#100

Town of Orangeville

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and Address of Citizen:

M. Dylag
1725 Nesbitt Rd
Attica N.Y. 14011

Date: 3-22-10

Subject Matter: DEIS Section 3.13 Property Values / Health and Safety

Comments:

The Town of Orangeville adopted a new zoning code in 2009 that included regulations on the siting, construction and operation of wind energy facilities. The zoning code indicates that there is no limitation on uses of non-participating adjoining property within the setbacks.

Invenergy's DEIS completely omits all adverse affects of wind turbines on adjoining property within the setbacks. The DEIS should show sound levels, flicker affect, ice throw, etc. for property that can be as close as 700 feet from a wind turbine or even closer for participating property and roadways. This data is necessary to show if limitations do exist for property within the setbacks as common sense would dictate. This is an important health and safety issue for the residents of Orangeville. Simply put, what will sound levels be at property lines? This should be included in the DEIS.

No wind turbine or group of wind turbines should be located so as to cause wind turbine sound emission at any location on non-participating property containing a residence in excess of sound levels recommended by NYSDEC and/or as the attached table of property line noise emissions limits indicate (page 2).

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: 3/27/2010
mailed 3/23/10

Signature _____

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How Loud Is Too Loud?

Posted By admin On February 27, 2010 @ 8:00 am In The Problem | 14 Comments

[1]

Photographer unknown

People often ask, *"What is a responsible noise level from industrial wind turbines, to protect the health of nearby residents?"* And, *"How should background noise levels be properly measured prior to turbine construction, and how should noise levels be measured after the turbines are up and running?"*

George W. Kamperman and Richard R. James [2], two American noise control engineers with formidable credentials and reputations, provide answers in their "How To" Guide to Siting Wind Turbines to Prevent Health Risks from Sound [3]. (If you can't open this link, click here [4] and try this one.) It's well worth reading, although admittedly pretty heavy going for non-engineers. Both men have many years experience in industrial noise control, and both have studied wind turbine noise intensively and given papers on the subject at professional meetings (meetings that were *not* wind-industry influenced, by the way). Furthermore, neither Kamperman nor James has worked as a consultant for a wind developer, hence neither has a financial stake in wind energy. Hence, no conflict of interest. This bears emphasizing.

For the short answer to the above questions, click here for a 9-page summary [5] of their recommendations. If 9 pages are too much for you, click here for a 1-pager [6], or read the same single page, "Proposed Wind Turbine Siting Sound Limits," 10/24/08, below.

But before you read anything, be sure you're conversant in the specialized language of noise engineers and acousticians. Read this list of definitions [7].

»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»

Proposed Wind Turbine Siting Sound Limits

October 24, 2008

1. Establishing Long-Term Background Noise Level

a. Instrumentation: ANSI or IEC Type 1 Precision Integrating Sound Level Meter plus meteorological instruments to measure wind velocity, temperature and humidity near the sound measuring microphone. Measurement procedures must meet ANSI S12.9, Part 3.

b. Measurement location(s): Nearest property line(s) from proposed wind turbines representative of all non-participating residential property within 2.0 miles.

c. Time of measurements and prevailing weather: The atmosphere must be classified as stable with no vertical heat flow to cause air mixing. Stable conditions occur in the evening and middle of the night with a clear sky and very little wind near the surface. Sound measurements are only valid when the measured wind speed at the microphone does not exceed 2 m/s (4.5 mph).

d. Long-Term Background sound measurements: All data recording shall be a series of contiguous ten (10) minute measurements. The measurement objective is to determine the quietest ten minute period at each location of interest. Nighttime test periods are preferred unless daytime conditions are quieter. The following data shall be recorded simultaneously for each ten (10) minute measurement period: dBA data includes L_{A90}, L_{A10}, L_{Aeq} and dBC data includes L_{C90}, L_{C10}, L_{Ceq}, plus maximum wind speed at the microphone during the ten minutes and a single measurement of temperature and humidity at the microphone for each new location or each hour whichever is oftener. A ten minute measurement contains valid data provided: Both L_{A10} minus L_{A90} and L_{C10} minus L_{C90} are not greater than 10 dB and the maximum wind speed at the microphone did not exceed 2 m/s during the same ten minute period as the acoustic data.

2. Wind Turbine Sound Immission Limits

No wind turbine or group of turbines shall be located so as to cause wind turbine sound immission at any location on non-participating property containing a residence in excess of the limits in the following table:

Table of Property Line Noise Immission Limits[1]			
Criteria		dBA	dBC
A	Immission above pre-construction background:	$L_{Aeq} = L_{A90} + 5$	$L_{Ceq} = L_{C90} + 5$
B	Maximum immission:	35 L_{Aeq}	55 L_{Ceq} for quiet[2] rural environment60 L_{Ceq} for rural-suburban environment
C	Immission spectra imbalance	L_{Ceq} (immission) minus L_{A90} +5 (background) ≤ 20 dB	
D	Prominent tone penalty:	5 dB	5 dB
Notes			
1	Each Test is independent and exceedance of any test establishes non-compliance.Sound "immission" is the wind turbine noise emission as received at a property.		
2	A "Quiet rural environment" is a location 2 miles from a state road or other major transportation artery without high traffic volume during otherwise quiet periods of the day or night.		
3	Prominent tone as defined in IEC 61400-11. This Standard is not to be used for		

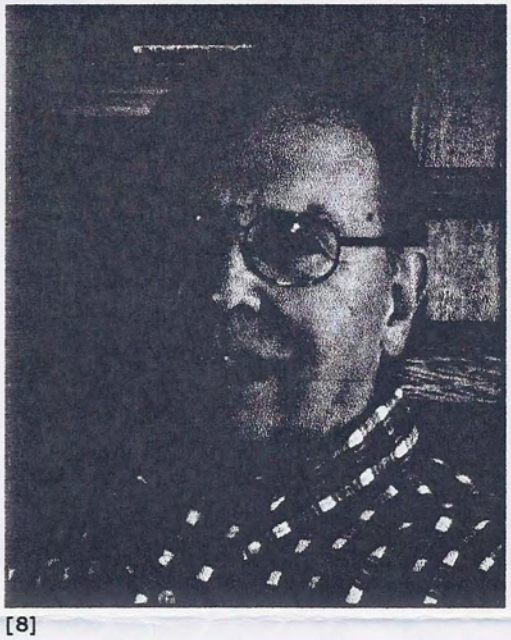
(3)

any other purpose.
[1]Procedures provided in Section 7. Measurement Procedures (Appendix to Ordinance) of the most recent version of "The How To Guide To Siting Wind Turbines To Prevent Health Risks From Sound" by Kamperman and James apply to this table.

3. Wind Farm Noise Compliance Testing

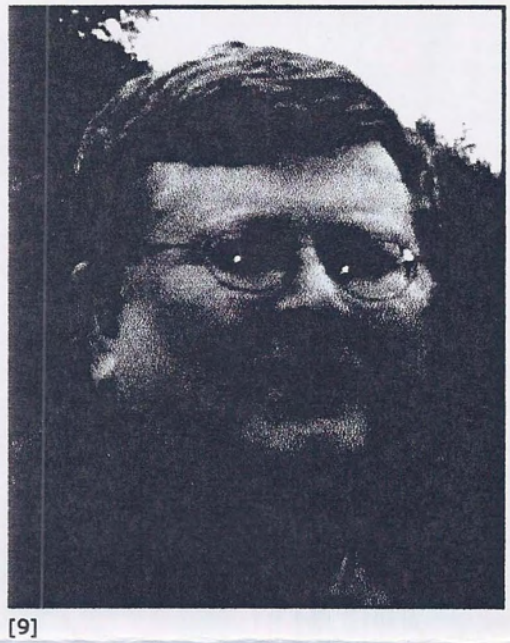
All of the measurements outlined above in 1. Establishing Long-Term Background Noise Level must be repeated to determine compliance with 2. Wind Turbine Sound Immission Limits. The compliance test location is to be the pre-turbine background noise measurement location nearest to the home of the complainant in line with the wind farm and nearer to the wind farm. The time of day for the testing and the wind farm operating conditions plus wind speed and direction must replicate the conditions that generated the complaint. Procedures of ANSI S12.9- Part 3 apply. The effect of instrumentation limits for wind and other factors must be recognized and followed.

—George W. Kamperman & Richard R. James



[8]

George Kamperman



[9]

Richard James

Take a look at the following graphs. They illustrate the difference between dBA and dBC noise measurements.

» dB = decibel
» "A" refers to *A-filtering* (also known as *A-weighting*)
» "C" refers to *C-filtering* (*C-weighting*)
» therefore dBA = *noise measurement with an A-filter (or A-weighted filter)*
» and dBC = *noise measurement with a C-filter (or C-weighted filter)*

It's clear that C-filtering is preferable to A-filtering as you shift into lower Hertz (the yellow zone on both graphs)—that is, as you encounter low frequency noise and infrasound. *It's obvious from the graphs that a C-weighted filter picks up vastly more noise (literally, exponentially more) in the low frequency and infrasound range. It's equally obvious that an A-weighted filter picks up exponentially less and less low frequency noise and infrasound, as the frequency*

