Public Involvement Program

For an Application pursuant to Article 10 of the Public Service Law

Submitted by:

Dry Lots Wind LLC
2021 Western Avenue
Albany, NY 12203

August 6, 2012

I. Project Summary

Dry Lots Wind LLC ("DLW") is the Applicant ("Applicant") for the Dry Lots Wind Project ("Project" or "Dry Lots Project" currently comprising 11 turbines on an isolated plateau in the Town of Litchfield, Herkimer County, NY. The Project was initiated by NorthWind and Power ("NorthWind") which was merged into Ridgeline Energy LLC ("Ridgeline"). DLW is an indirect subsidiary of Ridgeline. The Project is consistent with the model for Community Scale wind projects in New York developed by NorthWind, which generally consists of six to thirteen turbines and a connection to existing medium-voltage transmission lines. The goal of a Community Scale wind project is to bring renewable power closer to load, while reducing impacts by limiting the number of turbines and using greater setbacks than at operating projects in the state.

The Dry Lots Project is located on Dry Hill in western Litchfield beside an operating stone quarry owned by Barrett Paving, Inc. The hill is approximately two miles wide by three miles long at its extremes and there are no houses on the primarily limestone hill which is used for pasture and crops. The absence of houses on the hill means not only that turbines can be set back a considerable distance from homes but also that turbines will be located in one cardinal direction from an individual residence, i.e. only within view from either front or rear facing windows but not both. The Project as originally conceived and discussed with residents of Litchfield was sized at 20MW, but new technology and the desire to maximize the production from the resource to best help the state meet its renewable energy targets led to an increase in the project capacity which is now 33MW.

From the early days of investigating whether the area was suitable for a wind project, considerable effort has been made to inform stakeholders of the envisioned Project. A Project representative first visited a Town Board meeting in July 2009, and since then the Project has maintained a regular presence at Town Board meetings, invited all Town residents to a presentation and to an Open House, held countless one-on-one meetings with residents, sent multiple mailers to Town residents and ran notices in the local press. The Applicant is committed to continuing these efforts and broadening the Applicant's reach during the pre-Application phase as part of the Public Involvement Program described below.

II. Public Involvement Program

1. Consultation with the affected agencies and other stakeholders.

The Project has already undertaken a comprehensive public involvement and outreach project, focused within the Town of Litchfield and even involving surrounding Towns. The Project began its outreach to the Town of Litchfield in July of 2009 by attending a Town Board meeting to discuss the possibility of a wind energy project in Litchfield. Discussions with the Town have been ongoing as the Town considered a law to regulate wind energy. Since 2009, considerable effort has been made to inform the public of the type of project being considered.

In the fall of 2009, two meetings were held in an effort to engage stakeholders early in the development process and inform them of the approach to the Project. The first was a presentation

in the Town of Litchfield to which all Town residents were invited and which over one hundred people attended (Exhibit A). Additionally, Project representatives met with a group of people in the neighboring Town of Paris, NY and answered their questions about the Project. During the winter of 2009-2010 Project representatives went door-to-door to every house in Litchfield in an effort to introduce the Project to residents, inform people of the preliminary Project details, and answer their questions. When no one was home door-hangers were left with Project information (Exhibit B).

One of the messages conveyed early on was the development approach of reducing impacts by limiting the project size to six to thirteen turbines and siting them further from residences than at operating projects in New York. At the presentation at the end of 2009, a map was presented which depicted the hill and noted that as a result of the feature's isolation with respect to residences, no house along the road would have turbines on multiple sides. Based on a number of years experience, this approach creates the greatest opportunity for satisfaction of all stakeholders post construction, even for those who may have concerns during the development phase.

The outreach continued with a newsletter to the entire Town in the summer of 2010 (Exhibit C), providing a progress update and encouraging input from the community. The feedback received provided the opportunity to compile a list of questions and answers that was made available at the Open House during the fall of 2010, to which the entire town was invited (Exhibit D). The Open House featured different stations with poster boards and personnel and industry experts on hand to discuss different aspects of a wind project. On hand to answer questions were representatives from Hessler Associates (acoustics consultants), EDR (environmental consultants), and a construction manager from turbine manufacturer Gamesa USA. Along with these experts, Project representatives were stationed at display boards describing wind turbines, the project area, the wind resource, wildlife impacts, acoustics, the process of converting wind energy to electricity and supplying that electricity to the grid, and common misperceptions about wind energy (Exhibits E & F).

Following the Open House, the Project maintained a presence at Town Board meetings, made presentations to the Town (Exhibit G), where in the interest of transparency and the Applicant shared a summary wind measurement results and results of environmental studies. The Project also ran announcements on the radio and in the printed press, escorted a local television crew up to the project area, and their reportage increased awareness of the project throughout the region. These efforts contributed to wide public recognition of the Applicant's efforts at development. In fact, in 2011 the nearby Town of New Hartford wind committee invited Project representatives to speak to their Board regarding wind energy in the area and representatives have also had discussions with both the State Senator and Assemblyman from the district, and contacted the county representative and administrator. These efforts will continue as The Project moves forward in the application process.

Now, as DLW prepares to enter the Article 10 siting process, the following additional activities are planned to continue dialogue with affected agencies and groups of stakeholders. Planned measures include formally reaching out to the supervisors of the neighboring towns of Frankfort, Paris and New Hartford to request meetings and offering to make presentations to the respective Town

Boards. In addition to the Towns, the Applicant will also engage Herkimer County and the Oneida County executives in a similar manner and determine what if any action is required.

2. Pre-application activities to encourage stakeholders to participate at the earliest opportunity.

Prior to the Application, effort will be made to both expand outreach activities to a wider area and to encourage stakeholder participation. Updated project descriptions and information on the application review process will be made available at a local public library. One planned activity is to have a presence at the Herkimer County Fair, at the Frankfort Fairgrounds. In addition, The Applicant plans to have another Open House, similar to the one described above, during the pre-application process. The Open House will be noticed in the local press. These activities and the efforts to engage the neighboring and nearby towns will provide stakeholders and agencies with information about the project and the review process. Additionally, it will enable the Applicant to identify stakeholders, receive feedback, work to address comments, and possibly work on stipulations in advance of the Application.

3. Activities designed to educate the public as to the specific proposal and the Article 10 review process, including the availability of funding for municipal and local parties.

All of the activities described in 1 and 2 above are designed to educate the public on the Project and the application and review process. These discussions will describe the project and inform the agencies of the Article 10 application procedures and specifically the intervenor process and availability of intervenor funding. Additionally, the Applicant will provide information on a project-specific web site (see details in section 4) and how to contact the State of New York Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment (Siting Board) to be put on the official mailing list for notices about the project. To aid in this process a flyer similar to the one included in Exhibit H will be available during the activities. This will provide a basic understanding of the Project and the review process and arm the reader with the tools to obtain more information, remain engaged, and participate in the review process as it evolves.

4. The establishment of a website to disseminate information to the public.

The Project is in the process of establishing a web site at the following URL: www.drylotswind.com. This website will include, among other things:

a. General project information
b. Article 10 process and regulations
c. Information on the process of applying for intervenor funding
d. Information on being added to Siting Board service list for the case
e. Mechanism for emailing comments on the Project to DLW
f. Access to public studies and reports as they become available
g. Other pertinent project materials

This web site will be live in August 2012. As more materials for the Project are developed, more content will be added to the project website to aid stakeholders in participating in the review process.

5. Notifications

   Notifications will be made about the project consistent with the activities described in items 2,3 and 4 per the regulations.

6. Activities designed to encourage participation by stakeholders in the certification and compliance process.

The activities described in 2, 3 and 4 above all will include information about how stakeholders can participate in the certification and compliance process. Information regarding what steps a stakeholder will need to take to become a party, or simply observe the process, will be provided.

III. Public Involvement Schedule

DLW anticipates carrying out the activities described above over the next five months according to the following schedule. Many activities, such as attending Town Meetings and maintaining the Project web site, will continue beyond this schedule.

Schedule of Upcoming Activities

	August	September	October	November	December
Town Engagement					
Town Meetings					
County Engagement					
County Meetings					
Herkimer County Fair					
Open House Notification					
Open House					
Website Live					
Announcements in Local Press					

Exhibit A

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Agenda

- Introduction
  - Thank you for coming!
  - About NWP
  - Introduce Guests: Steve Sullivan and Ann Jones
- A Potential Project
  - Brief Look at Electricity Generation Trends and Wind Energy
  - Why Litchfield?
  - Define Project Area- Dry Hill & Describe Project Details
  - Local Benefits
- Developments Process
  - Local Development Process
  - State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)
  - Context: Dry Hill compared to nearby wind projects
- Project Summary & Conclusion, Requests and Committments
- Steve Sullivan
- Ann Jones
- Q&A

NORTHWIND & POWER

About NorthWind and Power

- Entrepreneurial Albany, New York-based company founded in 2008 by Patrick Doyle, former Director of Development, Northeast for Horizon Wind Energy, Treasurer & Founding Board Member of Alliance for Clean Energy, NY.

- NorthWind and Power focuses on Community Scale Wind Farm projects,
  - ~20+/-MW range preferred (Eight to twelve wind turbines)
  - Connection to local sub-transmission lines, so electricity is delivered locally
  - Annual Energy Production ~ 50,000 MWh
    - Equal to consumption of 7,000 homes per annum

- NorthWind and Power's approach allows creation of viable projects compatible with the natural environment & existing uses

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Guest Speakers

- Steve Sullivan
  - -Former Communications Director, New York Independent System Operator
  - -Fourteen Years experience in energy industry
  - -Experience with energy projects across nation

- Ann Jones
  - -Resident of Fenner, NY
  - -Non-Participating neighbor in Fenner Wind Farm

