

Questions from the Monhegan Community

Compiled from 2014 – June 2016 and Arranged by Topic Area

Contents

<u>BIRDS & BATS</u>	1
<u>ACOUSTICS & SOUND</u>	4
<u>PERMITTING, MARINE & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS</u>	4
<u>TOURISM & COMMUNITY IMPACTS</u>	7
<u>ELECTRICAL & CABLE/FIBER OPTICS</u>	10
<u>PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS, MANAGEMENT & FINANCES</u>	15
<u>FUTURE AND MAV IN GENERAL</u>	20
<u>COMMUNITY BENEFITS AGREEMENT</u>	23
QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CABLE OPTION:	25
QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PAYMENT OPTION:	26
QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROCESS AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS AGREEMENT:	28

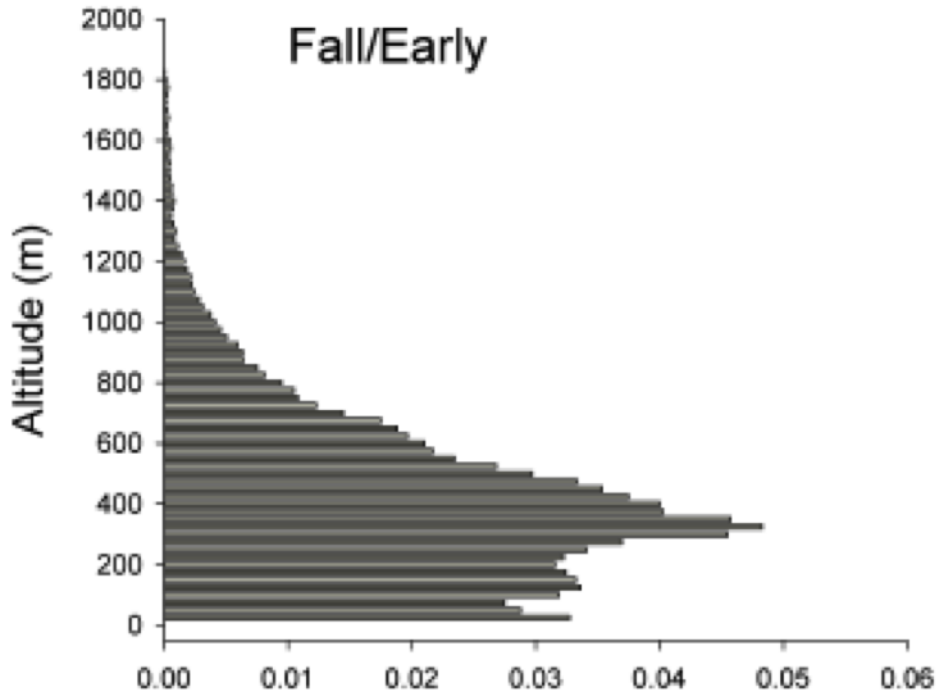
Birds & Bats

Q: Do you have documentation of impacts, especially with respect to birds?

A: UMaine has shared the results of the previous base-line studies with METF and those reports have been posted on the METF website since 2014 at: <http://www.monheganenergy.info/#resources>. This includes the previous bird studies & radar studies performed by NJ Audubon and other consultants doing visual observations of the test site. UMaine is bringing experts back to Monhegan on June 23-24 for a community meeting to answer questions. This includes Wing Goodale with the Biodiversity Research Institute, a bird expert.

Q: Are there updates to the bird studies? The old studies were for the old height correct? People want to see studies that correlate to the larger scale project.

A: The previous studies done by NJ Audubon were not designed for a specific hub height. The radar covered from 0-2000 meters or 0-6000 feet. This is the same with the visual surveys. There is nothing specific about monitoring at a specific hub height.



"Proportion of targets"

The NJA radar survey results from July 2010 through July 2011 (Mizrahi et al. 2013) near the test site indicated that approximately 80 percent and 72 percent of targets in the late fall were detected outside of the rotor swept zone during the day and night, respectively (Figures 3-11 and 3-12, Table 3-10). During the other seasons during both night and day, 77 percent or more of recorded targets were detected outside of the rotor swept zone, with the exception of during the winter at night, when 65 percent of the recorded targets occurred outside the rotor swept zone (note: that the winter target passage rate is a tenth of the target rate observed in the fall).

Table 3-10. Proportion of Targets Detected Outside of the Rotor Swept Zone (25 to 175 Meters).

Season	Days sampled	Night		Day	
		% targets	total TR	% targets	total TR
Fall/Early	79	83.9	291,592	81.2	121,623
Fall/Late	74	80.3	157,806	72.4	28,237
Winter	89	82.8	37,580	64.9	12,168
Spring	75	76.5	89,935	80.6	36,828
Summer	43	78.6	24,401	80.9	38,517

Source: Mizrahi et al. 2013

Q: The bird studies for the MAV project seem inadequate when compared to what was done for Statoil, e.g. not done during foggy weather; not conclusive compared to other reports.

A: The radar studies were done 24/7 year round. The visual observations are correlated to the radar. We would be happy to look at the Statoil studies to see how they correlate.

Q: Birds impact with turbines are more than what was studied ...

A: Permitting requires input from – USFish and Wildlife, NOAA, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Coast Guard etc., and state agencies include Maine DEP, Maine DMR, etc. The topics are more extensive than just birds.

Q: There was a small rotor area for original scope of the 1/8th model, did the radar go up higher?

A: Yes, radar went up to 2000 m (6561.68 ft). The radar looked at all the targets in the whole area and based on radar signals they could tell what species were there, i.e. birds, bats, etc.

Q: Am I hearing [MAV] saying “no problem pal”?

A: No, not at all. One of the reasons we are doing the test site is to see what the issues are. Permitting is rigorous and challenging; by comparison federal permitting for offshore oilrig is 45-90 days; offshore wind is much longer.

Q: Is there potential for unintended consequences?

A: All the testing and monitoring is to assure there are no catastrophic impacts. The process is to avoid impacts first, find out what actually happens through monitoring and adapt the project if you find out there is an unanticipated consequence.

Q: How many lights will be on the turbines?

A: That is still under discussion. Navigation lights may be required by the Coast Guard and FAA; typical of land based turbines flashing white in day and flashing red at night. New technology now has lights that can be radar-activated (from the plane) so they only go on when planes are close by. There will also likely be lights on the platform. The base of platform will be yellow (approximately 55’ above the water) for navigation and the towers and blades are expected to be white consistent with land-based turbines.

The platform will be 65 feet below water, hub height 375-400; about 600 to top; want to have turbine as high as you can to get clear air, but when you go higher it costs more.

Acoustics & Sound

Q: Will foghorns be required?

A: We are unsure what the Coast Guard will require. MAV will check.

Q: What about the noise from the turbines?

A: MAV did baseline studies on ambient noise on the island and previously proposed wind turbine. They are checking on the decibel level of new model to see how that compares with previous studies.

When it is quiet here, the winds are not blowing so the turbines not turning, i.e. no noise. The noise testing showed that the ambient noise on Monhegan is largely from wind/waves and is louder than the projected turbine noise. (see METF website:

<http://www.monheganenergy.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Acoustic-modeling-Aqua-Ventus-l-10-2013.pdf>).