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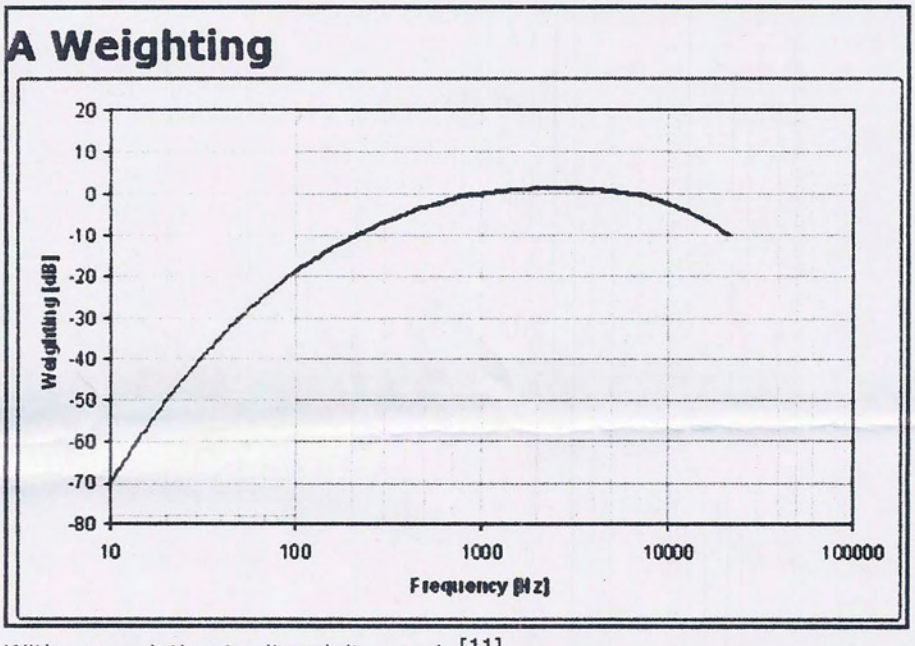
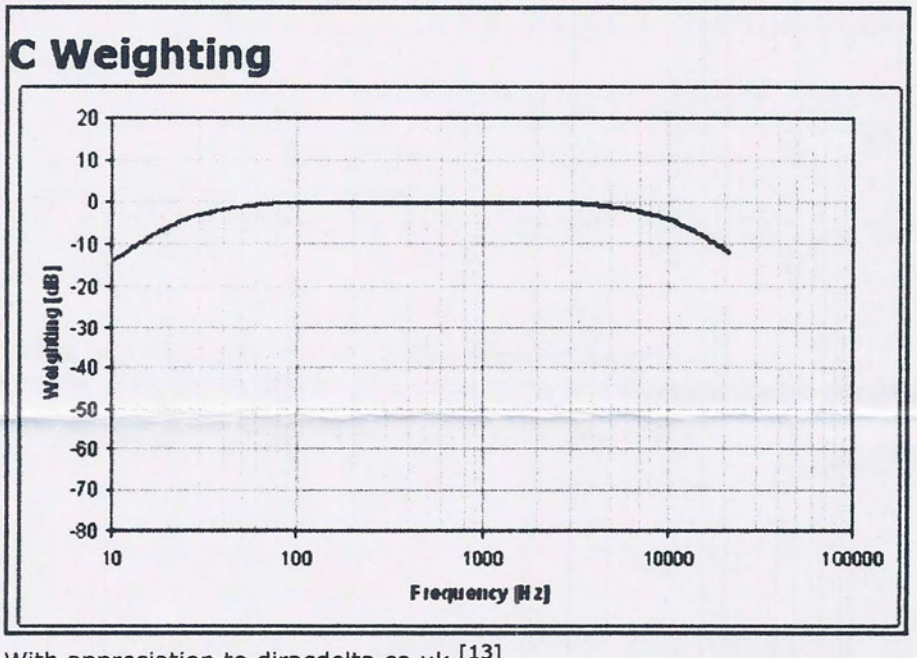
drops. (Notice that the noise data are plotted on logarithmic graph paper. This explains why the intervals between levels of frequency are unequal. Frequency is measured in Hz = Hertz.)



[10]

With appreciation to diracdelta.co.uk [11]



[12]

With appreciation to diracdelta.co.uk [13]

If you're still confused after reading all this, here's what to do. Begin by watching this short movie. (Fix yourself a bowl of hot, buttery popcorn.)

Now read the commentary by George Kamperman, Letter 2, below, dated November 19, 2008. As you read, keep in mind Mr. Kamperman's credentials: he's Board Certified in Noise Control Engineering by the American Institute of Noise Control Engineering [14]. That's a big deal. Mr.

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Kamperman wrote Letter 2 (11/19/08) after listening to this video.

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[2] Richard R. James: **http://www.e-coustic.com**
[3] "How To" Guide to Siting Wind Turbines to Prevent Health Risks from Sound: **http://www.kselected.com/wp-content/uploads/2008/11/kamperman-james-10-28-08.pdf**
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[13] diracdelta.co.uk: **http://www.diracdelta.co.uk/science/source/c/w/cweighting/source.html**
[14] Institute of Noise Control Engineering: **http://www.inceusa.org/**

(b)

#101

Mr. Dycag 3-22-10
1725 Nesbitt Rd
Attica N.Y. 14011

This is the Real Deal with GREEN ENergy. Don't think For one moment that INVergy is your Friend, Because they Buy there way into TOWN.

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Theodore Dalrymple: The Ageless Lewis Carroll

NATIONAL REVIEW

THE GREEN MOVEMENT

How to Profit from Climate Alarmism

STEPHEN SPRUIELL

Climate Profiteers

For Gore & Co., green is gold

BY STEPHEN SPRUIELL

A COMMON feature in some magazines (not this one) is the matching game, in which readers are invited to match celebrities' faces to their abs, or their favorite rehab facilities, or even their movies or songs. This game came to mind as I was poring over Al Gore's green-tech portfolio: If one were so inclined, one could play a nerdy but revealing version of the matching game by pairing the companies in which Gore invests with the millions or billions of dollars they would receive under the Democrats' energy legislation.

That legislation, which passed the House last year, has stalled in the Senate because of its controversial restrictions on the use of fossil fuels—a system of emissions limits and tradable permits known as "cap-and-trade." But cap-and-trade isn't the whole program; billions of dollars in green subsidies are also packed into the legislation. So now the Democrats are considering Plan B: drop cap-and-trade, pass the rest of the bill, and declare victory. It wouldn't be the kind of victory that hardcore environmentalists want, and would confer only negligible benefits upon the environment, but it would make Gore and his venture-capitalist friends a lot richer—and taxpayers poorer.

Only a small part of Gore's investment portfolio is tied to cap-and-trade. Most of the companies in which he invests would benefit from the other parts of the Democrats' energy bill—the parts that would be much easier for Congress to pass. Congress has been subsidizing green programs for decades, and that support increased dramatically with the 2005 energy bill. But the Democrats want to pump it up still more, even though the consensus for dramatic action on climate change is buckling like a shoddy roof in a blizzard of scientific scandals. The U.S. government, facing record-setting deficits and debt, cannot afford new subsidies. Yet with "green jobs" as their rallying cry, Gore and other advocates for more green-tech largesse will push to pick the taxpayers' pockets—lining their own all the while.

Let's play the matching game. Gore is a partner at venture-capital firm Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers, which has investments in a handful of green-tech firms poised to make bank if something like the House's Waxman-Markey bill, named for Reps. Henry Waxman (D., Calif.) and Ed Markey (D., Mass.), becomes law. For example, Altarock Energy, a firm specializing in geothermal power, would be eligible for loans at below-market rates through the Clean Energy Manufacturing Loan Program. So would Bloom Energy, a company that makes solid oxide fuel cells; Ausra, which concentrates on solar power; and Harvest Power, which markets technologies that turn garbage into biogas. These companies would also qualify for a massive piece of the Residential Energy Efficiency Block Grant Program, which would provide $2.5 billion to state and local governments to promote the use of renewable energy, including solar, biomass, and geothermal, in single-family and multi-family housing.

Then there are the ethanol makers, Mascoma Corporation and Amyris Biotechnologies among them. Corn ethanol lost some of its political attractiveness in the wake of 2008's food-price spikes, but the government's failure for 30 years running to popularize this spotty fuel hasn't daunted its champions in Washington. Ethanol boosters have transitioned smoothly from corn to cellulosic ethanol, which is derived from non-food sources such as switchgrass and wood chips. One of the biggest problems with cellulosic ethanol is that breaking down such fibrous matter requires costly processes and chemicals—and that's where

ALEXIS C. GLENN/UPI

(3)

Mascoma and Amyris come in. The Waxman-Markey bill contains mandates and loan guarantees that would help the producers of cellulosic ethanol buy the products they sell.

Another of Kleiner Perkins's investments, its stake in Silver Spring Networks, is already paying off thanks to the stimulus bill President Obama signed last year. That bill contained billions of dollars in grants to spur improvements of the nation's energy grid, with the goal of converting it into a "smart grid" that helps utilities more accurately gauge electricity use. Silver Spring provides software and services to implement smart-grid improvements, and its client utilities have already scored more than $500 million in grants, thanks to the stimulus. Under Waxman-Markey, Silver Spring would fare even better: The bill has an entire subtitle dedicated to smart-grid development, and billions of dollars in subsidies to fund it.

In addition to specific grants and subsidies, almost all of the companies in Kleiner Perkins's green-tech portfolio would benefit from a blanket provision in the Waxman-Markey bill that would require 20 percent of the power that utilities supply to come from renewable energy sources by 2020. This would essentially force utilities to buy costlier energy from the green-tech sector and pass the cost on to consumers.

THOUGH there is money to be made elsewhere, cap-and-trade remains the big goal of both Gore and the money men behind him—men such as David Blood, a former Goldman Sachs executive who, along with Gore, runs Generation Investment Management (thus the firm's nickname, "Blood and Gore"). Generation IM owns a large stake in the Chicago Climate Exchange, a clearinghouse for carbon-emissions permits, and Goldman Sachs has put money into the project. Not only would Gore profit directly from the expansion of this market, but the renewable-energy companies in which he invests would, by virtue of their line of work, qualify for free permits and offsets to sell to other companies, giving them yet another way to profit from climate-change legislation.

Under cap-and-trade, there are three ways a carbon emitter can stay below its cap. One, it can reduce its emissions. Two, it can purchase emissions credits from a carbon emitter that is under the cap (the theory being that the prospect of money from a sale of extra credits will give companies an incentive to cut emissions beyond what is required). Three, it can buy another kind of emissions credit, called an "offset." Offsets are not created by reducing actual emissions in the present, but by reducing theoretical emissions in the future—through products and programs marketed by the kinds of companies in which Gore invests. Here lies the potential for real money—and real fraud. As other parts of the developed world have implemented cap-and-trade systems in accordance with the Kyoto Protocols, the creation of offsets has become a big business, and Waxman-Markey would make it even bigger. A host of questionable activities would instantly become hugely profitable offset-producing enterprises, with fortunes to be made in improved manure management, reduced-tillage/no-tillage farming, and "afforestation of marginal farmlands," i.e. paying farmers not to farm, something our government has been curiously keen to do since the Great Depression.

The business of verifying whether and by how much these activities actually reduce emissions is quickly becoming a big industry in its own right. Carbon permits are on track to rival oil and gas for the title of the world's most heavily traded commodity, and accounting firms are already vying to certify renewable-energy projects.

To follow the money, follow the personnel: When the news broke that Yvo de Boer, director of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, would be stepping down in the wake of a scandal over mistakes in several climate reports, it was simultaneously announced that his new position would be with the accounting giant KPMG, to help it break into the carbon-offset business. Another example: Rajendra K. Pachauri, de Boer's colleague at the United Nations, who chairs the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the unit that produced the erroneous reports that earned it, along with Gore, the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. (The United Nations has launched an inquiry into the IPCC's errors; no word whether the Nobel committee plans to follow suit.) Pachauri has no formal training in climate science—his academic background is in engineering—but he has made a fortune as a climate consultant, raking in millions in fees by teaching the world's largest emitters how to use offsets.

