


1978

Citizens Dickey-Lincoln Project Impact Review Committee Final Summary Report

Forrest P. Dexter Jr.

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CITIZENS DICKY-LINCOLN PROJECT IMPACT REVIEW COMMITTEE

Contract No. DACW33-76-C-0097-Paragraph 4.a.(9), page AP-3

FINAL SUMMARY REPORT

Prepared by Forrest P. Dexter, Jr., Staff Director

February 1978

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1. Background, Organization, Purpose of the Committee

REMARKS BY: Governor James B. Longley
TO: Dickey-Lincoln School Impact Committee
DATE: 8:30 A.M. April 13, 1976

The proposed multi-purpose hydroelectric power project at Dickey-Lincoln School would be the largest work..public or private..ever undertaken in the State of Maine. Currently, eight or nine major contacts have been authorized in preparation for writing an environmental impact statement which will assess the project's effect on Maine's economy, resources and social life.

Thorough dissemination and discussion of these and any other impacts is extremely important to us in the State of Maine as events proceed toward a decision about whether or not to continue with further planning and eventual construction.

These are years of actual and predicted energy shortages. Consumer costs of electrical and alternative sources of power continue to increase. We have an obligation to consider all alternative sources of energy and their potential consequences and this includes the careful analysis of the Dickey-Lincoln School Project. Consequently, to assure full coordination with the Corps of Engineers' studies, I have taken two actions:

1. First, I am designating the Director of the State Planning Office as the liaison between the Corps and State Agencies.
2. Secondly, I am appointing members to the Dickey-Lincoln School Impact Committee.

This committee is made up of public members and is charged with evaluating objectively all features of the project and reporting its findings to the Corps of Engineers and to the Maine people through my office. The Impact Committee will also serve as a sounding board for the Maine public and attempt to report with consensus, if possible, both the primary and indirect consequences of the project and the views of special and general public groups.

Although it should be obvious, I want it understood that I will look to the committee for independent advice. Neither I nor the committee have preconceived conclusions. Its conclusions will result from each member's assessment influenced by the reactions and information presented at public information meetings or through other means. The committee does not replace the existing requirements of local or State agencies or the federally-required A-95 clearing-house requirements. Simply stated, because Dickey is a project of such unusual magnitude, we are adding the committee as a further means of obtaining public participation and evaluation.

Before this project goes forth, I, as Governor, want Maine people to fully understand....

The economics of the project including proposed benefits of:

- Power Operation
- Flood Control
- Area Redevelopment, and
- Recreation
- Benefits-to-Cost-Ratio and Repayment Plan

The known environmental affects, including:

- Forest Growth
- Reservoir Fluctuations
- Vegetation and Wildlife
- Water Quality, and
- Social and Economic Impacts

Therefore, today, I am pleased to announce the nucleus of a Citizens Committee and am especially grateful that John Robinson has agreed to be chairman of the committee. Others who have agreed to serve at this time are:

-Stanley Salwak, President
University of Maine
Presque Isle, Maine

-Richard Hill
Department of Industry
University of Maine
Orono, Maine

-Professor William Shipman
Department of Economics
Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine

-Professor Sam Butcher
Chemistry Department
Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine

-James E. Halkett
New England Life
81 Main Street
Bangor, Maine

-James E. Patterson
122 Main Street
Ellsworth, Maine

-Senator Edward P. Cyr
17 -18th Avenue
Madawaska, Maine

Added in May 1976:

-Charlott E. Porter (Mrs.)
131 Barton Avenue
Presque Isle, Maine

-Karen S. Snow
RFD 4, Box 270
Caribou, Maine

The Chairman:

-John Robinson
Firstbank, N.A.
Main Street
Farmington, Maine

In summary, the Committee's primary purpose is to provide a linkage of the private sector, the State Government and the Corps of Engineers during the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed multi-purpose hydroelectric power project at Dickey-Lincoln School Lakes. It is expected that the Committee can exercise considerable influence on the project by:

1. Serving as a focal point for objective fact-finding:
2. Providing an open forum for public participation that will encourage the expression of all points of view:
3. Defining friction points and assisting in the resolution of disagreements; and
4. Identifying and pursuing special development opportunities associated with the project.

It is anticipated that the committee will meet on a bi-monthly basis. When required, additional meetings may be scheduled. Meetings will be open to the public and will comply with all State and Federal statutes concerning access to information. Meetings will be conducted in accordance with procedures established by the chairman or the full committee.

Thank you in advance for serving on a group with such a challenging and important assignment. Your deliberations will very definitely have an impact on the future of Maine, because in large measure your conclusions will affect the future energy needs of Maine.

2. Summary of Staff Activities

Two staff members were hired: -

Staff Director: Forrest P. Dexter, Jr.
Box U
Wilton, Maine

Secretary: Beverly Davenport (Mrs.)
111 High Street
Farmington, Maine

The staff was to keep all correspondence, data, documents, sent to it by the Army Corps of Engineers, NED, Department of Interior - South East Power Authority, by contractors for the E.I.S., by citizen or professional groups and from other sources that might have some bearing upon Dickey-Lincoln.

This was to be made available for study by the members of the Committee. The public was to have access to these materials during the tenure of the Committee at its office in the Environmental Research Center at the University of Maine at Farmington and after that in the Mantor Library Archives at the University of Maine at Farmington.

In conference with the Corps of Engineers, and with the Committee Chairman an agenda for each meeting was to be prepared and sent to the members. All arrangements for the meeting place, and ancillary equipment needed by Members, Contractors, or Groups speaking at meetings were to be arranged by the staff. Arrangements for media coverage were also to be made.

All meetings were tape recorded by the staff and transcripts of the tapes and summaries were prepared and distributed to the Members, the Corps of Engineers, the Contractors or Speakers, and the State Planning

Commission which was designated as the liaison with Governor Longley. Executive Sessions were reported to no one except Members until this final report.

The staff also attended Hearings, Workshops, Meetings where Dickey-Lincoln was under discussion whenever time, location and awareness made it possible. The final report to Governor Longley was printed, bound and distributed by the Staff.

The Staff Director had weekly meetings with the Chairman and attended other meetings listed below:

2 June 1976 Meeting of A.S.C.E. in Augusta and heard John Reardon and Steve Parker of the Corps talk on Engineering and General Facilities at Dickey-Lincoln. Taped this and informed Committee by mail.

7 July 1976 Meeting at State Planning Office, Augusta on "workshops". Allen Pease, John Robinson, John Sinclair, Christian Herter, Wayne Cobb, Lee Rogers, Bill McCarthy, Bud Barrett, Larry Grossman, Reported to Committee by mail.

22 July 1976 Went to Sears Island to see Geology of potential C.M.P. nuclear site. John Arnold and Bob Gerber. Reported to Committee by mail.

6 August 1976 Geological Society of Maine. Geology of Maine including Seismic Network and station at Allagash. Reported to Committee by mail.

15 September 1976 Meeting in John Robinson's office with Mr. Leslie and Mr. Grossman of the Corps, Dean Emery of U.M.F., Mr. Dexter and Mrs. Davenport. Taped and recorded to Committee by mail.

16 October 1976 Meeting of Maine Chapter Society of American Foresters at Sugarloaf. Chris Herter of Natural Resources Council, John Leslie of the Corps, and Ed Meadows of Seven Islands Land Company.

22 January 1977 Comments to A.A.U.W. Chapter in Farmington, Maine about Energy in Maine and place of Dickey-Lincoln in this picture.

27 April 1977 7:00 P.M. Corps Workshop - Soils, Geology and Seismic Factors, Orono - participant.

10 May 1977 2:00 P.M. Corps Workshop - Energy Utilization and Power Alternatives, Augusta - present.

10 May 1977 7:00 P.M. Corps Workshop - Terrestrial Ecosystems, Augusta - present.

17 May 1977 9:00 A.M. Corps Workshop - Construction Impacts on Local Communities, Fort Kent - present.

17 May 1977 2:00 P.M. Corps Workshop - Economic Impacts, Fort Kent - present.

17 May 1977 7:00 P.M. Corps Workshop - Social Impacts, Fort Kent - present.

18 May 1977 2:00 P.M. Corps Workshop - Cultural Historic Values, Presque Isle - participant.

28 June 1977 9:00 A.M. Corp Workshop - Water Quality, Orono - participant.

28 June 1977 2:00 P.M. Meeting Maine Chapter Association of American Foresters, Orono - present.

28 June 1977 7:00 P.M. Corps Workshop - Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems, Orono - participant.

27 July 1977 Sears Island - C.M.P. Coal Fired Electric Generator Site - John Arnold.

24 September 1977 NEIGC at LaValle University in Quebec - Quebec Earthquakes and possible effects on Dickey-Lincoln.

26 October 1977 Corps Hearing on DEIS - Augusta.

3 December 1977 9:00 A.M. Corps Workshop - Soils, Geology and Seismic Factors, Brunswick - present.

All in this group from 27 April 1977 to 26 October 1977 were reported to the Committee by the Staff Director and/or the Corps.

During the following my visits to the Corps Workshops in Fort Kent and Presque Isle, I took the opportunity to visit people in bars, restaurants, gas stations, general stores, and homes for a sampling of opinions about Dickey-Lincoln.

16 May 1977 Fort Kent and Clair, N.B. - Valley people.

18 May 1977 Talked with Presque Isle Bankers.

19 May 1977 Caribou, to Madawaska to Van Buren - Local people.

20 May 1977 Limestone - Potatoe farmers, Caribou - Lawyers, Doctors, other professionals at a cocktail party.

21 May 1977 Eagle Lake to Fort Kent - woodsmen.

24 May 1977 Discussion in Digby, Nova Scotia about Canadian feelings on Nuclear, Fossil Fuel and Hydro Power for them and The Energy Problems of the World.

These were discussed with John Robinson and it was agreed to pass on general impressions by voice at the August Executive Meeting.

Participated in the many rewritings of the final report to Governor Longley.

Wrote the final summary report of the Committee and Staff actions.

3. Chronological Summary of Committee Activities

(a) Digest of Regular Meetings - Held in Chancellors Conference Room,
Bangor

I - 14 June 1976 John Robinson, Chairman, introduced everyone and explained our assignment and what we were trying to accomplish. Skills or insights of each member were brought to the attention of all.

Larry Grossman of Corps of Engineers, Public Relations distributed the Corps latest literature and introduced the "Army Team".

William McCarthy of Corps of Engineers explained The Scope of Work, The E.I.S., what they are and the emphasis of the project.

Chuck Stees of E. C. Jordan, the Contractor for the Socio-economic Report gave us some preliminary findings. They were making profiles for the social and cultural base for the St. Johns Valley; of the economic base; of the human resources; and evaluation of land and water uses; a listing of municipal services, finance and housing; the transportation system. Aroostook County and the State of Maine are considered in the aforementioned wherever applicable. The studies are made of the present, after the dams are built, and if the dams are not built.

Chris Schmidt of Normandeau Associates, the Contractor for the Aquatic Survey gave us their preliminary findings from the work of the previous summer. Approximately 107 habitats were walked out, mapped, photographed, water quality samples taken, and brook trout surveys were made. The upper St. Johns flows to the North and East while the typical river in Maine flows to the South and/or East.

This causes considerable differences in the melting regime in the spring and much more ice damage along its banks than normal for Maine.

Larry Wilkerson of Department of Interior, after a short break, gave us their first results for determining the best transmission corridors for Dickey-Lincoln electricity.

Forrest P. Dexter, Jr. of the Staff explained some technical details of Committee operations and John Robinson, Chairman, arranged the date for the next meeting and gave some concluding remarks and thanks to the Corps and its Contractors for a good start in reports to us.

II - 16 August 1976 The meeting was opened by John Robinson with a report on the "Workshop" meeting held in Augusta on 7 July 1976 at the State Planning Office with State and Corps officials present together with John Robinson and the Committee Staff.

Larry Grossman of the Corps spoke about Public Involvement, by letters, workshops, meetings, and hearings.

The Staff Director covered expenses of Committee members, voucher system and the like. He also informed the Committee that the State Department of Conservation (John Joseph - Economist) intended to write its own E.I.S. on Dickey-Lincoln.

John Lawrence of Acres American, the Contractor for Power Alternative Studies gave us his very preliminary studies. He outlined the tasks given him by the Corps. (1) Identify basic assumptions which will guide the analysis of alternatives; (2) Determine the least-cost combinations which will meet forecasts of power needs for 1985, 1990, and 2000 AD., with and without Dickey-Lincoln; (3) Determine the

sensitivity of the load-forecast to various demand reduction measures, and then modify the forecast to account for possible changes in demand; (4) Develop, evaluate, and compare the costs and describe the environmental, social and economic impacts for power generating alternatives, with and without Dickey-Lincoln. At this moment the most viable Power Alternatives seem to be Conventional Thermal Steam Cycle, Conventional Pumped Storage, Gas Turbines, Nuclear Steam Cycle, Power Purchase, Combined Cycle Thermal, Batteries, Underground Compressed Air Storage, Underground Pumped Hydro.

After a short break Dr. David Sanger, University of Maine at Orono, Anthropology Department, the Contractor for Archeological Studies was introduced by Bud Barrett of the Corps. Dr. Sanger explained that the following laws pertain to his work - Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, Historic Preservation Act of 1966, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and Executive Order 7531 in 1971. Aerial imagery from the Corps showed where the river had meandered in the past and generally indicated possible areas for ground reconnaissance which was done later. There only seemed to be one location, on the Big Black River where a relatively permanent site was located. The rest appeared to be hunting and fishing sites for Indians travelling through the country. He commented that, up to Grand Falls sites were common due to presence of Andramous Fish but above Grand Falls sites are sparse due to the lack of these fish. Three or four sites in the area effected by Dickey-Lincoln Lakes were the maximum and only one was worthy now of being placed in the National Register of Historic Sites which would give it protection.

Mr. Edwin Blackey of the Corps gave a report on seismicity of the area. There is a seismic network in New England monitored by Weston Observatory of Boston College. Two new stations have been added at Allagash and at Turner, both in Maine. These indicate what is presently happening and historic records of the past confirm that, although there is a severe seismic belt along the North Shore of the St. Lawrence River and bad earthquakes have been recorded in the Boston area of Massachusetts, the attenuation factor is such that by the time the shock waves reach the St. Johns Valley from either the south or north they are are innocuous. No earthquakes over a 2 or 3 value on the Modified Mercali Scale have been recorded as originating in the area of Dickey-Lincoln. Much more work will be done in this area by seismic studies, studies of lineations and core drilling to attempt among other things to discover hidden faults which might indicate trouble in the future.

Chairman John Robinson introduced Ken Barnhardt of the Department of Interior representing Larry Wilkerson. He brought us up to date on Transmission Line Studies. Then the date was set for the next meeting and we adjourned.

CITIZEN'S DICKEY-LINCOLN PROJECT IMPACT REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING

October 4, 1976

Bangor, Maine

Chairman John Robinson opened the meeting and a series of discussions followed. Many of the committee members preferred to not have their comments, made to stimulate discussion within the committee, recorded by individuals attending the committee meetings. Discussion was held on the issue and the following agreement was reached. 1. Tapes are available at the Farmington office at the U.M.F. campus, that are not to be duplicated. Anyone can travel to Farmington and review the tapes. It was voted that the master tape made by Mr. Forrest P. Dexter, Jr. or Mrs. Davenport was to be allowed. The second vote required other tape recorders to be disconnected. Mr. Cobb of N.R.C. disconnected his recorder.

Chairman Robinson explained the Open Comment Meetings that were to be held on October 12, 14, and 20th in Portland, Augusta, Bangor and Ft. Kent. These meetings were suggested by Mr. John Leslie, Corps of Engineers, to gather information from the public about their concerns by the committee. The committee is not responsible for the technical methodology workshops that have been suggested. This task would be very difficult because of the time involved.

Mr. Barrett explained the hopes of the Open Comment Meetings, 1. To make people aware of what the project is or is not. 2. To gather concerns and to look for new concerns not recorded. He stated that he or his representative would be at each meeting. The Corps of Engineers has already held some unadvertised workshops to check on certain parts of the E.I.S.

The earlier news announcements of the Open Comment Meetings suggested that people could write to the Farmington office. A second new release is to follow with the chairman's names and addresses for people to send their information. Ground rules for the meetings were established. 1. People making presentations, limited time and then the rest of their material could be written and sent to the committee chairman. 2. Each chairman was to use his judgement about the time limit. 3. Each meeting recorder is to forward notes to the Farmington office.

It was decided that too much time is spent on transcribing tapes for committee use. From now on they will be briefly summarized, all decisions will be recorded, as will items of discussion but not verbatim. Tapes are still available for meeting requirements of knowing verbatim what was said.

The trip to the St. John's Valley by Bar Harbor Airlines was discussed, box lunches will be provided, an experienced guide, Roy Gardner of Allagash will conduct the trip which will be on Monday the 19th of October with the 20th as a storm date. Details will be mailed to each member.

A final discussion on taping occurred when Bob Cummings of Gannett Papers came in with his tape recorder. The Open Information Law does not include the use of tape recorder. We are not a governmental unit and it is not felt that this law applies to our committee, but the public can be present at meetings. An official total record is made by the committee's tape recorder and that is open to the public in Farmington, but it is not available for duplication. Another vote was taken which affirmed the first vote - no tape recorders except for the committee. Between now and the next meeting the lawyer on our committee will check our action. (This has now been checked and it is considered that we meet all requirements by having no closed meetings and having the tape available in Farmington.)

Mr. Lawrence presented his final oral report to the committee, and each member at the meeting received a copy of his presentation and charts. As you remember, there were 4 Tasks that Acres American were asked to do. Mr. Barrett stated that the Task 1 report is now available in final form. The Task 2 is in working form - when both parties agree to the final version we will get this. Tasks 3 & 4 are being worked up and we will receive all reports that go into the draft E.I.S. All reports from the contractors will appear as data in the appendices of the draft E.I.S.

Mr. Lawrence stated in answer to several questions that all alternative methods of generation reported in the literature are examined for feasibility by 1980 and size. Only those which meet these two tests would be included in the draft E.I.S. If we want information on any one not included, the Corps will answer through their data or refer questions back to Mr. Lawrence if they can't answer it.

Questions are asked about alternates that are eliminated, like fuel cells - couldn't a multiple set of these be used in Maine and avoid Dickey-Lincoln. Mr. Lawrence stated that he could not answer this because his contract is to study the needs of peaking power in New England not Maine alone.

Questions on pumped storage were asked and answered that nuclear power is needed for this. What happens if more nuclear plants are not built - the contractor may not consider this. He has to assume that base load power is available in off peak times (i.e. at night) for use in pumped storage.

Indication given that if these questions are not answered now they will be asked again during the review of the draft E.I.S. and both the Corps and contractors should be forewarned because answers will be demanded.

The power necessary for pumped storage comes from the private sector and is more costly than public power so this raises cost estimates of pumped storage. Public power has unfair advantage by its lower interest of 6 and 5/8th% than private power which has to be predicated on about double that figure.

It was felt that the savings figure (used in the Cost/Benefit ratios) are almost entirely due to the differences in the interest rates of public vs. private power, and that this difference is paid by the taxpayer, but spread out over the whole country rather than in New England alone.

It was also felt that both sides of the issue should be seen - calculations to compare Dickey-Lincoln hydro power with private hydro-power both computed at the same interest rate. Both Bangor Hydro and Central Maine Power (private companies) have sources of hydro power now and are considering future expansions in this field.

Mr. Lawrence stated that they would be delighted to compute it both ways, but that it was not in their contract to do this.

Mr. Shipman stated that some of the analyses done 10 years ago on the St. John's River went out of their way to make the projects comparable with regards to interest rates so that the resources could be compared realistically.

At present, the contractor must stick with the 6 and 5/8th% cost because that is the figure set by the Federal Power Commission in discussions with the Corps of Engineers.

Oil fired peaking plants are still the cheapest, are there any regulations against this? No regulations, but there is a request to try to reduce our dependency on foreign imports of oil.

Mr. Barrett of the Corps brought us up to date on the status of the draft E.I.S.

1. There is a 3 month's delay on timing of the draft E.I.S - now due in June 1977.
2. The review period has been extended from 45 to 90 days.
3. When copies of contractor reports are submitted to the Corps, they will be handed on to the committee.
4. Will send the final report on climatology this week.
5. The new design memorandum from the Chief of Engineers will be turned over to you and then to the public.
6. If you want the design materials, contact myself or Grossman.
7. Economics of Sports Fisheries by Dr. Hatch of UMO will be ready at the end of the month.
8. Received information from Fish & Wildlife Service and Mr. Sinclair on raptor sites and active nests. A revised draft on this will be available at the end of the month.
9. Mr. Dyers & Dr. Richard of UMO draft on Rare & Unusual Plants in Maine will be available in the near future.
10. Have a partial draft from E.C. Jordan Co. on Socio Economics report (we heard this) Corps is renegotiating with E.C. Jordan for more work in this area.
11. Received partial draft of terrestrial eco system from ERT, it should be completed in November. It will run about 500 pages.
12. Renegotiations with 3 contractors - Normandeau Associates, E.C. Jordan, and Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission.

13. Cultural resource assessment report is one schedule - expect Dr. Sanger UMO draft soon.
14. Blackey's report about seismology is in.

Questions arose about the contractor's methodology. Mr. Barrett stated that Meta Systems made assessments on methodology, information gaps, and information sources and put this into its E.I.S. scope of work which each contractor had. Corps is trying to get together some technical seminars on methodology at this time.

Public feels that questions raised by the committee should be dealt with by contractors and the Corps. I.E., expert testimony that your contractors did not consider - Barrett stated that it is almost past time to have input into technology. A good portion of the proposed studies were reviewed by Mr. Pease's office, myself, and the Fish & Wildlife Services. In the final reports, contractors are required to state all of their assumptions and qualifiers.

Are you saying that publication and hearing stage of the E.I.S. gives sufficient time for people to come in and question methodology at that time? - Barrett, That is where most of it comes in. Intervention and litigation comes in during the draft and review period and again after the final E.I.S.

Barrett stated that all committee questions will be brought up at the Corps. They would like to plug all these holes before the draft E.I.S. (If committee will submit questions in writing i.e. interest rate, 1 day in 10 year failure, etc. - to me, I will pass these on to the Corps for their action as indicated by Dr. Barrett).

Mr. Norman Temple, V.P. of Central Maine Power and Mr. Don Kelly, Head of Planning Department of C.M.P. presentations on NEPOOL & C.M.P. planning. Mr. Temple handed out the following literature which all should have.