Q: Any noise testing away from Monhegan that might affect nesting seabirds for example?

A: We have not yet Eastern Egg Rock is close by Monhegan with endangered species so [MAV] may want to test noise levels there.

Permitting, Marine & Environmental Impacts

Q: All testing at the site was based on a 1/3 model, will this information be used now that it is a full-scale turbine?

A: Where previous information was dependent on turbine size, studies will be updated for the currently proposed technology.

Q: As permitting process moves forward, what types of problems are you anticipating?

A: Permitting is not a simple process. Environmental monitoring plans will be implemented during project operation so as we move forward, if what we predicted doesn't happen we'll have to adapt.

Q: Do any of the permits have a public notice requirement?

A: MAV will have our permitting team review that issue. The State permitting requirements are listed as part of LD 1465, which is posted on the METF website at:

<http://www.monheganenergy.info/#resources>.

Q: Have there been any habitat studies done?

A: MAV has shared studies that we have completed with METF. They are posted on the Monheganenergy.info site at: <http://www.monheganenergy.info/#resources>.

Other projects have shown increased biomass under/around platforms. We would expect an increase in benthic activity. UMaine has a few proposals out for review that would use platforms to demonstrate co-location of mussel rope aquaculture; a platform of this size could be a significant opportunity to co-locate other aquaculture activities.

Q: Maine DMR has not been willing to perform PSP testing on Monhegan?

A: MAV will need to get copy of shellfish closure site. Paul Anderson at UMaine might be a resource to look into this further.

Q: Are there any reliable estimates of the actual financial impacts of the cable on the lobstering industry?

A: We are not aware of any information like that. Offshore cables are pretty prevalent in Maine with over 100 cables from the main land to islands. We are not aware of any studies that have measure before and after impacts in Maine.

About Tethys & Knowledge Base

In order to address the growing global demand for energy, industry is looking to extract energy from renewable sources such as wind, waves, and tides. Yet potential environmental effects must be evaluated and measured to ensure that animals, habitats, and ecosystem functions are not adversely affected, nor that existing ocean and land uses be displaced. The goal of Tethys is to progress industry in an environmentally-responsible manner.

Tethys was developed in 2009 by the [Pacific Northwest National Laboratory](#) (PNNL) to support the [U.S. Department of Energy](#) (DOE) [Wind](#) and [Water](#) Power Technologies Office. The primary functions of Tethys are twofold:

- To facilitate the exchange of information and data on the environmental effects of wind and marine renewable energy technologies; and
- To serve as a commons for wind and marine renewable energy practitioners and therefore enhance the connectedness of the renewable energy community as a whole.

The growing body of content in Tethys is actively collected and curated by researchers at PNNL from a variety of sources. Members of the community are also encouraged to [contribute to Tethys](#) by identifying documents not yet in the collection.

The core of Tethys is a Knowledge Base that draws together metadata, supporting reports, relevant papers, videos, and other material to provide a current state of knowledge of environmental effects. The information provided in the Tethys knowledge base covers four categories:

1. [Marine energy \(or MHK\)](#),
2. Wind energy ([offshore](#) and [land-based](#)),
3. [An international collaboration focused on the environmental effects of marine energy \(Annex IV\)](#), and
4. [An international collaboration focused on the environmental effects of wind energy \(WREN\)](#).

All media are arranged into one large table. The columns can be sorted alphabetically by clicking on each column header, while the results can be filtered by clicking terms on the right or typing search terms into the Text Search. Clicking on a title will open the associated page in a new tab. [Click here to access the Tethys Knowledge Base](#).

Tourism & Community Impacts

Q: Can impact on tourism be forecast? And if so using what modeling

A: Yes, see the information on the METF website and recent study update (http://www.monheganenergy.info/tourism_faq/).

From Block Island FAQ

Q: Will the proposed wind farm have a negative effect on island real estate values?

A: A recent three year study conducted by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory for the Department of Energy concluded the real estate prices were not impacted by proximity to wind farms. Most of the areas studied were considered significant for their pristine view sheds. These results are also confirmed by a prior study conducted by the Renewable Energy Policy Project and substantial anecdotal information from European off-shore wind farm projects. To date, there have been no studies of comparable integrity that contradict these findings.

Q: Will the proposed wind farm have a negative effect on Block Island Tourism?

A: Recent studies indicate that there will be no overall negative impacts on tourism on Block Island. Business owners will benefit from a substantial reduction in power costs. Also, the wind farm is a natural fit to our eco-tourism ethic. Our proud tradition of conservation of open space and our historic fabric will now extend to the conservation of our planet—the very context of our island. European off-shore wind farms have proven to be a tourist draw and a boon to seaside communities.

Q: Has there been any research done on the effects of such large wind turbines so close to a community?

A: Yes, including turbines even closer than those that would be more than 2 miles from Monhegan.

- In a large national study, [A Spatial Hedonic Analysis of the Effects of Wind Energy Facilities on Surrounding Property Values in the United States \(link is external\)](#), (U.S. Department of Energy, Aug. 2013). The research team collected data from more than 50,000 home sales among 27 counties in nine states. These homes were within 10 miles of 67 different wind facilities, and 1,198 sales were within 1 mile of a turbine—many more than previous studies have collected. “Regardless of model specification, we find no statistical evidence that home values near turbines were affected in the post-construction or post-announcement/pre-construction periods.” See <https://emp.lbl.gov/sites/all/files/lbni-6362e.pdf>
- In a study focused on Massachusetts, Relationship between Wind Turbines and Residential Property Values in Massachusetts, (U of CT/ US Dept. of Energy, 2014). The study “found no net effects due to the arrival of turbines in the sample’s communities. Weak evidence suggests that the announcement of the wind facilities had a modest adverse impact on home prices, but those effects were no longer apparent after turbine construction and eventual operation commenced. The analysis also showed no unique impact on the rate of home sales near wind turbines.” See <https://emp.lbl.gov/sites/all/files/lbni-6371e.pdf>
- WINDEXchange is the U.S. Department of Energy Wind Program's platform for disseminating credible information about wind energy. The purpose of WINDEXchange is to help communities weigh the benefits and costs of wind energy, understand the deployment

process, and make wind development decisions supported by the best available information.
<http://apps2.eere.energy.gov/wind/windexchange/>

- U.S. Department of Energy Regional Resource Centers Report: State of the Wind Industry in the Regions. Ruth Baranowski, Frank Oteri, Ian Baring-Gould, and Suzanne Tegen National Renewable Energy Laboratory. <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy16osti/62942.pdf>
- Wind-Wildlife Impacts Literature Database (WILD): WILD is a searchable bibliographic database of documents that focuses on the effects of wind energy development on wildlife. Visit at: <https://wild.nrel.gov/>
- NREL Publications Database: For a comprehensive list of other NREL wind publications, explore NREL's Publication Database. When searching the database, search on the following key words: wind, wind energy, wind turbines, or on a specific area or component name, i.e. offshore, gearbox, dynamometer, blade testing. Visit at: <http://www.nrel.gov/research/publications.html>
- Annex IV 2016 State of the Science Report: Environmental Effects of Marine Renewable Energy Development Around the World has a ocean waves/tidal focus but many of the studies would apply to ocean wind especially the cable and noise issues. <http://tethys.pnnl.gov/publications/state-of-the-science-2016>

Q: Are there examples of commercial scale wind towers within 2 miles of shore?

