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Details:

(FORM UPDATED: 07/12/2010)

**WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ...
PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS**

2007-08

(session year)

Senate

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

**Committee on ... Commerce, Utilities and Rail
(SC-CUR)**

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

- Committee Reports ... **CR**
- Executive Sessions ... **ES**
- Public Hearings ... **PH**
- Record of Comm. Proceedings ... **RCP**

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt**
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule**
- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions
(**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
(**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

Hodgson, Amber

From: Stritchko, Megan
Sent: Thursday, March 06, 2008 10:33 AM
To: Hodgson, Amber
Subject: FW: PSC Wind Energy Preemption Bill

From: McRudy [mailto:mcrudy@dotnet.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 05, 2008 4:01 PM
To: Sen.Plale
Subject: PSC Wind Energy Preemption Bill

Chairman, Senator Plale;

I oppose the PSC Wind Energy Preemption Bill because we need to retain local control, and not turn over our democratic rights to the Public Service Commission. Every community is different: Every County is different. Only our own elected representatives should be allowed to govern our lives. Democracy is our heritage; our Constitutional right; and too precious to give away for the convenience of some who want quick fixes, and easy answers. It would be a lot easier for elected officials to let the PSC make decisions for them; but that is NOT democracy. It's just not right!

Yesterday I attended the Assembly hearing on the bill, and heard The Ecoenergy group who intend to surround the City and Town of Chilton (roughly 4000 people) with Wind Turbines; brag about having conducted a Public Opinion Poll claiming to determine that 70% of the People in Calumet County want Wind Turbines. The same argument is used by Midwest Energy who intend to surround the Town of Jericho in the town of Brothertown with Turbines and put more than 50 monster-sized turbines in a 4 square mile area of Brothertown Township where hundreds of people live, including myself.

We know it was a biased poll concentrating on Appleton and Menasha City residents along with those who went on their sponsored tour of an Illinois Wind Development. We also know that when the pollster called us, they refused to identify who commissioned the poll or what agency they work for and hung up on us. So much for honesty . . .

The poll was commissioned with The Mellman Group who guarantee getting the results the client wants.

Their homepage is:

<http://www.mellmangroup.com/>

On which they state:

"The Mellman Group has provided sophisticated opinion research and strategic advice to political leaders, government agencies, corporations and the nation's leading public interest groups for nearly twenty years. We are experts in the decision making process of consumers and voters, and have extensive experience developing effective communications strategies that lead people to choose our client's product or service, join their organization, hold their opinion, or vote as we would like."

Their Object:

"Develop superior strategies using sophisticated research to find messages that influence consumer and voter choice. How do people make complex

3/6/2008

decisions? Do people really choose a Senator the same way they choose an airline or an investment bank? What drives consumers to choose Pepsi instead of Coke, or contribute to one organization over another?" "If you understand how people think, you can shape opinion and change behavior. The power to effect change is well within your reach: the key is effective message development. At The Mellman Group, we find the messages that influence the decisions of consumers and voters because we combine the most advanced research techniques with a superior command of strategy. It is a powerful combination, proven to help clients around the world gain real advantage and win tough battles in highly competitive environments."

Their Clients

"The Mellman Group provides research and strategic advice to clients ranging from the Democratic Leaders of both the U.S. House and Senate to Fortune magazine, from the World Wildlife Fund to United Airlines, from Intuit (the makers of Quicken) to the Pew Charitable Trusts."

The "Game"

"A good game of chess requires using the right pieces at the right time. The same is true of good research. We pride ourselves on having the right set of tools for the job, because each situation calls for its own innovative approach, and each technique contributes to our understanding of public attitudes."

They "Play" to Win

"People often make decisions that they themselves cannot explain. These decisions emerge from the complex interplay of attitudes, emotions, beliefs, values and perceptions. At The Mellman Group we design our research to probe beneath the surface, to lay bare the structure of decision making and individual choice. The result? An ability to read the complexities of attitudes and opinions and a track record of successfully changing them." And much much more on how they manipulate public opinion at: <http://www.mellmangroup.com/win.htm>

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And so to Wind Energy Companies, We citizens of Calumet County are but chess pieces in a "Game". We are being used in a game to pit farmers against non-farmers; city against rural, and neighbor against neighbor. Mr. Michael Donahue (Midwest Energy) made it very obvious at the hearing how much contempt he has for citizens who have serious worries about their health, happiness, and homes with name-calling and featuring us as a "histrionic minority" who "have made up fake health issues" just to "Pick on" Farmers. I assure you this is not the case. And we are not a minority. We find a significant percent of our neighbors are afraid to sign a petition or let their opinion be known because they say "They will lose their friends" or "They will lose their businesses" The landowners who want to host turbines own hundreds of acres and other valuable properties. They have been very vocal in saying they will never again do business with anyone who does not support Wind Energy. In Calumet County, most businesses are involved with Agriculture. As for property, we concerned neighbors have only our homes. That is where our life savings went. Do we not have any property rights too?

The health issues are real. Many of our neighbors have already planned to sell their homes and move. It will be very difficult to sell a home in a wind factory development. We will lose a great deal, if not all, of our life savings --but very small potatoes to the Corporations. The Windmill Ghetto we can see just two miles south of our house would be unbearable for most to live in. In fact the flashing lights and spinning rotors are visible and annoying up to 10 miles away. These things do not belong near people's homes. Ideally they should be a mile away, realistically, a half-mile is livable in most; but not all cases depending on acoustics and terrain.

We will be the "Guinea Pigs" to see what happens to people in populated areas. Can we be forced to let them do whatever they wish? If they can, then you can be assured, many more people in other counties will be fair game. There are many places in Wisconsin where wind energy would be appropriate and welcomed, but they should not near people's homes.

Would you want your family to be "Chess Pieces" and "Guinea Pigs"?

Respectfully,

Carroll and Martin Rudy, Calumet County
W3866 Highway H.
Chilton WI 53014



Senators

My name is Jim Naleid and I am the managing Director of AgWind Energy Partners, of Galesville, WI, located within Trempealeau County.

I found yesterday's Assembly hearing on this matter fascinating.

AgWind found itself in Trempealeau County for one reason; Landowners there, residents of the county, believed their land may be an appropriate place from which to harvest clean, renewable wind energy.

We were invited there to assess that possibility early in 2006. Trempealeau County did not have a Wind Generating Facility Ordinance on their books at that time, but did require Conditional Use Permits to install Meteorological Towers, or wind assessment devices that commonly stand at a 196 feet tall. These are temporary devices for assessment purposes only and are typically dismantled after a period of 24-36 months.

While AgWind was granted 3 of such permits, one in particular for a site most suitable for a small community size project, generating a potential of 6-8 MW of clean, odor-less, renewable power, opponents who displayed all of the characteristics of NIMBY-ism inserted themselves into the process long before it was even determined such sites would prove to be suitable for development.

In the end, the Trempealeau County Board was unable to support a draft ordinance submitted by the County's Zoning Committee and thus turned the responsibility of drafting a Wind Generating Facility ordinance over to a Citizen's Advisory Committee. Influenced by outspoken and aggressive anti-wind activists, the committee relied heavily on much of the same misinformation you've heard about in your undertaking here.

As a result, as you can plainly see in what we illustrate here, as a consequence of the 1-mile setbacks adopted upon recommendation of the Citizen's Advisory Committee in Trempealeau

Jim Naleid; Managing Director – AgWind Energy Partners, LLC – Galesville, WI
Senate Hearing comments pertaining to SB544



County, there is not one square foot of this, wind-rich resource for a wind turbine to be installed. For the record, the population density of Trempealeau County is 37 persons per square mile which is equal to less than the one-half of the state's average population density per square mile.

If I may, my final comment touches on something I personally believe is more important than anything else I've heard while dealing with Trempealeau County and listening to those who are opposed to Wind Generating facilities here in this chamber.

Yesterday, the former state Senator Robert Welch made a theatrical and passionate plea. Speaking for CWest, he attempted to reassure your Assembly Colleagues that his group was FOR renewable energy and that his group was even FOR Wind Generated renewable energy, but he put particular emphasis on the group being, more importantly FOR people, alluding to the health and safety misnomers espoused by anti-wind activists.

In my experience I frequently hear opponents refer to THEIR landowner rights. Whenever the question is posed as to the rights of free enterprise owed to every American citizen and in particular landowner's who desire to use their land for worthy and admirable purposes, they are accused of being greedy, selfish and stigmatized.

Without standardized protections that ultimately take into consideration the constitutional right's of favorable landowner's, something very fundamental is lost in this debate and, I think trumps all other concerns as to the unsubstantiated health and safety issues here raised.



Hello; ~~But~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~ - so just consider me a greeter as I number
First - I am opposed to SB 544 on -

How many of you have seen the Dodge + FOL County
wind turbine projects now that many are up?

It is the best of times

It is the worst of times

The best because - look at the wonderful crowd in this room ~~+~~
~~to~~ ~~but~~ An opportunity to make their voices heard. This is
incredible! This is representation at its best.

The worst - Unfortunately this some representative government unit
wishes to deny another gov. unit (villages + counties) the right to
voice their concerns + needs - plus - the authority to govern in
their areas.

If your chests are sticking out with pride to see all the folks
here and are interested in their comments on the work you are doing,
you are right and are fulfilling your duties to be responsible to
the electorate. Local input is good - Better yet it is vital!

I support your ~~and~~ ^{willing}ness to listen.

Only those who wish to pull the wool over someone's eyes wish for
secrecy and wish citizens were / are in the dark.

Please know: I firmly believe all of you to be honest, hardworking
people. I believe you ~~are~~ cherish + value ideas and listen when
different ideas are expressed. I believe you know a good bill
can become a better or great bill when new ideas + information
are presented

Now - I only ask that you hear what I wish to say!

~~Faulty model~~

Paul ~~Stetl~~ Stetl

~~It didn't include~~

*

Faulty model

The original model contains major faults -

1 - not clearly defined sound, distance requirements for the safety of humans based on scientific & field studies.

Factoids: 1 - Dykeville snails - ~~Construction~~ Construction stopped!
Tunnels built - snails saved - construction resumed

2 - Migratory birds - construction stopped - wind turbine set backs increased - construction resumed

3 - Human beings - concerns regarding noise, safety etc presented - Nothing happens - Ordinance votes humans are important - construction continues.

4 - Score board: Snail 1 for 1 duffy ducks 1 for 1 humans 0 for 1

Question: Aren't we important? Well, aren't we? no flexibility for local needs Plus - I automatically assumed you were watching out for me - not the wind companies

Faulty Business model now

Wind lobbyists have managed to gloss their clients claim to no competition

~~Wildcats~~ Wildcats must purchase their renewable power from local LLC turbine companies. Why is competition removed???

I believe lobbyists passed me over on local green energy is better energy. We green energy is no better than your green energy

~~They say reversal will be fast. I see that the WPS's plan to build out~~
~~change project in Iowa. Right here in River City coming off a record revenue~~
M&E was put up 34 turbines in Iowa.

(X)

Faulty report: Now, the legislature (you folks) want to strip input + take away local control? Why? As you said ^{my} chairman if some fair last 4 days they ~~structure~~ are different from those 12-14 days long.

More all
green energy

A Faulty business model is used

No competition. Too close cooperation between lobbyist resulted in a closed market - unfair competition.

Utilities must purchase State known "Green" energy - even though ~~in the state~~ turbines in Iowa can produce it 30% cheaper. Look Iowa Green is Green Cheaper - that saves us money. Lobbyists - hey - revenues are lost? Power goes into a grid - Power going into our grid is cheaper coming from Iowa.

Look WPS is going to put up a field in Northern Iowa. Why not Wisconsin - They are smart - they can produce it cheaper.

MGE - coming off record revenues are going to put up 34 turbines - where? Iowa why?

~~Lobbyists~~ - ~~Lobbyists~~ - we want to reduce or as I heard yesterday "A full court press ~~is~~ on reducing our carbon footprint

Lets be honest, ~~if~~ when all 137 or so turbines are generating power in Dodge Co., there will not be any change in our carbon footprint

The PSC required MGE to put scrubbers & CO2 reducers on the dirtiest coal producer in Wisconsin - ~~The saved~~ carbon footprint would look more like ^{a total body point} ~~the removal of a small portion~~.

A good business model will allow "Green" energy to come to Wisconsin from anywhere.

Only the consumer - the taxpayer - losses in a non competitive environment. Strong wind farms allowed to compete - will survive. Why do we support ~~the~~ limited LLCs - if Wisconsin is fertile ground for Wind Energy - Wind energy will be part of our grid contributors.

I believe that the present market for wind energy in Wisconsin is very narrow. I firmly believe we will wind up subsidizing it

If worried about jobs, why pay 2%? Shows up more for energy 2%?

Including wind turbines LLC
& lobbyists is analogous to lobbying
a truck & asking a recommendation!

