

Appendix E: Public Involvement

Attachment E-1

Warren County Board Meeting Minutes

SPECIAL MEETING of the Warren County Board
August 5, 2010

A special meeting of the Warren County Board was called to discuss and consider 1) a hiring freeze 2) Zoning Board of Appeals recommendation for wind project 3) use of the Annex.

County Board Chairman called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.
Present: Bresnahan, Cokel, Harper, Hawk, Heaton, Jenks, Johnson, Pearson,
Schar, Schreck, Stanton, Starbuck, Thompson, Turnbull, Winkler

Mr. Reichow noted that the "use of the Annex" will be removed from the agenda and add letters from United School District, WIEDP & Tiffany Cole. Mr. Pearson motioned to approve the changes in the agenda. Mrs. Schreck seconded the motion and on voice vote, motion carried.

Mr. Pearson motioned to approve a 1 year hiring freeze, effective immediately, with an exception clause on a case by case basis. Mr. Jenks seconded the motion. After some discussion a roll call vote was taken:
AYES: Cokel, Harper, Hawk, Heaton, Jenks, Johnson, Pearson, Reichow, Schar,
Schreck, Stanton, Starbuck, Thompson, Turnbull, Winkler, Bresnahan

Building and Grounds Chairman Stanton called on Ron Moore, Chairman of the Zoning Board of Appeals to update the Board on the ZBA public hearings. Board members Schreck voiced her concerns about point #8 of the 39 requirements that Monarch Wind Farms has agreed to, noting that it should be changed to 1500 feet. Mr. Hawk also had a question about the setback and robbing a neighbors wind. There was some discussion on electrical contamination. Mr. Gay explained how the cables are insulated and contained. Mr. Jenks questioned why the road agreement was not brought before the board. Mr. Moore explained that the ZBA did not approve a road agreement, but an agreement had to be established before a permit would be issued, so the County Board will have to handle the approval of the road agreement. Mr. Stanton motioned to approve the ZBA recommendation for a special use permit to Monarch Wind Farms. Mr. Thompson seconded the motion. States Attorney Algren answered a few questions on some of the 39 requirements.

Mrs. Schreck motioned to amend item #8 of the 39 requirements to 1500 feet. Mr. Thompson seconded the motion. After much discussion, Mr. Pearson called for a vote for the motion on the floor. A roll call vote was taken:
AYES: Harper, Heaton, Pearson, Reichow, Schar, Schreck, Stanton, Thompson,
Turnbull, Winkler, Bresnahan, Cokel
NAYS: Jenks, Starbuck
Hawk, and Johnson abstained.

Board members continued to ask questions of decommissioning, repairing roads, meeting with the fire protection district, real estate values, liability, severe weather,

Mr. Reichow began to read the ground rules for public speakers. Mr. Jenks questioned why the county board did not approve the ground rules. Mr. Pearson motioned to limit speakers to 5 minutes. Mr. Jenks argued "any" presenter. Mr. Hawk objected to the rules, he explained his objection. Mr. Turnbull seconded the motion, a roll call vote was taken:
Ayes: Heaton, Jenks, Johnson, Pearson, Reichow, Schar, Schreck, Stanton,
Starbuck, Thompson, Turnbull, Winkler, Bresnahan, Cokel, Harper
NAYS: Hawk

Mr. Reichow motioned to allow only new presenters to speak. The motion died for lack of a second.

The following persons testified before the board for or against the proposed wind project:

Jane Young, Timothy Campus, Wood Stortzum, David Stinemates, Mark Gillen, Mike Zugmaier, Ruth Harlow, Mary Coates, Andy Jenks, Dean Stewart and letters read from Jeff Whitsitt, United School District, Tiffany Cole and Western Illinois Economic Development.

Mr. Campus presented a petition in opposition of the wind project.

Mr. Gay then responded to some of the testimony.

A roll call vote was taken on the motion to approve the ZBA recommendation to approve the special use permit for a wind farm project.

Ayes: Pearson, Reichow, Schar, Stanton, Thompson, Turnbull, Bresnahan, Cokel, Harper, Heaton

NAYS: Jenks, Johnson, Schreck, Starbuck, Winkler, Hawk

Mr. Johnson motioned to approve per diem and mileage. Mr. Cokel seconded the motion and on voice vote motion carried.

The meeting adjourned on a motion by Mr. Pearson and seconded by Mr. Thompson.

Attachment E-2

**DOE Scoping Letter, Notice of Scoping, and
Stakeholder Mailing List**



Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

September 13, 2010

TO: Distribution List

SUBJECT: Notice of Scoping – Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project, Lenox Township, Warren County, Illinois

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is proposing to provide “Recovery Act” federal funding to the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) for the Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project. The project will consist of a 20 MW wind generation facility on approximately 750 acres of land leased in Warren County, Illinois. Thirteen (13) 1.5 MW turbines, turbine access roads, and an electrical substation will be installed on active agricultural fields. The turbines will be a GE 1.6xle model and have a tower height of 328 feet and a rotor diameter of 271 feet, reaching an overall height of 464 feet. The proposed site is approximately 4 miles south of Monmouth in West Central Illinois along both sides of Route 67 (see attached map of turbine locations). Eight of the proposed turbines would be constructed on land leased from private landowners and the other five turbines would be constructed on Warren County property. The proposed wind facility will be connected to an existing distribution line that traverses the site and will provide electricity to local consumers. Pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and DOE's implementing procedures for compliance with NEPA (10 CFR Part 1021), DOE is preparing a draft Environmental Assessment (EA) to:

- Identify any adverse environmental effects and potential associated mitigation measures should this proposed action be implemented;
- Evaluate viable alternatives to the proposed action, including a no action alternative;
- Describe the relationship between local short-term uses of the environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity; and
- Characterize any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that would be involved should this proposed action be implemented.

The EA will describe and analyze any potential impacts on the environment that would be caused by the project and will identify possible mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate those impacts. The EA will describe the potentially affected environment and the impacts that may result to:

- Air Quality and Climate;
- Geology/Soils;
- Biological Resources;
- Water Resources;



- Waste Management and Hazardous Materials;
- Cultural and Historical Resources;
- Land Use;
- Noise;
- Infrastructure;
- Transportation and Traffic;
- Aesthetics;
- Human Health and Safety; and
- Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice.

DOE will make this letter available to all interested federal, state and local agencies to provide input on issues to be addressed in the EA. Agencies are invited to identify the issues, within their statutory responsibilities that should be considered in the EA. The general public is also invited to submit comments on the scope of the EA.

No formal public scoping meeting is planned for this project. Figures showing the proposed project area are attached to this letter. This letter, as well as the draft EA, when available, will be posted on the DOE Golden Field Office online reading room: http://www.eere.energy.gov/golden/Reading_Room.aspx.

The DOE Golden Field Office welcomes your input throughout the NEPA process. Please provide any comments on this scoping letter on or before September 28, 2010 to:

Caroline Mann
NEPA Document Manager
Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
1000 Independence Avenue
Washington, DC, 20585
caroline.mann@ee.doe.gov

Sincerely,



Caroline Mann
NEPA Document Manager



NOTICE OF PUBLIC SCOPING

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is proposing to provide federal funding to the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) for the Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project.

