advancing New Hampshire's clean energy goals and bringing significant revenue to Antrim, NH.

Project Overview
Updates
Partners
Community Value
Get Involved
Local Realities vs. Myths
Contact the Project Manager
FAQs

Wind Fact
Wind energy has been one of the fastest growing energy source in the United States since 1999.

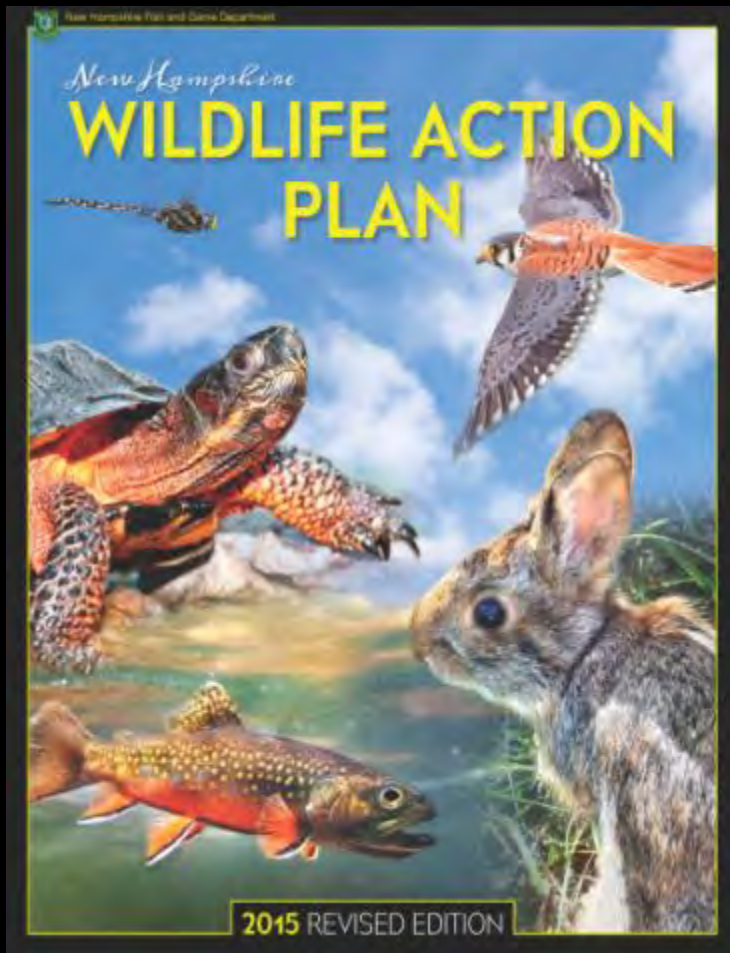
Wind Fact
In 2008, U.S. Wind Turbines Generated Enough Energy to Power Colorado.

“ I admire the work they are doing for taking real steps to address energy and environmental issues with an ethic of responsibility. ... MORE
— Gordon Webber, Antrim Resident

“ It's beyond time for this country to embrace renewable energy...I feel Antrim and Eolian are a good fit. ... MORE
—Anne Enman, Antrim Resident

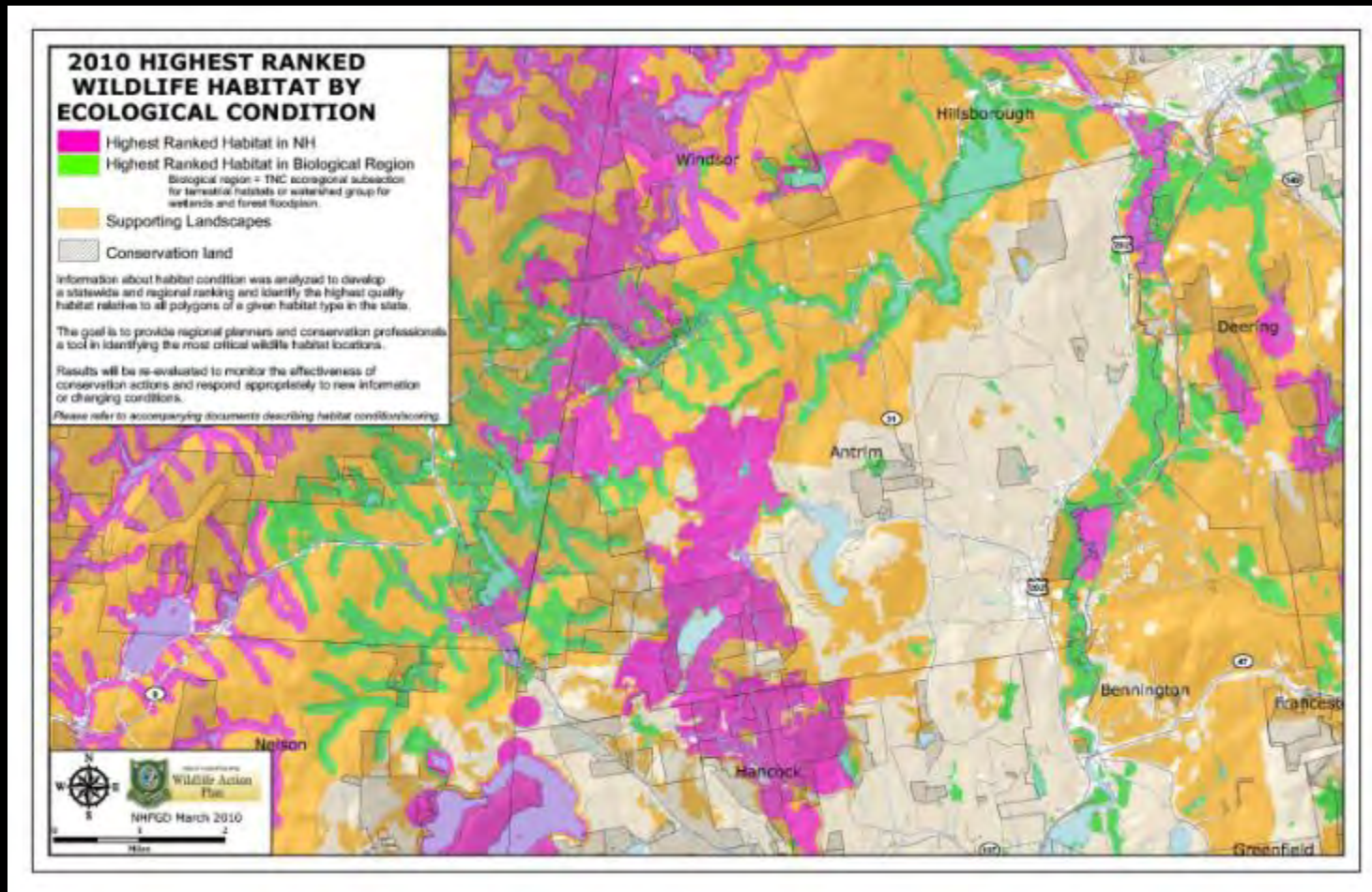
Windows taskbar: 1:53 PM

Wildlife Action Plan Developed By NHF & G to Assist Towns/State With Land Use Planning to Protect Wildlife:

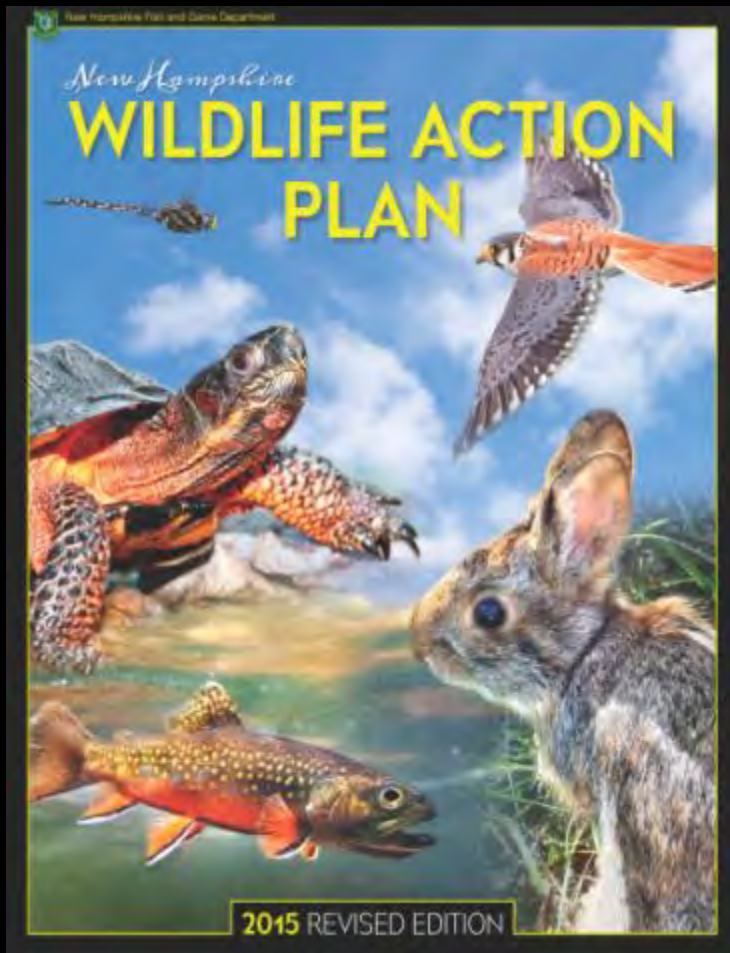


- Private & Public Funds
- NH Natural Heritage, TNC, NH Audubon, DRED, F & G
- 2005 Plan cost \$500,000+
- 2015 Revisions took 2 years and cost \$575,700

Wildlife Action Plan Gives Tuttle Hill the Highest Habitat Ranking

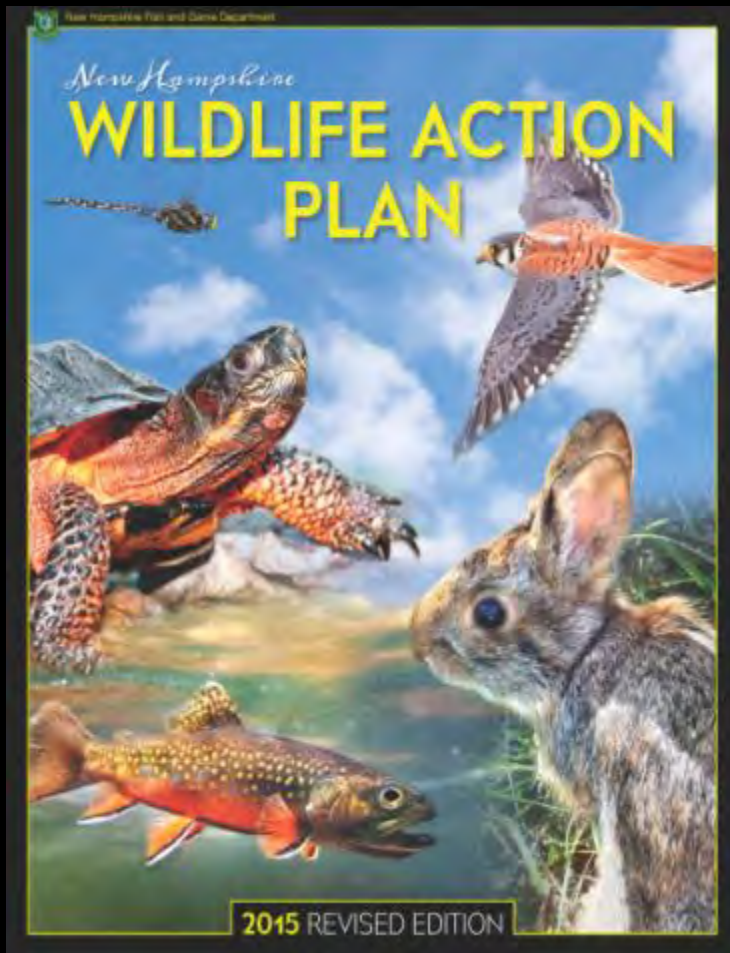


Wildlife Action Plan Gives Tuttle Hill the Highest Habitat Ranking



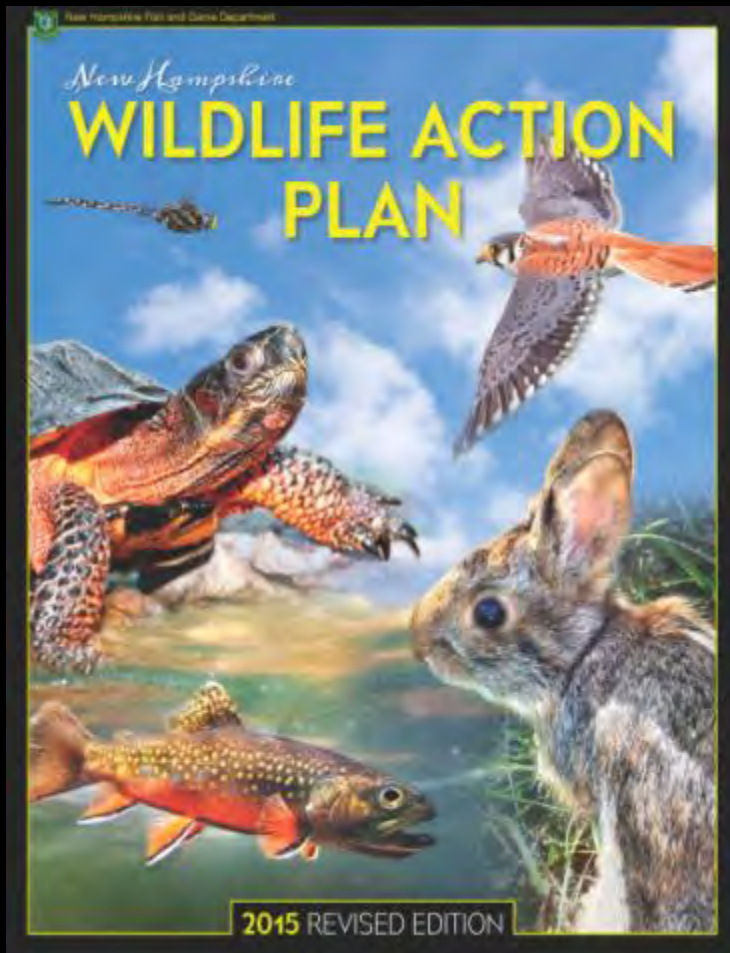
- Because of location in a large unfragmented forest block.....
- That is in close proximity to other large unfragmented forest blocks....
- Abuts thousands of acres of conservation lands

Wildlife Action Plan Gives Tuttle Hill the Highest Habitat Ranking



- High Ridge Deve. ***Changes*** wildlife community by introducing spp. Not normally found in such sites (robins, crows, cowbirds, generalist predators)
- ***Creates*** more human & wildlife conflicts

Wildlife Action Plan Gives Tuttle Hill the Highest Habitat Ranking



- WAP Recommends AVOIDING Placing New Development into These Important Areas By:
 - Good Planning;
 - Finding Alternative Sites

Journal of Wildlife Management 71(8)

Invited Paper

Wind Energy Development and Wildlife Conservation: Challenges and Opportunities

WILLIAM P. KUVLESKY, JR.,¹ *Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Texas A&M University-Kingsville, Kingsville, TX 78363, USA*

LEONARD A. BRENNAN, *Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Texas A&M University-Kingsville, Kingsville, TX 78363, USA*

MICHAEL L. MORRISON, *Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, USA*

KATHY K. BOYDSTON, *Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Austin, TX 78744, USA*

BART M. BALLARD, *Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Texas A&M University-Kingsville, Kingsville, TX 78363, USA*

FRED C. BRYANT, *Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute, Texas A&M University-Kingsville, Kingsville, TX 78363, USA*

ABSTRACT Wind energy development represents significant challenges and opportunities in contemporary wildlife management. Such challenges include the large size and extensive placement of turbines that may represent potential hazards to birds and bats. However, the associated infrastructure required to support an array of turbines—such as roads and transmission lines—represents an even larger potential threat to wildlife than the turbines themselves because such infrastructure can result in extensive habitat fragmentation and can provide avenues for invasion by exotic species. There are numerous conceptual research opportunities that pertain to issues such as identifying the best and worst placement of sites for turbines that will minimize impacts on birds and bats. Unfortunately, to date very little research of this type has appeared in the peer-reviewed scientific literature; much of it exists in the form of unpublished reports and other forms of gray literature. In this paper, we summarize what is known about the potential impacts of wind farms on wildlife and identify a 3-part hierarchical approach to use the scientific method to assess these impacts. The Lower Gulf Coast (LGC) of Texas, USA, is a region currently identified as having a potentially negative impact on migratory birds and bats, with respect to wind farm development. This area is also a region of vast importance to wildlife from the standpoint of native diversity, nature tourism, and opportunities for recreational hunting. We thus use some of the emergent issues related to wind farm development in the LGC—such as siting turbines on cropland sites as opposed to on native rangelands—to illustrate the kinds of challenges and opportunities that wildlife managers must face as we balance our demand for sustainable energy with the need to conserve and sustain bird migration routes and corridors, native vertebrates, and the habitats that support them. (JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT 71(8):2487–2498; 2007).

Journal of Wildlife Management 71(8)

- Impacts Include:
 - Not only Acreage Impacted by Towers, but
 - Infrastructure Impacts As Well
 - Buildings
 - Roads
 - Electrical Transmission Lines
- Habitat Fragmentation Results In
 - Negative Impacts of Biotic Integrity
 - Loss of Biodiversity on Local & Regional Scale
 - Introduce Exotics

8/18/2016 Supplemental Testimony Submitted by the Antrim Board of Selectmen...Goes to Heart of Stoddard Con Com Argument:

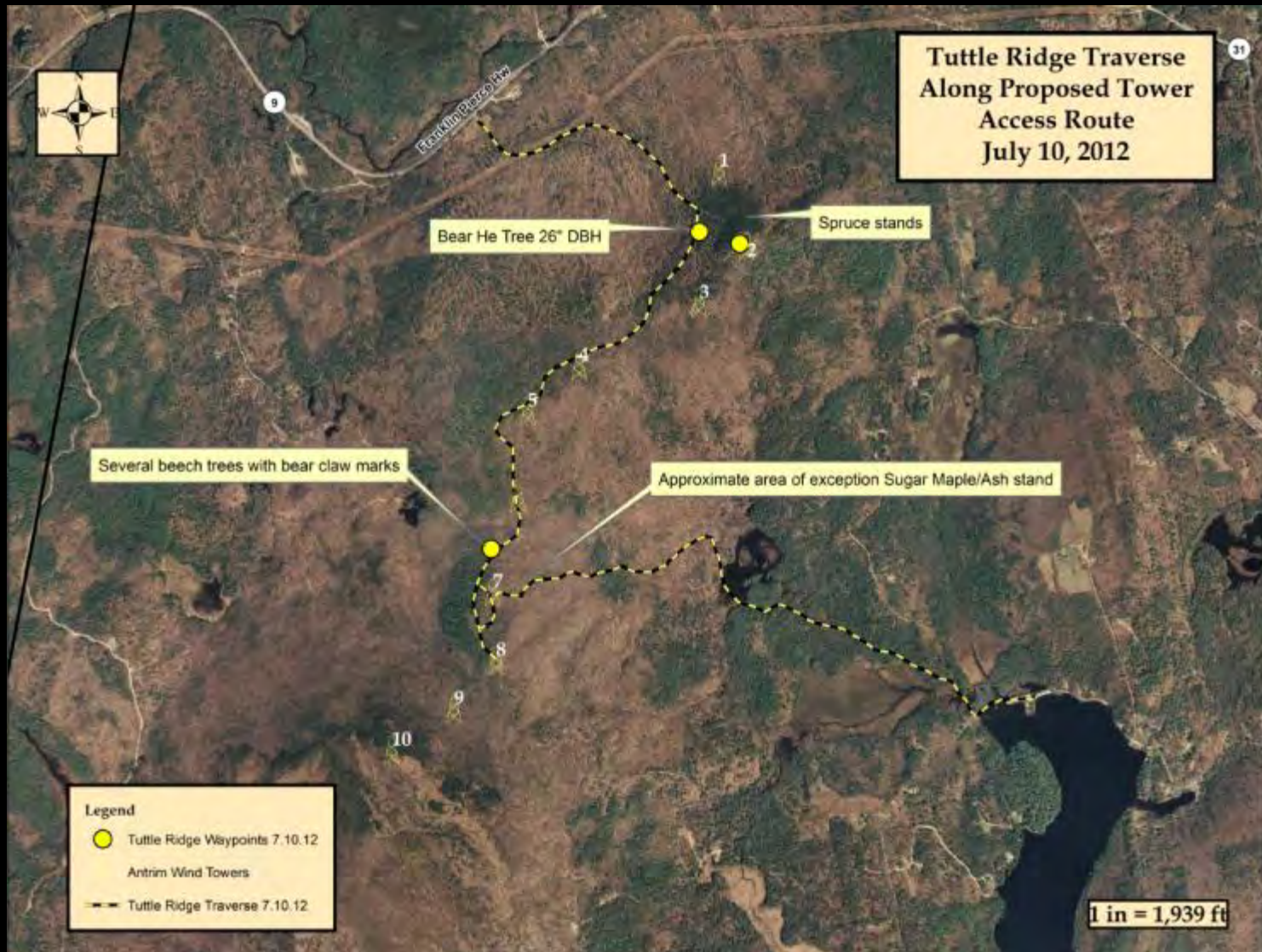
5 propose a subdivision with 2.9 acre lots or larger lots by building a road to meet Town
6 standards under its subdivision regulations.

7 **Q. Why is this relevant?**

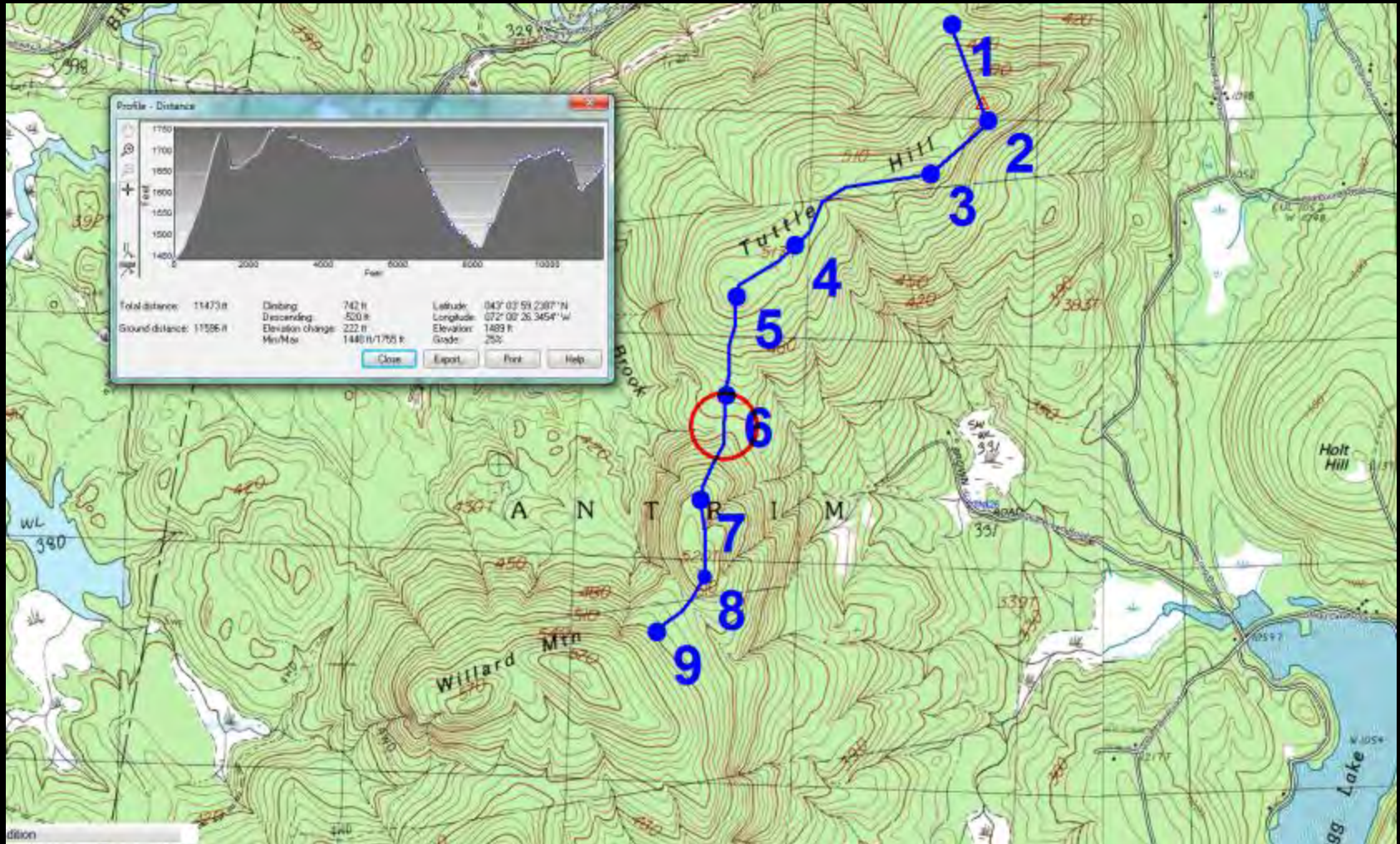
8 A. In the absence of the Antrim Wind Project, the 908 acres of conservation land could be
9 developed. The development of this land could have impacts on aesthetics, habitat
10 fragmentation, lights, invasive species and other impacts. By protecting 908 acres of
11 conservation land, the Antrim Wind Project will provide a significant benefit to the Town
12 and add to conservation lands near the Willard Pond sanctuary.