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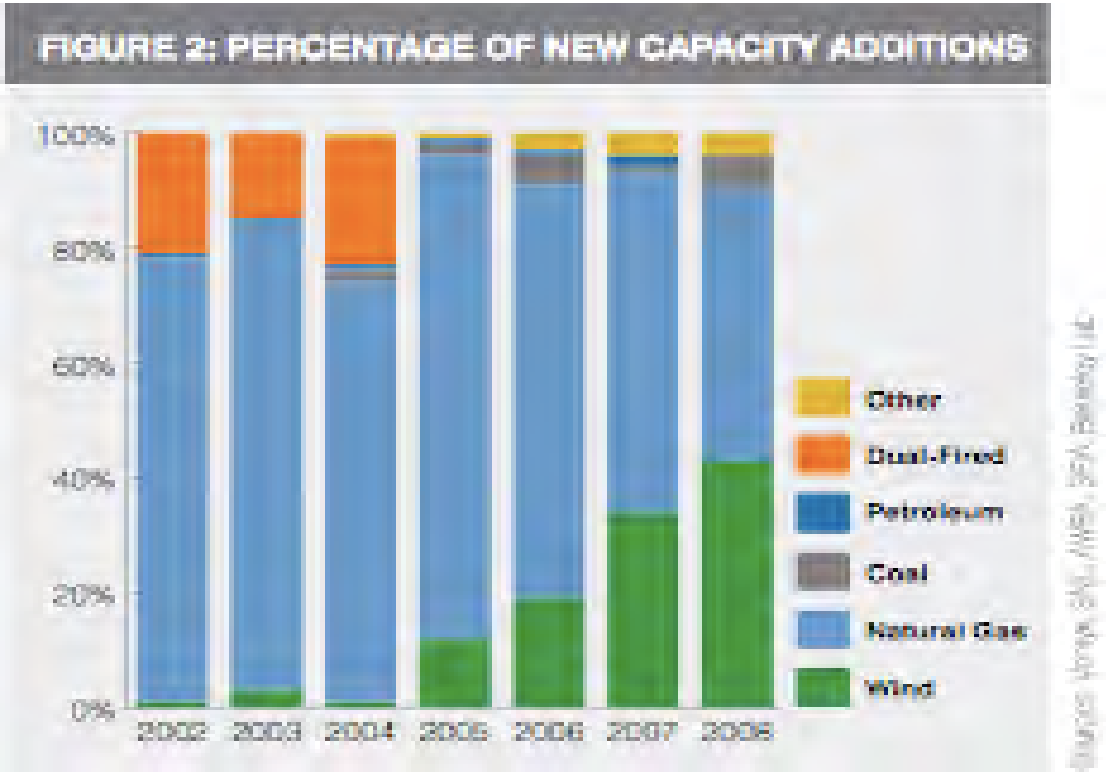
Electricity Trends- Generation



- Wind power accounted for 42% of new Capacity in 2008

- NYS Goal of 25% Renewables by 2013, discussion to extend to 30% by 2015

- The increasing % of wind power reflects the desire to
  - -Reduce fossil generation
  - -Energy independence
  - -Make existing resources last longer
  - -Mitigate climate change

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Why Litchfield- Dry Hill?

- Hills South of Utica were recommended by an experienced wind environmental consultant living in the area.
  - Wind resources appears strong on wind map.
- Three operating wind farms nearby (Fenner, Madison, Munnsville) and two more have been approved by local boards in Herkimer County.

Fenner Wind Farm, Madison County

- Very few houses on Dry Hill, allowing turbines to be sited further from homes than at 95% of wind farms in NY
- Area presents a number of interconnection options.

Characteristics of Litchfield are consistent with a Community Scale model with a single row of turbines.

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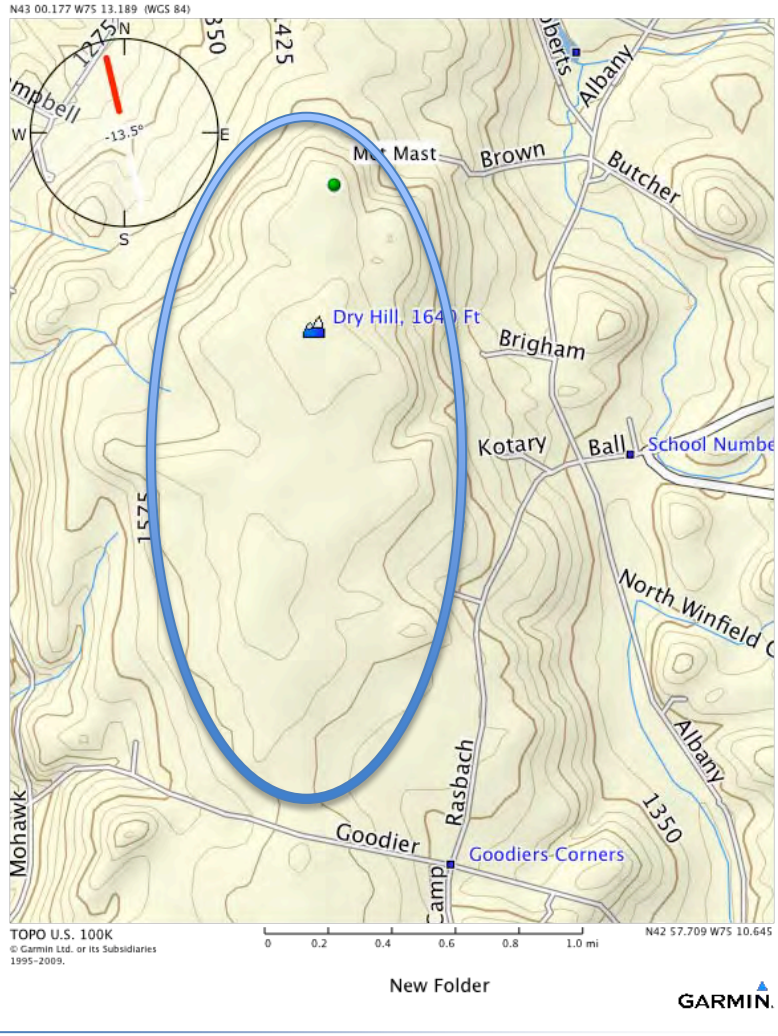
Dry Hill - Western Part of Town of Litchfield

Map of Preliminary Project Area



- Area considered for turbines comprises roughly 1200 acres.
- Adjacent to Quarry.
- Continuity of current land use—farming, hunting, snowmobiling – in close consultation with landowners. No improvements will be sited without approval by landowner.
- Specific turbine locations will be proposed once sufficient wind data is available (mid 2010). Layout also subject to public review through SEQR process.
- Expect to access turbines from one main access road, using field edges and existing farm roads where possible.

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Preliminary Dry Hill Project- Details

- Project Capacity- 20 MW
- Between 8-12 machines. (8 x 2.5MW; 12 x 1.6MW)
- Utilize existing sub-transmission line- electricity consumed locally
- Anticipated output would provide enough electricity for approximately 7000 homes
- No turbine sited closer than 2500 ft from nonparticipating landowner
- Underground power lines wherever possible

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Local Benefits

- *Operations*. Roughly $100,000 in annual payments to each group: Landowners, Taxing Jurisdictions, Employees. Adds money to school districts without adding students
- *Construction.*
  - ~ 50 construction jobs (Fenner -78).
  - Local vendors used in construction where possible e.g. PLC Trenching.
  - Up to $10 million in regional equipment supply.
- *Pollution.*
  - Offset ~ 1800tons of Carbon/yr = to taking 6000 cars off the road

Project provides annual revenue to town, school, landowners and workers as well as environmental benefits.

Exhibit A-8

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Local Development Process

- Measure The Wind
- Outreach & Education
- Study the electrical lines, make interconnection request
- Perform Environmental Studies
- Follow Town Law
- Apply for Permit
- Perform Engineering

We are in the very early stages of an elaborate process that will take several years to complete

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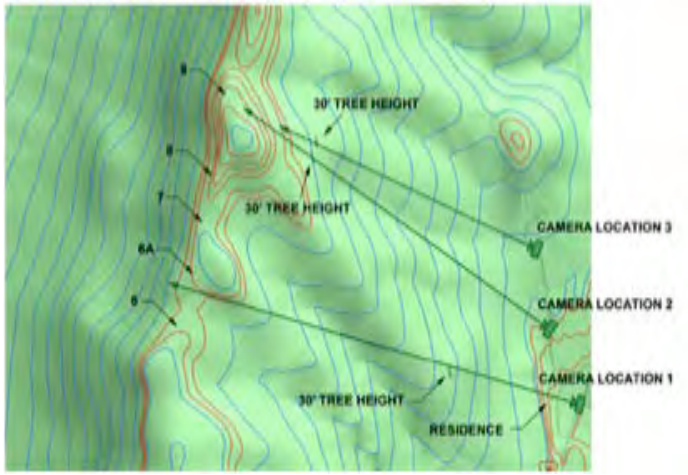
State Environmental Quality Review- (SEQR) Process

- If after initial feasibility studies (wind, economics, elec., environmental etc.) the project is considered viable, a permit application will be made.
  - Not before end of spring 2010.
- Typically Town is “Lead Agent” in Type I-SEQR process, and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required.
- Lead Agent will accept complete application, discuss study scope and request Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).
- DEIS is made available for public comment
- Once public, lead agent and other local, state and federal parties have commented, a Final EIS is prepared and the Lead Agent issues “Findings”
- All potential material impacts and benefits will be studied and addressed
  - economics, visual, sound, avian, wetlands, transport, historic preservation



Environmental Review Process is comprehensive and open for public participation

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Dry Hill Vs Fenner

	Dry Hill (preliminary)	**Fenner**
Number of Machines	8-12	20
Nameplate Capacity (MW)	20	30
Min Distance from participating home	2000ft	1165ft
Min Distance from homes owned by non participants	2500ft +	686ft

Turbines on Dry Hill would be sited further from homes than in existing wind farms nearby in Madison County

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Conclusion -Why Wind Energy?

- Global Benefits of Wind Energy Generation
  - Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
  - Existing valuable fossil resources will last longer
- Nationwide Benefits of Wind Energy Generation, Products & Services
  - 80,000 jobs, including 20,000 manufacturing jobs
  - Increased energy independence
  - Improved trade balance (less import of foreign oil & gas)
  - Reduced demand for natural gas, resulting in lower prices for heating & other uses
- State Benefits of the RPS (primarily wind energy generation)
  - Construction & knowledge jobs (JPW Riggers, PLC Trenching. MSE Power Systems, AWS etc.)
  - 4000 jobs during Construction, 400 local full-time jobs (Source: US Dept. of Energy)
  - Investment in projects so far = $2.1bn (NYSERDA)
  - Lower wholesale electricity prices
  - C02 Reductions: 3 Million Tons, equivalent to removing about 500,000 cars from the road, Water Savings: 1,525 Million Gallons! (AWEA, US DOE)
  - Reduced SOx & Nox (acid rain) & mercury emissions
- Local Benefits of a wind farm in Litchfield
  - $2.5+ million total payments to landowners
  - $2.5+ million total payments to taxing jurisdictions
  - $2.5+ million total payments to operators residing in the region

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NWP's Requests and Commitments

- Requests of Local Community
  - Participate in process
  - Differentiate between facts and opinions
  - Treat wind energy not as a yes or no question, but as a choice of how much energy we want to consume and where it should come from (Large central power plants with new transmission, community scale projects with existing transmission, fossil vs. nuclear vs. renewable)
  - Consider the needs of our children and grandchildren vs. needs of this generation
  - Contact NWP with any comments or questions
- Commitments
  - Will keep Town Board informed
  - Will keep open line and consider comments and suggestions (but we can't hide wind turbines!)
  - Will only proceed with a project if we believe it can make economic sense