A: Yes, some of the European turbines are large and close to shore. There is a proposed wind farm off Atlantic City, NJ that is 3 miles off shore. In addition, the wind farm currently being constructed off Block Island is a similar distance and turbine technology (6MW) is the same size as the MAV project proposed for the Monhegan test site.

The height of the turbine is set so distance between the water surface and blades is sufficient to minimize turbulence that occurs at the water/air interface.

Q: Have you done any studies to assess the impact on property values?

A: There are links on the [METF] website that offer more general studies on the impact to property values.

Q: Are you going to do any?

A: We would need to look at comparable projects. Block Island's new offshore wind project may be a good example for us to use. The following is a link and list of studies looking at impacts on real estate values:

- *National Association of Realtors – Field Guide to Wind Farms & Their Effect on Property Values (updated May 2015)* (<http://www.realtor.org/field-guides/field-guide-to-wind-farms-their-effect-on-property-values>)

- [The windy city: Property value impacts of wind turbines in an urban setting \(link is external\)](#), (*Energy Economics*, 44 (2014)). “Broadly, the results suggest that there is no statistical evidence for negative property value impacts of wind turbines. Both the whole sample analysis and the repeat sales analysis indicate that 11 houses within half a mile had essentially no price change”
- [Relationship between Wind Turbines and Residential Property Values in Massachusetts \(link is external\)](#), (*U of CT/ US Dept. of Energy*, 2014). The study “found no net effects due to the arrival of turbines in the sample’s communities. Weak evidence suggests that the announcement of the wind facilities had a modest adverse impact on home prices, but those effects were no longer apparent after turbine construction and eventual operation commenced. The analysis also showed no unique impact on the rate of home sales near wind turbines.”
- [A Spatial Hedonic Analysis of the Effects of Wind Energy Facilities on Surrounding Property Values in the United States \(link is external\)](#), (*U.S. Department of Energy*, Aug. 2013). Building on its earlier 2009 study, the research team collected data from more than 50,000 home sales among 27 counties in nine states. These homes were within 10 miles of 67 different wind facilities, and 1,198 sales were within 1 mile of a turbine—many more than previous studies have collected. “Regardless of model specification, we find no statistical evidence that home values near turbines were affected in the post-construction or post-announcement/pre-construction periods.”
- [Values in the Wind: A Hedonic Analysis of Wind Power Facilities \(link is external\)](#), (*Land Economics*, Aug. 2012). 2011 draft [available here \(link is external\)](#). This paper uses data on 11,331 property transactions over nine years in northern New York State to explore the effects of new wind facilities on property values. They find that nearby wind facilities significantly reduce property values in two of the three counties studied. These results indicate that existing compensation to local homeowners/communities may not be sufficient to prevent a loss of property values.
- [Wind Energy Facilities and Residential Properties: The Effect of Proximity and View on Sales Prices \(link is external\)](#), (*Journal of Real Estate Research*, 2011). Same authors as the DOE report below.
- [The Impact of Wind Power Projects on Residential Property Values in the United States: A Multi-Site Hedonic Analysis \(link is external\)](#), (*U.S. Department of Energy*, Dec. 2009). A three-year study by the U.S. Department of Energy’s Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory concludes “neither the view of wind energy facilities nor the distance of the home to those facilities was found to have any consistent, measurable, and significant effect on the selling prices of nearby homes. No matter how we looked at the data, the same result kept coming back—no evidence of widespread impacts.” The link is to the press release on the study. A PDF version of the study is available at the bottom of the press release along with a PowerPoint of highlights and contact information. Critics of the study appeared almost immediately, including the [Acoustic Ecology Institute \(link is external\)](#), appraisers ([here \(link is external\)](#) and [here \(link is external\)](#)), as well as from [established opposition groups \(link is external\)](#). Study author Ben Hoen presented the following slides at the New England Wind

Energy Education Project webinar, 2010: [Impacts on residential property values new wind turbines: An overview of research findings and where to go from here \(link is external\)](#) [PowerPoint in PDF]. This presentation shows updated research and conclusions from the Berkeley study that suggest that effects on property values can exist and need to be addressed.

- [Green vs. Green: Measuring the Compensation Required to Site Electrical Generation Windmills in a Viewshed \(link is external\)](#), (*Appalachian State University*, June 2007). A study finds that "individuals who perceive wind energy as a clean source of power require less compensation. Those who retire to the mountains or individuals who have ancestors from Watauga County require more compensation to accept windmills in their view-shed. The annual compensation necessary is estimated to be about \$23 per household. In the aggregate, citizens need to be compensated by about \$500,000 a year to allow wind electrical generation turbines in Watauga County." A version of this paper appeared in the journal [Energy Policy \(link is external\)](#) in 2008.

Q: Will there be job growth?

A: [MAV is] laying out all the different community benefits for Monhegan. [We are] already offering captain jobs to Monhegan first, other jobs as well, including 5-year monitoring. Committed to fiber optics for Monhegan.

Electrical & Cable/Fiber Optics

Q: What will be the relationship between MAV and Central Maine Power (CMP)?

A: Under the power contract for the project, CMP will buy the power from MAV.

Q: What is the estimated cost of laying the cable and completing all the hookups?

A: MAV does not have a good enough quote on that, that we would feel comfortable sharing yet.

Q: What exactly would the community's share of the costs be, both from individual users and from the power company?

A: MPPD would have no costs to install cable to the best location to interface with the existing power station and grid. MPPD would need to continue to manage the MPPD grid as they do today. The cable will provide energy supply.

Q: What are the future costs to have a cable serviced, maintained, repaired, etc.?

A: We do not have specific costs at this time. That is determined by the cable vendor, which has not been finalized. We will try to get some estimates but believe it is integrated into the overall operations and maintenance (O&M) for the project. MAV is responsible for maintaining the cable during the duration of the project. There will be no costs to MPPD

Q: How tough is the cable? Have they gotten better so that they are not so vulnerable to breaking at the land/water interface or from fishing and shipping accidents?

A: The cables are very robust and used throughout the world. They are engineered to withstand this environment and are laid with methods and locations to minimize wear and avoid being dragged. Considering the trans atlantic cable (communications) was laid in the mid 1850's and the use of electrical submarine cables for power began in the 1950's there is a lot of history and experience. This site has a pretty good overview on submarine cables:
http://www.openelectrical.org/wiki/index.php?title=Subsea_Power_Cable

Q: What is the expected maintenance schedule for the subsea transmission cable?

A: Annual Inspection @ 2 days (with ROV).

Q: Would MAV need to dismantle the cable? What happens to the cable after the project is finished [20 years]?

A: Whenever the project is over, as part of decommissioning the turbines would be removed. The cable could remain if Monhegan or some other party sought and received regulatory approvals to use it.