Now - a faulty Input system

The legislation (you folks) which to using local control and input. The chairman - you said ~~with~~ ^{about} another bill that perhaps 5 or 6 days was different than 12 or 14 days regarding fire codes.

I believe that type of thinking is needed for the local governments - they need room to wiggle. They know & control problems faster & more efficiently.

Toss the gag part out. One gov agency should not using another limits jurisdiction this is wrong!

Personal note: I am ashamed that such language would ever come before Wise Legislature for consideration. ~~Life is tough~~ -

~~I am ashamed that PSC looks at alternative sources as unacceptable~~
~~no more~~ ~~Backup!~~

Faulty ped fellows.

The PSC is a watch dog service. It is to protect us. They cannot be part of the ordinance contents - nor should any lobbyist or LLC which can benefit.

They must be reigned in and placed in a position to protect us & to enforce whatever you ask them to oversee.

I am impartial to ^{the} PSC vs. Glenn Stodart, ^{dispute} but I don't think the legislature - who have their own counsel - needs a legal lesson from the PSC. I don't know who is right - but when an a supposedly impartial government employee - takes on a person pro or con - He or the department in this case show

Any source you wish to go to who
Study effects of conservation - will tell you
acts of conservation are immediate + ~~permanent~~ + ~~most~~ most efficient.

~~Wrong~~ Wrong because there is no conservation mentioned
The ~~PSC~~ Legislature ~~should look~~ should take a hard look at
conservation methods. ~~The PSC~~ We should encourage conservation
Madison - geothermal heating & cooling for this building, the University,
the downtown area. The lake is available. Encourage ^{development} & laws to require
Energy star new buildings codes & remodel codes for industry + residential
Require ~~energy~~ Utilities to provide energy efficient lighting @ costs or less.
And on + on....

Personal Note:

Because I am for restrictions dealing with my health &
welfare, some folks call me a NIMBY, a nimbly stands for
"not in my back yard" A person against wind energy - ~~is~~

What have I said today that says I'm opposed to wind??

✓ That I want a business model of competition? ~~isn't the healthy~~
~~process~~ and free market to exist?

✓ That I want an unbiased - impartial Watch Dog - the PSC
cannot if it is involved in the ordinance. ^{but it should be removed from the} ~~process~~ ^{process is essential}

✓ That I want local input and local conditions to be considered in
wind turbine issues? What a trouble low level way to gain my
support for wind - ~~is~~ (Caesar in 1962)

If I am a NIMBY, why is Madison - the home of this states
gov. - ~~the~~ dirtiest cities + counties in our state? Where are the
Green Turbines. If those at the Badger games don't mind watching during
days of ozone alerts - someone is mistaken here } }
(we are discussing here)

I am not a salesman today. Remember this
Michael Vickerman ^{+ Tom Donohue} ~~is~~ ^{or} salesman, ~~He~~ ^{Wile} does a great job of selling
Wind turbines, ~~but~~ He is a very, very biased person. His job
is ~~not~~ to sell wind turbines in Wisconsin. OK - no problem with me
However - your job is to hear him / put his information through your filter
and make laws to protect the rights + concerns of citizens.

I missed her name, but I think based on her statements of what we want + how the legislation works → you guys need a
TAKE YOUR TIME new model for governing.

Who's pushing a Vote — whoever is not interested in good legislation

→ Get it the best you can

Use unbiased sources for your requirements —

Collson Road damage in construction + repair

Rights of neighbors — so they know what they
can't

Trinity — ~~stop~~ I don't hope you'll protect my health +
Safety

I expect you to do it. You make the laws to protect
people first.





Union of Concerned Scientists

Citizens and Scientists for Environmental Solutions

My name is Chris Deisinger. I am appearing on behalf of the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS). UCS is the leading science-based non-profit working for a healthier environment and a safer world. The UCS Clean Energy program works to advance renewable energy solutions that are both environmentally and economically sustainable.

The Union of Concerned Scientists has long advocated for greater use of wind-energy as one of the most environmentally benign and safest sources of electric power. We also recognize the value that wind holds for economic development and job creation in Wisconsin. In fact, UCS partnered with the state of Wisconsin to analyze the benefits of increasing the portion of the state's electric power supplied from renewable energy to the level currently set in law of 10% by 2015 [Wisconsin Act 141]. Our [March 2006] analysis found that 1,750 megawatts (MW) of new renewable capacity would be needed to meet the 2015 requirement and nearly 95% of this capacity would come from wind power installed in Wisconsin.

The benefits were clear in terms of reduction in the use of imported coal and natural gas, reductions in global warming emissions equivalent to taking 800,000 cars off the road and economic stimulus. The analysis showed that fulfilling most of the 10% renewable standard with Wisconsin windpower would create 2,160 new jobs in manufacturing, construction, operations and maintenance - 960 more jobs than relying on imported fossil energy. Rural communities would benefit from \$31 million in property tax revenues and \$22 million in lease payments to farmers and rural landowners.

However, this scenario of a clean, green and 21st century energy future in Wisconsin has been threatened by a dysfunctional wind-siting process that empowers opponents without regard to the actual science, experience and potential for environmentally safe development of wind. Approximately 400 MW of planned developments are now stalled, representing \$800 million in investment and \$1,600,000 a year in payments to local governments.

Because the Public Service Commission currently has authority to review siting and permit energy projects of 100 MW and more, the current system disadvantages smaller wind projects that might be subject to arbitrarily enforced restrictions on a local level. The current situation is especially a problem for projects proposed by community based groups whose shareholders and participants may not have the means to either upsize their projects - as some developers have done to bypass local authority - or to engage in a protracted legal process. Community based projects, which are common in places like Minnesota and Iowa, have even more potential to share the benefits of windpower through shared ownership.

The Union of Concerned Scientists supports Senate Bill 544 because it would clarify and rationalize the wind siting and development process while protecting safety, the environment and community interests. It would do so by having the Public Service Commission establish uniform



Union of Concerned Scientists

Citizens and Scientists for Environmental Solutions

standards, which would apply to permitting wind facilities, after a process open to input from all parties. Local jurisdiction would retain their authority to permit under these standards but there would be an understood and reasonable timetable as well as the right for any party to appeal.

This is a sensible process, one that can establish reasonable and necessary guidelines to protect public health and safety, while allowing Wisconsin to grow its economy and achieve a cleaner energy future.

Thank you,

Chris Deisinger
For the Union of Concerned Scientists
c/o Syntropy Energy
222 S. Hamilton St., Suite 14
Madison, WI 53713
(608) 661-9009



To Whom It May Concern,

We understand that there will be an attempt by the PSC to introduce a Bill, yet this session, on Wind Energy.

We oppose this Bill for several reasons:

1. It has not had enough public input & community groups have been completely shutout of the process of putting this Bill together. A Bill of this importance should be looked at from all aspects, the good & the bad, & should not be rushed through.
2. The Bill takes power away from the communities to rightly decide what their community will look like & the long-term effects on health & safety. The damage it will cause to property values & the properties themselves, that have be driven across by heavy equipment to install win towers. We need more local input by property owners & residents, before creating Windmill Ghettos across Wisconsin
3. This Bill will give the power to decide the proper setbacks regarding human health to the PSC through a rulemaking process. PSC has not shown itself to be a neutral player, but is in fact an advocate of wind energy. I too am an advocate, however, we need to consider placement & long-term health issues & what will be done with the towers after the 20 years has passed. We didn't look at the long term effects of Lead paint, or Asbestos, among other items that were suppose to be so wonderful for the public. Now we know, those items can be & are deadly. The energy the towers will provide doesn't even stay in the community in which it is generated.
4. Wisconsin does not have as much wind energy potential compared to Western states & the potential that we do have seems to be in the Great Lakes. Why are we rushing to spend tax dollars on inefficient facilities when soon we could be building them in the middle of Lake Michigan or simply buying the wind energy from other states at a reduced cost? We still don't know what will happen with property values either. Being in the real estate business for 24 years, in my opinion, it will drastically & negatively affect market values.

PLEASE oppose the passage of this Bill during this session. We need more time to study the long-term affects on all aspects of Wind Turbines. Thank you for taking the time to read my letter. Concerned resident.

Cindy Zinke





To The: **Honorable Senators and Representatives, Committee Chairs and Members:**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Senate Bill 544 (Commerce, Utilities & Rail) and Assembly Bill 899 (Energy and Utilities).

I am not able to personally attend today. However I have done extensive research related to Large wind turbines and I would like for your to take the time to review the attached documents.

I have attached some important information that was done by the **National Research Council in a May 2007 report** (see pages 153 and 159) and a questionnaire we received back from the **Wisconsin Public Service Commission** which we posed several Health & Safety related questions related to Wind Turbines. (Very few questions were answered.)

Could you please enter these documents into the record for the respective committee hearings on Bills: Senate 544 and Assembly 899; scheduled for March 4, 2008.

I have also provided a short explanation of the National Research Council. See below.

I would ask that you read and these documents, as they are very important to the wind energy issue as it relates to health & safety.

Respectfully,
Scott A. McElroy

The National Research Council (NRC) functions under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the National Academy of Engineering (NAE), and the Institute of Medicine (IOM). The NAS, NAE, IOM, and NRC are part of a private, nonprofit institution that provides science, technology and health policy advice under a congressional charter signed by President Abraham Lincoln that was originally granted to the NAS in 1863. Under this charter, the NRC was established in 1916, the NAE in 1964, and the IOM in 1970. The four organizations are collectively referred to as the National Academies.

The mission of the NRC is to improve government decision making and public policy, increase public education and understanding, and promote the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge in matters involving science, engineering, technology, and health. The institution takes this charge seriously and works to inform policies and actions that have the power to improve the lives of people in the U.S. and around the world.

The NRC is committed to providing elected leaders, policy makers, and the public with expert advice based on sound scientific evidence. The NRC does not receive direct federal appropriations for its work. Individual projects are funded by federal agencies, foundations, other governmental and private sources, and the institution's endowment. The work is made possible by 6,000 of the world's top scientists, engineers, and other professionals who volunteer their time without compensation to serve on committees and participate in activities. The NRC is administered jointly by the NAS, NAE, and the IOM through the NRC Governing Board.

The core services involve collecting, analyzing, and sharing information and knowledge. The independence of the institution, combined with its unique ability to convene experts, allows it to be responsive to a host of requests.



We are James and Cheryl Congdon. We live at N7991 Schwarze Road, Horicon, Wisconsin. We do not live in a wind energy project but near one. We are members of an organization which has fought the approval of the Forward Wind Project in Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties since its' inception because the current siting standards did not protect the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge or the residents of this very large project. We are opposed to AB899 and SB544 which will take away the right of local governments to protect the health, safety and property values of their citizens. These bills, which are being pushed by the wind energy industry and their lackies such as RENEW, are attempts to take away the rights of residents of proposed project areas so that they can bribe and force their projects on those who live in the project area.

Wind energy systems should be based on siting standards that are science based to protect the health and safety of people living in the project area, and in the case of the Forward Wind Project, important wildlife resources. We are opposed to siting standards that we fear will result from these bills. We fear that siting standards resulting from this legislation will be replicas of the state model wind energy ordinance which has neither science nor legal basis, and does not have adequate setback requirements to protect health, and certainly not wildlife or aesthetic concerns. We all know that this model was written by lobbyists for the wind energy industry.

When we learned there was a wind energy project proposed for our area, we attended all the informational meetings. We listened to the sales pitch by Invenergy. The more we listened, we began to question what we were hearing. At one of the open houses, sponsored by Invenergy, we spoke at length with one of the Public Service Commission's environmental staff about the noise and blade flicker concerns. That staff person concluded his discussion with my wife and me saying, "I wouldn't want one of these things near my home!" As our organization continued to research wind energy siting issues we became convinced that the siting standards in the model ordinance did not protect health and safety, and were obviously written to not allow other concerns such as wildlife and aesthetics to be considered. We were told that state statutes did not even allow us to speak to wildlife and aesthetic concerns. We oppose this legislation that will likely result in similar standards being imposed over local government authority.

I am a resource management professional with 40 years of environmental management experience. I am not an uninformed NIMBY as Senator Plale characterized those who oppose wind energy when he was on public radio a week ago. I am a very informed citizen, though I do not profess to be an expert on wind energy health and safety issues. I have done much reading and listened to many informed, knowledgeable researchers and health authorities. What I have learned about health concerns from wind energy turbines strongly contradicts what we are told by wind energy proponents. If siting standards for wind energy are to be created, they should be developed by a study committee with balanced representation including wind energy experts who do not agree with the propaganda of the wind energy companies. The local governments who have taken the time to carefully research wind energy concerns have all developed or proposed siting standards much more restrictive than the state model ordinance. The State of Wisconsin should follow their lead and carefully research these issues before creating siting standards that override local authority and do not truly protect health, safety, wildlife resources and aesthetics. These concerned citizens are not uninformed NIMBYS.