Ironically, Pachauri got his start in fossil fuels—until 2003, he was a director of India Oil. Now he plays both sides: a sort of legal protection racket.

Maurice Strong is another former U.N. figure—and another former oil man—positioned to gain from the energy taxes he advocates. As the founding director of the U.N. Environment Program, Strong midwifed the 1997 Kyoto Treaty but stepped down from his post in 2005 after investigations implicated him in the Iraq Oil-for-Food bribery scandal. (Strong maintains that he did nothing wrong and that he resigned for personal reasons.) After leaving the United Nations, Strong relocated to China and helped set up a carbon-permit exchange. China stands to benefit from the implementation of cap-and-trade in the United States, because its dirty power plants and factories offer a plentiful and cheap source of offsets to U.S. businesses willing to pay for upgrading them. A portion of the proceeds generated from cap-and-trade would flow to climate entrepreneurs such as Strong, who also holds a seat on the board of the Chicago Climate Exchange.

IN the corporate world, many large businesses are trying at least to hedge their exposure to new energy taxes and regulations—and some are going all-in for cap-and-trade. Among the latter group, General Electric stands out. As Timothy P. Carney of the *Washington Examiner* has noted, GE has expanded aggressively into wind turbines, coal gasification, solar power, and high-efficiency gas turbines, all of which Congress would heavily subsidize under Waxman-Markey. Not only does GE engage in lobbying for legislation that would tax most of the economy while benefiting its shareholders, its television networks—NBC, MSNBC, and their cousins—participate in a blatantly advertorial "Green Week" each year to promote policies from which GE stands to gain.

Government funding enacted under Democratic auspices usually comes with strings attached to benefit organized labor, so it is no surprise that groups such as Change to Win, a coalition of labor unions, support robust subsidies for so-called green jobs. And here as elsewhere, one finds advocates of carbon caps moving into the profitable world of offsets. Chris Chafe, the executive director of Change to Win, has announced that his next move will be to form an enterprise that aims "to create a more integrated job-creating,

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climate-capturing, return-generating process that brings all of the incumbent assets from labor, business, and environmental leaders into a common planning process, so we can capture jobs and capture climate goals." Which is to say, he's going to make a killing in the climate-subsidy racket.

All these opportunities for private-sector profit stand in addition to the billions in research money at stake for universities and nonprofits—many of them closely tied to profit-seeking green ventures. The University of East Anglia's Climatic Research Unit—the epicenter of the scandal involving leaked e-mails that showed the world's leading climate scientists to be fudging data and bullying skeptics—hauled in around $20 million in research grants under former director Phil Jones, who stepped down over the embarrassing revelations. And President Obama has made sure that federal agencies are now entitled to a larger and more explicit share of the global-warming pie: The stimulus included $450 million for NASA "climate-research missions" and $600 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to study climate change.

This is not to suggest that Al Gore or his allies have spent years warning of a climate catastrophe merely for the promise of a big payoff at the end. Gore either sincerely believes his alarmist theories or performs an utterly convincing imitation of someone who does. As for the investments, he says he's simply putting his money where his mouth is, and he pledges to donate his gains to his nonprofit foundations—which will use them to campaign for even more green subsidies and global-warming regulations, of course. But Gore's involvement in these ventures shines a light on the fact that private actors have bet a considerable amount of money on Washington's willingness to continue transferring wealth from taxpayers to politically connected green-tech companies that probably would not survive, let alone thrive, without government support. Those business interests will keep exerting considerable pressure to keep the cash flowing.

And in the long run, these green politics are potentially disastrous. Consider Spain's "solar bubble." In the years before the financial crisis, the Spanish government quadrupled subsidies for solar power, thinking it had found a winner on the environment, the economy, and jobs. But when the crisis forced a reordering of budgetary priorities, the Spanish government cut back on the handouts, and the solar bubble burst. The sector proceeded to shed thousands of jobs, contributing to Spain's current 19 percent unemployment rate. The green lobby may talk about alternative energy and green jobs as though they were cost-free propositions, but there is no greenwashing such an example.

Nor can we wish away economic realities closer to home: After the United States mandated the use of ethanol in gasoline in the 2005 energy bill, investors poured into the sector, thinking the mandate would spark real demand for the product. It didn't. Refiners didn't want any more ethanol than they were forced to buy. Excess investment produced a glut, which left ethanol makers clamoring for an expansion of the mandate in 2007. Congress came through, but the increase wasn't enough to save an industry that made a product for which there was no real demand. Due in part to a spike in corn prices, and in part to bad business decisions made by managers accustomed to government protection, a raft of ethanol companies went bankrupt in late 2008 and early 2009. The industry then had the gall to ask for a bailout on top of all the subsidies it had gotten. (They didn't get it, but they got lots of stimulus goodies.)

CAN these transfers of wealth be stopped? Cap-and-trade may go by the wayside because it is unpopular and because it is seen as radical, but most of the green-energy programs beyond cap-and-trade are simply extensions, albeit massively expensive ones, of programs that Congress has already created. The 2005 energy bill mandated the use of ethanol in gasoline only because decades of subsidizing it hadn't worked. The 2007 energy bill—a result of both the Democratic takeover of Congress and President Bush's pledge to end America's oil "addiction"—increased the ethanol mandate and added billions in subsidies for renewables. And President Obama's first stimulus package made down payments on many of the programs contained in Waxman-Markey. "Cap-and-trade is controversial. Spending money in Washington is not," says Marc Morano, a former Republican Senate aide, now editor of CimateDepot.com. "And I think that's the direction this is going."

If the Democrats are willing to give up cap-and-trade, Republican votes for the rest of Waxman-Markey's boondoggles will probably prove sadly obtainable. Even though Republicans were mostly united behind a 2008 effort to kill the congressional ban on offshore oil drilling, Sen. Lindsey Graham (R., S.C.) and four other Republicans almost brokered a compromise that would have opened only a tiny sliver of the Gulf of Mexico to drilling—in exchange for a vast expansion of subsidies for alternative-energy programs, especially ethanol. (If you need Republicans to vote for a big spending bill, just add subsidies for ethanol and watch bipartisanship bloom.) Now Graham is at it again, telling *New York Times* green-economy obsessive Tom Friedman that we need to "price carbon" in order to gain our "energy independence"—and to create jobs for his constituents in South Carolina, where GE manufactures its wind turbines. The measures Graham supports would not result in energy independence: We import two-thirds of our oil and would have to make fossil fuels intolerably expensive to make a dent in our consumption of them. Nor would these measures result in more employment: They almost certainly would kill more jobs than they would create. But the benefits are concentrated and the costs dispersed.

Other Republicans are susceptible to green suggestions. According to the *New York Times*, Sen. Susan Collins of Maine supports something she calls "cap-and-dividend," which would be similar to cap-and-trade but would apply only to certain industries rather than to the entire economy, with all the money from the sale of permits rebated to energy consumers. Such an approach is baffling: Carbon emitters would pay the government for emissions permits and pass the costs on to consumers, who would then receive reimbursements from the government and go on using as much energy as before. Where is the incentive to emit less?

At this point, there may be too much money at stake for Congress to turn back. Too many people have made giant bets on this frivolous enterprise. Nevertheless, it should be opposed. Like Spain with its solar bubble, the United States will face a turning point at which severe fiscal constraints force a reordering of its budget priorities, and at that time retrofitting suburban houses with solar panels probably will not make the budgetary cut. And while lost jobs at the windmill factory may sting, the real economic threat is the possibility of a bursting investment bubble in the market for carbon permits and offsets. Simply put, the industry remains dependent on government money—and the government is going broke. It's a business model that is, to borrow a term from the green movement, unsustainable. NR

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#102

M. DyCAg
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3-22-10

Heres Some INFO ON Climate change (HOAX) Soon money to Fund wind ENergy Projects will dry up ORANGEville will Be Left holding the Bag Be careful when dealing with INVERGY There Not your friend

Town of Orangeville
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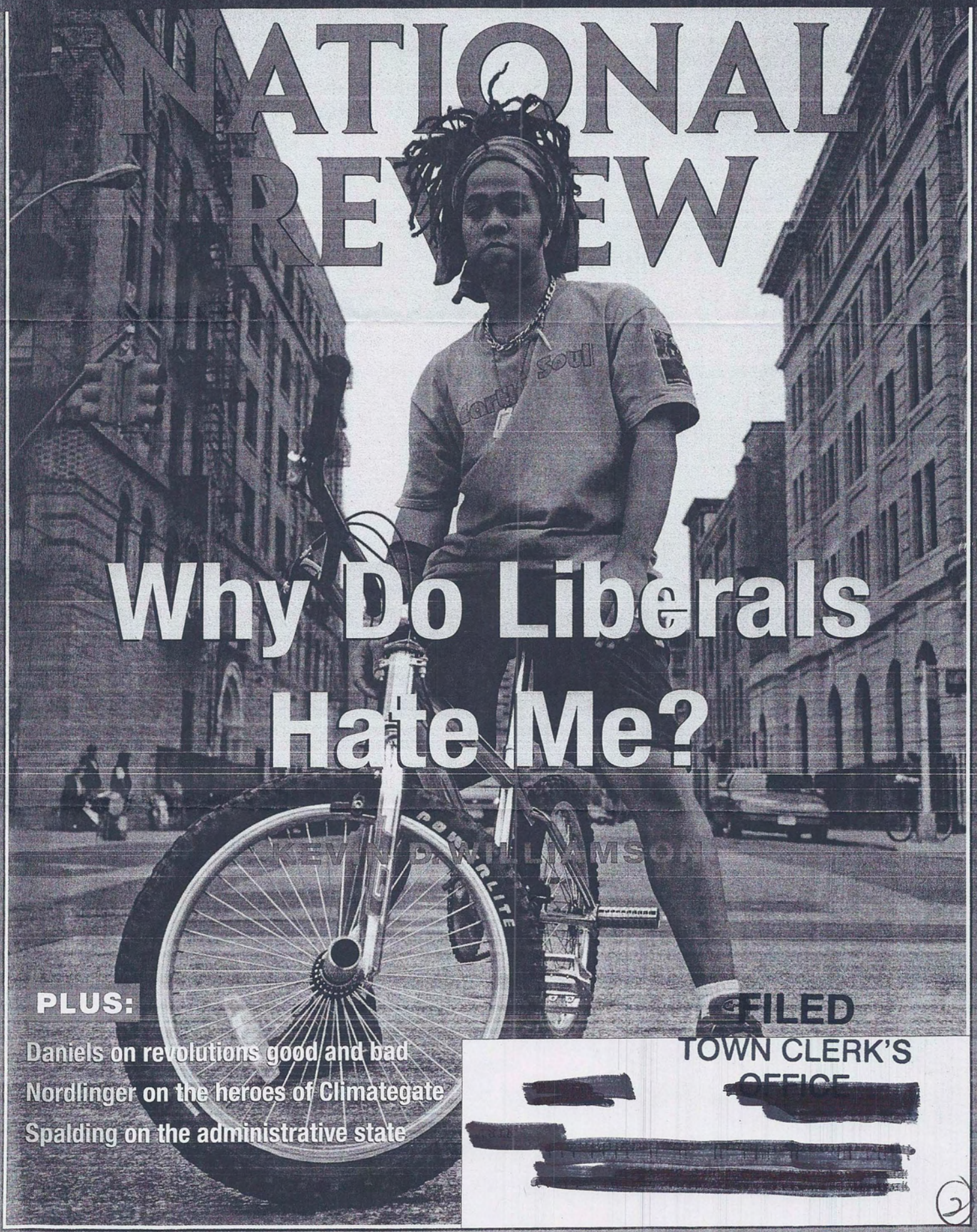
THE MASSACHUSETTS MIRACLE —*The Editors*

