

Georgia Mountain Community Wind



January 30, 2009

TO: Those Persons Whose Names Appear on the Attached Service List

**RE: Georgia Mountain Community Wind Project
Certificate of Public Good – Section 248 Permit Process
45-Day Notice of Project Filing**

I. Introduction

Georgia Mountain Community Wind, LLC is a Vermont company owned by the Harrison family of Georgia, Vermont. Georgia Mountain Community Wind, LLC is preparing to file a petition for a Certificate of Public Good with the Vermont Public Service Board (the “PSB” or “Board”), requesting approval to build and operate a 3-5 wind turbine electric generation facility on Georgia Mountain in the Towns of Milton and Georgia, Vermont. The Georgia Mountain Community Wind Project (“GMCW” or “Project”) will be located on a portion of the 700+/- acres of private land on Georgia Mountain in Milton owned by the Harrison family, and a smaller portion of the 445+/- acres of private land in Georgia owned by Green Crow, LLC, a forest products company. Georgia Mountain is currently the site of a telecommunications tower located at the southern end of Georgia Mountain, as well as the temporary meteorological tower installed in 2006 for this Project. Arrowhead Lake, located at the western foot of Georgia Mountain, is the site of an existing hydroelectric generation station and dam.

Over the last several years, studies have been performed to assess wind resource characteristics, aesthetics, environmental conditions and potential impacts, and economic viability of the Project. In addition, GMCW has established a website, prepared fact sheets and reached out to regulatory agencies, local communities and neighbors to share information about the Project. Georgia Mountain Community Wind, LLC anticipates filing a Petition for a Certificate of Public Good with the Board in the latter half of March, 2009, and is providing the information in this 45-day advance notice package to the municipal and regional planning commissions and municipal legislative bodies in accordance with PSB Rules 5.402 and 5.403.

This letter (1) describes the Project, plans for its construction and operation, including how equipment and materials will be transported to the site, (2) identifies the GMCW Project team, (3) describes the expected economic and social benefits of the Project, (4) provides a summary of the potential aesthetic impacts of the Project, (5) identifies the expected Project filing date with the PSB and overall Project schedule, and (6) explains in accordance with Board Rule 5.402(A), the rights of the local and regional planning commissions to comment on the Project plans.

Included with this letter is a Project Site Plan, a USGS Map, a schematic drawing of a typical wind turbine, and a Georgia Mountain Community Wind Fact Sheet (December, 2008), which includes photographic simulations of the proposed wind turbines from several vantage points.

II. Project Description and Construction Plans

A Project Site Plan is included as drawing C-1 and illustrates the preferred location of the Project's components as described in the following sections. The attached USGS map also identifies the location of Project components in relation to the surrounding area. Various alternatives were examined for locating Project components. This included routing the access road to the east of the summit of the mountain, and routing the transmission line to the south to interconnect with the existing transmission line south of Westford Road. GMCW specialists consulted with state and federal agencies to assess Project design alternatives. The Site Plan included with this letter, is an alternative that reflects this research and these discussions.

Wind Turbines

The 3 – 5 wind turbines of GMCW will be installed on a ¾-mile section of ridgeline between 1320 ft. and 1420 ft. above sea level. The quantity and model of the wind turbines will be determined closer to the anticipated construction period, as a result of a formal wind turbine solicitation process initiated in January 2009. Based upon wind turbines expected to be available in the 2010 market when GMCW expects to purchase them, it is anticipated the wind turbines will be megawatt-scale, three-bladed rotor, and horizontal axis turbines with an electrical nameplate rating of between 1.5 and 3.0 megawatts each. The lower the rated turbine, the more that could be installed in the space available while the higher the rated turbine, the fewer that would be used. Given this range of electrical ratings and the physical space available at the top of the ridge, GMCW expects to have a total installed capacity of between 7.5 and 12 megawatts.

A wind turbine schematic, showing typical dimensions and labeled components is included in this package, as well as several photo simulations included in the attached Fact Sheet. A typical wind turbine of the type and electrical rating proposed for GMCW have rotor diameters between 75 to 90 meters (246 to 295 ft.). The three-bladed rotors are arranged in an upwind configuration, attached at the hub to a generator and gearbox housed in an enclosure called a "nacelle." The nacelle sits on a columnar tower through which service access is gained and electrical and communication cables are run to its base. Tower heights or "hub-height" range from 70 to 90 meters (230 to 328 ft.). Thus the physical dimensions for GMCW wind turbines could be as large as 90 meter rotors on 90 meter towers, for a total height at the tip of the rotor blades in their highest position at approximately 135 meters (443 ft.), and three or four wind turbines would be used. The wind turbines chosen for this Project will be painted a neutral off-white color. Five wind turbines, representing the largest possible "footprint" are being assumed for assessing Project impacts.

Access Road, Maintenance/Control Building

Access to the wind turbines will be approximately 2.2 miles of new and upgraded service road entirely within the Harrison property and connect the wind turbine site with Westford Road (Milton State Aid Town Highway 2) at the southern base of Georgia Mountain. The road base for the entire length will be rebuilt to accommodate heavy and oversize construction loads. The general specifications call for a road of 17 ft. in width up to the wind turbines, and approximately 17 ft. in width between the wind turbines to accommodate installation crane movement. Access road work will involve upgrading the existing lower lengths of the private road known as Ted Road and the lower section of an existing 4WD service road to the existing communication tower. Beginning at a point approximately 3000+/- ft. up from the intersection of Ted and Westford Roads a new road will be constructed heading northwesterly toward the western face of

Georgia Mountain. A new 4000+/- ft. road section will be generally aligned along an existing, heavily used, all terrain vehicle trail bed with engineering improvements to meet necessary horizontal and vertical realignment for Project construction and operational maintenance. A new 3100+/- ft. road section will be constructed between the wind turbine sites, its length dependant on the number of wind turbines installed.