We urge that AB899 and SB544 not be approved by this committee.



Dear Senators and Representatives

As State Senators and State Representatives perhaps the burden of demonstrating the safety of industrial turbines rests squarely on your shoulders, especially ~~as~~ ^{you} you are to protect the health, safety and welfare of Wisconsin citizens. You want 10% renewables, but do you want the health, safety and welfare of citizens you are trying to protect to be negatively impacted by legislation that ignores reality of industrial wind facilities.

Perhaps it is your obligation, to explain to the citizens of Wisconsin why the d'Entremonts (Nova Scotia), Baileys (2 families of Baileys in Prince Edward Island), and Marshalls (Ontario, Canada) and many others have moved out of their homes because of wind turbines negative impacts on their health compelled them to do so.

We would ask that before any more wind turbine facilities are placed to close to peoples homes to explain why these people abandoned their homes.

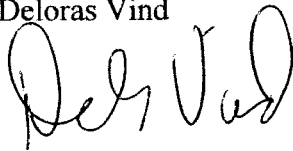
We and our neighbors feel, quite justifiably, that we also, are at risk of being driven from our homes and our properties devalued.

The wind industry has demonstrated that it has no respect for people whose homes and lives are invaded by the negative effects of wind turbines.

Please do not as the wind industry does dismiss this as nonsense or trivialize this matter.

Thank you,

Deloras Vind

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Deloras Vind". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "D" and "V".



Dear Honorable Members of the State Senate and Assembly,

I have had the opportunity to review the draft bill concerning the regulation of wind energy systems. In its review, I find a number of issues that concern me.

As we are becoming more and more knowledgeable of wind issues, a number of health and safety concerns have arisen. Citizens of our Town of Brothertown and throughout Calumet County have learned a great deal this past year. We have come to realize that there truly are health issues with wind turbines.

The State model guidelines are very inadequate in addressing these concerns. The 1000' separation distance between turbines and residences is one. Another is the 50 decibel noise level. The public records request from the Town of Union (Rock County) of the State records revealed the minimal effort that went into the present law. It also revealed that the model ordinance was formulated by an advocate of wind energy.


As more projects become reality and people have experienced their impacts, we all will know more. Already studies based on science are indicating that much greater setbacks are needed as well as lower noise levels.

It appears that this bill will put the State Public Service Commission in full command and the political subdivisions of the state will have little to say. This is certainly contrary to what you have preached in the past. You have passed legislation such as the "Smart Growth Law" to encourage good land use planning and zoning to be handled at the local level. Well here you are proposing that the State take the lead.

There is also great fear that this legislation is moving much too fast. There was earlier discussion that there should be a legislative council study done on the issue. This study would provide much greater opportunity for input from the public and public officials instead of one public hearing at Madison. You are subject to significant criticism instead of this approach. An interesting article in the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel by Mr. Patrick McIlheran states "Interestingly, the windmill lobby's attitude seems old school, a throwback to the get-out-of-the-way ethic under which nuclear power plants and big dams once were built. Society is not that brusque anymore, since putting up another power plant wasn't that much of a national emergency." He ends his column by stating "Either way, if wind energy is good—and it is—it's worth doing in a way people can live with."

My hope and trust is that you as members of the State Legislature will act on this bill in a way that we can live with.

Thank you,
DuWayne Klessig

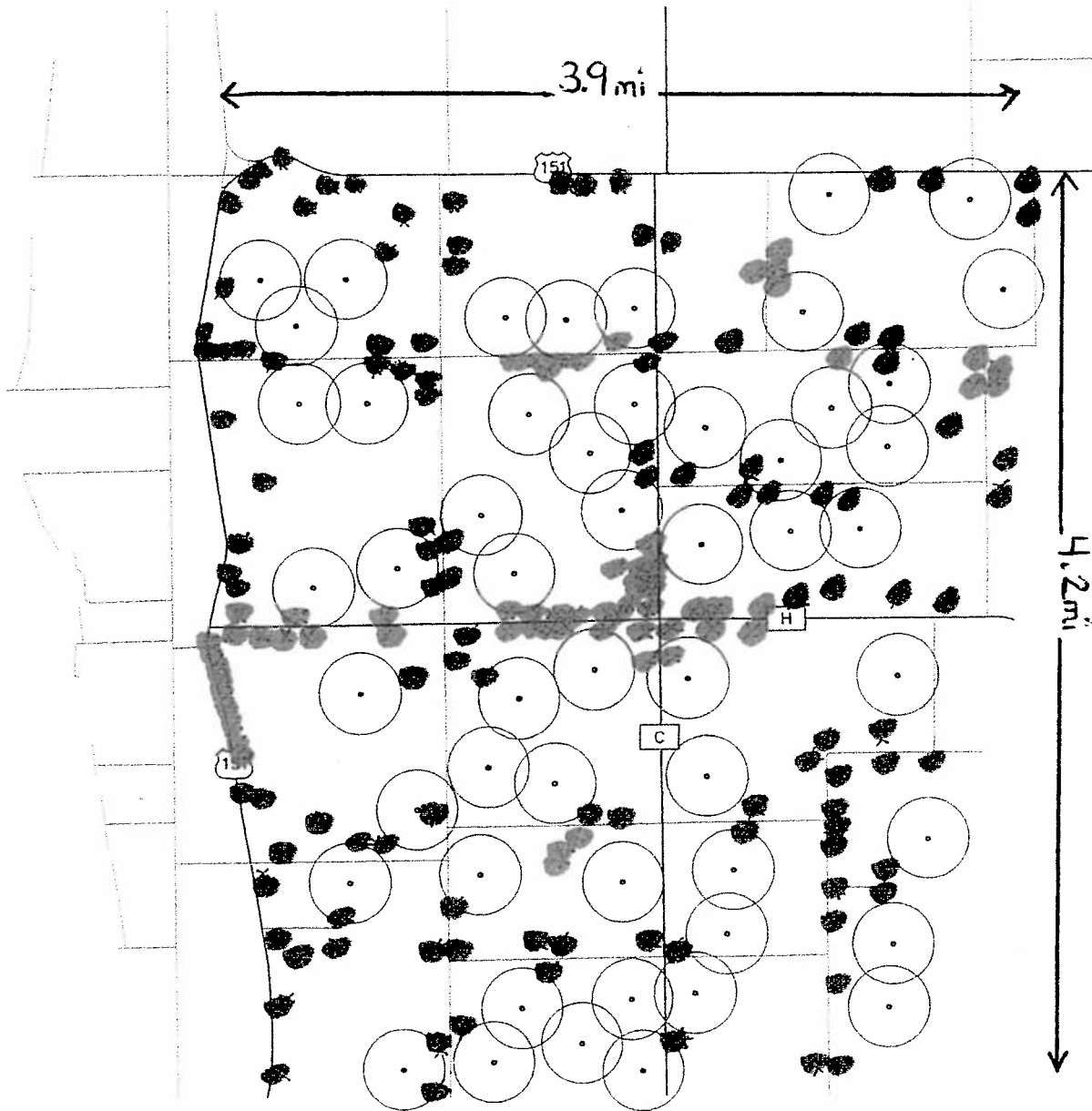


52 turbines
190 residences

Average of 3.7 residences per turbine

How Can This Be Safe?

Proposed Brothertown, WI Industrial Wind Factory Layout
Locations From FAA Website
Circles are 2000 feet in diameter



Disclaimer: to the best of our knowledge these proposed turbines are accurate.
They are mapped according to the latitude and longitude locations from the FAA website.

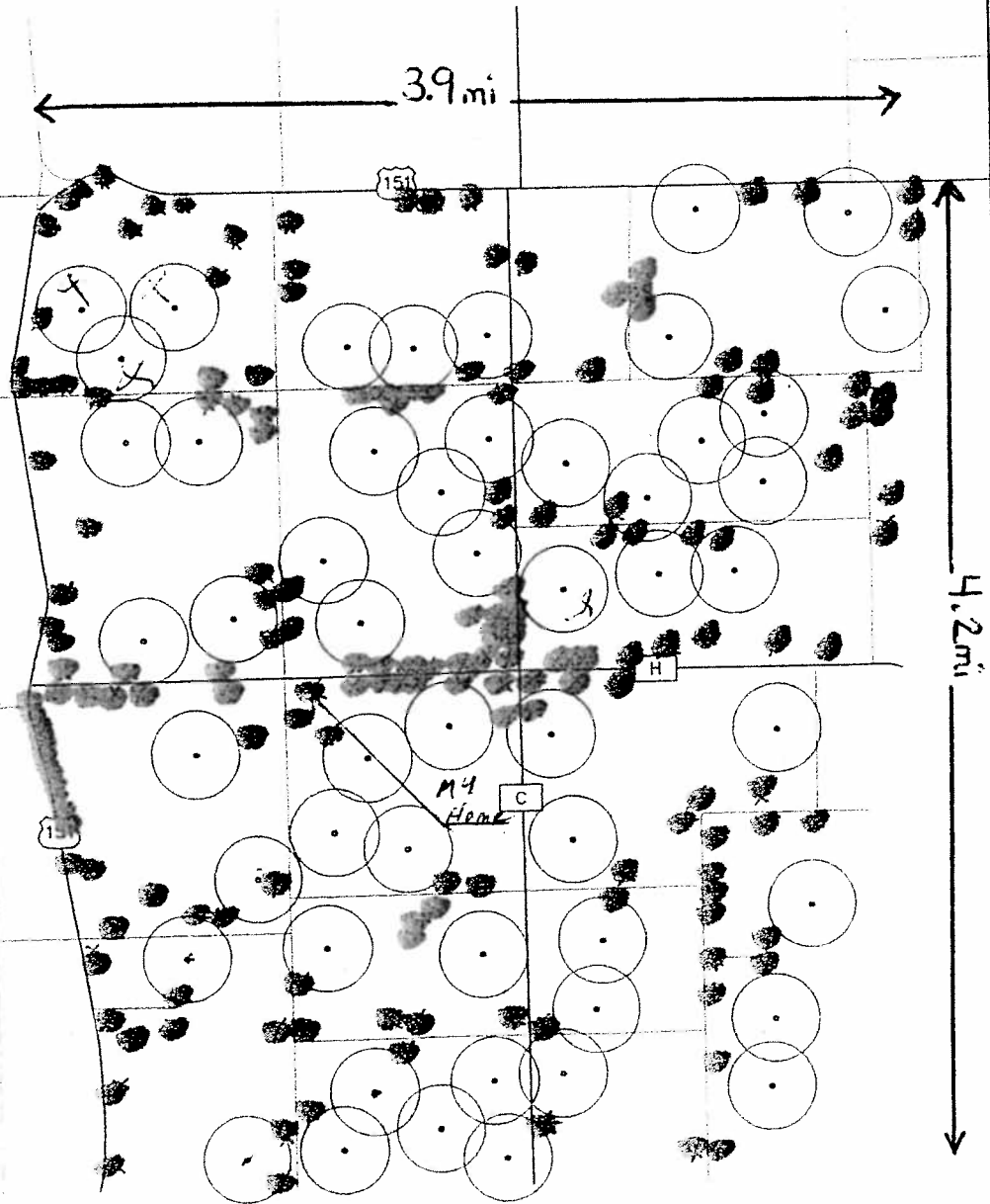


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Circles are 2000 feet in diameter



Disclaimer: to the best of our knowledge these proposed turbines are accurate.
They are mapped according to the latitude and longitude locations from the FAA website.