Q: Could part of the agreement include a provision that CMP keep Monhegan as customers [after 20 years]?

A: That aspect has not yet been explored. It would be determined by the MPUC/CMP. We cannot speak for CMP on that issue.

Q: Could the wind tower platform be a bridge [for electricity] after the tower platform is done being used?

A: If you mean could the floating platform be used, without a wind turbine? The project removal requirements would not permit the platform to remain.

Q: What is the potential life of the cable or the fiber optics and when would it have to be replaced?

A: Typically the design life of a cable is meant to coincide with the turbine life which is typically 20+ years, depending on the manufacturer's warranty and actual wear.

Q: What happens if the cable fails?

A: That is unlikely to happen but if it did, it is MAV's responsibility to have it repaired. Annual inspection and electronic fault monitoring provide indications of damage/wear. Circuit breakers and GFIs shut off power if a short or fault is detected.

Q: I understand that wind power is intermittent. What would the cost of storage on Monhegan be? Is there a battery option we could implement?

A: We are not currently evaluating any battery storage options. We have asked our electrical engineering firm SGC Engineering to give an opinion. Their written description has been shared with METF and can be found on METF's website: <http://www.monheganenergy.info/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/HOW-DOES-NEAV-WORK.pdf>

Q: Where would the cable land on Monhegan? A map of the projected right of way and of any other infrastructure necessary would help inform the impact on the island.

A: If Monhegan choose the cable option, MAV would work directly with MPPD and Monhegan to choose a path that creates the least impact and would need to follow Monhegan codes.

Q: Could the cable be laid on Monhegan via eminent domain (i.e. as a 'taking'), forgoing easements?

A: No.

Q: Is the cable still landing in Bristol?

A: We stopped all conversation about a cable landing in Bristol in May 2014. We will not restart cableway evaluation until a (go-no-go) decision with DOE is made. [Jake Ward] talked with Bristol last week [~5/18/16]. We have not taken anything off the table. One of the concerns from the Bristol was that Bristol fishermen did not want the cable going through fishing grounds.

Q: What is the plan to link the fiber optics throughout the community?

A: MAV has committed to including a fiber optic cable link as part of the of the power cable connection. Monhegan could then connect that to a system to provide communications/internet access to residences on the island. The Island system would be the responsibility of Monhegan and a communications/internet vendor. Examples could range from a full network or Island wide wireless. This has not been explored in any detail yet.

Q: Are there other options for high speed Internet (beside laying fiber optics)?

A: As Monhegan is currently served by a microwave tower, there should be other options to explore wireless transmission. Technology is advancing every day. The Island Institute recently commissioned Tilson Technologies to conduct a broadband study for most of the Maine islands, including Monhegan. The Report can be downloaded from the following <http://www.islandinstitute.org/resource/broadband-study-maine-shore-islands>

Q: Would the proposed Fiber Optic cable accommodate voice communication (telephone) as well as broadband internet allowing Monhegan to eventually remove the microwave tower?

A: Currently Monhegan has a telephone link to shore via microwave, for both land lines and cell tower. Internet service is provided via DSL. Microwave provides the link to shore for the DSL service.

1. Can the fiber optic replace the microwave link for land line and cell phone service?

A: Given the number of fibers being installed in the cable by MAV, we believe there should be sufficient fiber available to achieve these items from a technology point of view. Fairpoint and the University would need to discuss it first, but we are sure something could be arranged so that Fairpoint could move the communications link from the existing microwave backbone to the new fiber backbone. This would allow the residents to maintain the same numbers and infrastructure. The same would apply to whoever carries the cell phone service out on the island.

2. Will this be limited to VOIP phones (with new numbers) or can they be connected to the Fairpoint system, and maintain all their own phone numbers and have the cell tower work?

A: Technically, all on the island can retain their phone numbers. Final confirmation of this must come from the provider, Fairpoint.

3. Can the fiber optic replace the link for Internet service?

A: Yes, fiber can provide broadband internet service, and will improve service.

4. Can the microwave tower be removed, with fiber replacing all functions?

A: Yes, after all services are commissioned, the tower can be removed.

As with any engineering, MAV will need to finalize the needs of all parties before we spec the fiber to be included in the subsea cable. Increasing fiber count will have a very minimal impact of the cable cost.

Q: Is it certain that if there is a power cable there will also be the fiber-optic cable?

A: Pretty certain – that is the cable spec that we are getting quotes on.

Q: Will the fiber-optics (FO) be state of the art and allow us to link with other entities at the maximum speed available at any time?

A: MAV is told that the FO will be multiple fiber stands and is considered “dark fiber”. Technically it will be able to provide the fastest speed available. Speed is related to the equipment you have on each end, and who connects it to the Internet. That would be between the Island and an ISP (internet service provider) such as a GWI, OTT, or Fairpoint.

Q: What is "dark fiber"?

A: The term dark fiber was originally used when referring to the potential network capacity of telecommunication infrastructure, but now also refers to the increasingly common practice of

leasing fiber optic cables from a network service provider, or, generally, to the fiber installations not owned or controlled by traditional carriers. This means that while the fiber optic cable is there, Monhegan would have to contract with an Internet Service Provider (ISP) such as Fairpoint, GWI, OTT as examples, to use the cable to connect to the internet.

Q: Would it be possible to connect to an offshore transmission cable?

A: The only plans for subsea cable that Jake is aware of is a cable (Maritime Link - <http://www.emeranl.com/en/home/themaritimelink/overview.aspx>) that runs from Labrador to New Brunswick and has subsea offshore sections. Another concept plan is the Maine Green Line a subsea cable from midcoast Maine to Boston <http://anbarictransmission.com/projects/mainegreenline/>. If that ever went into place, I am not sure if offshore wind farm could plug into that?

Q: And if the cable is the option, how are they [MAV] going to get around the legislation that allows for only 1 transmission line?

A: It is MAV's obligation to provide a technical/engineering/legal solution that serves the purpose and complies with the legislation. Title 38, Sec. A-2, 38 MRSA §480-HH 1F pertains specifically to the test site. Regardless of the Monhegan cable option, MAV is proposing only a single transmission line within the permitted test site.

Project Specifications, Management & Finances

Q: What is the estimated life of the wind turbines?

A: 20 or 25 years, depending on the manufacturer.

Q: What is the expected maintenance period for the platforms?

A: Scheduled 2 trips per year @ 4 days, unscheduled 4 trips per year @ 1 day.

Q: What is the expected maintenance schedule for the subsea transmission cable?

A: Annual Inspection @ 2 days (with ROV).

Q: What is the expected maintenance schedule for the moorings?

A: Annual Inspection @ 2 days (with ROV).

Q: What is the expected maintenance schedule for the turbines?

A: Scheduled 1 trip/year @ 5 days, unscheduled 4 trips per year @ 1 day per trip.
Too the extent possible, boat/vessel trips would be combined for the above [maintenance].

Q: What is the estimated life of platforms?

A: 60-75 years – The full life depends on accounting methods for depreciation and amortization.

Q: What is the expected maintenance period for the platforms?