1. Packet of statements & releases
 - A. Changing Stand with respect to Dickey-Lincoln, 8 March 1974.
 - B. Statement by N.J. Temple of C.M.P. to Energy Committee, 107th Legislature 18 December 1975. (two items)
 - C. Two letters from N.J. Temple in answer to questions of Senator Howard M. Trotzky, Chairman of Subcommittee on Feasibility of Hydro-electric power for Maine.
2. Electric Utility Industry in New England - Statistical Bulletin 1975
3. NEPOOL Summary Report of Operations, July 1975.
4. New England Power Exchange - NEPEX
5. Central Maine Power Company 1975 Annual Report.
6. Home Guide to Fuel Conservation, C.M.P.
7. C.M.P. wallet fact card 1976.
8. Special bulletin introducing Kilowatt Saving Time - KST, 1 Sept. (77

Mr. Temple stressed that C.M.P. would not oppose Dickey-Lincoln if the preference clause selling power to public utilities before private utilities were serviced, was omitted.

C.M.P. is trying to control peaking problems with KST, a voluntary conservation technique.

C.M.P. expansion to give needed power in its' service area. New Cousins Island Plant in Yarmouth. A 600KW oil fired plant for 1977. Planned hydro-electric plant on the Androscoggin River in Brunswick. A 12,000KW planned for 1981. Planned construction of a large base load plant on Sear's Island. Nuclear or coal for the mid 1980's.

Larry Wilkerson of the Department of Interior brought us up to date on the Dept. of Interior's Transmission and Marketing studies. The system planning study is completed by Bonneville Power Authority. The V.T.N. corridor study is almost done and a ranking for all three corridors will be finished and brought to the public in the first week of December with one new meeting place in Jackman. In the report one system plan is proposed, but all three are discussed equally. If accepted after the meetings as a sounding board, then they would stay with that proposal and only examine corridors within that one system.

Will you be able to discuss routes with us soon? Probably at your next meeting in December.

If the western route is chosen, how would 14% of the power be left in Maine? - That is mainly a bookkeeping detail as if the western route were chosen and all of the D.L. power were sent out of the state either some would be sent in over a present southern route or would be retained in Maine rather than being sent out. (NEPOOL is a net work of lines in which power can be sent in either direction to fulfill needs in various parts of a state or New England).

The next meeting is on the 6th of December, 1976 in Bangor at the Chancellor's Conference Room from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 noon.

December 6, 1976

Citizen's Dickey-Lincoln Project Impact Review Committee

The meeting was opened by Chairman John Robinson with questions concerning the "Open Comment Meetings and our fact sheet of concerns about Dickey-Lincoln.

Prof. Butcher felt people were against the Dickey-Lincoln Project and wanted to save the wild river.

Prof. Hill felt this meeting was very negative. The people stated that we had enough highways and dams. He only spoke to correct errors expressed by the people present and not to answer questions.

Pres. Salwak reported that there were 150 to 200 at his meeting and that 13 individuals made statements against the dam and 2 for it. People at this meeting were emotionally activated and took the position at the meeting that they have not received information from the Corps or anyone else about the facts. (Although fact sheets had been distributed by the Corps to libraries in Maine, the information did not filter down to the library patrons or the general public.)

Prof. Shipman felt all comments were negative, no chance to talk about alternatives, and some confusion about the intent of the meetings. He turned questions over to the Corp' members present, but they frequently could not answer them as they had not expected these questions.

Senator Cyr explained his position and what happened at the Presque Isle meeting. He had been talking to his constituents who expressed many ideas to him. When some of these people at the meeting heard the many comments against the Dickey-Lincoln Project, they sank lower in their seats and made no statements; so Senator Cyr felt that he should speak up for them and gave the comments that were criticized in the newspapers. My concern with the Bangor meeting was talking to Senator Trotski and watching his slides, "Those meetings are to intimidate the committee and get to the Governor."

Mr. Leslie of the Corps stated that they were not at the meeting to give answers but to collect comments and all that their men collected or were passed on to them by us would be answered definitively in the Draft E.I.S.

Mr. Robinson then took out Lee Roger's letter to Colonel Chandler of 14 October 1976 and Chris Herter's press release of 14 October 1976 questioning the objectivity of them and stated that it was a lesser effort than he expected of N.R.C. He asked them to come to discuss these and thanked Mr. Herter for his participation today. He was asked to make a general statement and then answer questions.

Tim Murray: Showed slides of the corridors and discussed them.

VTN from Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania began in April and findings were presented in October. They made 3 levels of analysis: corridor width - 10 miles wide, the route 1/4 to 1/2 mile wide, right-of-way 150 to 200 feet.

Their objectives were to delineate corridors within the 5 plans, to rank, and evaluate them and then recommend one. The study has covered the impact on 6 areas: economy, visual, legal, site development, environmental, and cost. All concerns were collected and mapped. The information was collected into 73 resource maps 1" = 4 miles. When these are overlaid on each other, the areas with the least color and, therefore, least impact show the preferred routes.

Mr. Wright of the Southeastern Power Administration of Elberton, Georgia passed out the financial feasibility study for Electrical Power for the Dickey-Lincoln Schools Project. As the time was short, Mr. Wright called our attention to "Power Marketing Criteria" on p. 4-5, "New England Power Loads Projected" and "Preference Customer Capacity Purchases" on page 6. "Preference Customer Generating Capacity" and "Pertinent Projects of Preference Customer Loads for 1974, 1986, and 1996" on p. 7, and then answered some questions.

Questions were asked about power from New Brunswick and Churchill Falls in Quebec. Power from New Brunswick will lessen and maybe stop as their needs increase. Churchill Falls is so far away that the line losses would be very high so it is doubted if we ever receive power from that source.

What is a preference customer? He has 1st priority to purchase power and would be a municipal or a cooperative power company. In Maine, public agencies would be able to buy about 20% and private utilities 80% of the power.

Wouldn't this encourage a town like Millinocket to buy out the stock of a private utility to get the less expensive power. This has happened in some places, but in relatively few cases.

TOOK THE COFFEE BREAK

Mr. Richard DiBuono - of the Corps of Engineers gave an update on the Water Quality Technical Reports.

No water quality work has been done in the past, so it was necessary to collect 4,500 pieces of data to determine the base line water quality in order to make any predictions for the future lake and downstream water conditions.

The logistics was a major effort as the district is so remote. Helicopters were used to cover the area. At first, all samples had to be sent to the E.P.A. Lab in Lexington, Mass. Finally, the E.P.A. set up a testing lab in the Town of Allagash. Assistance was received from Fort Devens, U.S. Geological Survey, Province of Quebec, Univ. of Maine, and Canada's Environmental Agency.

The St. Johns is a class A stream except for Shield Brook branch of Big Black River. Mercury levels in water and fish are higher than anywhere else in the U.S.A. It is important to know the temperature regimen in the river so models of the St. Johns both mathematical & physical were constructed in the Environmental Effects Lab in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Any water temperature desired below Dickey will be possible to produce, also the percent of dissolved oxygen can be controlled. Sediment load will be low as in all New England rivers. Due to cool water in the reservoir in the summer, trees or other biovegetation submerged below the surface will not biodegrade rapidly and pollute the water.

Mr. John Sinclair of "7 Island Land Company" brought us up to date on their thinking. (1) Forest resources have not been well studied in the past because we have had a great surplus. (2) This area in Maine has been under private ownership for over a hundred years and at 7 million acres is the largest private forest in the world. Ownership develops attachment to the land and therefore good management practices. (3) Foreigners have been studying purchases of forest products here which will vastly increase the value of our wood and wood lands. (4) We are not studying the forest as an energy source. (5) Access has been by river, railroad and roads. There has been an enormous private investment in the road system in the past thirty years. When the lake is created, 2 million acres will be cut off from harvest in the U.S. Although 6 million dry tons of wood with a 6 hundred million dollar value will go under water and about 13 million dollars of tax value, to the State, will be lost annually.

Finally Colonel Chandler was introduced by Mr. Leslie. Colonel Chandler has been in charge of the New England Division since September. He wants to have some methodology workshops but does not want to interfere with the operation of the Committee. The workshops will be on expertise and the Corps will keep the Committee informed about information that is obtained.

The workshops would be closed. Open only to those with expertise in the area of a particular workshop. The Committee members are invited to attend any or all of the workshops.

The next meeting will be held 8 February 1977.

Dexter

February 8, 1977

Citizen's Dickey-Lincoln Project Impact Review Committee

Chairman John Robinson opened the meeting and stated that a few of the members not present were on their way, but would be a few minutes late. On the agenda the first item was to discuss the length of meetings, whether to have them a full day in length instead of 1/2 day. This would give members more time for discussion of the details of reports. Also, Mr. Shipman's letter raises serious questions as to the function of the committee and its role now and in the future.

In the packet given to each member of the committee, they will find a copy of Mr. Shipman's letter, the Charge from the Governor to the Committee and a copy of the letter to Dean Emery, of U.M.F. requesting staff support. I suggest that you take these three things and do some thinking as to each member's opinion about the role of the committee and where we should go, but not to discuss this now, but schedule the next meeting to be an executive session of the committee only, to plan and define the function of the committee and what methods to use to carry out this role. It might be that the committee doesn't want to hold other meetings until after the draft E.I.S. is published. We need to go into executive session because the committee needs to discuss the points raised by Dr. Shipman and where the committee wants to go. We need to have a consensus, and the only way we are going to do that is to have a frank and open discussion among ourselves.

Butcher: Move for executive session.

Robinson: Does anyone have any discussion before we move?

Cyr: Second the motion.

Robinson: Any discussion? I haven't checked with Shipman before and apologize for that.

Shipman: I think it is a good idea, and am obviously concerned about what the Committee is doing.

There was some discussion and the vote for an executive session was unanimous and date chosen was 15 March 1977.

Dr. John Mathies of Environmental Research and Technology was the Contractor for "Terrestrial Eco-Systems" who was introduced by Dr. Bud Barrett.

His preliminary report was given to the Committee with comments that it had been reviewed by Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

Habitats for tree varieties, game animals, non game animals and wetlands were determined by aerial photographs and search on the ground wherever needed by botanists, fish and wildlife experts. We are mainly interested in a habitat area as a suitable or not suitable environment for some particular species. The reason back of this is for mitigation purposes. In an area to be flooded, where would we find a suitable place to move various species to minimize their destruction?

Availability of nutrients in the rocks, soils and waters of the area are noted to see if these are natural constraints on various species.

Also under consideration is the natural productivity of the area for plants and animals and how this would be influenced by building the dam or not building it. We are also looking at and for Rare and Endangered species of plants and animals, i.e. The Furbish Lousewart, the American Eagle.

Most of the organisms present are at carrying capacity for their habitat, therefore any loss of acreage due to flooding would mean a loss of plants and animals living there.

Mr. Lawrence of Acres American was brought back to give further information on Power Alternatives. Gas turbine still seems to be the major alternative. Many questions were asked and there were always reasons why they could not be answered. Hydro and Pumped Storage which our members felt would be important were not considered, either because the data could not be obtained from C.M.P. or the project, while adequate for Maine, was too small to consider for New England and therefore be a comparison with Dickey-Lincoln. Mr. Herter of the Natural Resources Council presented their slide show on Dickey-Lincoln which was very professional. Mr. Hill commented that it would be just as easy to develop professional shows against strip mining or gas turbines, or for that matter for them. The public would be hard put to make choices on the basis of these. The Corps was asked if it would make a slide show showing their side. The Corps explained that they could not do this as they were not allowed to "sell" a project and a slide show would be construed as doing that. However, at the workshop presented to the Natural Resources Council and at the one presented to the Geologic Society of Maine, Col. Chandler and Mr. Blackie presented factual slides which were excellent and should have been shown to the public. They showed both good and bad facets of Dickey-Lincoln and I doubt if they could have been construed as "selling the project".

Paul Nickerson of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was introduced by Chairman Robinson to explain The Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the way it applies to the Furbish Lousewart in particular. The Act was read and explained in detail. Because of the finding of the Furbish Lousewart in the area to be inundated, Fish and Wildlife

will make a survey in the summer of 1977 to see if they can find other healthy stands, to see if the ones already located can be transplanted, etc. The Act is not designed to stop the building of federal projects but to protect rare and endangered species of plants and animals. The ideal finding is, of course, one which will allow the projects to be build and simultaneously to protect the rare or endangered species. Many questions were asked both pro and con and finally Mr. Nickerson stated that if every time a project was needed people went out and found an endangered species there and this, alone, blocked the project Congress would soon repeal the act and no one wanted that to happen. They really wanted to save the endangered species and this could mostly be done without blocking construction.

The next meeting will be an executive session with no one else invited on 15 March 1977. Some comments were made about a canoe trip down the St. Johns and it was left in the hands of Mr. Patterson to make arrangements for this together with Mr. Butcher.

May 3, 1977

Citizen's Dickey-Lincoln Project Impact Review Committee

John Robinson, Chairman, opened the meeting at 3:30 a.m. and thanked James Patterson for his excellent job of chairing the executive session held on March 15th. Tapes of this meeting were circulated to all members absent.

He then announced that we will excuse all persons present except Allen Pease at 12:00 noon while we have an executive session to discuss among members of the committee where we go from here; our timing, our membership, problems we might encounter, and so on. Because of this, he rearranged the timing on the agenda with the people who are to make presentations today.

He introduced Col. Chandler, who in turn introduced Joe B. Fryar, who has just joined our N.E. Division as Chief Engineer taking John Leslie's place. Col. Chandler told us about the workshop schedules which he had first mentioned in our Dec. 76 meeting. The first one on Soils, Geology & Seismic Factors was held in Orono on 27 April 1977. They were all set to go when President Carter's "hit list" of projects came out and this stalled the project for a month. Now the workshops are reinstated and you have all received their schedule and invitations to attend.

Col. Chandler stated that he was interested in getting from the workshop 2 items - the important issues in the topical area because the E.I.S. is a statement and not a compendium of all the information known about the particular federal action, in this case Dickey-Lincoln, all of that will appear in the appendices.

The other item we need to know is are there inadequacies at this point of time in response to those important issues. If there are inadequacies then I have the problem of deciding whether or not we have the time to undertake additional studies to fill the gap.

We do not propose to delay the D.E.I.S. if we find inadequacies but will work on them as concurrent studies and feed them back into the final E.I.S. The workshops thus are very timely as we will be filing the D.E.I.S. in July of this year. The workshops are being very helpful to us in perfecting the draft.

Mr. Robinson then introduced Mr. James Barresi, the Executive Director of the Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission, who then introduced two of his co-workers Ken Arndt, Chief of the Planning Division and Noel DeKing. Also Stan Goodnow of Land Use Consultants.

Mr. Barresi started by reading his letter to Mr. Robinson and then commented that he hoped that we had read his 60 page report which we had not received due to the slowness of delivery by Bar Harbor Airlines to the Corps. (Bud Barrett said that he could send the report to us on Thursday of this week). He distributed to us two addenda to the report. Chapter V Estimating Outdoor Recreation Attendance and Chapter XII Benefits. There is also a third one of maps of which he had the only copy which was posted on the wall of the room.

Data from the 60 page report of the Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission was discussed here, and questions from our committee were posed and answered.

The report was felt to be inadequate. After our short break we resumed with an Update Report from E. C. Jordan on Socio-Economics Impacts by Gerry Whiting, Carol Britt and Bob Jordan. The labor impact on Arrostook County will be large as the unemployment rate up there is 11%. During the first years, there will be a 2 to 4 month down time due to frozen earth conditions. As the power house complex is closed in, of course, they can work year round. As the pay scale on the project is high many people may move from low paid jobs to those on the dam creating a problem in other industries in the county. Various disruptions of local services and what happens to them then when the dam is completed were discussed. A comparison was made with the Corps - Rend Lake Project in West Frankfort County, Illinois which is very similar in its population, isolation and the like to the St. Johns Valley. Effect of possible shut down of Loring Air Force Base on the Dickey-Lincoln project was discussed. Adequacy of transportation and roads and the impact upon the school system were also evaluated. Annual tax revenue lost to the State during and after construction were assessed. The power available and its price will be very important to the County after the dam is completed and so should be considered before the dam is decided on. But, such costs will not be worked out until we are in the construction phase; bad timing. Other questions were considered and the answers given were not satisfactory to Professor Shipman and Mr. Hill. Some vital considerations necessary to make sound decisions are not considered until the construction is already started.

Larry Wilkerson now gave an update on transmission lines. The Corridor has been chosen and it is one down the west side of the State. The process of working within the Corridor for the best ½ mile wide Route is now underway and finally a study of the best 150 foot wide Path within the Route will be worked out.

Colonel Chandler introduced Mr. Joseph Fryar, the new Chief, Engineering Division, to the Committee and then all except Allen Pease and the Committee were excused.

The last discussion by Members of the Committee was where we should go from here as we now had heard from all of the Contractors. It was decided to have a two day Executive Session sometime in the summer with a member chairing an area of concern, studying it and raising questions for discussion by all. We would also try to have Governor Longley at the meeting for as much time as he could spare - probably a supper meeting. After all the areas were explored the papers and tapes would be passed on to two members of the committee to be chosen later who would put together a first draft of the Report to the Governor to be considered by all Committee Members. The date for the summer meeting will be determined later by polling the members. Allen Pease as liaison with the Governor was to report this and coordinate this with the work of various State Agencies.

3. (b) Synopsis of Executive Sessions

I Executive Session 15 March 1977 - Chancellor's Conference Room, Bangor - James Patterson, Chairman ProTem.

Professor Shipman's letter to John Robinson was read. He raised some doubts as to the value of the Committee, as it seemed to him that our Public Comment Meetings had not been of much value and that

effect on the Corps of Engineers had been nil. These comments were evaluated and it was decided to continue with no members resigning as everything we did accomplish would be of value to the Governor who was always kept apprised of our successes, failures and doubts. Allen Pease's report of what each agency, State and Federal, was to do and their deadlines were discussed. Also our part in this was agreed and the point was strongly made, that no matter how long the Corps of Engineers or Department of Interior took, our Committee would finish and our report to the Governor would be given before the end of 1977.

One meeting on the D.E.I.S. in Dickey or Allagash to see what these people have to say was discussed. The whole Aroostook County contingent was against this and so it was dropped.

The Department of Conservation and State Planning Office will make a Cost/Benefit Ratio and John Joseph will make a report on their findings to our Executive Session meeting in August.

Various other items were raised by the members and finally the date for the next meeting was determined - 3 May 1977.

II Executive Session 16, 17 August 1977 Merril Bank Share Building Board Room, Bangor. A first report of the D.E.I.S. was delivered to the Committee and a first report of the State D.E.I.S. was reported to us by John Joseph.

June 7, 1977

To the Members of the Dickey-Lincoln
Project Impact Review Committee

Dear Committee Member:

Since our last meeting, Mr. Dexter and I have had several sessions in an attempt to organize the remaining meetings of the committee, in order to improve our ability to draw up a report to the Governor that will be meaningful, issued in layman's terms and in a manner that will have some comparability between one section and another.

In addition to the areas which are listed on page 3 for coverage in the report, there will be a preface or an initial section of the report which will enumerate the role that the committee has played in terms of meetings, the canoe trip down the St. John, the plane trip over the area, the attendance at the workshop sessions, and the hearing which the committee had in October.

As indicated on the first page which Forrest has prepared, I have suggested that we attempt to look at the project in terms of its relationship to the various areas that are concerned. For example, it is my opinion that the closer one gets to the project geographically, the larger the percentage of the general populous who are in favor of the project and conversely the farther one is removed from the economic benefits which are available from the construction and operation of the project, the larger the number of people who will be opposed to the project because of the environmental damage that will result because of its construction. Hopefully, each area can comment in that manner.

As you can see, the committee, if it follows this procedure, will be able to move through the areas of concern and agree upon the effects in accordance with the general guidelines as we go along. In that way, Forrest with the supervision of the people whom I have assigned in various areas will be able to draw up the report when the discussion for that particular area is completed. As you can see also, the actual decision of the committee, in terms of what its recommendation will be, will take place at the October 18 meeting when we have an opportunity to discuss the general overall effects of the total project.

In as much as this is a committee which has been appointed by and is reporting to the Governor, I have scheduled a submission of a tentative draft of the report to the Governor in order for the committee to be able to consider what comments the Governor would like to make,

confidentially, to the committee. Subsequently, we have scheduled A December 6th meeting for the purpose of considering the Governor's comments prior to issuing the final report, which is scheduled for December 20, 1977.

This information is furnished to you in accordance with our agreements as of our last meeting. If you seriously question any of the dates or the specific assignments, please get in touch with me or with Forrest as soon as possible. Should you have a request that an alternative method of arriving at our final destination is better, we should be very happy to consider that and to present it to the other members of the committee. If you will so inform us.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

J. D. Robinson
per T.D.P.h.

J.D. Robinson
Chairman

JR/bd

P.S. It is intended that the meetings of the committee during this discussion phase will be executive sessions unless members of the committee seriously object.

June 14, 1977

To The Members of
The Citizen's Dickey-Lincoln Project Impact Review Committee

Dear Committee Member:

After receiving the June 13th letter from Stan Salwak, I felt it important to communicate again with you concerning the contents of my June 7th letter and the accompanying documents. I have re-read the June 7th letter and find that there was a lack of communication concerning the points that I attempted to make in that letter and the understanding of those points as expressed by President Salwak.

In any event, here goes:

1. As I attempted to say in the first paragraph of the June 7th letter, I am hopeful that the committee will agree that the report will be written in layman's terms and will not represent a technical analysis of various sciences.

2. As I attempted to say in the third paragraph of the June 7th letter, I am hopeful that the committee will agree that our judgment will be based upon the effects, as we perceive them, to the people located in three distinct geographical areas -- those located near the project area, others in the State of Maine, and those located elsewhere.

3. As I attempted to say in the fourth paragraph of the June 7th letter, I anticipated that the committee would agree that Mr. Dexter would do all of the report writing, but that the writing would need to be supervised by various members of the committee. In that regard, I had hoped that Forrest would be able to write the section of the report concerning a particular area and then submit it to the supervising committee member for his approval prior to circulating it to other members of the committee.

4. As I attempted to say in the postscript, I suggest that the committee meetings be executive in nature inasmuch as the members of the committee have not had an opportunity to discuss with one another any of the information that has been furnished to them.

Well, I've tried again, and I hope I have stated it more clearly this time. Once again, I would like to invite further comments by members of the committee if they have feelings which are contrary or would like to suggest an alternative procedure in any matter.

Thank you for permitting me to speak candidly.

Sincerely,



John D. Robinson
President

JDR/bd

Robinson: In regard to the endangered species, tried to get some expertise here. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife assured us that they would have an expert at the next meeting. I'll ask Mr. Wilkerson to speak now.