13 **Q. On Page 14, Line 10 of her testimony, Ms. Connelly states that: "As a Landscape**

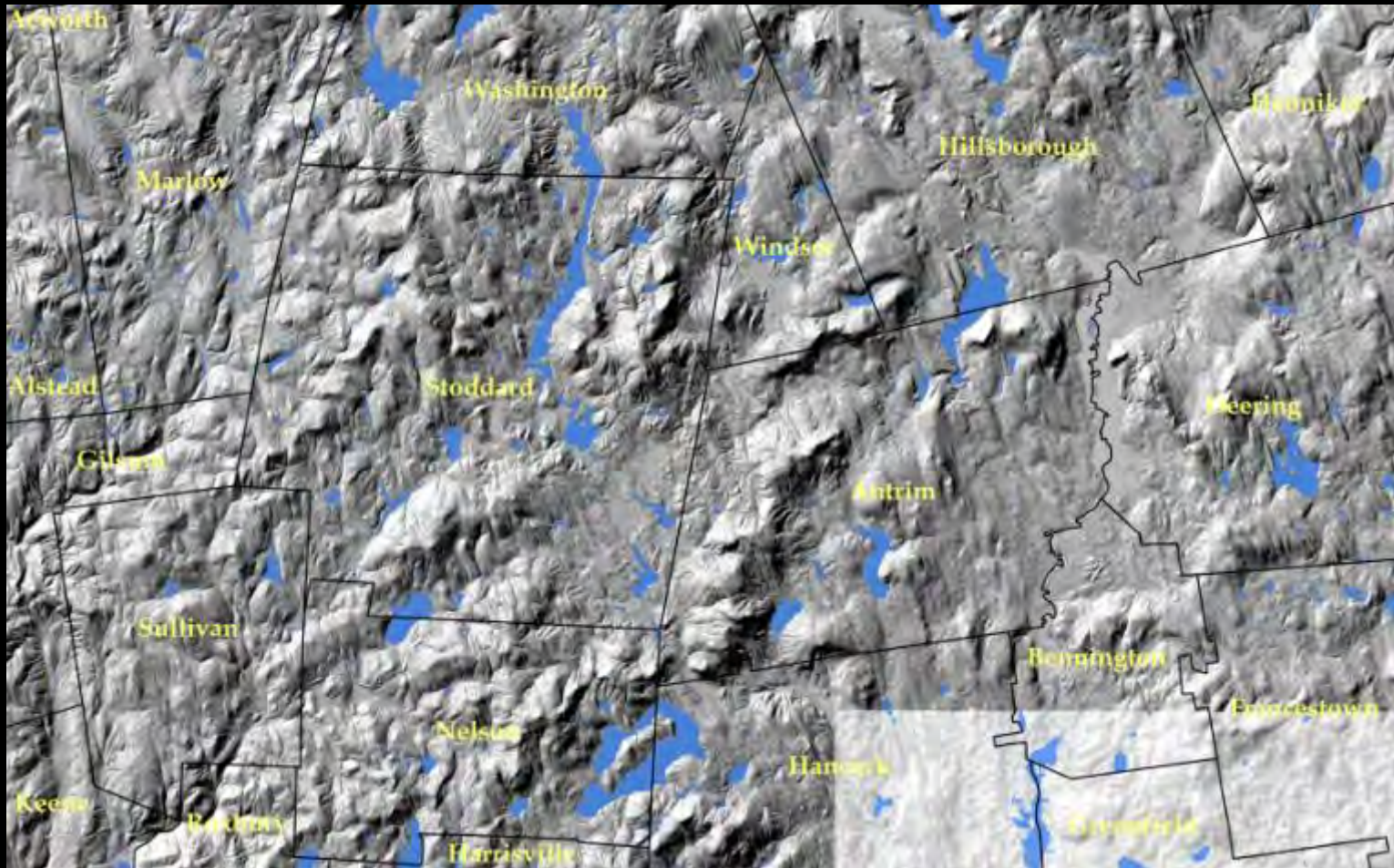
2012 & 2016 Tuttle Hill Traverses Confirm Extensive Wildlife Use



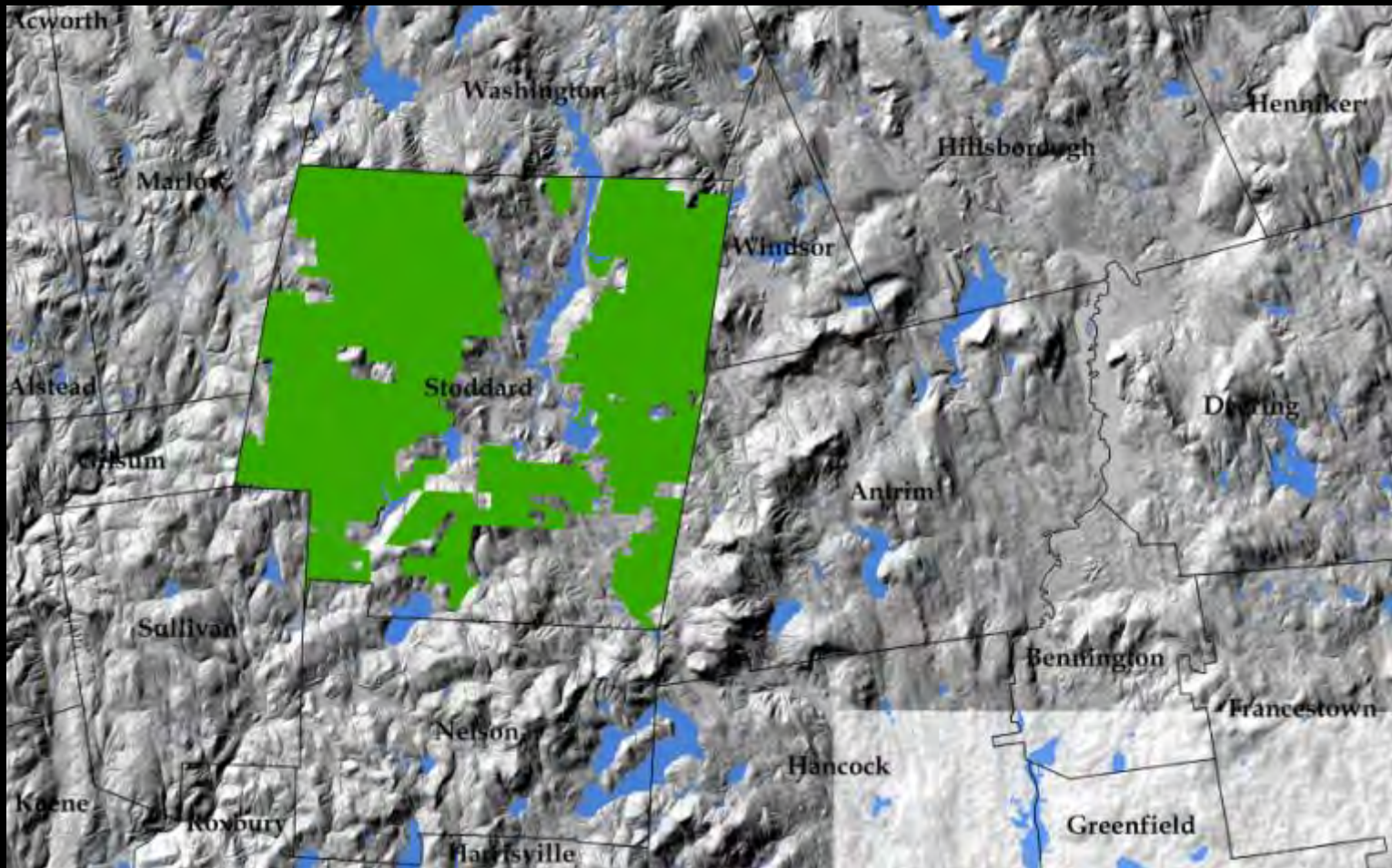
Rugged Terrain Potential Bear Den Areas.....Construction Scheduled for Winter Months



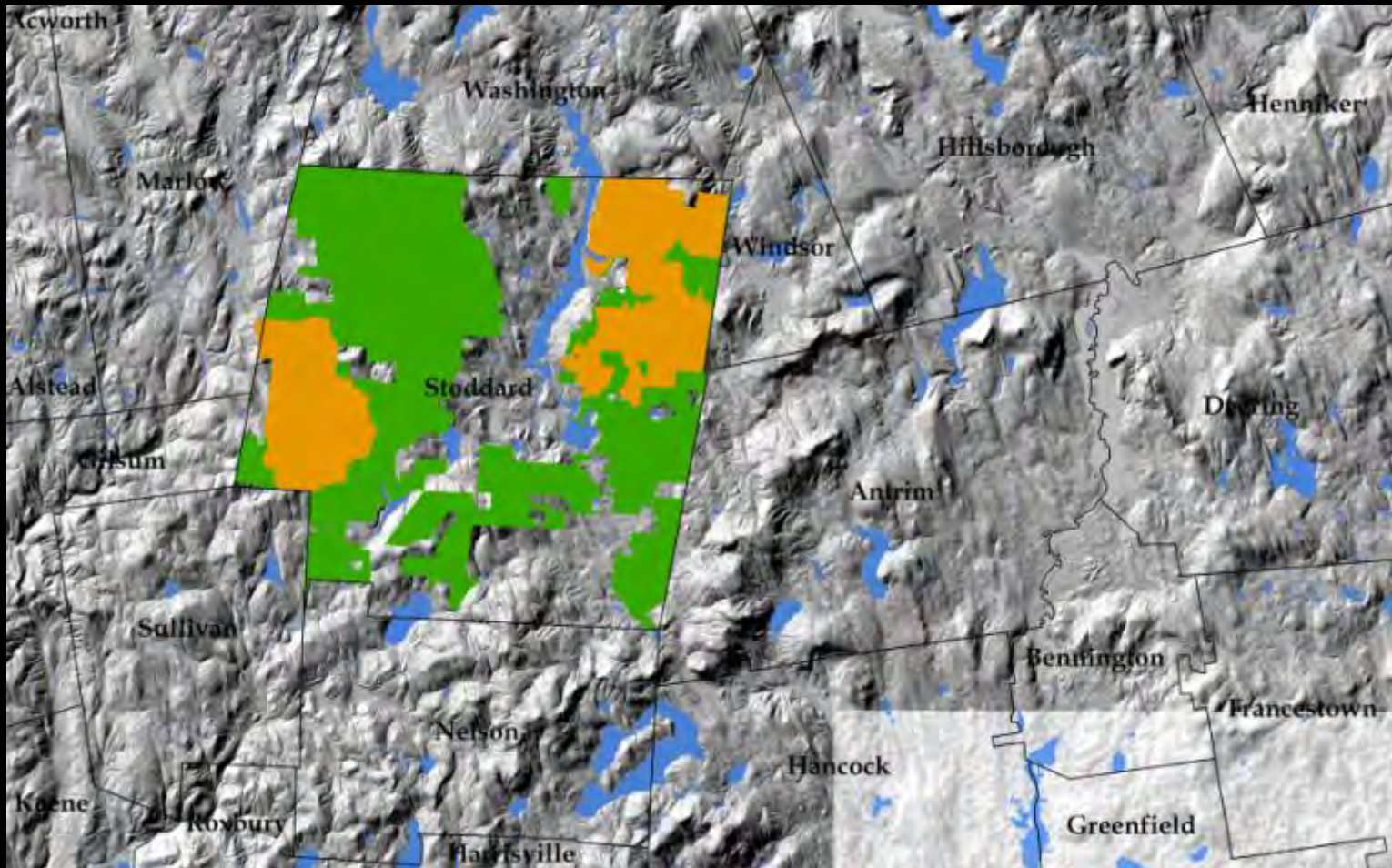
Stoddard in 1977: No Protected Land



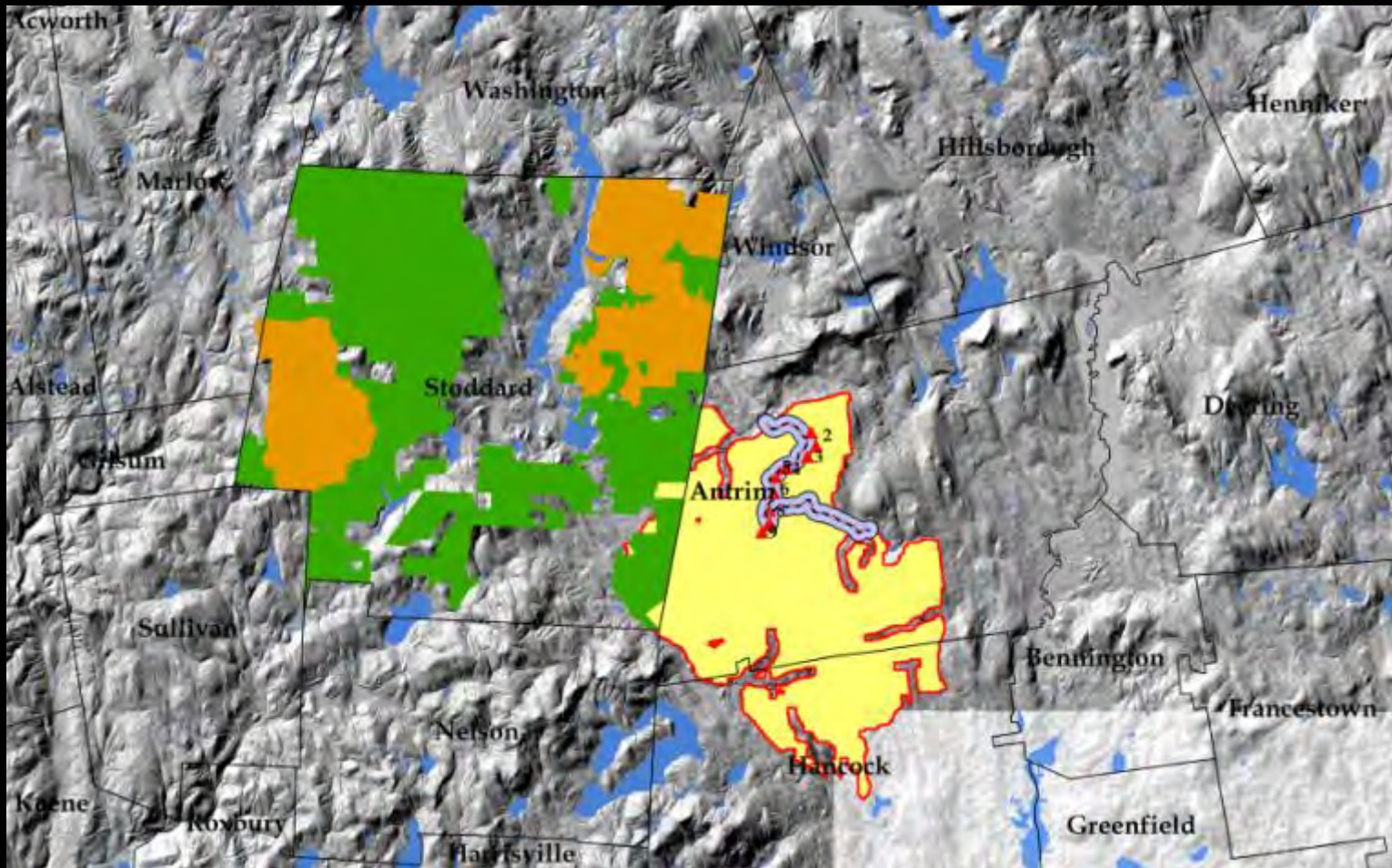
Stoddard 2016: 65% Conserved!



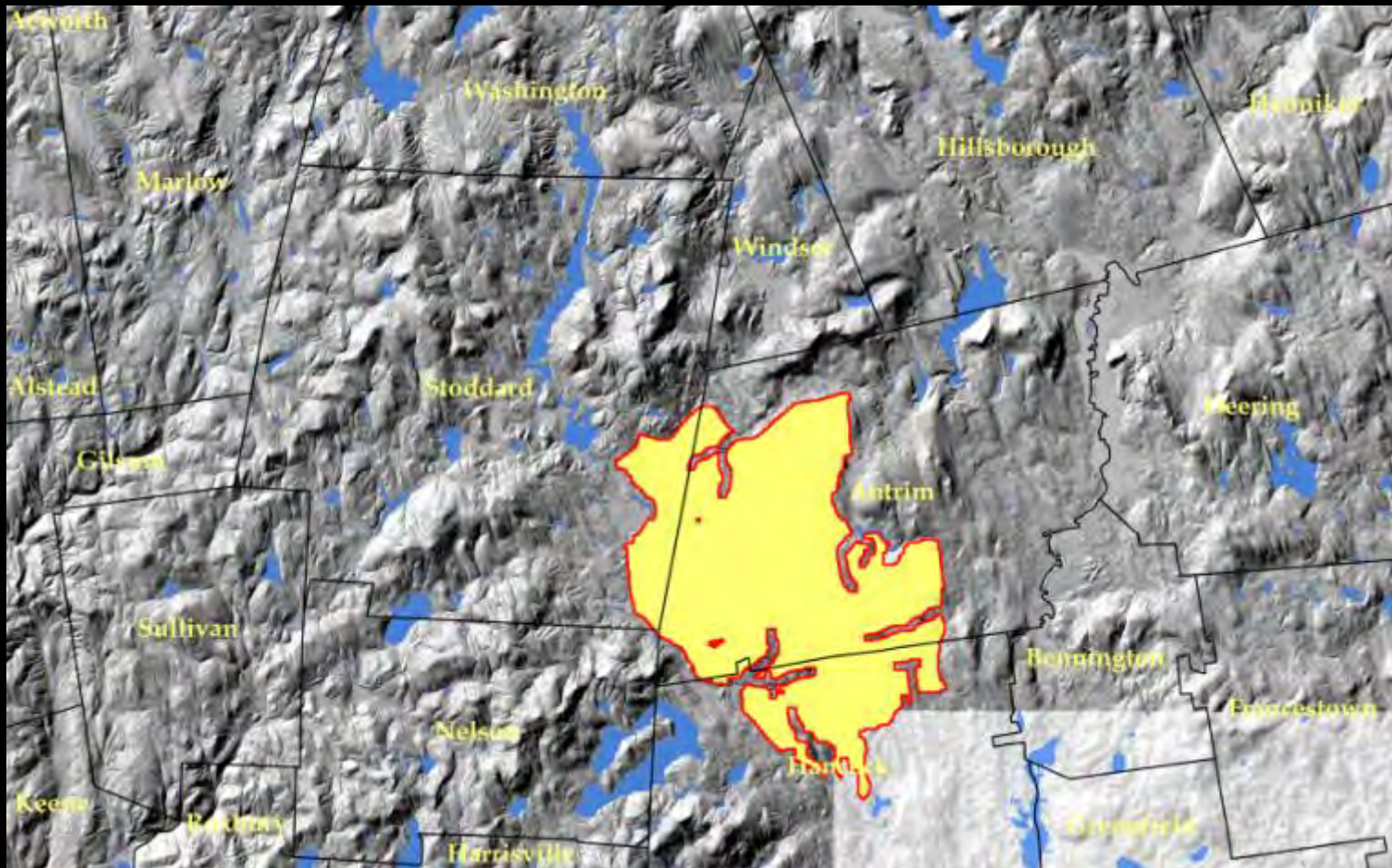
20% of Protected Lands in Forever Wild Designation!!



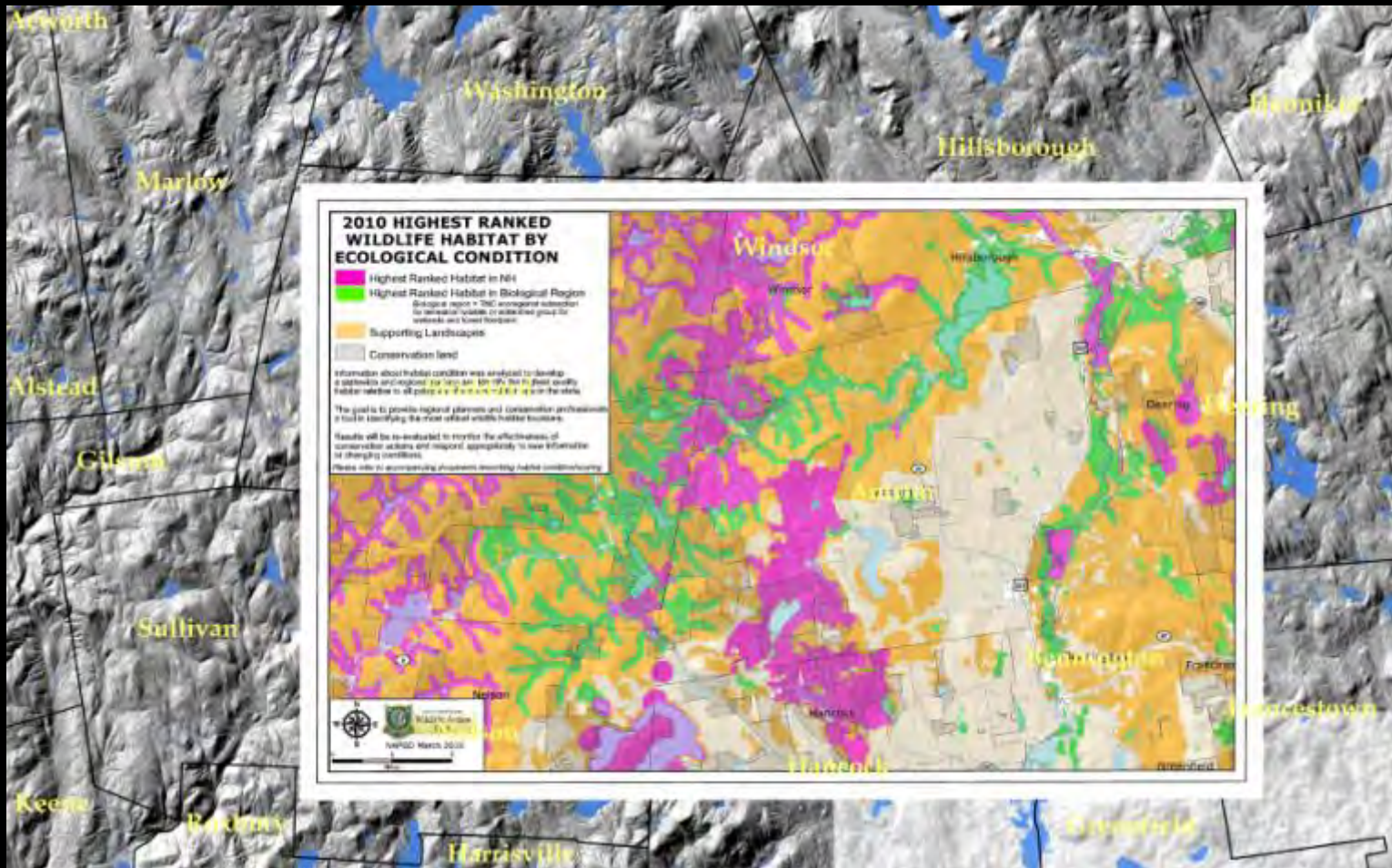
Development Projects in Neighboring Towns AFFECT Conservation Lands in Stoddard!!