NATIONAL REVIEW



Why Do Liberals Hate Me?

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Daniels on revolutions good and bad

Nordlinger on the heroes of Climategate

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Two Inconvenient Canadians

The unlikely men who shook up global-warming science

BY JAY NORDLINGER

In 2006, a major American climate scientist referred to them as "two Canadians." He did not mean that very nicely. They are also known as "M&M," "M/M," and "the two M's." In the recently publicized e-mails of the Climatic Research Unit in Britain, one of those M's is referred to as "a certain Canadian." Across the CRU e-mails, both M's are treated as objects of fear and loathing. You may wonder, Who are these monsters from Canada? They are Stephen McIntyre and Ross McKitrick, and they are inconvenient to the men of the CRU: They have challenged the work of global-warming red-hots. And "Climategate," as the scandal of the CRU e-mails has been called, has embarrassed the red-hots. They are on the defensive, for the first time since global warming became a going concern. And M&M are looking pretty good. McKitrick says that Climategate has brought "a loss of innocence": about how the major climate scientists operate, about their devotion to scientific truth.

The Climatic Research Unit, ensconced at the University of East Anglia, feeds the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, an arm of the United Nations. The IPCC is considered the ultimate authority on global warming (for better or worse). In 2001, the IPCC's report featured a killer graphic: It was a graph, in fact, claiming to show the global temperature for the past millennium. From the year 1000 to about 1900, the line was relatively flat; then, from 1900 to 2000, there was a very sharp upswing. The graph looked like a hockey stick, and came to be known as just that: the "hockey-stick graph." It was the work of a team headed by Michael Mann, then of the University of Virginia, now of Pennsylvania State University. These men are allied with the CRU. Such scientists are known, collectively and cozily, as "the climate community."

The graph in question was not only a hockey stick, but a smoking gun, as people saw it: proof positive of man-made global warming. The stick went around the world, impressing and alarming people in all corners. It was featured in endless government reports, on newscasts, on posters. Al Gore used it in his Oscar-winning film, *An Inconvenient Truth*. The hockey stick became an icon, a symbol of global warming, along with the polar bear stranded on an ice floe. And the symbol was accompanied by a "soundbite," as Stephen McIntyre says—a bite taken from the IPCC report: "It is . . . likely that, in the Northern Hemisphere, the 1990s was the warmest decade and 1998 the warmest year" during the past thousand years. Nineteen ninety-eight as the warmest year: That, along with the hockey blade—the graph's sharp upswing—concentrated the mind.

(3)

In due course, Al Gore and the IPCC won the Nobel Peace Prize, "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change," said the committee, "and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change." Man-made global warming became accepted by almost all right-thinkers. To dispute it was to dispute the roundness of the earth, or its perpetual trek around the sun. The science was settled; there was to be no more discussion.

In truth, the science was not quite settled. The hockey stick had been called into grave question by those two inconvenient Canadians. When McIntyre first saw the graph, his curiosity was piqued. He had spent his career in mineral exploration, and had witnessed his share of spectacular claims. Dot-com rackets would forecast big profits, using hockey sticks. Most of the time, the forecasts proved bogus. It was necessary to examine the raw data behind a hockey stick. McIntyre had never even heard of the IPCC—how many of us had?—but he was determined to look into its stick. And he was astonished to discover something: No one had challenged that stick, had put it to the test. Was the world to accept the IPCC's claims about global warming, and alter its economies accordingly, without due diligence?

McIntyre would perform this due diligence himself—and the mineral-exploration man had some skills: He had math in his background, having studied the subject at the University of Toronto. He was offered Ph.D. scholarships in mathematical economics by Harvard and MIT. One of those offers came personally from Paul Samuelson, the late MIT economist. But McIntyre went a different route, accepting a Commonwealth Scholarship to Oxford, where he studied philosophy, politics, and economics. He overlapped with Bill Clinton, possibly even played rugby against him, he says. And he has long liked to explore intellectual byways. When he was interested in archeology, he taught himself "a bit of Assyrian cuneiform," as he puts it, and also taught himself "a bit of German," for the purpose of reading relevant articles in that language. This kind of activity may not be commonplace—but "there are no rules against it," as he notes.

In 2003, he linked up with Ross McKitrick, an economist at the University of Guelph, west of Toronto. McKitrick had co-authored a book called "Taken by Storm: The Troubled Science, Policy and Politics of Global Warming." Together, the two M's formed a kind of Team B, doing a rigorous check or audit of the "A" team's work. McKitrick points out that this is perfectly normal, even mandatory, in business—in the engineering fields, for example. You don't attempt to put a new plane in the air, or a new space shuttle, without a serious Team B—or C or D—effort. Shouldn't the U.N.'s climate panel have the soundest information possible, before spooking the world with a hockey stick? Shouldn't the world's governments be on the soundest footing possible before spending billions and upsetting their arrangements?

Team A was not especially grateful for M&M's work, to put it mildly. They resented the Canadians as amateurs and interlopers and spoilers. They were not inclined to share data, or discuss theories, or debate. They circled the wagons tightly and hotly. A referee for *Nature* magazine said, "I am particularly unimpressed by [this team's] style of 'shouting louder and longer so they must be right.'" In one of those publicized e-mails, a CRU scientist had this to say about a member of the team: "His air of papal infallibility is really quite nauseating at times." Many others, over the decade, have suffered the same nausea.

Along the way, M&M attracted some support. When they submitted a paper to *Geophysical Research Letters*, a referee told the journal, "I urge you not to shy away from this paper because of its potential controversy. The whole field of global warming is currently suffering from the fact that it has become politicized. Science really depends for its success on an open dialogue." *GRL* published the paper ("Hockey Sticks, Principal Components, and Spurious Significance"). A Dutch journal, *Natuurwetenschap & Techniek*, was originally skeptical of M&M, thinking they needed a dismissal. On investigation, however, *N&T* wound up respectful and supportive. In 2005, Congress asked the National Academy of Sciences to look into the controversy. Once the report was issued, both sides claimed victory. M&M said that the NAS had confirmed them, in all substantive points—but that they had lost the "spin war," which is to say, the war for media (and therefore public) support. Another panel, headed by the statistician Edward Wegman, had a look: and came down very hard on the hockey-stickers, or "hockey team," as they are sometimes called. Michael Mann, the team leader, issued a statement saying that the Wegman panel "simply uncritically parrots claims by two Canadians (an economist and an oil industry consultant)." (Actually, McIntyre is in minerals, but "oil" sounds worse.)

The economist and the consultant have persevered, despite slights and snubs. At one point, in response to a data request, a member of the hockey team said to McIntyre, "The climate community has moved on—so should you." This is quite typical, says the other M, McKitrick. "When you point to a study of theirs that is flawed, they say, 'We've moved on,' or appeal to some nebulous big picture. They say, 'Okay, this one study may be flawed, but that really doesn't matter, because we have all this other evidence.'" And on it goes. Some of the battling is waged on two prominent websites. Mann launched RealClimate.org—"Climate science from climate scientists"—which dumped heavily on M&M. In response, McIntyre launched ClimateAudit.org.

In mid-November 2009 came that explosion in the "climate community," and in the world at large: the CRU e-mails, Climategate. Someone—either a computer hacker or a disgruntled, whistleblowing insider—made available more than a thousand e-mails, from the chieftains of climatology. And those e-mails reveal a tawdry world of stonewalling, dissembling, covering up, scheming, defaming, and unprofessionalism at large. They show a determination to present one claim, no matter what: and that claim is man-made global warming, requiring dramatic global action. Honest global-warming believers and activists are shaken by what the e-mails reveal; others manage to glide on.

In an article for *The Weekly Standard*, Steven F. Hayward pointed out the following: "After 2003 the CRU crew became obsessed with McIntyre above all others"—above all other critics. "He appears in 105 of the emails by name (in some others, he's referred to as 'a certain Canadian'), usually with a tone of resentment and contempt." The head of the CRU, Phil

Jones, wrote to Michael Mann, "Don't leave stuff lying around on ftp sites [File Transfer Protocol sites]—you never know who is trawling them. The two MMs [*sic*] have been after the CRU station data for years. If they ever hear there is a Freedom of Information Act now in the UK, I think I'll delete the file rather than send to anyone." That is just a flavor of these e-mail communications.

McIntyre says that his first reaction to the e-mails was "one of exhaustion, not one of satisfaction." He did not feel any sort of vindication or triumph. He had been through a lot, to challenge the hockey stick, to get a fair hearing. And, "at some level, you should be able to discuss statistical issues without being attacked personally. Even the simplest point seems to have occasioned tremendous ground warfare, with people being reluctant to concede anything." McIntyre adds that he is old enough—has had "enough ups and downs" in life—not to be too affected, one way or the other. And "I didn't take any particular satisfaction in seeing these guys run into trouble." The second M, McKitrick, says that his first reaction was, "Nothing here surprises me"—because he had been working in this field for so long. But the e-mails were eye-opening to journalists, he says, some of whom were "shocked." "They've been reporting the standard global-warming line for years, and I've learned in conversations with them that they had no idea that this group of scientists acted this way." Hence, the "loss of innocence." McKitrick says that Climategate "pried the lid off the process behind the IPCC reports and what goes on in journals, and forced people to realize that this is not a pure, rarefied search for truth" but "a very partisan and distorted process." Reporters, he says, are more respectful to him now. Before, it was basically, "Why don't you believe what all the world's scientists are saying?" Now they are humbler, asking more intelligent questions.