A maintenance/control building will be constructed in the area where the new road leaves the existing cell tower road. The location is shown on the Project Site Plan.

Electrical Collection System

A new 34 kV electric collection line will carry power from the transformers at the wind turbines to a Point of Interconnection at the Husky Injection Molding facility entrance along Milton town highway (TH-5) North Road. The location is shown on the attached USGS Map. Central Vermont Public Service Corporation ("CVPS") is the owner of the nearby existing 34.5 kV sub-transmission line and is the interconnecting utility. The electric collection line from the wind turbines to the public road will be entirely on Harrison lands. It will be installed underground between the turbines along the ridgeline, and a 34.5 kV overhead electric collection line on 34-38' tall, single poles, spanning approximately 250' – 300', is planned to extend from the ridgeline to North Road, then approximately 1450 ft. along North Road to connect with the existing transmission line. Clearing for the overhead line will approximately 25 feet wide with 'danger trees' removed. Certain switchgear and other protection equipment will be needed at the Point of Interconnection. This equipment will be defined in the final electrical system designs and should not require the construction of a new building.

III. Transportation

Wind turbine tower sections, rotor blades, and nacelles are large components that require special handling and transport vehicles to move them from manufacturing facilities to the project site. Most of these component shipments are oversize/overweight or "super" loads requiring special permits from states through which they travel. Construction materials obtained locally, such as road and foundation materials will be transported over state highways and Milton town roads to the Project road, in accordance with state and local regulations. Specific transportation plans, including a scheduling for shipment of oversize loads, and coordination of this activity with Milton officials will be prepared by the wind turbine supplier chosen for this Project.

IV. Project Team

Jim Harrison, his wife Janet and their children Kevin and Kathy, are life-long residents and local business owners and operators of third-generation concrete businesses serving northwestern Vermont – Harrison Concrete Construction, Inc., and Harrison Redi-Mix Corporation. Together, these companies employ approximately 75 people serving Chittenden and Franklin county areas. For the success of Georgia Mountain Community Wind Project, the Harrisons have assembled a team of professionals, each with extensive expertise in their field, and all Vermont residents.

John Zimmerman, President, and Martha Staskus, Vice President, of Vermont Environmental Research Associates, Inc. ("VERA"), of Waterbury Center, Vermont function as the leading team members for GMCW, serving as Project Manager and providing guidance and services,

including the wind resource measurement and assessment program, visual simulations and public outreach support.

Peter Cross, PE, the principal of Cross Consulting Engineers, a civil engineering firm in St. Albans, Vermont, provides the civil engineering work. Cross Consulting Engineers, which employs 11 employees, has 18-plus years of engineering, development, and Act 250 permitting experience in the northwestern Vermont region. Peter Cross has worked with the Harrisons on numerous projects throughout their respective careers.

Preferences have also been given to hiring Vermont-based experts that are experienced with the concerns and benefits surrounding wind electric generation and the permit processes pertinent to Vermont. Other Vermont consultants providing expertise to the development of Georgia Mountain Community Wind include Strategic Initiatives for Business, LLC of St. Albans, Vermont, Addison Consulting LLC of Middlebury, Vermont, Arrowwood Environmental of Huntington, Vermont (natural resources), Landworks of East Middlebury, Vermont (visual aesthetic resources), Liz Pritchett Associates of Montpelier, Vermont (area cultural resources), UVM Archaeology Consulting Program of Burlington, Vermont (on-site archaeological resources), Resource Systems Group, Inc. of White River Junction, Vermont (sound), and Downs Rachlin Martin PLLC of Burlington, Vermont serving as legal counsel.

V. Project Benefits

The GMCW Project represents an attractive resource for Vermont utilities needed to meet the state's and the region's renewable energy and sustainability goals. Vermont faces the expiration of 2/3 of its existing electric power contracts within the next few years and the uncertainty of how those contracts will be renewed. The demand for new sources of renewable energy in Vermont as well as in New England is robust at this time. Demand for wind energy in Vermont is fostered by the new Vermont law, effective July 1, 2008, as a result of the enactment of S. 209, which states the following: "It is a goal of the state by the year 2025 to produce 25% of the energy consumed within the state through the use of renewable energy resources particularly from Vermont farms and forests." This law will also require Vermont utilities to support the Sustainably Priced Energy Enterprise Development ("SPEED") program by securing stable pricing of long term renewable energy resources and increasing the amount of renewable energy resources that Vermont utilities must acquire for their customers. GMCW estimates, from a total of 7.5 to 12 megawatts of power generation from 3 to 5 wind turbines will be capable of producing enough energy to serve the electric energy requirements of over 3500 average households. All power will be sold to local utilities.

The more energy produced by wind, the less energy will be needed from polluting fossil fuel-fired plants, helping to reduce acid rain, ozone depletion, health problems from toxic air, and global warming. Wind can be stably priced over the long term. This also benefits the entire region by making electricity prices less dependant on volatile fossil fuel market prices.