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Potential Dry Hill Wind Energy Project- Preliminary Details (as 11/23/09)

- Project Size: ~20MW
- Amount of Clean Renewable Electricity capable of being generated by a 20MW wind project: ~Equal to annual electricity demand of 7000 households
- Number of Machines: 8-12 (depends on wind assessment)
- Project Location under study: Dry Hill- western part of Litchfield, high plateau well suited for harnessing the wind resource that passes overhead
- Project Area: ~1000 acres
- Minimum Distance from residences owned by non-participating landowners: 2500ft
- Development Period (Feasibility, Environmental Studies, Permit Application & Public Hearings & Comment, Engineering): At least 2 years, likely longer
- Local Benefits: Annual revenue of $100,000+ to each group of (1) landowners, (2) taxing jurisdictions and (3) regionally employed operators
- Carbon Emission Reduction: ~Equal to removing 6000 cars from the road

Common Objections To Wind Energy	**NorthWind Mitigation Strategy**
"Machines are loud"	Develop community scale project that has less turbines, allowing turbines to be sited further from homes than at other sites
"Electricity will be transmitted out of the area"	Develop project whose output roughly matches the electricity demand of the surrounding area. Use sub-transmission lines so the electricity will flow to local properties first
"I don't want to be surrounded by turbines"	Project on one ridge, one line of machines

Questions or Comments? Please contact us:
info@northwindandpower.com or by phone 518-250-4247 (office)

Exhibit B

NORTHWIND & POWER

NorthWind and Power is currently exploring the potential for a Community-Scale Wind Energy Project in your area. The operation of such a project would provide significant financial benefits to the community in addition to protecting the air we breathe and preserving valuable energy resources.

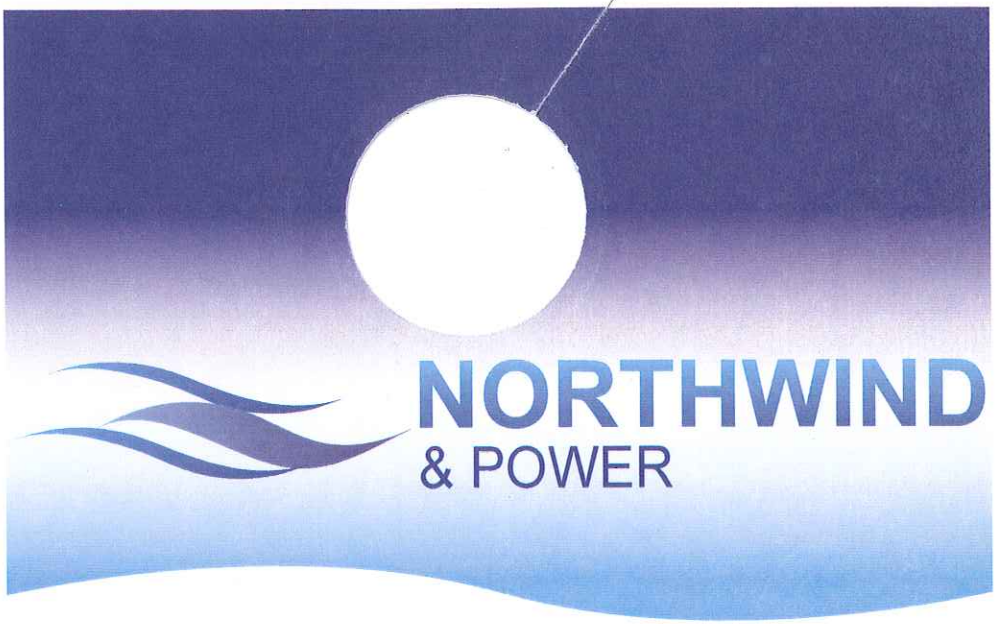
Example of the Community Benefits of a 20MW Wind Project

- ☑ 50 construction jobs created.
- ☑ $10 million spent in the region on purchases of materials and labor.
- ☑ $7 million over 20 years to Landowners, Employees and Taxing Jurisdictions (i.e. School Districts, Town, County).
- ☑ Increases funding for schools without increasing the number of students.
- ☑ Long-term reduction in the wholesale electricity price.

Your Community is Well Suited to Reap These Benefits!

- ☑ Existing power lines ensure that generated locally electricity is consumed locally.
- ☑ Anticipated output approximately equal to the electricity consumption of 7000 homes.
- ☑ Community-Scale project size means that the 6 - 12 turbines can be sited further away from homes and will require less land.

Exhibit B-1



NorthWind and Power, a Ridgeline Energy company, is an entrepreneurial renewable energy developer located in Albany, New York. Across Ridgeline Energy, our team has well over 100 years of power generation experience in North America, with a strong focus on renewable energy over the past decade. We seek to develop projects that bring significant benefits to the community and to the environment through the generation of clean electricity using available local resources.

We are members of The Alliance for Clean Energy New York and the American Wind Energy Association and actively participate in the formation of sound energy policy in the region. Our focus is on renewable energy in locations where there is a match between the wind resource, available transmission capacity, and regional electricity demand.

We value your input and encourage you to contact us with questions and comments. Please send us a note at info@northwindandpower.com, visit us on the web at www.northwindandpower.com or contact us by phone or mail at:

NorthWind and Power, A Ridgeline Energy Company
2021 Western Ave., Albany, NY 12203
518.250.4247

Thank You!

Exhibit C

NORTHWIND & POWER

NorthWind and Power is an Albany based entrepreneurial clean energy company exploring the potential for a Community Scale wind energy project on Dry Hill in the Town of Litchfield. In this newsletter we will let you know who we are, enlighten you about our thought process, and share more information about why we believe Dry Hill is an ideal site for a Community Scale wind energy project.

We value your comments. Please do not hesitate to contact us.
518-250-4247
info@northwindandpower.com

2021 Western Ave.
Albany, NY 12203

Local Economic Benefits of a Community Scale Wind Project

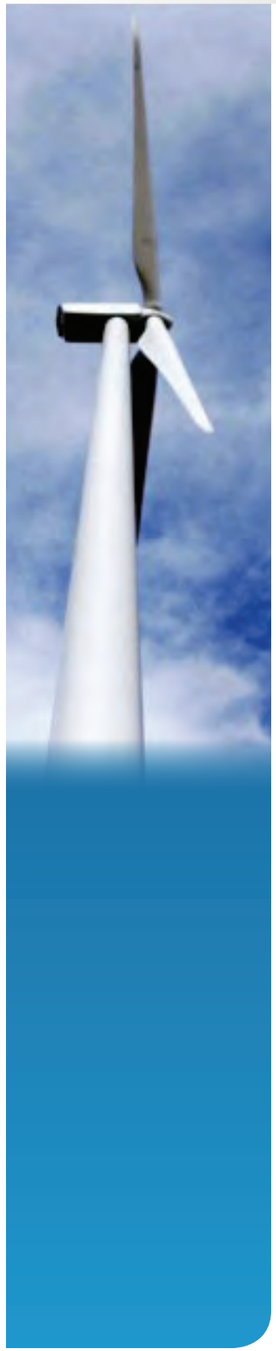
Locally, a Community Scale wind farm would provide the following economic benefits over a 20 year period:

- **Payments to Taxing Jurisdictions of $3 million from a payment in-lieu of taxes (PILOT) agreement**
- **Payments to Landowners of $2 million**
- **Salaries & Wages of $2 million**
- **Approximately $10 million will be spent on materials and labor during development and construction**

NorthWind and Power will procure equipment and services locally and from within New York State and the U.S. to the extent possible. At present there are nine wind turbine manufacturers producing in the US, and four more companies are planning to open plants in the near future. Already, 50% of the value of wind turbines installed in the USA is manufactured domestically, and this percentage keeps increasing. For example, with its wind turbine business headquartered less than 90 minutes from Litchfield, in Schenectady, GE will be a very strong contender to supply turbines for any wind project here.

New York is well positioned to provide the general contractor to build the project with, for example, the experience that Delaney Construction of Gloversville has gained in wind energy over the past four years. Other New York companies active in wind energy include Atlantic Testing, Clough Harbor & Associates, Northline Contractors, HMT Construction, Whitacre Engineering, and PLC Construction of Clinton (see photograph), many of which have significant operations in Central New York.

"The PLC Trenching Company LLC is a New York based construction company. Since 2002, the wind energy business has been an integral part of our growth and expansion across North America. We've participated in the construction of hundreds of megawatts throughout New York State, and have recruited our highly skilled work force from NYS colleges and labor pools." PLC Trenching, Clinton, NY



NORTHWIND & POWER

July 1, 2010

Dear Community Member:

I want to take this opportunity to introduce our company, detail the benefits of wind energy to our communities, and describe the potential for a wind energy project in the Town of Litchfield. NorthWind and Power is an Albany based entrepreneurial clean energy company formed to develop Community Scale wind projects. Our goal is to harvest the abundant wind energy resource in New York and other northeast states, utilizing existing power lines.

We came to Litchfield a year ago because we recognized from public wind maps that there could be a strong wind resource here. While many parts of the town appear windy, we settled on Dry Hill in the west side of town because it combines a strong resource, wide-open farm fields and no roads or residences along the ridge-top; it offers enough space to site between eight and twelve wind turbines an appropriate distance from roads and homes.

Our next step was to measure the wind on Dry Hill. Last October we installed a temporary meteorological testing mast at the northern edge of the hill, and the eight months of data received so far is promising. We have also had our environmental consultants perform initial studies on the hill; they have concluded that the hill is well suited for wind turbines from an environmental perspective. We have had an ornithologist camp out on the hill to monitor avian activity. During the past year, we have had the opportunity to engage with hundreds of people in Litchfield and the surrounding area and have been very pleased with how supportive people are of renewable energy and, in particular, of a Community Scale wind project in town.

It is an old argument, but very true, that what we do now will affect the quality of life, and perhaps the very lives themselves, of our children and grandchildren. The pollution from burning fossil fuels damages our environment and negatively impacts our health. An increasing number of people recognize that securing more of our future electricity from the air that passes above us is preferable to drilling, mining, transporting and burning fossil fuels.

With wind turbines we can see exactly where our electricity comes from. A wind energy project in Litchfield will not only eliminate the pollution that would otherwise come from a fossil fuel burning plant, it will also reduce the amount of natural gas we have to produce. We hope that you agree with our Community Scale approach and that you will support wind energy in Litchfield.

Thank you for your interest and Happy 4th of July!

Sincerely,

Patrick Doyle
President

Exhibit C-1

Why Wind Energy?