DOE's Proposed Financial Assistance to Illinois DCEO –

Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project Lenox Township, Warren County, IL DOE/EA: 1800

Monarch Wind Power is proposing to install 13 1.5 MW wind turbines, turbine access roads, and an electrical substation on active agricultural fields in Warren County, IL. DOE's Golden Field Office is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The complete scoping letter, with attachments, is available for review on the DOE Golden Field Office website: http://www.eere.energy.gov/golden/reading_room.aspx

Public comments on any potential issues and/or associated environmental impacts of implementing the proposed action will be accepted until **September 28th, 2010**. Please mail comments to the **DOE Headquarters**, c/o Caroline Mann, 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20585, or send them by email to caroline.mann@ee.doe.gov.



NOTICE OF PUBLIC SCOPING

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is proposing to provide federal funding to the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) for the Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project.

DOE's Proposed Financial Assistance to Illinois DCEO –

Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project Lenox Township, Warren County, IL DOE/EA: 1800

Monarch Wind Power is proposing to install 13 1.5 MW wind turbines, turbine access roads, and an electrical substation on active agricultural fields in Warren County, IL. DOE's Golden Field Office is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The complete scoping letter, with attachments, is available for review on the DOE Golden Field Office website: http://www.eere.energy.gov/golden/reading_room.aspx

Public comments on any potential issues and/or associated environmental impacts of implementing the proposed action will be accepted until ***October 8th, 2010***. Please mail comments to the **DOE Headquarters**, c/o Caroline Mann, 1000 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20585, or send them by email to caroline.mann@ee.doe.gov.

Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Scoping Mailing List

Richard Nelson
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Rock Island Field Office
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Edward Davison
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Michael Branham
IL Department of Natural Resources
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL 62702

Anne Haaker, Cultural Resources Manager
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capital Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701-1507

Warren County Historical Society
238 South Sunnyslane
Monmouth, IL 61462

Steven S. Hall, Funeral Director
Hoover Hall Memorial Chapel
900 North Main Street
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Tammy Davis, Zoning Administrator
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Chip Algren, Warren County States
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Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Eric Hanson, City Administrator
Monmouth City Hall
100 East Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Milo Sprout
Lenox Township Road Commissioner
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Bill Reichow, Warren County Board
Chairman
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Dewayne Fender, Warren County Engineer
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Ron Moore, Warren County Zoning Officer
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Mark Pruitt
Illinois Power Agency
100 W. Randolph, 6-100 James R.
Thompson Center
Chicago, IL 60601

Mauri Ditzler, President
Monmouth College
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Monmouth, IL 61462

Jolene Willis
Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs
Western Illinois University
318 A, 1 University Circle
Macomb, IL 61455

Terry J. Salvo, Soil Conservation Planner
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Farmland Protection
State Fairgrounds
Springfield, IL 62701-9218

Rick Winbigler
Warren County SWCD
701 North Main Street
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Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Scoping Mailing List

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Monmouth, IL 61462

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Wayne Hartel
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Lisa Bonnett, Acting Deputy Director
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Washington, DC 20009-1056

William Eubanks
Meyer Glitzenstein & Crystal
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Tribes:

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Karen Kaniatobe
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of
Oklahoma
2025 South Gordon Cooper
Shawnee, OK 74801

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: David Smith
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
100 Bluff Street
PO Box 687
Winnebago, NE 68071

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Joseph Hale Jr.
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
16281 Q Road
Mayetta KS 66509-8970

Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Scoping Mailing List

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Deanne Bahr
Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri
1322 US Hwy 75
Powhattan, KS 66527

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Karen Phillips
Citizen Potawatomi Nation
1601 South Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74801

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Kent Collier
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
PO Box 70
McCloud, OK 74851-0070

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Sandra Massey
Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
920883 S. Hwy 99 Bldg A
Stroud, OK 74079

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Johnathan Buffalo
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
349 Meskwaki Road
Tama, IA 52339

KBIC Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Joseph Jacker
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
16429 Beartown Road
Baraga, MI 49908

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Michael Zimmerman Jr.
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
58620 Sink Road
Dowagiac, Michigan 49047

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: George Strack
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
PO Box 1326
Miami, OK 74355

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Rhonda Hayworth
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 110
Miami, OK 74355

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Sherri Clemons
Wyandotte Nation
64700 East Highway 60
Wyandotte, OK 74370

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Mandie Ferguson
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
118 S. Eight Tribes Trail, P.O. Box 1527
Miami, OK 74355

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Kim Jumper
Shawnee Tribe
29 South Highway 69A
Miami, OK 74354

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: David Grignon
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 910
Keshena, WI 54135

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Mike Alloway Sr.
Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin
PO BOX 340
Crandon, WI 54520

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Earl Meshigaud.
Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan
N14911 Hannahville B-1 Rd
Wilson MI 49896 54520

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Louis Deroin
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
3345 B Thrasher
White Cloud, KS 66094

Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Scoping Mailing List

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Janice Rowe-Kurak
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
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Perkins, OK 74059

Huston Harlow, Jr
736 140th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Arlan Whitebird
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo
Reservation in Kansas
1107 Goldfinch Road
Horton, KS 66439

Kenneth Reick
c/o Emma Reick
5 Berseem Court
Oak Brook, IL 60521

John and Mary Walters
549 150th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Owners of Properties in the Vicinity

Gerald Way
1344 US Hwy 67
Monmouth, IL 61462

Gilbert and Victoria Hennenfent
1412 US Hwy 67
Monmouth, IL 61462

Twomey Company
PO Box 158
Smithshire, IL 61478

William and Cynthia Gillen
617 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

James Harlow
698 140th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Mark and Stefani Gillen
617 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Ronald and Renee Mowen
410 Buttercup Drive
Savoy, IL 61874

Marian Gillen
C/O John E. Gillen, Executor
614 120th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Raymond and Cindy Brinkman
123 210th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

David and Carol Stinemates
602 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Jane Young Trust
200 North Main Street
Roseville, IL 61473

Pattee Foundation
C/O Spear and Spears
Box 377
Monmouth, IL 61462

Beulah Jenks
1377 80th Street
Monmouth, IL 61462

Michael (Deane) and Helen Slater
100 West Detroit
Monmouth, IL 61462

Heaton Enterprises, Ltd
c/o Keith Heaton
1147 40th Street
Roseville, IL 61473

State of Illinois Department of
Transportation
401 Main Street
Peoria, IL 61602

McDonough Power Cooperative
PO Box 352
Macomb, IL 61455

Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Scoping Mailing List

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c/o Charles Cole
PO Box 719
Media, IL 61460

Monmouth, IL 61462

Marshall Schrader
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Monmouth, IL 61462

George Brown
702 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

George Sipes
743 150th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Sam Wheeler
721 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Craig Long
687 150th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

John McIntyre
695 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Judy Miller
1496 80th Street
Monmouth, IL 61462

Dave McIntyre
696 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Lonnie Darnell
720 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Amy Greer
682 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Jim Heidenreich
792 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

E. Crain
757 130th Avenue
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Lynn Shimmin
733 90th Avenue
Roseville, IL 61473

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200 North Main
Roseville, IL 61473

Charles Rennick
973 140th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Tom Missavage
655 120th Avenue

Attachment E-3
DOE Scoping Comments

Mann, Caroline

From: Gordon & Jane Young [gjyoung@mediacombb.net]

Sent: Monday, September 27, 2010 5:51 PM

To: Mann, Caroline

Subject: Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project, Lenox Township, Warren County, IL DOE/EA: 1800

I am a landowner in Lenox Township, Warren County, IL. I am opposed to the Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project.