Wilkerson: Thank you Mr. Robinson, I see that we are behind 40 minutes- will try to be brief. We are holding our second series of public meetings, we'll be in Jackman tonight. Will present an abbreviated version of the high spots, not all the data, as you had the benefit of our printed report.

Shipman: Is it necessary for the lights & cameras? It is difficult to understand.

Robinson: What is the wish of the committee?

Butcher: To be consistant, if not taperecorders, we don't need cameras.

Robinson: Ask to ban the cameras?

Vote Cameras were to be shut off. Interviews can be done during the break or at the end of the meeting.

Wilkerson: We are in our system planning briefing. Talking about the financial, power, marketing study. I am attending all the meetings to see the public's response. Mr. Dexter, did you pass out our report? (Dexter: yes)

We have picked the transmission corridor for the western part of the state to Commerford. Mr. Harry Hurless will speak about this and Mr. Tim Murray, of Southeastern Power Authority will do a presentation on the environmental corridor. Harry Wright, of Southeast Power Authority is doing the marketing report.

Hurless: I follow the activities with 35% of my time on this project. Doing the system planning studies to find one plan to interconnect with the existing lines in the resource area. Always superior for solution of the problem to find 1 system plan that best fits all needs, location criteria and integration of the power into the system environmental and cultural needs. Cost of ownership, interest paid, operation and maintenance, the loses in the system are all accounted for.

We have 5 system plans.
2 plans to Chester
3 plans to the West

We chose plan E to be the best, 2-345 KV A.C. lines using a single row of steel towers, 322 corridor miles. Also a 138KV line to Fort Kent. Plan A - \$254 million, C-\$253 million. (D.C.)
D. & E. - \$180 million.



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE *at Farmington*

Environmental Research Center
Division of Science and Mathematics
Dr. Theodore Emery, Dean

Ricker Hall
Farmington, Maine 04938
207-778-3501

June 22, 1977

Dear Committee Member:

Please note the changes in schedule made as a result of conflicts or suggestions by the members.

Prof. Shipman will not be available in August but can have considerable input in September. Pres. Salwak cannot be with us on August 16 but will be available on the 17th when Area #5 is under discussion.

After discussion with John Robinson of some of the problems expressed or implied by committee members, I would like to express some clarifying ideas.

On the 16th & 17th, we do not want to get into a sheaf shuttling routine quoting from contractors. We are discussing now what we think and are working toward a concensus to give to Governor Longley and the people of Maine, rather than a rehash of contractor's reports.

Our homework in July and early August might well be a personal review of our committee summaries and parts of contractor's reports put together with material that we have acquired from the media, our friends, professional associates, students, and the general public. Certainly, we must consider the economic and environmental future of Maine, New England, and all of our country. It is our personal, considered judgment concerning all of these in relation to Dickey-Lincoln, that is wanted at this time and not a series of figures true or estimated. These will be in the appendices of the D.E.I.S.

I will be writing a discussion primer for each discussion leader as an aid so that we don't overlook anything we intended to discuss. I will also write a report in each area discussed on the 16th & 17th of August and submit it to the appropriate Committee Members for their consideration on the 20th of September. John Robinson tells me that Allen Pease and the Maine State Agencies may be able to give us the syntheses of their positions. This may cause slight re-arrangements of our times, but not dates.

We will arrange for motel rooms and meals for our meeting in Bangor on the 16th & 17th of August starting at 9 a.m. on the 16th to approximately 4 p.m. on the 17th.

Sincerely yours,

Forrest P. Dexter/BD
Forrest P. Dexter, Jr.
Staff Director

FPD/bd

Enclosures --

Series of Meetings Leading to the Final Report to the Governor from
Citizen's Dickey-Lincoln Project Impact Review Committee

Date	Topic	Responsibility	Overall Report Writing Supervision Assignments
16-17 August	Areas 1-5	<u>Committee</u>	
16th August	9 a.m. Area 1		Area 1 <u>Hill</u> , Shipman
	1 p.m. Area 2		Area 2 <u>Porter</u>
	7 p.m. Area 3		Area 3 <u>Butcher</u> , & Halkett
17th August	9 a.m. Area 5		Area 5 <u>Salwak</u> , Cyr
	1 p.m. Area 4		Area 4 <u>Patterson</u> , & Snow
<p>Note: Salwak and Shipman have been reversed in their areas. The underlined name is asked to chair each discussion.</p>			

20 September	Final Overview all Areas	<u>Committee</u>	<u>Robinson</u>
4 October	Tentative Draft sent to Committee	<u>Dexter</u>	
18 October	Final Tentative Draft Meeting	<u>Committee</u>	<u>Robinson</u>
1 November	Final Tentative Draft sent to Governor	<u>Dexter</u>	
18 November	Comments on Final Tentative Draft	<u>Governor</u>	
29 November	Final Report to Governor	<u>Committee</u>	<u>Robinson</u>
6 December	Final Report sent to Governor	<u>Dexter</u>	

Where the Committee is underlined, there will be a meeting in Bangor. The meetings of the 16-17 August will be held in the Merrill Trust Co. Building, Exchange Street, Bangor, on the 4th floor in the Director's Room. The other Committee Meetings will be at the usual place in the Chancellor's Conference Room.

Area #1
POWER ECONOMICS

Hill, Shipman

Generation Costs - Design, Construction, Operation.
Impacts, Down River - Fishing, flood control benefit to Canadians.

Impacts, Up River - Loss of forest lands. Costs of new roads and causeways.

Transmission - Line losses, Routes, Economics.

Marketing - Who are the preference customers? Coops, Rural Electric, Public Power, availability of power at Dickey, at Lincoln.

Area #2
SOCIO ECONOMIC
Cultural, Historic
Based on Building &
Operating

Porter

Disruption of National Register Locations, Endangered Species, Mitigation. Disruption or changes in patterns of forest work.

Disruption to and additions needed - Housing, schooling, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal, roads, crime, community life, roads, bridges.

Effect of higher wages at the point on the whole wage picture throughout the county.

Effect on recreation patterns (river to lake).

Area #3
NON POWER ECONOMICS &
ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

Butcher, Halkett

Impact on forestry and changes now in progress.

Secondary economic effects during construction - recreation, food stores, clothing, stores, municipal services, wood products losses due to flooding, wood products losses due to isolation.

Fish & wildlife

Water purity

Temperature

Hydrology

Geology

Sedimentation

Disruptions

Improvements

Mitigations

Area #4
RECREATION

Patterson, Snow

Advantages due to the lake.

Disadvantages caused by change from river to lake regimen and a smaller land area.

Harm - i.e. to deer yards, to amateur botanizing, etc.

Benefits - i.e. greater biomass of fish in lake compared to river.

Realignment of roads and bridges or new ones and water transport making area more accessible.

Area #5
ALTERNATIVES

Salwak, Senator Cyr

No dams

Buy power from New Brunswick, Churchill Falls, etc.

Power Management & Pricing Structure

Blend of Alternatives - Tidal on coast, hydro on rivers, wind on mountains & coasts, solar various places, wood, nuclear, fossil fuel, all in framework of time to build.

Area #6
OVERALL (Robinson)



UNIVERSITY OF MAINE *at Farmington*

Environmental Research Center
Division of Science and Mathematics
Dr. Theodore Emery, Dean

Ricker Hall
Farmington, Maine 04938
207-778-3501

July 15, 1977

To the Members of the Citizen's Dickey-Lincoln Project Impact Review Committee

Dear Committee Member:

The emphasis of our meetings is now changing, and we are looking toward a final recommendation to the governor. Our facts have been gathered, and we are now looking toward our assessment of these facts. Will the dam irreparably harm Aroostook County, Maine, or New England? Can any of this harm be mitigated in a satisfactory way? Will the dam be neither a harm nor a benefit to Aroostook, Maine or New England? In what ways will the dam be a benefit to the three areas? What are the trade offs, or can the benefits outweigh the homes?

We must consider economics, esoterics and time. This is an ecological problem in which all values and items effected by or effecting the dam must be considered and yet always tied to what is best for Aroostook, Maine and New England over a 50 to 100 year period.

This dam is not the usual water projects affair, as its sole purpose is the generation of electric energy - Lincoln as a small base load operation and Dickey as a large peaking power unit.

Historically the cost-benefit ratio has measured the costs and benefits of building dams versus building oil fired or other electric generating plants. That ratio is no longer of sufficient value to serve as a trigger in determining whether or not to build the dams. The more important ratio is the cost to society of not only the construction but of damages that result from the construction of the dam compared to the benefits which will be achieved by society in completing its construction. The availability of energy, the damage to our environment and eco-systems, the economic stimulation and problems indicated by the reports of the contractors of the Corps of Engineers are all important in making that consideration.

Sincerely,

Forrest P. Dexter, Jr.
Staff Director

(After discussion with John Robinson)

FPD:bd

19 July 77

DISCUSSION PRIMER FOR EACH AREA

Area # 1 Power Economics

HELL

- I. Design of the dams and their turbines will have little effect except for their cost.
 - A. Pump back feature and the gates for releasing impoundment water, the spillway and stilling pool have direct environmental effects.
 1. Pump-back jets effect mixing, oxygen and temperature of water.
 2. Gates will control downstream temperature as water can be taken from any level behind the dam. (lower the colder)
 3. Spillway and stilling pool shape controls nitrogen gas in the downstream water which directly effects fish.
- II. Construction effects environment and man.
 - A. Source of materials
 1. As these will be taken from the impoundment area, they will have little lasting effect.
 2. There will be a short time effect on water quality. (see Area # 3)
 - B. Jobs created here (see Area # 2)
 - C. Dislocations of forest lands will start (see Area # 3)
 - D. New roads and causeways will be needed
 - E. Disruption of housing (Area # 3) & recreation (Area # 4)
 - F. Timber harvest starts from impoundment construction material's area. (see Area # 3)
 - G. Transmission lines will be built
 1. Routes chosen
 - a) Minimum environmental damage
 - b) Shortest route to area of use to reduce line losses and number of substations.
- III. Operation
 - A. Jobs and generation of power

2.

1. Operating jobs few and rather skilled.
2. The situation will stabilize to a new norm.

B. Transmission lines, substation line losses

C. Marketing of power involves who and where are the preference customers.

1. Costs of the power to users.

IV. Financing

A. Interests rates lower than in the market place.

1. Rates for power repay building and operation.
2. Taxpayer pays other costs as ultimate source of federal funding is from tax dollars, or deficit funding.
3. Maine taxpayers have funded "T.V.A.'s" of the past. A possible benefit is now taxpayers from other states will have to fund a Maine dam.

V. Benefits to Canadians

- A. Rather than one massive spring flood, which their dams can't store, the water will be released uniformly throughout the year thereby enhancing Canadians total power generation by their dams.
- B. This indirectly benefits us as the Canadians say they will return to Maine part of the increased power generated due to A.

Area # 2 Socio-Economic*Porter*I. Disruption of National Register Locations, Endangered Species.

A. For both of these, mitigation is needed.

1. Complete study archaeologically or biologically

a) Archaeological information can be stored as tapes, reports, photographs.

b) Biological information is needed in order to transplant or protect endangered species.

II. Disruption to or additions needed for modern items.

A. In impoundment area, dam and ancillary equipment.

1. Houses must be destroyed, moved and relocated

B. Outside impoundment area

1. Locate houses and facilities for present inhabitants

2. Make important decisions with as long a lead time as possible for new facilities for the new inhabitants holding primary or secondary jobs.

3. Sewage and solid waste disposal systems plus water supply systems must be increased permanently.

4. Schools, police, fire, and other municipal services must be temporarily increased, at least.

5. Roads and bridges must be relocated, strengthened and built new.

6. Temporary recreation facilities must be provided. With careful planning, these can have a future use as with World's Fair and Olympic Village areas.

III. Effect of higher wage scales for construction work.

A. Drawing of workers from other businesses might cause them to fail.

B. Raising wages slightly in the County might help all workers.

C. Raising wages in competition to hold workers might make businesses fail or raise the costs of goods.

IV. Effect on recreation patterns

A. Little effect in the County as they don't use the upper St. Johns much now.

- B. Shift to lake may reduce the number of tourists from N.Y. and Mass. but could well increase tourists from Canada, especially from Quebec.
- V. Warning - Undesirable economic impact will be inversely proportional to the length of time viable decisions are made by municipalities before the dam is built.

Area # 3 Non Power Economics and Ecological Systems.

I. Impact on forestry

- A. If owners elect not to cut the wood in the impoundment area and the Corps does, then there could be a glut of wood, dropping prices and/or wages.
- B. If owners elect to cut wood in the impoundment area, they could transfer woodsmen from one operation to another retaining jobs, wagescales, and prices.
- C. Mitigation for the "island" could be a higher price for impoundment lands enabling the owners to build bridges or causeways to the "island."
- D. If bridges not built, the recent trend to take wood east and south to the County and Maine mills could be reversed as the "island" wood would be more accessible to Canada.
- E. There would be less valley wood types available so more wood would be cut in the higher lands, which are slower to reforest themselves.
 - 1. Erosion could be increased with water quality loss.
- F. It might hasten the change from pulp and dimension timber to fiber.
- G. The uniqueness of the forest may be harmed, but its yield might be enhanced by planting ^{cedars} "sugar trees" following clear cutting to compensate for reduced acreage.

II. Secondary Economic Effects

- A. Towns would have to supply more sewage and solid waste disposal; increased water supply, fire, police, and school services.
 - 1. This could be good and easy, if enough early planning and decisions were made by municipal authorities and towns people.
 - a) Local authorities seem slow on the uptake here.
 - b) It may be important to have aid from the State Planning Office or Federal Agencies on these items.
- B. More housing would be needed.
 - 1. New zoning laws would be needed.
 - a) To exclude trailer parks from some towns
 - b) To build new housing in some towns

- c) To urge the Corps to build labor camps.
- 2. Decisions could be to subsidize commuter buses so that new housing would not be needed.
- C. Stores.
 - 1. Should they build new ones, which might be a burden to pay off, when many new people leave after the construction ceases?
 - 2. Should they keep present stores, increase inventory and hire new clerks?
 - 3. Zoning with respect to new shopping plazas and their problems.
- D. Recreational Facilities (see Area # 4)
 - 1. New ones could be built which, if carefully selected, could be of value in the future after construction has ended.
 - 2. Clair and Edmunston might take up some of the slack in recreation.

III. Ecological Systems

- A. Deer yard reduction means fewer deer -- fewer hunters.
 - 1. If mitigation takes the form of placing new deer yards on previously private lands, these lands will be removed from areas which could be cut, thereby reducing revenue to woods owners and taxes on finished products to the State.
- B. Fishing will shift from river regime to lake regime.
 - 1. Lakes usually mean power boats rather than canoes - power boats mean greater gasoline useage.
 - 2. Bio-mass of fish will increase meaning greater food potential.
 - a) Lake trout take up more mercury in their flesh than river trout.
 - 3. Ice fishing may be possible on Dickey Lake.
- C. Water purity will definitely be degraded during the construction phase.
 - 1. It may also be degraded due to erosion because of forest harvesting on steeper slopes.
 - a) These together may exceed State standards and effect commercial harvesting of forest products.

2. Water temperature will be lower in the summer due to greater depth of water.
3. Water temperature will be higher in winter due to greater volume and ice cover.
4. Lincoln Dam Pool because of fluctuating levels and warmer water may not completely freeze over.

D. Earth's crust and weathering products.

1. Erosion may be increased due to logging on steeper slopes.
2. Due to erosion, sedimentation will increase forming deltas at mouth of each tributary.
3. Due to slow currents in the lake, there may be less sorting of sediments and therefore fewer gravel beds for spawning.
4. Seismic activity will probably increase rather than decrease, but whether the source of quakes is on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence or roughly along Rt. # 2 in Maine, attenuation due to the rock types will probably keep the effects of seismic activity well below the danger level for the dam.
5. Added weight of impoundment water may cause some micro-seisms but no trouble to dam or towns in the valley.

Patterson

8.

Area # 4 Recreation

I. Advantages due to the lake.

- A. Wild fowl should increase notably.
 - 1. Another source of hunting will be available to take up the slack due to probable reduction in deer hunting.
- B. Lake fish of deep lakes will be available.
 - 1. They must be stocked at first, but due to the depth of lake and nutrients they should reach stability after a few years.
- C. Ice fishing probably available in the winter.
- D. Ice boating will be available winter and boating in the summer.
- E. The size of the lake would suggest the possibility of small excursion boats and Audubon Trips for migratory birds and nesting birds.
- F. The bio-mass of fish should notably increase amplifying food supply or possibly making commercial lake fishing possible.
 - 1. If commercial fishing is to occur, it would be necessary to clear cut the whole impoundment.
- G. If more fish available, it could increase the number of raptors.

II. Disadvantages due to lake.

- A. Deer yards will be reduced so deer harvest will be smaller.
- B. Rapids will disappear so no white water canoeing on the St. Johns.
 - 1. Allagash will still be available for white water.
- C. May be less amateur botanizing.
 - 1. It might by boat transport open up some areas making amateur botanizing more available.

III. Effect of new roads and waterways.

- A. New roads and bridges may well increase accessibility by the public increasing multi-use management of the woodlands.
- B. The lake itself will be an easier and larger waterway for the public and possibly increase the use days, especially if the State and private interests will build campsites from primitive to destination in type.

IV. Mitigation versus Enhancement.

- A. Mitigation is some type of replacement for an item irreparably harmed by the construction and it totally paid for by the Federal Government.
- B. Enhancement is some type of work or building which would improve some situation in the area that is not irreparably harmed by construction and is cost shared by the Federal and State Governments.

Cyr

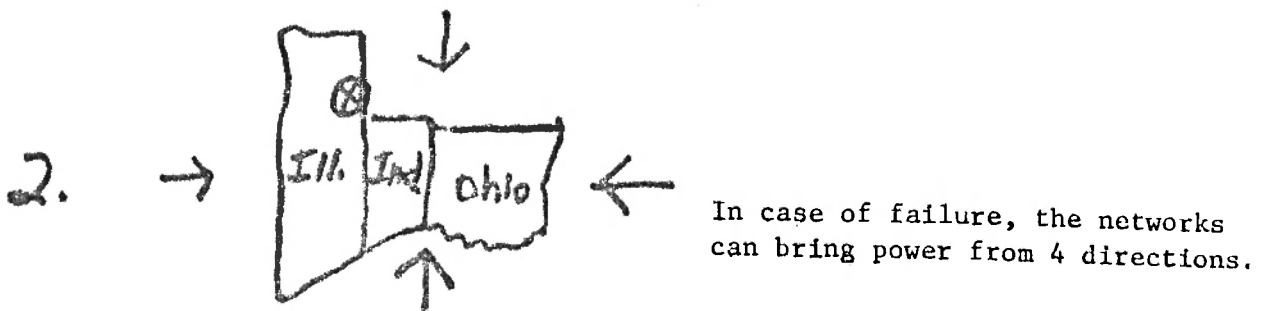
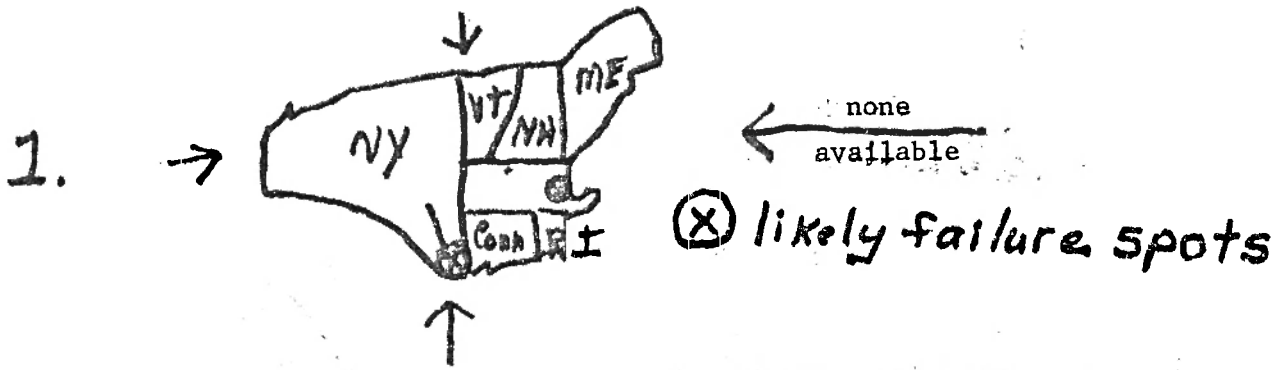
Area # 5 Alternatives

- I. No Dams
 - A. Saving to environment
 - B. Saving to taxpayer
 - C. Probable higher cost to electric rate payer in the County.
 - D. Need for power would increase pressure^a for dams on other rivers by private power companies.
- II. Buy Power from Quebec, New Brunswick, Labrador.
 - A. Line losses would be high and, therefore, electric rates would be high.
 - B. Increased population or industrialization in Canada might cut off such supplies.
 - C. Save our taxpayers the capital cost of projects in Canada.
 - D. Save our environment.
- III. Power Management & Pricing Structure.
 - A. Kilowatt Saving Time \approx a power management technique of C.M.P. This last winter did work in reducing the peaks. Would it also work in the summer?
 - B. Increasing the rate charged consumers over some basic minimum might reduce excess use.
- IV. Blend of Alternatives.
 - A. Use of small installations locally.
 - 1. Tide along the shore.
 - 2. Small hydro along many rivers or one mill (run a small town).
 - 3. Wind generation on mountains or along coast lines (again, for a given location only.)
 - 4. Solar where possible.
 - a) Where cloud cover is very low, continually.
 - b) As hot water or other auxillary use where sun is only shining intermittantly.

- 5. Wood - wherever available as a source of heat.
- 6. Nuclear - especially near large cities where the waste heat could be used for heating homes and driving factory machinery.
 - a) Really viable when safe way of disposing of nuclear waste is found.
- 7. Fossil Fuel.
 - a) Oil - price is high, quantity available uncertain.
 - b) Coal - miners and mine strikes, critical impact, also air pollution.
- 8. Manpower - many small crafts are now run by treadle or pedal action involving a fly wheel, i.e., potter's wheel, band and jigsaws.
- 9. Man willpower - predicted on his willingness to conserve by using less (i.e., no electric toothbrushes, no T.V. in every kid's room, etc.).

V. Warning - Blackouts in N.Y. City in 1965 and 1977.

- A. This means considerable pressure for increased or standby electric power sources, especially in New England.
- B. A Chicago Edison executive explained why New England - N.Y. is so much more vulnerable than the midwest.