We are a society that has difficult choices. Technology has advanced in ways that our grandparents would never have dreamt. We need electricity to charge our cell phones, light our houses, power our machines and chill our milk. We also have to preserve our environment to ensure clean air to breath and clean water to drink.

In the midst of this increasing energy demand and growing concerns about the environment, renewable energy is filling the need for new generation. In 2009, wind power comprised roughly 40% of new capacity additions nationwide.

Here in New York, in September 2004, Governor Pataki enacted a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) for New York State, calling for 25% of electricity from renewable sources by 2013. The program was so successful, with $2.1 billion in capital expenditures and the installation of 1275MW of wind energy in New York, that in January of this year Governor Patterson extended the goal to 30% by 2015. Over the past five years, wind has emerged as the most economical and effective technology to supply electricity from renewable sources world wide. This year Herkimer County will host the State's newest wind farm in Fairfield and Norway.

Appropriate placement of turbines allows for continuation of current land use patterns

Wind Energy is compatible with farming, logging, and other rural activities. Safety is the primary concern, and NorthWind and Power and our contractors will work with the landowners, the Town and other stakeholders to ensure best practices concerning safety and common sense are applied.

Development Standards

NorthWind and Power is committed to siting wind turbines to eliminate or minimize adverse impacts to the extent practical. In our experience, 80% to 90% of residents in windy New York towns with agricultural heritages already support wind energy. Our goal in Litchfield is to propose a project in accordance with higher standards than set by towns in New York with operating wind farms. We believe that we can meet or exceed the rigorous standards below because **Dry Hill is so well suited for a Community Scale wind project.**

- **Site turbines no closer than two times the height of the turbine blade from off-site property lines.**
- **Site turbines at a distance of the greater of 1500 ft or four times the height of the turbine blade tip from non-participating residences.**
- **Site turbines a minimum 1200 ft from participating residences.**
- **Use turbines with the optimal combination of nameplate rating and production capacity to reduce the number of roads, foundations and towers.**
- **Buy local materials and labor whenever possible.**

Wind Energy Nationwide

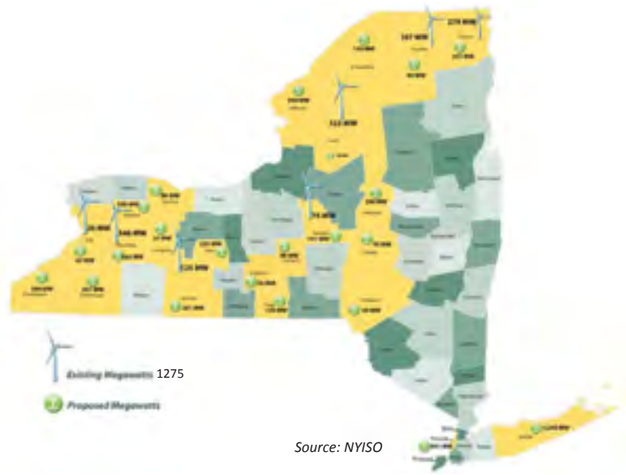
In 2009, as New York was consolidating its position as a top 10 wind energy State, across the country the industry broke all previous records by installing close to 10,000 megawatts of new generating capacity. The U.S. is #1 in the world in wind energy with 35,00MW installed, a fleet that generates enough electricity for 9.7 million homes. Close to 85,000 people earn their living in wind energy, including approximately 20,000 people in manufacturing jobs. In 2009, 38 manufacturing facilities were brought online, announced or expanded.

Wind Energy Helps Clean the Air while Lowering Electricity Production Costs

The New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) is at the heart of New York State's electric system, ensuring reliability, operating the high-voltage transmission network, administering the wholesale electricity markets, and planning for the future. The NYISO has been preparing a report on the impacts of wind energy on the grid and studying how the build-out from 1275MW to 8000MW of wind energy on-shore and off-shore in New York would impact the grid. At a June 18, 2010 presentation of their final draft report, the NYISO engineers discussed their preliminary findings:

- The addition of 8,000MW of wind energy (over 10% of New York's annual consumption and more than 20% of peak annual load) would have no adverse reliability impact.
- New York's electricity production costs decline as wind generation increases, reaching a reduction of over 10% for 8,000MW of wind installed. **These cost reductions are greatest in the zone where the wind projects are located.**
- Overall pollution emissions decline as wind plant penetration increases, with CO2 emissions declining by 8.5%, SO2 by 9.7% and NOx by 7% for 8,000MW of wind.
- Wind plant output primarily replaces natural gas-fired generation (84%) followed by a smaller percentage of oil-fired generation (13%).

Wind Power in New York State, Installed and Proposed 2010 by County



Source: NYISO

Some people wonder if a major transmission line like NYRI would be required in order for wind energy to be produced in Litchfield. Residents of Licthfield and surrounding communities should have no fear that NorthWind and Power's Community Scale project would require a new high voltage line. Community Scale projects are, by definition, sized to meet the electricity needs of nearby communities and to utilize existing power lines. Unlike nuclear, coal and large gas plants, Community Scale wind projects are specifically designed to avoid the need for major transmission additions.

Next Steps in the Development Process

Currently, NorthWind and Power is measuring the wind. Over time in addition to ongoing bird and bat investigations, we expect to undertake other studies focusing on electrical system reliability, geotechnical characteristics, transport, sound, visual, and wetlands impacts. Assuming our studies continue to show that Dry Hill is suitable for wind energy, we would proceed to make an application to the Litchfield Town Board. The Town would then weigh the impacts and benefits for the project in accordance with New York's State Environmental Quality Review Act.

NorthWind & Power is currently measuring the wind on Dry Hill with a temporary meteorological testing mast.

Exhibit D

NorthWind and Power invites you to an Open House on Wind Energy

Thursday, September 30th

Please see reverse side for details.

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Exhibit D-1

NORTH WIND & POWER

NorthWind and Power invites you to an Open House on Wind Energy

Hear directly from the company exploring the potential for wind energy in Litchfield.

Learn about the studies underway and the process to come.

Cedarville Fire Hall
(960 State Route 51, Ilion)

Thursday, September 30th

Come to the Fire Hall and meet renewable energy experts and the wind energy developers and learn about the potential for a wind energy project in Litchfield. The format will be an open house, with several stations set-up to share with you information regarding:

- **The Geographic Area Under Study**
- **How Wind Energy Benefits New York's Electrical Grid System**
- **The Wind Resource in the Dry Lots**
- **Economic Benefits of Wind Projects**
- **The State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Process**

...and more

In order to facilitate in-depth, personal discussion and in the interest of space, we are hosting three sessions for residents grouped alphabetically by last name.

We've reserved the following time for your open house visit:

4:30 - 6:15 pm

Please feel free to stop by at any time and to go as you please at any point during this session.

Please RSVP to Brian at (315) 895-1550, info@northwindandpower.com or visit www.northwindandpower.com/response.

We look forward to seeing you on the 30th and thank you for your interest in clean energy!

Exhibit D-2

NorthWind Power Answers and Comments to Residents' Questions/Concerns

Subject	Concern/Question	NWP Response	Comment
Financial Benefits	How would residents benefit from the operation of a wind energy project on Dry Hill?	The Dry Hill project would pay $160,000+ annually to the Town, County and School Districts through a Pilot Agreement.	This payment is based on $8000/mw paid in Hardscrabble Wind Project in Fairfield in Herkimer County.
	What about construction?	The project would be constructed in one season and would purchase approximately $10 million of materials, sevices and labor beyond the turbines themselves. There will be many opportunities for companies in the gravel, concete and machinery and hospitality businesses, as well as for machine operators.	
	What is a Pilot Agreement & how would it work?	Pilot means payment in lieu of taxes. A Pilot Agreement would set out the terms whereby the project would make annual payments to Herkimer County, the Town of Litchfield and Sauquoit and Mount Markham School Districts.	Generally the town, county and schools would receive payments in the same ratio as real property taxes.
	What happens to electricity production costs?	Because wind projects have almost zero marginal costs (i.e. the wind itself is free), the more wind energy New York has on the system, the lower the system production costs. These lower production costs should eventually lower residential electricity rates.	If New York reached 9,000MW of wind capacity installed, annual electricity production costs would drop by $1.3 billion.
Financial Costs	Will there be a cost to Town Residents?	No. If a permit application is made to the Town of Litchfield and accepted, the project will pay sufficient money into an escrow account to satisfy all the Town's costs.	

NorthWind Power Answers and Comments to Residents' Questions/Concerns

Subject	Concern/Question	NWP Response	Comment
	What happens once the project reaches the end of its useful life?	The project will put a bond in place to ensure that the town can pay any decommissioning costs in the event that the project owner doesn't remove the turbines and decommission the project in a timely fashion.	
Electric System	Will there be a need for new High Voltage Lines?	No. A Community Scale project like Dry Hill is sized specifically to fit into the existing grid and to supply the electricity needs of the surrounding community. No new High Voltage lines would be required.	Large generating facilities such as coal and nuclear plants need high voltage lines totransmit theer energy to large cities.
	What happens when the wind stops blowing?	The New York electricity system always has 1,200MW of generating facilities on "spinning reserve". In the unlikely event of the output from a 20MW wind farm going from 100% to 0% instantaneously, the grid will pick up the load without any disruption.	
	Do wind farms affect grid reliability?	No. According to the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO), wind energy will have no detrimental effect on the reliability of the grid. In fact, distributed generation facilities generally improve grid stability.	

NorthWind Power Answers and Comments to Residents' Questions/Concerns

Subject	*Concern/Question*	*NWP Response*	*Comment*
Environment	Will the wind turbines generate noise? What kind?	The main noise emanating from wind turbines is the sound of the wind passing the blades. However, sound drops off exponentially with distance and because the nearest neighboring home (i.e. not owned by a landowned participating in the project) would be at least 2500 ft. from any turbine on Dry Hill, neighboring residents are unlikely to be affected by wind turbine sound in their homes. Note also that the noise generated by the wind itself will tend to mask sound from a turbine outside any houses.	In addition to the blades, a turbine also has a greabox, generator and auxiliary motors. None of this equipment is as loud as, for example, cars, trucks, trains etc.
	Will there be an effect on farm, wild or domestic animals?	Any wind turbines would be 2500ft or more from neighboring houses, so there will be no effect on domestic animals. We see no reason why there would be any impact on farm animals or wild animals and we have no knowledge of any impacts at operating wind projects on agricultural properties.	A large percentage of wind turbines are located on dairy or beef farms or on ranches.
	What would impact be on water table?	We don't expect any impact on the water table, but prior to any construction the project will carry out extensive geotechnical tests.	
	Are wind turbines visible?	Yes. Wind turbines are tall structures and can be seen at significant distances.	
	Will there be impacts on property values?	Multiple studies have shown there is no statistical evidence that wind projects impact property values. Given that generally around 90% of the popultation support renewable energy, it should be no surprise that people are happy to see their electricity being "home-made" in a clean, renewable fashion - no mining, drilling, transporting or inefficient burning of scarce and valuable fossil fuels!	