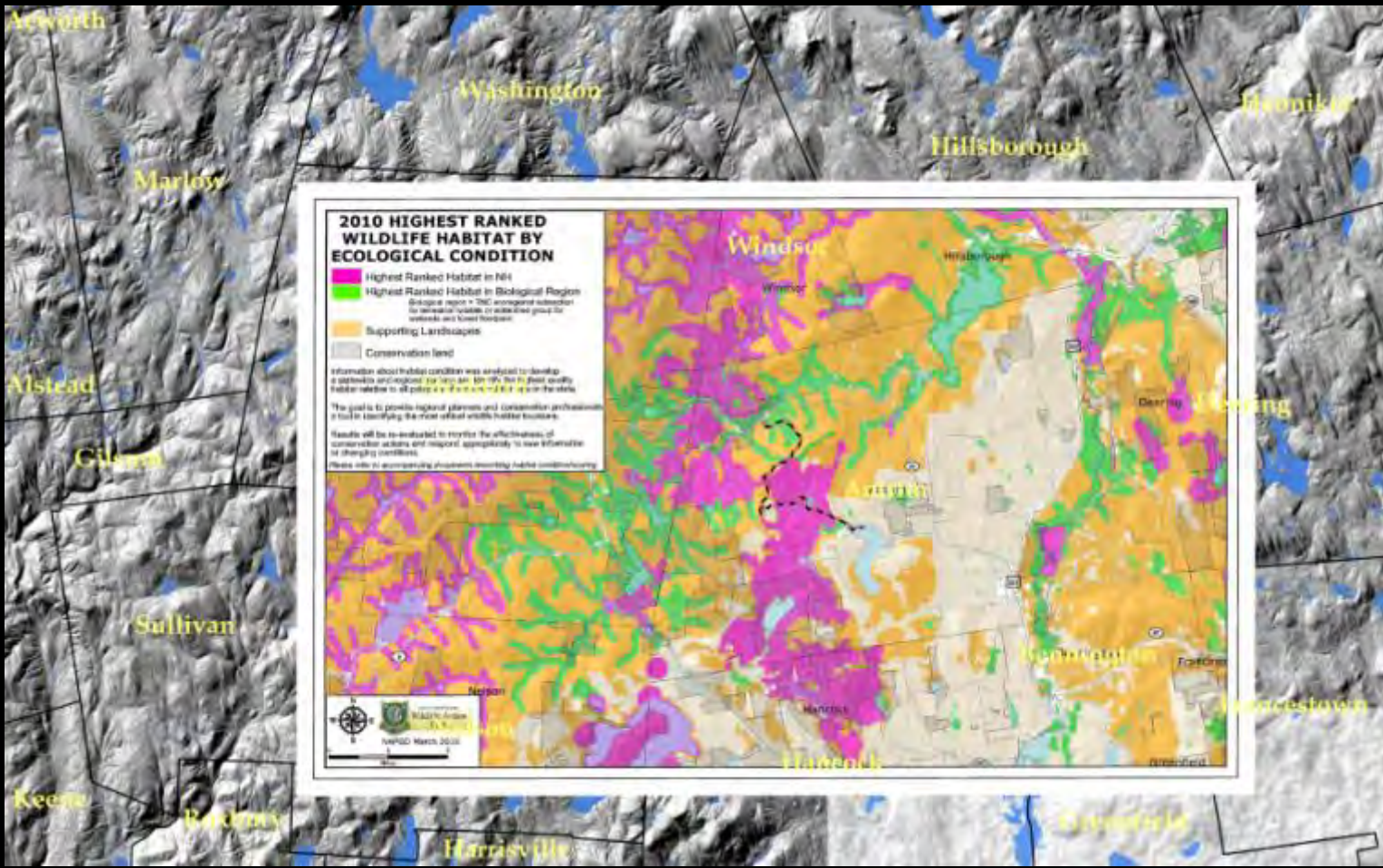


NW Antrim Has 12,994 Acres Undeveloped Forest Block



WAP Gives Tuttle Hill Highest Habitat Ranking





2010 HIGHEST RANKED WILDLIFE HABITAT BY ECOLOGICAL CONDITION

- Highest Ranked Habitat in NH
- Highest Ranked Habitat in Biological Region
- Supporting Landscapes
- Conservation land

Information about habitat condition was analyzed to develop a statewide ecological condition map for the state. The highest quality habitat relative to all other areas in the state is shown in magenta.

The goal is to provide regional planners and conservation professionals a tool to identify the most critical wildlife habitat resources.

Results will be re-evaluated to monitor the effectiveness of conservation actions and regional opportunities to use information on changing conditions.

Please refer to accompanying documents regarding habitat condition/ranking.

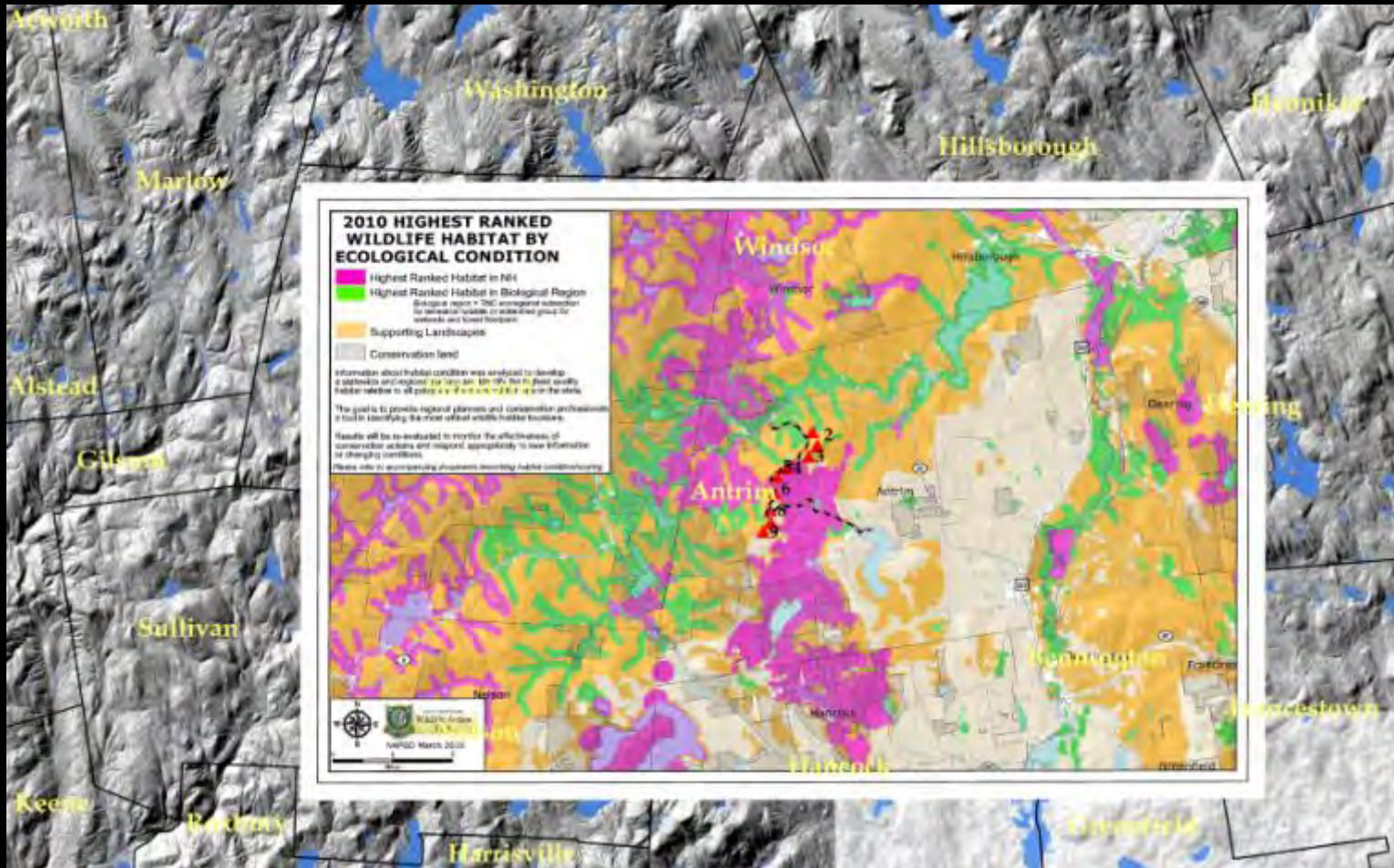


Scale: 0 to 10 miles

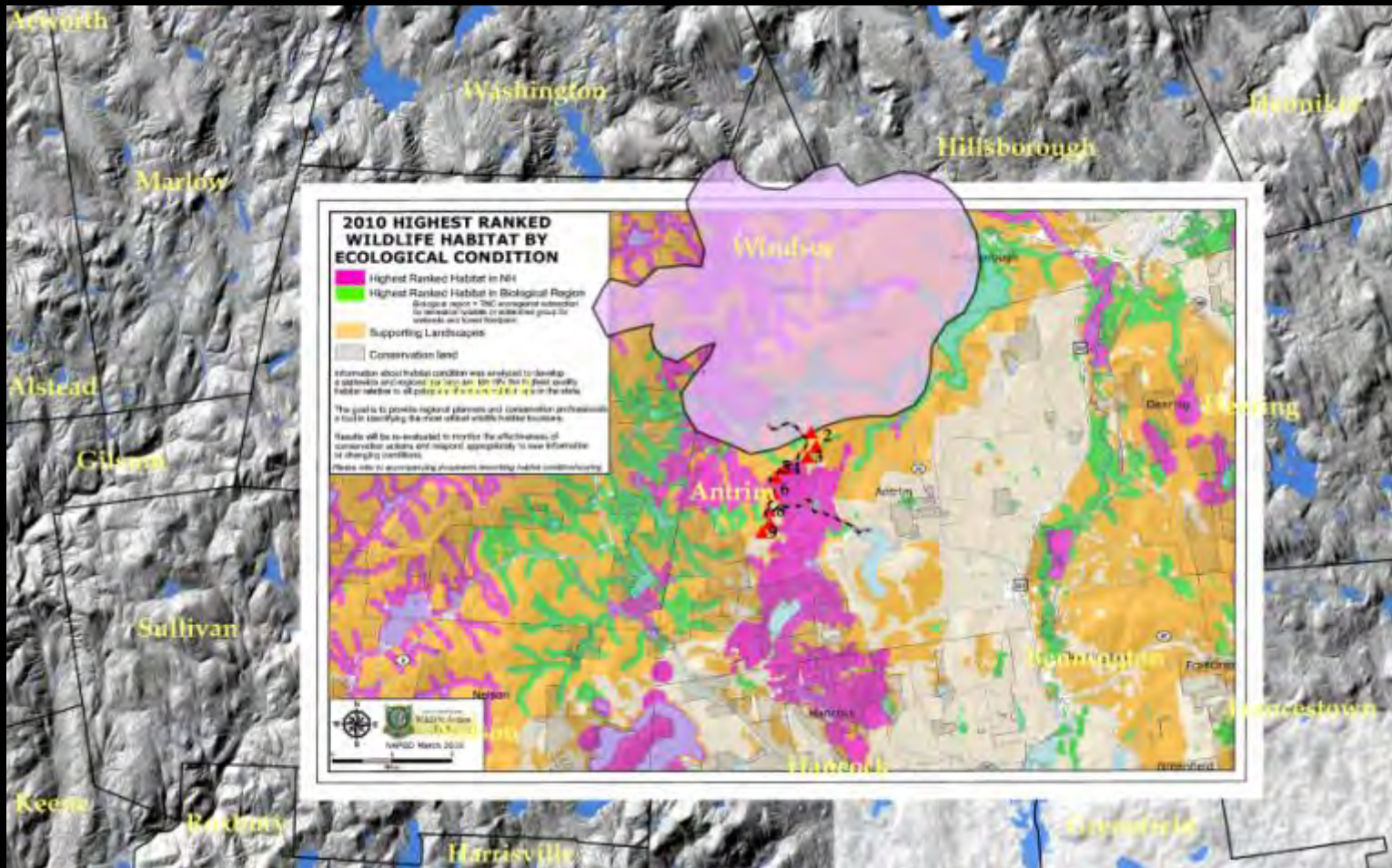


NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES
NHSPCO March 2010

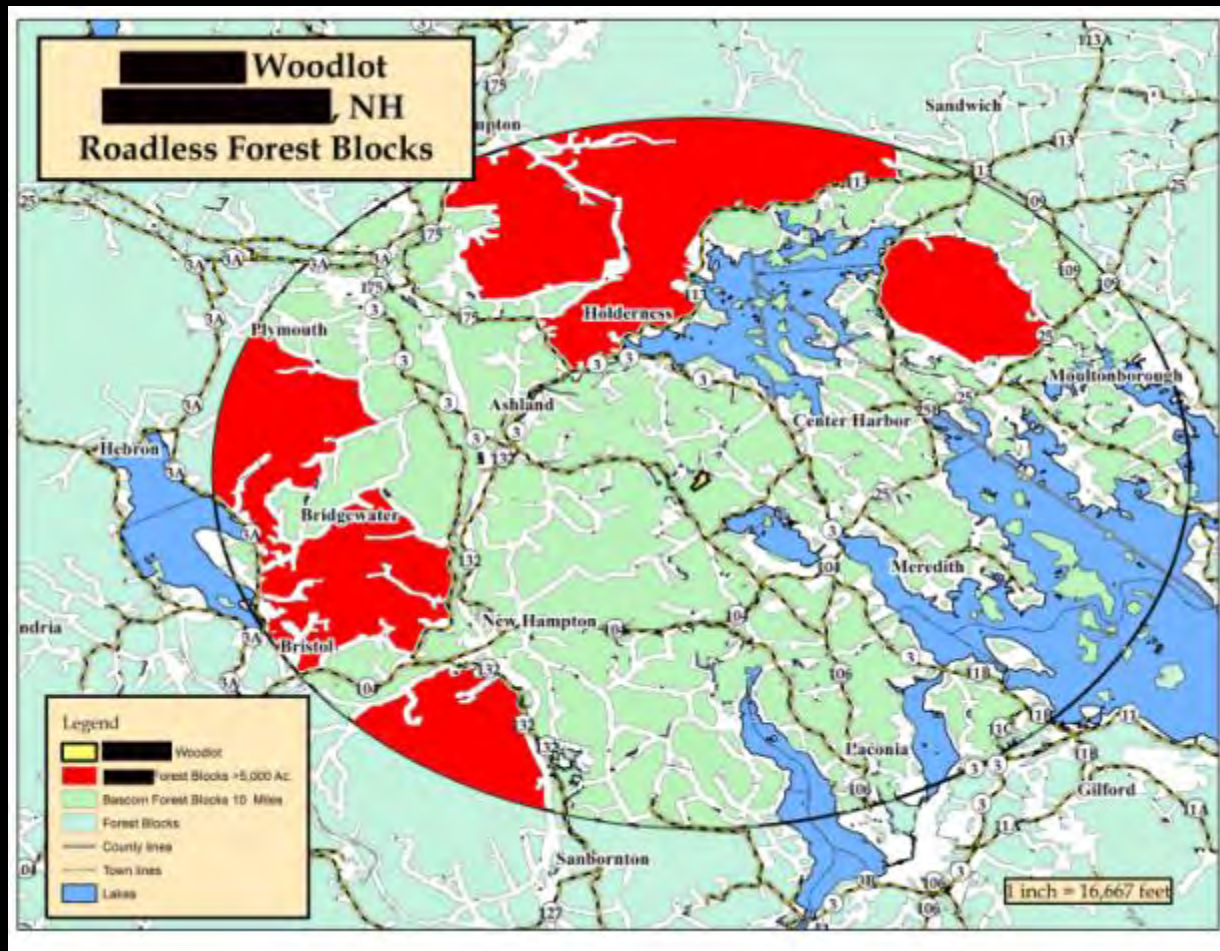
Proposed Wind Farm Lies in Important Habitat.....Used By Wildlife in Region!



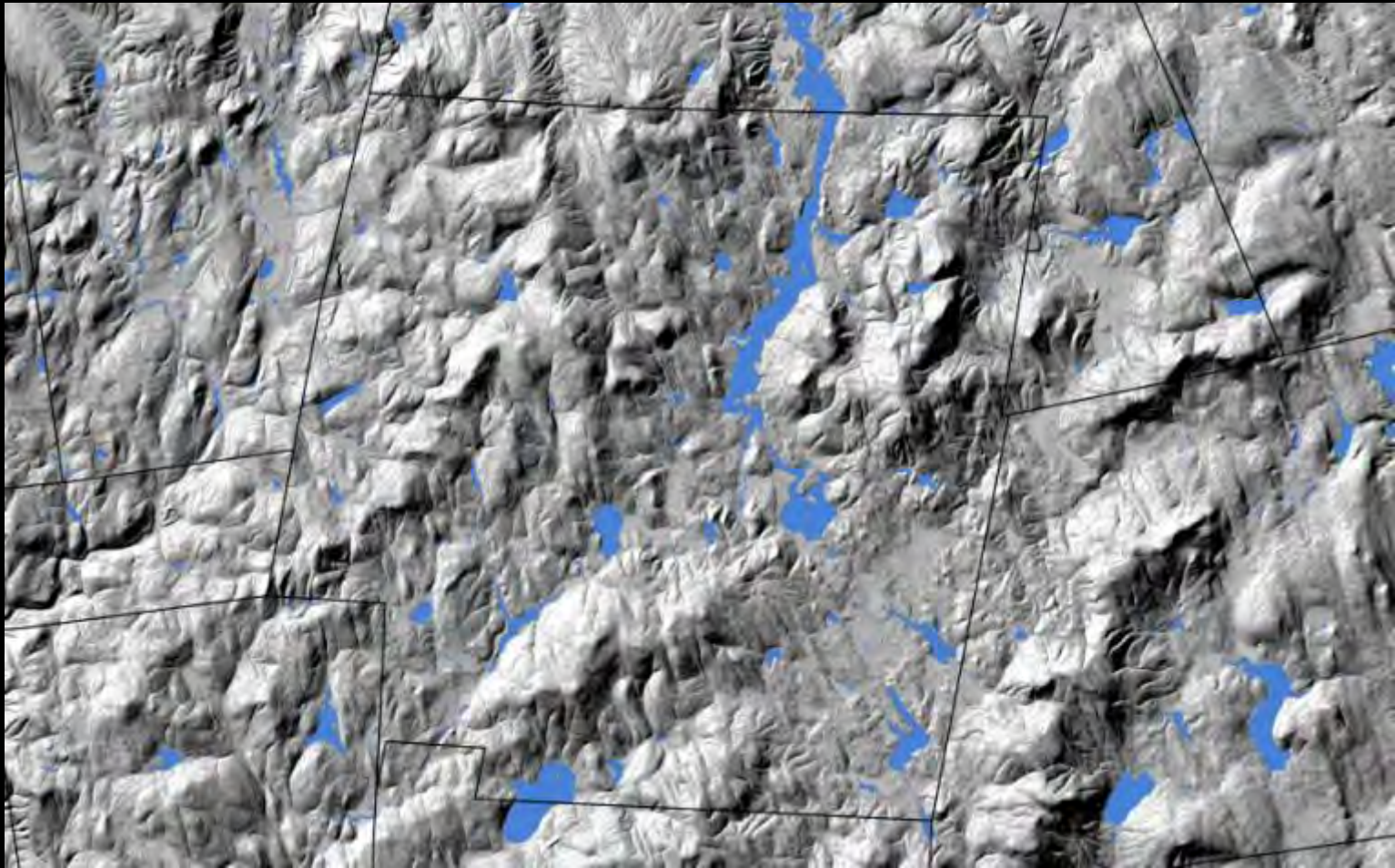
Recent Bobcat Study Confirms Ranking, as Collared bobcat shows home range!



What Are Unfragmented Forest Blocks?



What Are Unfragmented Forests?



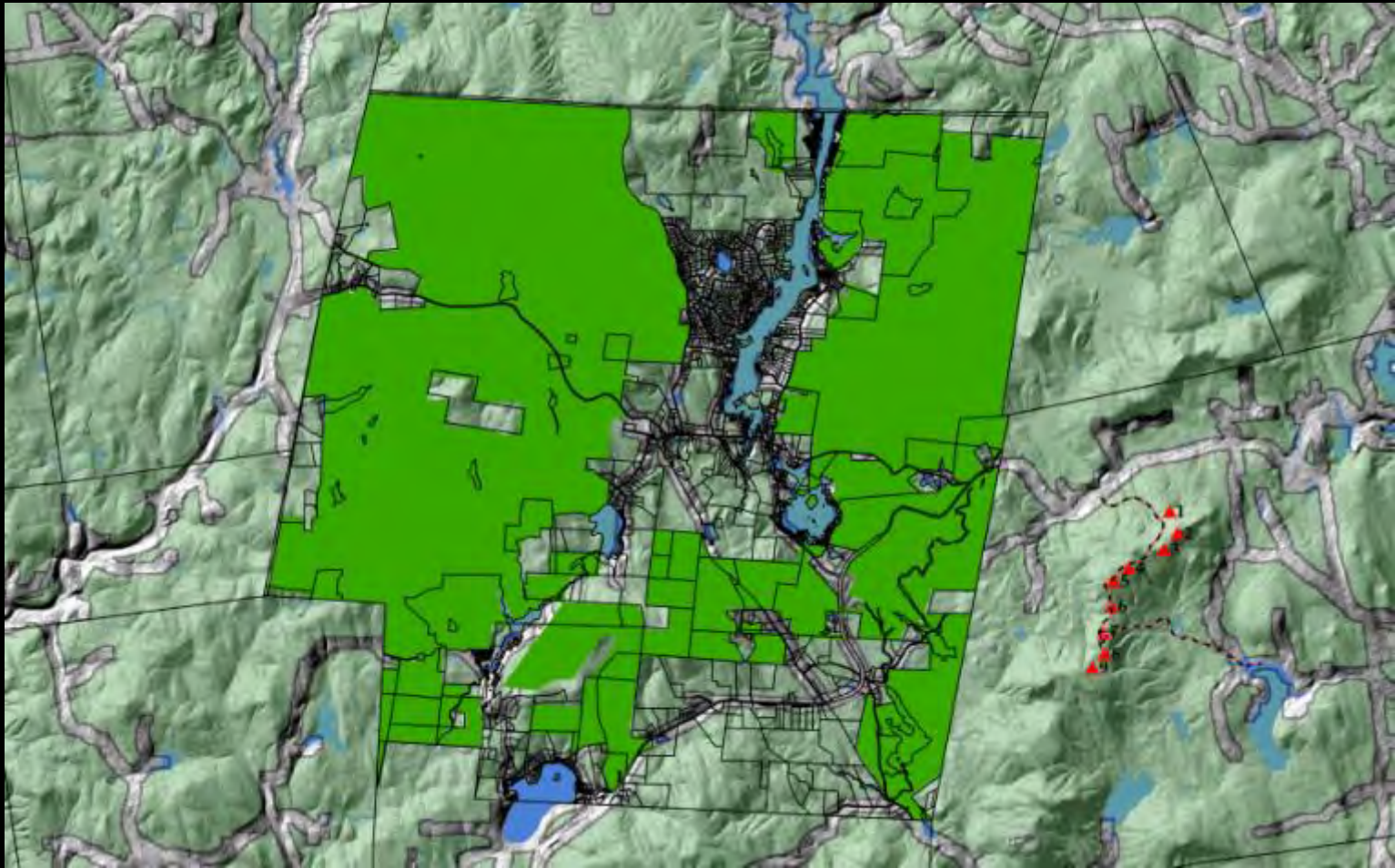
Examples of Unfragmented Forest Blocks.....F & G has Mapped Entire State



Tax Map of Stoddard Shows Example of Fragmented Ownership...Which Often Results in Fragmented Land Use



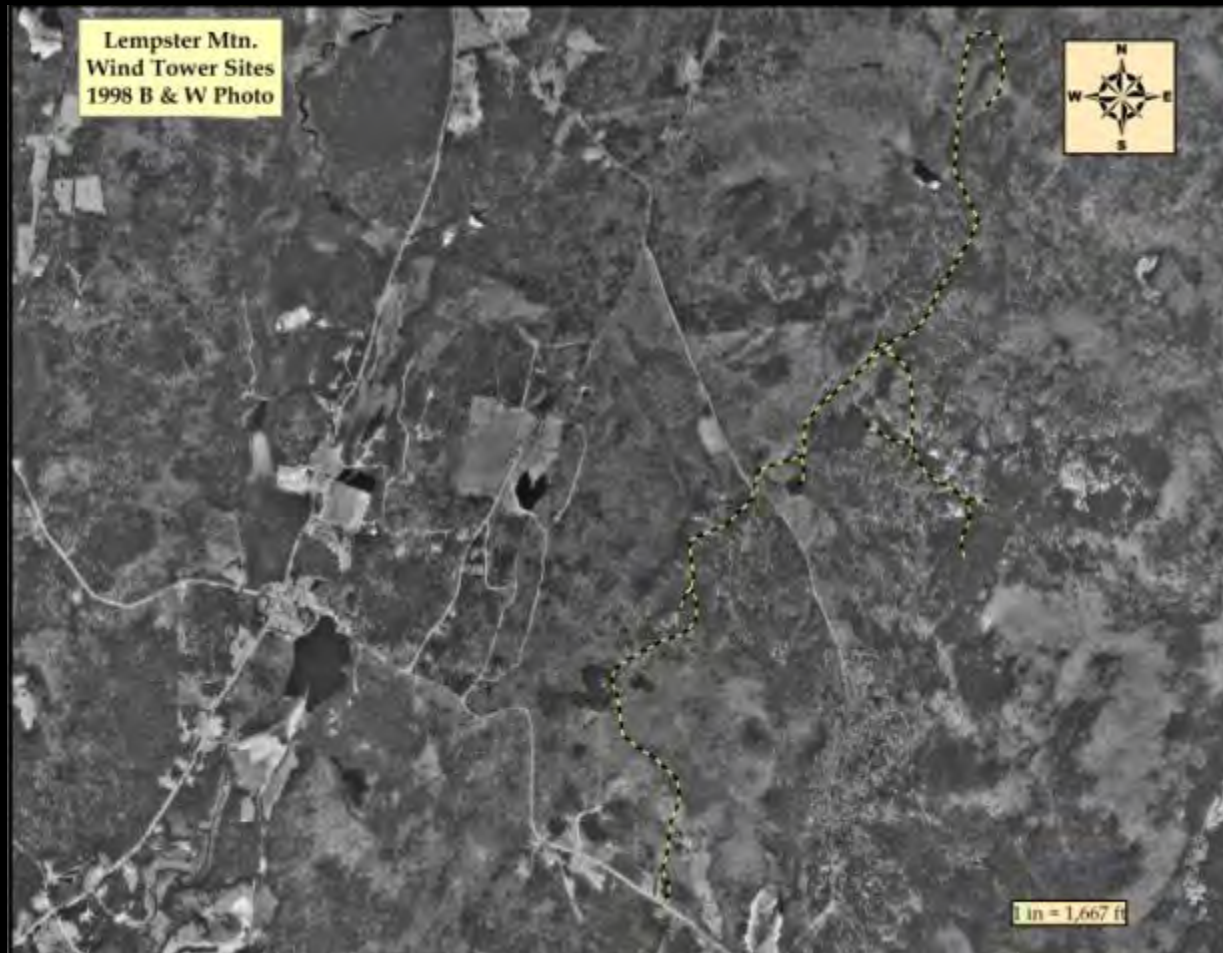
Fortunately in Stoddard...65% of Land
is Protected From Development!



