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To: [PlainsandEastern](#)
Subject: Public Comment on Proposed P & E Clean Line from Oklahoma to Tennessee
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My name is Sandra Sigler, address 9354 Quito Road, Millington, TN, 38053. Below are my general comments on the proposed Plains and Eastern Clean Line from Oklahoma to Tennessee.

After the briefest internet search, I have to admit how surprised I am to see how much resistance the wind power sector is facing on all fronts. Of course anyone who can employ common sense might instinctively view the Plains and Eastern Clean Line from Oklahoma to Tennessee as a bad bet, but aside from that, here is some hard data I quickly gleaned.

A Harvard study from 2013 quantified the extent to which the power generating potential of wind farms has been overestimated. "The generating capacity of very large wind power installations may peak at between 0.5 and 1 watts per square meter...Previous estimates, which ignored the turbines' slowing effect on the wind, had put that figure at between 2 and 7 watts per square meter." Further reading is available at www.seas.harvard.edu/news/2013/02/rethinking-wind-power.

Then from "New American", www.thenewamerican.com/tech/energy/item/15069-14-000-idle-wind-turbines-a-testament-to-failed-energy-policies by Bob Adelman: This one says that more than 14,000 wind turbines have been left idle worldwide, and particularly that includes ventures here in the United States. In brief summary, the article states that while government funds are available to make the initiation of these ventures profitable, once those funds dry up (after the initial installation of the project), "...the real economics of maintaining...are so overpoweringly negative that they are left to rot..." Author, James Dellingle, is also quoted thus: "Wind farms do not generate electricity on any commercially competitive level. The only reason that wind farms can survive is through government subsidy, which is...stolen from the taxpayer and funneled into the pockets of rent seeking businessmen."

So, it would seem wind power is inefficient (even Harvard thinks so), and it would appear these projects have the potential to be primarily pursued for the opportunity to get government monies in the name of that mythical unicorn called "green" energy. In these cases, when the government subsidies dry up, the inefficient projects fail at profit-making and are abandoned. What if a group were to propose an energy venture, then propose to take land under right of eminent domain, then propose to siphon tax dollars on top of that, without real expectation of true profitability, possibly as a scheme; a sort of money grab for such a partnership venture? The success of such a venture would be a terrible thing, with the U.S. government forcing citizens to fund would-be robber barons. Here in America, our property rights are purported to reign supreme, and all citizens must be judiciously protected.

Since the business structure of projects like the Clean Line has this potential to be abused, these points need to be very carefully examined. If there can be any question of whether there is a real expectation of this specific project being a reliable, consistently efficient, energy-producing installation, profitable and successful ongoing, this project needs to be placed, at the very least, on indefinite hold.