My reasons being the availability for aerial application for crop dusting, the potential decrease in property valuation, and for all health concerns such as noise, air pressure that the blades create and shadow flicker. I would not want to live in close proximity to a wind turbine farm.

Mann, Caroline

From: Jackie Jenks [jenks@monmouthnet.net]

Sent: Friday, October 08, 2010 11:45 AM

To: Mann, Caroline

Subject: Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project

Dear Ms. Mann,

Thank you for taking the time for public comment on the Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project in Lenox Township, Warren County, Illinois. I am a resident of Lenox Township and a will be two miles from the nearest turbine. My husband is a farmer and we have ground that we farm adjacent to 6, 11, 12, and 13. We do not support this project in our neighborhood and ask that you deny funding for this project for the developer, Mr. Gay for the following reasons:

- 1) Negative impact on agriculture – Farmers once feed their families and now they feed the world. Crop yields are dependent on proper pest and disease management. Many products used to control this are applied with the help of crop dusters. With the construction of the turbines, local crop dusters have already said that the cost of this service will double, that is IF they are even able to spray. The fields of some non-participating landowners will be at great risk for severe crop losses due to the presence of the turbines right next to their field. If yields are affected, that means our income is affected. On a personal note, we do not have any off-farm income. We have a son who takes very expensive medication necessary for his growth. We rely on our crops to be able to afford his medication. If our yields are down due to the lack of pest and disease management because of the turbines, who will make up for this financial loss?
- 2) Noise, flicker – Wind turbines make noise and cause sleep deprivation! I think the best way to illustrate this is to take you to the website of a nice young family that we have recently met. Their names are Dave and Stephanie Hulthen. They built their dream home in the country to raise their four young kids...then the turbines went up. Please read their blog from the beginning and watch the videos. This is the reality of the negative impact that turbines have on a community. It can be found at <http://www.lifewithdekalbturbines.blogspot.com>. I will note that the turbines that surround their home are also GE models and only put in last year.
- 3) Lack of support from local homeowners. Lenox township is rather populated for a rural area. In just one mile there are approx 29 homes! Many of those homes also include children who will be affected by the negative impacts of the turbines. Local community members went around with a questionnaire to see how many people were opposed to this project. The vast majority are opposed and most did not even know about the project. Lenox township does not support this project!

I do want to add that I am not against wind energy, but for its use when properly sited away from homes and with community involvement. Neither of those have happened here. Wind energy can have its proper place in filling our energy needs when properly placed, but the negative impact that these structures can have on a local community and farm economy can be devastating. There is a real, negative human impact to this project and for that reason I ask that you deny Mr. Gay funding. Please feel free to contact me through email or at 309-297-0143 if you have further questions. Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Jackie Jenks

Caroline Mann
NEPA Document Manager
Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
1000 Independence Avenue
Washington, DC, 20585

Dear Ms. Mann,

This correspondence is in response to the "Notice of Scoping – Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project, Lenox Township, Warren County, Illinois". Upon reviewing the scoping letter and corresponding attachments I would like to offer the following comments.

First of all, I am a non-participating resident and farm land owner directly adjacent to the proposed wind project. My property (85 acres) lies directly west of the turbine numbers 4 and 5. My property line is approximately 600 ft. from these two turbines and my residence is located 1,900 ft. southwest of turbine 5.

My first concern is with the environmental impact this project can possibly have on the physical lives of my wife and myself. This has to do with the well documented negative effects of sub-audible sound pressure levels or what has been termed as "Wind Turbine Syndrome". Granted this phenomenon does not affect everyone living in close proximity to large industrial wind turbines; however, it does effect a large number of people world-wide. If we would be ones who are affected, what would be our recourse? I am the 4th generation who has farmed and lived at this location and am not of a mind to move.

Another concern is the economic impact this project WILL have on my farming operation. This has to do with aerial application of crop pesticides. Farming has become a highly technical and scientific business. With all the latest breakthroughs in plant genetics, the proper timing and use of these pesticides has become very critical. In discussion with a couple of aerial applicators who do the bulk of this process in our region, they will not fly within a minimum of ½ mile (2,640ft.) of a large wind turbine. This is not only due to their physical presence, but also due to the air current turbulence generated by the rotating blades. The Warren County Zoning Board, with subsequent approval by the Warren County Board of Supervisors, negotiated with the Monarch Wind Co. that for land owners directly adjacent to properties containing wind turbines, the Monarch Wind Co. would reimburse the property owner up to an additional 50% for the cost of aerial application. This, however, is a mute point. The adjacent land owner will not be able to find anyone to apply the pesticides no matter what the price of application. The bottom line is that in the event of a disease outbreak or weather related conditions that require the use of aerial application I will not have any options to protect my crop and as a result could suffer a total failure without any recourse.

The last concern that I will mention here has to do with degradation of property values and property rights adjacent to large industrial wind turbines. The Wind industry will

show studies that there is not a loss of property value associated with the presence of these turbines; however, who conducts these studies? The property owner who hosts wind turbines on their land may not suffer property value loss due to the income that the turbines can generate. If adjacent land is solely used for agriculture purposes, the aerial application issue alone will have a negative effect on property values. With respect to property rights, as a non-participant and having to abide with zoning laws that are in place I am limited as to what I can do with my land. As an example, if one of our children wanted to build their home on our property not only would they be controlled as to where it could be located based on setback requirements but the greater question would be “why would they be willing to build in close proximate to a 465 ft. industrial wind turbine?”

In all of the public meetings which have been held to date concerning this project, one Zoning Board meeting which required two nights due to citizen objection of the project and one full County Board of Supervisors meeting, there was very little emphasis on Green energy and its benefits. The prominence of those who supported the project were mainly influenced by the money it would generate for local governments and local schools. In other words, it was all about the money and not about energy generation.

In summary, I live on some of the most productive agricultural land in this country and in a rural setting that historically has been void of objectionable structures such as these large industrial wind turbines. I do not believe that it is in the best interest of my family or neighbors to be needlessly subjected to negative impacts that this project will place on our lives. Particularly with the use of our federal tax dollar being used to offset the cost of its construction.

For the above reasons, my wife and myself are strongly requesting the granting of federal “Recovery Act” monies for the Monarch Warren county Wind Turbine Project NOT be approved.

David and Carol Stinemates
602 130th Ave.
Monmouth, IL 61462

P.S. – One technical question, on the second attached page of the ‘Notice of Scoping’ letter where it illustrates turbine access roads, the map shows the access road south of turbine no. 5 intersecting with the east/west road (130th Ave.) which passes through the village of Larchland. The last project map that I saw, the site plan approved by the Warren County Board of Supervisors, was that the access road for turbine no. 5 would come from the north and terminated at the no. 5 turbine. In other words 130th Ave. would not be impacted by this project. Which is true? As Monarch Wind Power is an elusive company I find it impossible to obtain information from them.

DOE • Notice of Public Scoping

Lenox Township, Warren County, Monmouth, IL

Monarch Wind, LLC



The natural resources of Illinois - land, minerals, water and air – are both finite and fragile. In the absence of wise use and consistent management practices, these resources are threatened by irreversible damage or loss. Protection of Illinois’ natural resources is essential to guard the public health, safety, and welfare, and to assure an adequate natural resources supply and quality for use and enjoyment by future generations.