VI. Aesthetics

Recent polling, including the Vermont Department of Public Service Deliberative Polling effort "Vermont's Energy Future" (January, 2008) found that participants "90% supported (74%

strongly) a wind farm's being built if it were visible from where they live,"¹ indicating the public's acceptance and understanding of the tradeoffs of wind energy technologies continues at high levels in Vermont.

An extensive aesthetic assessment has been conducted for GMCW Project by Landworks of Middlebury, Vermont. The aesthetics assessment was performed within the parameters set forth in Section 248 for review of utility scale energy generation and transmission projects and as an integral part of the planning and design process for the Georgia Mountain Community Wind project. The analysis incorporates the provisions of the so-called *Quechee* analysis as adopted by the Public Service Board, which weighs "societal benefits" when considering the aesthetic impacts of projects within its purview.

The overall conclusion of the studies, research, narratives and field work which inform this Aesthetic Assessment support the overarching conclusion that the proposed Georgia Mountain Community Wind Project will not, if constructed, result in an undue adverse impact to the aesthetics and scenic beauty of the area.

The aesthetic review of the Georgia Mountain Community Wind proposal focused on the cluster of up to 5 wind turbines on the mountain ridge and addressed the potential visual impacts that result from project construction and installation, including those that might result from the associated access road and electric collection line. The siting of the Project has mitigated some of the potential impacts by proposing a location that already includes access road and utility infrastructure to an existing cell tower installation, as well as on-going forest resource management. The summit area itself does not include important or outstanding visual or physical qualities, lacks any identified public hiking trails or vantage points and does not contain important scenic assets such as geological outcrops or distinctive landforms. In addition, the context for the Project, in the towns of Georgia and Milton in the Northern Champlain Valley, includes a mixed pattern of residential, commercial and industrial development all within the Project viewshed. The development of locally generated power from a working landscape environment is within the tradition of the area, which includes hydropower projects, agriculture and the harvesting of forest resources. This fit is further reinforced by 1) the development pattern of the area which includes the adjacent hydroelectric facility on Arrowhead Lake, and extensive transmission line corridors, and 2) the evolution of this landscape as it continues to accommodate nearby industrial development including the Husky complex and the Georgia Industrial Park.

The Project will be visible from a number of public vantage points in the area, including intermittent views along roads, very limited views along Interstate 89, the western shore of Arrowhead Lake, and in limited locations within the village areas of Milton and Fairfax. The Project environs do not include extensive tourism infrastructure or outstanding scenic resources that will be potentially impacted. Nonetheless, given the mountain's prominence in the area and the visual change that will accrue from the introduction of 5 utility scaled turbines, the assessment concludes that there will be the potential for an adverse impact from the Project.

¹ Vermont's Energy Future, Executive Summary/Public Engagement Process, at 6 (Vt. DPS January, 2008)(available at www.vermontsenergyfuture.info/)

Given this conclusion, the assessment addressed the second step of the *Quechee* analysis, which requires the applicant to address the following three questions: (1) whether or not the Project is shocking or offensive to the average person, (2) whether the applicant has taken reasonable steps to mitigate the Project's aesthetic impacts, and (3) if the Project is built, would it violate any clearly written community standards. The average person viewing this Project would not be shocked or offended because the majority of the public viewing areas are at a sufficient distance from the proposed turbines that the turbines would not dominate the view. Where the Project would be visible from public roads, the views will be intermittent due to vegetative screening along the roads and, due to the speed of the vehicle, the duration of the view would be limited. The landscape at Arrowhead Lake is already developed with an historic hydroelectric facility, and thus locally generated wind power is consistent with this tradition. The presence of the wind turbines will not materially change the recreational atmosphere present at those locales where the Project will be visible, and the operation of the wind turbines will not impact the individual's experience with respect to sun, water quality or noise. The layout and clustering of the Project elements, the design of the access road and electric collection line, collectively constitute a project which has been sufficiently mitigated with effective site design and project qualities. Given that Georgia Mountain Community Wind consists of only 5 wind turbines clustered together, it is at a scale that is much smaller than the typical wind energy project proposed in the Northeast. Finally, the Project will not violate any clear written community standard. In fact, the Town of Milton 2008 Comprehensive Plan has as a goal to facilitate renewable energy development, citing in particular the potential for development of wind energy on Georgia Mountain. There are no standards in the Georgia Town Plan which specifically restrict wind power development on Georgia Mountain, and while the landform is considered "noteworthy" the language does not imply or indicate that aesthetic or scenic values will be violated by such a development. Of the other towns and regional commissions within a ten mile radius, there are no clear written community standards that this Project would violate. Thus the assessment readily concludes that the Georgia Mountain Community Wind Project will not result in an undue, adverse impact on aesthetics or the scenic beauty of the area.

VII. Anticipated Project Filing Date with the Vermont Public Service Board

A Petition is anticipated to be filed with the PSB by the end of March, 2009. The Project schedule contemplates receipt of all necessary permits and approvals by early 2010, so that construction can commence in 2010, with a completion date and commencement of commercial operation in 2011.

VIII. Right of the Local and Regional Planning Commissions to Comment on the Project Plans

Per Section 248(f) of Title 30 of Vermont Statutes Annotated (30 V.S.A § 248(f)), municipal and regional planning commissions can make recommendations, if any, to the PSB and to the petitioner at least 7 days prior to filing of the Petition with the Public Service Board. So that we may take your views into account, GMCW requests that your comments be submitted no later than March 19, 2009, which is 7 days prior to the anticipated **March 26, 2009 anticipated filing date**. Your commission also has the right to make revised recommendations within 45 days after the date the Petition is filed with the Public Service Board, if the Petition contains new or more detailed information that was not previously included in these plans.