McKitrick is not particularly worried about being on the minority side in the global-warming debate. For one thing, he says, he has "the privilege of being a tenured professor at a university." And, as an economist, he has other fish to fry than global warming. But also, is his side really the minority one? McKitrick says that there are plenty of scientists and other well-informed people who are skeptical of the big IPCC claims. "I'm convinced that the numbers on our side, and the credentials on our side, are just as impressive as on the other side." The problem is that the global-warming red-hots have the funding, the influence, and the media. They also tend to be in control of the professional societies and journals. They can claim to represent thousands and thousands of scientists. But are their pronouncements ever put to a vote of those multitudes of scientists? McKitrick makes a further point: Many scientists, in many disciplines or subdisciplines, have a finger in the climate-change pie. They tend to say, "In my own particular field"—be it sea ice or solar physics or what have you—"I don't really see evidence for global warming. But I of course accept the consensus view." This calls to mind one of (Robert) Conquest's Laws: "Everyone is a conservative in his own field of expertise."

Some are with M&M, where the hockey stick and other points are concerned, but keep mum, so as not to bring trouble on themselves. "Government scientists are often in that position," says McKitrick. "They have to keep their mouth shut." McIntyre recalls attending a conference of the American Geophysical Union. He says that "two of the more eminent young scientists" told him of their admiration for his work. They said that, as far as they were concerned, he and McKitrick had smashed the hockey stick. But they were not prepared to go public.

Politics is never far from climate science, and we may ask about the Canadians' politics. Are they right-wingers? McKitrick, in addition to being an econ prof at Guelph, is a senior fellow (unpaid) of the Fraser Institute, which is a free-market think tank. Some of his opponents like to make something of this. McKitrick says that, when they argue on any grounds other than substantive ones, they are conceding defeat. It is "their way of crying uncle." As for McIntyre, he says that the only political donations he has made in the past 20 years have been to "an extremely left-wing municipal councilor in Toronto, who's a friend of my wife's." He does not allow any political discussion at his blog. And he points out that "I live in downtown Toronto, which is a liberal city. I am not a red-meat-eating Midwestern Republican." (Not that there's anything wrong with that, surely.) "I'm the same age and generation as Bill Clinton. I admire him."

Have the M's had any fun in this debate, as Davids taking on Goliaths? McKitrick says no, not really. "I wouldn't ever choose this as a hobby or pastime. There has been a lot of stress." He doesn't take any pleasure in causing an intellectual opponent embarrassment. There is, in fact, a hint of weariness about him, of someone who just wishes that science could be discussed dispassionately, and conclusions arrived at civilly. McIntyre has the same wish, as we have seen. But he has a greater liking for combat. "I wouldn't do what I'm doing if I didn't like it," he says. He has sacrificed a good deal of time and money to pursue the global-warming question: "I used to make money." In recent years, not so much. But he forges ahead "because I'm interested" and because he considers his work a kind of public service.

McIntyre is loath to make any big claims about global warming. "I'm saying that they can't know what they claim to know," about a thousand years of temperature history. And the "they" refers to the IPCC/CRU crowd. Someone may come along with fresh data that make a hockey stick, says McIntyre—a right and defensible hockey stick. But, according to him, that has not happened. His partner, McKitrick, says that "you've got a range of data sets of varying levels of quality." And the best data sets indicate the least amount of warming. He is for keeping an eye on the global temperature, and making adjustments in policy when needed—adjustments based on solid information and not merely model predictions.

The M's are in a great tradition of scientific inquiry and enterprise. They saw a major claim, which was to shake up the world. And they were skeptical of this claim, or, at a minimum, curious. They went ahead and did some testing. And they have shaken up the world a bit themselves. Science is no respecter of persons. Whether you are a High Priest in the Church of Climatology or a head-scratching Canuck, the question is, Can you make it add up? And while science may be no respecter of persons, the two Canadians, in the wake of Climategate, are getting some new respect. **NR**

#103

Town of Orangeville

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and Address of Citizen:

Michael DyCAg
1725 Nesbitt Rd
Attica NY 14011

Date: 3-22-10

Subject Matter: Vehicular Collisions and Road Safety

Comments:

As many Orangeville residents now know when driving through the Town of Sheldon, huge wind towers cause significant distraction to drivers on high-speed roads within a wind farm project area. Flashing red lights at night and enormous turning blades in the daytime cannot be ignored by drivers. The tendency is to take your eyes off the road and vehicles will then drift out of their lanes. This could lead to vehicles going off the road or head-on collisions with oncoming traffic. Has the Town of Orangeville. NYSDOT or Invenergy studied this now that the Sheldon wind farm has been operating for more than a year? Is data available for the public to review? Has the Wyoming County Sheriff's Department been asked about this issue and if so what do they recommend?

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: 3/27/10
mailed 3/23/10

Signature [signature]

5

#104

Town of Orangeville

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and Address of Citizen:
M. McCAy
1725 Ne56.ft Rd
ATHICA N.Y. 14011

Date: 3-22-10

Subject Matter: DEIS Section 3.9 Public Roads / Health and Safety

Comments:

With documented evidence that wind turbines can create ice throws of more than 1500 feet, all turbines should be located at least this distance / setback from a public roadway for the health, safety and welfare of the public.

Many of the proposed turbine sites are located closer than 1000 feet from a public roadway and as the DEIS states many are close to snowmobile trails. Has this dangerous situation been studied anywhere in this process other than the data that the manufacturer provides (GE)? Who would be liable should someone be injured if ice throw or blade throw should occur? This should be explained in the DEIS.

A report of vehicular damage has been reported to the Wyoming County Sheriff for a turbine ice throw incident that occurred on Whethersfield Rd.

See attached reference material regarding Wind Turbine Ice Throw and public safety.

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Signature _____

Date: 3/27/2010
mailed 3/23/10

(1)

CATHARINE M. LAWTON
7039 MT. PLEASANT DR.
WEST BEND, WISCONSIN 53090

January 11, 2004

BY FACSIMILE: (262) 548-9211

H. Stanley Riffle, Esq.
Arenz, Molter, Macy & Riffle, S.C.
720 N. East Avenue
P.O. Box 1348
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53187-1348

Subject: Addison Wind Energy LLC CUP – FOR THE RECORD; Ice Throw & More Questions About Foth & Van Dyke's 2/6/2002 and 7/25/2003 Ice Throw/Blade Throw Reports and Scott Ainsworth's Testimony

Dear Attorney Riffle:

The purpose of this letter is to submit further information for the record in the above-captioned matter regarding the following two issues:

- Sufficiency/Reliability of Foth & Van Dyke's Ice Throw/Blade Throw Reports
- Wind Turbine Ice Throw

SUFFICIENCY/RELIABILITY OF FOTH & VAN DYKE'S ICE THROW/BLADE THROW REPORTS

As you know, my July 28, 2003 letter to you raised a number of issues regarding the sufficiency and reliability of Foth & Van Dyke's ice throw/blade throw report and calculations. Neither you nor Foth & Van Dyke has responded to these questions.[1] In particular, my July 28th letter highlighted the significant change in Foth & Van Dyke's assumed ice throw angle of release (37 degrees in the February 2002 report, and 25 degrees in the July 2003 report). Obviously, by reducing the angle of release—the estimated ice throw distance would be reduced.[2] Cross examination of Foth & Van Dyke's Mr. Ainsworth was not permitted—and he did not otherwise explain this significant inconsistency.

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[1] In addition, Foth & Van Dyke has also not responded to my 7/25/2003 Open Records Request. See letters to Dennis Steigenberger dated 7/25/2003, and Attorney Stan Riffle dated December 7, 2003 and January 9, 2004.

[2] It is significant that Foth & Van Dyke's July 25, 2003 report for Addison Wind Energy LLC does not include charts similar to those included in the February 2002 report. These charts would graphically highlight the "pop fly" nature of the ice throw trajectory associated with an assumed 25 degree release angle.

(2)

As a result of Foth & Van Dyke's non-responsiveness, I have further investigated this issue. As part of that investigation, I was directed to a publicly available wind turbine ice throw calculation spreadsheet.[3] I have attached a translated version of this document as Exhibit A. The spreadsheet further confirms that Foth & Van Dyke's calculations ***significantly underestimate*** the NM-82 wind turbine's potential ice throw capability.

When the parameters (80 meter hub height, 41 meter blade length, and 14.4 rpm rotational speed) of the Addison Wind Energy LLC proposed wind turbine (**NEG Micon NM-82**) are input into the spreadsheet the resulting ice throw distance statistics (38 degree release angle; ignoring air resistance and dynamic acceleration (i.e., "slingshot effect")) are as follows:

- Calculated Throw Distance: **463.17 meters (1519.59 feet)**
- Speed at Impact: 307 kilometers/hour (190.76 miles/hour)
- Time in Flight: 11 seconds

This is in sharp contrast to Foth & Van Dyke's calculation of an alleged maximum ice throw distance (purportedly based on the same structure and the ***"worst-case scenario" "using 'physical maximums'"*** based on sound engineering principles[4]) of just 770 feet.

In addition, the ice throw distance results generated by the spreadsheet can be tested to other ice throw calculations including the ice throw data prepared by a mechanical engineer and submitted in January 2002 by Mr. Jim Johnson in connection with the previous FPL Energy wind energy matter. Based on the parameters (70 meter hub height, 26 meter blade length, and 22.4 rpm rotational speed) of the FPL Energy proposed wind turbine (**NEG Micon NM-52**), the resulting ice throw distance statistics (38 degree release angle; ignoring air resistance and dynamic acceleration (i.e., "slingshot effect")) are as follows:

- Calculated Throw Distance: **443.67 meters (1455.61 feet)**
- Speed at Impact: 279 kilometers/hour (173.36 miles/hour)
- Time in Flight: 10 seconds

The spreadsheet ice throw result of 1455.61 feet for the NM-52 compares closely to the 1484 feet estimated in the January 2002 submission—with a difference of less than 2%.