" C O P Y "

27 July 1977

Mr. John D. Robinson, Chairman
Dickey-Lincoln School Lakes Project
Impact Review Committee
c/o Firstbank
Main Street
Farmington, Maine 04938

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Every effort will be made to accommodate your request to Colonel Chandler that copies of the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Dickey-Lincoln School Lakes hydro-electric project be provided to the Citizens' Committee for use at the Committee's meeting on 16 August.

As the inclosed news release indicates, the draft will be officially published in late August. Consequently, the copies furnished to the Committee on an advance basis are solely for internal use and should not be circulated publicly prior to release of the Environmental Impact Statement. You should also understand that changes may occur in the content and/or organization of the draft subsequent to receipt of your advance copies.

Mr. Grossman, of my staff, will arrange details of delivery with Mr. Dexter.

Should the Committee require any additional material, please feel free to contact this office at any time.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE T. SARANDIS
Acting Chief, Engineering Division

1 Incl.
As stated

CITIZEN'S DICKEY-LINCOLN PROJECT IMPACT REVIEW

COMMITTEE - Executive Meeting

August 16, 17, 1977
Board Room of the Merrill Bank-Shares
Exchange Street, Bangor, Maine

The following members of the Committee were present: Butcher, Cyr, Halkett, Hill, Patterson, Porter, Robinson, Snow, (Dexter, Davenport) together with John Joseph, Senior Economist in the Department of Conservation and Allen Pease, Chief of the State Planning Office.

In our meeting, we weeded out many minor or insignificant issues and concentrated on issues of importance to Aroostook County, Maine, and finally New England. Therefore, I have left these in the general form as submitted by each discussion leader without any of my own ideas. However, I have added addenda to expand several ideas from our tapes on the D.E.I.S. and a few items that appear to have been omitted by oversight.

One of the key questions which came up in talking with John Joseph was the availability of power for Aroostook County. The County is now an importer of power from New Brunswick (likely to be cut off), Bangor Hydro, and Central Maine Power Co. If the County were to have its own source of power (Lincoln School, and returned power from New Brunswick) then both Bangor Hydro and C.M.P. would have more power available in their normal supply areas where the demand is increasing. If this direct benefit could be guaranteed to Aroostook County, then the ripple benefit would be felt throughout Maine.

To obtain answers to the question, the following letter has been sent to Mr. William McCarthy of the Corps.

* * * * *

August 22, 1977

Mr. William F. McCarthy, Chief
Environmental Analysis Branch
New England Division, Corps of Engineers
424 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Mass. 02154

Dear Bill:

The Citizen's Committee wishes me to secure answers to these questions from you. How does the amount of power available to Maine (200MW or 533 GWH) line 073 in table 1. 0-2 of the D.E.I.S. compare with the actual sales of power by Maine Public Service Co. in the latest year for which you have data?

Also, line 078 shows "Preference customer loads in Maine are estimated to be 100MW in 1986 - - -" Does this mean that the other 100MW are available to non-preference customers in Maine?

The most recent HY-LITES indicates 262 million kilowatt-hours of energy annually from Lincoln Dam, and 1/2 of 350 million kilowatt-hours per year generated in Canada, by constant flow of water, returned to the U.S.A. How do these figures fit with those of the D.E.I.S.?

We would really like to know whether the Dickey-Lincoln Project would actually produce for Aroostook County less, the same, or more power than is now available to the County through Maine Public Service Co. This is a depressed area and could benefit from adequate and relatively inexpensive power.

We would like also to know if the power to be returned from New Brunswick in return for a continual flow of water from Lincoln Dam will come to Aroostook County or will simply go into the NePool Grid?

Sincerely,

Forrest P. Dexter, Jr.
Staff Director
C.D.L.P.I.R.C.

* * * * *

On the evening of the 16th of August, we had dinner with Governor Longley and his aide Charles Wyman. The Governor expressed his appreciation of our efforts and said that they would weigh heavily in his decision but that he could not guarantee that he would follow our solution.

At lunch on the 17th of August, we were joined by the Chairman of the Board of Merrill Bank Shares, who made some remarks about his bank and banking in Maine and answered some of our banking questions.

Before the first meeting, John Robinson was interviewed by Channels 2,5, and 7 T.V. for about five minutes.

Reports of John Joseph, Senior Economist
State of Maine - Department of Conservation

He is doing an economic and cost benefit analysis from a parochial point of view (The State of Maine) which is not finished yet.

A comparison is being made of incomes and jobs both primary and secondary because of the dam with the incomes and job losses in the forest to be replaced by dam impoundment, and ancillary areas over a 100 year period.

45,000 acres will be clear cut from 828 to 913 feet above MSL. The rest of the trees will be left, but could be cut by the owners. The economic losses will not start for 30 years as that would be the replacement time. From then on to 100 years, there would be growth and further cutting if the dam were not built.

According to E.R.T. at present, 69% are saw logs and 31% goes to pulp, but John Joseph believes that in the Valley the split is 90% saw logs and 10% pulp by ground proofing.

The reproduction ability of the area at present is 0.58 cord per acre per year. With well managed super trees, this could rise to 6 cords per acre per year.

In discussion, it was brought out that in the impoundment area, the wood was poorly managed (mature trees susceptible to Spruce Bud Worm) while in the areas for transmission lines, the wood was better managed (vigorous growth much less susceptible to forest diseases).

The value of the Maine woods can be determined by a ratio of :

$$\frac{\text{Wages in lumber \& pulp mills}}{\text{amount processed}}$$

The denominator can be related to growth rate per acre.

John Joseph stated that 100 megawatts peak and 100 megawatts base load are to be kept in Maine.

In discussion between J. Joseph and E. Cyr, it came out that Canadians own about 130,000 acres and that the Canadian Government has built roads and milling complexes just over the line in Quebec.

John Joseph showed us a table he had prepared:

	Dickey-Lincoln Gain	Forest Industry Loss
Construction 1980-87	\$58,675,500.	- 0 -
Operational 1987-2077	<u>\$50,000.00.</u> 108,675,000.	<u>262,739,740</u> 262,739,740

Neither column is discounted and a B/C is 0.4136 from these figures above.

* * * * *

Jobs for Maine People

	D.L. Gain	Forest Industries Loss
Construction 1980-87	286	- 0 -
Operational 1987-2077	53	97

AREA #1 POWER ECONOMICS

Richard Hill - Discussion Leader

16 August 1977

Proposed report on the Power Economics of the Dickey-Lincoln Project

We assume the following to be true:

1. That load management alone will not eliminate the need for peaking power.
2. That ponded hydro (such as Dickey) is a reasonable way to meet peak loads.
3. That no new power source (wind, solar, etc.) will be available to compete with ponded hydro for at least 25 years.
4. The present alternative to ponded hydro for peak load is the use of gas turbines or pumped storage from coal or nuclear stations.
5. Additional coal and nuclear stations working with pumped storage in or out of Maine are not intrinsically attractive.
6. The future availability of oil is uncertain.

The possible benefits of the project to Maine are:

1. A source of base load power at an essentially inflation free cost to an economically depressed area of the State.
2. The possible sharing of downstream benefits (electrical).
3. The decreased reliance on non-renewable resources like oil.
4. The decreased reliance on short term vulnerable power contracts with Canada.
5. The increased downstream flood control.
6. The creation of fifty plus good jobs.
7. The decreased air pollution associated with burning coal or oil.

The disadvantages of the project to Maine are:

1. The 100,000 plus acres preempted by the reservoir represents a source of fiber, which in the long run may be a more valuable resource than the electricity.
2. The loss of forest oriented jobs.
3. The loss of tax income from the flooded area.

Addendum:

1. Voluntary - load management, ie. CIP's "killowatt savings time" can put the sharpness of some peaks and mandatory load management on the part of power

producers. May prevent N.Y.C. blackouts, but electrical use will never even out due to changeable weather (temperature) and the social customs of the users. (see assumption #1).

2. Pondered hydro wherever possible is the only available essentially inflation proof source of energy (water costs nothing in this pass through use.) (see assumption #2).
3. Wood resource demands will increase due to its use to replace petro chemicals as a source of fiber, drugs, and the like. (see disadvantages #1).
4. Most of the pros and cons mentioned in this area would fall upon the State of Maine.
5. Loss of taxes on the 100,000 plus acres might be made up through some type of mill tax on the electricity. (see disadvantage #3).

Prof. Shipman's contribution sent by letter to Prof. Hill

"Even if I were there, my ability to contribute to a final statement would be limited by my perception of the knowns vs. the unknowns. Basically, I believe that both the peaking capacity at Dickey and the base-load capacity at Lincoln School could be marketed by the late 1980s in New England and Maine, respectively. How badly the region needs these increments to power supply is a much more difficult question to answer. In the Corps analyses, the real costs of the project are understated primarily because of the low interest rate used and the neglect of certain environmental costs in the form of lost timber production and wilderness values. (I realize, however, that the Corps is not a free agent in this matter of measuring costs.) The benefits are also understated, in my view, primarily due to the use of oil-fired alternative generation projected at constant cost. My guess is that alternative means of obtaining an equivalent amount of peaking capacity will involve much higher costs than the Acres people assumed, and that oil-fired capacity will simply be ruled out for reasons of national security as well as price. Finally, while I am doubtful that load management and peak pricing will do more than postpone for a brief time the need for additional capacity, we really won't know the answer with assurance for several years.

These unknowns lead me to think that, if the recommendation has to be made now, it must inevitably be based as much on intuition or hunch as it is on the measurement of specific costs and benefits. My own intuition leads me to think that New England would be foolish to reject this kind and amount of electrical generating capacity in view of the region's overall energy problem--which is more serious than most people realize. Looking at Maine's stake in the outcome, the availability of reasonable alternative generating sources (mainly hydro) must be weighed against the value of (1) a large injection of federal money into the economy of Aroostook County, and (2) the creation of a public power system in one part of the state, with its association (and healthy, in my view) effects on private utility rates and costs.

Beyond this is the difficult question of Maine's role in, and responsibility to, New England. But the latter is more a political and moral question than an economic one, and my opinion is no better than the next person's."

AREA #2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Charlott Porter - Discussion Leader

. 16 August 1977

Proposed report on the socio-economics of the Dickey-Lincoln Project.

The advantages of the project:

1. A vast amount of money coming into the area.
2. A large number of secondary jobs which could be available to local people who do not have the skills to work at the dam.
3. Possible availability of new jobs after construction is completed in tourism.
4. Possibility of new industry because of base power at Lincoln School Dam.
5. Acquiring of new skills for future use in the area or to take with them if people wished to leave the area.
6. Either new or improved roads, or the old ones would be impassible.
7. New taxable property that might be built.

The disadvantages of the project:

1. In Allagash, loss of 129 homes and familiar surroundings.
2. Loss of fertile garden areas and pastures.
3. Loss of control over how new homes may be built (ie. restrictions of F.H.A. may make new homes too expensive to maintain).
4. Loss of control as to where homes may be built. (all want to be on a main road and no one wants to live below the dam.)
5. Great concern over school being below the dam.
6. A far rougher kind of social behavior and values crowding in upon what is now a quiet, peaceful, close knit community (ie. prostitution, crime, etc.).
7. Introduction of a mixed or no religion philosophy into an area predominately Catholic and where people follow Catholic customs.
8. Because skills used in this area are not applicable to dam building, local workers would not be able to compete with outsiders for the high-paying jobs, but would have to pay the inflated prices for goods and services due to the influx of people.

9. Since this is seasonal work, financial support might have to be given to workers in the winter, thus adding to the town's burdens of costs.
10. Loss of land and water which is prime area for work and recreation as well as food supplement (in Allagash, the river area is their life).
11. Costs to towns in providing basic services of water, sewer, solid waste disposal, school space, etc. which are necessary when construction workers are there, but would be surplus when dam is completed.
12. Costs to towns of temporary extra help in municipal workers, firemen, policemen with inflated wages necessary to match workers wages at the site.
13. Loss of area archaeologically unexplored.
14. Loss of wide variety of rare and beautiful botanical species.

Addendum:

1. Help Maine in increased sales tax and State income tax.
2. Help Aroostook by leaving useable service built at lower cost for use of next several decades and population or industrial expansion.
3. In this area, most of the costs and benefits will come to the Valley and County and not to the State.

AREA # 3 NON-POWER ECONOMICS - ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

Sam Butcher - Discussion Leader

16 August 1977

Proposed report on the non-power economics and ecological systems of the Dickey-Lincoln Project.

Secondary economic effects will be felt most strongly in that area of Aroostook County closest to the project. The evidence suggests that the majority of workers will not be commuting large distances and, therefore, the costs of maintaining social services and the benefits of increased economic activity will be limited to those towns closest to the site (not very far beyond Fort Kent). While commercial interests will clearly benefit from the construction activity, the advantages for others is much more mixed. The infusion of available jobs will benefit many unskilled laborers in the area, but all residents will bear the expense of increasing social services. Residents not directly involved in the project will probably also experience an increased cost of living while their own incomes remain relatively fixed.

The rest of the State will generally benefit from the increase in tax revenues and number of jobs without having to bear any of the costs of secondary economic activity.

Water quality effects downstream of the project area will occur mainly as short term deleterious effects associated with the construction phase and long term beneficial effects. Water quality can be expected to deteriorate during construction as a result of siltation and an increase in organic matter in the reservoir. The benefits will result from the increased stability in downstream water levels (reducing flooding and possible recreational benefits) and reduced fluctuation in downstream water temperatures (possible increased fishery potential).

In the natural resource area, the project will lead to the loss of a substantial native brook trout fishery and their replacement of this with a fishery of unknown quality. The project will also result in the inundation of an area of unusual botanical richness including areas containing rare plant species.

The deer population near the reservoir area is likely to be sharply reduced as a substantial fraction (perhaps 50%) of the deer wintering acreage will be flooded. The overall impact on hunting in Aroostook County is much more difficult to assess. It is likely that deer hunting may simply be displaced from areas near the St. John River and its tributaries to areas farther from the reservoir. This displacement will be able to occur only as new roads are developed to replace the network which is flooded.

Non-Power Economics

Addendum:

Letter from William F. McCarthy to John Robinson 15 August 1977.

The amount of land owned by Canadian interests within the project area is 132,000 acres. This land is located throughout 3 townships and involves 19 of 22 ranges. The total acreage affected by the project in some way (1. reservoirs, 2. Federal acquisition or 3. the restricted access area) amounts to 312,000 acres. The Canadian interests own 132,000 acres of this amount."

Acreage of non forested lands within the impoundment areas, 7663 total. Does not include regenerative cleared areas reverting back to forest."

In the discussion of wood products moving to Canada (the Island) or moving toward Aroostook mills, it would seem that the fact that 42.3% of this land is in Canadian hands and, therefore, unlikely to move to Aroostook mills has been ignored. Another point ignored is that 3.9% of the impoundment area is not forested now.

Many of the extra services and buildings required during construction, although a present financial hardship on the Valley, may be a long time benefit as these can provide for growth after construction at a preconstruction cost to the community.

Seismic activity will not effect the dam because of the high attenuation of the seismic waves from epicenters both N.W. and S.E. of the Valley. The highest value expected in 100 years would be about 4.5 on the modified Mercalli Scale. When this is possible, U.S. Law requires that all structures must be built to resist both this and higher values. The technology for this is available and included in the design.

AREA # 4 RECREATION

James Patterson - Discussion Leader

17 August 1977

Proposed report on recreation to the Dickey-Lincoln Project.

Spring trout fishing in the river and summer trout fishing in the streams will be lost except above Nine Mile and in some of the tributaries above the impoundment. Trout fishing downstream and above Grand Falls may be possible.

Fall deer hunting may be cut as the herd will shrink up to 50%. Good management and new logging roads may reestablish this in the future.

Spring whitewater and summer river canoeing will be eliminated and replaced by lake canoeing, (limited) sailing, and boating.

Camp sites will be increased from the limited number now and destination or family campsites will be built.

Bear hunting, trapping and upland bird hunting will be eliminated or greatly restricted while waterfowl hunting will increase.

Winter activity will be possible such as snowmobiling and ice boating, depending upon the number of visitors.

There will be less sporting recreation but more family recreation so that user days should increase slowly.

The Northern Maine Planning sees no difference in dollar benefits with or without the dam.

The bathtub ring effect of 2 to 4 feet drawdown in the summer may give an aesthetic turn off.

There does not seem to be much chance of day use competition from Baxter Park or Moosehead Lake.

Addendum:

The bathtub ring effect may not be as bad as N.R.C. makes it out to be. Data: Between July 1 and August 16, Lake Webb in Weld, Me. (7 miles long and 2 miles wide max.) fell by 2 feet vertically and 17 feet horizontally leaving a bathtub ring of "beaches". While we met in Bangor on Aug. 16 & 17, they had 3.05 inches of rain which resulted in a 2 foot vertical and 17 foot horizontal rise back to the July 1 levels. Complaints were heard from residents and visitors because the high water restricted their recreation along the shores.

The change over from short term "sporting" forays into the area to long term destination use would certainly be consistent with higher costs and restricted quantities of petroleum fuels.

A lake would provide more fish and, therefore, increase the Eagle population west of the Penobscott River.

APEA § 5 ALTERNATIVES

Edward Cyr - Discussion Leader

17 August 1977

It seems that the decision hinges on whether or not this project is a "Maine Project" or a "New England Project built in Maine". In mulling this over it seems to me that, right or wrong, that decision was made for us by our utilities when they decided to join the "NePool" a few years ago and to form a grid with New Brunswick and New England to be able to draw on each other's system when the need arises. What they were buying for us was reliability and economy of scale.

Maine by itself was too small a market to be able to afford a large plant, and we had no market for the surplus power.

Maine Yankee, for instance, was the result of a conglomerate of New England utilities, with Maine utilities. Owning 51% and entitled to only that amount of energy. Without this exchange of financing and energy, it would have been impossible to build Maine Yankee.

By joining "NePool" it brought us certain benefits but also responsibilities. It has been established that New England will need this peaking power and Maine owns the only available site feasible - it becomes, therefore, our responsibility to make our contribution to the Region.

We can, of course, sweeten the deal for Maine by including in the rate one-half mill to be paid to Maine for losses of taxes and forest products. Also, we should insist that the down river benefits stayed in Maine where the environmental impact will be felt the most.

In regards to recreation, these are my thoughts. The existing type of recreation favors only a privelege few and special groups. The bulk of the working class do not have the money nor the time to use it. The proposed recreation with Dickey should emphasize family type recreation and the accessibility of many areas now too difficult to reach.

A proposal should be submitted by the Parks and Recreation Department to accommodate this family type of recreation which is emerging and fast becoming popular and healthy for the Country.

As I mentioned at the meeting, I believe that the cost of housing and recreational facilities for the workers should be part of the costs of the project and at the end of construction should become a family type accommodation at a minimal rate to encourage family vacations. With a little vision, I think we could make "Recreation with Dickey" a big plus.

One last item which I think will be crucial in our decision is assurance (in plain language) that the power generated at Lincoln will be available to Aroostook. (This would make it possible for Maine Public Service to make available their 5% of Maine Yankee to Central Maine Power Customers.)

Addendum:

No dam is not a viable alternative as the State of Maine needs energy and not subject to inflation pressures.

Buying power from Canada is not viable as a reliable source as Canadian needs are rising, and present contracts are ending.

Power management and pricing structure is only partially viable and may well cut the sharpness of peaks and prevent blackouts.

Blends of alternatives are not viable as long as users feel that they must have back up electric power from the utilities. A small power unit not using petroleum and capable of 365 day a year supply to a factory or small town would be viable and reduce our dependence on imported fuels.

August 22, 1977

Dear Committee Member:

A number of the Committee Members have expressed significant satisfaction as a result of our two day meeting in Bangor. Personally, I felt, that the ability to immerse ourselves in the subject for an extended period of time, produced significant comments from all of the members of the Committee.

Furthermore, it is my opinion that the performance of the members of the Committee who led the discussions in the various areas was exemplary.

The purpose of this letter is to ask that you be thinking about our September meeting. As soon as I have news of the availability of Professor Shipman, I will be in touch with the remaining members of the Committee in order to attempt to work out any possible conflicts. It is my opinion that it is imperative that all of our members be present at this meeting. In order to continue an evolutionary process leading to a position for the Committee, I would ask that each of the members of the Committee be prepared to state, at the September meeting, his or her position relative to the construction of the project, and to list whatever major points he or she feels are significant in arriving at that decision. I am not talking about a long speech, or a long paper, but merely the nuts and bolts which support the position taken by the member. Perhaps we could then begin by selecting a member at random, and discussing the reasons given for the position taken. Then after we have gone around the room, so as to include all of the Committee Members, we should be ready to make our final recommendation and be able to substantiate it.

If one would rather not state a position, then it would be permissible to pass. Perhaps we could select the order of presentation by lot or in some other fashion, if it were desirable by the members.

It is my opinion that this procedure will result in some progress toward a final determination but if any Committee Member has an alternative suggestion, I'd be very pleased to pass it on to the other members of the Committee.

Sincerely,

John D. Robinson

John D. Robinson

per D. Dexter

P.S. You will have in your hands, prior to our September meeting, the reports which will have been prepared as a result of the two days in Bangor. Should you desire any further information prior to that time, please feel free to call on Mr. Dexter for assistance.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 424 TRAPELO ROAD
 WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

REPLY TO
 ATTENTION OF:

NEDPL-R

15 August 1977

Mr. John Robinson
 Chairman
 Citizens Dickey-Lincoln Impact Review Committee
 Bangor, Maine 04401

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Following are answers to questions given to my staff by your executive secretary.

1. Acreage of non forested lands within the impoundment areas.

- Seasonally flooded basins or flats	585
- Deep Marsh	60
- Bog	318
- River & Stream	5694
- Pond	295
- Tilled Land	228
- Field	19
- Sand and Gravel Pit	5
- Urban	239
- Roads	20
Total	<u>7663</u>

Does not include regenerative cleared areas reverting back to forest.

2. The amount of land owned by Canadian interests within the project area is 132,000 acres. This land is located throughout 8 Townships and involves 19 of 22 ranges. The total acreage affected by the project in some way (1. reservoirs, 2. Federal acquisition or 3. the restricted access area) amounts to 312,000 acres. The Canadian interests own 132,000 acres of this amount.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. MCCARTHY
 Chief, Environmental
 Analysis Branch

Incl
 Draft Environmental
 Statement



III Executive Session 18 October 1977 Chancellor's Conference

Room, Bangor.