1998 Lempster Wind Farm Ridge



1998 Lempster Wind Farm Ridge



2010 Lempster Wind Farm Ridge



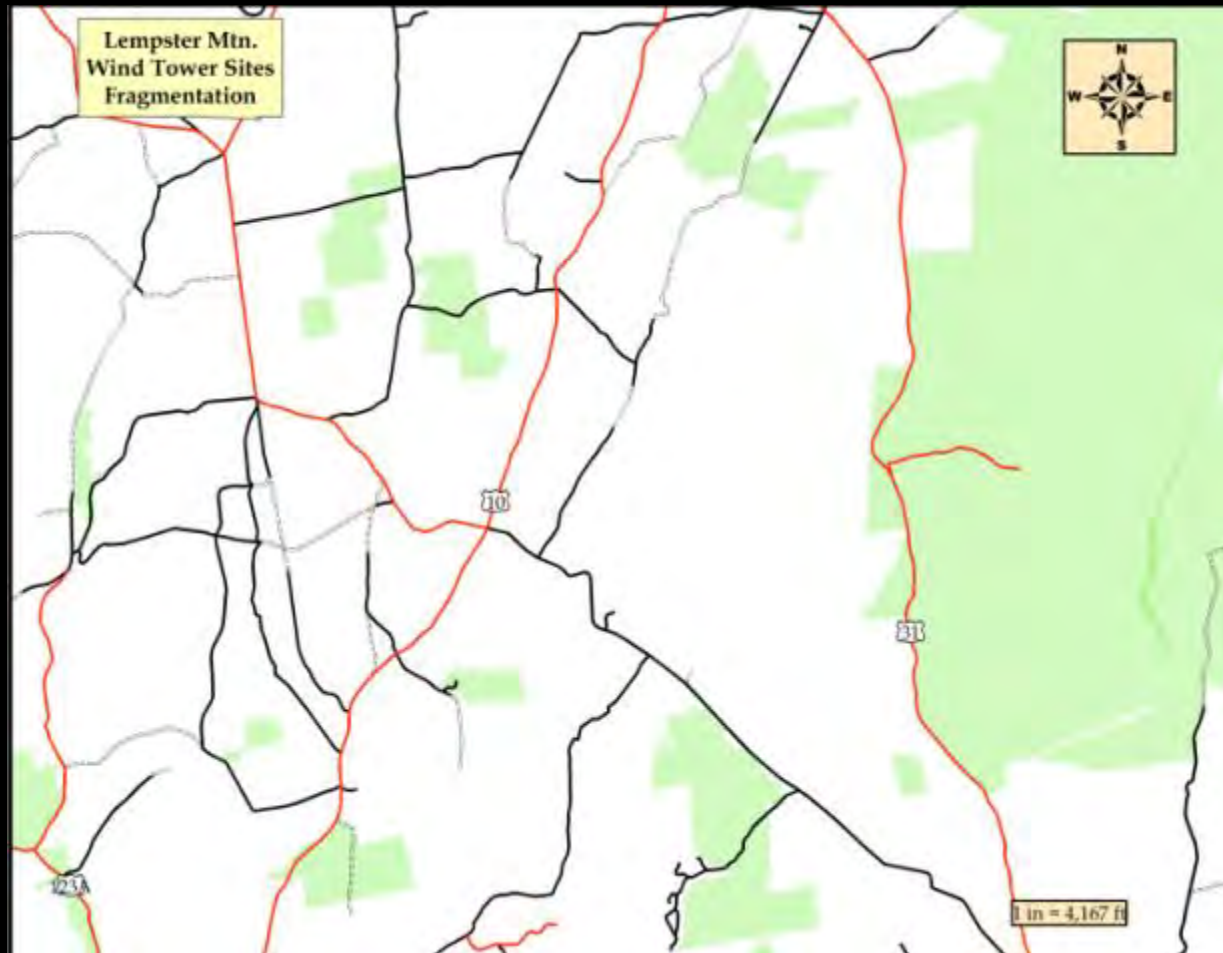
2010 Lempster Wind Farm Ridge



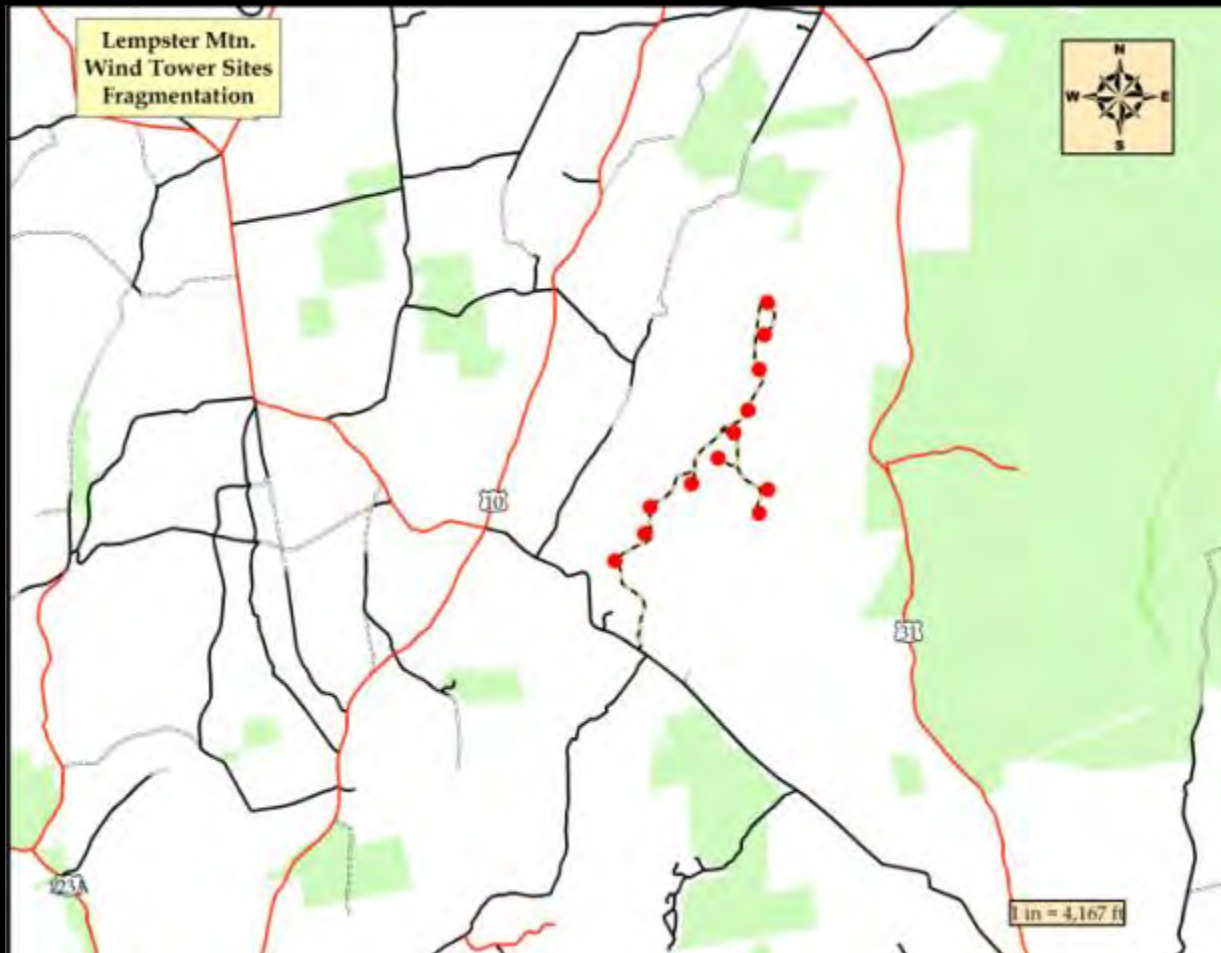
2010 Lempster Wind Farm Ridge



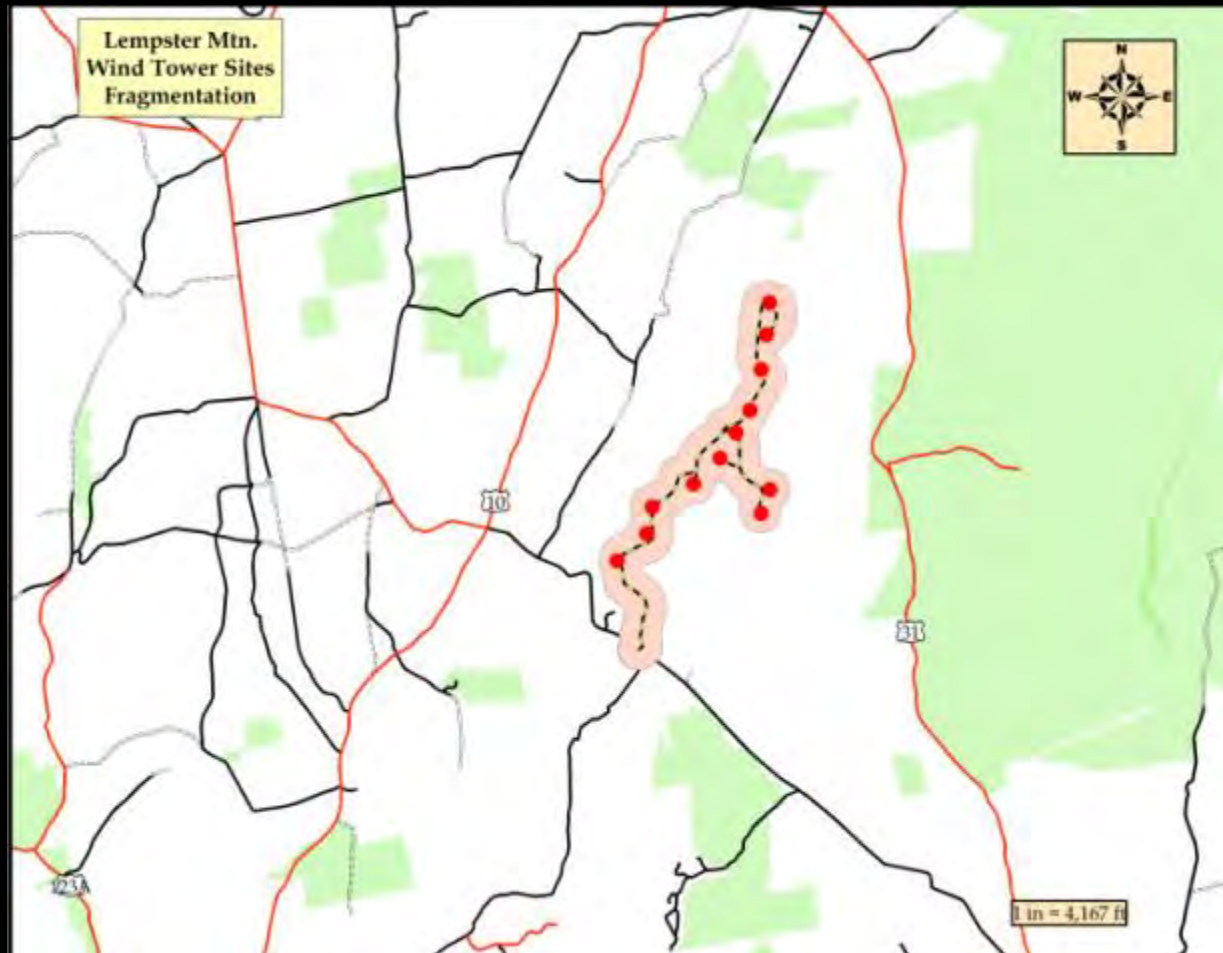
Lempster Ridge Before Wind Farm



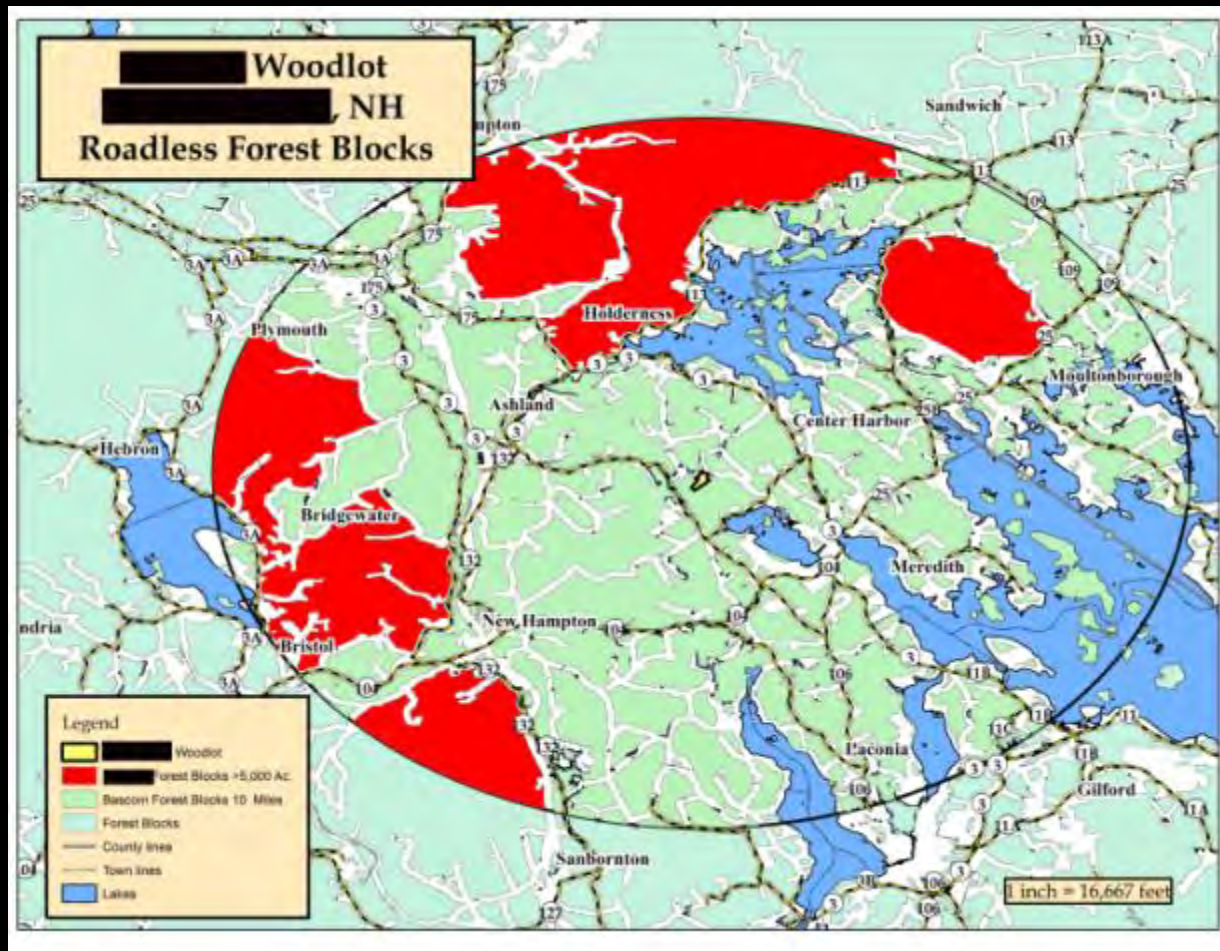
Lempster Ridge After Wind Farm



Lempster Ridge After Wind Farm



Why are Unfragmented Forest Blocks Important?



Concerns About Developing Unfragmented Forest Blocks:

- wildlife habitat (especially for large mammals that roam) is degraded,
- biodiversity is lost,
- the presence of invasive plants, pests, and pathogens increases
- AND water quality decreases.
- the movement of plants and animals is inhibited and it restricts breeding and gene flow, causing long-term population decline.
- As the forest's health and function erodes, so too does its resiliency and ability to adapt and respond to change, like global warming.



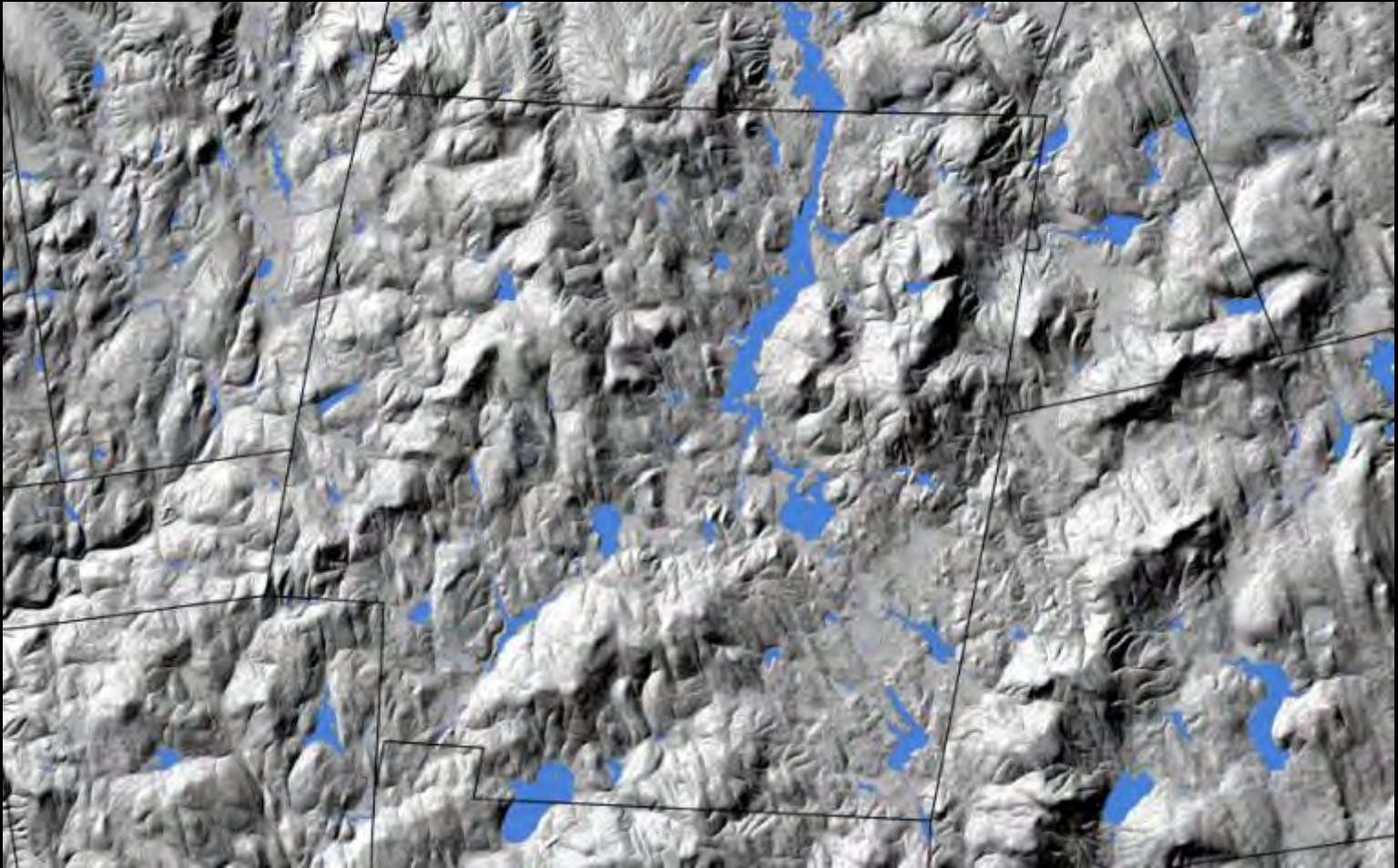
The edge effect that fragmentation creates, damages interior forests by drastically changing:

- temperature,
- moisture,
- light,
- and wind, which impacts the survivability of trees, flowers, ferns, lichens and the animals that depend upon them, in particular certain species of salamanders, goshawks, bats, and flying squirrels.

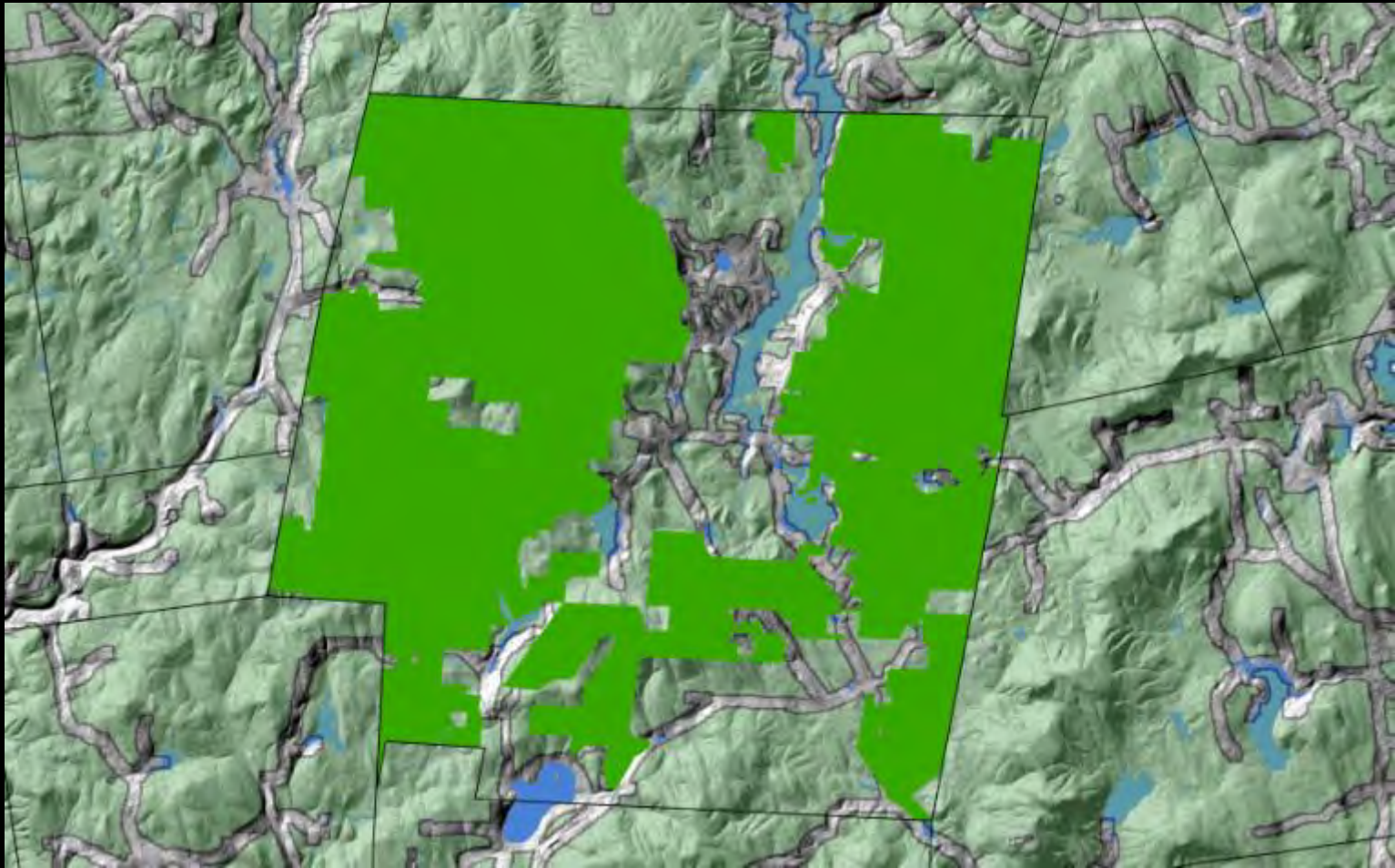
The edge effect that fragmentation creates, damages interior forests by drastically changing:

- The negative impacts of each residential dwelling acre located within an unbroken forest radiates outward, affecting up to 30 additional acres with increased noise disturbance, predation, and competition from edge dwellers, like the cow bird.
- The larger unfragmented blocks are significant, because they provide important habitat and traveling corridors connecting woodlands with farmlands that are used by a wide variety of song birds and large and small mammals that require deep interior unbroken forest canopies.