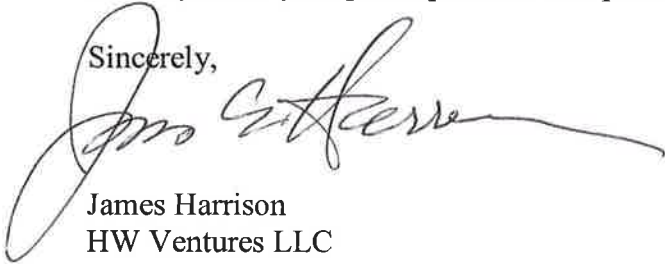
For additional information regarding this process, including your planning commission's right to participate in the PSB's proceeding, please refer to the "Guide to the Vermont Public Service Board's Section 248 Process" which can be found at <http://www.state.vt.us/psb/>.

As the Project is still in the design phase, we will continue to have discussions and expect to receive feedback on this Project from your representatives, as well as various key stakeholders. Please note that the PSB Petition and filing anticipated for March 26, 2009, as well as other pertinent Project updates, will be posted on GMCW's website at: <http://www.georgiamountainwind.com/>.

If you are interested in a presentation on Georgia Mountain Community Wind, or have comments or request further information, please contact Kathy Harrison-Rabtoy, at (802) 849-6688, or via e-mail at Kathy@harrisonconcreteinc.com, or Martha Staskus at VERA at (802) 244-7522, or via e-mail at marthas@northeastwind.com

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James Harrison", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

James Harrison
HW Ventures LLC
Harrison Concrete
P.O. Box 2098
Milton, VT 05468-2098

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Georgia Mountain Community Wind Project
Certificate of Public Good – Section 248 Permit Process
Service List

Town of Milton Selectboard
Jeffrey Turner, Chairperson
43 Bombardier Road
Milton, VT 05468-3205

Town of Milton Planning Commission
Julie Rutz, Chair
43 Bombardier Road
Milton, VT 05468-3205

Town of Georgia Selectboard
Kirk Waite, Chair
Georgia Municipal Offices
47 Town Common Road North
Georgia, VT 05478

Town of Georgia Planning Commission
Amy Spector, Planning Coordinator
Georgia Municipal Offices
47 Town Common Road North
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Town of Fairfax Selectboard
Judy Cleary, Chair
PO Box 27
Fairfax, VT 05454

Town of Fairfax Planning Commission
G. Heyer, Chair
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Town of Westford Selectboard
1713 Vermont Route 128
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Town of Westford Planning Commission
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Town of Underhill Selectboard
Steve Walkerman, Chair
Town of Underhill
P.O. Box 32
Underhill Center, VT 05490

Town of Underhill Planning Commission
Dick Albertini, Chair
Town of Underhill
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Town of Cambridge Selectboard
Paul Boyer, Chair
P.O. Box 127
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Town of Cambridge Planning Commission
Martha Brown and Muffy Howard, Co-Chairs
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Town of Essex Selectboard
Alan Nye, Chair
Town of Essex
81 Main Street
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Town of South Hero Planning Commission
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Town of Grand Isle Planning Commission
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Town of St. Albans Selectboard
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Town of St. Albans Planning Commission
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St. Albans City Selectboard
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St. Albans City Planning Commission
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Town of Jericho Selectboard
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Northwest Vermont Regional Planning
Commission
Raymond Larose, Chair
155 Lake Street
Saint Albans, VT 05478