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[3] For Spreadsheet, see: http://people.freenet.de/natur2000/eiswurf.xls (attached as Exhibit A); For notes to Spreadsheet, see: http://mitglied.lycos.de/WilfriedHeck/eiswurf1.htm (attached as Exhibit B)

[4] Foth & Van Dyke has not responded to my 7/25/2003 request that it formally certify that its ice throw and blade throw analysis in fact constitutes a ***"worst-case scenario" "using 'physical maximums'"*** based on sound engineering principles.

(3)

In addition, as the notes to the spreadsheet indicate, the "slingshot effect" (ignored by Foth & Van Dyke in its alleged "worst case" estimates) can lead to substantially larger throwing distances. For example, a 10% increase in wind turbine rotor rotational speed[5] results in an approximately 20% increase in throwing distance.

Finally, the technical literature includes a number of publications related to *"Modelling of ice throw by WKA [wind-powered device]"* that report ice throw computations from "usual plants." See Exhibit C.[6] The literature also includes reports of wind turbine blades and ice being thrown 600 meters and a March 14, 2001 resolution in *kreistag Euskirchen* (Germany) that required a wind turbine setback from roads of at least 600 meters, and a setback from residential buildings of at least 1500 meters.[7]

This raises very, very serious questions. As such an in keeping with the request documented in my December 23, 2003 letter, I am requesting that Foth & Van Dyke's Project Manager Mr. Steigenberger and Mr. Ainsworth (and potentially other witnesses) be recalled to be placed under oath and sit before the Plan Commission for cross-examination by the interested parties.

WIND TURBINE ICE THROW

My subsequent letters to you dated December 21, 2003, December 23, 2003 and January 4, 2003 raise additional very, very serious issues about Foth & Van Dyke's work and the Applicant's disclosure (or lack thereof) of the known and significant public health & safety risks presented by wind turbines operating in cold climates, wind turbine icing, and ice throw, among other issues. That evidence demonstrates that wind turbines operating in cold climates present a substantial public safety risk because they are unproven, experimental machines for which there are no structural safety design standards, among other issues.

This point is further supported by Timo Laakso's (Research Scientist at VTT Processes (Finland) and one of the authors of IEA's R&D Wind April 2003 *State-of-the-art of wind energy in cold climates* publication) December 2, 2003 statement in response to a question regarding ice throw:

> ***Q. Is ice throw really a problem?***
>
> *A.* ***Yes. No decent authority will permit potentially dangerous wind turbines in populated areas.*** *The operator will always have to show that all reasonable technical solutions to avoid ice throws are implemented. Such solutions include, but are not limited to a) ice detector (many non-proven*

[5] Increases in rotational speed are typical in "overspeed" or "runaway" condition—when the rotational speed of the wind turbine exceeds the maximum rotational speed.

[6] www.anwaltskanzleienders.de/windkrft/eiswurf.htm

[7] www.wu-wien.ac.at/usr/h01a/h0152816/eiswurf.htm

(4)

> *methods available), b) heated blades (no commercial alternatives readily available), c) stopping the turbine if wind speed, wind direction or accelerometers indicate an error, or d) operating or idling the turbine even if it doesn't reach nominal power or RPM.* ***The last alternative include a hope that relatively flexible blades will make the ice go away. If it does, which is often the case, we've invented a veritable ice-throwing device.*** *The latter might be acceptable in some sparsely-populated areas. Warning signs are recommended/required and not uncommon at other higher high buildings such as masts and bridges.*

In view of the foregoing, it is clear that the Applicant's evidence on wind turbine icing and ice throw and the related public health & safety issues and required safety setbacks is wholly unreliable. In addition, at this point it is imminently clear that the Applicant cannot meet the standards that are required to grant the requested CUP as set forth in Addison Zoning Ordinance Section 9.07. There is simply no point in wasting any more time reviewing this matter. The Addison Wind Energy LLC CUP Application should be **DENIED**.

If you have questions or need additional information, don't hesitate to call me at 629-5375 or 414-732-5618. My fax number is 262-629-4190.

Sincerely,

Catharine M. Lawton

Cc: Donna Schneider – By Hand Delivery to Town Hall
Ellen Wolf – By Hand Delivery to Town Hall
Bob Bingen – By Hand Delivery to Town Hall
Addison Plan Commission – By U.S. Mail
Foth & Van Dyke – By Facsimile (920) 497-8516

(5)

#105

Town of Orangeville

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and Address of Citizen:

Michael Dycag
1725 Nesbitt Rd
Attica NY 14011

Date: 3-22-10

Subject Matter: DEIS Section 4: Alternatives

Comments:

Under SEQRA, an EIS must contain a discussion of alternatives. The SEQRA regulations require the discussion to include a description and evaluation of the range of reasonable alternatives to the action.

Section 4 of the Invenergy DEIS demonstrates a lack of sincere collaboration and imagination on the part of the wind developer especially considering the fact that Invenergy's primary business is producing energy using resources other than wind / renewables. Solar energy and geo-thermal energy when combined with wind technology can generate consistent megawatts and diminish the impact of a wind project of 59 wind turbines over 400 feet tall. The Environmental Impact Statement should include collaborative efforts to mitigate negative impacts with regards to residences within the footprint of a wind farm. Please include updated information on solar and geo-thermal technology and how collaborative alternative energy technologies have been successful in other areas of the USA.

mailed 3/23/10

Signature _____

Wind conference draws welcome attention

By Mary Kay Barton

The Feb. 16 Citizen Power Alliance (CPA) Wind Conference at Bristol Harbor on Canandaigua Lake drew close to 200 elected officials, state representatives, news media and CPA members from across New York State to discuss the industrial wind issue.

The meeting was specifically designed to elicit greater awareness and involvement by New York State elected representatives and news media regarding the realities of industrial wind in New York State. CPA's panel of presenters for the meeting included New York State town supervisors and board members, business owners, and an environmental attorney who have all had years of experience and great frustration in dealing with the industrial wind issue in their respective communities.

Congressman Eric Massa was originally scheduled to address the meeting's attendees, but was unable to attend due to Congressman John Murtha's funeral. Congressman Massa's representative, David Marion, read Massa's letter to President Obama (http://tiny.cc/MassaLetter). Massa's letter calls on President Obama to address the questionable use of $115 million of stimulus money paid out to First Wind for projects already built, which fail to create any jobs, and is, for the most part, going overseas — contrary to what the stimulus money was intended to do.

The meeting included presentations and discussions on many of the aspects of this complex energy issue, including:

1.) exposing the myths Big Wind LLCs use to sell their product (i.e., will reduce foreign oil dependence);

2.) education as to the economic, scientific, and environmental realities of industrial wind (i.e., wind is neither reliable, nor dispatchable, and therefore, provides virtually *no* capacity value, and has not been shown to reduce CO2 emissions worldwide);

3.) explain common corruption and conflict scenarios that are occurring across New York State;

4.) to set forth goals and recommendations for elected representatives to strive for in order to protect the health, safety, well-being, and property values of *all* of their constituents, while also protecting the priceless legacy of New York State's irreplaceable natural landscapes for future generations.

CPA's cited goals for the meeting were:

1.) Amendments to SEQRA that require lead agencies to use independent third-party firms — not those brought in by the wind industry, which is currently what is happening.

2.) Statewide noise and setback standards for industrial wind turbines that will fully protect the health, safety, quality of life, and property values of neighboring residents.

3.) Accurate coverage by news media (which has been sadly lacking to date), who have taken the time to educate themselves on the issue instead of simply repeating false claims made by wind industry salesmen, which is what typically happens (i.e., "homes served" claims).

4.) An audit of NYSERDA regarding: a.) the hiring of wind industry lobbyists to develop the industrial wind Production Tax Credit (PTC) and other Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) regulations, and b.) the payment of over $200 million from the Systems Benefit Charge (SBC) account to industrial wind companies — monies that were intended by the Legislature to be used to improve the energy efficiency of state operations.

5.) A comprehensive investigation by the Attorney General's Office into the predatory and illegal tactics used by Big Wind LLCs across New York State, including: market allocation, price fixing, larceny, extortion, conspiracy, filing false instruments, mail fraud, etc.

6.) Audits of IDAs for ongoing refusal to acquire and maintain data on actual job creation and other economic benefits for projects that have PILOT or other tax abatements.

7.) An investigation into the 2009 decision by the DOE to pay out hundreds of millions of dollars in stimulus money to existing wind projects — monies that have not, and will not create a single new job.

8.) Support from our state representatives for the protection of home rule.

Citizens from communities across New York State who comprise CPA are simply asking for responsibility and accountability from our elected officials and state agency representatives in their positions of public service. Likewise, since honest information is the key to our freedom, CPA seeks adequate, educated coverage of this extremely divisive, complex issue from the news media.

In the views of CPA members, these actions are not at all too much to ask for if we truly value our democracy, and wish to prevent ratepayers, taxpayers, and our environment from being exploited by financially-motivated mega-corporations/LLCs.

YouTube videos will be available soon on the CPA Blog (http://citizenpoweralliance.org) and the CPA site (http://citizenpoweralliance.com). A DVD of the entire wind conference is also available upon request.

Mary Kay Barton is media editor for Citizen Power Alliance. She lives in Silver Lake.

ADDRESSES TO NOTE

M. DyLag
1725 Nesbitt Rd
Attica NY. 14011

3-22-10

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: 3/27/10
Mailed 3/23/10

This artical was in the Batavia Daily on 3-6-10. Did anyone from Orangeville Town Board attend? Did any one from Invergy attend?

M. Dylag
1725 Nesbitt Rd
Attica N.Y. 14011

3-22-10

#107

posted: November 20, 2008 • Economics, West Virginia

Wind Decommissioning Costs — Lessons Learned

[Alternate short URL for linking • HOME]

Author: Hewson, Tom

Last month, EVA was hired by the Mountain Communities for Responsible Energy to evaluate a Decommissioning Cost Report prepared for the Beech Ridge Energy Project — a 124-turbine project proposed for Greenbrier County, West Virginia. The project wind developer (Invergy) had argued that the scrap value of the wind turbines would far exceed the cost to decommission the wind project and that therefore they should be responsible for bonding $2,500/turbine that would slowly escalate to $25,000/turbine by year 16.

EVA completed an independent estimate of the salvage value of the Beech Ridge Wind turbines. The applicant's consultant estimated that its salvage value credit would reach $12.64 million ($101,900/turbine) in their decommissioning fund study based upon application of general scrap factors and prices. This scrap value credit would more than offset their estimated demo costs ($8.68 million: $70,000/turbine).