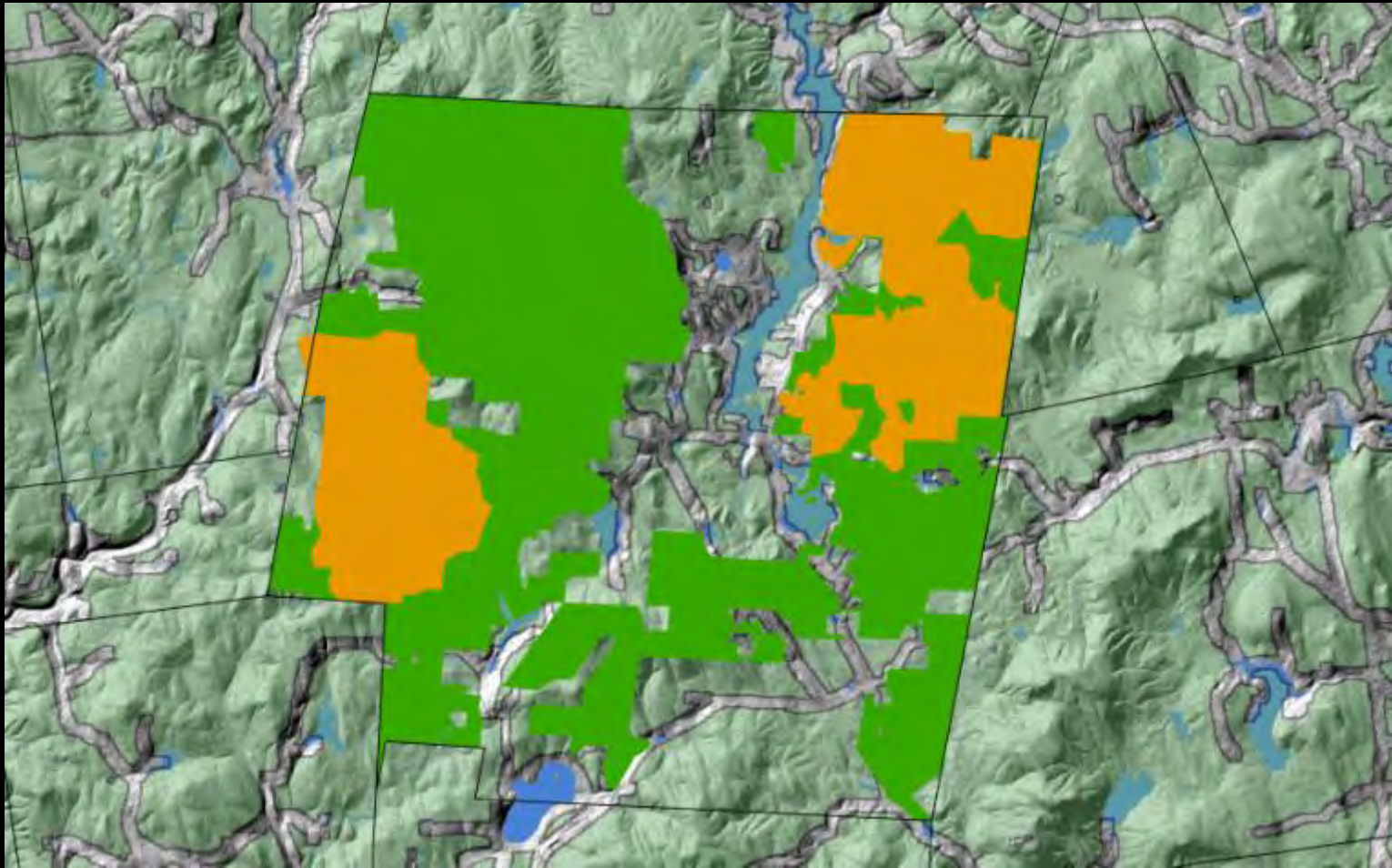
What Makes Stoddard Unique?



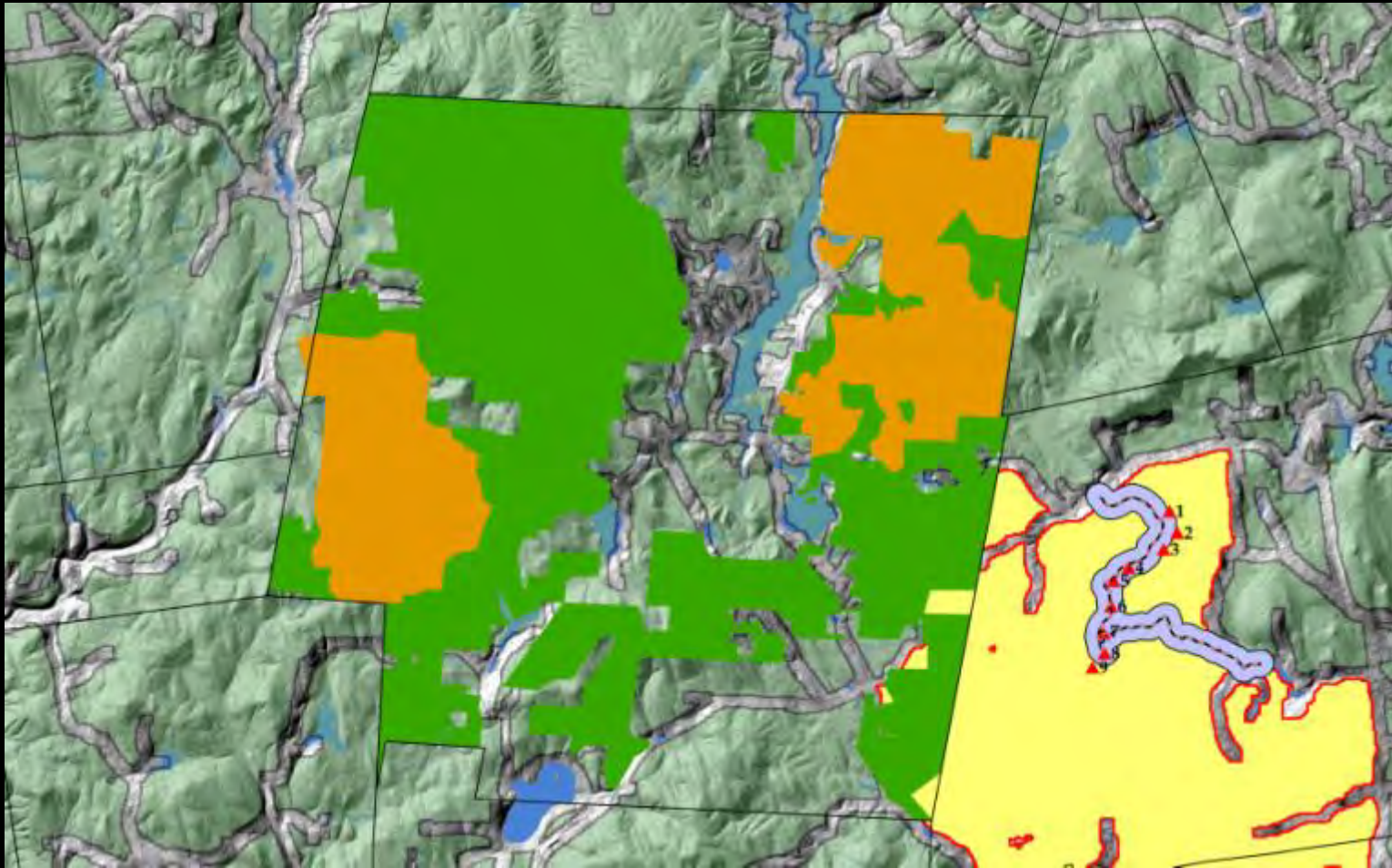
Since 1978 65% of Town Now In
Conservation Land!



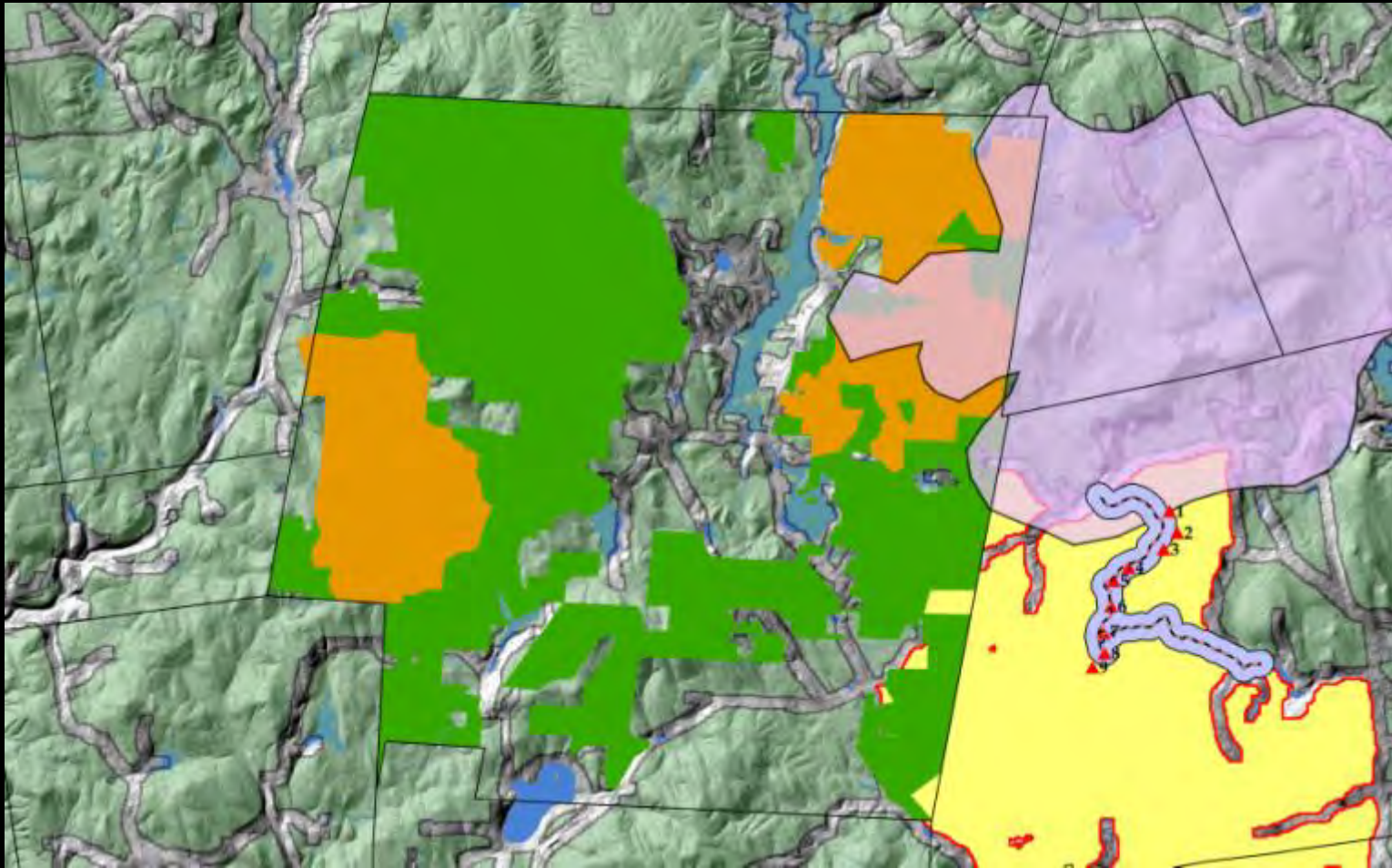
20% of Protected Lands in Forever Wild Designation....Opportunity for Ecological Restoration on Landscape Level



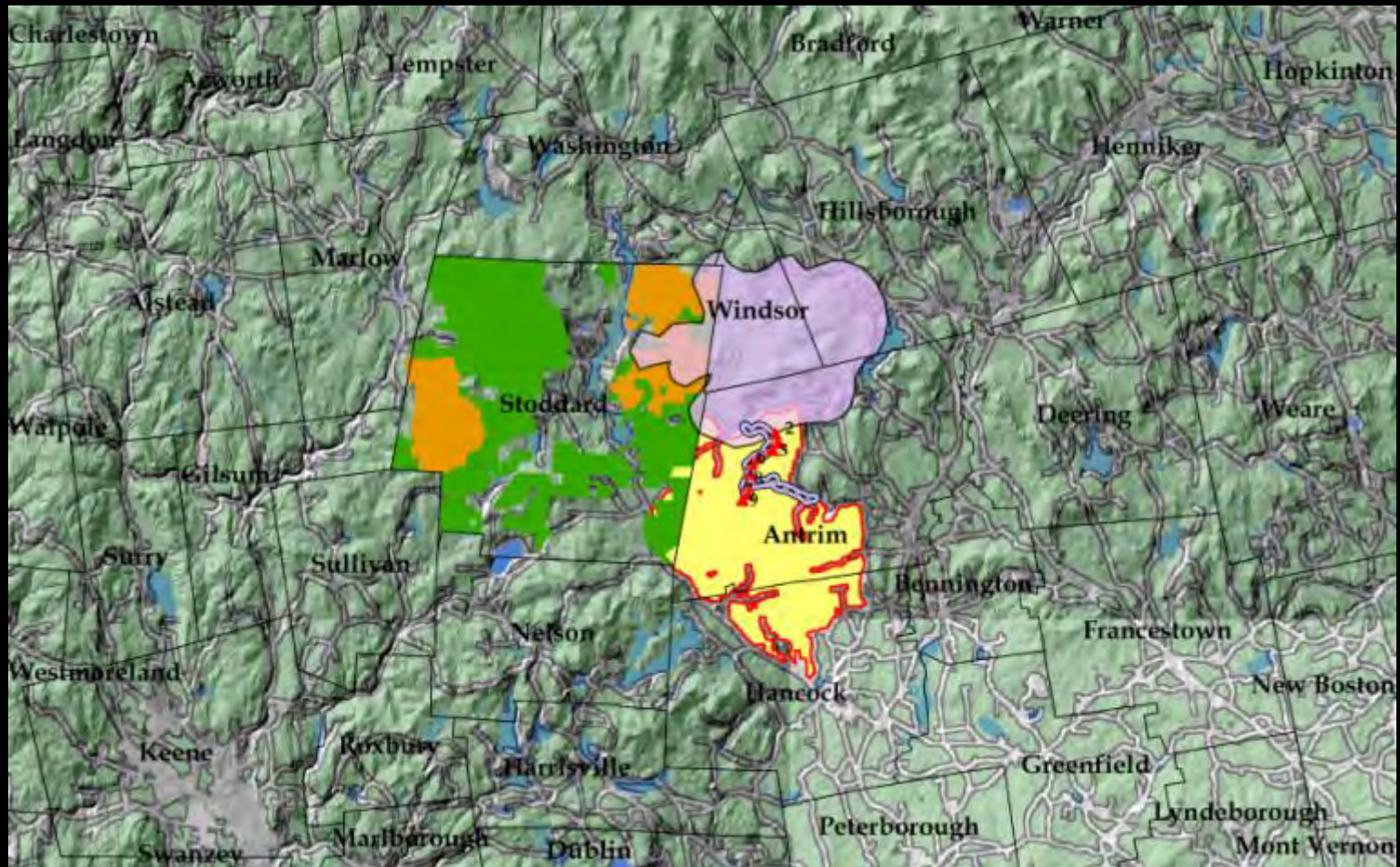
The Close Proximity of AWE to Protected Lands (Viewshed & Wildlife!)



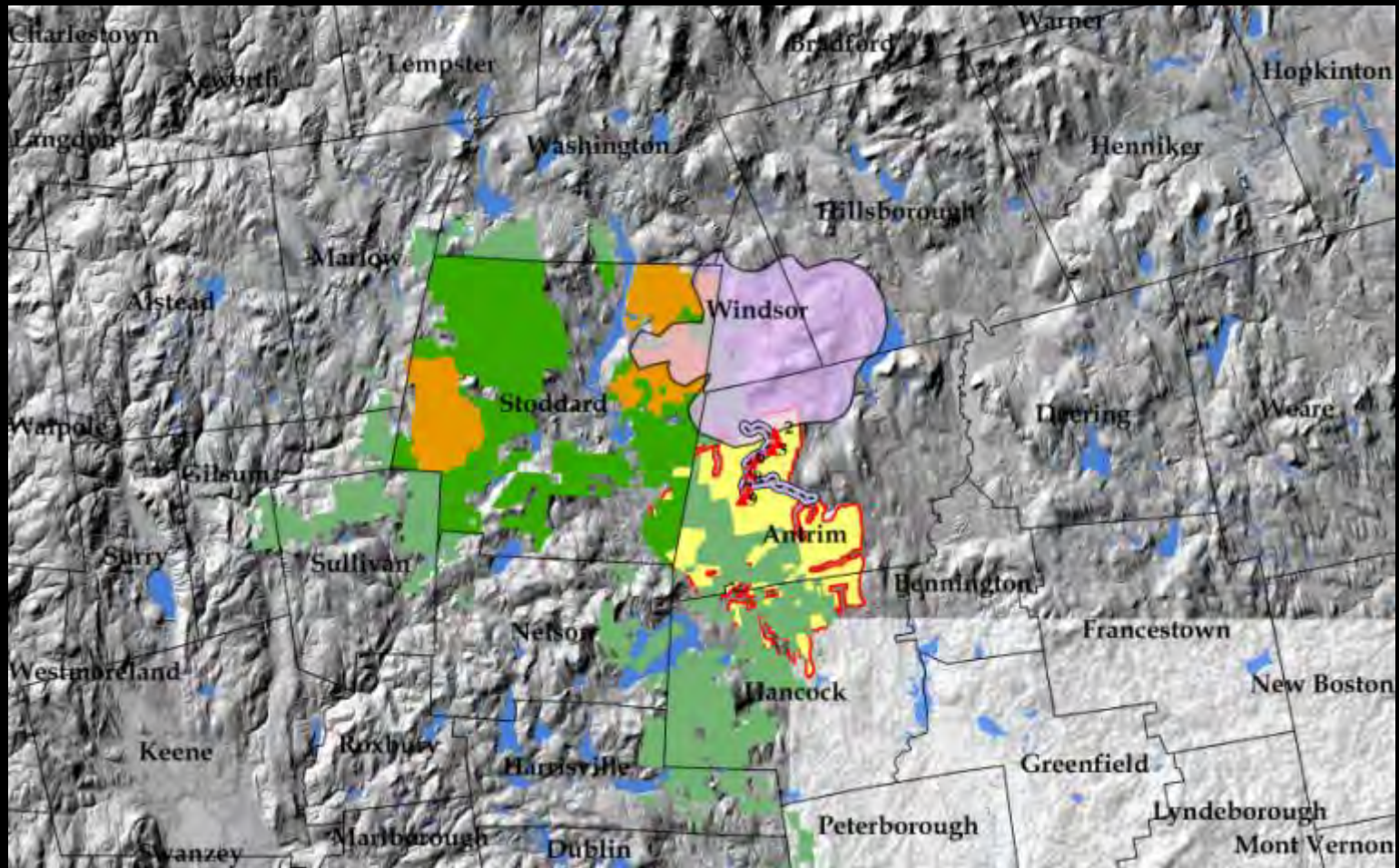
And Confirmed Bobcat Habitat.....



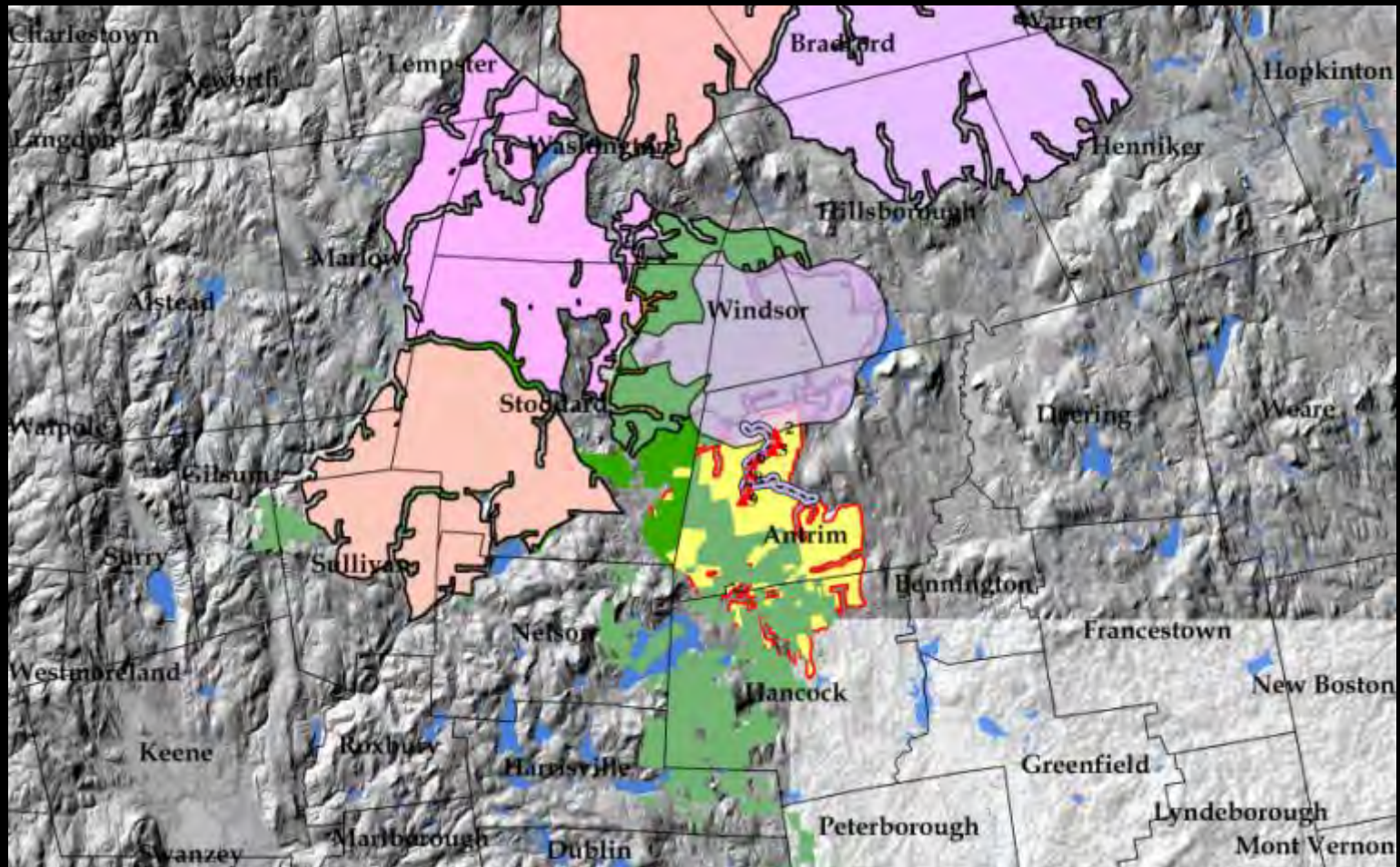
Bigger Scale View....