Susan M. Hudson, Clerk
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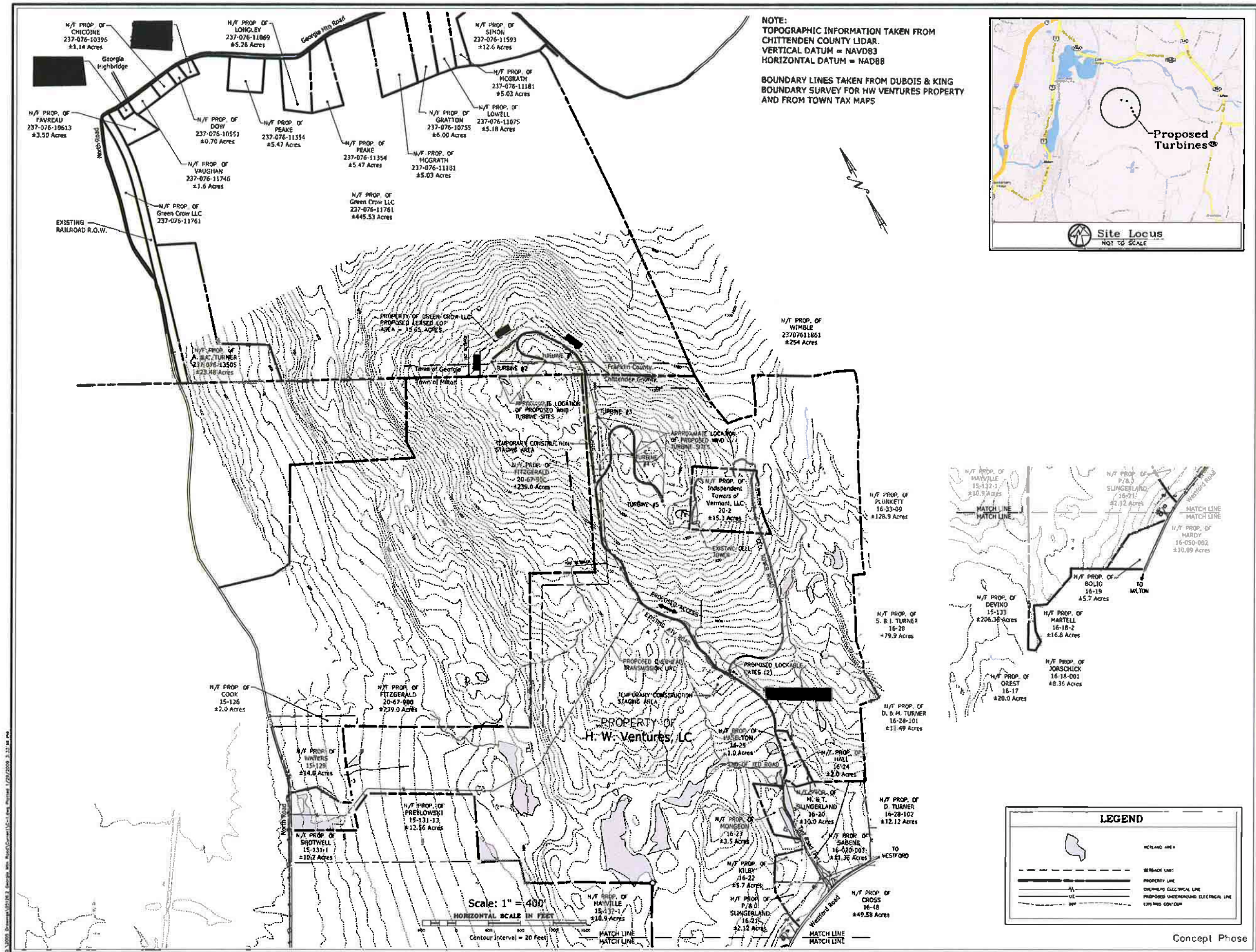
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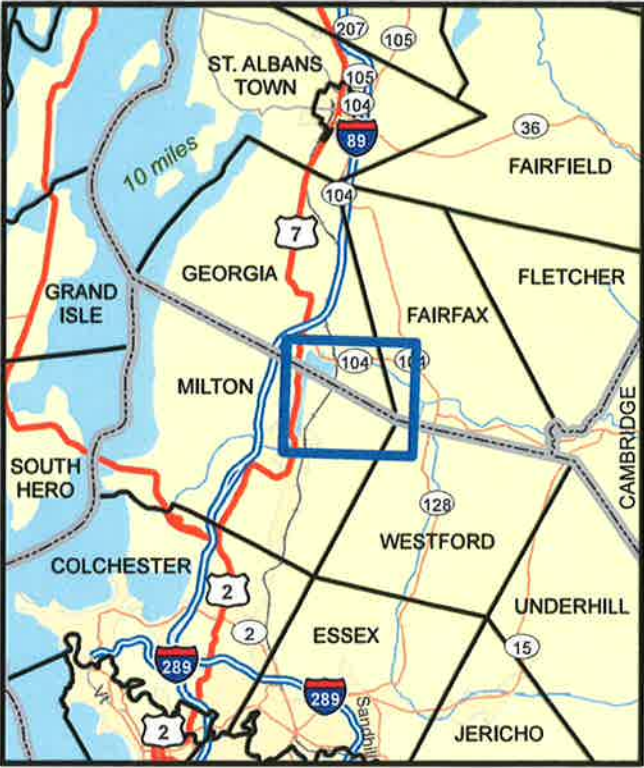
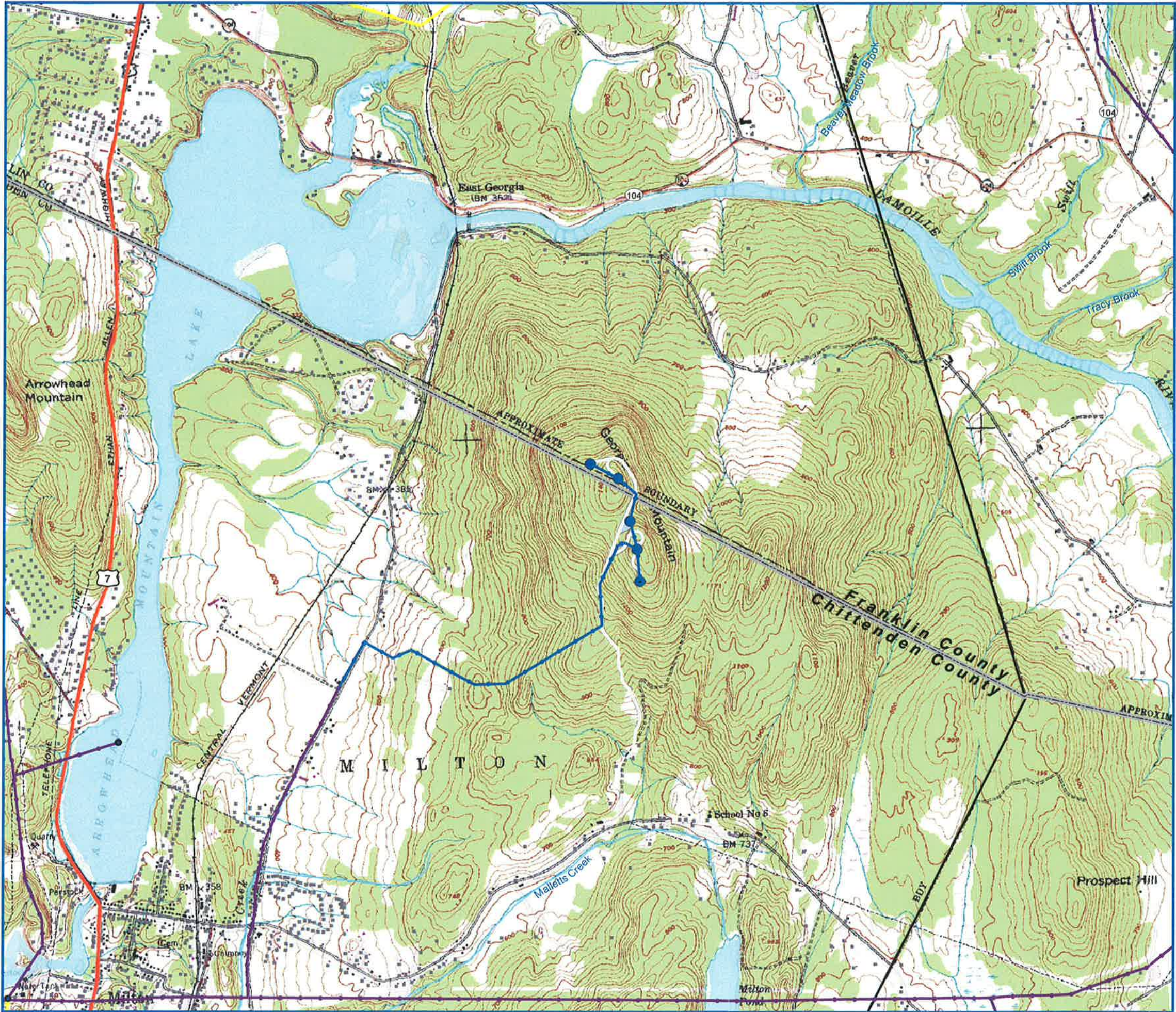
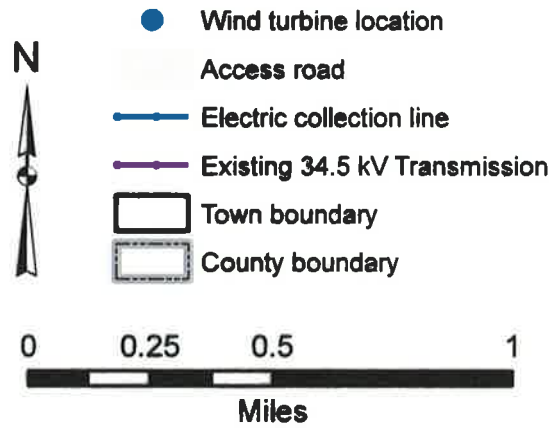
Overall Site Plan