16 sq miles About 3 million per Turbine
0.3

www.Nei.org

Point Beach
Sara Masity
Geneitta

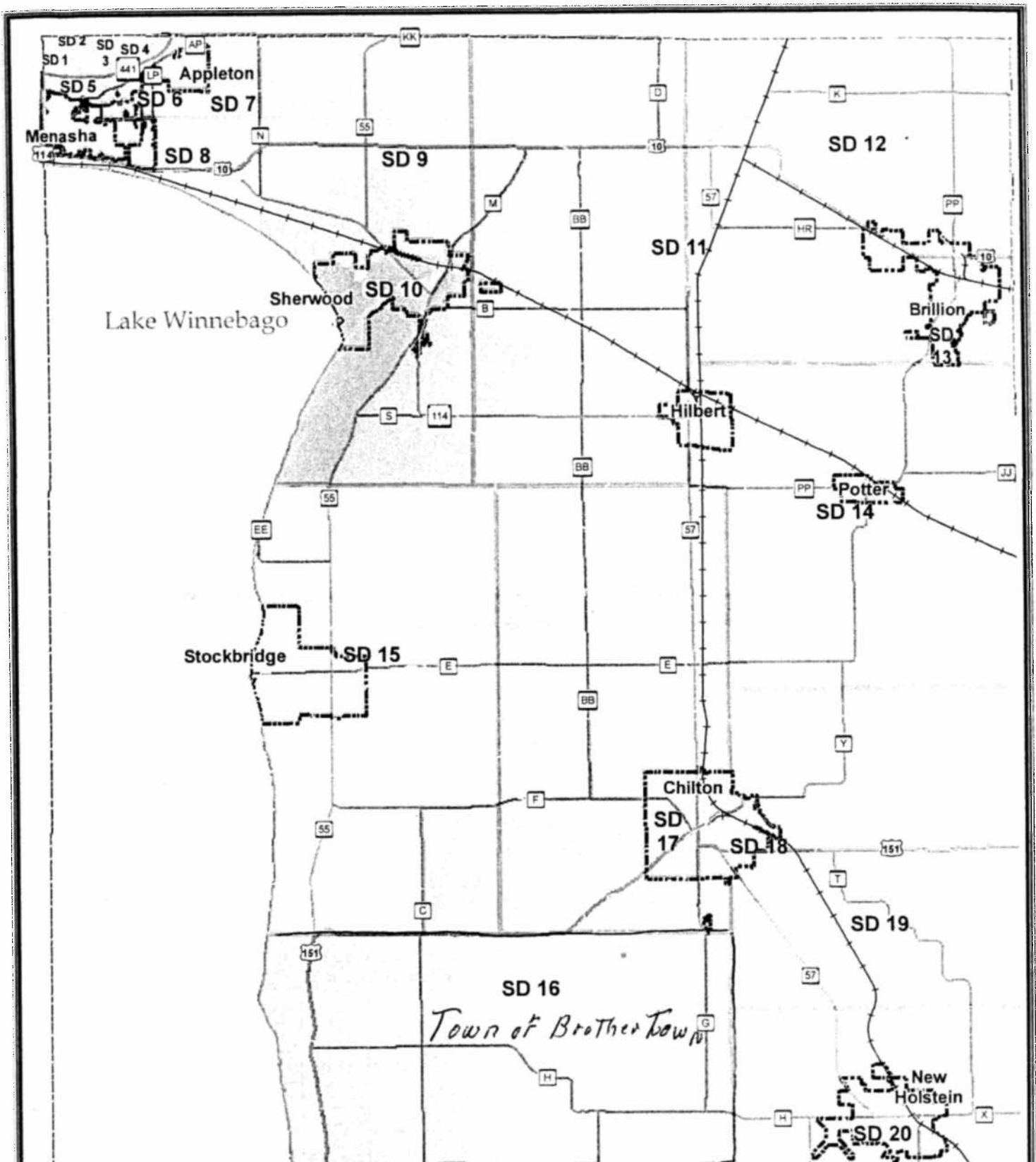
EREI

920-755-7641

6368

1,030

million
mega watts per hr



County Supervisor Districts



Calumet County, WI
 208 Court St.
 Chilton, WI 53014
 920-548-1442



Town Roads	County Boundaries	Supervisor District 15	Supervisor District 8
State Highways	Municipalities	Supervisor District 16	Supervisor District 9
All Highways	Supervisor District 10	Supervisor District 17	Supervisor District 6
Rivers	Supervisor District 11	Supervisor District 18	Supervisor District 5
Lakes	Supervisor District 12	Supervisor District 19	Supervisor District 4
	Supervisor District 13	Supervisor District 2	Supervisor District 3
	Supervisor District 14	Supervisor District 20	Supervisor District 7
		Supervisor District 21	Supervisor District 1

CLASSIFIED ADS

COMMUNITY

Organizations
Community Links

SPECIAL SECTIONS

Automotive
Education & Careers
Family
Food & Entertainment
Healthy Living
Home & Garden
Home Improvement
Money
Weddings & Style

AT YOUR SERVICE

400 A. 17A

ELECTRONIC
SUBSCRIPTION

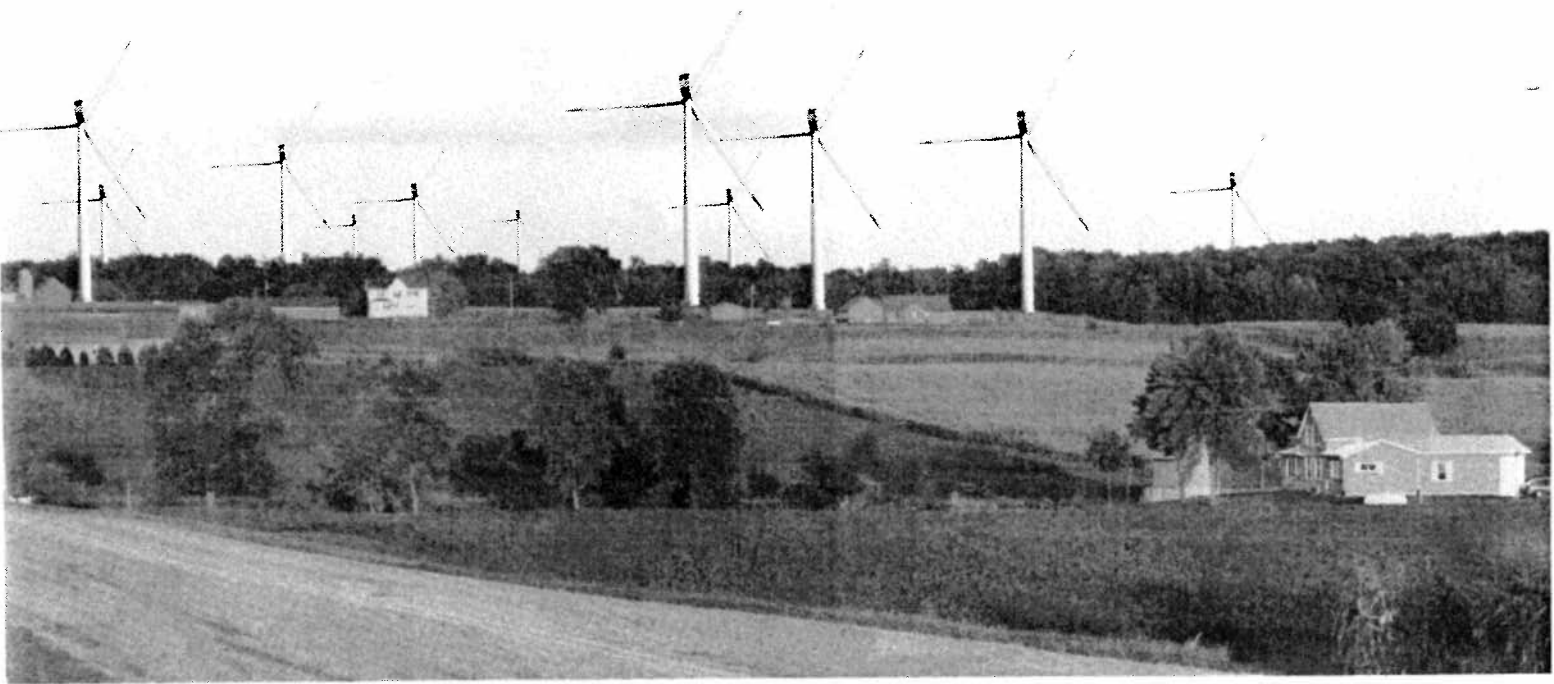
GET A COMPLETE
ELECTRONIC VERSION

Feedback

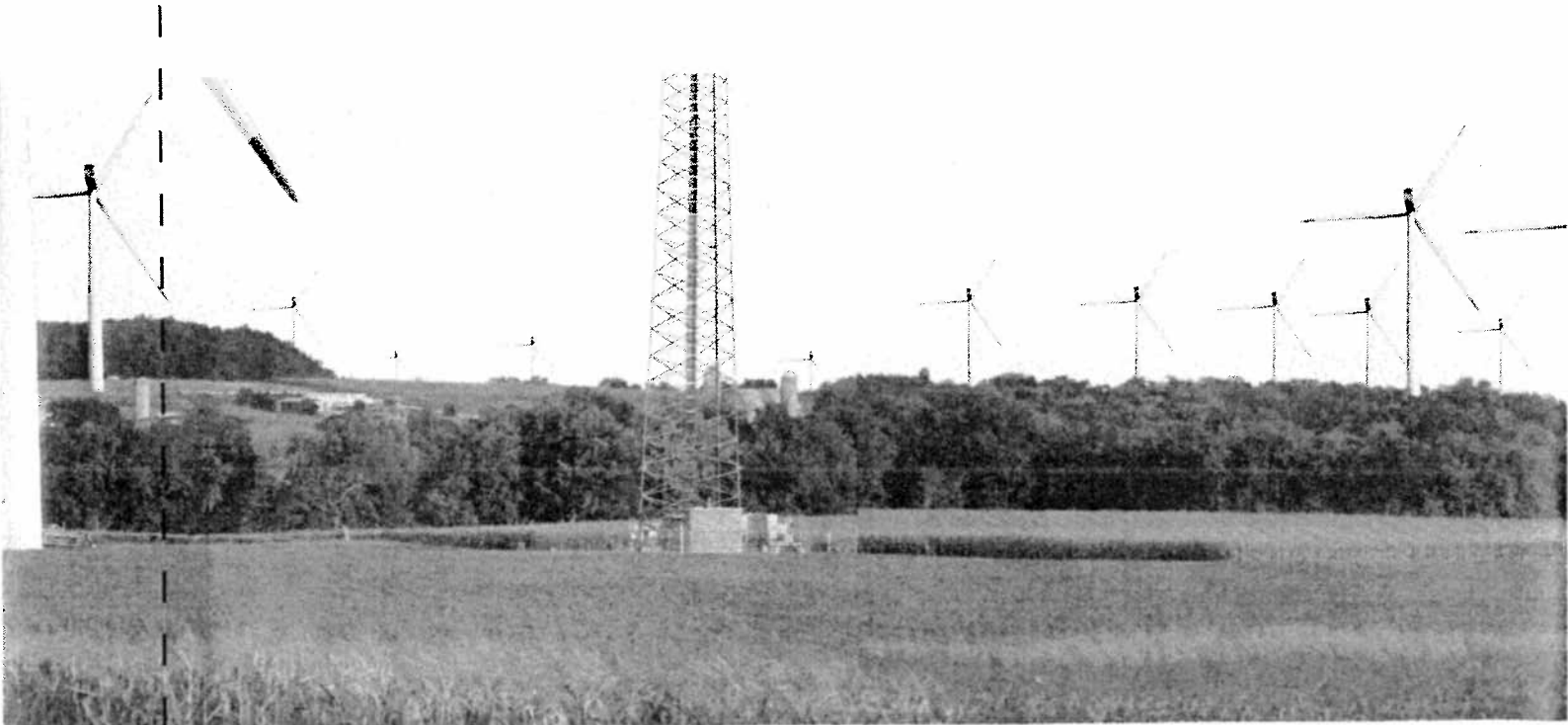
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606 Fremont Street • Kiel, WI 53042. • Phone (920) 894-2828
Software © 1998-2008 1up! Software, All Rights Reserved