Farmland Preservation Act, P.A. 82-945, § 5, effective August 19, 1982

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harlow@monmouthnet.net

Jim and Ruth Harlow

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Monmouth, IL 61462

October 7, 2010

DOE Headquarters
% Caroline Mann
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Caroline and the DOE:

Let me begin by thanking you for allowing us and our township residents to respond to the Notice of Public Scoping regarding the proposed financial assistance of the Monarch Wind, LLC turbine project in Lenox Township, Warren County, IL. This is a proposed project that we are very passionate about (as you will see), that needs strong guidelines due to the circumstances.

In addition to that and on a personal note, thank you very much for listening to my concerns on the telephone and including additional residents from our township, that were not on the developers compiled list, in the Public Scoping mailing. It is very much appreciated.

Although we would enjoy telling the story of Lenox Township and Monarch Wind, LLC, we're sure that you have many other things to do than listen to one more sad story. As you can see, we are not in favor of Monarch Wind, LLC being our neighbor.

Please don't misunderstand. It is not that we are opposed to wind energy and a greener environment – but we ARE opposed to improper siting of such large scale wind turbines near the homes and business in our small rural, but somewhat densely populated, township. There are approximately 20 homes/60 residents within a one mile “footprint” of this project.

In addition to opposing the wind farm project due to siting issues, we feel that it would be an injustice to our local farming area of Warren County. You see, the earth where we live is flat, high in nutrients for successful plant growth, excellent for high yields in both soybeans and corn and is ranked #3 in prime farmland nationally. In order to sustain the production of the crops and livestock in our beautiful prairie land, we need to impose greater restrictions. It's a fact, since 1959, Illinois has had a decrease of 88,000 farm operators. One who doesn't know the land, needs to appreciate and respect this gift we use to grow on, it is our way of life; how we make a living, trying to provide for a hungry nation. While holding on to family legacies.

Best Regards-

Jim and Ruth Harlow

Enc:

We feel that there could be potential social, environmental, health and safety impacts should Monarch Wind, LLC receive funding to finalize the proposed wind farm. We will list our concerns and briefly give facts.

- Location
- Prime farm ground
- Flat tillable acreage
- Natural run off
- Broken field tiles
- Excessive lime buildup
- Ground compaction
- Aerial applications
- GPS interference
- Decommissioning
- Lightning strikes
- Stray voltage
- Fire
- Ice shedding
- Transportation
- Life flight
- Acoustics
- Property values/assurance
- Radio & Television Interference
- Possible blasting
- Socio Economics
- Lessor's

Location

The proposed site is approximately 4 miles south of Monmouth in West Central Illinois along both sides of Route 67. Eight of the proposed turbines would be constructed on land leased from private landowners and the other five turbines would be constructed on Warren County property.

Four of the proposed turbines will be located on the east side on Rte 67 and the west side of township road 80th Street. One turbine will be located on the east side of Rte 67 and the south side of township road 140th Avenue. And the remaining Eight of the proposed turbines will be located on the west side of Rte 67 between the township roads of 140th and 130th Avenue. Our concerns are of safety and proper setback from the roadways in the chance of ice throw, blade breakage or turbine collapse due to mechanical failure or manufacturer defects.

Turbine #1 sited at 567' from 140th Avenue W

Turbine #7 sited at 823' from US Hwy 67 and 653' from 140th Avenue W

Turbine #8 sited 886' from US Hwy 67

Turbine #9 sited 993' from US Hwy 67

Turbine #10 sited at 696' from 140th Avenue E

Turbine #12 sited at 534' from 80th Street

Turbine #13 sited at under 600' from 80th Street

Route 67 is a highly traveled roadway. Semi trucks transporting goods and services, students traveling to University and College in both Monmouth and Macomb, buses transporting elementary and junior high age

students to/from school daily. Not to mention any extracurricular events and daily motorists driving for business or pleasure.

Township road 80th Street is mostly used by school buses, locals driving to/from work, bicyclists and agricultural use. We feel that even though 80th Street is a secondary road, it is still a public route and is in need of proper setbacks for safety reasons.

“ . . . Pieces of broken blade and ice can be thrown hundreds of meters away. Although no member of the public has been killed by a malfunctioning turbine, there have been close calls, including injury by falling ice. Large pieces of debris, up to several tons, have dropped in populated areas, residential properties, and roads, damaging cars and homes. . . . ”

Wikipedia; Environmental Effects of Wind Power

Prime Farm Ground

We fear that if Monarch Wind, LLC develops a wind farm in the Lenox Township area, the physical and chemical characteristics of the ground will be lost and the crop yields will be less than expected. It is the American farmer that spends tireless days in the outdoors maintaining his fields to raise crops that we hope will feed nations of people & animals. The farmer depends on nature's wind, rain and sun to help him plant and grow good strong crops to harvest.

In viewing the enclosed maps please note;

- ✓ *Prime Farmland* - 68% of Illinois is Prime with 14% noted as “Important” – Lenox Township in Warren County is fortunate to be located in both categories on the map.
- ✓ *Soil Order Classification* – Warren County has one of the best soil classifications in our nation with 45% Mollisols and 43% Alfisols.
- ✓ *Predicted Native Vegetation* – looking at this map, Lenox Township in Warren County is comprised of 40% Prairie. Outstanding for growing corn and soybeans.

“ . . . as a designation assigned by U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce economically sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods, including water management. In general, prime farmlands have an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. They are permeable to water and air. Prime farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time, and they either do not flood frequently or are protected from flooding.”

Wikipedia: Prime farmland; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_farmland

Flat tillable acreage

Our Warren County is made of mostly flat tillable acreage. We won't hesitate to say that in Warren County there are a few “rolling hills” and “timber” areas, but for the most part and especially in Lenox Township – we are of flat tillable acreage that was once Prairieland. Due to the nature of the level ground, much of this area requires field tiling for drainage purposes, as you will see in the *Tile Drainage Probability* map.

Natural run off

Huge concerns have been raised as to natural drainage issues and broken field tiles should the wind turbines be placed in our township/county. We count on nature to remove the excess rainwater's from our fields through the natural flow of water to the creeks and rivers beds. If a 464' turbine is erected, which may

require a 15' deep by 100' square concrete base, and is placed in the way of that "natural drainage", how long will it take to relieve the fields of the excess waters?

As you can see by the enclosed *Tile Drainage Probability* map – this area of Warren County is not that of rolling hills and multi level landscape. Concerns of turbine placement could be an obstruction of the direction of the earth's natural flow to relieve the fields of excess rain, as we had this past spring and into the summer of 2010.

Broken field tiles

With the level land that Lenox Township is fortunate to have; many fields require clay or plastic tiling. Concerns have been voiced that if field tile is broken during the construction phase of the proposed project, it will not be discovered until we receive a large amount of precipitation. This not only affects the field that may have the broken tiles, it will also disrupt the natural flow of water of fields from the north.

No proposed plan of action is in place with the wind developer.

Excessive lime buildup

It has been considered that access roads and construction sites will require many inches of lime for the base. Too much lime prevents proper growth for productive crop yields. It has been noted that it may take up to 20 years to get the grounds pH back to where it once was. Have we considered future agricultural growth in this area?

Soil pH and micronutrient availability are interrelated. Too much lime can raise soil pH to a point where micronutrients become unavailable to plants. Micronutrients affected by pH include iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), zinc (Zn) and, to a lesser extent, copper (Cu). Problems caused by applying too much lime are more difficult to correct than those that result from having applied too little. You can always apply more lime, but you cannot remove it if you put out too much.