HW Ventures LLC
Georgia, VT
Georgia Mountain Community Wind Project
Milton & Georgia, VT
Ted Road

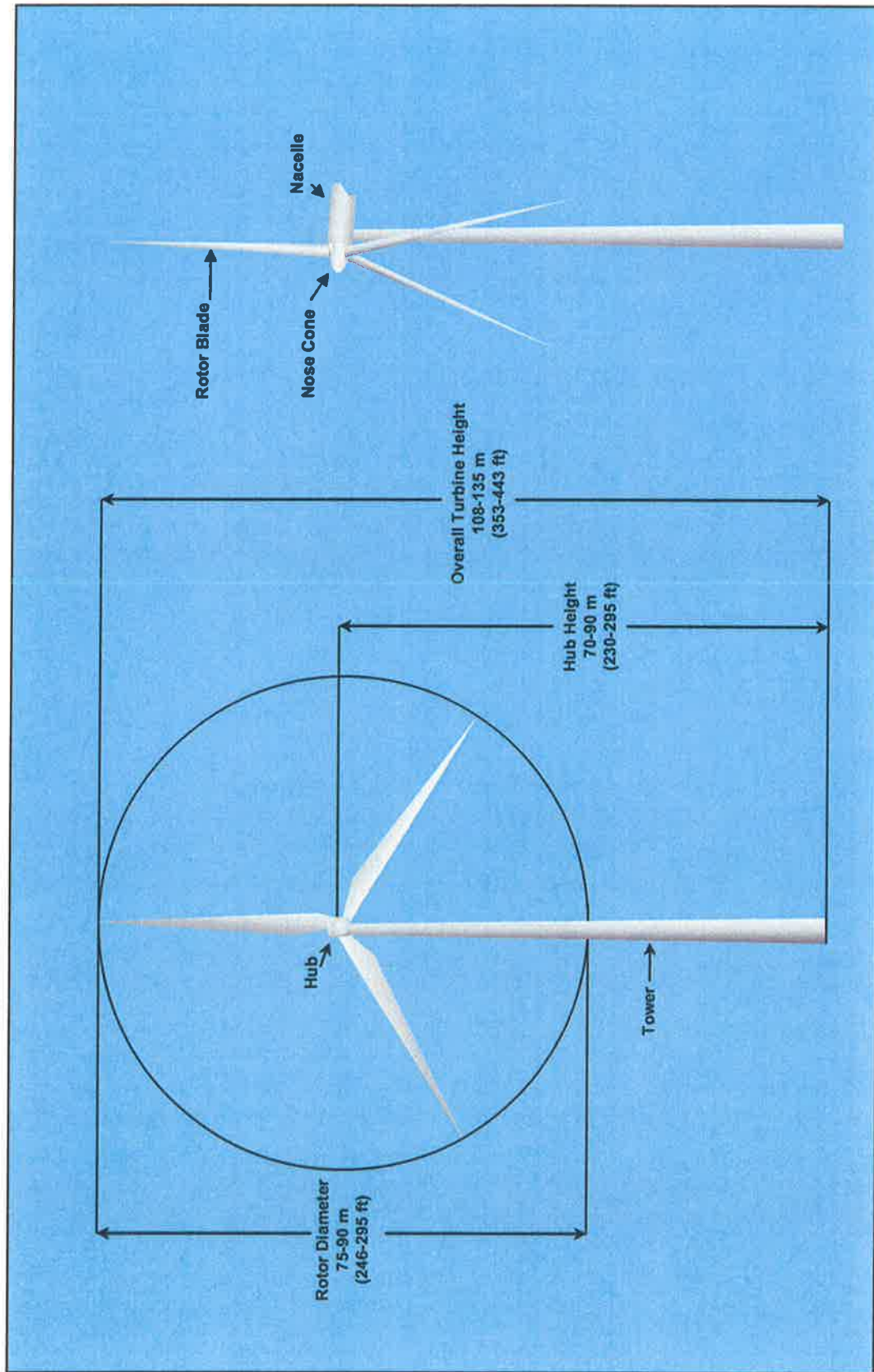
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SHEET 1 OF 11