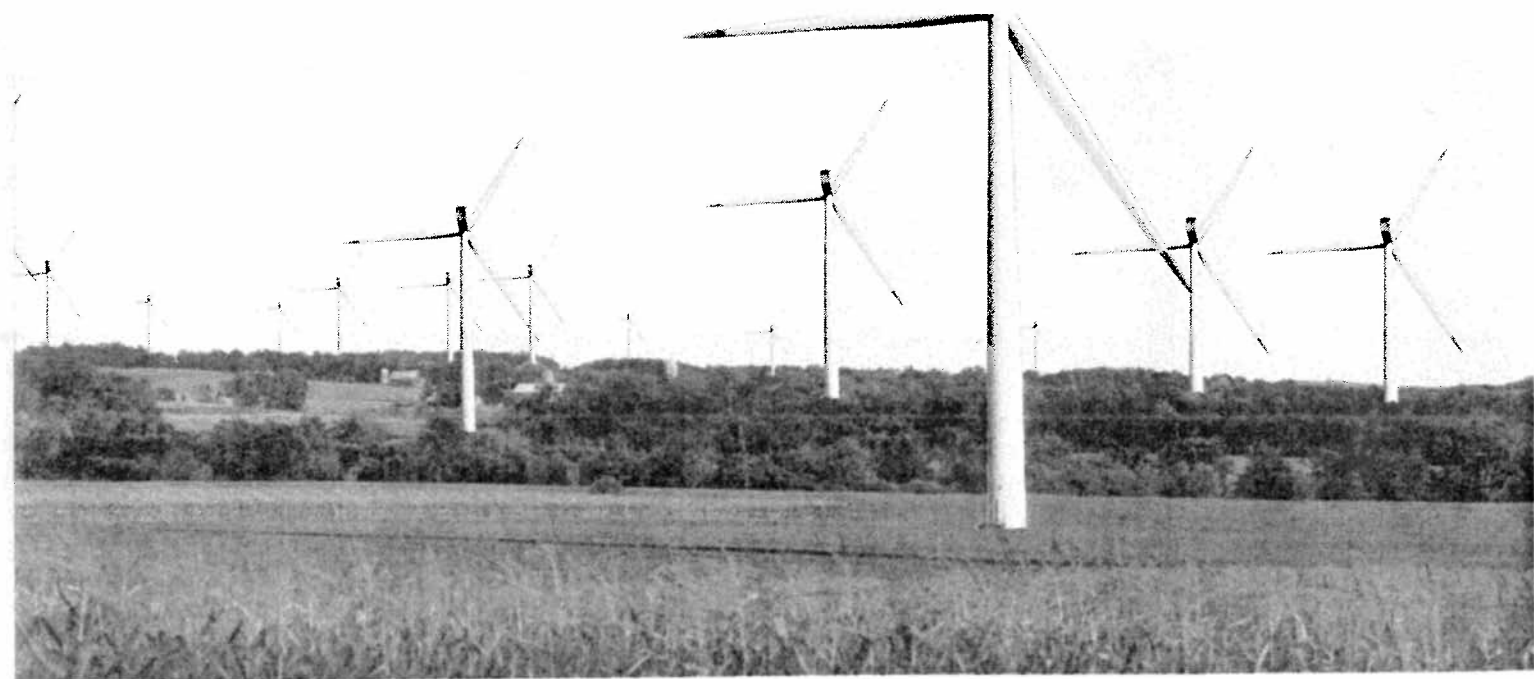
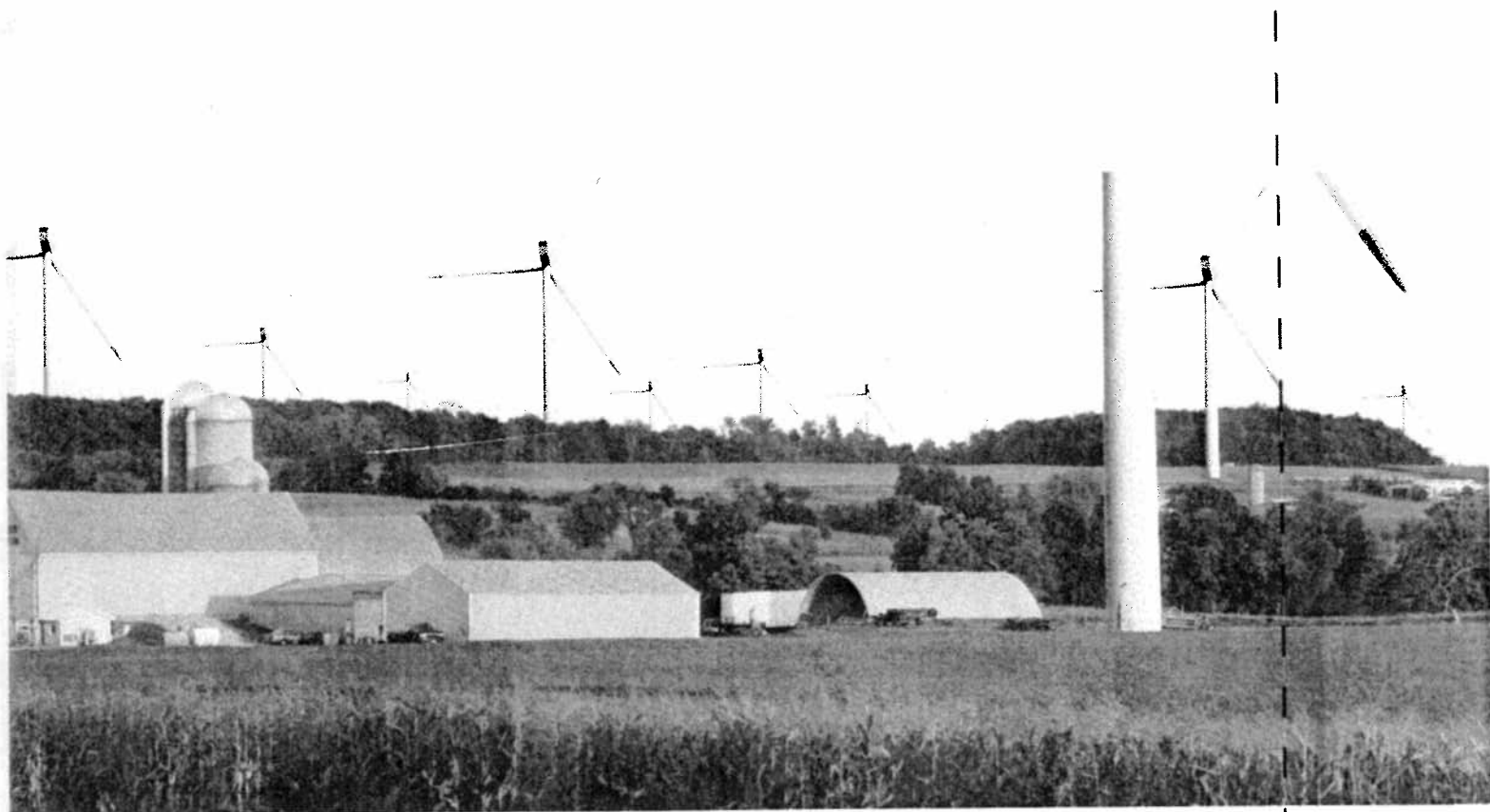