Available before this session to all members -

- (1) Financial Feasibility Study for Electric Power, Dickey-Lincoln Project - U.S. Department of Interior - August 1977
- (2) Consumer Owned Systems and Rural Electric Cooperatives in Maine - 1974-75
- (3) Eastern Maine Electric Cooperative letter to John Robinson and letter to John Joseph on Benefits of Dickey-Lincoln to Maine.*
- (4) The Economics of Dickey-Lincoln from Maine's Perspective - Maine Department of Conservation - September 1977

Received at this session -

- (1) 18 October 1977 notes from Charlott Porter**
- (2) 13 October 1977 Presentation by E. P. Cyr of CDLPIRC in Portland**
- (3) Newspaper clipping of 12 September 1977 from Dick Hill**
- (4) HyLites Schedule of Public Meetings on D.E.I.S.**

*Letter follows on next page.

**These four items follow.

Eastern Maine
Electric Co-operative

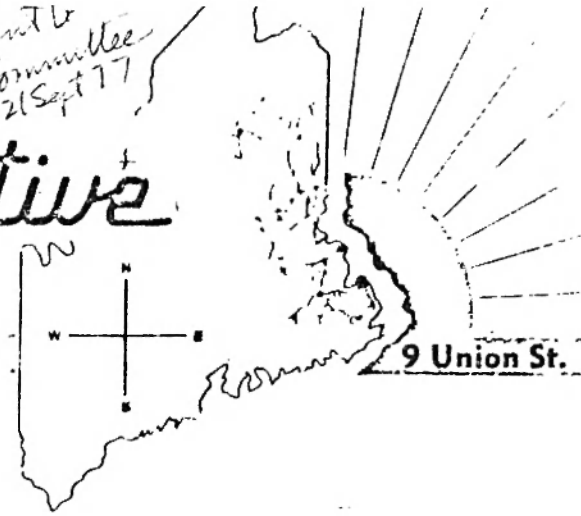
INCORPORATED

Box 425

Calais, Maine 04619

Tel. 207-454-7555

9 Union St.



Sent to
Committee
21 Sept 77

September 12, 1977

Mr. John D. Robinson
Stewart Avenue
Farmington, Maine

Re: Governor's Citizens Committee
Dickey-Lincoln

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to John Joseph today regarding some economic information he requested of me showing the benefits of Dickey-Lincoln to Maine. He suggested that I might send a copy to you. If you wish any further details, we would be pleased to respond.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Robert V. Clark'. The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Robert V. Clark
General Manager

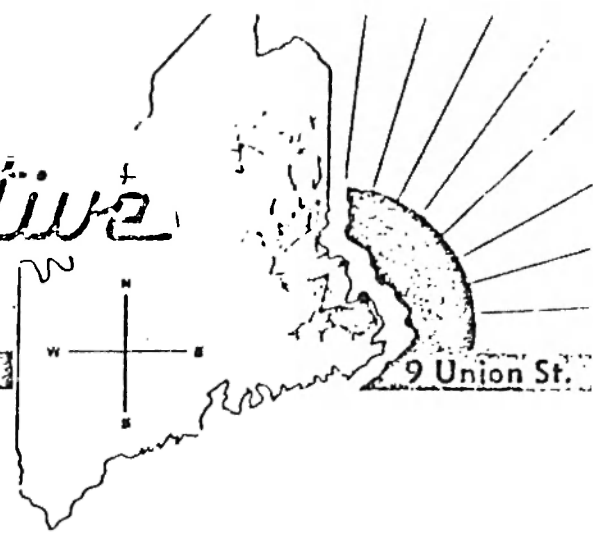
RVC/jf

Enc.

Eastern Maine Electric Co-operative

INCORPORATED

Box 425 Calais, Maine 04619 Tel. 207-454-7555



9 Union St.

September 12, 1977

Mr. John Joseph
Maine State Planning Office
State House
Augusta, Maine

Dear John:

In response to your phone call of September 9, 1977, we have put together some calculations that pretty well support our estimates to you regarding the great power cost savings available to Maine consumers when Dickey-Lincoln power becomes available.

First, from 1970 to 1976, the Maine consumer-owned systems we checked increased their purchases from 157,481,000 KWH annually to 231,609,000 KWH annually. This shows as an annual percent increase of 6.64% during this period. In our area, we expect this increase to be sustained indefinitely due greatly to new consumer growth. Also, our usage at our Cooperative has been low due to the general low income of the area we serve. Maine population trends recently released tend to back up the population growth and new construction we have experienced recently. We might also add that rural areas all across the United States are experiencing a population shift back to the rural areas according to releases we have recently had an opportunity to review.

In addition to the historic KWH growth trend of 6.64%, we are including tables showing three other percent growth trends. Our recent growth trends, and National trend estimates showing that electricity will be used to a greater percent in the future, to deliver energy to the consumer, seem to suggest a higher than historic growth rate for future estimates.

	<u>6.64%</u>	<u>5.0%</u>	<u>7.5%</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>KWH</u>	<u>KWH</u>	<u>KWH</u>	<u>KWH</u>
1970	157,481,000		--	--
1976	231,609,000	231,609,000	231,609,000	231,609,000
1986	440,511,000	377,266,000	477,353,000	500,026,000

Continued SERVING THE EASTERN BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES

	<u>6.64%</u>	<u>5.0%</u>	<u>7.5%</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>KWH</u>	<u>KWH</u>	<u>KWH</u>	<u>KWH</u>
1988	500,953,000	415,936,000	551,164,000	583,231,000
1990	569,688,000	458,570,000	637,491,000	680,280,000
2000	1,083,524,000	746,962,000	1,313,889,000	1,468,675,000

The combined MW loads of these same consumer owned systems is now in the order of 50 MW. By 1986 the MW load will be 95 MW based upon the historical growth rate. By the year 1990 the MW load will have increased to 123 MW. We believe that this trend is moderate and in actuality will be exceeded, but for the purposes to be shown here, it is sufficient.

Based upon the \$50.00 capacity charge in 1976 and an energy charge of 15 mills, as designed by the Southeast Power Administration, and on a growth rate of 5% per year on the capital cost portion only, we come up with the following cost in 1986. Since the cost of falling water will not change over the years, we have placed all construction cost escalations into the capacity charge. The capacity charge will be \$81.44 plus 15 mills in 1986. At a 50% load factor, the cost/KWH would be \$.033594/KWH. Our Maine cost for 438 GWH, delivered, would be \$14,000,000 per annum. Even if the growth rate goes to 6% the cost would be only \$15,500,000 with savings only slightly less than calculated with the 5% growth rate. The projected power cost for Maine's newest plant in 1986, delivered, will be in the order of 6¢ per KWH. (See enclosure). The cost to our systems' consumers, therefore, would be \$26,280,000. Dickey-Lincoln, thus, will save our systems on the order of \$12,280,000 each and every year after 1986.

You brought up the subject that we will be utilizing other low cost Maine hydro electric plants and older less costly conventional power plants for our loads in 1986. In our Cooperative's case, very little such power is expected to be used in 1986 as we now buy most of our power outside Maine. Other consumer-owned systems purchase a Maine power mix. Our point is that the low cost power some consumer owned systems, in 1986, may obtain in their mix from other Maine plants will be returned for use by the power plant owner to serve other Maine loads. Reductions in the use of the more costly plants for Maine users can readily be scheduled in advance. Thus, it becomes evident that the entire \$12,280,000 saving comes into Maine to help Maine citizens. In addition, the 100 MW of peaking power will benefit Maine citizens as will the emergency value of Dickey, the Lake, water control, jobs, etc. etc.

If you expand the \$12,280,000 saving for 100 years, as some did with lumber, the total saving is an astronomical \$1,228,000,000. But that's not all. That expands only the 1986 costs. It doesn't take much imagination to realize that conventional energy costs will increase after 1986 but falling water will not because Mother Nature will place the water above the dam each year at no cost.

Continued

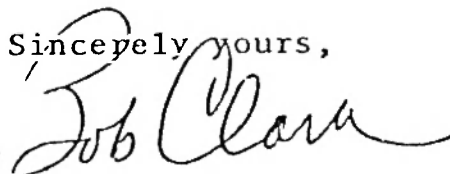
The savings indicated here, therefore, could be only the tip of the iceberg insofar as the total savings that Dickey-Lincoln represents for Maine citizens. Note also that we haven't even considered the 594,000 KW to be used in other New England states nor the emergency value of the project to all systems, in this letter. Nor did we discuss the benefit associated with the 100,000 KW of peaking power assigned to Maine.

We are not very well satisfied with the pricing arrangement designed by the Southeast Power Administration. We have no particular objection to the use of a 50 year amortization period and 7% interest on money in calculating the rate structures for Dickey-Lincoln which are the current figures used by the Southeast Power Administration. We don't object to the postage stamp rate principle. We do believe that the use of a 15 mill charge for the energy portion is unrealistically high for falling water. We also believe that the transmission charges are predominately associated with the capacity component rather than the energy component. Our suggestion is that the energy portion of the rate structure be established at 6 mills, which is certainly sufficient for energy cost produced by falling water (not fossil fuel), and the capacity factor set at \$62.00. This new pricing would produce the same overall revenue and would provide a greater fairness in the pricing impact as the peaking power purchasers were getting a far better value than were the Maine purchasers of load factor power. We believe our Governor should insist upon this alternative pricing arrangement, or something close to it, to balance the benefits between the lower quantity of load factor power to be used in Maine and the much larger quantity of power, predominately peaking, to be used in other sections of New England.

With this change in rate structure, Maine's saving would increase to \$17,500,000 per year. Again, if we expand this saving 100 years on the initial year's figure only, it results in an astronomical benefit of \$1,750,000,000. Let us repeat that this benefit is an expanded 100 year reflection of savings during the first year of the Dickey-Lincoln plant operation and represents only the Maine load factor entitlement. It does not show how benefits increase each year after the first and does not include the benefits derived from peaking power purchases in Maine and New England. We don't necessarily subscribe to 100 year figures like this, but this type of calculation was made and published in headline form, we believe, for adverse Dickey affects on lumber value starting some time after the turn of the century.

We are enclosing a sheet and cover from a Westinghouse Electric Corporation publication indicating power cost projections for 1986. These figures are the same as we have received from other sources. We hope this information helps.

Sincerely yours,



Robert V. Clark
General Manager

RVC/jf
Enc.

CDLPIRC
Rec'd 18 October 1977
from Charlott Porter

This heading I'm going to call "intangibles". How do you put a price tag on a 5 day trip down a river in a canoe with no sign of human habitation. A booklet put out by New England Merchants Bank of Boston titled "What's Right About New England" states "Maine's Northern Wilderness remains the largest section of unsettled land this side of the Rockies". (unquote) This area of land, remaining unspoiled, may have much more value to New England in the years ahead than the 2% of its annual electrical needs. Page 2-60 says "the remoteness and relatively undistributed character coupled with some of the most challenging white water river segments in the Northeast makes a canoe trip down the upper St. John River a memorable experience. Canoe usage visitor day figures for 1975 show that 81% were accounted for by non-residents who must travel considerable distance just to reach the area. (Page 2-59). The upper St. John River is one of the last lengthy segments of free-flowing ? wilderness rivers remaining in the densely populated northeastern United States. (Page 2-63) There are few signs of mans presence. This aspect of remoteness and lack of mans' impact elicits a strong positive aesthetic response ---- Although there may be differences of opinion concerning the aesthetic quality of specific places, within the proposed project area, the area has an overall positive appeal. Its remoteness and natural setting are key factors which bring about this assessment. The scarcity of relatively untouched land in the Northeast heightens the aesthetic appeal of the area (page 2-68). We are told the St. John River above the town of Allagash is being considered for inclusion under the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" (U.S. House of Representatives, House Bill 270, January 4, 1977). Then

there are many adverse features that would be caused by the dam construction (Page 5-1). The use of water at shallow depths downstream of Dickey reservoirs, such as dug wells and septic tanks is expected to be adversely impacted (5-3). The draw down with the bathtub ring exposing 1500 acres of shoreline (Page 5-3). Debris would be a continual problem although to a lesser degree after the first few years. The adverse affects would be in the form of navigation hazards to boating and to the aesthetic appeal of the reservoir. Disposal of the debris would create local and short term impacts, but if the disposal is done correctly, these impacts would be negligible (5-3). Operational releases from Lincoln School would adversely affect the shoreline downstream to Fort Kent. I am personally curious, about what changes there might be caused by this (4-11). Winter time out-flows Lincoln School Lake would be warmer than natural river conditions. This could result in the prevention of ice formation on the river below the project. We know (page 4-3) that the Lincoln School pool would fluctuate daily 6-7 ft and about 12 ft daily but I hadn't realized until I read this that there would be a fluctuation of 3-4 ft daily or 5 ft weekly down as far as Fort Kent, and extending down to Grand Falls though attenuated the farther down stream. All this having an adverse impact on the shoreline.

Then we have the mind-rejecting statement Page 4-33 - The conservative approach is to conclude that all displaced resident mammals would perish (page 5-2). Inundation would destroy app. 37,000 acres of deer wintering habitat with the resulting loss of 50% of the deer herd. These are the things that the people of Aroostook would have to accept and live with.

Two things have given me pause in my decision of "No". One concerns the value of the dollars coming into the state in connection with the project construction. The Environmental Impact Statement gives a strong impression that by far the larger percent of workers would be from at least down-

state, if not out-of-state. They would have the skills for the higher paying jobs and they would live either in trailers or dormitories, commuting home for weekends and off-season unemployment. Arrostook would have only the left-over jobs. Table 4.07-1 page 4-14, shows that at no time in the 8 years does the working force of Aroostook exceed any more than 10% of the total construction workers. Page 4-13 tells us (quote) "the major movement would begin when workers come from other parts of the country and possibly Canada to cut trees and construct the project. It goes on to say that 500-600 secondary and tertiary jobs would be generated, but would be seasonal, temporary, and occupied with spouses of construction workers. There was a touch of this in the resentment shown in the Portland Sunday Telegram article interview with residents of Allagash. October 2nd. (Quote) "With about 10 million spent on years of studying the power project only two local jobs have been created". (Unquote) And Aroostook or primarily the Valley would have all the problems, the extra need for water, sewer, solid waste disposal, police and fire protection, school space, the crime inflation. Page 4-21 says demand on municipal services would decline as construction leaves the area. Some communities would still have the burden of maintaining project-induced commitments. One other thing that interests me (Page 4-17) Route 161 between Fort Kent and the site would experience a temporary growth in traffic of about 200-300%. Between Fort Kent and Caribou a 50% increase. Route I between Fort Kent and Madawaska would nearly double in volume. Knowing these roads and bridges, if they should ever last through the project there would have to be a major rebuilding job to be paid for by federal money or State, which really would be a part of the construction costs.

It seems to me that we have been very callous in our attitude toward these people who will have to be re-located. As citizens and as Christians, do we have the moral right to say to 161 families, "We're taking your homes

and your property. We'll find another place for you, but if you don't like it, that's your tough luck". On page 4-16 we are told their up-graded homes are apt to provide a more comfortable life style but they may be more costly to maintain. If we take away the area for their woods jobs, how are they going to maintain them? It goes on to say the families would experience many economic, physical, psychological and social problems due to moving and relocating. Page 5-1 The reality of the loss of their old homes, land, and habits is expected to create a sense of real loss for their old homes.

We are destroying one area of our State, its mode of living, and its livelihood. Our reason for doing this to bring more electrical power to another area which represents only 4% of our State. In other words, we're upheaving one segment of our people for the comfort and convenience of another segment. Somehow this smacks of Hitlerism.

Forestry-Lumbering-Wood Products

In the building of this project, here stands our greatest loss to the economy of the State today, and an unestimatable loss in the future --- the inundation of approximately 88,000 acres, and more than twice that amount of acreage made practically inaccessible. The E.I.S. states this very openly (2-66) Demand for forest products in Aroostook County is expected to increase rapidly. (4-22) In the future, the demand for wood products is expected to exceed supply in 25-30 years (2000-2005). Opportunity costs due to the foregone wood resulting from Dickey-Lincoln would begin to occur during these years. The implications for Maine and the County labor force are that they would not be able to realize the employment, wages, taxes and income otherwise possible if the wood were available - - - - In terms of how wood is utilized today, acreage taken out of production due to Dickey-Lincoln would not materially

It is interesting to note that in the major New England Generating Plant addition for 1977-1987, of the nine listed, 7 are nuclear fueled - 2 fossil fueled. Also only in the last five years the energy generated by oil has gone down 11% while nuclear has jumped 19%. These statistics taken from Electric Utility Industry in New England Bulletin 1976.

siderably below these levels. It doesn't tell us how much overall wholesale power costs for preference customers are in excess of 28 mills per KWH in line in the first 6 months of 1977. The proposed rates of \$56 per KW plus 15 mills per KWH are competitive with existing rates. These rates would provide substantial savings to some customers today (Mass., Conn., Vermont) while providing others with modest savings (Maine & New Hampshire).

Computing the cost for Maine, using the figures on page 12 & 14 of the latest Financial Feasibility Study, we find the cost of the intermediate power to be 27.78 mills per KWH and the peaking power to be 73.94 mills per KWH. This would average - 36 mills per KWH.

Just to compare the energy rates page 15 (quote) "Wholesale energy rates in Maine averaged about 22 mills per KWH in 1975 while running somewhat less than this in other portions of New England. Maine Public Service Comapny's average rate to wholesale customers in 1976 was 25.3 mills per KWH. Also perhaps you notices in the Bangor Daily September 27 that the Maine Yankee is producing energy at the cost of 11 mills per KWH.

In considering all New England, we find that in the total supply of electric energy, all that is owned by co-operatives, non-utilities, municipals and government-owned utilities is 6%. Of all the electricity used in New England, Dickey-Lincoln represents 1-2/5%.

In the last Financial Feasibility Study, there is no benefit-cost statement, but if you compare this F.F.S. one with the one put out in November 1976 that the "net" difference has shrunk considerably, from a difference of \$800,000 to \$100,000. And we also have been told that only app. \$676.6 million of the \$690.3 million construction costs would be recovered through the sale of project power - and that construction cost doesn't even include the app. \$132 million of interest accrued during the construction period.

mill in the Northeast with an annual capacity of 90-100 million board feet.

These are known quantities. What about other uses than wood products. Knowing all this, do we dare give away this prime land to be forever inundated.

At our last meeting, I think that our thoughts were colored by the idea that the intermediate power generated at Lincoln School would be a source of a large amount of low-cost base energy. which would be available to all, and might bring new industry and expansion into Aroostook and the State. The E.I.S. tells us that this assumption is very wrong. We are told on page (1-4) that preference customer loads in Maine are estimated to be 100 MW in 1986. In other words, the normal growth of existing municipals and co-operatives will soak up the 100 MW of 50% load factor by the time it comes on line, so really everything connected with this power is of interest only to them. May I add here that these preference customers of the municipals and co-ops represent only 4% of all the ultimate customers of Maine power.

I think we need to keep things in prospective. When Senator Hathaway says 44% of D.L. will stay in Maine to encourage industry, your first thought is "Wow". But when you stop to analyse and find that normal growth of only the municipals and cooperatives will use up all the intermediate power, and that the 100 MW peaking power represents only 1% of the energy Maine uses, the statement is very much diluted. In fact, the whole 553 GWH presents only 7½% of the amount Maine uses. Now, as to the low-cost. (Page 14-15) In the Financially Feasibility Study, August 1977, it states "rates presently charged to preference customers vary substantially throughout New England with the lowest over-all rates charged in New Hampshire and Maine - they are considerably higher in Mass., Conn. and Vermont. (Remember, through this, we have been adjured by our Chairman to place Maine benefits first). These rates contain capacity charges which vary from \$85-\$100 per KW per year in these latter 3 states. In New Hampshire and Maine the present capacity charges are con-

impact the forestry sector of Aroostook County (2%). However, in the future, responses to increasing demands for wood would be limited by Aroostook's ability to provide raw materials. Anything that decreases acreage would decrease Aroostook's potential (4-31). Presently, the most productive forest lands in the water-shed occur within the area to be inundated (5-2). The timber management companies consider the project area as being prime land for timber production. This consideration is borne out by the data. Loss of this prime land would impact future intensive management. (8-1) tells us there would be a loss of annual net growth of 41,645 to 50,351 cords of wood (5-11). Opportunity costs due to foregone timber lost would range between 206 and 311 million over the projected 100 year project life (2-68), Regardless of the forest management practices that may be utilized in the future, the value of the forest resources in the project area will continue to increase. Another item which we might add here. (5-2) Taxes accrued to the townships and State on lands which would be acquired would be lost. This amounts to an estimated \$97,000 annual loss for forest lands, and \$4 ,000 for the town of Allagash. (5-4) A major adverse impact on current timber land owners would be large capital gains which would be taxed. There is no shelter available nor are there lands available for reinvestment.

All this at a period of time when Aroostook (and Maine) is growing in the production of wood and wood products. The Portland Sunday Telegram, September 25, 1977 tells us (Quote) "No country in the world manufactures more paper than the United States, and only a handful outrank the State of Maine. In fact, Maine, a State ranks 10th among the worlds paper-manufacturing countries, and Maine ranks highest of the States in the United States. These figures provide dramatic evidence of the importance of Maine's position in this world-wide industry" (unquote) May I add here that Tom Pinkham mill in Nashville plantation, now owned by Great Northern, is the largest lumber

Presentation by E.P. Ciji at the Dickey - Lincoln School symposium at
the Oct 13 1977 meeting of Maine Association of Planners in Portland

The first question we should ask ourselves would be "Is Dickey
necessary?" "If so, why Dickey."

Rec'd at meeting
15 Oct 77
J.P. Perfect
CDL/ERC

Studies done by Nepool and the major utilities of New England
estimate an annual growth of 5.4 per cent a year for the period 1976
to 1986.

At this rate, electrical peak loads for New England would increase
from 14.7 million kilowatts in 1976 to 24.4 million kilowatts in 1986 or
an increase of 66 per cent over the next ten years. Acres American conducted
a study of power alternatives to the project for the Corps and determined
that "load management" and "time of day scheduling" as well as solar
development--wood or wind utilisation could reduce a little, the projected
annual growth and subsequently used 4.7 per cent for energy, 4.2 per cent
for peak capacity. They also concluded that "load management and conservation"
cannot be considered alternatives to any kind of peaking project but rather
as supplementing measures taken to conserve energy and resources. It was the
(consensus) of every one that "load management and peak pricing would only
postpone for a brief time the need for additional capacity but would not cure
the problem.