NCDA & CS <http://www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/stfaqs.htm#q16>

Ground compaction

This is actually an annual concern for a farmer. During harvest, tractors with wagons full of grain compact the end rows. For best growth, it is wise to plow those sections to aerate the soil prior to planting of the next crop year.

With the large equipment that is needed to erect the tall turbines, major compaction of the soil is bound to occur. It is very possible that the weight of the trucks and cranes will compact the earth further than 6 feet deep, the typical length of a healthy corn stalk root, which could decrease yields in crops production and unstable corn stalks. *(See aerial photo of construction site)*

The developer claims to only disturb one acre. Is that in addition to the acre for the turbine? Additional ground is sure to be compacted during the excavating and construction phases. How much crop losses will there be?

Aerial applications

State Ag aviation associations that have adopted wind placement policies are encouraging members to do the same and inform their customers that aerial spraying could be reduced or eliminated if wind turbines are erected on their property.

National Agricultural Aviation Association; November/December 2009; "Can Aerial Applicators and Wind Energy Developers Learn to Coexist?"

Wind turbines located in agricultural areas may create concerns by operators of crop dusting aircraft. Operating rules may prohibit approach of aircraft within a stated distance of the turbine towers; turbine operators may agree to curtail operations of turbines during crop dusting operations.

Wikipedia: Environmental Effects of Wind Power; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_turbine_syndrome#cite_note-60

Farm Implement GPS Interference

Many tractors and combines are equipment today with a GPS enhanced system. Concerns are raised of interference from turbines and incomplete information to the GPS monitoring system.

These effects could be substantial for an individual operator. Farming equipment continues to become larger and more automated while crops become more “high tech” requiring more precise application and timing of pesticides and fertilization. Farmers run the risk of costly damage to their equipment if it strikes a structure. Depending on the location, farming method, and type of structure, areas would be taken out of production around the base of support structures, and the support structures would be in the way of all equipment.

GPS and Weather Doppler interference

It has been noted that the constant movement and height of the turbines interfere with weather Doppler radar. In the past, this area has been prone to sudden thunderstorms and tornado activity. In such a case, it may be possible that Doppler radar does not have time to notify and protect the individuals living and working in the area to take shelter.

During the December 2007-March 2008 cold season, Illinois experienced a record-tying number of winter storms, a record number of rainstorms, three tornadoes, and every form of severe weather that can occur in Illinois (Changnon and Kunkel, 2006). As a result, the state had 28 weather-related deaths, double the normal number, and very costly damages to vehicles, residences, and businesses. Communities and state agencies faced costly repair efforts, and many people lost their homes because of flooding.

Illinois State Water Survey; “Winter 2007-2008: Record-Setting Storms Caused Major Damages in Illinois”; Pg 37;
<http://www.isws.illinois.edu/pubdoc/DCS/ISWSDCS2008-02.pdf>

Decommissioning

The developer has mentioned that this project is “temporary”. What does that mean? That he plans to sell the project after constructing it? That he will own it as long as is necessary per the Grant with the DOE and then shut them down to become ghosts? “Temporary” with this project is very disturbing.

Lightning strikes

I have personally spoken with an electrician from Schneider Electric, Frank Waterer. His concern was the protection of the homes, appliances and outdoor structures in this area being properly grounded. He explained to me what would need to be done to keep our properties safe from risk of lightning strikes and fire. It is a fact that turbines attract lightning, due to their height and constant movement.

Our fire protection districts are rural. There are two fire districts responsible for this area. Both are approximately 10+ miles away. We stand a great chance to lose our properties and livestock. There are no hydrants that a fire department can hook a proper hose into.

This needs to be considered thoroughly.

Lightning strikes are a common problem, also causing rotor blade damage and fires.

Wikipedia; Environmental Effects of Wind Power; Safety

According to the handbook, “wind turbines are particularly complicated to protect because they have so many different components — including non-conducting composite materials like glass-reinforced plastic. Any lightning protection system must therefore be sufficiently comprehensive to take account for all of the parts.”

“While physical blade damage is the most expensive and disruptive damage caused by lightning,” the handbook states, “by far the most common is damage to the control system.”

The massive blades will often have a receptor at the tip, which can channel the lightning into the proper wires and onward to the ground. Two receptors might be necessary for larger blades.

Without the system, though, it’s not pretty: “A lightning strike on an unprotected blade can lead to temperature increases of up to 30,000 degrees Celsius, and result in an explosive expansion of the air within the blade,” LM Glasfiber states.

The New York Times, April 13, 2009; “When Lightning Strikes Wind Turbines II”; By KATE GALBRAITH

Stray voltage

Dr. Pettegrew, testifying before the Bureau County Zoning Board of Appeals, said he would be remiss as a doctor if he didn't tell the board that he thought the weaknesses and illness he saw in the cows in the video were most likely caused by EMFs or electrical pollution. Dr. Pettegrew also said the risk would be greater in Indiantown and Milo for animals and humans to become ill than in Wisconsin because the proposed turbines would be taller and would produce more electricity

Even if a wind developer may claim that the wind factories, substations and power grids will not contribute to stray voltage or electrical pollution because (1) insulated cable will be used, (2) all cable will be buried several feet beneath the surface, and (3) cables are laid in thick beds of sand -- these statements should be viewed with suspicion because of poor project track records, according to Larry Neubauer, a master electrician with Concept Electric in Appleton, Wisconsin. Mr. Neubauer, who has customers who are dairy producers, homeowners with stray voltage problems, and farmers with turbines on their property, said that currents from each ground on the cables and project substations, as well as the regional transmission lines that receive electrical energy and that are electrically tied together, do not harmlessly dissipate into the soil. Energy disperses in all directions through the soil and these currents seek out other grounded facilities, such as barns, mobile homes and nearby residences. Only in California is it illegal to use the ground as an electricity conductor. In the rest of the country, including Wisconsin and Illinois, power companies are allowed to dump currents into the ground, according to Mr. Neubauer.

Residential properties that are in a direct line between substations and the ground conduits are particularly at high risk since electricity takes the path of least resistance. Mr. Neubauer said that burying the cables, as the Illinois Wind Energy project intends to do, makes it worse, citing the short lifespans of buried cables, frosts that wreak havoc on the cables, and the problems of locating trouble spots that cannot be seen without digging up the cables.

Two of Mr. Neubauer's clients, who were interviewed in October, are dairy farmers who have spent over \$250,000 and \$300,000 trying to rewire their farms to reduce stray voltage. That cost does not include herd loss or losses from diminished milk production. Mr. Russ Allen owns 550 dairy cows in DePere, Wisconsin. His farm is in a direct line between nearby WPSC turbines and a substation. Mr. Russ said he was losing one or two cows a day during the three years prior to his installing electrical equipment to help reduce currents on his farm. About 600 cows died, he said. Mr. Russ said he has so much electrical current on his farm that he laid a No. 4 copper wire around his farm for 5,000 feet. The wire is not attached to any building or additional wires; yet it can light up a light bulb from contact with the soil alone. Mr. Russ has scheduled a media day on October 24 to draw awareness to the problems of stray voltage and he said to encourage everyone in Bureau County to attend.

Excerpts from the Final Report of the Township of Lincoln Wind Turbine Moratorium Committee

[Prepared by Elise Bittner-Mackin for presentation to the Bureau County, Illinois, Zoning Board of Appeals regarding the 54.5-MW 33-turbine Crescent Ridge wind facility proposed for Indiantown and Milo by Stefan Noe (Illinois Wind Energy)]

Fire

Again, our fire protection districts are 10+ miles away. Fire personnel are volunteers. To date there has been no communication with the developer and the fire protection districts.