Northern End of Brothertown

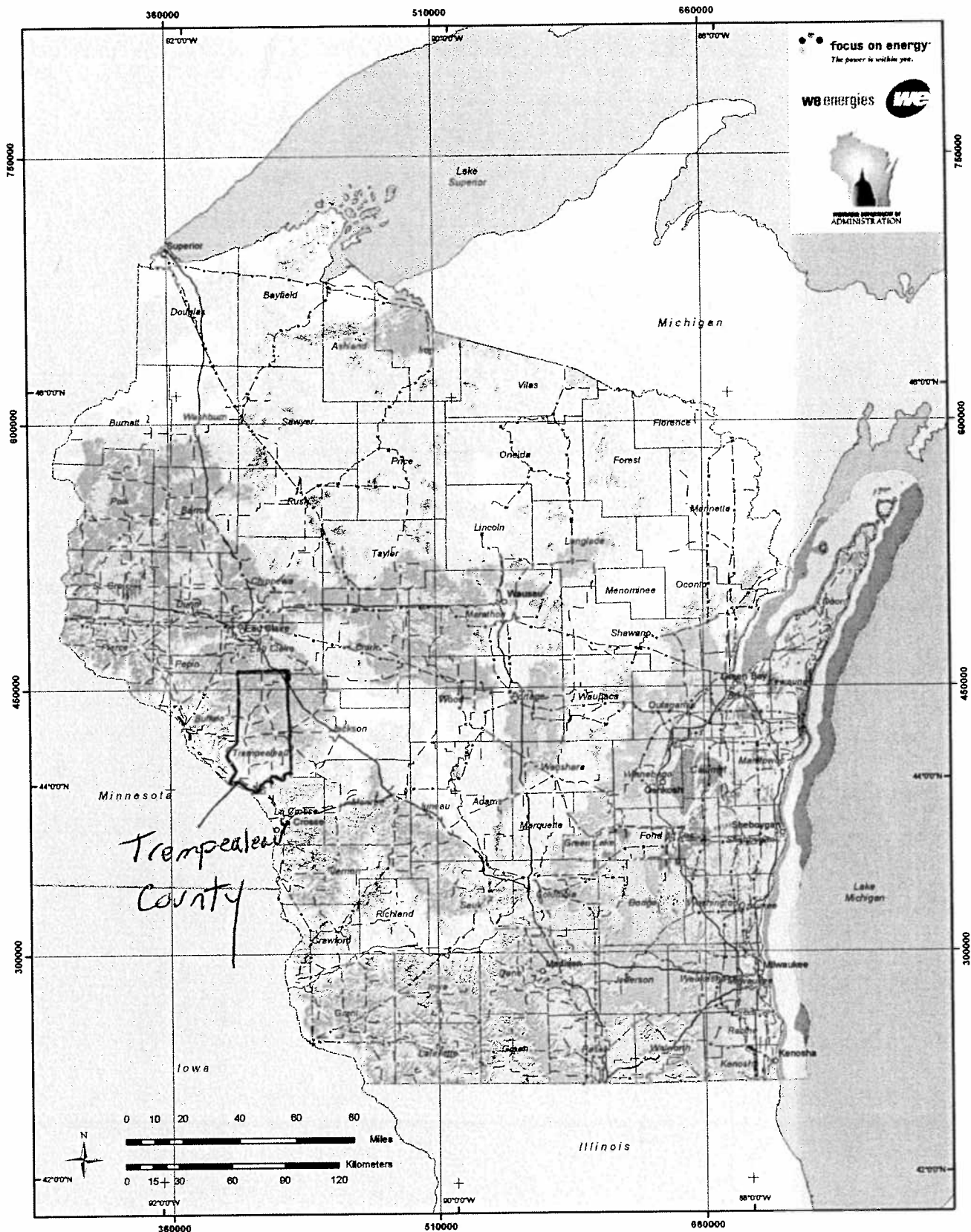


Southern End of Brothertown

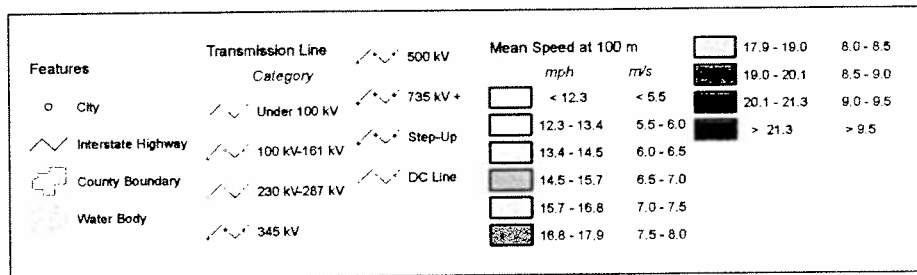




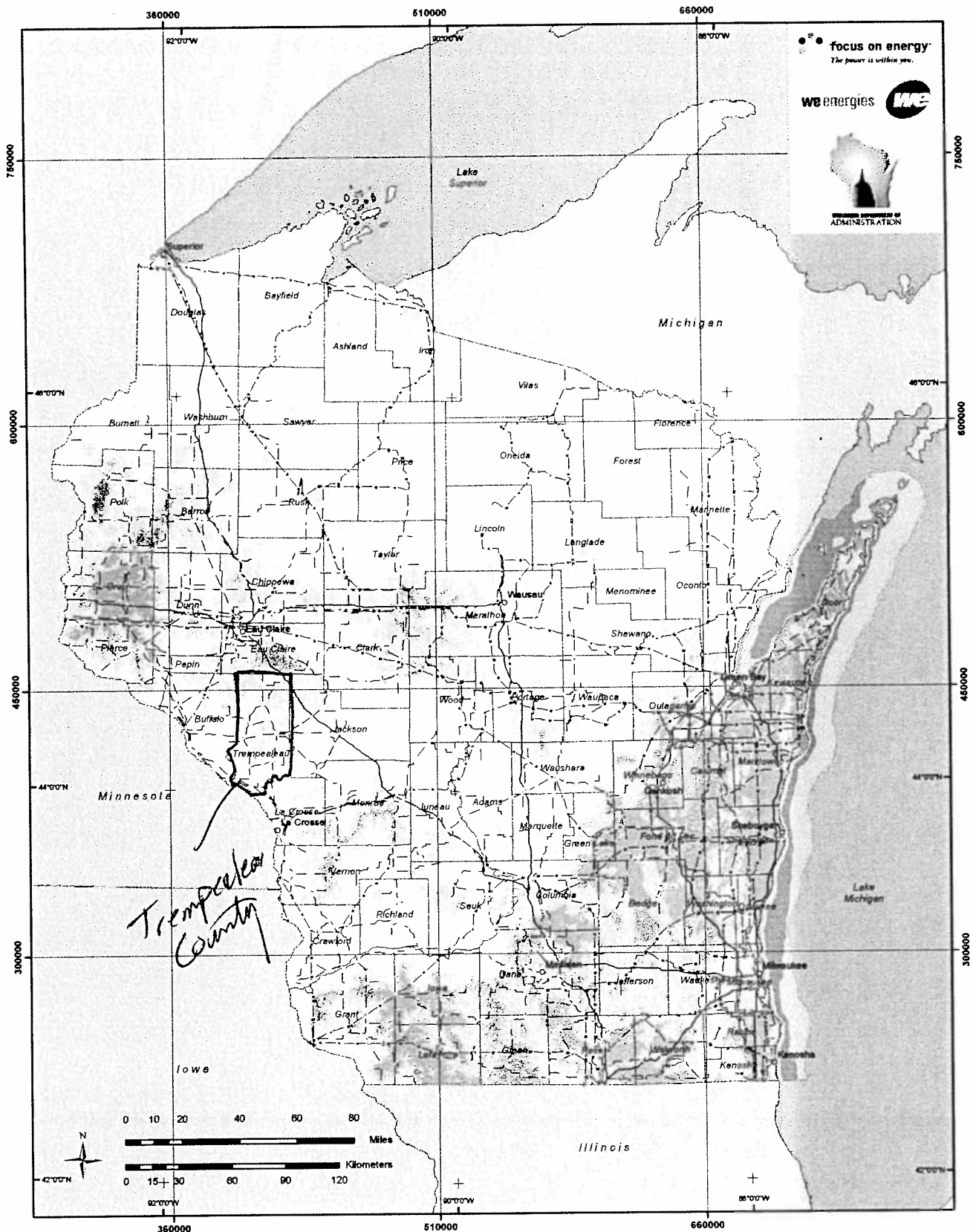




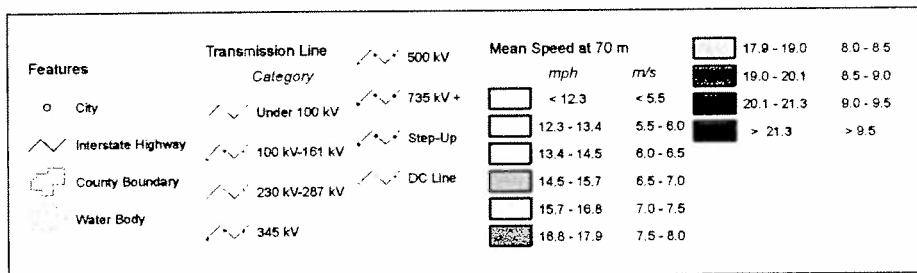
Wind Resource of Wisconsin Mean Annual Wind Speed at 100 Meters



AWS Truewind
 Projection: NAD 1983 HARN Transverse Mercator
 Spatial Resolution of Wind Resource Data: 200m
 This map was created by AWS Truewind using the MesoMap system and historical weather data. Although it is believed to represent an accurate overall picture of the wind energy resource, estimates at any location should be confirmed by measurement.
 The transmission line information was obtained by AWS Truewind from the Global Energy Decisions Velocity Suite. AWS does not warrant the accuracy of the transmission line information.
 Source date: December 2006



Wind Resource of Wisconsin Mean Annual Wind Speed at 70 Meters



AWS Truewind
 Projection: NAD 1983 HARN Transverse Mercator
 Spatial Resolution of Wind Resource Data: 200m
 This map was created by AWS Truewind using the MesoMap system and historical weather data. Although it is believed to represent an accurate overall picture of the wind energy resource, estimates at any location should be confirmed by measurement.
 The transmission line information was obtained by AWS Truewind from the Global Energy Decisions Velocity Suite. AWS does not warrant the accuracy of the transmission line information.
 Source date: December 2005



COMPARISON OF WIND SITING LEGISLATION

2007 SB 544 (as amended)
(authored by Sen. Plate and Rep. Montgomery)

2007 SB 544 Substitute Amendment 3
(authored by Senators Vinehout/Cowles)

Requires PSC to establish uniform siting standards and to hear appeals arising from local units of government application of those standards	Establishes a board to establish uniform siting standards and to hear appeals arising from local units of government application of those standards
Establishes deadlines by which local units of government must act on application and provides that failure to act is deemed approval. (Completeness determination on application assumed if failure to act w/in 45 days; automatic approval of application if local unit of government fails to act w/in 90 days).	Deletes deadlines by which local units of government must act on application and provides that failure to act is deemed approval.
Establishes that applicants may supplement their application as necessary.	Deletes provision.
Requires the local unit of government create a record in conformance with PSC requirements and to follow PSC procedures.	Deletes provisions.
Limits extensions that local units of government may have to processing applications to 90 days in total.	Deletes provision.
Does not limit definition of aggrieved person defining right to appeal to PSC.	Limits appeals to Board to applicants of a wind energy system of persons who reside or own property w/in 2 miles of a proposed wind energy system.
Permits PSC to expand record on appeal.	No analogous provision for Board.
Requires that review of PSC appellate decisions be made under ch. 227.	Does not specify how analogous appeals from Board will be made
Requires advisory committee to the PSC for assistance in drafting wind siting standards.	No advisory committee established for the Board
Compared to livestock siting ordinance: state agency issues standards, but differs in that appeals made to agency and not board.	Compared to livestock siting ordinance: board issues standards and hears appeals.

Analysis: PSC makes sense as the agency to lead in this area given its expertise on wind energy issues.

Sub. Amendment 3 is a formula for delay. Board will require time to be educated on wind issues—PSC also has substantial institutional knowledge on the issue.
Wind opponents will lobby local units of government not to act, a recipe for litigation. Delay is the NIMBY's friend.
PSC process designed to ensure stakeholder input with advisory committee.





Coalition for Wisconsin Environmental Stewardship

Attention Wisconsin Legislators:

Attached you will find a memo from a Flight for Life office in the Fond du Lac area. This memo pertains to the safety concerns related to flying in the vicinity of wind farms.

The wind companies have indicated that windmill farms pose no hazards to society. Once again the facts speak for themselves.

For more information, please contact CWEST's representative Bob Welch at 608.819.0150

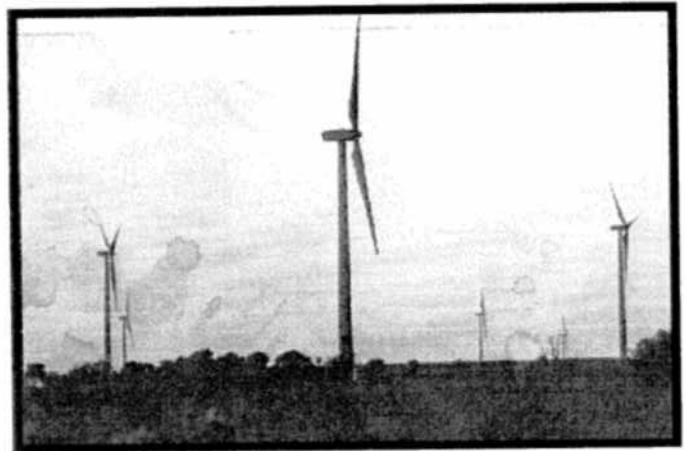


 camts

Important Information from **FLIGHT FOR LIFE** about Windmill Farms

Windmill Farms present Additional Hazards to Air Medical Transport Systems:

- These windmills stand approximately 400 feet high with a wingspan of 270 feet.
- Visibility of them at night or with gray skies is limited.
- They can create vortices equal to the turbulence created by a 747 aircraft.
- The windmill farms are generally grouped into defined "clusters." Only wind mills along the circumference of each cluster are identified with obstruction lights!
- Due to safety considerations, **FLIGHT FOR LIFE** will not land within these clusters because of the risks posed to air medical transport.
- **FLIGHT FOR LIFE** will work with your department to determine a safe landing zone perimeter surrounding each windmill farm cluster within your services' response area.



We would be happy to discuss our operations relating to a windmill farm cluster specific to your department's service area. Please call our **FLIGHT FOR LIFE** - Fond du Lac Base office at (920) 924-0062 and we will arrange a time to meet with you.



Organization/country	Setbacks from Residences	Mile(s)
National Research Council; USA	Past ½ mile or so	½ +
France National Academy of Medicine	1.5 KM	.93 mile
Burton, Sharpe, Jenkins, Bossanyi (Authors) Wind Energy Handbook. Wiley & sons LTD. 1991	10 rotor Diameters = 2,665 feet	½ +
Holland	1 KM	.62 mile
UK Noise Association	1 mile	1 mile
Scotland	½ mile	½ mile
RETEXO-RISP: German Turbine developer	2KM	1.24 miles
Germany	1600 meters or 1.6 KM	1 mile
Riverside County, CA	2 miles	2 miles
Town of Wilton, WI	1 mile	1 mile
Professor Terry Matilsky; Rutgers	1350 meters/4429 feet	.838 miles
Dr. Amanda Harry	1.5 miles	1.5 miles
Dr. Nina Pierpont (Physician)	1.5 - 3 miles	1.5 - 3
Dr. Richard Bolton (Physicist)	1 mile	1 mile
Dr. Gordon Whitehead (Audiologist)	1.5 miles	1.5 miles
Barbara Frey & Peter Hadden	2 km	1.25 miles

*Source: <http://windwisefairhaven.com/>

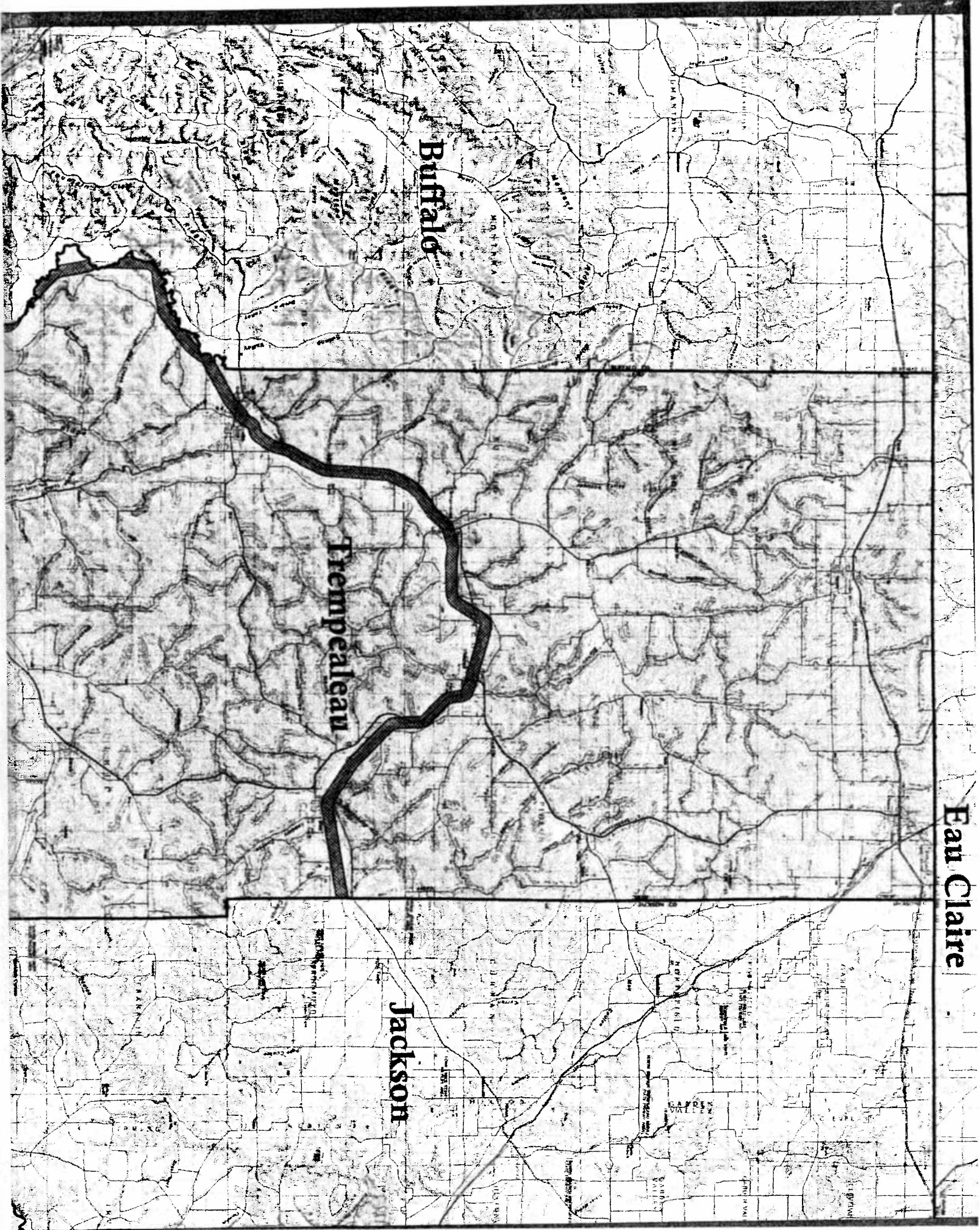


Eau Claire

Buffalo

Trempealeau

Jackson





POTENTIAL SETBACKS

Trempealeau County Wind Ordinance



Map Area Shown In Red

Location
Trempealeau Co., WI

Project Information
Modified December 11, 2007

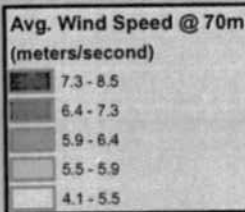
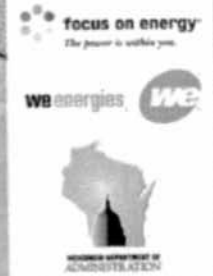
Legend

- County Boundary
- 1 mile House Setback
- 1000ft Road Setback
- 1000 ft Railroad Setback
- 2mile USFWS setback

NRC
Natural Resources Consulting, Inc.