It is apparent to anyone looking at the NEPOOL forecasts that additional
generating plants will be needed by 1986 to meet the increased demand. Twenty-
four potential forms of energy generation and storage were reviewed and
evaluated. Fourteen were rejected due to limited scale of application. Out
of the ten potentially viable the most likely alternative to evolve was the
"gas turbines". At today's price of natural gas, they are considered feasible
addition to the N.E. system for meeting projected peak load demands. However,
it was pointed out that their low efficiency (30% to 35%) and dependence on
high cost fuel could adversely affect their future economic feasibility as well
as pose a question of national security.

The life span of a gas turbine is also only 30 years, so during the life span of Dickey (100 years) you would have to build 3 plants which would be subject to cost escalation both in regards to capital construction and fuel--while a Hydro is essentially inflation proof.

In their computer simulation, acrés American estimated that "the cumulative annual costs for the period 1986 through 2000 would be lower with Dickey-Lincoln School than for the reference case without the project by \$165 million for the initial development and \$353 million for the ultimate installation. On an average annual basis, this equates to an annual savings of \$11.0 and 23.5 million respectively.

From the above we have learned that ¹N.E. will be needing additional peaking power by 1986 ²Also that hydros are the most economical and best suited source of peaking power, but why Dickey?

Dickey is essentially a storage-type Hydro and not a run of river type--because of its large watershed, it would have dependable capacity--no other known hydroelectric site in N.E. would have the ability to meet the project objectives of dependability and economy of scale.

Other hydroelectric potential sites in Maine, N.H., Vermont were also studied and it was concluded that they were too small to offer seasonal regulation of flow and many offered no daily regulation of flows. Because of the small storage they could not always generate power when needed and would have little or no dependable capacity.

The study concluded "the system that would evolve in the absence of Dickey-Lincoln School Lakes would be more costly than that with the project. This cost would be borne by the consumers.

Dickey-Lincoln School would provide 17 per cent of the peaking needs of N.E. by 1986 and would have a cost/benefit ratio of 2 to 1. It would utilize renewable non-inflationary fuel and would have a significant input to the Maine Economy both in regards to power, jobs, and business.

Contrary to what the opposition are saying that this project would export all of this power out of State, 533 GWH would remain in Maine (438 GWTT of intermediate and 95 GWH of peaking) 667 GWH of peaking would go to the other N.E. states. (Total sale of energy for MP.S. in 1975, 430 GWH)

MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Dickey lake would be created by impounding approximately 88,000 acres. What would be the effect of this on the Forest Industry? Would it jeopardize the future of the pulp and paper industry? Let's look at the balance sheet of Damages vs/Benefits.

1. Let's put the project acreage in its proper perspective--88,000 acres is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of total wildlands in the State or 2 per cent of Aroostook 4.5 M acres.

2. Only approximately 50 percent of the annual growth is harvested annually. (1970 fig. shows annual growth of 711 million cubic feet compare to 409 mi. cu. fut. in removals).

3. Sawlogs are primarily harvested in the Dickey-Lincoln flowage area. Approximately 90 percent of this timber cut is exported to Canada.

4. 42.3 percent of this acreage in the flowage area is in Canadian hands.

5. 23,000 (22,956) acres in the flowage area are part of the public lots that have been harvested over the years by private landowners without any benefit to the State of Maine.

6. The reproduction ability of the area at present is 0.58 cord per acre per year. "With well managed super trees, this could rise to 6 cords per acre per year."

In light of the above, would you conclude that $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of our acreage, with 42.3 per cent Canadian ownership; under harvested and improperly managed could jeopardize the future of our pulp and paper industry of our forest industry?

I'll leave the conclusion to you.

The only figures that make sense to me are the losses of forest products which was estimated at \$206 million to \$311 in direct and indirect cash over the projected 100-year project life--that's \$2 to \$3 million per year.

I proposed at the August meeting of the Governor's Council to offset this loss as well as tax losses and other environmental impact losses to include $\frac{1}{2}$ mill to the project. This would generate around \$7 million per year--or \$700 million for the life of the project. Part of these revenues could be used by Parks and Recreation for their recreation programs; part of it to the Forest Department for disease controls; research; and grants to the Forest Industry to encourage reforestation; part to Allagash Plantation for tax losses and the balance to the State for its tax losses, etc.

IMPACT ON RECREATION

The existing type of recreation today favors only the privilege few and special groups. The bulk of the working class do not have the money nor the time to use it. The attendance records indicate that only 30 percent of visitor days are from Maine. The proposed recreation with Dickey should emphasize family type recreation and the accessibility of many acres now too "difficult to reach".

A proposal should be submitted by Parks and Recreation to accommodate this family type of recreation which is emerging and fast becoming popular and healthy for the country and would help to relieve some of the pressures on Baxter Park.

In terms of recreation, the losses are to be met by substantial potential gains.

I could bring out many other benefits such as bank erosion controls, flood controls, tourism, the trout fishery below the dam but time does not permit.

In conclusion, critics have attached the project because its a "N.E. project built in Maine". We can make it a "Maine Project" if we are on the ball. We became part of the Northeast Region in 1971 when we joined "NEPOOL" and formed a grid with N.B. and New England to be able to draw on each other's system when the need arises. What our major utilities were buying for us was reliability and economy of scale.

Maine, by itself, was too small a market to be able to afford a large plant and we had no market for the surplus power.

Maine Yankee, for instance, was the result of a conglomerate of N.E. utilities with Maine utilities owning 51 per cent and entitled to only that amount of energy. Without this exchange of financing and energy it would have been impossible to build Maine Yankee.

By joing "NEPOOL" it brought us certain benefits but also responsibilities.

It has been established that N.E. will need this peaking power and Maine owns the only available Hydro site feasible.

It becomes, therefore, our responsibility to make our contribution to the Region.

Dick Hill

'Realistic' Dickey-Lincoln report awaited

Longley raps corps study, eggs on citizens probers

By Kent Ward
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Augusta, Maine

Maine Gov. James B. Longley, awaiting a report by a citizens advisory committee studying the potential impact of the proposed Dickey-Lincoln hydroelectric project in northern Maine, says he hopes the group's report will be "more realistic" than a study conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Governor Longley told newsmen that he wants the citizens group, headed by Farmington banker John Robinson, to develop more accurate cost projections and cost-benefit ratios for Dickey-Lincoln than were listed in a Corps of Engineers report made public Sept. 1.

The citizens group, which has conducted hearings throughout the state for the past year on the subject of Dickey-Lincoln, is due to report to Governor Longley in December.

In a Sept. 6 news conference, Mr. Longley

called the Corps's estimated \$690 million cost of the proposed hydroelectric project "totally unrealistic."

Estimate based on bonds

The Corps of Engineers based its cost estimate on a 3.25 percent interest payment on bonds floated to finance the project. Governor Longley said there is little likelihood that the project could ever be financed for that rate. He said similar bonds currently carry a 6 to 7 percent interest rate.

The Governor criticized Dickey-Lincoln as typical of public works projects which are "drying up the private money markets" and contributing to a high national unemployment rate.

He said he would take a middle-of-the-road stance on the project until his citizens advisory group makes its report, but he did acknowledge that the state needs new energy sources for economic development.

The Governor's position on Dickey-Lincoln will strongly affect the eventual decision on whether to go ahead with the project, which has been in the preliminary planning stages for more than a decade. Historically, the Corps of

Engineers has had little success in winning approval of a major public works project over the objections of the governor of the state in which the project was planned.

Swath through Allagash

In its report on Dickey-Lincoln, the corps confirmed that construction of the dam would destroy about 278 miles of free-flowing streams and rivers and 30 lakes and ponds in the state's forested northwest region, which is the location of the famed Allagash Wilderness Waterway.

The 196-page report, which assesses the environmental impact of the controversial project, said the proposed man-made lake would wipe out nearly 37,000 acres of deer-wintering grounds in the 76,000 acres of forestland that would be destroyed. An estimated 50,000 cords of annual timber growth would be lost.

"The present social and economic structure of the area would be irreversibly altered," the report concludes. The draft report, filed after two years of study, marks the start of a 90-day public comment period. The public response

★Please turn to Page 8

Monday 12 September 77

★ New hydro report awaited in Maine

Continued from Page 7

will be incorporated into a final report to be filed early next year with the Council on Environmental Quality.

The report does not deal with the question of whether the project should be built. But it does provide ammunition for environmental groups seeking to block construction of the project.

Dickey-Lincoln, which would create a huge reservoir containing 2.5 million gallons of water, would be the largest public works project in New England history. Electricity produced there would be transmitted to Maine utilities for use as an intermediate load and would also be linked to the New England grid system for use during periods of peak demand.

Although the project was authorized by Congress in 1965, the Corps of Engineers report represents the first detailed analysis of its potential environmental impact.

About \$8 million has been spent on pre-construction design work.

The project seems sure to be a political issue in the 1978 elections. U.S. Sen. William D. Hathaway (D) who will be up for re-election, has been a strong advocate of Dickey-Lincoln. Rep William S. Cohen (R), who many feel will

Gammal was appointed during the administration and in 1975 acquired tenure through an unusual civil service change.

There have been allegations that, during Mr. Gammal's tenure as regional administrator, projects were awarded to favored construction firms, circumventing the formal bidding process. The U.S. General Accounting Office is investigating the alleged improprieties, and is expected to issue its findings in November.

Mr. Gammal said the move was requested because GSA officials in Washington "feel that our top executives be somewhat mobile to strengthen the management of the region." He said the GSA regional administrator in Texas also is being asked to leave his

position. However, it is known that the GSA is attempting to change the classification of regional administrator posts from career civil service appointments to political appointments. In a 1975 study, the U.S. Civil Service Commission found that the GSA post was administrative in nature and should be awarded on a basis to career civil servants. But Mr. Gammal has appealed to the White House to have the Civil Service Commission and the GSA post to political appointments according to an official at the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

be Mr. Hathaway's GOP opponent in 1978, said last week he opposes the project. He had voted to cut planning funds for Dickey-Lincoln, but in favor of funds for the environmental impact study — which apparently has convinced him the project should be scrapped.

Maine's senior Senator, Democrat Edmund S. Muskie, has in the past been Dickey-Lincoln's most powerful advocate. But, lately Senator Muskie has taken a less enthusiastic stance, indicating the environmental impact report could affect his position, also.

First District Congressman David F. Emery (R) has been an outspoken foe of the Dickey-Lincoln project.

1978 include Lieutenant Governor Killian, U.S. Rep. Christopher J. Dodd, Second District, and U.S. Rep. Toby Moffett of Farmington, Sixth District.

Mr. Carbone claims Mrs. Grasso has become "a closet Republican." He says one of her closest advisers is E. Clayton Gengras of West Hartford, the unsuccessful GOP gubernatorial nominee in 1966. Mr. Gengras has been helping Mrs. Grasso with government reorganization matters.

"She has turned over the reins of government to Mr. Gengras," says Mr. Carbone. "If you want something done, you've got to see the Republican state chairman, Fred Biebel."

★ Shipyard strike continues as talks falter

Continued from Page 7

Most Quincy shipyard workers now make \$5.67 an hour. They are asking for an additional \$3 an hour over the next three years, and the company is offering \$2.

Side issues accumulate

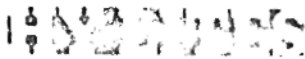
Meanwhile, issues not directly related to the contract talks continue to pile up. The most recent involves a complaint by the company that for the past several weeks union pickets have been harassing bus drivers bringing nonunion workers to the shipyard. The National Labor

Relations Board has referred the complaint to a federal administrative law judge, and a hearing is set for Nov. 30.

Some LGN tanker work has been continuing during the strike, using nonunion employees and supervisors.

Another issue yet to be settled involves the firing of 10 workers from picket-line disturbances on the first day of the strike.

"That's not an item for negotiation," said Joseph Lennox, vice-president for labor relations of General Dynamics.



SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Thursday	20 October 1977	at 1:30 PM and 6:30 PM	Cyr Hall Auditorium University of Maine Fort Kent, Maine
Wednesday	26 October 1977	at 1:30 PM and 6:30 PM	Augusta Civic Center Augusta, Maine
Monday	14 November 1977	at 5:30 PM	Junior High School Auditorium St. Johnsbury, Vermont
Monday	21 November 1977	at 1:30 PM	Auditorium Transportation Systems Center 55 Broadway Cambridge, Massachusetts

For further information about the public meetings, please contact the New England Division Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 424 Trapelo Road, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154.



Further discussions were held on our 1st draft report to the Governor and it was decided to almost completely recast it. Details of the recasting were laid out and deadlines established for going out to the Committee and return to John Robinson's office. Each Committee member told how he or she personally felt about Dickey-Lincoln. No formal vote was taken at this time, rather a ballot would be included in final draft report to Governor.

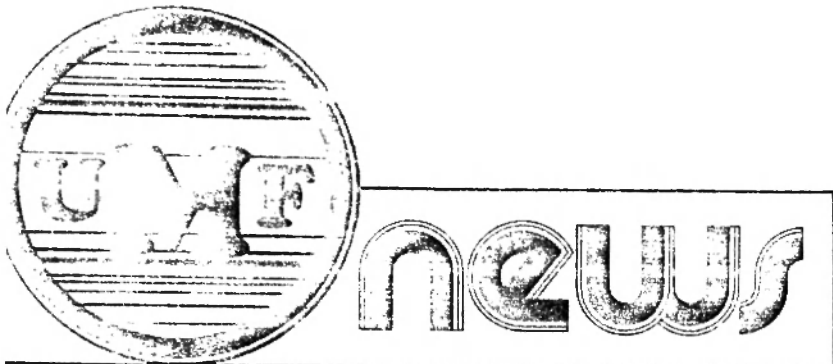
IV Final Executive Session 17 November 1977 on the Final Report to the Governor of The CDLPIRC held in the Chancellor's Conference Room, Bangor.

The final report was basically written by Sam Butcher and Bill Shipman who had been given this assignment by the Committee. It was added to and modified by John Robinson in consultation with all members of the Committee and some last minute changes were made and agreed to at this meeting. A final vote was taken for inclusion in the report and this was 6 to 4 against building Dickey-Lincoln at this time.

3. (c) Public Meetings

Open Comment Meetings of October 1976

The Staff Secretary attended the Augusta Meeting chaired by Professor William Shipman.



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Release No. 767-053
9/28/76

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1
(AFTER 6:30 P.M., THURSDAY, SEPT. 30)

FARMINGTON -- The chairman of Gov. Longley's advisory committee on the proposed Dickey-Lincoln project in Northern Maine has scheduled "open comment" meetings in four areas of the state during October.

John Robinson, of this town, said the sessions are slated to "enable organizations, groups, and citizens of Maine to present to the committee specific areas of concern they may have."

Two separate meetings have been scheduled for October 12. They will be at Eastport Hall, Bangor Community College, and Payson Smith Hall, Portland campus of the University of Maine at Portland-Gorham. The other two sessions will be held Oct. 14 in the classroom building of the University of Maine at Augusta and Oct. 20 in the Physical Education building, University of Maine at Fort Kent.

Each meeting is scheduled for 7:30 to 10 p.m. Chairmen will be Richard Hill of UMO for the BCC session; Sam Butcher, Bowdoin College, for the UMPG meeting; William Shipman, Bowdoin, for the UMA session; and Stanley Salwak, president of the University of Maine at Presque Isle, for the UMFK gathering.

In making the announcement, Robinson said the committee "wishes to provide an opportunity for those with an interest in Dickey-Lincoln to identify the impact of the proposed construction as it pertains to homes, fishing, outdoor recreation and other concerns."

The chairman said that insights from the public sector are needed to round out studies being made by experts in a number of fields who are under contract to the Army Corps of Engineers.

"Additional research into specific areas could be stimulated by concerns brought to the meetings," Robinson said. He added that anyone unable to attend any of the public sessions but would like to contribute information may do so by writing to the committee at its office in the Environmental Research Center on the University of Maine at Farmington campus.

The Army Corps of Engineers is preparing a draft environmental impact statement on the project. The statement will be available to the public after its completion next March and will be followed by public hearings.

-daw-



don waterhouse • public

Release No. 767-062
10/8/76

Handwritten: FARMINGTON seen Oct 9, 1976

Dickey-Lincoln Project Input May Be Put in Mail

Chairmen will be Dr. Richard Hill, University of Maine at Orono, for the ECC meeting; Dr. Sam Butcher, Bowdoin College, for the UMPG meeting; Dr. William Shipman, Bowdoin College, for the UMA meeting; and Dr. Stanley Salwak, president of the University of Maine at Presque Isle, for UMFK.

OPY

FARMINGTON -- Input into "open comment" meetings scheduled by the governor's Advisory Committee on the proposed Dickey-Lincoln project may be made by mail by those unable to attend any of the sessions, it was announced Friday.

Forrest P. Dexter Jr., director of the committee's office located on the University of Maine at Farmington campus, said such information should be sent to any one of the chairmen for the four separate meetings.

Two of the sessions will be Tuesday (Oct. 12) night, at Eastport Hall, Bangor Community College, and at Payson Smith Hall, University of Maine at Portland-Gorham, Portland campus.

The other two will be at University of Maine at Augusta (classroom building), Thursday (Oct. 14) and at the University of Maine at Fort Kent (P.E. Building) Oct. 20. Each session will begin at 7:30.

Chairmen will be Dr. Richard Hill, University of Maine at Orono, for the BCC meeting; Dr. Sam Butcher, Bowdoin College, for the UMPG meeting; Dr. William Shipman, Bowdoin College, for the UMA meeting; and Dr. Stanley Salwak, president of the University of Maine at Presque Isle, for UMFK.

Dexter also said that anyone with more information than could be handled at one of the meetings may forward it to one of the chairmen or to him at the Environmental Research Center, UMF.

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Collected comments, concerns, or statements made at the Open Comment Meetings October 12-20, 1976 held by C.D.L.P.I.R.C. These are collected under some general topics to make them a bit more useful and to show where the comment was made.

NEED FOR DICKEY-LINCOLN DISAPPEARS

- Bangor
 - 1. Load management, pump storage near loadcenters, rate change will force customers off peak time useage.
 - 4. National conservation ethic developing.
- Portland
 - 5. Is the effect of peak load management in Mass. being considered? Is the effect of peak load management in Maine being studied as an alternative?
- Augusta
 - 9. Use of conservation, load management, pricing, to reduce power demands.
 - 8. Use of alternatives - pumped storage, solar, gas turbine, wind.
 - 10. 1974 Study of Insulation showed 2 times as much power could be saved as Dickey-Lincoln produces.
 - 42. Alternatives and conservation of energy.
- Fort Kent
 - 11. Conserving power rather than using more, an ethic change.
 - 5. Use of alternatives.
 - 12,60,61. Use of alternatives, such as nuclear at sea, coal, solar.
 - 59. Restructure electric rates.
 - 60. Incentive rates to conserve, penalty rates to overuse.
 - 84. Higher rates at peak hours.
 - 85. Conservation
 - 33,34. Power purchase from Canada
 - 63,100. Import from Churchill Falls, - Labrador.
 - 22. Attempting to reduce demand.

MOST OF BENEFITS OUTSIDE OF MAINE

- Bangor
 - 2. Canada gets most.
- Portland
 - - - - -
- Augusta
 - 6. Only small part goes to Maine - Long distance to use centers.
- Fort Kent
 - 4. Maine bottom of line for power.
 - 54. Same as 4, but because power must first go to public owned companies.
 - 65. Trend of forest products to Canada reversed recently to Eastern Aroostook County, but isolation due to lakes would give benefits back to Canada.
 - 7. Sacrifice too great when we don't get the benefits.
 - 78. Northern Maine beauty should not be destroyed to provide power for Boston.

TROUBLE AT OTHER PLACES DOES NOT ENCOURAGE US.

- Bangor 3. History of Alaska oil pipeline.
- 9. Malaise with burgeoning technology air pollution, interdates, nuclear power.

Portland - - - - -

- Augusta 43. How long did Teton Dam last?
- 40. What is life of a dam?

- Fort Kent 64. Mactaquac Dam did not prevent flooding in Fredericton, N.B.
- 87. Boom bust in Alaska over pipeline.
- 82. Disruption by trucks hauling for dikes at Ft. Kent would be far surpassed by those for the dam.
- 48. Dams have been known to burst.

LOSS OF WOOD DUE TO FLOODING OR ISOLATION DISRUPT MAINE ECONOMY

- Bangor 5. Wood on 88,000 flooded acres suddenly harvested, or harvested not at all.

- Augusta 17. 200,000 & 88,000 acres isolated & flooded wood potential lost to Maine.

- Fort Kent 12. Lumber potential completely lost.
- 14. Land west of flooded area no longer accessible.
- 53. Loss by flood & isolation of woodlands major sacrifice for Aroostook County.

Portland - - - - -

BOOM AND BUST SITUATION IN COUNTY - BAD

- Bangor 7. Employment situation has undesirable effects.

Portland - - - - -

- Augusta 35. Lost taxes.

- Fort Kent 21. Influx of workers cause "boom town".
- 24. Left Alaska because of "boom town" - don't want it here.
- 80,84. Influx of workers' pressure for services & recreation, increased violence, crime, prices, lose quiet pleasant town for our children to grow up in.

COST BENEFIT RATIO

- Bangor 10. Incorrect interest rates used.
- Portland - - - - -
- Augusta 11. Low interest rates give unrealistic cost benefit ratio. Benefits figured over long life vs. costs for construction only (can't count costs on sustained yield on 88,000 acres)..
- 33. Any idea of negative economic impacts?
- 35. Do cost benefits favor the dam?
Do they count lost taxes & burden on State Government?
- Fort Kent 1. Poor financial investment for government.
- 3. Environmental trade offs too great.
- 16. Potential cost/benefit by Corps unrealistic.
- 18. Questions Corps cost/benefit.
- 48. KWH production 13% of nuclear at Wiscasset but cost is twice as much.
- 55. Environmental trade offs too great for project to be justified.
- 63. Flood control attractive fringe benefit but could not justify project.
- 70. Cost/benefit magic number can be made to favor the compilers of information.
- 70,71. Corps counts as benefits - power, recreation, flood control; as costs only construction of dams and transmission lines as well as interest charges.
- 72. Value of 88,000 acres timber loss forever?
- 73. Fishing & hunting areas lost?
- 74. Wildlife destroyed, canoeing areas lost?
- 19. Social costs.
- 20. Environmental costs.
- 87,88. Social & environmental costs far outweigh any benefits.
- 15. Best growing land in valley would be lost (to flooding).

COST BENEFIT RATIO - ESTHETICS, ETC.