NorthWind Power Answers and Comments to Residents' Questions/Concerns

Subject	Concern/Question	NWP Response	Comment
Town & Neighbors	How far from neighbor's homes will turbines be?	No turbines will be within 2,500ft of any homes neighboring the project.	
	What is the role of Litchfield Town Board?	The Litchfield Town Board is currently developing a law to regulate wind energy in town. NWP expects that the Litchfield Town Board will also be the "Lead Agent" for any permit application that the project makes.	
	What does the Lead Agent do?	The Lead Agent is the governmental body that runs the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) process.	
	How much support is there among residents for a wind project in Litchfield?	NWP's research suggests that of those with knowledge of the project there is upwards of 80% support for wind energy in Litchfield. We are aware of a only a small minority of the town's residents who are opposed to the project.	
	Will residents get to vote?	By law, residents generally are not permitted to vote directly on land use decisions in New York. However, residents will have the opportunity to comment on the town law and, depending on how the Town Board manages the SEQR process, will likely have future opportunities to comment on any permit application.	As with anything that town residents have concerns or questions about, residents can comment at regular town board meetings or at special meetings, in accordance with established town rules.
	Could there be more than one project in Litchfield?	For a wind project anywhere to be viable, there needs to be a strong wind, close-by existing power lines, interested landowners, a receptive community and environmental compatibility. NWP is only looking at a project on Dry Hill.	

NorthWind Power Answers and Comments to Residents' Questions/Concerns

Subject	Concern/Question	NWP Response	Comment
Wind Turbines	How windy is Dry Hill?	Based on NWP's wind measurements to date, Dry Hill is quite windy. A wind energy project on Dry Hill would be very competitive with other wind farms in the State.	
	How much electricity would a Community Scale project on Dry Hill produce every year?	A Community Scale project would produce (approximately) enough electricity for 7,000 average homes over a year.	
	Why are wind turbines so big these days?	The diameter of a turbine needs to be large to capture as much wind as possible (think of a large sail on a sail boat). The tower needs to be tall enough to get above the trees and other hills to maximize production and minimize the impact of turbulence.	One single 2MW turbine used in a Community Scale project would produce at least 200 times as much as a 10kW residential turbine.
Land Use	Would a wind farm on Dry Hill be compatible with existing uses?	The land on Dry Hill is mainly used for farming. We find that 95% or more of landowners who farm their land are in favor of wind energy because it is compatible with their existing operations. Wind energy production boosts the viability of their land and helps landowners pay property taxes.	
Information	How can residents obtain more information?	NWP values community input and informing the community. We will continue to host events and also encourage residents to call or email us with questions or feedback. You can reach us at 518-250-4247 or info@northwindandpower.com	

Exhibit E


New York's Electric System
Generating Capacity in New York State by Fuel Source: 2010
Statewide
37,416 MW
Adding Significant Quantities of Wind Power to NY's Electric System Delivers Significant Benefits
New York currently has 1,274 MW of operating wind power. New York's electric grid operator (NYISO) has been studying the effects of adding 8,000 MW of wind power to New York's electric system. On June 18, 2010, the NYISO released the conclusions of this comprehensive study which include:
As the amount of wind generation increases, the overall system production costs decrease. For the 2018 study year, the production costs drop by $1.3 billion (16 percent) for the 8,000 MW wind scenario.
For the 2018 load levels, the dispatch simulations with 8 GW of wind resources resulted in the following emissions reductions in comparison to the base case:
A reduction of 4,907,246 short tons of CO2 or an 8.5% reduction;
A reduction of 2,734 short tons of NOx or 7% reduction.
A reduction of 6,477 short tons of SO2 or 9.7% reduction.
The addition of up to 8,000 MW of wind generation to the New York power system will have no adverse reliability impact.
The amount of dispatchable fossil generation committed to meet load decreases as the level of installed nameplate wind increases.
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Exhibit E-1

Exhibit E-2


Project Schedule
Wind Project Benefits
Community Benefits of a 20 MW Wind Project
About NorthWind and Power
RIDGELINE
NORTH WIND & POWER
www.northwindandpower.com
FIRE DOOR
CLOSED
ALLTIMES
WIND ENERGY

Exhibit E-3

Exhibit E-4

Exhibit F

New Yorkers Benefiting from Wind Energy Development

- More than 1,000 New York landowners receiving land lease payments
- Dozens of New York counties, towns and school districts receiving new revenue streams.
- Hundreds of local restaurants, taverns, gas stations, stores and other retail establishments enjoying increased sales through increased local activity.

NY companies are building our energy future.
NY Professional firms working in wind power include:

- *Atlantic Testing (Environmental Testing / Cicero)*
- *AWS TrueWind (Wind analysis / Albany)*
- *Clough Harbor & Associates (Engineering / Clifton Park)*
- *Delaney Construction (Construction / Mayfield)*
- *EDR (Environmental / Syracuse)*
- *EJ Construction Group (Construction / Liverpool)*
- *General Electric (Turbines/Schenectady)*
- *HMT Construction (Construction / Cicero)*
- *MSE Power Systems (Construction / Albany)*
- *Northline Contractors (Electrical / Au Sable Forks)*
- *PLC Trenching (Trenching /Clinton)*
- *Power Communications (Public Outreach / Saratoga Springs)*
- *Tetra Tech (Environmental Services / Saratoga Springs)*
- *Thew Associates Surveyors (Surveying / Marcy)*
- *TRC Engineers (Engineering / Clifton Park)*
- *VS Virkler & Sons (Foundations / Lowville)*
- *Whitacre Engineering (Engineering / Liverpool)*

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Exhibit F-1

Why Community Scale Wind Power Makes Sense

Having worked in the wind energy business for almost a decade, we have developed a good understanding of what works. The development of Community Scale wind projects in the more populated Northeast is a result of experience gained over 10 years of working with upstate and other communities.

At a time when there is resistance to high voltage lines necessary to transport power from large new central power plants, smaller Community Scale wind projects (CSWP) can be an ideal means of increasing the amount of energy we derive from renewable energy. Benefits of Community Scale wind include:

- *CSWPs are a means increasing New York's energy independence and stabilizing long term energy costs;*
- *CSWPs are sized to interconnect with sub-transmission lines so power produced locally can be consumed;*
- *CSWPs have a smaller footprint, because 8-12 turbines can be sited on a 2-3 mile long geographic feature;*
- *The smaller scale of CSWPs promotes flexibility for siting options, helping to avoid proximity issues often associated with larger scale wind farms.*

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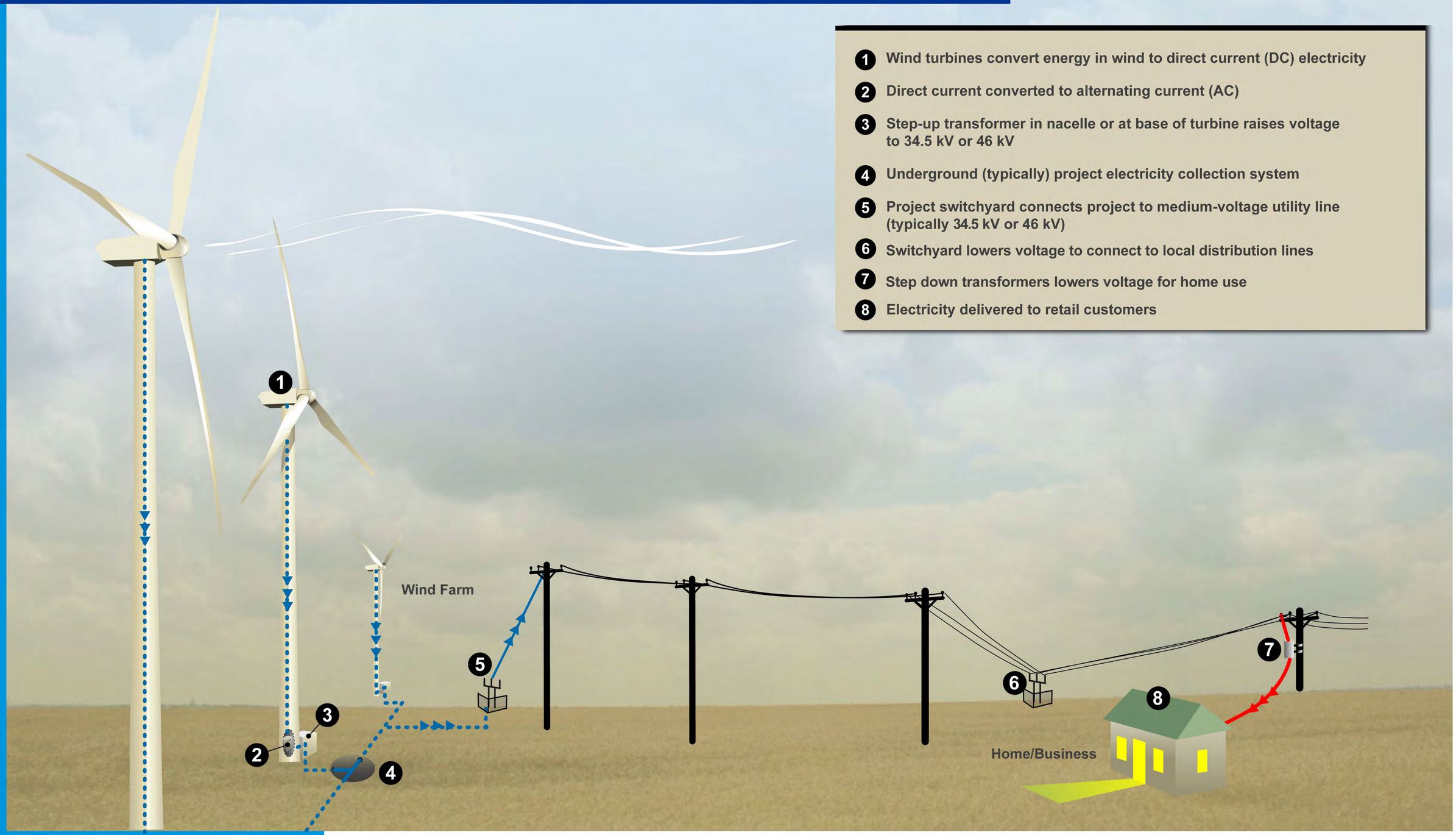
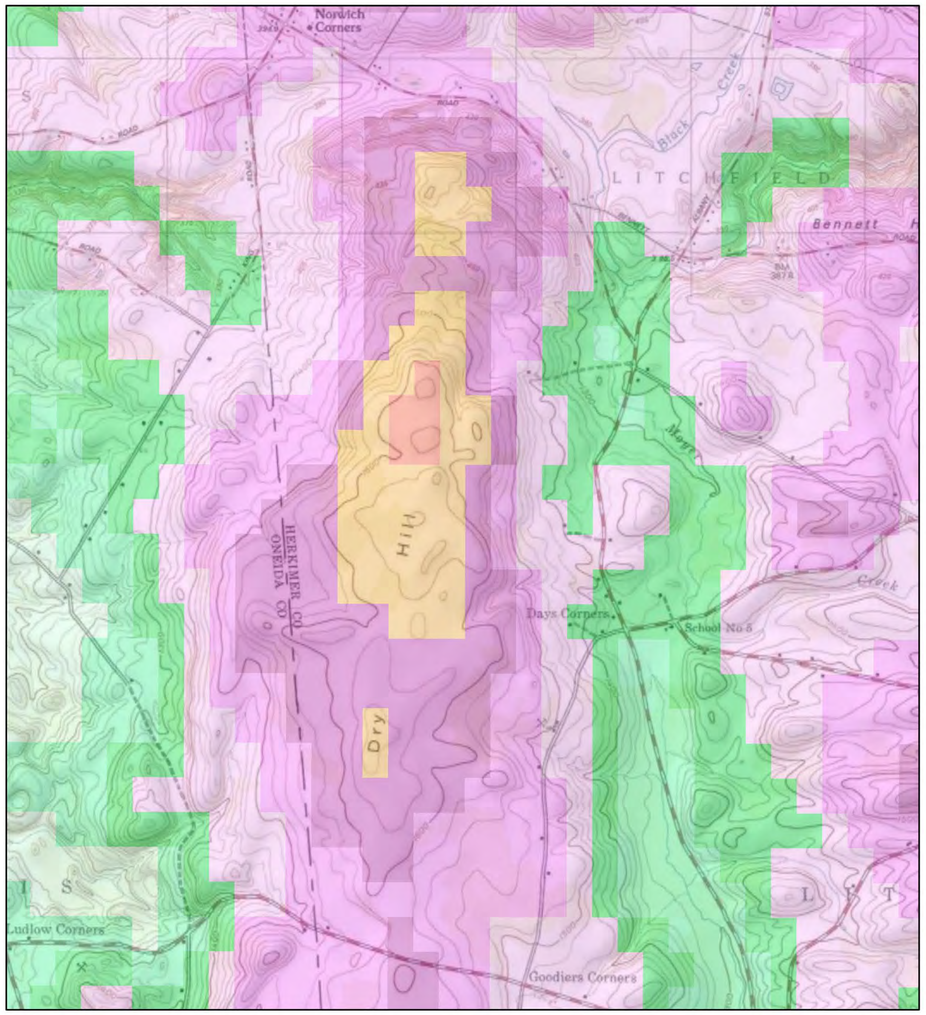
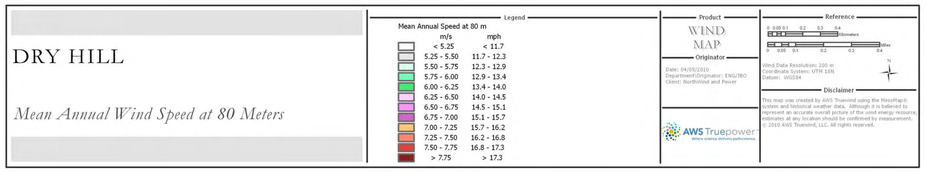
Community Scale Energy Conversion Process