118 South Main Street
P.O. Box 128
College Green, WI 53527-0128
Phone: 608-839-1088
Fax: 608-839-1995





www.RENEWWISCONSIN.org **PROPOSED WISCONSIN WINDPOWER PROJECTS** www.RENEWWISCONSIN.org



Location
Wisconsin

Project Information
Project Information Current as of Dec. 6, 2007

0 25 50 Miles

Legend

- Proposed WI Wind Projects (see table for details)
- Existing Wind Farms
- State Boundary
- County
- Water Bodies

- 1 - Town of Montfort, Iowa Co.
- 2 - Town of Byron, Fond du Lac Co.
- 3 - Town of Glenmore, Brown Co.
- 4 - Towns of Lincoln & Red River, Kewaunee Co.
- 5 - Town of Lincoln, Kewaunee Co.

NRC
National Renewable Consulting, Inc.

119 South Main Street
P.O. Box 128
Cottage Grove, WI 53527-0128
phone: 608-839-1998
fax: 608-839-1995
www.nrc-inc.net



Jerome Hlinak
3709 E Co Hwy BB
Two Rivers, WI 54241
(920) 776-1732

OPPOSE AB 899

I am going to tell you about safety and setbacks and how stray voltage and lighting storms can cause problems. The information I have comes from electrical engineers and farmers that live next to wind turbines through out the state of Wisconsin. We can only wish that local and county officials had taken some advice from people that have experience in this area of concern.

First I am going to give some numbers that you may or may not know. Manitowoc County is going to receive \$183,000 per year for these 49 windturbines. Towns of Mishicot, Two Creeks, and Two Rivers will receive 70,000, 50,000 and 10,000 dollars This may sound like a lot of money but lets put this in perspective. Guess what a 50 to 100 cow dairy operation cycles through the local community businesses and services each year? Would believe \$203,510. A 100 to 200-cow operation cycles \$410,814 on average. A 200 to 500 cow operation spends \$998,137 each year. That comes to \$2000 per cow per year. Let us not forget that one in five jobs in Wisconsin rely on agriculture. The Manitowoc Milk Producers Cooperative provided these numbers.

You may be thinking what does this have to do with setbacks and safety? The Twin Creeks Windturbine Project may have a setback of 1.1 times the height of the wind tower, but the Board of Adjustment may grant a variance permit a lesser set back if the property line is shared with an adjacent parcel within the same wind farm system. Second, a setback from any resident or business that is on an adjacent parcel by a distance of 1,000 feet or more, but the Board of Adjustment may grant a variance permit a lesser set back if the adjacent parcel is located within the same wind farm system. The way this ordinance is written there is know limit on how close a turbine can be to a house or a lot line on participating owner. Page 9 of the Model State Ordinance Reference Guide 8/27/2004 Draft clearly states; different setbacks for inhabited structures have been proposed, depending on whether the inhabited structure belonged to a landowner who is leasing land to the wind project. Again, this distinction has no bearing on public health or safety, and should therefore NOT be allowed. In other words, if 1000 feet is necessary to protect one citizen, it is necessary for all citizens, whether or not they are receiving lease payments.

Know where in the United States are there set backs this close to buildings. Let us not forget that these turbines are also the tallest in the United States. The 1000-foot setback is recommended for turbines of 200 to 250 feet, or half the height of the wind turbines in the proposed Twin Creeks Windturbine Project. It is plain to see that money to be received by the towns and county is more important than the safety of those who reside in these areas of concern.

Does anybody see a safety concern developing? The next time there is a thunderstorm I want you board members to come over to my place. As the lightening starts to pass through I will crouch down in a ditch, you can grab along rod and stand in the middle of a field. Guess who has the better chance of being struck by lightening? It doesn't take an electrical engineer to figure this one out. When the wind energy system ordinance was written there were no provisions made for lightening. Proper set backs would give protection to homeowners and farms. 1.1 is not a proper set back, 2.0 to 2.5 is more realistic, unless you are just worried about cramming them on a parcel to make more money. Common sense would tell you a tower with the height of 471 feet would

increase the odds of lightening strikes. With the setbacks set so close to the buildings do you think this will cause any problems? With 49 turbines scattered throughout the area what is the likely hood of having more lightening strikes than normal? Page 16 of the State Model Wind Ordinance Reference Guide, 8/27/04 Draft, states that wind turbines, like trees or other tall objects, may be more likely to intercept nearby lightening strikes, but do not "attract" lightning. Lightning is not more likely to strike houses or cars near a wind turbine. Shorter objects under or very near a wind turbine may actually receive some protection from lightening. Do you actually believe this? If you do, go somewhere under a windturbine and hang on a long rod during an electrical storm. I would personally choose not to.

Some farmers in the area have electrical systems on their farms to control stray voltage. These systems are very sensitive to electrical surges and are expensive to repair when damaged. I have an EGS grounding system on my farm, which has computer chips and circuit panels in the amplifier box. The theory behind this system is that neutral current is forced from the neutral wire in the main electrical box out to a grid in the field, which is pointed towards the substation. The electrical problem on my farm is that the power company's neutral is over under sized for the load, and doesn't flow back fast enough through their neutral line. The line is an outdated copper weld type, which has been there since the 1940's, and is noted for electrical problems. The amplifier box forces the neutral current out to the grid. This eliminates current build up in my barn, and eliminates stray voltage. The grid consists of a copper wire attached to grounding rods, which are driven into the ground, in a series facing the substation. A wind turbine located to close to such a system could attract lightening strikes, and could cause severe damage to the system. No provisions are made in the state or county ordinance to protect anyone with electrical systems such as this.

Another system used is an isolator. This system separates the neutral line, from the power companies neutral to the farmers neutral. This system doesn't allow neutral current to flow from power companies line to farms electrical entrance neutral. This systems down fall is that during a lightening strike, the voltage surge would have to be absorbed only in the farm electrical system, instead of being dispersed on the power companies electrical grid. By placing a wind turbine to close, a lightening strike could severely damage this system. Let it be noted that this system is more likely to be damaged than the EGS system. Insurance companies have raised the deductible on farms that have had repeated claims on lightening strikes, and damage to the isolator systems. Only an electrical engineer could determine how close is to close, but 1.1 is definitely to close, 1.5 or 2.0 may be questionable. All experts, in this field of voltage problems, feel that no setbacks should be less than 1000 feet from buildings. Let it be known that these experts state that they are referring to turbines that are much shorter because these larger ones are yet to be put up anywhere in the United States. A setback greater than a 1000 feet will probably be needed to insure a safe distance on these larger turbines.

On page 16 of the Model Wind Ordinance Reference Guide, Aug. 27, 04 Draft, states the Public Commission of Wisconsin will regulate electrical issues such as stray voltage. I found out that the term stay voltage is often misused. Earth current, electromagnetic fields, ground currents, and objectionable current, plus others are not the same, but are often stated as stray voltage. All are a little different according to electrical engineers. The proper statement in a state model should be a term such as electrical pollution. It is a

lot broader and would eliminate the technical loopholes the wind turbine companies could use in case problems would arise. I myself use the wording of stray voltage in the wrong way. Talking with electrical engineers made me realize this.

The Manitowoc ordinance has no provisions for electrical pollution or stray voltage. Why, you may ask? Navitas Energy helped write the ordinance. After talking with several electrical engineers and various electrical consultants its plain to see that Navitas is hiding the fact that their system may cause a current problem. It is also very probable with the way the ordinance is written and the way the system is going to be put in, that farmers and home owners will have no way to fight stray voltage.

I have asked Navitas to provide a wiring diagram and details for the system. I have not received any at this point. In fact they will not return my calls. I am willing to bet no board member has seen any critical information about these proposed turbines.. I can almost guarantee that they don't want an independent electrical engineer to be part of the planing or inspecting during construction. Shortcuts will cut costs, but could cause electrical problems. This is definitely a safety problem that has not been addressed by our local and county boards. Stray voltage is also a problem the state has refused to address in the past.

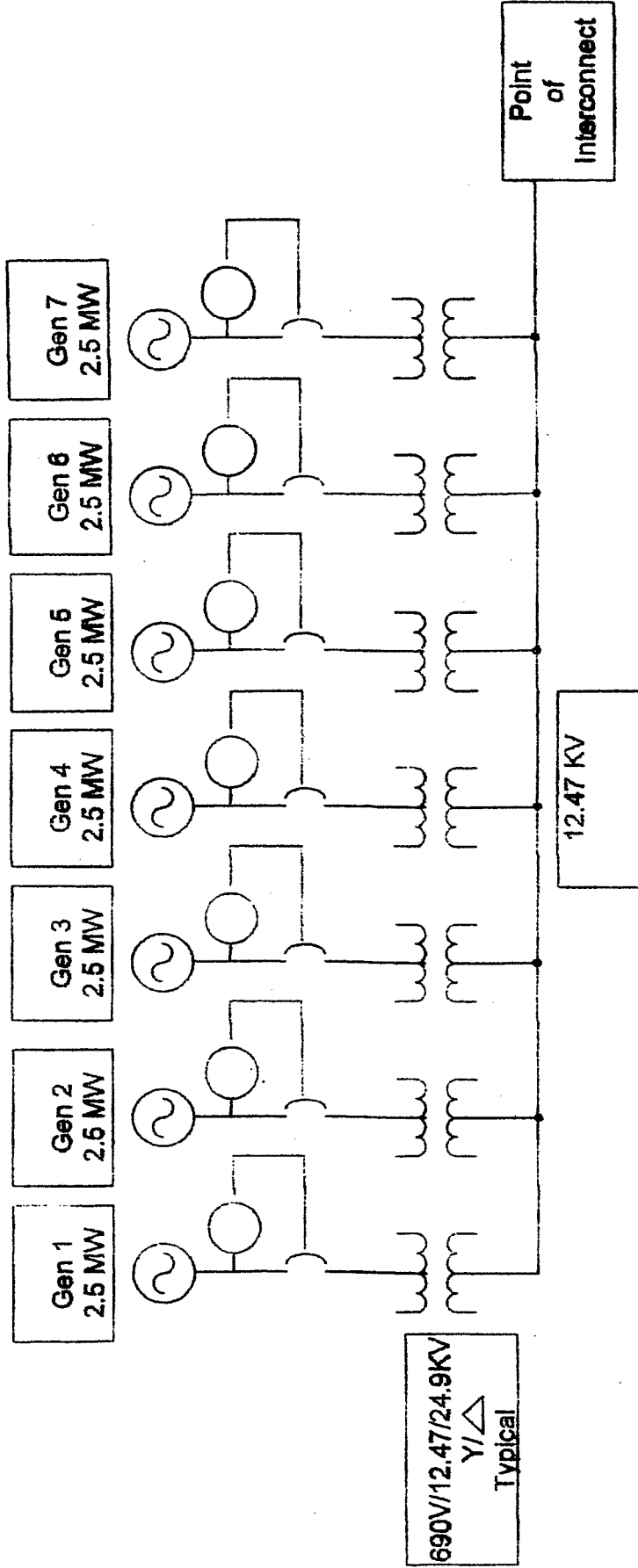
Wisconsin ranks 3rd in the country with its power grid; that's third from the bottom. All stray voltage comulsants agree that the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin has voltage tolerances to high. Wisconsin is the only state that allows cows to be killed by excessive current and is still within the limits of Public Service Commission. Improperly installed windturbine systems will only add to the stray voltage problems we know face. Let it be known that many farms in the wind turbine area could be lost forever to electrical pollution, because of the negligence of state, county and local governments. Manitowoc County would lose millions of dollars in sales and services with the loss of these farms. The economic impact could be devastating for all local businesses. How many of you think that the \$183,000 is a win win situation now.

It is truly a crime that electrical engineers were not used to write this ordinance and would be allowed to monitor this project. This is what happens when government keeps people uninformed. I am demanding a moratorium, not only to protect the people from the windfarm developers, but also from the people they elect. The people that signed these leases have just as much, if not more to lose. To sign all your land away without hearing about the negative effects is irresponsible and unintelligent. Not to think about you're next door neighbor and think you made the deal of a lifetime is just being selfish and greedy. As a dairy farmer myself I apologize for those farmers that have caused so much grief in the community. I assure you that they represent the few, and not the many.

I along with the Citizens Opposing Windturbine Sites, are trying to stop this nonsense, and save the lakeshore: from being a place where we use to live, to place we can safely live in the future.