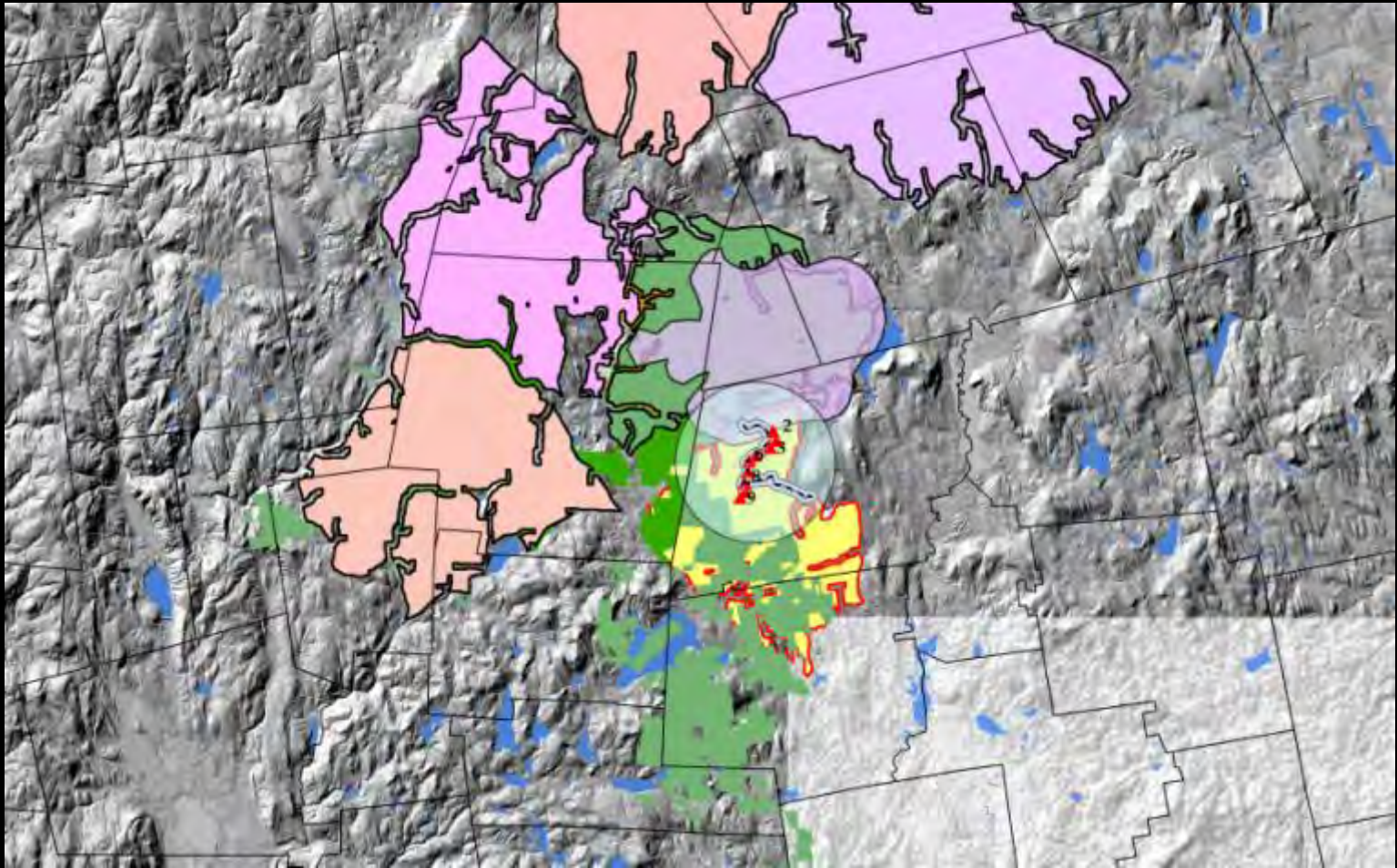
Proximity to Super Sanctuary Lands (42,000 acres of contiguous CL)



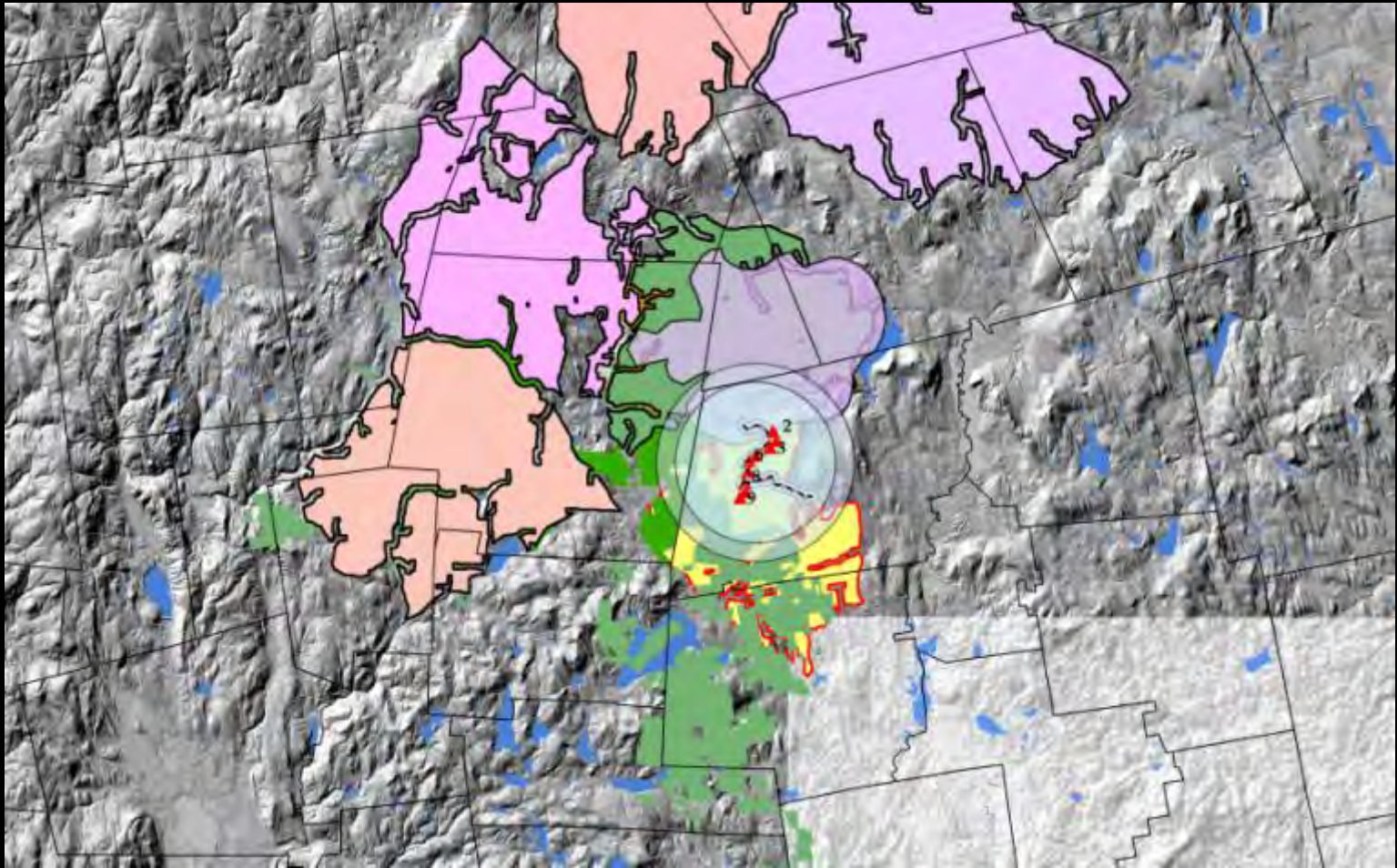
Large Unfragmented Forest Blocks



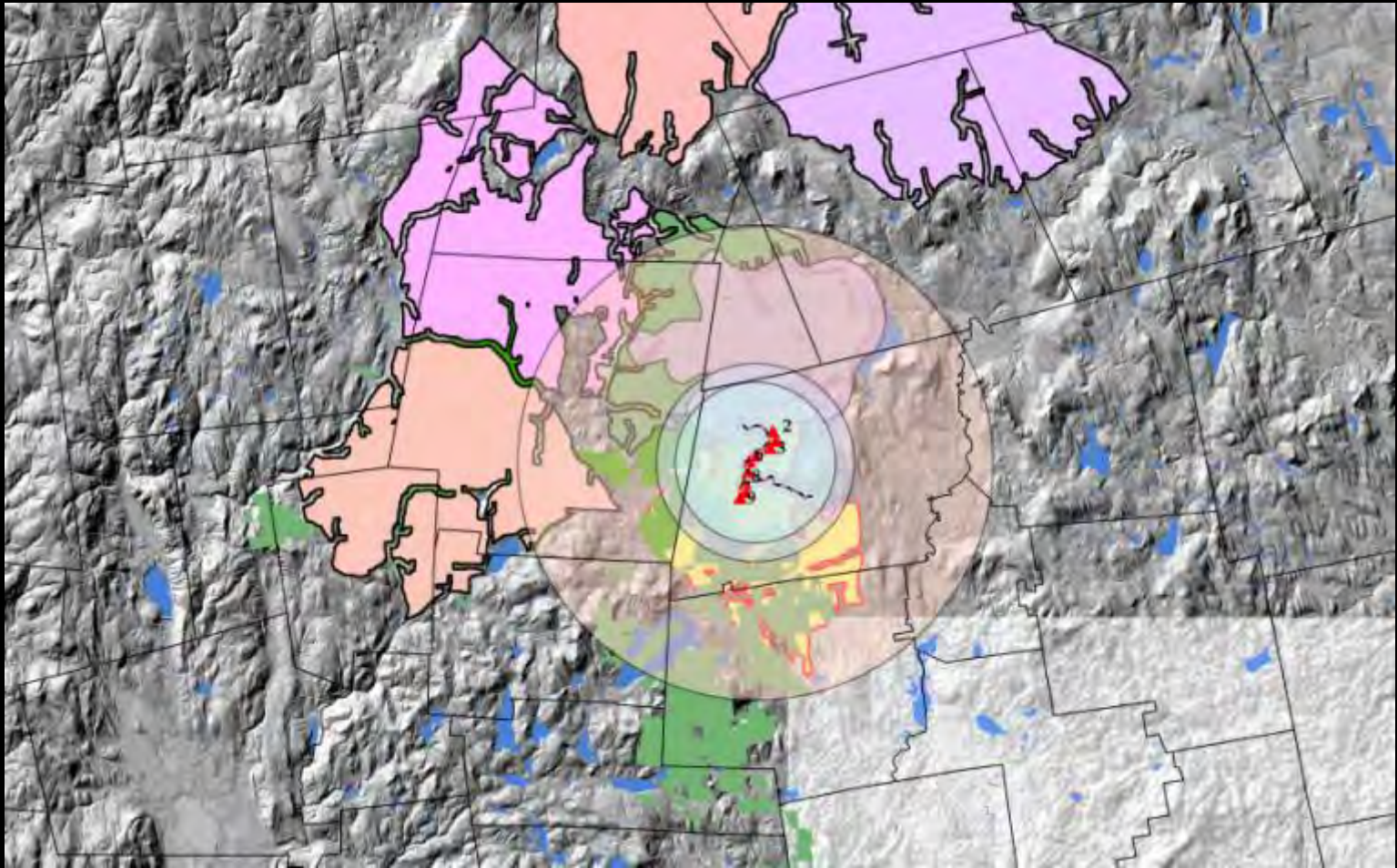
Bobcat Range: 12-14 Sq. Miles



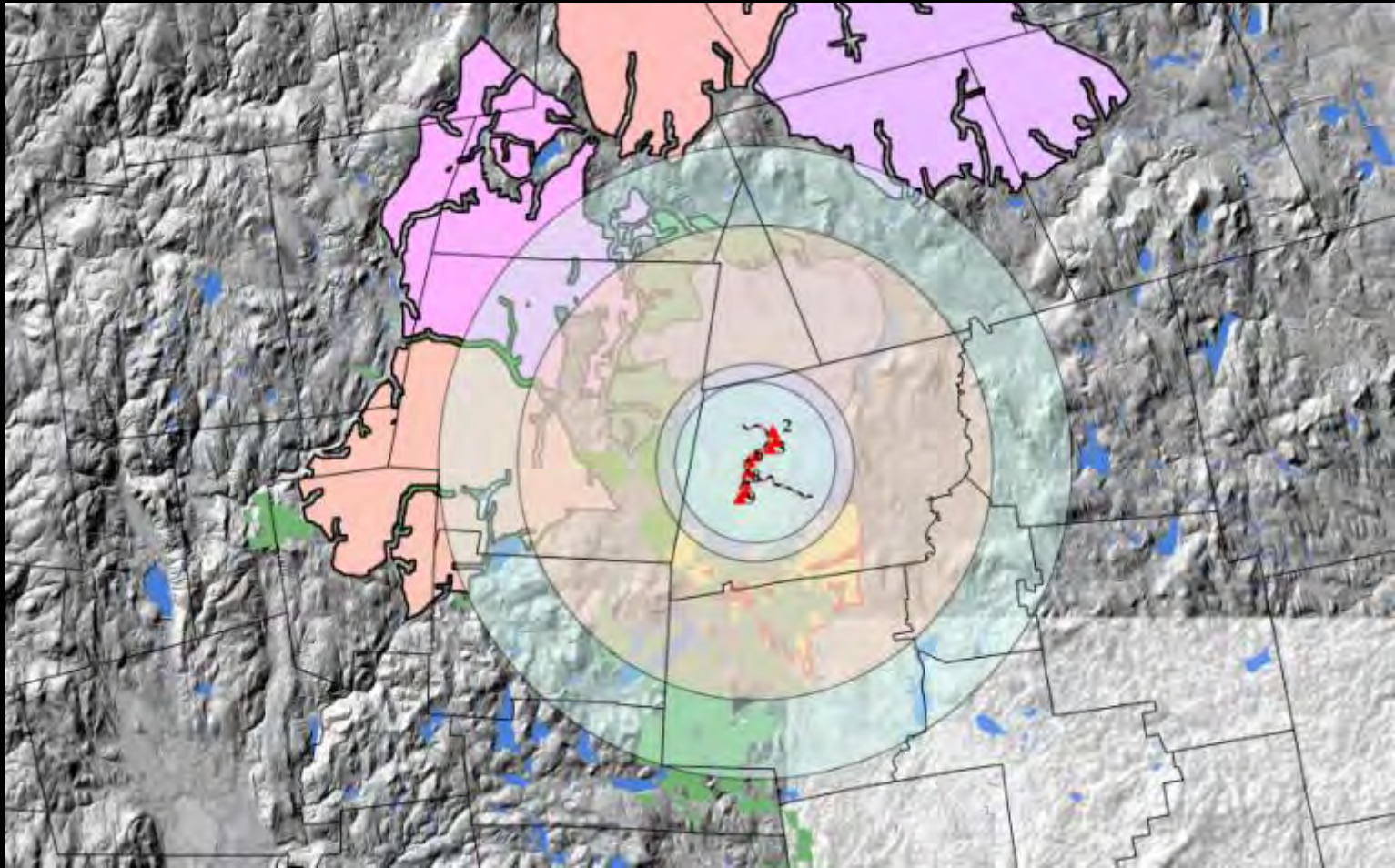
Coyotes: 5 Mile Diameter



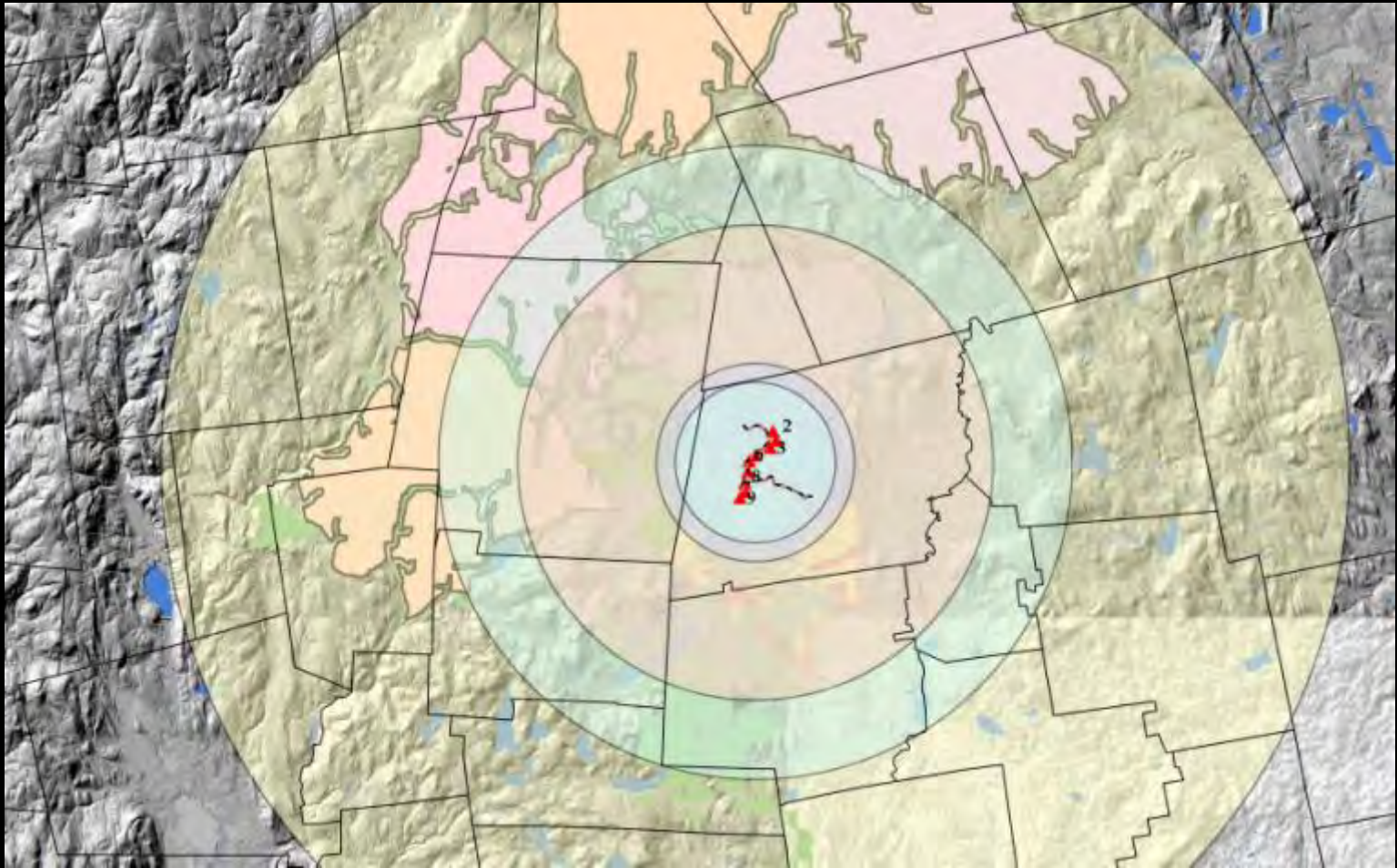
Fisher: 8-15 Mile Diameter



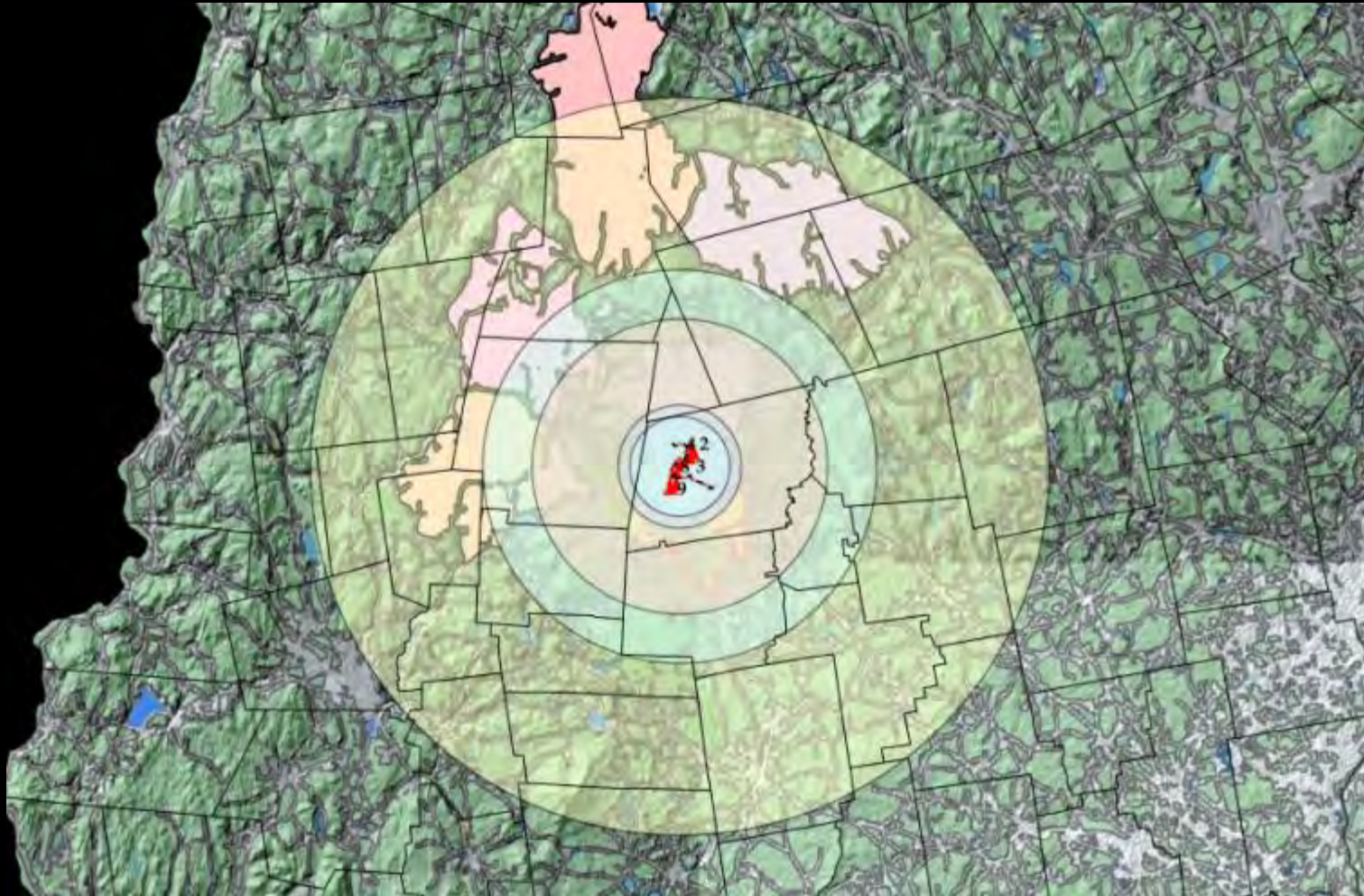
Moose: 4-20 Mile Diameter



Bear: 30 Mile Diameter



Relative Size of Territory Requirements









If We Want These Animals on Our Landscape.....We to Protect Their Important Habitats



Wind Energy Trumps Aesthetics.....???

INEXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES. UNLIMITED POTENTIAL.

Experts: Wind power needs outweigh aesthetics

January 13, 2015

“It would add 27 megawatts of clean, carbon neutral, renewable energy to the New England energy grid, with relatively minimal impacts to ecosystems and wildlife.”

Margaret Dillon

LOOKS COUNT!!!