1. Wind turbines convert energy in wind to direct current (DC) electricity
2. Direct current converted to alternating current (AC)
3. Step-up transformer in nacelle or at base of turbine raises voltage to 34.5 kV or 46 kV
4. Underground (typically) project electricity collection system
5. Project switchyard connects project to medium-voltage utility line (typically 34.5 kV or 46 kV)
6. Switchyard lowers voltage to connect to local distribution lines
7. Step down transformers lowers voltage for home use
8. Electricity delivered to retail customers

About the Wind Resource





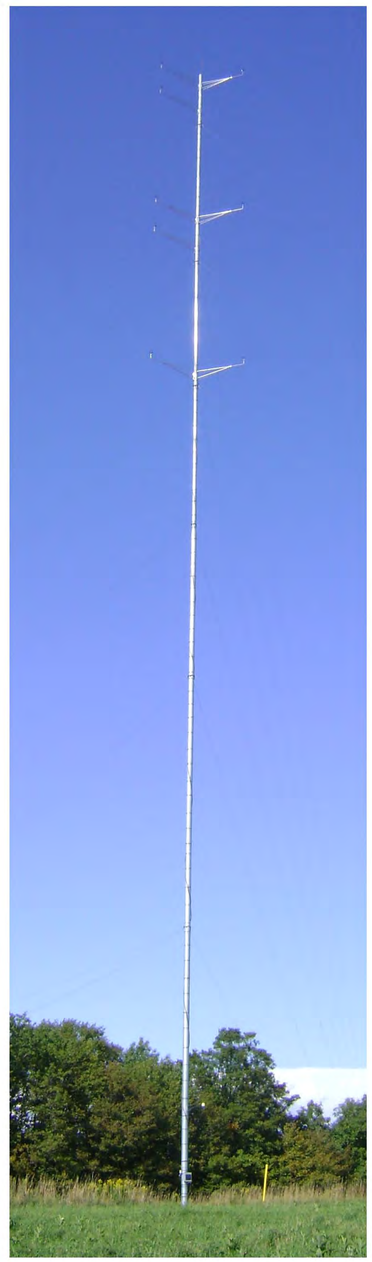
This AWS TRUEPOWER wind map of Dry Lots illustrates that the wind speed across the hill is expected to average between 15.1mph and 16.8mph at a turbine hub-height of ~80m.

The results from the on-site met mast to-date confirm that the Dry Lots have a vigorous wind resource that is competitive with the best wind projects in New York.

The met mast data also indicate that the wind resource gets even stronger at heights above 80m (i.e. the hill has a high wind "shear" factor).

Finally, the met mast shows that the dominant wind direction is from the west-northwest, almost perfectly perpendicular to the north-south hill, ideal for converting wind energy into electricity along the hill.

Wind Rose



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Building a Wind Project

1 Mobilization

- Set up offices and other facilities for the construction staff and a staging area for the equipment storage
- Survey project site and stake roads and wind turbine locations
- Put in place process to coordinate activities with landowners, the town and county
- Conduct initial and ongoing safety and environmental protection procedures

2 Foundation - Access Roads - Electrical Collection System

- Construct access roads
- Lay underground electrical cables for collection system
- Excavate and construct wind turbine foundations
- Perform quality control inspections and test of the foundation

During construction, top soil gets turned back so it can be preserved.

After construction, topsoil is replaced and agricultural activity can be conducted right up to the base of the wind turbine.

3 Switchyard Construction

In parallel with this site work the main transmission interconnection switchyard will be constructed.

- Grade the switchyard site
- Construct the foundations, install the switchyard structures and equipment

4 Wind Turbine Tower Erection

- Lift base section of tower onto the foundation
- Adjust the bolts at the base for level and perpendicular
- Lift the middle and top tower sections into place and bolt together inside the tower

5 Installing the Nacelle

- The nacelle, which contains the mainshaft, gearbox, generator and auxiliary equipment, is lifted into place

6 Flying the Rotor

- Flying the rotor requires both a heavy lift crane and a smaller hydraulic crane and is dependent on weather conditions
- Windsmiths “Catch” rotor assembly and fasten to nacelle

7 Substantial Completion and Commissioning

- Complete installation and connect all the electrical and mechanical systems
- Verify all work and electrical connections inside the nacelle and tower are done to the appropriate standards
- Test the wind turbine control and protection systems to ensure they are functioning correctly
- Work with the utility and the Independent System Operator to connect the wind farm to the grid and commence operations

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Common Misperceptions about Wind Energy

Misperception: Wind Energy increases system costs

Reality: *According to a study released by New York's electric grid operator on June 18, 2010, adding wind Energy to New York's electric system actually reduces electricity production costs significantly, even when any additional regulation resources needed are taken into account.*

Misperception: Nuclear Energy is cheaper than Wind Energy

Reality: *According to the Edison Electric Institute, the organization representing major electric utilities across the United States, the estimated cost of new wind generation is approximately $2,600/kW versus approximately $7,600/kW for nuclear Energy. This makes the upfront cost of new nuclear generation nearly three times as much as that of wind Energy, without even considering the operational issues of how to dispose of radioactive waste or the fact that the US Government is ultimately on the hook in the event of a catastrophe.*

Misperception: The Balance Center at Lewis County General Hospital was started to treat people in the area with balance disorders as a result from exposure to wind turbines.

Reality: *"The opening of the Balance Center here at Lewis County General Hospital was in no way related to the wind farm here."*

- Randy Lehman, Director of Rehabilitation, LCGH

Misperception: There a connection between shadow flicker and epileptic seizures

Reality: *Shadow flicker from wind turbines cannot trigger epileptic seizures in individuals suffering from photosensitivity, as some wind opponents have claimed. The frequency of an event is measured in Hertz (Hz - the number of times something happens per second). Shadow flicker from wind turbines has a frequency between 0.5Hz and 1.25Hz, which is equivalent to between 1 and approximately1.25 alterations per second. This is well below the 5 to 30 Hz range of frequencies that can trigger epileptic seizures, according to the American Epilepsy Foundation. Thus, shadowing from wind turbines poses absolutely no threat to the health of people with epilepsy or other individuals who are photosensitive, especially when the residence in question experiences little or no flicker.*

Misperception: Wind Turbines are noisy

Reality: *While noise problems have been experienced at some newly operational wind projects, they are usually attributable to poor design (siting turbines too close to houses without conducting adequate studies) or to unexpected mechanical noises, such as noisy ventilation fans or chattering yaw brakes. As long as such mechanical issues are avoided in the manufacturing and design process, or fixed in a timely manner when they do occur, any sound from wind turbines that are sited appropriate distances from residences and other inhabited structures should blend in with ambient noises (cars, insects, tractors, the wind itself) without causing annoyance to the vast percentage of the population. The main reason for this is that sound drops off exponentially with distance.*

Misperception: Stray voltage from Wind Energy plants can be transmitted through the ground, disturbing or harming livestock

Reality: *There is nothing different or unusual about managing the electricity flow from an operating wind plant. Standard electric wiring practices are adequate to prevent stray voltage from occurring.*