The majority of turbine fires are started by a lightning strike, brought about by their exposed and often high-altitude location and the height of the structure; turbines are now being built that are up to 320 feet high. Mechanical failure or electrical malfunction also account for a significant percentage of fires that can be fuelled by up to 200 gallons of hydraulic fluid and lubricants in the nacelle, which itself is constructed from highly-flammable resin and glass fiber. Internal insulation in the nacelle, which can become contaminated by oil deposits, adds to the fuel load.

Electrical equipment is another high-risk area. Capacitors, transformers, generators, electrical controls, and transmission equipment all have the potential to catch fire, as do Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems. There is also the risk of fire due to loose or broken electrical connections or the overloading of electrical circuits.

Braking systems pose a particularly high fire risk. Overheating can cause hot fragments of the disc brake material to break off, rupturing hydraulic hoses and resulting in highly combustible hydraulic fluid being expelled under pressure and coming into contact with the hot disk brake fragments. Hydraulic pumps and connections have also been known to fail, allowing the fluid to erupt into flames when it comes into contact with a hot surface.

August 2010; Turbine Fire Protection Magazine; "Turbine Fire Protection"; By: Scott Starr

Often turbine fires cannot be extinguished because of the height, and are left to burn themselves out. In the process, they generate toxic fumes and can scatter flaming debris over a wide area, starting secondary fires below. Several turbine-ignited fires have burned hundreds of acres of vegetation each, and one burned 800 square kilometers (200,000 acres) of Australian National Park.

Wikipedia: Environmental Effects of Wind Power; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_turbine_syndrome#cite_note-60

Ice shedding

“Developers and owners of wind turbines have a duty to ensure the safety of the general public and their own staff. However there are no guidelines for dealing with potential dangers arising from ice thrown off of wind turbines. This puts developers, owners, planning authorities and insurers in a difficult position.”

(Assessment of Safety Risks Arising From Wind Turbine Icing; by Morgan, Bossanyi, Grand Hassan and Partners Ltd. Bristol BS18 9JB and Seifert, Westerhellweg, Kroning; DEWI, Deutsches Windenergie-Institut GmbH Ebertstr. 96, D-26382 Wilhelmshaven, Germany, presentation to BOREAS IV, April 1998)

Transportation

Farming: concerns are present in regards to how close turbines are located to roadways. Obviously they are something to look at. Many times in rural area's much attention isn't given to the farmer hauling their grain to the elevator, bales of hay to livestock, pulling implements behind the tractor, moving the combine (with or without the head attachment on). When a farmer's on the road, there are many things to consider . . . how fast is he moving? Will he be turning? Stopping? Is there enough room for him to move over to let me pass? Does he see me? You see, these are concerns that area farmers have every day when they are on the road – because in today's agricultural marketplace, you may several fields that are not directly around your homestead and traveling is a must.

Unfortunately, there are times that the motorist does pay attention to the farmer on the road and accidents have happened. Semi truck/trailer running into the back of a hayrack being pulled by a tractor; motorist running into the back of a grain wagon, again being pulled by a tractor; motorist couldn't see tractor turning signals on and ran into the side of the equipment being pulled; are just a few of the accidents that have been known to happen in our area.

School children: school buses travel Hwy 67 Monday through Friday – we wouldn't want the same to happen to them.

Motorists: imagine the motorist eyeing the view of these spectacular turbines – but his eye and mind isn't on the road watching for the school bus, the farmer, the crossing animal. What might happen?

Other public fatalities have been blamed on collisions with transport vehicles and motorists distracted by the sight and shadow flicker of wind turbines along highways.

Wikipedia: Environmental Effects of Wind Power; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_turbine_syndrome#cite_note-60

Life flight

Now that I have laid out some ground work of our concerns of transportation, let's consider how we are going to take care of these motorists, passengers or farmer's if they are critically injured and need transportation to a hospital that can accommodate their injuries.

Our local hospital does have an emergency room and a helipad. In a severe accident, they would assess the patient, stabilize them and have them transported to the nearest hospital that can save the patient. The closest hospitals for trauma care are an hour or more away, driving time.

Isn't time of the essence in healthcare and saving a life in the instance of a trauma accident? If it is a major trauma accident, doesn't the medical helicopter need to land near the scene for the sake of time and the best chance of survival for the critical?

“ . . .Herbert expressed concern about the impact of turbines on flying at night, since the diameter of the blades proposed in the project could be up to 328 feet and Care Flight responds to a large number of severe crashes when visibility isn't optimal due to time of day or weather conditions.

"How do I determine a turbine from a tower?" Herbert asked. "Towers are lit at the top and don't move or create turbulence; turbines are lit 100 feet or more below the actual top and have rotating blades that cannot be seen in a wide area. We are a 12-hour-a-day minimum facility with many 24-hour days, often with flights in the dark. With too many altitude restrictions and too many (turbines) in a small area, where do you go?"

Herbert said the prospect of turbines worries him and other air ambulance pilots. . . “

Turbine proposal prompts concern by Care Flight pilot, OSP commander

October 16, 2009 by Breanne Parcels in Urbana Daily Citizen – OH

Acoustics

The World Health Organization has found that to protect children's health **sound levels should be less than 30 dBA during sleeping periods**. They note that a child's autonomous nervous system is 10 to 15 dB more sensitive to noise than adults (WHO night time recommendations for the general public are 30dB inside bedrooms, and 45dB outside open bedroom windows). Even for adults, health effects are first noted in some studies when the sound levels exceed 32 dBA, 10-20 dBA lower than the levels needed to cause awakening. The WHO researchers found that sound levels of 50 dBA or more strongly disrupted hormone secretion cycles. For sounds that contain a strong low frequency component, which is typical of wind turbines, WHO says that the limits may need to be even lower than 30 dBA to not put people at risk.

There are certainly many suitable sites for wind farms that are remote enough to avoid even the possibility of noise issues in people's homes. At this crucial stage in the development of the wind power industry, it would be sadly short-sighted to insist on placement of turbines in the "grey area" between what noise models suggest is enough (perhaps 1500 feet) and the zone in which complaints have cropped up (up to a mile or so). Taking a big-picture view, the power generating potential in areas that are marginally close to people's homes is a very small proportion of the nation's wind power capacity. Let's start where we know turbines will not disturb neighbors, rather than risk a generation of vocal complaints that may impede future development as turbines become quieter.

The Acoustic Ecology Institute;

<http://www.acousticology.org/docs/AEI%20Wind%20Turbine%20Noise%20FactSheet.pdf>

Property values

The purpose of the Realtor survey was to learn from the people who are on the first tier of the buying and selling of real estate what they thought of wind turbines and their impact to residential property value. This survey was designed to measure what type of impact (positive, negative or no impact) that wind turbines have on vacant residential land and improved property. The questions were designed to measure three different visual field proximity situations to wind turbines. These three were **bordering** proximity (defined as 600ft from the turbine), **close** proximity (defined as 1,000ft from the turbine) and **near** proximity (defined as ½ mile from the wind turbines). In all situations the wind turbines were visible from the property.