Stoddard is a Recreational Community for Thousands of People



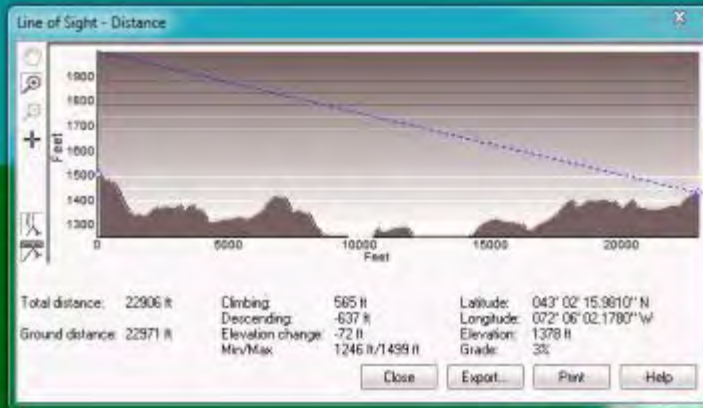
***Pitcher Mtn. Offers the Best 360° Views
For The Effort....Visited by Thousands***



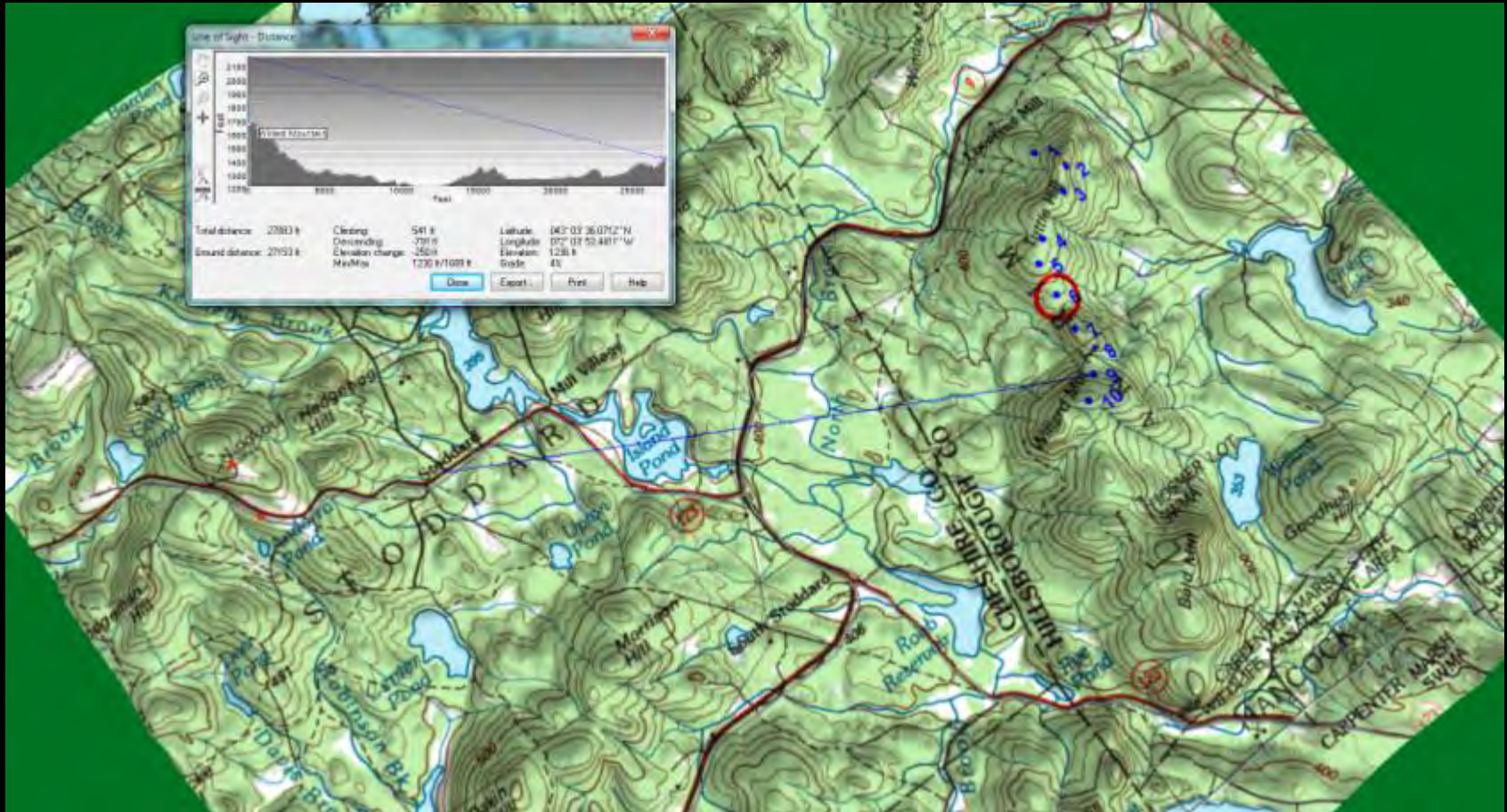
***Pitcher Mtn. Offers the Best 360° Views
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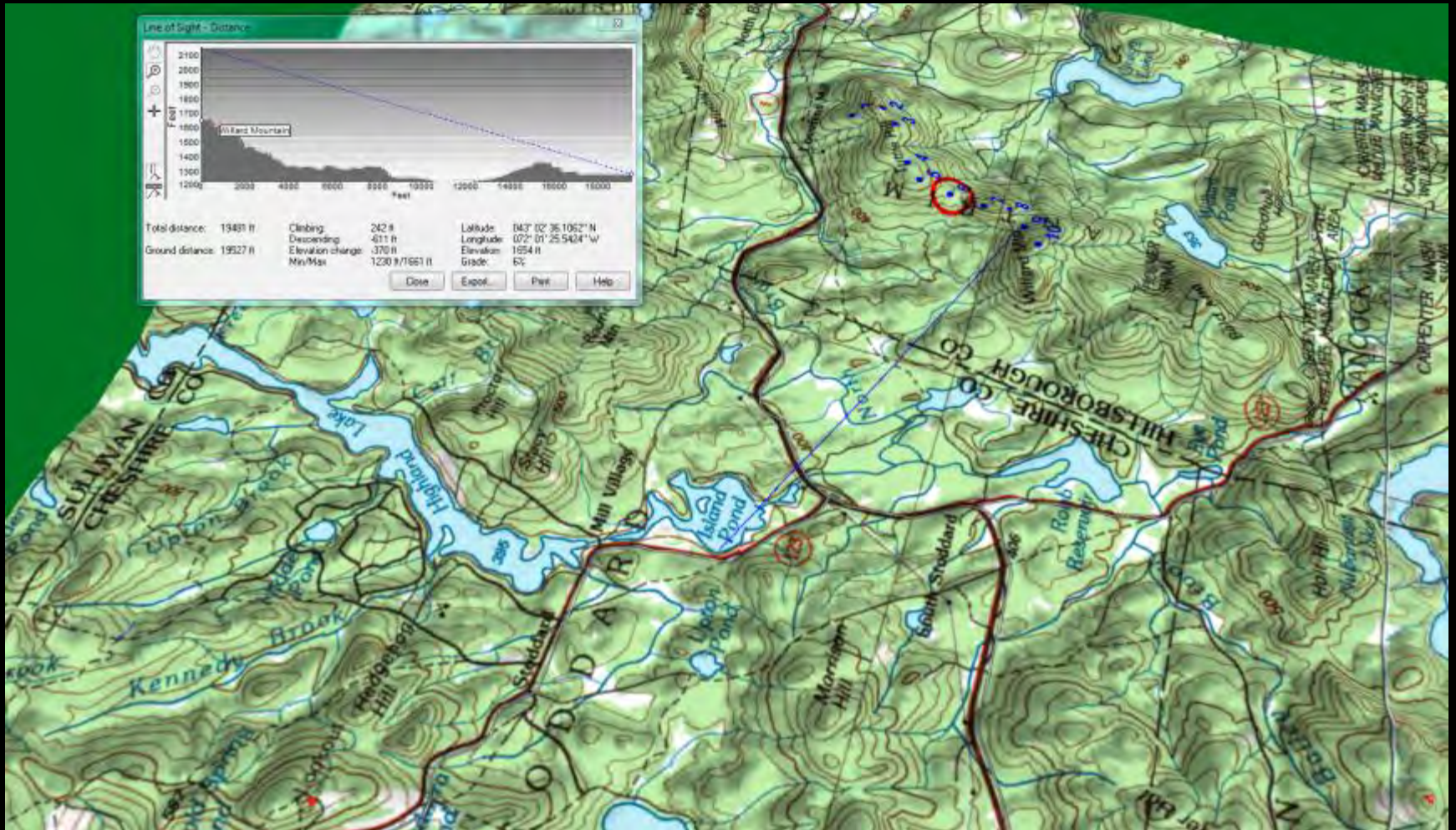
Impact From Rte 9~Stoddard



View From Stoddard Town Hall



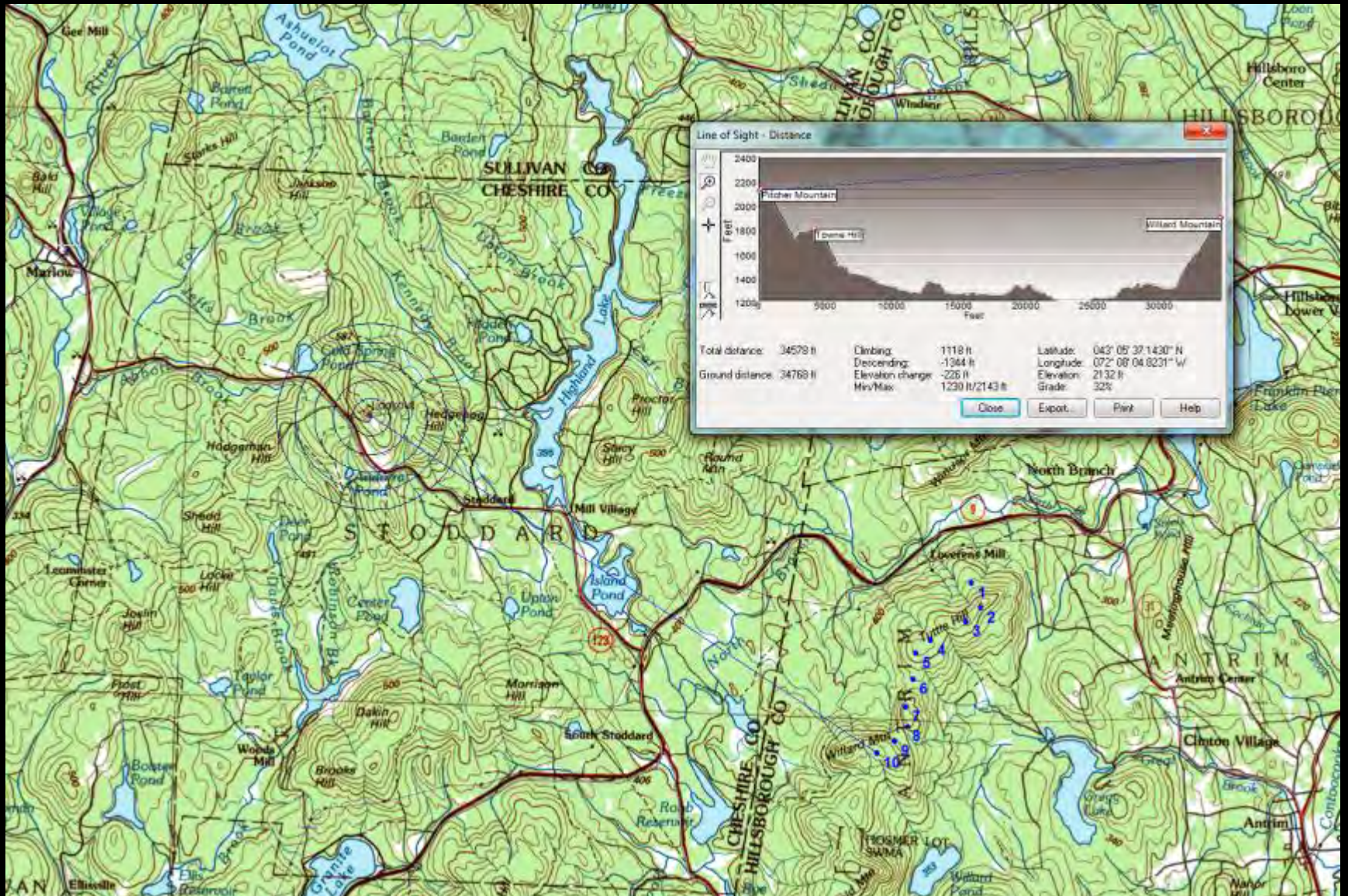
View From Island Pond Beach, Stoddard



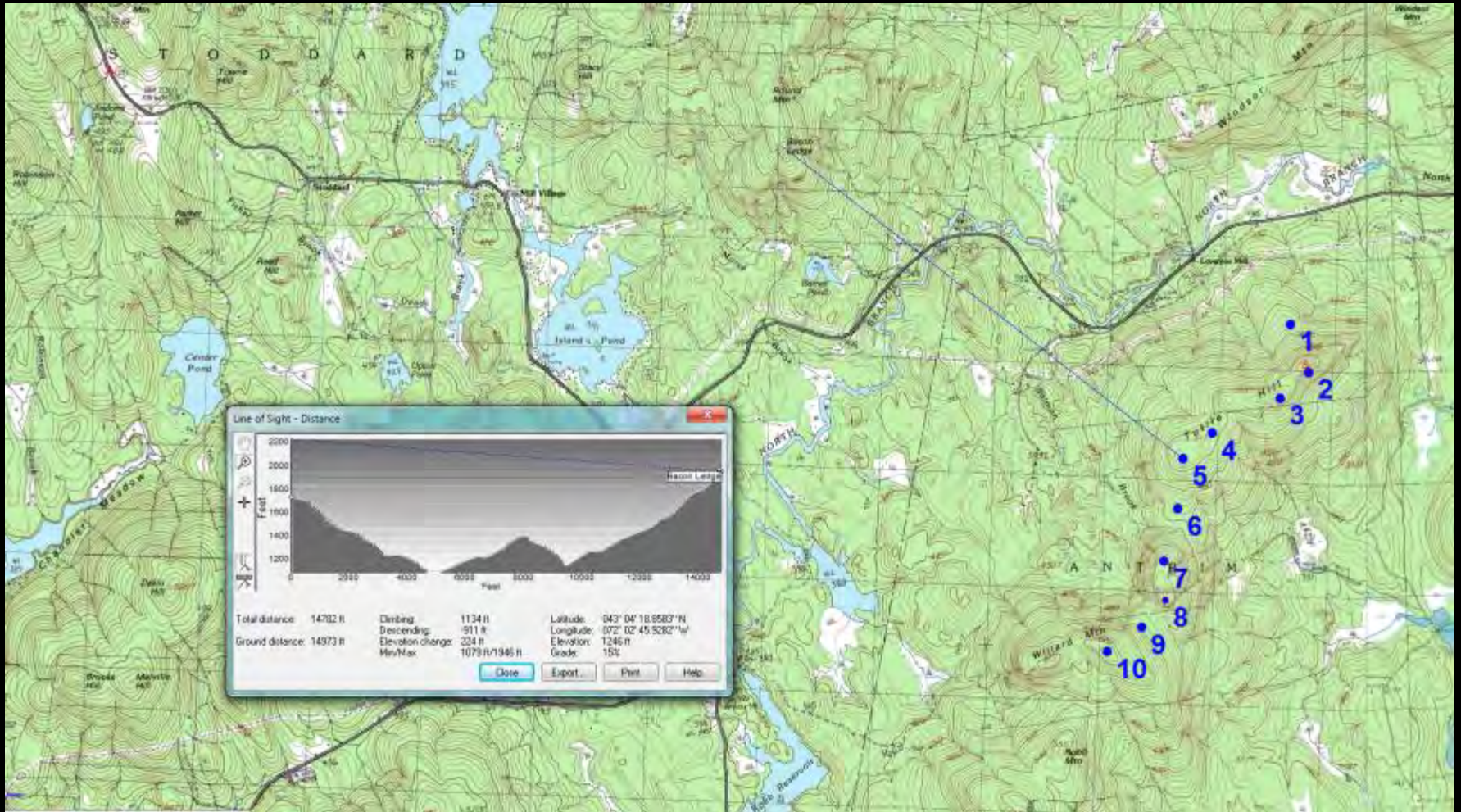
View From Hidden Lake Development, Stoddard



View From Pitcher Mtn., Stoddard



View From Bacon Ledge, Peirce Reservation, Stoddard





THE KEENE SENTINEL

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2013

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Antrim wind farm denied

By **KAITLIN MULHERE**
Sentinel Staff

ANTRIM — A state agency has denied an application for a wind energy facility because it would blemish the look of the surrounding natural area, in a move the developer said could be a setback for clean energy in the state.

The N.H. Site Evaluation Committee voted last week not to certify a project proposed by Antrim Wind Energy LLC to build a wind farm in the northwest part

of town.

After three days of deliberating, members of the committee found the project would have an “unreasonable adverse effect” on the aesthetics in the region, primarily the visual aesthetics, Michael J. Iacopino, attorney for the committee, said.

Antrim Wind had proposed building 10 wind turbines, each 500 feet tall, on privately owned land near Tuttle Hill and Willard Mountain. The developer planned to sell energy produced at the

30-megawatt facility to regional buyers, according to the project’s website.

Antrim Wind is a subsidiary of Portsmouth-based Eolian Renewable Energy.

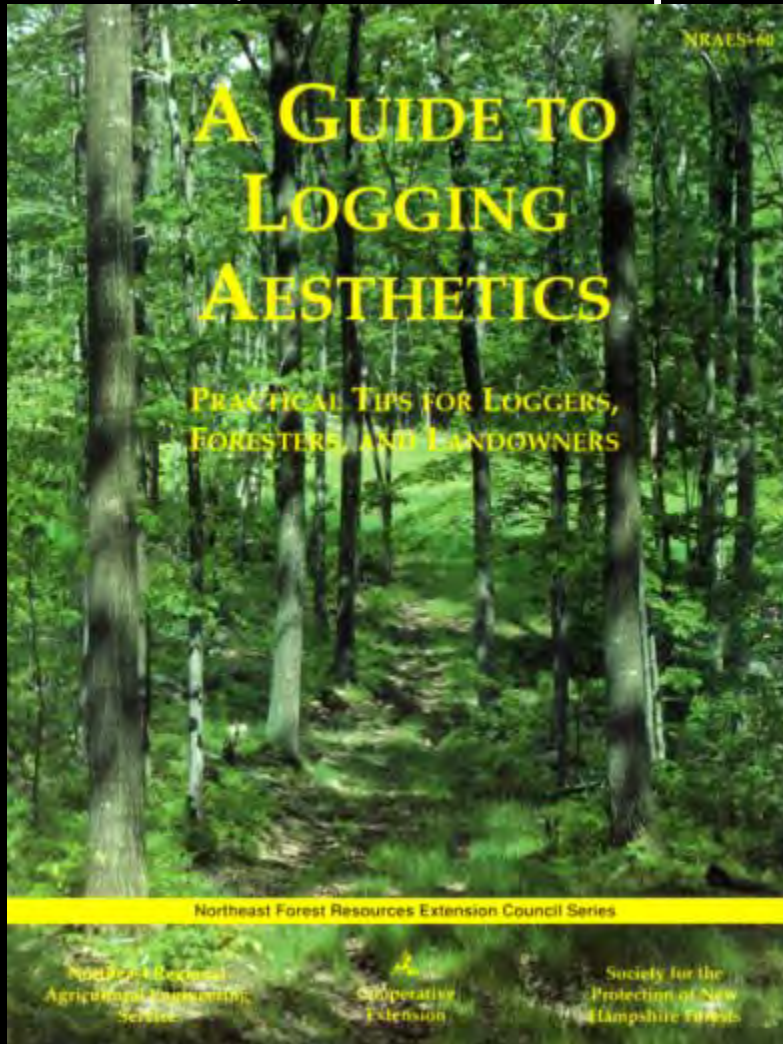
Eolian CEO Jack Kenworthy said the company was disappointed by the decision. The company felt the project had gone a lot further than other projects to mitigate the visual effects of the wind turbines, including using radar-activated lighting and forming a swath of permanently

conserved land around the facility, he said.

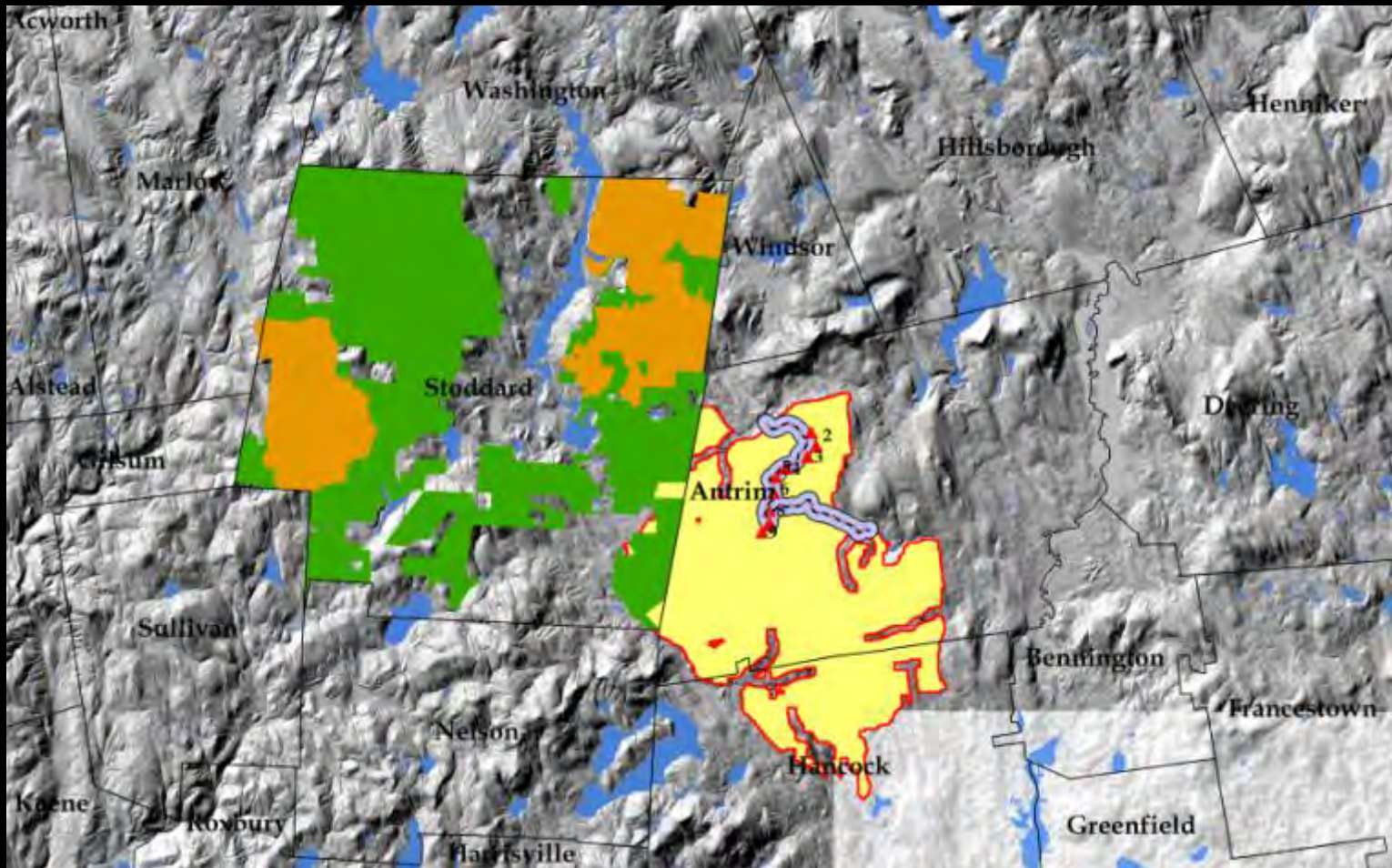
Because of its large size, the project has been under the jurisdiction of the Site Evaluation Committee since 2011. The committee is made up of regulators from various agencies. In November, the committee had 11 days of hearings where parties discussed the project’s anticipated effects on regional development and environmental issues.

See **WIND** on Page A8

G.T. Jones Acknowledged As Expert In Addressing Forest Aesthetic Concerns & Qualified to Speak on Aesthetic Impacts



Why Is Stoddard Sticking It's "Nose" In Another Town's Business?



RSA 36-A Allows for "Optional Activities"

The Keene Sentinel

Foes of bypass plan rally, plan door-to-door ca

(Continued from Page One)

She introduced highway and environmental experts, who addressed a crowd partly made up of college students and overwhelmingly supportive of criticisms about the project.

The \$66 million highway expansion, in the planning stages for years, is due to enter its construction stage next month.

Critics of the plan object mainly to the size of several intersections proposed by the N.H. Department of Transportation and endorsed by Keene city government.

There was no evidence of any city officials at the gathering.

The meeting came days after critics filed an appeal challenging the state environmental permit that allows the transportation department to dredge and fill 30 acres of wetlands.

The forum was hosted by Concerned Cheshire Citizens, a local grass-roots organization opposed to the scope of the planned bypass, and Keene State College Campus Ecology.