Misperception: Wind turbines throwing blades or ice can be dangerous to the public

Reality: *Like all man-made and operated machinery, wind turbines are not perfect and their design, construction and operation is subject to the same human error as any other equipment. Because wind electricity doesn't require the mining, drilling, transportation, storage, combustion or disposal of fossil fuels or waste products, the generation process is inherently safer. For example, it has been estimated by the Clean Air Task Force that 13,000 Americans a year die from asthma, of which the primary cause is emissions from fossil-fuel burning power plants. Any potential hazard from the shedding of ice from a turbine blade can be mitigated by the use of appropriate setbacks from property lines and roads (GE recommends approximately 1000ft for its 2.5MW turbine) and by the public staying away from turbines during potential icing events. Now that the wind industry in the US has reached a stage of maturity, manufacturers have been able to use better turbine design and engineering to understand each site's wind resource to continuously improve blade design.*

Misperception: Wind Turbines can cause mad cow disease or other syndromes

Reality: *A pediatrician in New York's North Country, whose family was opposed to turbines being installed in their neighborhood, speculated that wind turbines could cause mad cow disease (Bovine spongiform encephalopathy). The reality is (1) that the epidemic is caused by cattle, which are normally herbivores, being fed the remains of other cattle in the form of meat and bone meal which causes an infectious agent (whose origins still remain unknown) to spread, and (2) mad cow disease predated the growth of the wind industry. The same pediatrician also came up with an illness called wind turbine syndrome, but it was later stated that wind turbine syndrome could occur even when wind turbines are not present!*

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Exhibit G

NorthWind and Power

Presentation to Litchfield

Special Town Board Meeting

November 16th 2010

Agenda

- Background
- Wind Energy in New York
  - Emissions, Prices, Reliability
- Impacts on Health?
- Subsidies
- History of Wind Energy in Litchfield
- Community Scale Wind Project
- Activities So far
- Conclusion

Community Scale Wind Project Benefits

- Expected $10 million invested in the region to build the project (materials and labor).
  - Many professionals in upstate NY work in Wind Energy.
  - Litchfield residents working on Fairfield project.
  - PLC in Clinton, etc.

- Expected $500,000 into the local economy every year.
  - Payment in-lieu of taxes (PILOT) agreement for town, county and schools.
  - Payment to fire district.
  - Rent to landowners just as some lease their land currently for agricultural purposes.
  - Operations and Maintenance crew dedicated to site.

Background- New York 30% by 2015

- New York State et a goal to have 30% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2015. Aims:
  - To provide low cost electricity source.
  - To provide environmental benefits of reducing carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions.
  - To increase energy independence- New York imports electricity and fuels.
  - Create economic development. The 15 operating **wind projects in NYS have generated approximately $2.5 Billion in investment.**

NYS is adding the equivalent of 100,000 homes worth of electricity each year. Wind is needed even if existing thermal plants aren't shut down.

Production Cost and Price Drops

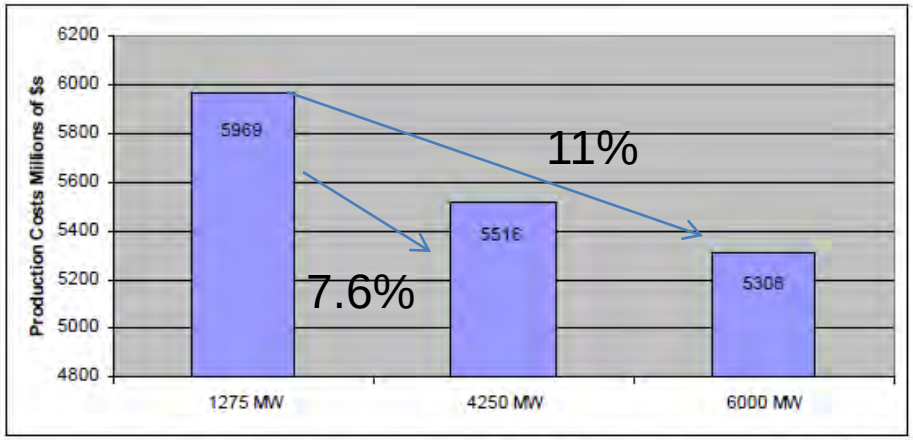

Figure 5.54: Change in Production Costs for 2013 as the Level of Installed Wind Generation Increases

- Wind Energy reduces production costs.
- "The addition of wind resources with virtually zero marginal costs to the NYCA resource mix will result in the reduction of overall system production costs".

Table 5-15: Summary of Average LBMP for 2013

Zone	Average LBMP ($/MWh) by Installed Nameplate Wind		
	1,275 MW	4,250 MW	6,000 MW
System	69.5	66.8	65. 1
Zone A-E	63.5	58. 9	56.0
Zone F-I	70.2	68.1	66. 9
Zone J-K	73. 8	71. 7	70. 7

- Lower Costs, lead to lower prices. Utilities must make rate case to PSC to increase rates.

Source: Growing Wind: Final Report from the NYISO 2010 Wind Generation Study

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Fuel Displacement, Emissions Reductions

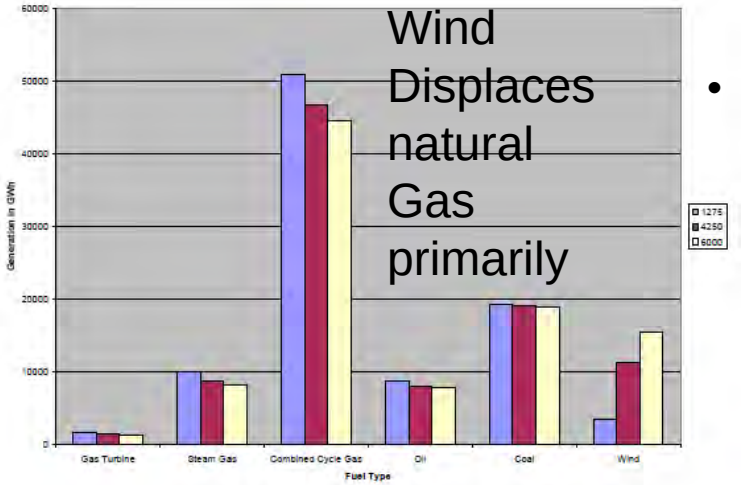

Figure 5.46: Fuel Types Displaced for 2013 for the NYCA

- In Colorado, coal plants are cycling. In New York, 84% of the electricity generation displaced is natural gas, mostly combined cycle plants.

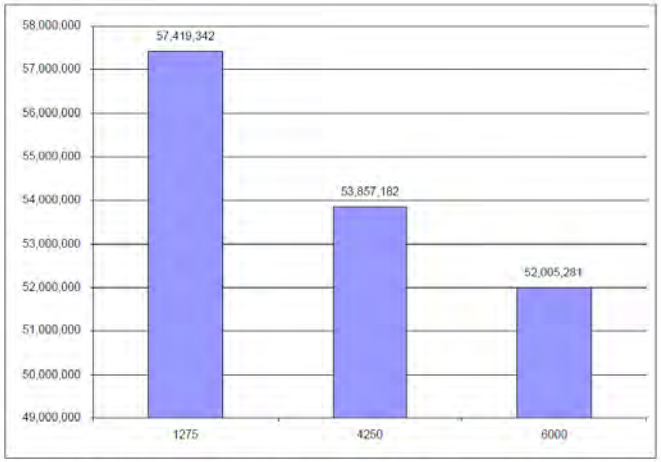

Figure 5.56: Reductions in CO_2 (short tons) as Wind Generation Increases for 2013

- The displacement of fossil generation from wind energy in New York leads to observable drops in carbon emission.
- Similar drops of sulfur and nitrogen emissions.

Source: Growing Wind: Final Report from the NYISO 2010 Wind Generation Study

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NYISO STUDY CONCLUSIONS

4. Conclusions:

The primary finding of the study is that wind generation can supply reliable clean energy at a very low cost of production to the New York power grid. This energy results in significant savings in overall system production costs, reductions in "greenhouse" gases such as CO_2 and other emissions such as NOx and SO_2 as well an overall reduction in wholesale electricity prices. However, wind plants require a significant upfront capital investment. In addition, wind plants, because of their variable nature and the uncertainty of their output, provide a greater challenge to power system operation than conventional power plants. This study determined that the NYISO's systems and procedures (which include the security constrained economic dispatch and the practices that have been adopted to accommodate wind resources) will allow for the integration of up to 8 GW of installed wind plants without any adverse reliability impacts.

- Wind Energy Reduces Emissions
- Wind Energy Reduces Costs
- Wind Energy can be integrated without affecting reliability

- Integration of up to 8GW of installed wind plants without any reliability impacts.

Health Impacts

- July, 2010 Australian Health and Medical Research Council, notes that there is no scientific evidence of infrasound and low frequency noise.
- Reviews literature, highlights that low frequency noise is prevalent in the environment.
- "Numerous sources have concluded that there is no evidence of health effects from low frequency noise generated by wind turbines (DTI, 2006; CanWEA 2009; Chatham-Kent Public Health Unit, 2008, WHO, 2004; EPHC 2009; HGC Engineering 2007)".

This review of the available evidence, including journal articles, surveys, literature reviews and government reports, supports the statement that: *There are no direct pathological effects from wind farms and that any potential impact on humans can be minimised by following existing planning guidelines*.

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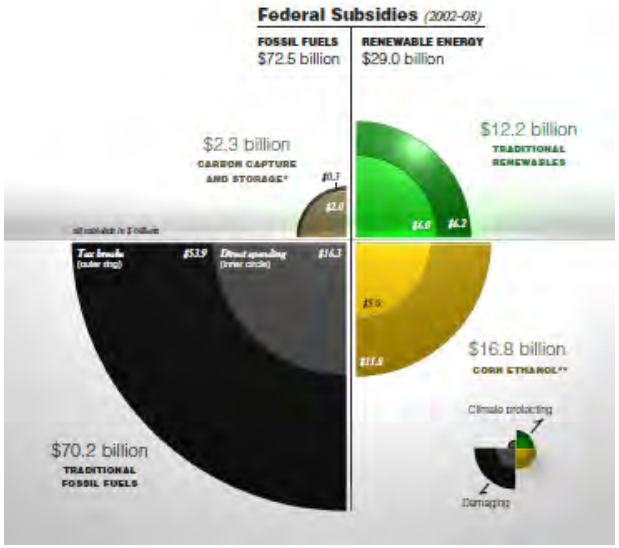
Subsidies

- The following activities rely on government subsidies:
  - Every electricity generation source
  - Law Enforcement
  - Defense Contracting
  - Education
  - Farming
  - Housing (GNMA, FNMA)
  - Driving GM and Chrysler Cars, and using gasoline
  - Drinking Water



- In the case of Natural Gas, Coal and Nuclear Energy, subsidies allowed the plants to be built.
- Now, in many cases thirty years later, those same plants receive per unit subsidies
- Many areas of New York are realizing the economic and energy benefits of wind projects.
- Litchfield has the opportunity to take advantage of those benefits and not subsidize the benefits going somewhere else.