EVA contacted the major regional scrap yards directly and got current scrap prices for steel, copper and transport. From these data, EVA developed a Beech Ridge project–specific salvage credit estimate of only $2.63 million, i.e., $10.01 million less than the original applicant study. We uncovered several major flaws in the applicant study methodology and pricing. They not only used old scrap prices but failed to take into account that they would have to transport the scrap to a yard. In addition, to obtain the posted scrap price, they would need to break down the tower into 3-4 ft long pieces or else the quoted price would be significantly less. In addition, the copper materials must also have their insulation stripped and/or copper pieces separated to obtain their posted copper price. If not, their scrap value would be far less than the common posted price. Given the large drop in scrap prices this

(1)

Emissions, Environment, U.K., Wildlife: **Investigating the impacts of windfarm development on peatlands in England**

Property values, U.S.: **Wind Farms, Residential Property Values, and Rubber Rulers**

Aesthetics, Economics, Environment, Hawaii, U.S.: **Wind Energy's Ghosts**

Impacts, Scotland: **Aberdeenshire turbine location map**

Economics, Massachusetts: **Cape Wind won't save billions for New England electric customers**

year (>40%), scrap value can no longer cover decommissioning costs.

EVA also compared the estimated demolition costs to another decommissioning report for another wind project developer that had contained detailed cost breakdowns. The other study estimated demo costs of $97K/turbine vs. $70K/turbine by Beech Ridge. The bottom line is that using the demolition costs from the other wind turbine project decommissioning study would translate to a Beech Ridge demo cost of $12.03 million, i.e., $3.35 million more the applicant's $8.68 million estimate. (Note: In another very recent project I have just reviewed, the decommissioning costs were again severely underestimated by more than 50% by not taking into account recent crane rental rates, extremely low earth moving costs, and assuming high productivity rates (6 turbines/wk).)

The bottom line is that even if the permitting agency allows the salvage credit, the total net cost of decommissioning this project today would be $10.4 million ($83,900/turbine). Our analysis quantified the large scrap price and demo cost escalation risk being assumed by the local community. To protect the community, the permitting agency should require a bond of a minimum $100/K per turbine ($12.4 million) to capture demolition cost escalation risk. If the wind developer can convince the bonding company of the high salvage value, then they should be able to negotiate a lower rate for the bond. If they were right, there would be very little price difference for a larger $12+ million bond. Shift the risk to the bonding company. Let the developer and bonding company assume the price risk — not the community.

Tom Hewson
Principal
Energy Ventures Analysis
Arlington , VA
Hewson@evainc.com

Resource Library Home

Tags: *Wind power, Wind energy, Decommissioning*

Some possibly related items:

- Cape Wind won't save billions for New England electric customers
- Congressman Mollohan letter to Public Service Commission of West Virginia
- Wind Energy Operations & Maintenance Report
- Dissenting opinion in grant of permit for Deerfield wind project

#108

Town of Orangeville

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and Address of Citizen:

M. Dylag
1725 Nesbitt Rd
Attica N.Y. 14011

Date: 3-22-10

Subject Matter: Hunting and Outdoor Recreation

Comments:

Will hunters (landowners and those permitted by landowners) be restricted in turbine areas or access roads?

Can deer slugs penetrate / damage a tower or blades?

The NYSDEC has reported that Wyoming County has one of the largest decreases in deer take/numbers of anywhere in NYS. Has the reason for this been studied by the NYSDEC, Invenergy or the Town of Orangeville ?

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: 3/27/10

mailed 3/23/10

Signature M Dylag

#109

Town of Orangeville

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and Address of Citizen:
Michael Dycag
1725 Nesbitt Rd
Attica NY. 14011

Date: 3-22-10

Subject Matter: Health, Safety and Welfare of General Public

Comments:

On page 70 Section 3.4 Water Resources (DEIS) – Sources of Domestic Water Supply: Groundwater from private wells is the main source for domestic water supply in the Project Area. No municipal water service is available in the Town of Orangeville.

The DEIS omits or disregards residential wells / water supply for homes adjacent to but outside the project area.

Nothing was noted in the DEIS if a homeowners well or pond water was contaminated, collapsed or drained. What would be done to remedy this?

What will be done and who will be responsible to make the property and water resource whole? Will the Town of Orangeville require a bond to deal with this potential significant negative impact (should it occur) that could threaten the health and welfare of its citizens?

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: 3/27/2010

Signature

mailed 3/23/10

TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

#110

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and address of Citizen:
James P. Donohue
4003 Fullington Rd.
Attica NY 14011

Date: 03-17-10

Subject Matter: Inadequate Study of Turbine Impact on Attica Reservoir

Comments:

The Attica Reservoir is the largest body of surface water that lies adjacent to and in part within the Stony Creek Wind Farm project area. It is located on the north border of the town of Orangeville and provides drinking water for the Village of Attica.

Twenty-eight wind turbines are proposed to the south of the reservoir. Six (6) turbines are proposes closer than 3000 feet from the reservoir according to the DEIS Map #4 (wetlands and streams). Obviously, all turbines are proposed for ground higher than the reservoir thereby making their height effectively taller. Several primary concerns that need to be thoroughly addressed in the DEIS:

1. The glide-path and takeoff angles for the migratory birds arriving and leaving the Attica reservoir that would thereby place the birds at peril. Angles that likely vary by species, and

2. Landing and takeoff directional patterns unique to the Attica reservoir, and

3. Bird count studies that are conducted during regular migratory periods and at locations applicable to the Attica reservoir.

4. If the wetlands are effected by the Stony Creek Wind project, they claim they will, to the best of their ability, create new wetlands. Where and whose land do they propose to use for this? Also, why if they damage said wetlands, do they require an easement on the land that destroyed it in the first place?

   a. What properties in Orangeville have been secured to create new wetlands? (i.e.: binding contract)

(1)

OVER →

b. Is said property DEC approved for wetlands?

c. How many acres?

d. Who will monitor new wetlands?

e. Who will reintroduce new plant and wildlife to the wetlands?

5. What does Stony Creek plan to do if the water (used for the Village of Attica's drinking water) becomes undrinkable due to contamination during the project?

6. There were approximately 135 permits issued to residence of Attica in 2009. These permits are paid by the residence for exclusive rights to fish and boat (non-motorized boating) and enjoy the serenity of nature that exists at the reservoir. Is this project going to impede upon the Attica residence to the use of their recreational area?

7. In the event of a collapse or fire of a turbine, what protocols are going to be taken by Stony Creek Wind project to contain said events and to correct any damage done to wildlife and land?

8. Attica residents would like to be included in the property Protection Plan.

9. Why were all view shed results conducted down in Warsaw, Johnsonburg, and Attica. None were done from hilltops in Attica, Warsaw, or Middlebury where people live and would be affected.

Signature: ______________________

11/111

TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and address of Citizen:

MICHAEL MOLNAR
1738 EXCHANGE ST. ROAD
ATTICA, NEW YORK 14011

Date: 3-19-2010

Subject Matter: Inadequate Study of Turbine Impact on Attica Reservoir

Comments:

The Attica Reservoir is the largest body of surface water that lies adjacent to and in part within the Stony Creek Wind Farm project area. It is located on the north border of the town of Orangeville and provides drinking water for the Village of Attica.

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   a. What properties in Orangeville have been secured to create new wetlands? (i.e.: binding contract)

OVER →

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c. How many acres?

d. Who will monitor new wetlands?

e. Who will reintroduce new plant and wildlife to the wetlands?

5. What does Stony Creek plan to do if the water (used for the Village of Attica's drinking water) becomes undrinkable due to contamination during the project?

6. There were approximately 135 permits issued to residence of Attica in 2009. These permits are paid by the residence for exclusive rights to fish and boat (non-motorized boating) and enjoy the serenity of nature that exists at the reservoir. Is this project going to impede upon the Attica residence to the use of their recreational area?

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9. Why were all view shed results conducted down in Warsaw, Johnsonburg, and Attica. None were done from hilltops in Attica, Warsaw, or Middlebury where people live and would be affected.

Signature: [signature]

mailed 3/23/10

(2)

#112

TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and address of Citizen:
CHRISTOPHER J KIRLETZ
1516 EXCHANGE ST RD
ATTICA N.Y 14011

FILED
TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE

Date: 3-17-10

Subject Matter: Inadequate Study of Turbine Impact on Attica Reservoir

Comments:

The Attica Reservoir is the largest body of surface water that lies adjacent to and in part within the Stony Creek Wind Farm project area. It is located on the north border of the town of Orangeville and provides drinking water for the Village of Attica.

Twenty-eight wind turbines are proposed to the south of the reservoir. Six (6) turbines are proposes closer than 3000 feet from the reservoir according to the DEIS Map #4 (wetlands and streams). Obviously, all turbines are proposed for ground higher than the reservoir thereby making their height effectively taller. Several primary concerns that need to be thoroughly addressed in the DEIS:

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(1)

OVER →

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c. How many acres?

d. Who will monitor new wetlands?

e. Who will reintroduce new plant and wildlife to the wetlands?

5. What does Stony Creek plan to do if the water (used for the Village of Attica's drinking water) becomes undrinkable due to contamination during the project?

6. There were approximately 135 permits issued to residence of Attica in 2009. These permits are paid by the residence for exclusive rights to fish and boat (non-motorized boating) and enjoy the serenity of nature that exists at the reservoir. Is this project going to impede upon the Attica residence to the use of their recreational area?

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9. Why were all view shed results conducted down in Warsaw, Johnsonburg, and Attica. None were done from hilltops in Attica, Warsaw, or Middlebury where people live and would be affected.

Signature: Christy D. [illegible]

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: 3/27/10
mailed 3/23/10

(2)

#113

TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and address of Citizen:
George Carrick
9 So Penn St
Attica, NY 14011

Date: 3-19-10

Subject Matter: Inadequate Study of Turbine Impact on Attica Reservoir

Comments:

The Attica Reservoir is the largest body of surface water that lies adjacent to and in part within the Stony Creek Wind Farm project area. It is located on the north border of the town of Orangeville and provides drinking water for the Village of Attica.

Twenty-eight wind turbines are proposed to the south of the reservoir. Six (6) turbines are proposes closer than 3000 feet from the reservoir according to the DEIS Map #4 (wetlands and streams). Obviously, all turbines are proposed for ground higher than the reservoir thereby making their height effectively taller. Several primary concerns that need to be thoroughly addressed in the DEIS:

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(1)

OVER →

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c. How many acres?

d. Who will monitor new wetlands?

e. Who will reintroduce new plant and wildlife to the wetlands?