- Portland 1. Intangibles such as wild river weighed?
- Bangor - - - - -
- Augusta 34. Esthetic & environmental loss in computing cost/benefit.
- 75. Enjoyment of a wild river & untamed area. Monetary value of beauty. Just because these costs are hard to measure does not mean they do not exist.
- 77. Maine would not be adequately compensated for loss of beautiful area by receiving 100% of power to be generated.
- 79. Social costs ignored in cost/benefit ratio.
- Fort Kent - - - - -

RECREATION & ESTHETICS

- Portland 6. Feeling that recreational opportunities on the river during summer months are being downplayed by proponents of the project.
- Augusta 27. Allagash River overpopulated & St. John's River last remote one for white water canoeing.
30. Canoeing & fishing people need recreation & a dream.
50. River and valley beautiful - King LaCroix would not have allowed the dam.
- Fort Kent 6. Enjoyed canoe trip down the St. Johns. Would be a waste to turn fast flowing water into a lake.
9. Maine has enough lakes, we wouldlose last large, freeflowing river.
10. Recreational area should be natural rather than artificial. Use of Allagash shows attractiveness.
13. Development would have more meaning as is, rather than artificial.
16a. Deer & fish habitat lost.
25. People come form far away because of natural beauty not (for) a reservoir.

Bangor - - - - -

DRAW DOWN

- Augusta 7. Due to draw down, mud flats & "bath tub ring" would occur around the lake.
15. Dickey-Lincoln mileages to Kittery 400, to Quebec 90 - recreational lake for Canadians, not for Mainers.
16,26. We have only 1 St. John River, but many lakes.
19. Worried by changing shore line due to draw-down in a recreational area.
20. How much draw down for 2½ hours of power per day?
How much water replenished in reservoir during one day (24 hours)? How many cubic ft/sec to get 280 megawatts?
Concern is facts are not known.
21a. Wants both horizontal and vertical movement in a drawdown wording clear in the E.I.S.
24. Undependable summer flow in St. Johns - This year in June his canoe dragged bottom. Large peak in summer due to air conditioning. Drawdown great - replenishment low.

Bangor, Portland, Fort Kent - - - - -

SEISMIC ACTIVITIES

- Augusta 18. U.S.G.S. Earthquake map shows dam in high risk zone. I.E. Seabrook Power Site in New Hampshire, New Madrid area along Mississippi River, Charleston, South Carolina, Rocky Mountains, Pacific Coastal area.
- Fort Kent 23. Concern of seismic activity from fault which would be close to the dam.

Bangor - - - - -

QUESTIONS ON OR ABOUT GOVERNMENT

- Portland
 - 2. What role can the Governor play in determining whether project is built or not?
 - 3. Why doesn't the Corps have to go through L.U.R.C. and D.E.P.?
 - 4. Did ex-Governor Curtis commit the state for participation in recreation facilities? Could he legally commit the State for action after his term of office was up?

- Augusta
 - 1. Contrary to NEPA requirements, inadequate effort for education of public about the project. No attempt for public meetings and individual input.
 - 36,39. Who makes decisions - Congress, Governor, people?
 - 38. Do you have a study done 10 years ago on Quoddy?
 - 52. Those in authority know dam will be built, but withheld information.
 - 8. Would be a federal project with State having no authority.
 - 17. Bill Hathaway's "Pillion Dollar Boondoggle"/
 - 43. Would like to envision a Maine Power Authority for Maine alone.
 - 53. Millions of dollars spent on design. Think we people in Maine don't care about waste.

- Fort Kent
 - - - - -

- Bangor
 - - - - -

QUESTIONS ABOUT OR TO CORPS

- Portland
 - 8. Is it still true that much of the original rationale for the project was the economic development of the area?

- Augusta
 - 2. No attempt to check Corps methodology.
 - 58. Meetings on Corps expertise.
 - 12. We don't have resources or expertise to check the (Corps) studies.
 - 13. Corps assumption that project will be built.
 - 14. Name change Dickey-Lincoln Dams to Dickey-Lincoln Lakes to divert attention from economics to recreation potential. Unused lakes in Maine right now.
 - 21. Who is building this (dam)? We don't want another Teton Dam.
 - 29. Question objectivity of the study & people, building the dam.
 - 55. Accused Corps of not one positive answer!
 - 59. Are the contractors of the Corps really objective in their studies.
 - 60. Why were the landowners not contacted by the Corps?
 - 51. Questions are asked by people, but no answers are given by those in authority!
 - 54. Maine people must stand up for their rights and say NO! Don't want to be steamrollered.

QUESTIONS ABOUT COMMITTEE

- Augusta
 - 3. Governor's Committee funded by Corps - information furnished by Corps -- only 3 meetings so far -- too little, too late.
 - 28. Can committee weigh factors other than economic benefits?
- Fort Kent
 - 35. Questioned neutrality of Senator Cyr in making statements 27-34.
 - 37. The River no more of a monster than Cyr who wants to destroy it.
 - 38. Complained about Senator Cyr's comments about the dam, so biased.
- Bangor
 - - - - -
- Portland
 - - - - -

CHALLENGE TO CORPS FIGURES ETC.

- Augusta
 - 22. 3 dams at Lewiston, 2 for C.M.P., 1 for Bates Mill that produces 32 megawatts with a fall of 150 feet. This is 1/2 fall at Dickey but has a water shed twice that at Dickey. Same generating capacity as at Dickey-Lincoln. Explain discrepancy (32 megawatts at Lewiston vs. 760 megawatts at Dickey.)
 - 45. Dams in Lewiston would fend off shortages.
- Bangor
 - - - - -
- Portland
 - - - - -
- Fort Kent
 - - - - -

QUESTIONS TO CORPS

- Fort Kent
 - 27. Study giving statistics showing how much wood has been cut from inaccessible area - who owns those areas?
 - 28. Study of barges using reservoir to carry chips to factory.
 - 29. Study of trout fishery all the way from Fort Kent to Dickey Dam.
 - 30. Study of camps on river if water is stabilized.
 - 31. Study of power purchases from Canada now under contract and possibilities for the future.
- Portland
 - - - - -
- Bangor
 - - - - -
- Augusta
 - - - - -

MISCELLANEOUS

- Bangor 6. What will residue wood left on bottom of lake do to the lake's ecology?
- Portland 7. Roads built during construction might encourage undesired development of the wild lands if they remain open.
- Augusta 23. High line losses due to great distance to point of use.
 25. Will Lincoln Dam back up Allagash River?
 31. Air conditioners alone in N.E. use more energy than 800 million Chinese. Work toward conservation of energy.
 32. Build power plants where it is already industrialized, not in wild country.
 37. What about your Father's Land? Look at a coin - see words "In God We Trust."
 44. How will contraction & expansion effect such a long dam?
 46. Kennebec & Androscoggin have gone to 90' with 120 sq. miles of flooding in 2½ hours, what would an effect like this have in St. Johns Valley with the dam?
 47. Could Lincoln School Dam supply power for pumped storage?
 60. We (land owners) have a multi-use area 1. trees, 2. recreation, 3. road system (400 miles) access with regulation. Allagash River taken over by State Parks, perhaps we could have managed it better.
- Fort Kent 26. Would like more people to state views.
 36. Man most cruel of all animals.
 39. For the dam
 40. Include flood control for Fort Kent.
 41. Control soil erosion.
 42. Future power for Maine.
 43. Have Maine Power Authority for Maine alone.
 44. Not flooding all of Maine, just 88,000 acres.
 45. We are selfish - should consider all N.E. needs.
 46. We have a self replenishing source of energy, do you want to hold this area for ourselves?
 47. Special plant life would be destroyed (if dam built).

Anti-Dickey-Lincoln dam group



James Briggs



George Sawyer

By Beurmond Banville
NEWS St. John Valley Bureau

FORT KENT — In less than two hours here Wednesday night, 18 persons in a crowd of nearly 200 gave their views, mostly against, the Dickey - Lincoln Hydroelectric Project during a fourth and final public meeting held by Gov. James Longley's Citizens Committee.

Despite project - opposing views by 15 persons, five studies demanded by Sen Edward P. Cyr, D-Madawaska, provoked the loudest rebuttal and charges of conflict against the longtime proponent.

Cyr, a member of the Citizens Committee, took to the floor and asked that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers make further studies on economic aspects of the project.

Prior to Cyr's environmentalist provoking ideas, several opponents had made their views public.

Dave Griffith of Presque Isle, a former president of the Northeast Chapter of the National Audubon Society, said that after "careful and unbiased study" the project is "a poor investment" and that he is concerned with "Aroostook's substantial sacrifice" while being at the bottom of the line to receive benefits.

He said that dikes at Fort Kent have removed flood control aspects of the project and said "We believe the project cannot be justified in economical and environmental

terms and therefore we are against the project."

Ogden Small of Caribou further cited environmental aspects of the project but said he was considerably disturbed that the project is "federally funded, therefore federally run with Maine having little control."

Young Fred Varnum of Presque Isle followed up former speakers and hailed a trip on the St. John River as a "good experience and that it would be a waste to make a lake". He is an explorer scout.

Timberland expert George Sawyer of Ashland opposed the project because of the loss of wood acreage in northern Maine forests.

He cited a loss of one quarter to one half cord of wood per year on the 88,000 acres to be flooded by the lake created in impoundment.

Longtime opponent James Briggs took to the floor and reiterated his long standing name of the project. "Bill's (Hathaway) billion dollar boondoggle" for which "I wouldn't give \$1.39," he said.

Briggs, a former state representative and candidate for the House, said he was a member of numerous organizations. "I represent none or all of them," he said, "whatever you wish."

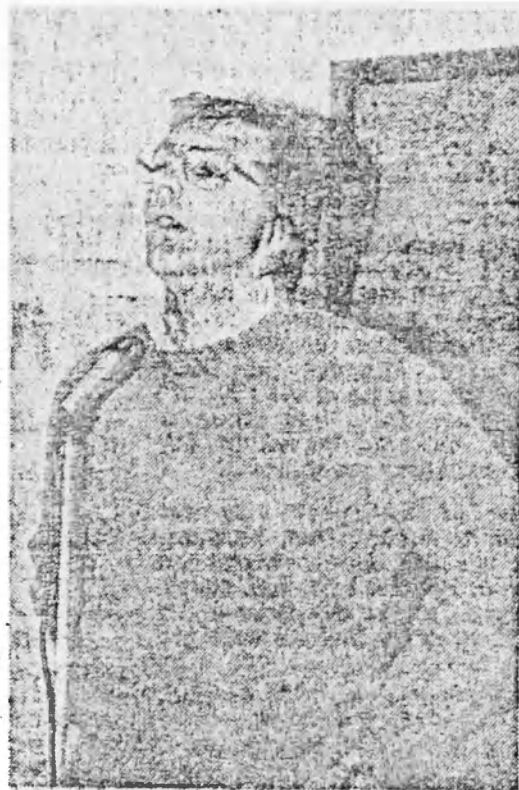
John Olson, a professor at the University of Maine at Fort Kent, said that Maine would not

Bangor Daily News 21 Oct 76

Speaks out at Fort Kent hearing



Fred Varnum



Bernard Nadeau

be adequately compensated for destruction of its natural and esthetic beauty.

Not only wildland destruction was brought to light by Olson but the "boom town syndrome" by an influx of foreign workers.

William and Mary St. John of St. Francis recently returned from Fairbanks, Alaska, decried turning northern Maine into "pipeline Alaska" which they left because of the boom.

Cyr defended his "monster" label by asking opponents of the project to look at spring destruction by the river. "Not only at Fort Kent, but along the river," said Cyr.

It was at this point that Cyr was criticized.

Mrs. Minnie Varnum of Presque Isle said she was compelled to speak after hearing Cyr who is "supposedly a member of a neutral board."

She said, he wants the river civilized and its beauty lies in its not being civilized."

Greg Jalbert of Fort Kent declared the river to be "no more of a monster than Cyr who wants it destroyed."

The young Maine Guide urged Cyr and proponents of the project to "get to know the river before asking to destroy it."

Several students at UMFK asked that "something be done about Cyr" remaining on the committee.

Dr. Stanley Salwak, chairman of the meeting, said that Cyr, even though a member of the committee, had every right to state his stand. "Every citizen who wishes to be heard will be heard," said Salwak.

Bernard Nadeau followed Soucy declaring his stand in favor of the project. "I admire the environment ... but we have a self replenishing source of energy. Are we so selfish that we want to hold the area for ourselves without helping others who need the electricity."

Final reaction was given by UMFK student Robert Sentoo of Rhode Island who asked that rare plant species be saved, and that building such a project could bring devastation to the St. John Valley with a dam burst.

Salwak said following the session that he felt the evening was good.

"We had very good people who expressed themselves. Everyone had an opportunity to speak. The information gathered here and at other meetings will be passed on to the Corps to be part of the final study," he said.

Salwak felt that more critical meetings will come about, however, after the Corps releases a draft of the ongoing study.

The final study statement on the Dickey - Lincoln Hydroelectric Project is due in November, 1977.

Bangor Daily News

Residents voice opinions on Dickey-Lincoln

FORT KENT - There are many issues which bring out the fighting spirit in the citizens of the St. John Valley. But none, perhaps, with as much gusto and conviction as the Dickey-Lincoln question.

Whether they are pro or anti-Dickey dam, Valley residents are never at a loss for words when confronting the issue. That was the case once again on Wednesday, October 20, as more than 150 opinionated students, politicians and environmentalists

converged on the University of Maine at Fort Kent campus to share their thoughts with Governor James Longley's advisory committee on Dickey-Lincoln.

Billed as an "open comment" session, the gathering at UMFK was the last of four meetings held across the state this fall to provide input for Governor Longley on the proposed hydro-electric project.

As expected, the session at Fort Kent attracted the largest number

of spectators and participants.

The "open comment" session there attracted three times as large an audience as any of the three previous sessions.

Unexpected, however, was the added importance attributed to the UMFK citizen's discussion. During the week, a spokesman for the Army Corps of Engineers, William McCarthy, had indicated to the governor's advisory committee that any final decision on whether the Dickey-Lincoln dams will be constructed would probably rest with Governor Longley.

"In the absence of an overriding national interest, it is not the practice to request funding from Congress for projects that the governor of a state opposes," McCarthy, who is directing the Corps' environmental studies on Dickey-Lincoln, told members of the state's press earlier in the week.

Whether or not those 15 citizens realized it last Wednesday, their comments recorded by the advisory committee could play an important role in shaping a gubernatorial decision on Dickey-Lincoln, whether it is for or against the dam site.

Stanley Salwak, president of the University of Maine at Presque Isle and member of the advisory committee, began the Dickey dam "open comment" session by stressing the impartial nature of the committee.

But despite Salwak's initial remarks, some participating residents of the Aroostook county area would question the im-



partiality of the advisory committee members as tempers flared toward the end of the session.

Following Salwak, the evening's first speaker was David Griffith, a young bearded Presque Isle resident, who represented the northeast chapter of the Maine Audubon Society.

He said that the Dickey Lincoln project would be a poor investment for the federal government. He argued that the project

would cost twice as much to build as the Maine Yankee nuclear power plant at Wiscasset and would generate a 13 percent lower amounting of kilowatt hours.

He offered alternatives to the Dickey-Lincoln power project. He suggested that conservation of energy be encouraged through the private utilities. "Now, there is an incentive to use more power. The



Senator Edward Cyr of Madawaska, above, caused considerable controversy with his remarks on the Dickey-Lincoln question last Wednesday, October 20. As a member of the governor's advisory committee, some opponents of the project accused him of bias.

As outspoken as Sen. Cyr was his colleague in the Maine Senate, James Briggs of Caribou, at left, who termed the project "a billion dollar boondoggle" and claimed he wouldn't pay \$1.39 for it.

more you use, the less it costs you. We feel there should be a penalty for those who consume more," he said.

Another alternative suggested was the construction of nuclear power plants off the coast as well as tapping of the nation's coal reserves.

"I'm pleased to see the construction of a dike in Fort Kent," Griffith stated in concluding his remarks. "There would also be some flood control benefits from Dickey Lincoln, but I don't think it will solve the flooding problems alone."

Griffith was followed by another opponent of the power project. Ogden Small, an optometrist from Caribou, represented his personal concern against the project as well his family's. He pointed out that 80 percent of the power generated by Dickey dam would be exported into the New England power pool centered in Massachusetts.

"I'm yet to be convinced that electrical bills in Aroostook county will be reduced," he said.

He echoed Griffith's doubts over the recreational value of the project adding that Maine would be sacrificing its last free flowing river to create a lake it does not need.

He also expressed his fears over the growing encroachment of the federal government into the lives of the citizens it supposedly serves.

Small was followed by a state legislator Ezra James Briggs of Caribou. Always a strong opponent to the project, Briggs quoted a study conducted by Myron Freeman of Bowdoin College which indicated that the Army Corps of Engineers cost benefit analysis "didn't hold water."

He said that the total cost of the dam would exceed one billion dollars. "I call it Bill Hathaway's billion dollar boondoggle. I don't think it is worth \$1.39. It will be an environmental disaster," the Republican said.

"We will lose 100,000 acres of the best spruce land. We will lose a great wilderness waterway. We lose the largest deer yard in the state. Engineers do not make deer yards. Nobody makes them, I don't care what they say" he continued.

He added that the peaking power provided by the hydroelectric project would only benefit "people in Boston who need it for their electric tooth-brushes."

The objections presented by the first five or six speakers were reiterated by other opponents to the project throughout the session.

Up until this point, no one had spoken in favor of the proposal. Senator Edward Cyr of Madawaska, who is member of the governor's advisory council, then strolled up the microphone to discuss certain aspects of the project he thought had never been considered.

He emphasized that he would abide by the Corps' environmental study, no matter what it indicated. "There's no sense in trying to build the gallows before the trial starts," he hypothesized.

Sen. Cyr began by calling for a ten year study to indicate by species what timberland had been cut in the Dickey-Lincoln area. He also called for a map to indicate the ownership of the land by township as well as a feasibility study for opening the area for barging wood in the form of chips to local mills and harnessing the wood chipping process for the generation of electrical power.

He also suggested that a study look into providing a trout fishery all the way up the St. John River to Fort Kent. He would also like to see figures measuring the value of swimming holes, camping areas, fisheries and summer homes which could be built along the river if an even waterflow could be maintained during all seasons.

Finally, he called for an extended treaty with the Canadian

government guaranteeing northern Aroostook its major source of power from New Brunswick.

"Eighty-five percent of the power of Maine Public Service was purchased from outside sources," Cyr commented. "Mostly from New Brunswick. Our largest contract with Canada thus far has been for five years. What would happen if Canada should decide they are no longer going to export power to the United States? It would be just like the gas crisis."

It was at this point that opponents to the power project began to question the impartiality of the governor's advisory committee.

Minnie Varnum from Presque Isle began the attack. "I hadn't intended to speak here tonight," she said, "but I felt compelled to after hearing Sen. Cyr. Mr. Salwak began by saying this is an a neutral committee. I was distressed by Sen. Cyr's speech. I question his neutrality after hearing it."

A UMFK student, Roger Malmquist, then asked what could be done to rid the committee of Sen. Cyr's biased opinion.

Chairman Salwak said that Cyr spoke not as a member of the committee but rather as a concerned citizen.

Cyr then stood up to rebut the charges of bias. "Let me make it perfectly clear," he commented. "I was asked to be neutral when I joined this committee. My colleagues will support that I've been neutral. My attitude has been all along that you have to prove it and find out the facts. Again, I say that I will abide by the Corps' environmental impact statement."

Cyr pointed out that the committee also had members of the Natural Resource Council serving and that they had never been accused of bias. He urged those present at the meeting to decide the issue on the facts and not on emotion.

Following the outburst against Cyr's presence on the board, the proponents of the Dickey dam addressed the committee. Bob Soucy, a Fort Kent resident, argued that the project needed updating and that it would protect 30 residential homes in Fort Kent located east of the Fish River from flooding.

He also said that a prime concern should be to "let the state grow so that future generations could still earn a living." He said without energy there could be no growth in the state.

He quoted the Beck report of the 1960's which indicated that Maine would need a large source of energy in the northern portion to meet its growth needs:

Another Fort Kent resident, Bernard Nadeau argued for the project. He said that while Dickey Lincoln would not solve the nation's energy problems, it would provide money and jobs for the St. John Valley which had experienced high levels of unemployment and low levels of economic growth in the early 1960s.

Nadeau was the last proponent of the dam proposal to address the advisory committee. Following the session, many members asked specific questions to the representatives of the Army Corps of Engineers who were present at the gathering.

As outlined by Salwak, the Army Corps of Engineers will have their preliminary environmental impact statement ready by March, 1977. Following its release, public meetings and workshops will then be held to sufficiently air the Dickey-Lincoln study before the public.

According to Salwak, the final impact statement will be released by November, 1977.

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October 22, 1976

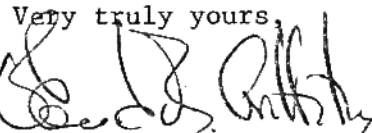
Mr. John Robinson, Chairman
Dickey-Lincoln Review Committee
Stewart Avenue
Farmington, Maine 04938

Re: Dickey-Lincoln Project

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Please find enclosed a statement which I made on behalf of the North East Chapter of the National Audubon Society, Inc. at the October 20 meeting sponsored by the Citizen's Dickey-Lincoln Project Review Committee held at Fort Kent, Maine.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

DAVID B. GRIFFITHS

DBG:sk

Enclosure

cc: Govenor James B. Longley, State House, Augusta, Maine
Dr. Stanley Salwak, President, UMPI, Presque Isle, Maine
Mrs. Charlotte Porter, Barton Street, Presque Isle, Maine
Mrs. Minnie K. Varnum, President, NorthEast Chapter of the Audubon
Society, Inc., Hardy Street, Presque Isle, Maine

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH EAST CHAPTER
OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, INC. REGARDING
DICKEY-LINCOLN PROJECT

My name is David Griffiths and as immediate past president of the North East Chapter of the Audubon Society, I am here to state our opposition to the proposed Dickey-Lincoln Hydroelectric Project on the St. John River. Our organization is composed of approximately 150 members from throughout Aroostook County. Contrary to the popular image, our organization is not composed of a group of little old ladies in tennis shoes out on a walk through the woods to identify birds. Instead, we believe we are a realistic and well informed group of men and women who are concerned about the qualities of life here in Aroostook County and throughout our country.

After a careful examination of both sides of the issue, we have come to the following conclusions:

1. The project is a poor investment for the federal government and the people of this country. The annual production of kilowatt hours will only be about 13% of the capacity of the Maine Yankee Plant of Wiscasset, yet the cost of the project will be double of that of Maine Yankee.