A: Scheduled 2 trips per year @ 4 days, unscheduled 4 trips per year @ 1 day

Q: What is the expected maintenance schedule for the moorings?

A: Annual Inspection @ 2 days (with ROV).

Q: How will cleanup be handled in the event the project fails and who will pay for it? Will there be, for example, money put aside in an escrow account to pay the costs of a failure and the attendant cleanup costs?

A: Regulatory agencies will require a decommissioning plan, with sufficient funding by the developer to implement it.

LD 1465, the State statute governing the use of the test site is posted on the METF website. It has specific requirements for project removal, Subsection G. page 6., includes the following:

“G. A project removal plan that the applicant will, at its expense, initiate within 60 days of termination of a general permit granted pursuant to this section and that provides for:

- (1) Removal of the project in its entirety from all project lands and waters, except for any part of the project regarding which the applicant provides the department substantial evidence of plans for continued beneficial use, including but not limited to an executed lease of state-owned submerged lands, as applicable, or for partial removal or other modification adequate to avoid foreseeable adverse effects on natural resources and existing uses;*
- (2) Minimizing seabed disturbances and suspended sediments during removal of any underwater facilities;*
- (3) Monitoring the effects of the removal activities on species listed as threatened or endangered species in Title 12, section 6975 or Title 12, section 12803, subsection 3 and marine resources both during and subsequent to completion of removal activities;*
- (4) An implementation schedule that provides for all removal and restoration activities to be completed within one year of the expiration date of the general permit pursuant to subsection 9;*
- (5) An estimate of the total project removal cost, without regard to salvage value of the equipment, and the net project removal cost, prepared by a licensed professional engineer; and*
- (6) Written evidence and certification that the applicant has posted and will maintain funds for project removal in an amount equal to the net project removal cost, except that at no point may such funds be less than 25% of the total project removal cost. The applicant shall post and maintain project removal funds with a bonding company or federal-chartered or state-chartered lending institution that is authorized to do business in the State and chosen by the applicant and considered acceptable by the department posting the financial security. Project*

removal funds may be in the form of a performance bond, surety bond, letter of credit, corporate guarantee or other form of financial assurance that the department considers adequate to ensure funds posted pursuant to this paragraph will remain inviolate and available for project removal if the applicant ceases to exist, declares bankruptcy or becomes insolvent or otherwise unable to finance the project removal plan required under this paragraph.”

Q: Why is MAV set on the Monhegan waters - rather than the test site that STATOIL was prepared to use?

A: The Monhegan test site was selected by the State of Maine pursuant to a legislative mandate, and after numerous hearings along the coast, and detailed evaluations by environmental and other officials of siting throughout Maine waters, from York to Lubec. The Maine test site law LD 1465 (posted on the METF web site) has very specific controls and environmental monitoring requirements such that the State has oversight. The STATOIL’s site is in Federal waters and is not governed by the State process, thus subject to very different permitting, monitoring and oversight processes.

Q: Is there any chance of moving them to a different site?

A: This is the site that was designated for the University of Maine.

Q: My sense is that these turbines are very different than the original plan.

A: In 2007-2008, the strategy was to design and construct a single floating turbine model and bring a full-scale model to the field for testing. The floating hull Statoil uses is a “spar buoy”, UMaine’s floating hull is more like a catamaran – two different hull types. MAV feels its design is better suited to the coast of Maine because it doesn’t require water as deep as water as a spar buoy. MAV thought the 1/3 scale model was going to Monhegan. However, due to fiscal constraints the 1/3 scale model was reduced to 1/8 and deployed off Castine. Subsequently, MAV responded to a U.S. DOE funding opportunity for a full-scale turbine demonstration project, now being proposed for the test site south of Monhegan. Floating turbines have not been tried at a large commercial scale, but they have been done on a smaller scale.

6 MW Wind turbines (the electric generator/blade combination) themselves are in the field already. For example, the project currently under construction off Block Island RI is using a GE 6 MW turbine. GE, Siemens and other manufacturers have to go through rigorous testing of any turbine to be certified and any project will not get financing unless it is using a turbine that is certified as a viable technology.

Q: 70 feet tall turbines went to 600 feet; chance to have input and understanding about that was not clear to Monhegan residents. To me this in an off-the-bell shape curve experimental testing, it is discomfoting that it was a major change that was not our understanding of a demonstration site.

A: MAV is under microscope with DOE and others that will do extensive review of the project and technology (turbine and platform). Along with the extensive scale model testing at the 1/50 scale and 1/8 scale, MAV feels that the third party review will minimize risk associated with the project. Third party verification (certification by ABS – American Bureau of Shipping) of the project is required, especially by funders; all testing data is reviewed by the financiers.

Q: Any comparable data with European projects?

A: There is lots of data being collected, but none are floating platforms.

Q: Are there studies available to look at?

A: Europeans are leading on tidal as well as offshore wind. You need to be mindful that every site is different and species composition is different, but certainly valuable when looking at a commercial array. Samsø in Denmark has invested in land and offshore wind. They have embraced renewable energy as an economic development opportunity that has worked for them.

Q: Do you have to hunt around to find the information?

A: There are a few websites and we can come up with a list. But sometimes they are difficult to navigate and can be technical. (we are collecting some of those sites and will share with METF)


Q: What is the size of European floating wind farms?

A: From 6 MW to larger; will all be at similar height range to MAV 6MW turbines. The Wikipedia site has a table with the top 25 operating offshore wind farms that shows the farms location, the size of the turbines and the number of turbines.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_offshore_wind_farms

For example:

35 Seimens Turbines @ 6 MW /turbine with a rotor diameter of 154 m (505 ft)

[Westermost Rough](#) 210MW United
Kingdom  35 × [Siemens](#) SWT-6.0-154

Q: Is there a schedule yet of what will happen when?

A: We have not finalized a specific schedule, however, while platforms are being constructed and assembled on the shore and shore-side on mainland, anchors and mooring chains for the Monhegan test site will be installed so then everything is ready when turbines are ready to be towed out.

Q: How much will the project make?

A: The full financial model is not complete at this time.

Q: [We] Would like to see a detailed financial analysis done by an impartial party, including track record of past projects done by the company and its officers.

A: This request has been shared with the MAV team. There is no financial documentation that is ready to share at this time.

Q: Is there a prospectus you could share?

A: MAV is not at point where we have a financial prospectus/offering document that would share with investors, because until we get a nod from DOE, we haven't put energy into actively soliciting other investors; DOE is first round money on the table; At what level and when would that be shared? – Will share if available and can be shared in compliance with financing regulations.

Q: If waiting for DOE nod, then what?

A: MAV committed to a cable for Monhegan in PUC term sheet (approved in January 2014). In subsequent conversation with METF, the idea of an alternative benefit (i.e. a monetary community fund in lieu of the cable) was suggested. Part of the engineering challenge for MAV is to design for the cable to Monhegan or not ... that decision impacts our engineering, our bidding, our permitting, etc. If Monhegan has an interest in the cable and fiber optics as a community benefit ... then let's go down that road. If not, then let's work on a community fund agreement.