The answers showed that bordering proximity showed the greatest loss of value at -43% for 1-5 acre vacant land and -39% for improved properties. Next in line was the close proximity showing a -36% value loss for 1-5 acre vacant land and -33% for improved property. Last in line was the near proximity, showing a -29% loss of value for a 1-5 acre vacant parcel and -24% loss in value for improved parcels. These losses show a close relationship between vacant land and improved land. This pattern was replicated regarding the bordering proximity for a hobby farm, whereas 70% believed it would be negatively impacted. Lastly, the opinions regarding the impact of the wind turbines due to placement, that being in front of the residence or behind the residence, showed that in both situations most participants believed there would a negative impact (74% said negative to the front placement and 71% said negative to the rear placement).

Appraisal Group One: Wind Turbine Impact Study 2009; released 09-09-09

<http://windconcernsontario.files.wordpress.com/2009/09/ago-wind-turbine-impact-study.pdf>

Radio & Television Interference

Large wind turbines, such as those typically installed at wind farms, can interfere with radio or TV signals if a turbine is in the "line of sight" between a receiver and the signal source, but this problem can usually be easily dealt with improving the receiver's antenna or installing relays to transmit the signal around the wind farm. Use of satellite or cable television is also an option.

American Wind Energy Association; http://www.awea.org/faq/wwt_environment.html

Possible blasting

A concern that was never brought to the attention of the zoning, county board or the developer is the Oil Pipeline that runs parallel with the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad. If the excavation crew hits rock, will they need to blast? Won't a blast possibly crack a pipe to the oil line? Shouldn't there be a study compiled regarding the proximity of the oil pipeline? (*See aerial Mapping of Pipeline*)

Socio Economics

We didn't have to read the articles from the New York Times or from the Wisconsin residents to know that our neighborhood and friendships have been divided. This project is one that either tugs at your heart or your wallet. We understand the need for farmers to create more income for themselves and their families. But we don't understand the need to construct such large obstacles in this beautiful Prairie land that provides for us.

Monmouth is a small community. There are few restaurants/businesses. We will meet one property owner/lessor in a restaurant, they won't look our way. There is another property owner/lessor that had a friendly relationship with an adjoining homeowner – now they don't speak. The final property owner/lessor isn't being told of all of the opposition, the family thinks it wouldn't be good for her health and they don't want her to feel bad.

The bottom line is money. And in this economy, of course it is. The county is in debt, as many probably are. They see this as a way out. We see it as a way of losing good acreage that produces strong crops.

We mentioned earlier in our letter that we are NOT opposed to Wind Energy and a greener environment – we meant that! If the turbines were located in areas that were not tillable and the inhabitants were kept safe from proper siting – there would be no need to argue the point. We need to keep tillable acreage . . . tillable.

Mr. Gay won't be here for long. Our neighbors will. We pray, in time, relationships will be healed, families will be healthy and crops will be prosperous.

Lessor's

There are four lease holders at this time. Three of the lessor's are over the age of 75, the final lessor is the County itself.

Legitimate concern has been raised that the Developer took advantage of the elderly; sufficient time was not allowed before signing the contracts, pressure was applied, and landowners lied to. This information is factual, as it comes from one who was asked to sign. After having our attorney view the lease, we declined. One landowner was told "Harlow's are prepared to sign", so they signed.

The concern with the final lease holder is simple. Since the county owns the property, should it not go to a legitimate county vote? 16 elected county officials decide the fate of the township/county? Elected township officials have no say? The 109 signatures on petitions that were collected in a two mile radius of the project don't mean anything? It seems like a conflict of interest, a project that has not been thoroughly reviewed, and the concerns of many individuals who are passionate about proper siting of turbines for safety reasons are being overlooked.

Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EPA has this goal for all communities and persons across this Nation. It will be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

Mann, Caroline

From: Dave and Alyce [djenks@monmouthnet.net]
Sent: Friday, October 08, 2010 1:49 PM
To: Mann, Caroline
Subject: Monarch Wind Farm Grant Application Concerns

Dear Ms Mann,

I am writing in regards to the Monarch Wind Farm Grant Application to the DOE with some of the concerns that I have in hopes that his request for \$5 million will be denied. Although I think wind is a viable source of energy, I feel that Mr. Gay's proposed project of 13 turbines in Lenox Township, Warren County is located in the wrong area. Twenty-nine homes are within a one mile radius of this project. After attending our zoning board's hearing concerning Mr. Gay's application I am convinced that no turbine should be closer than 3/4 to 1 mile from any inhabited structure or neighboring property line due to legitimate health and safety concerns. As I live in a prime agricultural area, I am also concerned about the impact to our farming operation--especially in regards to aerial spraying and property values. I ask that you deny Monarch Wind Farm and Mr. Gay's request for \$5million.

Sincerely,
Alyce Jenks
1316 100th Street
Monmouth, Illinois 61462



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 • (217) 782-2829
James R. Thompson Center, 100 West Randolph, Suite 11-300, Chicago, IL 60601 • (312) 814-6026

PAT QUINN, GOVERNOR

DOUGLAS P. SCOTT, DIRECTOR

217-782-0547

September 22, 2010

Ms. Caroline Mann
US Dept. of Energy Headquarters
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585
Office of Field Operations (EE-40)

COPY

Dear Ms. Mann:

We have reviewed the information received on the proposed project for the Monarch Wind Farm (Lenox Township) in Warren County, Illinois.

The Agency has no objections to the project; however a construction site activity stormwater NPDES permit will be required from the Division of Water Pollution Control for more than one acre being disturbed during construction. For information concerning the NPDES permit, you may contact Al Keller, 217-782-0610.

Solid and hazardous waste must be properly disposed of or recycled.

Sincerely,

Lisa Bonnett
Acting Deputy Director

Mann, Caroline

From: Stefani Gillen [gillens@derbytech.net]**Sent:** Tuesday, October 12, 2010 1:08 PM**To:** Mann, Caroline**Subject:** Re: Emailing: wind

Hi - thank you so much for your patience! I have tried the fax number a couple of times and is telling me the line is busy. I am going to type my letter in this email to you so I know you will have.

I am writing to you with my concerns regarding the Monarch Wind Farm looking to come to my neighborhood which is in Lenox Township. My family lives on 130th ave and some of the proposed wind towers will be in the fields across the road from our home and cattle feed lot that my husband owns and operates. Our livelihood is the feed lot, which puts the roof over our heads and food on our table. It has been found that livestock has suffered from the erection of wind turbines. Farmers have had to deal with herd decline due to diseases not present before turbines were put up. They have also found change in well water causing cattle not to drink, resulting in dehydration, illness and death. More importantly our lives, which are our 2 small children. Health problems have been reported with the wind turbines that include headaches, sleep loss, ringing in the ears, bloody noses, and inability to conceive. My children are still developing and growing. I do not want them subjected to these daily health issues when they are going to school to learn and grow their minds and bodies. I would be devastated that when my daughter grows up and wants to start a family of her own that she is unable to conceive because she grew up with wind turbines in her front yard. It has been shown that property values decrease and families not being able to sell their homes to move away from the turbines. My husband's family has farmed and lived in this area for generations. We wanted our children to grow up in the country where they are surrounded by peace, quiet, and safety. There has been reports of lightening strikes, blade throw, fire, ice shedding, shadow flicker, and noise. I cannot have my children playing in the yard now if there is potential for blade throw or fire at any given time. There is also a highway that will be adjacent to the wind towers where school buses travel regularly on them transporting children to and from school. There is potential to see these safety hazards on the highway also. Our family and neighbors are not against wind energy though we are opposed to the improper sighting of the turbines in proximity to inhabited structures. We ask that the Department of Energy deny the wind developers request to the \$5million grant. Thank you very much for your time!