Jerome H. Link

SKOM
Bill



This all I Received for a wiring Diagram

Emerging Energies
Mishicot
One Line
05-02-07

Manager

Home

Get your own blog

Next

Next Blog

out of Kirby Mountain out of

Saturday, January 29, 2005

Stray voltage - or dumped electricity?

The dramatic effects of "stray voltage" from the wind facility in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin, seem to be awfully extensive for simple leakage from the buried transmission lines, particularly as those lines were brand new.

The electrician who helped the affected farmers noted that except in California there is no limit in the U.S. of how much electricity can be dumped into the ground. Consider, then, the fundamental problem of aerogenerators on the grid: Their production depends on the wind and cannot be adjusted according to actual demand (the grid must keep production and consumption in constant balance). What, then, is done when the grid is meeting demand and the wind rises unnecessarily? The electricity from the aerogenerators is an excess and must be dumped. In western Denmark, the grid operator calculates that 84% of the wind-generated power must be exported, because it is not needed when it is produced.

Wind facilities complicate the balancing act of the grid. In Ireland, connections were halted last year because of the instability they cause. The German grid operator [E.ON](#) describes the problem of wind-generated power suddenly dropping off and the unpredictability of production levels, requiring substantial backup facilities that would seem to negate any benefit claimed for the aerogenerators.

Yet they are highly profitable because of tax breaks, mandated sales, and, most significantly, the market for "renewable energy credits" (or "renewables obligation certificates"). Logically, the best situation for a utility involved in a wind facility would be to not have to deal with its erratic supply yet still be able to enjoy the sale not only of the power produced but the "green credits" as well. They need only record the power that arrives at a substation from all of the turbines and then "ground" it whenever it's not actually needed, which is most of the time. The utility sells what is produced whether or not it is actually used.

Atom (XML) site
feed

Information missing

Doctor Death

Disneyland, Iraq

Leahy: "I yield the
floor."

From the Right: Hot
Air

Okay, but why wind
power, which
doesn't work?

State Recommends

Seasonal Shut

Down of Altamont

Pass Turbines to

Save Birds

I Was Told It Is

Brigid

The nation at war

On the west side of
the capitol

NO BIG WIND



September 24, 2004

William & Jerome Hlinak
3709 County Road BB
Two Rivers, WI 54241

RE: Proposed Carlton Wind Energy Project in Kewaunee County

Dear William & Jerome:

I would like to give you an update on the status of the Carlton Wind Energy Project. The response from landowners has been very positive thus far. To date, we have approximately 2000 acres under lease. Navitas will continue its efforts to acquire land for the Carlton Wind Farm. I urge you to contact me if you have any questions about the project or would like to meet with me. I have enclosed a recordable Memorandum of Option to Lease, Lease and Wind Easements which Navitas will file with the Kewaunee County Recorder upon your entering into the Lease and Wind Easement if you choose to do so. This document will acknowledge the existence of the lease and its basic terms and conditions but does not make public what we feel to be proprietary information.

This document, as well as the lease, needs to be notarized. I am a notary for the State of Wisconsin and I would be happy to offer my services.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 800-955-6234. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Michael Arndt
Project Developer

Enclosure: Memorandum of Option to Lease, Lease and Wind Easement



March 22, 2004

Greg Jaunich • President

William Hlinak
3709 County Road BB
Two Rivers, WI 54241

T 612.370.1081
F 612.370.9005
gjaunich@windpower.com

3001 Broadway Street NE
Suite 895
Minneapolis, MN 55413
www.windpower.com

RE: Proposed Wind Generation Project in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin

Dear William:

I represent Navitas Energy, a Minneapolis-based company with a successful history of developing wind turbine generation projects in the Upper Midwest. Navitas is presently making plans to build a utility-scale wind energy project in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin.

Navitas is in the process of identifying land for the purpose of installing and operating up to 50 wind turbine generators. Navitas leases the land on which turbines are sited and pays the owner of the land an annual "operating payment". Your property was selected as a desirable location on which to site one or more wind turbines. Enclosed is information about our company and wind energy.

Each wind turbine will have the capacity to generate up to 2.0 megawatts of power. The turbines will have a hub height of between 250 and 330 feet. Typically, the footprint of a turbine requires about ½ acre of land, including the access road and utilities; the land under and around the turbine can continue to be utilized for agricultural or existing purposes.

Navitas invites you to attend a meeting to learn more about this exciting project. It will be held at the Fox Hills Conference Center, 250 W. Church Street, Mishicot, on Tuesday, April 6th. For your convenience, two meeting times--2:30 PM and 7:00 PM--are being offered to accommodate your schedule. The same format will be used for both meetings at which time Navitas staff will provide information about the proposed project location and timing, and answer questions about leasing your land for wind turbine installation. Refreshments will be served.

Please RSVP to Mary Grantham (ext 124) or Matthew Hill (ext 142) at 800.955.6234. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me or Mary at that same number.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jerrid Anderson".

Jerrid Anderson, P.E.
Project Manager



September 22, 2007
Minnesota

Wind energy exec indicted

A federal grand jury has indicted a Twin Cities wind energy developer for mail fraud and money laundering, accusing him of overbilling Xcel Energy for electricity and collecting wrongful incentive payments from the state of Minnesota.

Gregory Jaunich, 46, of North Oaks, was charged with 33 counts of mail fraud, three counts of lying on loan applications and six counts of money laundering, according to the indictment filed Tuesday in U.S. District Court in Minneapolis.

The state Commerce Department estimates the total allegedly bilked from Xcel and the state may have been around \$500,000, with another \$2 million in allegedly false loan applications.

However, the charges are serious ones and target a renewable energy industry not known for financial hijinks.

Jaunich (pronounced YAW-nick) did not return telephone messages. He is scheduled for his first court appearance Oct. 3.

Jaunich's attorneys acknowledged accounting errors but said Jaunich never intended to defraud anyone. Employees who handled the billing at one of his power companies made the mistakes, the lawyers said.

When Jaunich learned about the discrepancies, he repeatedly asked Xcel and the state Commerce Department to tell him what he owed so he could reimburse them, the attorneys said, but neither would respond. Jaunich estimated what he owed Commerce, they said, and paid it back.

Jon Hopeman, Jaunich's attorney at Felhaber Larson Fenlon & Vogt in Minneapolis, called Jaunich a pioneer in Minnesota's wind energy industry. Jaunich is "disappointed and distressed" by the indictment, Hopeman said.

"There weren't a lot of lenders when he started in this business in promoting wind energy," Hopeman said. "The last thing this guy would do is jeopardize all of that in order to intentionally defraud the state or anybody else."

According to the indictment, Jaunich founded NAE Shaokatan Power Partners LLC around 1999 and had an arrangement to generate electricity for Xcel Energy. Between September 2003 and 2005, he allegedly submitted numerous inflated invoices to both Xcel and the state Commerce Department, which runs an incentive program subsidizing alternative energy projects with direct payments.

Jaunich also is accused of lying on \$2 million worth of loan applications to Anchor Bank in North St.

Paul in 2004, using as collateral wind turbine generators he didn't own, for instance. He allegedly used part of the ill-gotten gains to write a \$20,000 check to Kline Volvo in Maplewood, according to the indictment.

The payments from the Commerce Department came out of its Renewable Energy Production Incentive program, at the time using money from the state's general fund, Commerce spokesman Bill Walsh said. Commerce was paying NAE Shaokatan 1.47 cents per kilowatt-hour it generated and paid the company about \$140,000 before Commerce investigators got involved, Walsh said.

"Our energy folks auditing the program saw results from this wind project that were so good they questioned whether it was possible under the laws of physics," Walsh said. Walsh confirmed NAE Shaokatan returned \$144,561 to the department.

NAE Shaokatan Power Partners is in Vadnais Heights, according to records at the Minnesota secretary of state's office. Jaunich's legal team would only say he has been a president there.

Jaunich also co-founded at least one other company at that address: Boreal Energy Inc., where he is a strategic consultant.

He also founded at least two other companies, Northern Alternative Energy Inc. and Minneapolis-based Navitas Energy Inc. Jaunich apparently is no longer involved with either company.

The companies Jaunich currently is involved with together have more than 100 turbines on wind farms across the Upper Midwest, his attorneys said. That would make him a relatively small player, said Lisa Daniels, executive director of Windustry, a Minneapolis nonprofit promoting wind energy for rural economic development.

Daniels said she wouldn't describe Jaunich as a pioneer but agreed he was an early wind developer in Minnesota.

"He was one of the first people who was actually putting together projects in Minnesota — one of a handful of local wind developers," Daniels said. When informed of the indictment, Daniels said she was surprised at the extent of the charges but had been aware Jaunich was having financial difficulties.

Daniels called Jaunich's case "rare" and said she hopes it doesn't taint investors interested in wind energy.

By Jennifer Bjorhus

Pioneer Press

[twincities.com](http://www.twincities.com)

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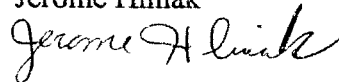
ELECTRICAL

1. All wires including neutral shall be covered with nonconductive material, or a shielded casing. **NO BARE NEUTRAL ALLOWED!!!**
2. All wires need to be 4 feet under ground, so frost doesn't damage casing of wires.
3. The wind turbine developers must submit electrical schematics of entire project, so if there are any questions they could be confronted and answered by an outside project engineer or consultant. Anyone should be able to obtain these schematics to forward them to their consultant of choice.
4. All conductors buried under ground, (wires), shall be of copper base type. A sample shall be sent to the PSC and private electrical consultant to insure proper quality and size for electrical load.
5. All underground wires are to be back filled with a foot of sand to prevent stones from damaging wires.
6. Even though the state doesn't allow the Public Service Commission (PSC) to regulate wind farms under 100MW the county can in force the same regulations the PSC has for wind farms over 100MW. The state is leaving regulations to local zoning. Mark Cook of the PSC has regulations that maybe wanted in the county wind ordinance. His phone number is (608) 423-7151.
7. Farms within a 2-mile radius shall have a voltage survey done at the wind farm developer's expense. A private electrical consultant, not public utilities, will conduct the voltage survey. Public utilities may over see these consultants and their test procedure. Parks and Planning or town officials will provide a list of possible consultants. If farmers choose not to allow a voltage survey they may be giving up their chance to prove voltage problems in the future, after wind turbines are up and running. If a farmer suspects an electrical pollution problem after the wind turbines are up and running a voltage survey can be done at the farmer's expense. This would eliminate false claims that could create unjustifiable costs to the wind developers.
8. The owners of the wind farm shall be responsible to remedy problems and to compensate for damages caused by electrical pollution. This shall include negative impacts to human beings and to livestock. Let it be known that electrical consultants will determine where the electrical pollution is from. It may be from public utilities, the high transmission lines, on farm problems, or other origin. The wind farm is not responsible for these problems, unless determined to be from the wind farm itself.
9. A copy of the voltage survey shall be given to the PSC, local power utilities, Parks and Planning, town board, wind farm developer and owner of farm on which survey was performed.
10. The county or town shall hire an engineer or electrical consultant to oversee project to see that the developer is in compliance with codes and ordinance.

SITEING

1. The location of each proposed Wind Turbine shall be marked by with a precise GPS location. Existing line fences are not exact. Surveying property lines shall be done at the expense of the landowner to receive a turbine or by the developer.
2. The wind farm developer will be liable for any damages to neighboring properties due to turbine failure such as debris scatter, fire damage.
3. The wind farm developer and land owner of the land in which the turbine is on will be liable for previous drainage agreements whether it is ditches, waterways, tile lines, or other of such, in which neighboring properties benefit from drainage. Wind turbine sites, driveways, and other obstructions cannot cause a neighboring property to endure drainage issues.
4. Wells within one mile are to be tested for various contaminants before construction begins. Several companies that sell water systems do this free of charge, or a small fee. They then keep a record of the test results. Future tests would then be compared to tests done before construction of wind turbines. The wind farm developer would be liable for damage to water quality. This would help wind farm developer avoid false claims of water contamination also.
5. The wind farm owner shall be liable for any increase of insurance on neighboring properties due to the presence itself. This is incase insurance companies determines that wind turbines are a higher risk to live near and would increase premiums for liability insurance or higher risk of property damage due to low setbacks.
6. Landowners must comply with wind farm operators on regulations that would have an impact on neighboring properties. Example is setbacks from turbine bases for spreading manure. Landowners that fail to comply could cause well contamination on a neighboring property. This would be negligence on the part of the landowner and they could be subject to fines and compensation for the neighboring property. The wind farm operator shall not be liable for landowners negligent actions on matters that the wind farm operator have made clear in written documents.
7. Parks and planing and local town boards shall receive copies of documents that have been sent to landowners by wind farm operators so they can help monitor restrictions and give warnings if violations would occur.

Jerome Hlinak



Electrical consultants, lawyers with electrical backgrounds, and local utilities, gathered information in this document.