The project requires the construction grant from DOE, equity investment as well as debt financing. An application with any financial institution requires nearly complete design, construction, operations and maintenance details. Initial conversations with financial institutions at this time are for "level of interest" (i.e., do you invest in offshore wind, what level of investment would you consider, what are typical financing terms, what level of detail to you need to make decisions, etc.).

Q: So DOE money will not be sufficient? MAV needs other sources?

A: Correct, we will need additional investors and debt financing. If we get green light from DOE for full construction, DOE will award MAV \$39.9M for construction. We will still need to get other funders onboard.

Q: What is the "real cost" versus the benefit to ship electricity all the way in shore, plus the costs to maintain such a facility?

A: MAV does not understand this question.

Future and MAV in General

Q: If on the odd chance that Monhegan comes to love its wind turbines, is there the possibility that we could take them over at the end of twenty years instead of dismantling and become our own power generating company selling power to CMP?

A: That is an interesting question and one we had not considered. I think it is worthy of more consideration and conversation.

Q: How long would you have to test them before you would move them out of the site?

A: The testing/demonstration program is to validate the technology and demonstrate the efficiency of the turbines (i.e. will they generate the amount of electricity as predicted). DOE requires 5 years monitoring all aspects of the project. The State permit is 5 years.

Q: Are you saying you wouldn't be quick to move them?

A: If you are successful with the demonstration project and then pursue a commercial farm development there could be a case for moving the two demonstration platforms to a commercial farm, but it would be a case of economics. With the platforms/turbines designed for a 20 year life span, if everything is successful at the test site (i.e. generating power, etc.) it may not make sense to move them. The initial State permits for devices located in the test site are for 5 years with renewal intervals of 3 years thereafter. – The design life of the turbine/platform is for 20 years.

Q: Would you take the turbines away after 20 years if they are still working?

A: At the end of 20 years we will have some choices We believe the platform has a longer life than 20 years – the design life of the platform is 60 years. Theoretically, we could tow the platform back to shore and install a new electrical turbine. That may or may not make sense. By the time the demonstration project gets to 15 years, we'll know if the project is economically viable at the commercial scale. MAV project financing for the demonstration project (two turbines) is modeled for 20 years and for financing purposes, there is no residual value at the end of the initial 20 financing period from a bank/financing viewpoint.

MAV will need to continuously monitor and report information. After 5 years, we can submit to renew the permit. In the interim, if there were an environmental problem we would need to adapt the project to address the problem (e.g. shut down for periods of the year or times of day, etc.)

Q: Once technology is established, is the motivation is to keep them going as long as possible?

A: Correct, for the term of the financing, i.e. 20 years.

Q: At the end of 20 years, can you do something else on the test site?

A: Yes. The test site can be used for testing wind or wave energy devices. There is not a megawatt limit per project, but there is 25 megawatts power generation maximum for the test site.

Q: Is there any potential for a commercial scale farm at this test site?

A: The physical requirements for the test site are limited to 1.1 x 2.1 miles square. This would not allow enough room for a commercial scale wind farm. UMaine has already committed to not sell our UMaine technology to anyone who would be locating a commercial scale wind farm within 10 miles of Monhegan. The cable to shore from the test-site will be capped at 12 MW and would not accommodate a commercial scale wind farm.

Q: So, could you go out to 3 miles into federal waters?

A: It would take longer to get permitting in federal waters and federal permitting does not have as rigorous a monitoring component as the state requires. We would be starting from scratch to do the baseline environmental data collection to apply for federal permits and a great deal has already been invested in the base information collected at the test site.

Q: What commitment will MAV make for energy on Monhegan after 20 years?

A: That would depend on whether the project would still be operating after 20 years; if it is, and islanders are in agreement with MAV and it is approved by the MPUC, then project energy could be supplied to Monhegan.

Q: What is the long-term vision for MAV (beyond the 2 test turbines)?

A: Assuming the demonstration project is successful, then the goal would be to seek financing and approvals for a full-scale wind farm project, in federal waters of the Gulf of Maine that would be more than 10 miles from an inhabited island.

Q: How close could a future full-scale commercial wind farm be to Monhegan?

A: No closer than 10 miles. Previously the University has committed not to license its patent pending technology to any commercial farm that would locate within 10 miles of Monhegan.

Q: How far do you want to be offshore?

A: If technology pans out, we'd want to go at least 10 miles offshore, including 10 miles from any inhabited islands. There you have consistent winds.

Q: You've [MAV has] alluded to a larger wind farm in the future; what will be the scale?

A: A commercial scale wind farm is possibly 500 MW, 83 turbines at 6 MW, perhaps an 8 x 8 square mile array. Floating technology can allow a change in configuration (i.e. doesn't have to be square). Off the coast of Massachusetts, BOEM has picked "wind areas of interest" that were auctioned off to potential offshore wind companies. The nice thing about floating turbines is that you can avoid areas (based on bottom or other uses) or orient them to capture prevailing winds, independent of bottom characteristics.

Q: How does tidal current power compare to wind? Would it be applicable to Monhegan?

A: Not today. Current profiles are used to assess a site (similar to wind speed). We look for peak velocity of 2m/sec. Certainly the early adopter places are high velocity sites. As prices go down for technology, it could be a viable option in places with lower currents. Currently Downeast Maine is the best area to explore for using tidal currents to generate energy.

Q: Would UMaine have a private office out on Monhegan?

A: That is up for discussion. Some people would think that is good thing and some would not think it was a good thing.

Q: What would be mutually beneficial to MAV an ORPC [Ocean Renewable Power Company]?

A: [Nate Johnson, ORPC] My interest is both personal and professional. ORPC as a company wants to see positive economic development in Maine. We think there are opportunities to grow industries that complement and not misplace traditional marine industries; this is what we look for as a company and seek in our partnerships. On the community level, Eastport has been benefitted from our tidal project. It has brought extra people in restaurants, in rooms, etc. They take pride in the project. ORPC is a start-up company so there is financial incentive for us to partner with MAV. Personally, one of my passions is to give my kids opportunities to stay in Maine. I still commercially fish and do some aquaculture work. I think this project has the potential to bring benefits to Monhegan.

My personal perspective is that this project has the potential for benefits. Reduced power costs and access to a fiber optic cable would allow people stay on the island longer. Initially, there could be positive impacts on tourism and a positive impact on local economies during construction and monitoring. I think there are opportunities here.

Q: What do you think the negative impacts are?

A: [Nate Johnson, ORPC] I don't think everyone wants to look at turbines and that's a personal choice. The location was chosen to minimize those impacts. There are localized impacts to fisheries. From an environmental monitoring perspective, the one measureable impact seen at ORPC's Cobscook Bay Tidal Energy Project has been a positive one – an increase in benthic organisms using the structure as an artificial reef (e.g. blue mussels and urchins). Cobscook Bay is

heavily dragged so the restricted ORPC site also has likely contributed to the increase in benthic organisms.

Community Benefits Agreement

Q: Has there been an answer to whether or not MAV has to "legally" provide a community benefit?