2. The basic problem with damming the upper St. John River for a Hydroelectric Project is the small flow of water available. Because of the lack of an adequate water supply a huge dam must be created to impound the spring runoff of the river. During the summer and the fall the lake would be drawn down during peak periods of use. It has been our understanding that the draw down limit would be 40 feet thereby creating huge mud flats of up to one mile along the perimeters of the lake. The daily draw down limit would be in the area of 6 to 8 feet. This will hardly be the type of lake that will be desirable for recreation purposes.

3. Aroostook County would be making the major sacrifices of our natural resources such as the flooding of 88 thousand acres of river and woodlands along with the removal of huge portions of Debouille Mountain to provide fill for the construction. In return for this sacrifice, the people of Maine would be at the end of the line when the Department of Interior marketed the power generated by the dams because of a statutory mandate requiring that the power first be made available to publicly owned power companies.

4. We believe that the environmental tradeoffs are too great for the project to be justified. The entire ecology of the region will be changed if a free flowing cold water river is converted to a large lake with relatively warm water. We hope that our generation can pass on to our children and grandchildren a wild river that offers recreation and a way of life that is quickly vanishing in this country.

Reversed.

It is recognized that the battle for approval or disapproval of this project will be a political one and will not be fought with tears for the possible loss of natural resources but with the cold logic of viable alternatives to supply our civilization with sources of energy. Although we would readily admit that we do not possess engineering expertise, we suggest the following possible solutions for our energy needs:

1. Conservation. The primary purpose to be served by the Dickey-Lincoln Dams would be to provide electricity needed in southern New England during peak periods of use, that is, the 2 1/2 or 3 hours late in the afternoon and early evenings. We suggest that a restructuring of electricity rates could encourage power usage at other times of the day to reduce the strain during peak periods. As our rates are now established, we have an incentive to use more electricity for the large users receive lower rates. We believe that an incentive should be provided to encourage conservation and penalize overuse of electrical energy.

CMP
is
trying

2. Alternative Energy Sources. Recognizing the inherent danger involved with nuclear generation, we believe it is possible that technology may solve many of these problems. Recently a proposal was made that several nuclear plants be constructed to be placed out to sea off the coast of the northeastern states. Without attempting to prejudge the value of such a proposal, we would encourage its consideration. The country's enormous coal reserves make coal an obvious source of generation which is immediately available. Solar generation and the advancement of the uses of solar energy may also be available in the not too distant future.

3. Canadian Power. For a good number of years our utility companies here in the State of Maine have imported a sizable portion of their energy needs from hydroelectric projects in Canada, primarily in the Province of New Brunswick. We suggest that a possible alternative is the importation of Canadian power from the Churchill Falls project in Labrador. It may well be feasible to purchase unneeded power from Canada under long term contracts.

We are pleased to see the construction of the flood prevention dikes in Fort Kent. Hopefully we will have seen the last of those who have argued that it would have been cheaper to move the town to the hills than to build the dams. Flood control would be an attractive fringe benefit for the project but could not in and of itself justify the project. There also remains the question of whether or not the dams would effectively control a flood. Two years ago on the lower St. John River, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, suffered from severe flooding even though the Mactaquac Dam held back the river above the city.

In closing, we believe the returns from the project do not justify the economic and environmental sacrifices. We are firmly committed in our opposition to the project.

December 6, 1976

Citizen's Dickey-Lincoln Project Impact Review Committee

The meeting was opened by Chairman John Robinson with questions concerning the "Open Comment Meetings and our fact sheet of concerns about Dickey-Lincoln.

Prof. Butcher felt people were against the Dickey-Lincoln Project and wanted to save the wild river.

Prof. Hill felt this meeting was very negative. The people stated that we had enough highways and dams. He only spoke to correct errors expressed by the people present and not to answer questions.

Pres. Salwak reported that there were 150 to 200 at his meeting and that 13 individuals made statements against the dam and 2 for it. People at this meeting were emotionally activated and took the position at the meeting that they have not received information from the Corps or anyone else about the facts. (Although fact sheets had been distributed by the Corps to libraries in Maine, the information did not filter down to the library patrons or the general public.)

Prof. Shipman felt all comments were negative, no chance to talk about alternatives, and some confusion about the intent of the meetings. He turned questions over to the Corp' members present, but they frequently could not answer them as they had not expected these questions.

Senator Cyr explained his position and what happened at the Presque Isle meeting. He had been talking to his constituents who expressed many ideas to him. When some of these people at the meeting heard the many comments against the Dickey-Lincoln Project, they sank lower in their seats and made no statements, so Senator Cyr felt that he should speak up for them and gave the comments that were criticized in the newspapers. My concern with the Bangor meeting was talking to Senator Trotski and watching his slides, "Those meetings are to intimidate the committee and get to the Governor."

Mr. Leslie of the Corps stated that they were not at the meeting to give answers but to collect comments and all that their men collected or were passed on to them by us would be answered definitively in the Draft E.I.S.

3. (d) Other Activities

On 19 October 1976 The Committee took an overview flight on a chartered plane conducted by Roy Gardner from Presque Isle to Madawaska, up the St. Johns River to Nine Mile Bridge, up both the Big Black and Little Black Rivers to the Canadian border and returned to Presque Isle via Fort Kent, Eagle Lake, and Caribou. The Committee was impressed by the beauty of the country and the river which was unusually high due to a rainy late summer and early fall. It was also impressed by the apparently poor management of the woodlands.

A canoe trip was taken down the St. John's River and here is Richard Hill's story of the trip.

Sam Butcher who is a Chemistry Professor at Bowdoin who is a member of the Governor's Committee led a small group of Committee members on a junket down the St. John so that we would be better prepared to discuss the alternatives of whether or not that river should become a part of a peaking power plant system. The performance of the St. John is interesting indeed as it is the only river in the United States that flows from South to North, this means that the ice leaves the headwaters before it leaves the river downstream consequently the flooding of the snow melt from the headwaters carries with it great quantities of ice which tend to gouge the river banks. Now most of the rivers in Maine , the Penobscot or the Piscataqua and so on have great branching hard wood trees that shade the river banks, not so on the St. John, the banks for 30 feet from the river up are simply denuded and are just gravel as the ice

has eroded the bank each spring and has prevented any kind of permanent growth. The river will be, Bill, forever wild if the dam is not built for several reasons. In the first place for lack of shade means the water is quite warm, and therefore except for spring holes does not support a really good trout fishing population. Several times we had to get out and wade and in order to be scientifically precise we took thermometers with us and the water, the first of June, in the St. John was up to 62 F, which means in the shallow water in the sun the temperature rose very rapidly. Some of the spring holes however were down as low as 39 F so there are spots in the St. John where the water is quite cold and it will support a trout fishery, but the stream as a whole is not a good trout stream. And here it was the first week in June and the water was so low that on several occasions we had to get out of the canoes and tow them over shallow spots. Then of course there were many places where the river was very steep and the canoeing in white water was very dramatic. But the wildness of the river I think will be protected by the fact that the window for canoeing is so small, that is between the middle of May and the middle of June is the only time really that river is accessible by a canoe. The trout fishery really isn't exceptionally good, and of course, after the first part of June the black flies are simply legion, so it will be an area of the United States that will maintain its wilderness like configuration if the dam is not constructed. Do you run a risk on a trip like this of the Committee members losing their objectivity, falling in love with the wildness of the river? Oh I don't think so. We did however meet at various stages of the

river people who had an interest in it. The people from the Forestry Service, the Fish and Game Department, the Game Warden Service, all met us at various stages along the river and discussed in detail, the woodland, the timber available, the nature of the fisheries, what the impact would be of the dam on the fishing, etc. So this was not a complete junket, we did do some scholarly work along the way so we have now a very good impression of what the flooding of the St. John would mean. The camp sites we stayed at were invariably abandoned farms, and I had great fun poking around the ruins, some of the buildings were reasonably intact. Some of the technology of these farms was relatively advanced. For instance, there were remnants of internal combustion engines, there were hay bailers there, and machinery that was not primitive. It seems to me that up until about 1930 those farms were operating and they operated for two reasons. First of all they supplied the fodder for the horses that worked in the woods, secondly they supplied the vegetables, the food and the milk and so on for the men who worked in the woods. Well now, how easy it was in the 1930's when skidders and pick up trucks and better roads became the order of the day for people to simply walk away and abandon these farms, and to adapt the wood harvesting schemes represented by chain saws and skidders and this was to me a most important observation because what this Committee was doing was simply looking at another notch in the technological ratchet. That is here in the 1930's the farms were abandoned, the skidders and the chain saws came in and there was not a trauma. That is there was no great sociological treatise written on "What are we doing to the American Way of Life"? by moving

to a petroleum base society. Now as we find ourselves being forced to move away from a petroleum based society, we are doing this with a little more concern about what it is we are getting ourselves into. And I'm wondering Bill, just what the next notch in the ratchet is going to be if we go ahead with the Dickey-Lincoln scheme?

Also Sam Butcher's notes on the trip.

These notes attempt to describe the trip taken on the St. John River by three members of the Committee this spring. No impressions will be included here. It seems likely that impressions of each of the participants will be relected in their evaluation of the project. Three members of the committee (Butcher, Hill, and Patterson) and three others (Alec Giffin, of Gardiner, Harry Zinn, of Blue Hill and Jon Hill, of Greenfield) made the canoe trip from the Red Pine Campsite on the Daquaam Road to Dickey during the period June 1-4, 1977.

The group embarked at the Red Pine about 2:00 P.M. on the first of June and after a three hour paddle in fairly shallow water, set up camp at Nine Mile Brook. We were joined during the evening by Rodney Sirois, of the Warden Service, Peter Bourque, of the Fisheries Division, and Tom Dickens, of North Maine woods. Our visitors filled us in on some of the background information regarding the fishery in the river and recreational use of the river. The second day of paddling found us doing much less canoe dragging and we easily covered the distance from Nine Mill down to Simmons Farm. Enroute we met with Bourque and Sirois at Priestly Brook where

we had an opportunity to see some of the problems associated with bridge construction practices. As we paddled from Simmons Farm to Castonia Farm on June 3, the water level and canoeability increased slowly but steadily. After looking over the upper section of Big Black Rapids, we ran the rapids with fully loaded canoes without incident. We began to see other recreationists below Big Black Rapids. Apparently several parties were discouraged from paddling on the upper part of the River because of the early runoff and unusually low water levels. We spent several hours at Castonia Farm observing and assisting two Allagash residents in their efforts to cut up and transport an abandoned piece of farm machinery.

It was raining lightly when we arose on our last day on the River and we decided to terminate the trip a day earlier than originally planned. We ran Big Rapids fully loaded where all agreed that we had the best white water canoeing of the trip. A white-tailed deer swam down about 200 yards of the upper part of the rapids ahead of us, reaching shore safely after we held up to avoid frightening it. We saw many merganser, and a few other water fowl, but few large animals during the trip.

We pulled into Dickey about noon on June 4, picked up our cars, which had been left at the Regional Forestry office by Bureau of Forestry personnel and returned to Orono, where we were treated to supper at the Hill residence.

4. List of Documents Reviewed by the Committee*

Hylites 760401

Hylites October 1975

Dickey-Lincoln School Lakes (no date)

Hylites April 1976

Hylites July 1976

Maines Critical Areas Program (update September 10, 1976)

CMP Exciter 1 September 1976

CMP Release 8 March 1974

CMP Statement of V.P. Norman Temple to Energy Committee 107th
Legislature 18 December 1975
Includes 2 letters to Senator Howard M. Trotsky dated 20 October 1975

UM at Orono Forest Resources Research Advisory Committee Annual Report
1975

Draft Soc. of American Foresters Wildlife Committee - "Improvement,
Maintenance and Protection of Fish and Wildlife Habitat" Draft
8 January 1976

Robert O. Biglow, Division of Planning Power Supply - New England
Electric "Reliability Criteria for Generation Planning in New
England" 19 p. August 1976

Maine Commission on the Future - Notes made by F. P. Dexter from program
"On the Line" on Channel 6 T.V. Portland 11 August 1976.

Federal Register Vol. 38 No. 147 "Preparation of Environmental Impact
Statements. 1 August 1973

Department of Interior News Release "Interior to Conduct Transmission
Line Corridor Studies From Proposed Dickey-Lincoln School Hydro
Project. 5 p. 29 June 1976

NEPA 1969 Environmental Impact Statements 2 p.

Acres American - Power Alternative Study - Scope of Work, 7 p
16 August 1976

Corps of Engineers - "Draft Economic Impact Statement - Dickey-Lincoln
School Lakes Hydroelectric Project - Proposed Table of Contents"
4 p. 16 August 1976

*Now in Archives of Mantor Library at the Universtiy of Maine at Farmington.

Acres American Hand out to Committee 19 p. 16 August 1976

CMP "Annual Report" 20 p. 1975

CMP "New England Power Exchange NEPEX" 12 p. 80M8-70

CMP NEPOOL "Summary of Operations" 4 p. July 1975

CMP "Home Guide to Fuel Conservation" 8 p. date unknown

CMP "Electric Utility Industry in New England" Statistical Bulletin
36 p. 1975

7 Islands "Measuring a Resource: How to Evaluate Dickey?" 11 p.
16 October 1976

NE Chapt National Audubon Society - "Statement Regarding Dickey-Lincoln"
3 p. 22 October 1976

Anthony M. Payne "The Dickey-Lincoln Power Project" 8 p. Fall 1975

Corps of Engineers - "Army Engineers See More Power in Maine Hydro
Plant" 4 p. 2 December 1976

State of Maine "Title I Chapter 13 Public Records and Proceedings
Subchapter I Freedom of Access" 5 p Effective 29 July 1976

Barry Commoner "The Energy Puzzle: The Light at the End of the Tunnel"
5 p. New Englander Magazine January 1977

93rd Congress, S1983 "Public Law 93-205 - Endangered Species Act of
1973 21 p. 28 December 1973

Acres American - "Talk of John Lawrence to Citizens Committee"
8 February 1977 9 p.

Marshall F. Merriam - "Wind Energy for Human Needs" 12 p. Technology
Review January 1977

Alice W. Shurcliff - "The Local Economic Impact of Nuclear Power 8 p.
Technology Review January 1977

A. Filauro - "An Analysis of Dickey-Lincoln for the Maine Chapter of
Society of American Foresters" 13 p. 11 February 1977

Corps of Engineers - "Army Engineers Will Conduct Public Workshops on
Dickey-Lincoln School This Spring" 2 p. 4 February 1977

Hylites - "Fact Sheet" 21 p. October 1976

John McPhee - "The Keel of Lake Dickey" Living Wilderness October/
December 1976 "and others" 51 p.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Dept. of Interior - "Guidelines to Assist Federal Agencies in Complying with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 14 p. 9 February 1977

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5. List of Reports Issued by the Committee and Staff

Now in Archives of Mantor Library at the University of Maine at Farmington.

CDLPIRC - Report of Meeting Bangor 30 p. 14 June 1976

Staff - Report of Meeting at State Planning Office 2 p. 7 July 1976

CDLPIRC - Report of Meeting Bangor 13 p. 16 August 1976

Staff - Report of Meeting in John Robinson's Office 8 p. 15 September 1976

CDLPIRC - Report of Meeting Bangor 5 p. 4 October 1976

Staff - Report of Sugarloaf Conference of Soc. of Am. Foresters 5p. 16 October 1976

CDLPIRC - Open Comment Meeting 8 p. 12-20 October 1976

CDLPIRC - Report of Meeting Bangor 14 p. 6 December 1976

CDLPIRC - Report of Meeting Bangor 33 p. 8 February 1977

Staff - Report of Corps - NRC Meeting Augusta 2 p. 4 February 1977

CDLPIRC - Report of Executive Session Bangor On tapes and in part 3(b) 15 March 1977

CDLPIRC - Report of Meeting Bangor 24 p. 3 May 1977

Staff - Report of Workshop - Soils, Geology & Seismic Factors 2 p. 27 April 1977

Staff - Report of Workshop - Economic Impacts 2 p. 17 May 1977

Staff - Report of Water Quality Workshop 3 p. 28 June 1977

Staff - Report of Workshop - Terrestrial & Aquatic Ecosystems 3 p. 28 June 1977

CDLPIRC - Report of Executive Session Bangor 29 p. and in 3(b) 16, 17 August 1977

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Staff - D.E.I.S. Hearing Augusta 7 p. 26 October 1977

CDLPIRC - Report of Executive Session Bangor - Report to the Governor 17 November 1977 dated November 1977 8 p.

CDLPIRC - Report to Governor Longley also on 3(b) 8 p. November 1977
Staff - Final Summary Report February 1978

6. Comments on Relationship with External Groups

(a) Communication Media

Their electronic recording equipment was poor with many stray electric fields which interfered with the Committee equipment. We had to ask them not to use their equipment so that the Committee could have one good tape source of the meetings which the Media or the Public were free to consult at any time in Farmington.

T.V. lights were so disturbing at meetings that they had to be controlled and we only allowed them for interviews before, at the break, and after the meetings. Channel 5 T.V. had an incident light camera, battery operated which caused no trouble, but we felt that we could not single out one T.V. station for privileges not accorded to the others. Our relations with the Media was always good as we carefully explained our rulings regarding them and never was the Committee taken to task by the Media either privately or publically.

(b) Correspondence

Copies of all the mail received by Governor Longley and his answers with respect to Dickey-Lincoln were sent to John Robinson and were turned over to the Committee. Many statements on issues were sent to the Committee, requested by the Committee, taped at meetings or were told privately to members and staff. No correspondence went from the Committee to the public and only acknowledgment of receipt went from the staff to those sending in statements.

Occasionally High School and College students wrote in and requested information to help in writing term papers. These requests were met whenever possible.

(c) The Corps of Engineers Personnel and Contractors were always very obliging in obtaining information and presenting it in written or vocal basis for our meetings. Other Government (U.S. and State) Agencies were also very cooperative whether we initiated the request or whether the Corps of Engineers had suggested the source. Frequently these contacts had to be by phone due to the immediacy of the request and yet the information was always forthcoming promptly in spite of the shortness of time.

(d) Others Here at Open Comment Meetings and individually to members throughout our tenure, the Committee was criticized, as was the Corps, for doing everything too late.

Richard Hill and the Staff Director had a good relationship with others as it was recognized that we were working for the good of the people in Maine in our University work.

President Salwark and Senator Cyr, because of their official positions in Aroostook County, felt the burden of being Committee Members the most and perhaps received the most requests and criticisms.

7. General Comments and Observations

The Committee was disappointed by the results of its Open Comment Meetings because the general public did not feel it was well enough informed to give adequate input to the Committee or Corps. All that it seemed to know was that it did not want the dam.

The Natural Resources Council marshalled the people against Dickey very successfully without supplying any positive input at any time.

It was only in December 1977 that any of the proponents, ie. Maine Citizens for Dickey-Lincoln surfaced and got a media blitz going. We believed that the Corps of Engineers was so held back by rules of Congress that it "should not sell the project" that vital information which it had obtained was not made available to the general public, although it did surface in some of the workshops. Hylites did not reach enough people and it was felt by the Committee that if Hylites information, a glossary of terms and what the Contractors were doing since the last report could have been made in an insert in Maine Sunday Papers the public would have been much better informed.

The appointment of a Staff Director who was a retired college science professor proved most advantageous. Here an interested "over-educated" person as Staff Director allowed for much more input to the Committee than would have been possible by a person acting solely as a "manager" of details.


Forrest P. Dexter, Jr., Staff Director

8. Comments on Financial and Administration Aspects

Financial and administrative arrangements were adequate for the most part. It is somewhat difficult for us at the University of Maine at Farmington to understand the nature of the Corps and its overall organizational structure, particularly with regard to which office or officer is the appropriate contact point and how and where decisions are made. It is probably equally true that the Corps has some difficulty in understanding and dealing with the hierarchy of the university.

The only problem that arose in the financial arrangements was in relation to the bill with Bar Harbor Airlines for flying the committee over the proposed site of the dams. We negotiated with Mr. Chandler directly and were told to submit the bill as a supplement to the original contract, which we did. However, we were later requested to submit it under the existing travel account, which caused a considerable delay in our receiving the money. No clear reason was ever given for the change, particularly in view of the fact that the option finally selected was rejected by Mr. Chandler at our negotiation meeting.

However, on the whole the project proceeded smoothly with regard to administration and finance.

9. Overall Evaluation and Critique*

*Letter follows this page.



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REPLY TO: Farmington
December 8, 1977

Colonel John Chandler
United States Army Corp. of Engineers
Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Colonel Chandler:

The purpose of this letter is to attempt to critique the contract which was entered into between your organization and the Environmental Research Center of the University of Maine at Farmington concerning the support which was given to the Dickey-Lincoln Project Impact Review Committee.

In the first place, as you have seen from our report, the committee narrowed down the considerations concerning the project to those which it felt (unanimously) would need to be considered by those authorities having the ability to decide whether or not the project should proceed.

The current laws relative to Environmental Impact statements with the accompanying requirement for Environmental Impact statements for alternatives, (and then for Environmental Impact statements for alternatives of the alternatives) make it necessary that some attempt be made to be sure that the opponents or proponents of any project are not able to postpone action or objective and intelligent consideration by efforts which result in further studies of all shapes and manners.

As you can readily see, the resulting accumulation of information, never complete as seen by those persons and organizations who are requesting the investigation, results in such a proliferation of information so as to make any project unable to be understood by a very large majority of citizens and people concerned with the project.

For the reasons stated, it is my opinion that a citizens committee can serve a valuable function in focusing attention on the essential elements of a project as it affects our environment in various ways.

December 8, 1977

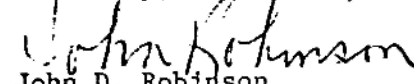
As you know, our committee was made up of volunteer citizens who gave of their time without compensation in the interest of performing a public service. Most of our committee members were involved in occupations which required their time to be allocated in only very necessary ways. For that reason, we jealously guarded the time of our committee members and made our plans to make sure that each member was assured that his time was not going to be taken from him except under those circumstances where his judgement was important.

The staff support, with which the committee was provided, enabled the Committee to perform its function without unduly requiring the committee members to spend unnecessarily large amounts of time on matters or on research which was not essential in order for the committee member to exercise his judgement.

In short, I think the staff support was essential; that in this particular case, it worked effectively and efficiently; and that such an arrangement should be considered on any project in the future. This recommendation, in my opinion, would be viable so long as the requirements for such extensive studies are in existence.

It has been my pleasure to witness your administration of the New England office of the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and to be able to refute the charges which have been brought against your organization by people in organizations who have desires which are contrary to the projects being investigated.

Sincerely,


John D. Robinson
President

JDR/rc