NORTH WIND & POWER

History of Wind Energy in Litchfield

- Before NorthWind and Power came to Litchfield, The Town had already discussed enacting a moratorium to draft a wind law.
- Years ago, a landowner had measured the wind and was contacted to install a meteorological testing tower, several years ago.
- Oneida Herkimer County Planning had prepared a wind map for the town before NorthWind came to Litchfield.
- NorthWind requested permission to install a temporary meteorological mast and began measuring the wind in October 2009.
- Two wind projects visible from Litchfield.

Community Scale Wind Project

- NorthWind developed concept to address many residents concerns & feedback.
- With Ridgeline Energy, executives have over 100 years experience working in wind energy development.
- Community Scale projects are by designed reduced in size to address the impact on the local community in terms of views and to take into account more of the community feedback on impacts.
- Projects are sized to meet required demand of surrounding communities.
- Limited number of turbines
  - Ability to adhere to greater setbacks than other projects.
  - Reduce sound and shadow impacts.

Community Scale Wind Project Benefits

- Expected $10 million invested in the region to build the project (materials and labor).
  - Many professionals in upstate NY work in Wind Energy.
  - Litchfield residents working on Fairfield project.
  - PLC in Clinton, etc.

- Expected $500,000 into the local economy every year.
  - Payment in-lieu of taxes (PILOT) agreement for town, county and schools.
  - Payment to fire district.
  - Rent to landowners just as some lease their land currently for agricultural purposes.
  - Operations and Maintenance crew dedicated to site.

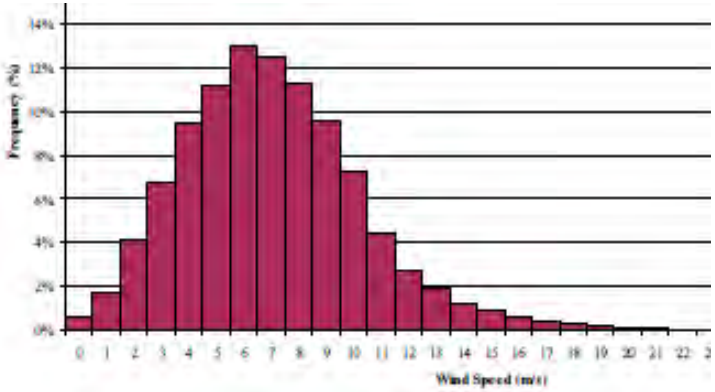
NorthWind Activities So Far

- Wind- Measuring the since October 2009 (more on wind resource and results later).
- Environmental Investigations
  - Initial Environmental Screen
    - Wetlands should be avoidable.
    - No threatened or endangered flora or fauna.
  - Bird And Bat Monitoring
    - No known or observed threatened species.
    - Ongoing observation reveals potential turbine sites not in migratory path.
  - Sound & Flicker- preliminary assessment show that at 2500ft from residences any sound and flicker impacts would be de minimis.

- Engineering
  - Construction engineers observed only minor challenges
  - Currently undertaking geotechnical analysis
- Communications Search-independent group. Benign report, nearest radio broadcast 15mi. No military activities or weather radar interference.

- NorthWind and Power is invested in sharing with the public the facts and in getting feedback. We will continue to do so through mailers, calls to residents, and individual meetings. Feel free to contact us with questions or comments.

About the Wind Data



Average Meteorological Data	
Temperature (°C)	8.7
Air Density (kg/m3)[1]	1.19
Wind Shear Exponent[2]	0.24
Extrapolated Wind Speed at HH (m/s)	7.5
Turbulence Intensity at A1	10.8%
Turbulence Intensity at HH	10.5%
I15 at HH	11.2%

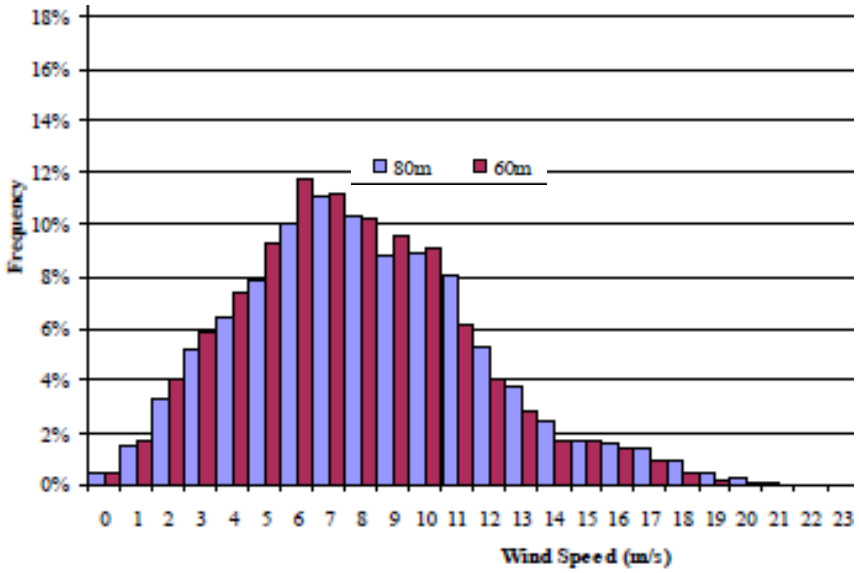
- 7.5m/s average exceeds expectations
- Expect 30%+ capacity factor

- Measurements at Different Heights allow for extrapolating wind speed to Hub Height (HH). Here HH= 80m (262 ft).
- The average wind speed for the year at HH (262ft), based on the observed data from the measuring mast on Dry Hill is 7.5m/s, ~16.5mph.
- Strong wind, almost unidirectional, low turbulence, high shear.

About the Wind Data Continued

Monthly Wind Speeds - Cumulated Years (m/s)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct*	Nov	Dec
A1	7.9	6.9	7.7	7.1	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	8.1
A2	8.0	7.0	7.7	7.1	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	8.1
A3	7.7	6.8	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.8
A4	7.1	6.3	7.0	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.2
A5	7.7	6.8	7.4	6.7	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.8
A6	7.1	6.3	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.5	7.2

- Monthly Wind Speeds for each instrument. A1 & A2 are the highest at ~60m (197ft)



- Graph at Left shows the difference in wind speeds from 60m (197ft) to 80m (262ft).
- Many publicly available sources 1) use a lower hub height, and 2) use a larger resolution, i.e. they average the average speed across a large area, e.g. 2.5km vs. 200m, which greatly underestimate the resource.

NORTH WIND & POWER

Conclusion and Asks

- Wind energy can be integrated into the grid without comprising reliability, lowers production costs and prices and reduces emissions.
- There are no health effects from wind turbines—there is no combustion, mining or drilling.
- Litchfield is a suitable host to a Community Scale Wind Project
- We appreciate all the feedback we have gotten from the Town Board and members of the Litchfield public. The more we reach out to the public the more we find a growing number of residents who support this project and suggest it is needed in Litchfield.
- We appreciate the need for a town law and have found that most residents support the Town regulating wind projects in a way that will permit a project to move forward and not limit the many benefits as described here tonight.

Exhibit H

DRY LOTS WIND PROJECT

Dry Lots Wind is a 33MW wind project in development in the Town of Litchfield. This flyer includes valuable information on the Article 10 siting process and how the public may participate in that process.

Project area photo

Project Summary

DRAFT

Small Project Map

DRY LOTS WIND LLC
2021 Western Avenue, Suite 105 • Albany, NY 12203
518-250-4247 • 518-677-1622 fax • www.drylotswind.com

Exhibit H-1

To receive the public filings on this Project directly from the Public Service Commission, send an e-mail to secretary@dps.ny.gov. Include the case number (_____), your name, and the reason for your interest in the Project.

Commission documents may be searched on the web at http://www.dps.ny.gov/New_Search.html.

Up-to date information on the Project is always available on the web at: www.drylotswind.com.

Article 10 may be found at the following link: http://www3.dps.ny.gov/W/PSCWeb.nsf/96f0fec0b45a3c6485257688006a701a/143595fa3be36aea852579d00068b454/$FILE/ Article10LawText%20.pdf

The Article 10 regulations may be found at: http://gallery.mailchimp.com/fc8b41e0f9526a75f8175ec35/files/12F0036_Appendix_Article_10_Regulations_Redline_Draft_Discussion_Document.pdf

ARTICLE 10 APPLICATION PROCESS

1. Applicant submits Public Involvement Program to the New York State Board on Electric Siting and the Environment (Siting Board) for review.
2. At least 150 days after submittal of Public Involvement Program, Applicant may submit the Preliminary Scoping Statement.
3. There is a 21-day period for public comment on the Preliminary Scoping Statement. Applicant has 21 days to respond to all comments received.
4. After filing the Preliminary Scoping Statement, the Siting Board will issue a notice of availability of pre-application intervenor funds for interested parties. All applications must be made within 30 days of the notice.
5. A meeting to consider fund requests will be held no less than 45 days, but no more than 60 days, from the date the Preliminary Scoping Statement was filed.
6. At least 90 days after the filing of the Preliminary Scoping Statement, Applicant may submit the Application.
7. After the filing of the Application, the Siting Board will issue a notice of availability of application intervenor funds. All applications for intervenor funds must be made within 30 days of the notice.
8. Within 60 days of the filing of the Application, the Siting Board must determine whether the application is complete, and, if so, will schedule a public hearing on the Application. A pre-hearing conference will be scheduled within a reasonable time after the date for the public hearing has been set.
9. The Siting Board will make a decision on the Application within 12 months of the time the Application is determined to be complete, with the possibility of a six-month extension.

DRAFT

What are INTERVENOR FUNDS?

Dry Lots Wind is required to provide funds to be disbursed by the Siting Board to municipalities and individuals to help pay for consultants and studies to ensure effective public involvement in the application process. The Siting Board will reserve at least 50% of the intervenor funds for use by municipalities. Recipients of funds must provide quarterly reports to PSC on the use of the funds.

Applications for intervenor funds will be accepted at specific times during the Article 10 process. To find out when applications are being accepted, watch the Dry Lots Wind web site, the PSC web site, or sign up with the Public Service Commission to receive project documents.

DRY LOTS WIND LLC
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Exhibit H-2