A: Under the term sheet approved by the Maine Public Utilities Commission, MAV is required to provide Monhegan with benefits as follows (Page 4 under the Local Benefit Obligations):

"4. Monhegan Plantation Benefits. Provide electric energy to the Monhegan Island Plantation Power District (District) for the entire duration of the Contract Term without charge, in an annual amount not to exceed 340 megawatt hours escalating at one percent per year and a maximum demand of 300 KW (Electricity Provision Plan), or through consultation with the District provide benefits in an alternative form that are acceptable to MAV and approved by the Commission (Monhegan Alternative Benefit).

MAV will pay the commercially reasonable costs and installation of all interconnection to fulfill this commitment. As part of the design phase, Project engineers will work with District representatives to locate and design the interconnection consistent with the annual and maximum demands cited above.

In addition, MAV commits to paying for and installing a fiber optic cable to Monhegan Island in conjunction with the interconnection, to working with the District to arrive at a mutually agreeable entitlement structure for the cable, and to execute agreements with Monhegan Plantation addressing ownership, maintenance and capacity allocation issues.

MAV agrees to work with the District and the Commission to adopt a memorandum of understanding describing the structure of the Electricity Provision Plan and Monhegan Alternative Benefit in detail to be incorporated into the Contract."

The full MPUC term sheet is available on www.monheganenergy.info at the bottom of the homepage.

Q: And I think it is confusing to call it a community benefit if it is for "compensation for impacts". Can you give any clarity on that?

A: In the MPUC proposal, MAV proposed it as part of the "local economic benefits". It was not proposed as an offset for impacts, it was proposed to create an economic opportunity for Monhegan – to reduce their electricity costs and increase connectivity. The MPUC accepted it as a local economic benefit.

The term "community benefits agreement" originally came from agreements with land-use developers:

"Community Benefits Agreements (CBAs) — deals between developers and coalitions of community organizations [or local government], addressing a broad range of community needs —

are safeguards to ensure that affected residents share in the benefits of major developments. They allow community groups to have a voice in shaping a project, to press for community benefits that are tailored to their particular needs, and to enforce developer's promises." (Community Benefits Agreements: Making Development Projects Accountable - http://juliangross.net/docs/CBA_Handbook.pdf)

In addition:

"A CBA formalizes a relationship between a commercial developer and a community and specifies the monetary, material or social benefits of a proposed project. This relationship may be informal or legally determined and may establish a direct agreement between a community and developer or involve a third party or institution (governmental or not)." (Island Grid Resource Center - <http://islandgrid.org/offshore-wind-fact-sheets/>)

Q: What is meant by Monhegan Alternative Benefit?

A: Maine Aqua Ventus offered the cable and power option to Monhegan as part of the MAV proposal to the Maine Public Utilities Commission. From the term sheet (posted on the METF website at <http://www.monheganenergy.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/MAV-Proposed-Term-Sheet-12-4-13.pdf>) "...or through consultation with the District (MPPD) provide benefits in an alternative form that are acceptable to MAV and approved by the Commission (Monhegan Alternative Benefit). An "Alternative Benefit" would be something other than the cable.

Q: Can you also find out what exactly the "alternative benefit" would be? What exactly is MAV willing to do? I think it would be impossible to do another survey without specifics.

A: According to the MPUC term sheet (2nd paragraph above, underlined portion) MAV and Monhegan need to agree on an alternative to the cable and then that would need to go back to the MPUC for approval. The current alternative to the cable being discussed is a monetary payment to Monhegan in lieu of the cable. No "official offer" has been made by MAV to Monhegan. However, the ball park of an amount was discussed that was based on "savings" from not burning fuel and running the power plant at around \$200k/year. An amount has not yet been agreed to by MAV as all the partners in the project need to weigh in on the decision. MAV is waiting until the Monhegan community decides to accept the cable plan or request an "alternative benefit" and for Monhegan to designate the person/people to negotiate that agreement. The default is the cable option and that can be finalized with MPPD in accordance with the MPUC term sheet.

Q: Can estimates for the costs listed in any of the categories ('a' to 'e' in the survey) be given?

a. Payment of cost of system upgrades to allow delivery of power to MPPD

A: Per the MPUC term sheet MAV will cover the costs to integrate the turbine/shore power into the MPPD grid. The specific design of this system has not been completed.

b. Cost of installing fiber optic cable

A: The cost of the Fiber-Optic cable is included in the cost of the cable. While specific costs have not been finalized, there is not a separate fiber-optic cost. MPPD would need to determine a “plug-in” spot.

c. *Dark fiber lease to MPPD of fiber optic cable*

A: We anticipated no-cost to MPPD to access the dark-fiber FO cable. MPPD could decide how they want to use the FO cable and how to allow Internet and communication vendors to use the cable to provide service to island customers.

d. *Right of Way for the cable to MPPD on Monhegan*

A: A final route for cable to the new power station has not been determined. MAV would work with MPPD to find the best route to the power-station. We did not go further on this pending the DOE down-select and the METF Cable discussion.

e. *Monhegan Alternative Benefit in the case that that MAV is not able to provide electricity as specified in agreement*

A: The “Alternative Benefit” would be negotiated to give the same relative benefit i.e. equivalent to the provision of no-cost electricity up to the amounts specified in the MPUC term sheet, for the duration of the project. The value of that “benefit” could take different forms as has been suggested by various people such as an annual payment, or up-front payment. This has not been finalized.

Questions about the Cable Option:

Q: What would the projected electric rate be on the island grid?

A: The current rate of 70 cents per Kwh roughly reflects half going towards fuel costs and generator maintenance. Transmission and Distribution (T&D) costs represent the remaining portion and cover expenses such as debt service, insurance, worker’s compensation, legal fees, engineering & financial audits. The T&D costs will not go away nor be lowered because of a cable.

Q: What are the projected monthly payments? How would you bill seasonal residents and sustain enough income to cover costs? How would the cable impact on MPPD's system, and how would it change the role of our power company in our community?

A: Monthly payments for what? MPPD bills for actual usage, plus a meter fee/service charge. A cable would mean that MPPD would not be generating power, but still delivering it.

Q: What would happen to current MPPD infrastructure if cable were used?

A: Assuming this question refers to the current power plant, MPPD will work with their engineer on a plan to switch from prime power to standby power, and the plant will be cycled monthly to keep it in “ready mode.”

Q: Is the power from the cable a reliable source? Or is it only supplied when the wind blows? If the former then will MPPD de-commission the oil-fired generator, lowering maintenance and operating costs accordingly? If the latter, will MPPD put a plan in place to provide energy storage and demand management so that it can decommission the oil fired generator? How long will that take and at what cost and how will that be funded?

A: The power from the cable would be provided by CMP and is not dependent on the energy production of the wind turbines.

The cable will always be “hot” as long as the mainland grid is up or online. When the turbines are producing enough electricity to export into the grid, Monhegan will be getting “wind power”. When the turbines are idle, Monhegan will receive its power from CMP.

This will be seamless, i.e. there will be no outage when the turbines go off or on. However, should there will a grid failure, such as an ice storm, etc- Monhegan will be without power from the cable regardless if the wind is blowing or not.