5. What does Stony Creek plan to do if the water (used for the Village of Attica's drinking water) becomes undrinkable due to contamination during the project?

6. There were approximately 135 permits issued to residence of Attica in 2009. These permits are paid by the residence for exclusive rights to fish and boat (non-motorized boating) and enjoy the serenity of nature that exists at the reservoir. Is this project going to impede upon the Attica residence to the use of their recreational area?

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9. Why were all view shed results conducted down in Warsaw, Johnsonburg, and Attica. None were done from hilltops in Attica, Warsaw, or Middlebury where people live and would be affected.

Signature: _____

Date: 3/27/10

mailed 2/22/10

#114

TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and address of Citizen:

Allen Snyder
191 Creek Rd
Attica, NY 14011

Date: 3-12-10

Subject Matter: Inadequate Study of Turbine Impact on Attica Reservoir

Comments:

The Attica Reservoir is the largest body of surface water that lies adjacent to and in part within the Stony Creek Wind Farm project area. It is located on the north border of the town of Orangeville and provides drinking water for the Village of Attica.

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OVER →

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5. What does Stony Creek plan to do if the water (used for the Village of Attica's drinking water) becomes undrinkable due to contamination during the project?

6. There were approximately 135 permits issued to residence of Attica in 2009. These permits are paid by the residence for exclusive rights to fish and boat (non-motorized boating) and enjoy the serenity of nature that exists at the reservoir. Is this project going to impede upon the Attica residence to the use of their recreational area?

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9. Why were all view shed results conducted down in Warsaw, Johnsonburg, and Attica. None were done from hilltops in Attica, Warsaw, or Middlebury where people live and would be affected.

Signature: _____

mailed 3/23/10

(2)

#115

Town of Orangeville

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and Address of Citizen :
Ronald Pionkowski
1964 Exchange St
Attica NY 14011

Date: 3/27/10
mailed 3/23/10

Date: 3/26/10

Subject Matter: Inadequate Study of Turbine Impact on Attica Reservoir

Comments:

The Attica Reservoir is the largest body of surface water that lies adjacent to and in part within the Stony Creek wind farm project area. It is located on the north border of thr town of Orangeville and provides drinking water for the Village of Attica.

Twenty -eight wind turbines are proposed to he south of the reservoir. Six(6) turbines are proposed closer than 3000 feet from the reservoir according to the DEIS Map #4 (wetlands and streams).Obviously, all turbines are proposed for ground higher than the reservoir thereby making their height effectively taller.

Seven ~~Eight~~ primary concerns that need to be thoroughly addressed in the DEIS:

1) The glide- path and take -off angles for the migratory birds arriving and leaving the Attica reservoir that would thereby place the birds at peril. Angles that likely vary by species, and

2) Landing and take-off directional patterns unique to the Attica reservoir,and

3) Bird count studies that are conducted during regular migratory periods and at locations applicable to the Attica reservoir.

4) If the wetlands are effected by the Stony Creek Wind

project, they claim they will to the best of their ability create new wetlands, where and whose land to they propose to use for this. Also ,why if they damage said wetland do they require an easment on the land that destroyed in the first place?

5) What does Stony Creek plan to do if the water(used for he Village of Attica's drinking water) becomes undrinkable due to contamination during the project?

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7) In the event of a collapse or fire of a turbine, what protocols are going to be taken by Stony Creek wind project to contain said events and to correct any damage done to wildlife and land?

Signature Ronald Pearlman

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: 3/27/10
mailed 3/23/10

(2)

#116

TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Name and address of Citizen:
Matthew Dysterhuis
9 Glenwood Dr
Attica N.Y. 14011

Date: 3/27/10

Date: 3-17-10

Subject Matter: Inadequate Study of Turbine Impact on Attica Reservoir

Comments:

The Attica Reservoir is the largest body of surface water that lies adjacent to and in part within the Stony Creek Wind Farm project area. It is located on the north border of the town of Orangeville and provides drinking water for the Village of Attica.

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   a. What properties in Orangeville have been secured to create new wetlands? (i.e.: binding contract)

(1)

OVER →

b. Is said property DEC approved for wetlands?

c. How many acres?

d. Who will monitor new wetlands?

e. Who will reintroduce new plant and wildlife to the wetlands?

5. What does Stony Creek plan to do if the water (used for the Village of Attica's drinking water) becomes undrinkable due to contamination during the project?

6. There were approximately 135 permits issued to residence of Attica in 2009. These permits are paid by the residence for exclusive rights to fish and boat (non-motorized boating) and enjoy the serenity of nature that exists at the reservoir. Is this project going to impede upon the Attica residence to the use of their recreational area?

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9. Why were all view shed results conducted down in Warsaw, Johnsonburg, and Attica. None were done from hilltops in Attica, Warsaw, or Middlebury where people live and would be affected.

Signature: Matthew Osotch

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: 3/27/10
mailed 3/23/10

(2)

#117

Town of Orangeville

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm

Name and Address of Citizen :
J. Stock
11 Hunt Blvd
Attica NY 14011

Date: _____

Date: 3/16/10

Subject Matter: Inadequate Study of Turbine Impact on Attica Reservoir

Comments:

The Attica Reservoir is the largest body of surface water that lies adjacent to and in part within the Stony Creek wind farm project area. It is located on the north border of thr town of Orangeville and provides drinking water for the Village of Attica.

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Signature

Town of Orangeville

RECEIVED

Date: 3/27/10

mailed 3/23/10

(2)

#118

TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and address of Citizen:
Richard Piazza
37 Washington St
Attica NY 14011

Date: 3/27/10
mailed 3/23/10

Date: 3-17-10

Subject Matter: Inadequate Study of Turbine Impact on Attica Reservoir

Comments:

The Attica Reservoir is the largest body of surface water that lies adjacent to and in part within the Stony Creek Wind Farm project area. It is located on the north border of the town of Orangeville and provides drinking water for the Village of Attica.

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OVER →

b. Is said property DEC approved for wetlands?

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Signature: Richard E. Ciezza

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: 3/27/10

#119

Town of Orangeville

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and Address of Citizen:
John F. Stetson
2501 State Rt 238
WARSAW, N.Y., 14569

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: MAR. 30 2010

Date: 3/30/10

Hand delivered

Subject Matter: DEIS : Property Values

Comments:

One of the most important issues that needs to be fully investigated in the DEIS is the effect that Stony Creek Wind farm will have on non-participating property values. Extensive information is available that shows neighboring properties will be adversely affected when located near a wind farm.

If Invenergy and the Town of Orangeville are so confident that this massive project in our Town will not have any ill effect on our property value they should take appropriate action.

The Town Board needs to develop and implement a PROPERTY VALUE PROTECTION PLAN. (If a home cannot be sold for fair market value, then Invenergy must pay the difference) This plan would assure and protect ALL impacted citizens within the footprint of any wind turbine, in or outside the project area. If what Invenergy's DEIS indicates is true (wind turbines have no adverse impacts on property values), then they should have no opposition accepting a PROPERTY PROTECTION PLAN. The Town and Invenergy must be prepared to compensate adjacent property owners for any property rights (value) taken as a result of the introduction of wind turbines.

What safeguards are being put into place to protect our property values with regard to wind turbine placement?

Please find attached the Property Protection Plan that has been submitted to the Town Board January 14, 2010 and as part of the DEIS Scope process.

Signature John F. Stetson

#120

Town of Orangeville

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm:

Name and Address of Citizen:
Joseph S. Oclowski
1856 Standish Rd.
Attica N.Y. 14011

Date: 3/28/10

Subject Matter: Alternatives

Comments:

It is my understanding that it is the responsibility of the applicant (Invenergy) to provide a complete and extensive listing of alternatives to the town. If this project is all about renewable energy production and the environment, as they claim, why is only the production side (their profits) presented in the DEIS? Why is an extensive listing of alternatives not presented, as is required? The DEIS cannot be deemed complete until a complete, thorough listing of alternatives is done, and thoroughly reviewed and examined by the Town as they will probably be able to find a much more suitable option for our area.

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Signature Joseph S Oclowski

Date: 3/30/10
mailed 3/29/10

TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE
3529 Varysburg Road
Route 20A
Warsaw, NY 14569

#121

CITIZENS COMMENTS ON INVENERGY STONY CREEK WIND PROJECT

NAME & ADDRESS OF CITIZEN DATE 3/28/10

Joseph S. Orlowski
1852 Stanclish Rd.
Attica N.Y. 14011

SUBJECT MATTER:
CARBON DIOXIDE RELEASED INTO THE ATMOSPHERE

Please submit your comments below, use reverse side if necessary

The following concern was NOT properly addressed in the DEIS that was submitted to the Lead Agency for the Stony Creek Wind Farm Project in Orangeville.

The wind tower foundations and other structures require the manufacture of large quantities of concrete. This process will release into the atmosphere a large volume of carbon dioxide. The release of carbon dioxide is considered a cause of the Greenhouse Effect, which is a cause of global warming. The production of electricity by wind power is touted as a method of reducing this same damage. A complete accounting of CO2 emissions over the life cycle of project parts and materials from cradle to grave, and emissions from construction, including vehicle emissions, must be completed before any conclusions can be drawn about the project's contribution to greenhouse gas reduction goals.

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Joseph S. Orlowski
Signature

Date: 3/30/10
mailed 3/29/10

#122

Town of Orangeville

Citizen's Comments on Invenergy Stony Creek Wind Farm

Name and Address of Citizen:
Joseph S. Orlowski
1850 Standish
Attica N.Y. 14011

Date: 3/28/10

Subject Matter: DEIS: Bat and Avian Mortality

Comments:

Invenergy says that post construction studies spring and fall at the 10 Wethersfield turbines has revealed as many as four dead bats. This is small but so are the turbines. But consider this six times as many turbines, 400 footers yet, six times as many dead bats or 24 dead bats, each bat eats approximately 3000 mosquito's per night. That means 720,000 survive to spread disease using just their figures which most experts conclude are woefully under estimated, over 10 years that's at least 720,000 more potential cases of Nile Virus.
This is not scientific, their study should have Sheldon figures, it does not ....Why? None dead in the spring, four dead bats in fall. How about the years studied, Fall and Spring. When did it start and end. If there any intent to study this before construction to more accurately project post construction mortality?

Signature Joseph S Orlowski

Town of Orangeville
RECEIVED

Date: 3/30/10