"There is a real, impending crisis in our community due to insufficient attention to details on the part of those to whom we entrusted our well-being," Kennedy



Sentinel photo by TRACI RUEST

Geoff Jones — Director of Land Management, Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests — refers to an overhead projection while discussing the environmental impacts of the Keene Bypass project Wednesday night at Keene State College.

said. She asked for volunteers to go door to door and talk to residents about the bypass this weekend.

"If each person talks to six peo-

ple, we can make a difference," she said. She also asked residents to attend the city council meeting on April 20 to protest the bypass proposal.

"It is not too late," she said. "It will be if we do nothing."

Referring to a huge map detailing the route and scope of the project, Tony Redington, a planner for the Vermont Agency of Transportation, explained how a cheaper, smaller and less time-consuming alternative to highway bridges included in the Keene bypass plan exists in the form of roundabouts.

Roundabouts are small, low-speed traffic circles with clear deflections that slow traffic speeds. While a traffic circle is typically 300-400 feet in diameter, roundabouts are 90-200 feet.

The biggest question about roundabouts is whether they could handle the projected increase in traffic, and these figures have been hotly debated. Redington said the transportation department's traffic predictions — an increase of 10,000 to 33,000 cars a day by 2015 — are inflated. With N.H. population growth at 2 percent a year, Redington said the figures were greatly exaggerated.

"I don't see anybody in city planning defending those numbers," he said.

Redington estimated that one roundabout could be constructed for \$100,000 in six months, and

that the whole project could be done for \$8 million to \$10 million. The bypass project is estimated to cost \$66 million, most of it from federal and state money.

Comparing roundabouts to intersections, Redington said they reduce pedestrian accidents by 70 percent to 70 percent, cut crashes in half, reduce emissions, keep traffic calm, and function as attractive gateways to communities. He said that with the possible exception of Winchester Street, of the transportation department's plans to widen intersections could be done with roundabouts. The Keene plan contains no roundabouts.

Geologist Mike Corvel and Geoff Jones, director of land management at the Society for the Protection of N.H. Forests, addressed environmental impacts of the project.

Jones asked that people think of the bypass project in conjunction with the slated development of a 134,000-square-foot shopping complex by Konover Development Corp. of West Hartford, Conn. to the bypass.

"They are linked through the permitting process and link through their impact on the natural resources," Jones said.

Stoddard Helped Lead Fight to Prevent an Ill Conceived Bobcat Hunt



Hey, Fish and Game: Don't hunt bobcats

By GEOFFREY T. JONES

I am asking New Hampshire residents and friends of bobcats to contact the N.H. Fish and Game Department and its commission members and implore them to maintain the moratorium on hunting and trapping bobcats. My comments are rooted in a 35-year career as a professional forester and as an eight-year director on the board of the N.H. Wildlife Federation.

Why?

N.H. Voices

They are still a species in recovery. I worked for the Society for the Protection of N.H. Forests in the late 1970s and 80s, when its land and other land in Cheshire County were posted against hunting bobcats. It was done for a reason — to keep the species from going extinct in the state.

I firmly believe this "predator" is not designed to withstand hunting pressure from humans, because it destroys their complex social order, which includes older animals teaching younger ones about the geography, places to hunt, especially when food is scarce, and to seek cover when being threatened. They also help to maintain "order" — teaching younger juvenile cats acceptable behavior. I believe this has been documented through field studies. Another

example of this: Bears keep their cubs with them for two years. Why? To teach them all of the above. Predators gain learned behavior; it is not a genetic response, like prey species have.

Bobcats (and other predators) are an intelligent species that play an important role in maintaining ecological balance and they should be re-

spected. They maintain their own populations, which are tied closely with food abundance/scarcity. This has been thoroughly studied with lynx and snowshoe hare population cycles. I strongly oppose and object to the notion of the need to hunt them in order to manage their populations. That is a hunter's myth!

I have worked diligently and with focused purpose to help identify and protect thousands of acres of land in New Hampshire — especially in southwestern New Hampshire and Stoddard in particular — in order to provide large, unfragmented forest habitats for those species that require these areas to survive. I do not believe, especially in this day and age, that the conservation community and private landowners would accept hunting bobcats (or bears or coyotes) as a reason for this effort. They are an important part of our evolving

understanding of the need to restore and maintain biodiversity and ecosystem health.

For the skeptics, I encourage folks to read the book "Bobcats Before Breakfast," written by a local trapper,

hunter and naturalist, the late John Kulish.

It may allow them to better understand why he gave up the gun and traps and spent

the rest of his adult life promoting land protection and was against hunting. Back in the 1970s, Kulish quickly realized that habitat loss combined with hunting pressure would drive bobcats to extinction. He did an about-face and became an ardent protector and spokesman for this species. Nothing has changed.

I believe it is also a question of fairness. Hunters use dogs, bait, high-powered rifles with scopes, lasers and multiple shot magazines; they use high-tech gear (GPS, cellphones, game cameras, walkie talkies, etc.) in order to find and kill these animals (usually when they have been "traced"), while the hunted animals have only their God-given ability and a core habitat that is being fractured by development, to counter the onslaught.

Where is the sport, the skill, the fairness? Where is the respect and reverence

for life? We are NOT living in the days of Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett.

These animals have the right to roam the same landscape we do, free of the fear of being slaughtered. They are not a threat to humans nor do we need their meat or fur.

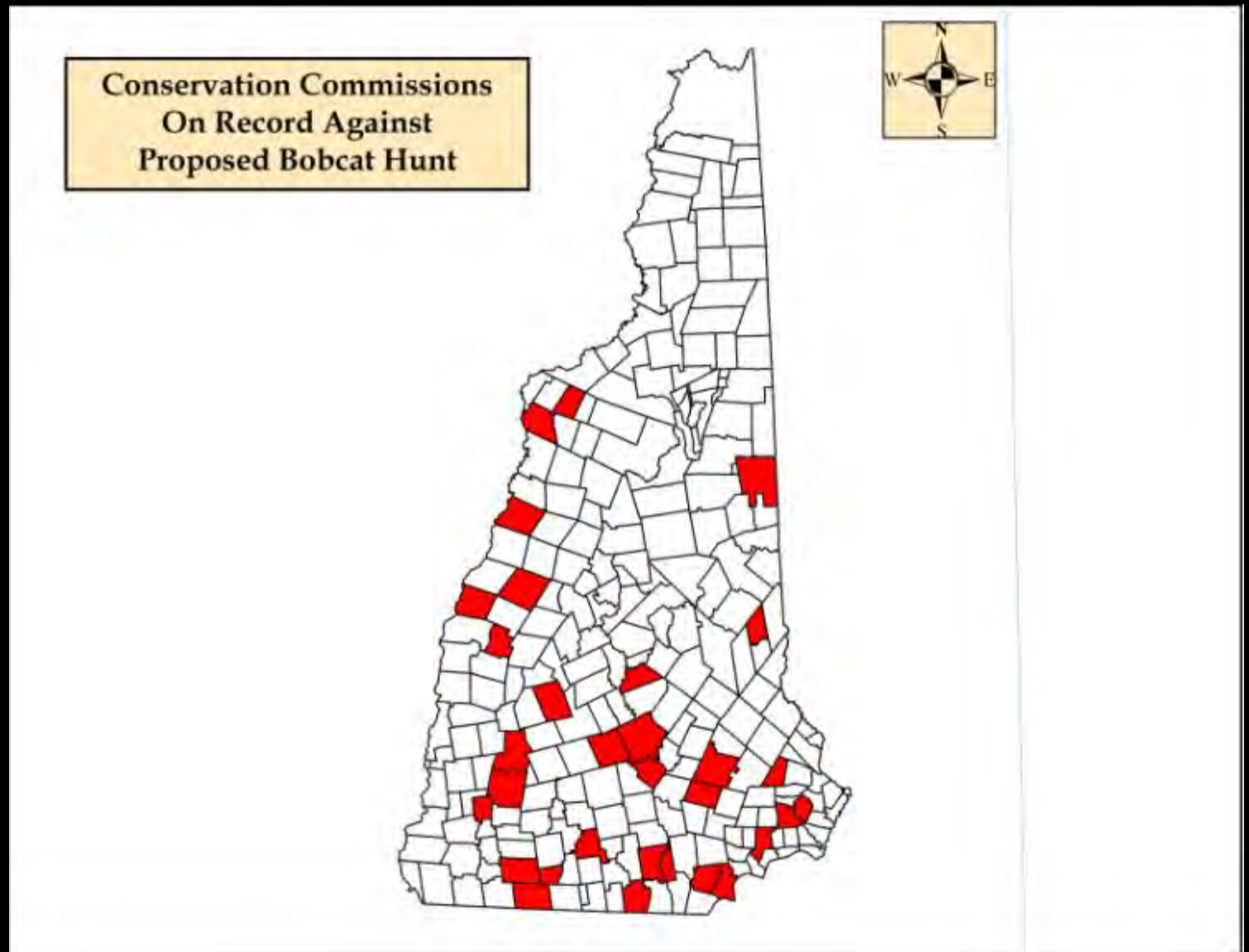
Lastly, when I was contacted by the Fish and Game Department, asking permission to use a client's land for one of the bobcat study areas (as a baiting and game-camera tagging station), I asked if the study was a precursor to re-establishing a bobcat hunting season. I was told "absolutely not."

I find the effort to restore a hunting season on bobcat to be a blatant breach of trust, by not only the Fish and Game biologists, but by their civilian-appointed Fish and Game commissioners, whose mission, curiously, is as "guardians of the state's fish, wildlife and marine resources."

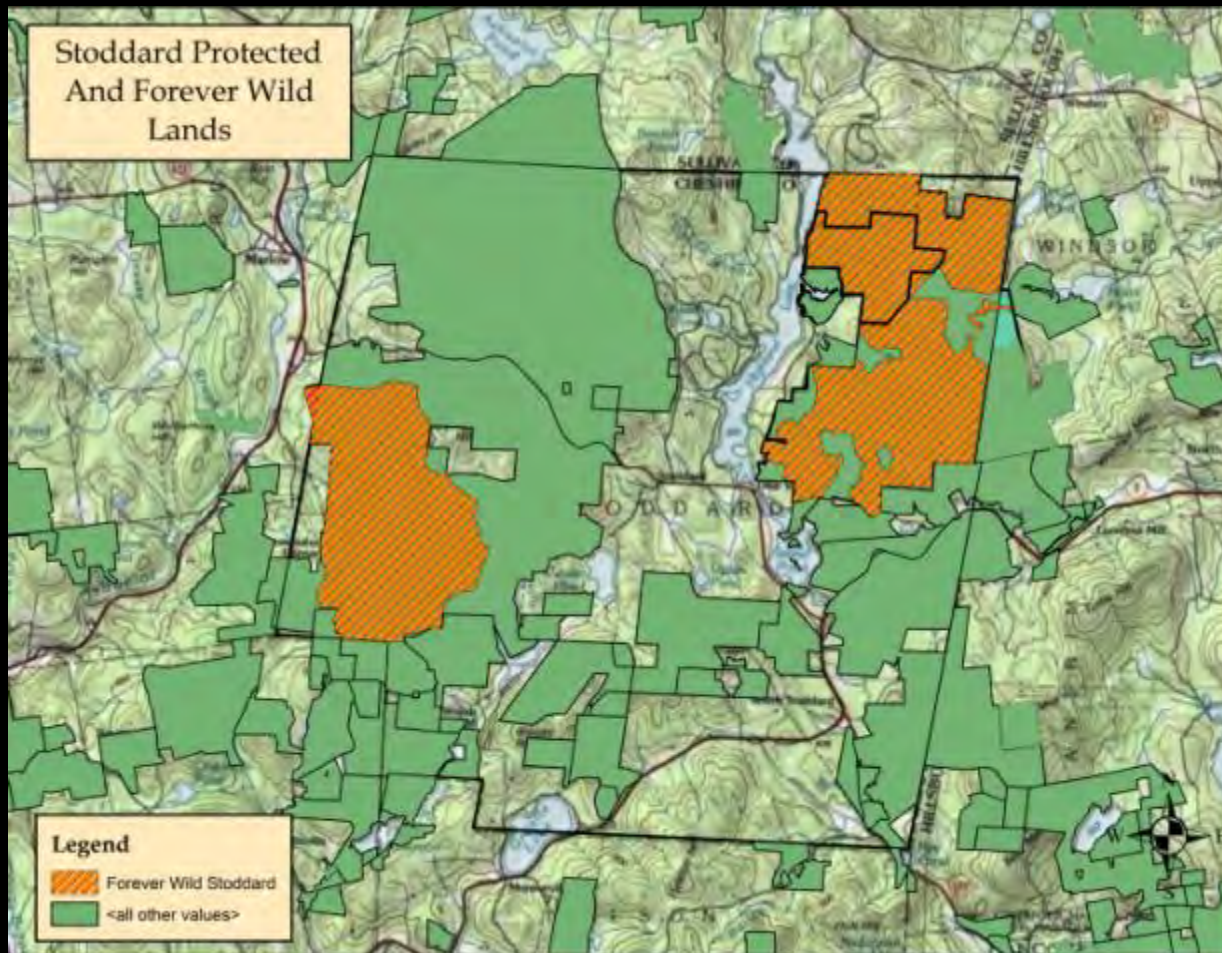
I believe the effort to re-instate a hunting season on bobcats in New Hampshire is ill-advised, politically driven, and serves a very narrow special interest group. If you agree, please contact your Fish and Game commissioner and ask them to reconsider and NOT allow these magnificent animals to be hunted.

Geoffrey T. Jones is a professional forester and chairman of the Stoddard Conservation Commission.

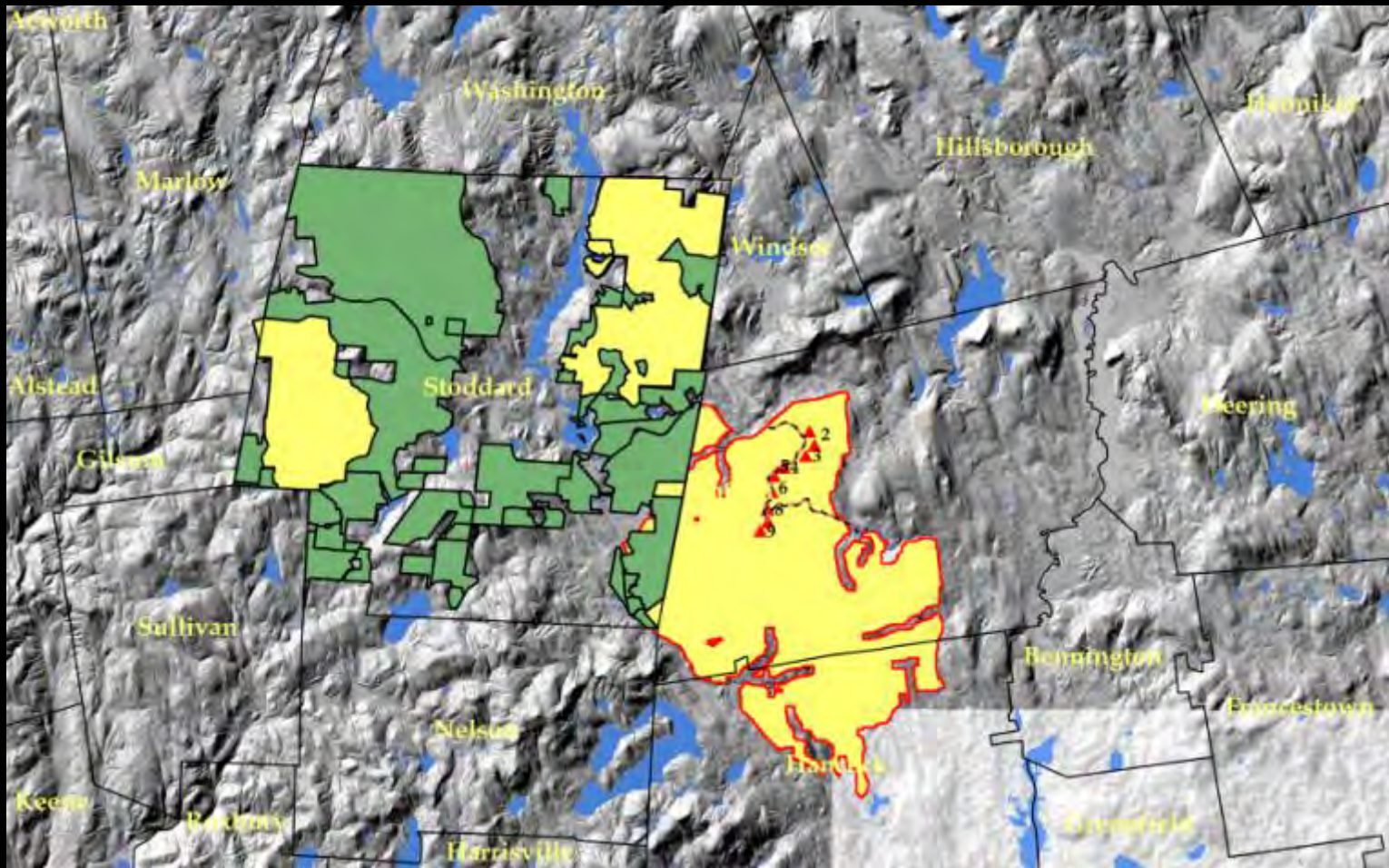
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What Are Challenges to Stoddard Conservation Commission?



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"Those who accept Wilson's challenge to see the world with new eyes, and wish him firm ground to care for creation." —John H. University School of Theology

The *Creation* is a timely book about life on this planet, which E. demonstrates is more endangered than Drawing on his own personal experience leading biologist, he prophesies that at I species of plants and animals on Earth be gone or fated for early extinction by our present century.

Written in the form of an impassioned to a Southern Baptist pastor, *The Creation* strates that science and religion need no antagonists. Explaining that there are environmental and spiritual reasons to about pollution, global warming, and E declining biological diversity, Wilson su

these two powerful social and political forces can be combined in a mutually respectful alliance, with basic metaphysical differences put aside in the service of real-world goals, some of the greatest problems of the twenty-first century might be solved quickly.

Wilson offers both the pastor and all general readers a tour of the living environment—from the biologically rich coral reefs, the "rainforests of the sea," to the plight of the world's 5,743 known species of amphibians—comprising frogs, toads, and salamanders—whose precipitous decline presages our own.

(continued on back flap)

- H** habitat loss, including that caused by human-induced climate change
- I** invasive species (harmful aliens, including predators, disease organisms, and dominant competitors that displace natives)
- P** pollution
- P** human overpopulation, a root cause of the other four factors
- O** overharvesting (hunting, fishing, gathering)

When a species declines toward extinction, not one but two or more factors are usually responsible. Thus overfishing in the

(continued from front flap)

With lyrical language that evokes his Alabama Baptist boyhood and recalls many of memorable experiences as a biologist, plains why Earth's rich but imperiled biologically important to humanity and why in, however inconspicuous and humble in to us at the moment, is a masterpiece and well worth saving."

Creation is a work that could help usher in, so painfully divided today by culture ce, into a new era of respect and mutual ding. Most urgently, it is a book that ough potent words of wisdom and balm in environmental Armageddon otherned to diminish our own physical and ives.



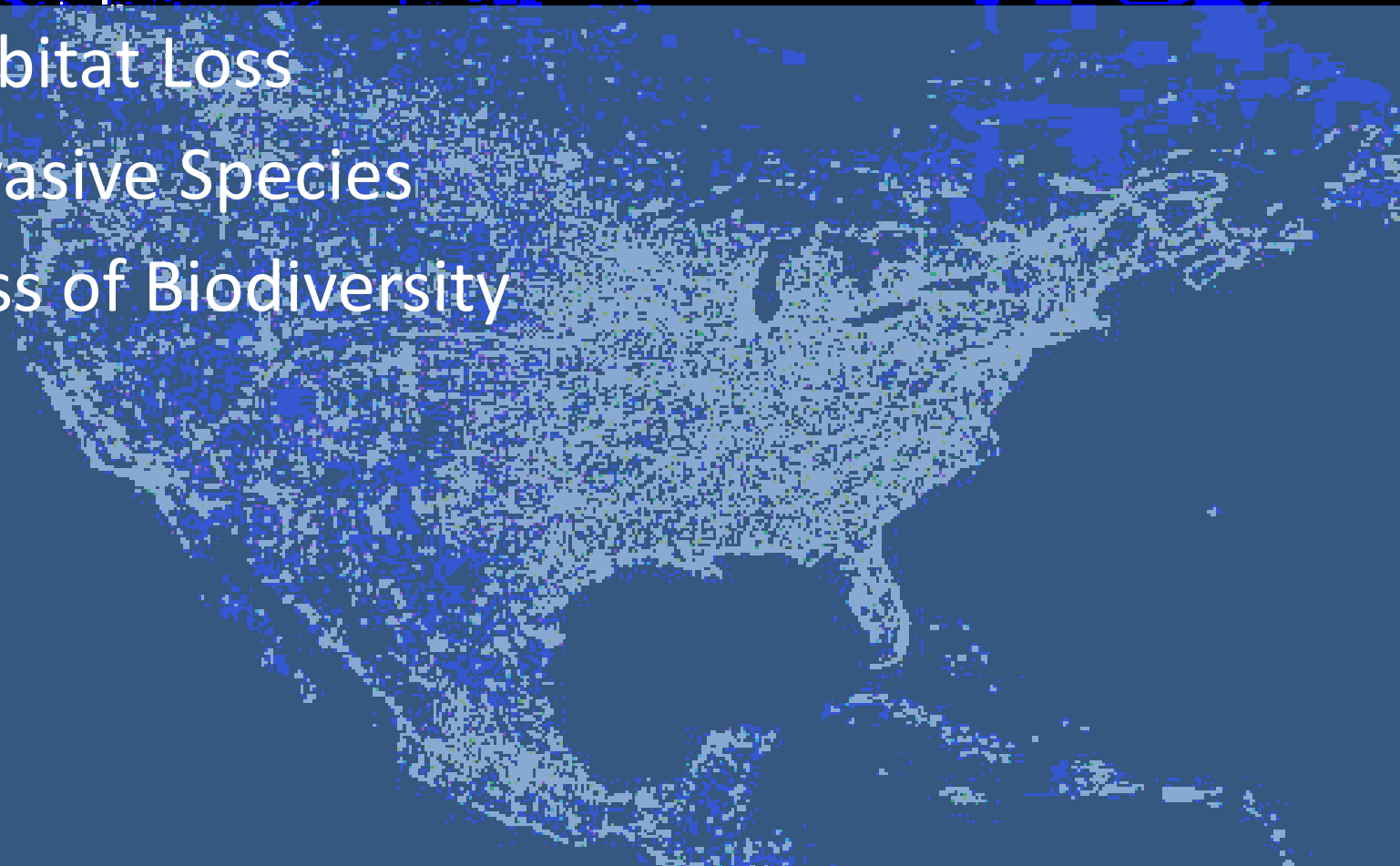
Raised in Alabama, **E. O. WILSON**, a Harvard University professor for nearly five decades, has written more than twenty books, including *On Human Nature* and *The Ants*, both of which won the Pulitzer Prize. He has received more than one hundred awards in science and letters from around the world. He lives in Lexington, Massachusetts, with his wife, Renee.

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Antrim wind farm denied

By **KAITLIN MULHERE**
Sentinel Staff

ANTRIM — A state agency has denied an application for a wind energy facility because it would blemish the look of the surrounding natural area, in a move the developer said could be a setback for clean energy in the state.

The N.H. Site Evaluation Committee voted last week not to certify a project proposed by Antrim Wind Energy LLC to build a wind farm in the northwest part

of town.

After three days of deliberating, members of the committee found the project would have an “unreasonable adverse effect” on the aesthetics in the region, primarily the visual aesthetics, Michael J. Iacopino, attorney for the committee, said.

Antrim Wind had proposed building 10 wind turbines, each 500 feet tall, on privately owned land near Tuttle Hill and Willard Mountain. The developer planned to sell energy produced at the

30-megawatt facility to regional buyers, according to the project’s website.

Antrim Wind is a subsidiary of Portsmouth-based Eolian Renewable Energy.

Eolian CEO Jack Kenworthy said the company was disappointed by the decision. The company felt the project had gone a lot further than other projects to mitigate the visual effects of the wind turbines, including using radar-activated lighting and forming a swath of permanently

conserved land around the facility, he said.

Because of its large size, the project has been under the jurisdiction of the Site Evaluation Committee since 2011. The committee is made up of regulators from various agencies. In November, the committee had 11 days of hearings where parties discussed the project’s anticipated effects on regional development and environmental issues.

See **WIND** on Page A8