Q: Could the ‘savings’ gained by using a cable for electricity (instead of diesel) be used to re-invest in alternative energy?

A: As getting power from the cable will alter the current business model, any change to the current rate must be reviewed and approved by the Maine PUC. Historically, the PUC hasn’t been supportive of “rainy day” funds.

Q: Would cable option be more efficient and cost effective compared to annual payment option?

The question is not understood.

Questions about the Payment Option:

Q: How did MAV come up with a potential number of \$200,000.00 for 20 years?

A: MAV has not made any formal proposals for the payment option. The “conversations” about the value of the cable were estimated based on the value of avoided costs of generating electricity from diesel.

Q: How much money would MAV save by NOT running a cable to the Island?

A: The full cost for cable option have not been developed and bid at this time.

Q: What will be our obligations be to MAV for these payments?

A: The details of providing the cable/power or “Alternative Benefit” would be negotiated within a legally binding “Community Benefit Agreement”. Details of that agreement have not yet been negotiated. UMaine and the Island Institute have done a study of “community benefit

agreements” and that information has been shared with METF. See link:
http://www.islandedgrid.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/CBA_11x17_march21.pdf

Q: If cash option were chosen, when would payments start (i.e. when project starts? When turbines are operational?)?

A: This would be negotiated as part of the final community benefit agreement.

Q: How much are you giving to surrounding communities that will be affected by this project?

A: At this time, Monhegan is the only community with a proposed community benefit agreement.

Q: Will tourism or other sectors of the economy have a separate negotiation to compensate for impacts similar to the current negotiations with the fishing community?

A: There is no current activity/analysis/discussion on this subject. MAV is collecting and reviewing tourism studies.

Q: Is \$200,000.00 the right number to settle for?

A: The \$200,000 is a starting point. If payment is the option selected by Monhegan, we would need to negotiate for the final annual payment. Glenn Burdick (and others) recall that the number came about by dividing the stated cost of the cable (stated at a previous community meeting with MAV) \$4M divided by the 20 year life of the project. He also noted that the imputed rate would be \$350K (base on a 4% return).

There are some examples of funds being established in other places. Since its establishment in 2010, the Sheringham Shoal Community Fund has made grant awards totaling over £370,000 to various community groups, charities and schools in North Norfolk. The 317MW Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm, which is operated by Statkraft, is situated between 9-17 miles off the coast of North Norfolk, and in 2015, its 88 wind turbines produced 1164GWh, sufficient electricity for 278,000 UK homes.

Fund homepage: <http://www.norfolkfoundation.com/funds/sheringham-shoal-community-fund/>

Press release on grants to date (2/2016): http://www.scira.co.uk/news/news23_02_16.php

Q: How will the money be used? How will it be determined who gets what? Who will decide? What will the criteria be for making decisions?

A: The funds would be used to benefit the community. Many people have suggested that alternative energy (such as solar) be investigated but others would like to see funds for community projects. The Plantation would need to decide on the use of funds much the same way they decide on the town budget.

Q: What will be done with the funds? How will it specifically benefit the community?

A: This will need to be determined through a town meeting.

Q: Is there a benefit to investing funds [instead of spending]?

A: This could be an option for use of funds.

Q: If the money is for impacts and we spend it on something else what happens when we need to mitigate the impacts? What are the impacts? How does a community go about funding mitigation for losses to the community not yet determined? Does this mean payments to individuals?

A: The funds would be used to benefit the community. Many people have suggested that alternative energy (such as solar) be investigated but others would like to see funds for community projects. The Plantation would need to decide on the use of funds much the same way they decide on the town budget.

METF's legal advisor suggested Monhegan might want to negotiate for a fund that would cover unforeseen impacts. For example, the community benefit amount is X plus another amount Y put aside for unforeseen impacts.

Q: Could the money be put into a fund to address unintended consequences?

A: METF's legal advisor suggested Monhegan might want to negotiate for a fund that would cover unforeseen impacts. For example, the community benefit amount is X plus another amount Y put aside for unforeseen impacts.

Q: How much would it cost annually and what would the time frame be for developing a sustainable energy infrastructure that would include solar power to meet the energy needs of Monhegan and would not leave Monhegan dependent on the Aqua Ventus project?

A: The Monhegan Energy Planning Committee (MEPC) has been researching possible ways for the power company to adopt renewable technology. The MEPC has created a series of fact sheets to help community members understand what options are available for Monhegan to pursue. It includes information on the renewable energy resources available to Monhegan, current technology, and cost trends. This is a living document, which will be updated as better information is made available. The MEPC fact sheets can be found here: <http://www.monheganenergy.info/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Fact-Sheets-FINAL.pdf>

Questions about the Process and Community Benefits Agreement:

Q: Should we delay the process to include summer residents/visitors?

A: Based on community feedback, METF restructured the process to include a community meeting over the summer and another survey of community members.

Q: Will METF contact their lawyer to ask about our rights?

A: METF will continue to seek legal advice from Jerry Crouter of Drummond | Woodsum.

Q: By accepting any sort of community benefit, are we waiving our rights to pursue further legal action? Do we forgo future benefits? Would it give us less to negotiate with in the future if there are significant negative impacts?

A: METF's legal advisor stated the benefit agreement would stipulate what, if any, future rights Monhegan would waive by signing.

Q: Could Monhegan stop this project? [In order for people to make an informed decision, we need to know the realities of what fighting this means. (i.e., cost, time & energy, legality, etc.)]

A: According to METF's legal advisor, no. This test site is legislated to UMaine. The legislation would need to be changed in the legislature.

Q: Does MAV have to, by law, offer a community benefit for Monhegan?

A: Maine Aqua Ventus offered the cable and power option to Monhegan as part of the MAV proposal to the Maine Public Utilities Commission (posted on the METF website at <http://www.monheganenergy.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/MAV-Proposed-Term-Sheet-12-4-13.pdf>). Based on the approved MPUC term sheet, MAV is now obligated to provide that community benefit *"...or through consultation with the District (MPPD) provide benefits in an alternative form that are acceptable to MAV and approved by the Commission (Monhegan Alternative Benefit)."*

Q: What legal recourse will we have if MAV does not follow through with an agreement?

A: METF has not received an answer from our legal advisor on this, but we will continue to seek one out and make it available as soon as possible.

Q: What would the option be for Monhegan if the community decides neither cable nor money and just says "no" to the project? What legal recourse does Monhegan have against the impacts?

A: METF has not received an answer from our legal advisor on this, but we will continue to seek one out and make it available as soon as possible.

Q: Has MPPD taken a position on this?

A: MPPD has decided not to take a position on the MAV project and/or the community benefit options being discussed.

Q: Why has the Task Force taken such a pro stance?

A: METF is neither for nor against the MAV project. METF was formed as a response to MAV's filing with the PUC in September of 2013. METF filed an official response to MAV's filing and asked members of the community to send individual statements. As directed by both Monhegan's Board of Assessors and the Board of Trustees of the Power Company, METF's mission is to keep open lines of communication with MAV so that the Monhegan Community can stay informed about the project.

Q: When will the Monhegan community get answers to these questions?

A: METF will post answers as they become available.