Georgia Mountain Community Wind

Located in
Milton and Georgia, Vermont
Chittenden and Franklin Counties



Prepared by:
Vermont Environmental Research Associates, Inc
for Georgia Mountain Community Wind, LLC
www.northeastwind.com Jan2009mstaskus



Schematic of a Typical Wind Turbine

Updated January, 2009





GMCW wind turbines as simulated on a photograph of Georgia Mountain 2.5 miles away from across Arrowhead Lake in Milton, VT.

WHAT IS BEING PROPOSED?

Georgia Mountain Community Wind (GMCW) is a wind power project to be located on portions of the hilltop of Georgia Mountain in Milton, VT. Wind and environmental assessments to date suggest wind turbines installed at this site can provide a substantial amount of clean, electrical energy. Three to five megawatt-sized wind turbines could provide enough power to meet the average local annual electric needs of approximately 3,520 households. The wind turbines needed to extract this much power from the wind are tall – approximately 400' from ground level to the tip of the rotor blade in its highest position.

WHO IS PROPOSING "GMCW"?

The Harrison family. Jim Harrison, his wife Janet and their children Kevin and Kathy are life-long area residents and local business owners and operators of third-generation concrete businesses serving northwestern Vermont -- Harrison Concrete Construction Inc., and Harrison Redi-Mix Corporation. Together, these companies employ

75+/- people serving the Chittenden & Franklin counties area.

The Harrisons firmly believe in bringing clean, renewable energy and local economic benefits to their local communities and Vermont, and have assembled a team of Vermont experts to assist their effort, including Vermont Environmental Research Associates; Cross Consulting Engineers;

"We're just a local family trying to make the future better." Kathy Harrison

Strategic Initiatives for Business, and Addison Consulting.

WHY DEVELOP WIND POWER HERE? AND WHY NOW?

Several years ago the Harrisons' vision of a community wind power project on the local hilltop started to take root. A wind resource measurement program began in December 2006 to gather wind speed, wind direction and other

meteorological information. An average annual wind speed of 16.6 mph at the hub-height of the wind turbine is estimated based on data collected.

In late 2007 the Harrisons received grant funding from the Vermont Clean Energy Development Fund to further explore the feasibility of installing and operating several wind turbines on Georgia Mountain.

Why now? Vermont faces the expiration of 2/3 of its existing electric power contracts within the next few years and the uncertainty of how those contracts will be renewed. Wind technology is cost-competitive with other New England natural gas-fueled plants – the leading source of electric generation in our region. There is also a need to meet increasing demand for new sources of electricity and to replace retiring energy plants.

Wind is clean. The more energy that is produced by wind, the less energy will be needed from polluting fossil fuel-fired power plants, helping to reduce acid rain, ozone depletion, health problems from toxic air, and global warming.

Wind is an inexhaustible fuel resource. Wind can be stably-priced over the long term. This benefits the entire region by making electricity prices less dependence on volatile fossil fuel markets.

WHAT PERMITS ARE REQUIRED?

State Permits: GMCW seeks to meet the regulatory scrutiny of the Vermont Public Service Board. Their review must find that a “project will not have an undue adverse effect on aesthetics, historic sites, air and water purity, the natural environment and public safety...” and is in “the public good.” In addition, permits will be obtained through several state agencies including the Agency of Natural Resources and the Agency of Transportation.

Federal permits: Permits will be obtained through several federal agencies including the Federal Aviation Administration and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS ARE INVOLVED?

Environmental criteria are being studied for Georgia Mountain Community Wind. Of particular interest is how the proposed changes in land use, human access and activity, and sound would affect various resources and values, either positively or negatively, including:



GMCW wind turbines as simulated on a photograph of Georgia Mountain from the ball fields at Bellows Falls Academy, in Fairfax.

- **Wildlife and wildlife habitat.** Including birds, bats, and large mammals, significant natural features; and **rare, threatened or endangered** species or plant communities
- **Aesthetics.** Visual effects of the wind turbines, night lighting, and construction as viewed by various users of the area
- **Recreational** uses (hiking, snowmobiling, others) and traditional uses (hunting, trapping)
- **Cultural** or historic resources, and archaeological resources, and
- The **quality** of land or water resources, onsite as well as of surrounding lands.

Specialists experienced with wind power's potential environmental impacts and the local cultural and natural communities are working to ensure the project will provide the maximum amount of environmental benefits at the lowest possible costs.

WIND SCIENCE: HOW WIND TURBINES GENERATE CLEAN ELECTRICITY

The beauty of wind turbines is that they use a free source of energy to produce clean electricity. Wind turbines are designed to work pretty much the same way airplanes do, only in reverse -- instead of the propellers being attached to an airplane body, wind turbine blades ("rotor assembly") are attached to a "nacelle" which is atop a columnar tower. Because wind passes more quickly over the longer, upper side of the blades, an area of low pressure is created beneath them. This difference in pressure is what causes the blades to spin. The wind turns the blades, which spin a shaft, which connects to a generator that produces electricity. The larger the rotor diameter, the more wind it can capture. Because even a slight increase in wind speed can greatly influence power generation, and since wind velocity increases with elevation, taller wind turbines are becoming increasingly common in newly built wind farms.

Wind turbines with an electrical capacity in the range of 1.5 – 2.5 megawatts are being considered for *Georgia Mountain Community Wind*. They will be three-bladed, upwind, horizontal-axis wind

turbines most likely with a rotor diameter of approximately 263 feet (80 meters). This rotor assembly and the nacelle (which houses the drivetrain, gearbox, and generator) are mounted on top of a tapered, tubular tower approximately 263 feet (80 meters). The machine employs *active yaw control* that steers the rotor assembly with respect to wind direction; *active blade pitch control* to regulate wind rotor speed and optimize efficiency; and a generator/power electronic converter system to produce nominal 60 Hertz (Hz) electric power. For maximum efficiency, turbines on a ridgeline are generally spaced to allow each to capture the full thrust of our prevailing winds while minimizing losses from a phenomenon known as wake losses.

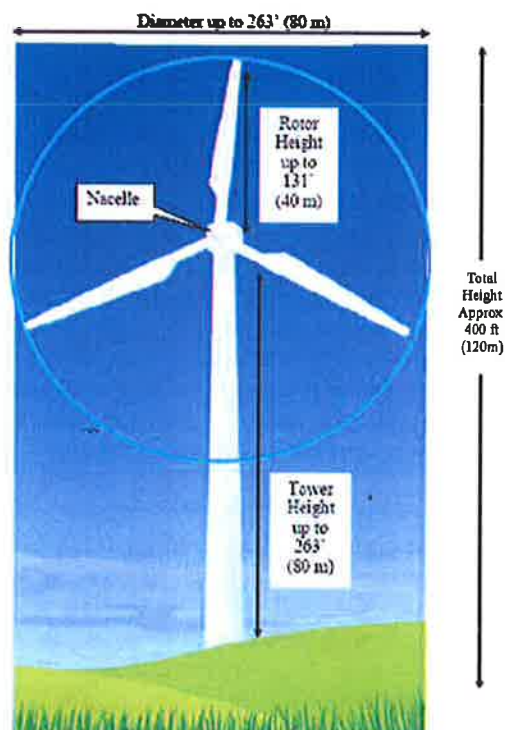


Figure 1: Wind turbine schematic with typical dimensions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: Will the wind turbines have lights on them?

A: Yes. There will be one red-flashing light, located on the top of the nacelle, away from the wind turbine blades. There will most likely be two lights -- one on each end turbine. FAA will determine the number of lights needed for *GMCW*.

Q: Will there be a new high-voltage power line on the site?

A: No. Working with Vermont utility and transmission companies, *GMCW* is designing to connect to existing transmission, preferably along North Rd in Milton. Another existing, nearby 34.5 kV transmission line that parallels south of the Milton-Westford Rd. may be considered as well. Central Vermont Public Service (CVPS) and Vermont Electric Co-op (VEC) are the local service providers in the immediate vicinity of the project.

Q: Who will buy the power from the Project?

A: Several of Vermont's electric utilities have expressed a strong interest in the output of *Georgia Mountain Community Wind*. They recognize wind technology as cost-competitive with New England natural gas-fueled plants.

Q: Can wind and natural gas work together?

A: Yes. Generating electricity from a mix of wind and natural gas - the cleanest of the fossil fuels - is an environmentally beneficial formula for reliable electricity. Wind will never be the sole source of electricity for our region, because by nature wind is intermittent over the short-term, though predictable in the long-term. Therefore, here is how it works: When the wind is blowing and the wind farms are producing power, gas-fired generators in the system can back off on their production. When the wind isn't blowing, natural gas-fired generators throttle up to produce power. In this way, wind power reduces pollution while increasing reliability of the power supply.



GET INVOLVED

GMCW welcomes support among community members, businesses and interested parties. Public education and information sharing, whether an informational sheet, website or introduction to the media, are on a local, on-going basis. Please check the *GMCW* website at <http://www.georgiamountainwind.com/>

Requests for information can be sent to:

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Several organizations speak out on behalf of renewable energy in Vermont and the surrounding area. Visit their websites for more information and how to join these worthwhile organizations:

- Renewable Energy Vermont www.revermont.org
- Fairwind Vermont: www.fairwindvermont.org
- Vermont Public Interest Research Group: www.vpirg.org
- American Wind Energy Association: www.awea.org
- Friends of Earth, Greenpeace, WWF: www.yes2wind.com