Sincerely,
Stefani Gillen
649 130th Ave Monmouth, IL 61462

Findings documented in my letter were found from: www.powernaturally.org, www.aweo.org/windlincoln.html and information on Wind Turbine Syndrome by Nina Piermont, MD, Ph.D

----- Original Message -----

From: [Mann, Caroline](#)**To:** '[Stefani Gillen](#)'**Sent:** Tuesday, October 12, 2010 10:46 AM**Subject:** RE: Emailing: wind

Hi Stefani,

Do you mind trying to fax it to 202-586-6551?

Thanks!
Caroline

From: Stefani Gillen [mailto:gillens@derbytech.net]**Sent:** Tuesday, October 12, 2010 11:10 AM**To:** Mann, Caroline

Subject: Re: Emailing: wind

Hi Caroline, thank you for letting me know you were not able to open. I am thinking you may not be able to open again as I just resent. Is there any way I can fax my letter to you? I live in Monmouth, IL in Lenox Township where Monarch wind is looking to build a wind farm. Much Thanks!

Stefani Gillen

----- Original Message -----

From: [Mann, Caroline](#)

To: 'Stefani Gillen'

Sent: Tuesday, October 12, 2010 10:00 AM

Subject: RE: Emailing: wind

Hi Stefani,

I was unable to open the attachment to your email. Could you please try resending or send the file in a word or pdf version?

Thank you,
Caroline Mann

Caroline Mann
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U.S. Department of Energy

Desk Phone: 202-287-5380
Blackberry: 202-340-7304

From: Stefani Gillen [mailto:gillens@derbytech.net]

Sent: Saturday, October 09, 2010 1:04 PM

To: Mann, Caroline

Subject: Emailing: wind

Attachment E-4

Example of Monarch Wind Public Outreach Letter and Mailing List

June 22, 2010

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Joseph Hale Jr.
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
16281 Q Road
Mayetta KS 66509-8970

**SUBJECT: SECTION 106 REVIEW
MONARCH WIND POWER WIND TURBINE PROJECT
LENOX TOWNSHIP, WARREN COUNTY, IL**

Dear Mr. Hale Jr.:

Attached is a copy of the archaeological survey completed for the proposed project. The scope of the project, location, etc. is further described in the sections below.

Entity Submitting Request: Monarch Wind Power LLC
Property Address: 140th Avenue / US Hwy 67 Kirkwood, IL 61447
T-R-S: Sections 20, 29 and 30 in Township 10 North, Range 2 West (Lenox Township)

Further Description:

The project comprises thirteen (13) wind turbine locations, turbine access roads, and an electrical substation, all to be located in agricultural fields. The fields are nearly level and were planted with soybeans and corn in Spring 2010. The proposed wind farm will occupy portions of three sections of Lenox Township. The proposed turbine sites and access roads for Turbines Nos. 6 and 11-13 are located in the NW, NE and SE quarters of the SE quarter of Section 20. The proposed turbine site and access road for Turbine No. 10 is located in the NW quarter of the NW quarter of Section 29. The proposed turbine sites and access roads for Turbines Nos. 1-5 and 7-9 and a proposed substation are located in the E1/2 of the NW and SW quarters and the W1/2 of the NE and SE quarters of Section 30. The proposed location of an electrical substation is in an agricultural field on the southwest corner of U.S. Route 67 and 140th Avenue.

A Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of the project was conducted by Mr. Richard Johnson, Archaeologist, of Edge Consulting Engineers, Inc. This report concluded that "No cultural material was recovered by the survey. No further archaeological work is necessary. It is recommended that the undertaking proceed." A copy of the report has been included.

If there are any questions, or if you need additional information to provide comments, please feel free to contact me at tdrunasky@edgeconsult.com.

Respectfully,

Tracy L. Drunasky
Environmental Scientist
Edge Consulting Engineers, Inc.

Monarch Wind Public Outreach Letter Mailing List

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Karen Kaniatobe
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of
Oklahoma
2025 South Gordon Cooper
Shawnee, OK 74801

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: David Smith
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
100 Bluff Street
PO Box 687
Winnebago, NE 68071

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Joseph Hale Jr.
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
16281 Q Road
Mayetta KS 66509-8970

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Deanne Bahr
Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri
1322 US Hwy 75
Powhattan, KS 66527

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Karen Phillips
Citizen Potawatomi Nation
1601 South Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74801

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Kent Collier
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
PO Box 70
McLoud, OK 74851-0070

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Sandra Massey
Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
920883 S. Hwy 99 Bldg A
Stroud, OK 74079

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Johnathan Buffalo
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
349 Meskwaki Road
Tama, IA 52339

KBIC Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Joseph Jacker
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
16429 Beartown Road
Baraga, MI 49908

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Michael Zimmerman Jr.
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
58620 Sink Road
Dowagiac, Michigan 49047

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: George Strack
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
PO Box 1326
Miami, OK 74355

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Rhonda Hayworth
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 110
Miami, OK 74355

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Sherri Clemons
Wyandotte Nation
64700 East Highway 60
Wyandotte, OK 74370

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Mandie Ferguson
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
118 S. Eight Tribes Trail, P.O. Box 1527
Miami, OK 74355

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Kim Jumper
Shawnee Tribe
29 South Highway 69A
Miami, OK 74354

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: David Grignon
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 910
Keshena, WI 54135

Monarch Wind Public Outreach Letter Mailing List

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Mike Alloway Sr.
Forest County Potawatomi Community of
Wisconsin
PO BOX 340
Crandon, WI 54520

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Earl Meshigaud.
Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan
N14911 Hannahville B-1 Rd
Wilson MI 49896 54520

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Louis Deroin
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
3345 B Thrasher
White Cloud, KS 66094

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Janice Rowe-Kurak
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
R.R. 1, Box 721
Perkins, OK 74059

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Arlan Whitebird
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo
Reservation in Kansas
1107 Goldfinch Road
Horton, KS 66439

Attachment E-5
Monmouth Review Atlas Notice

**Invitation to Comment
on a Proposed Wind
Facility**

All interested persons are invited to comment on any potential effects that may be caused to historic properties, if any such properties are or may be located at or near the site, from a proposed 13-turbine wind farm with associated equipment to be constructed near the intersection of U.S. Route 67 and 140th Avenue in Lenox Township, Warren County, Illinois (center of turbine 10: Lat 40-49-55.27N, Long 90-39-7.6W).

Comments regarding historic properties may be submitted to the following contact as follows: Tracy L. Drunasky, Edge Consulting Engineers, Inc., 624 Water Street, Prairie du Sac, WI 53578, Phone: 608-644-1449, Email: tdrunasky@edgeconsult.com.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

Monmouth, Illinois July 31 2010

I, the undersigned, of the Review Atlas Printing Company, do hereby certify that I am duly authorized agent in this behalf, and I further certify that a notice of which the annexed printed notice is a true copy, was published in the **Daily Review Atlas**, a daily secular newspaper of general circulation, printed and published by the said Review Atlas Printing Company, at the City of Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, and that the said notice was published once each day/week for the space of

_____ days/weeks successively, and was contained in each and every copy of the several issues in which the same was published, and that the first publication of said notice was in the issue of said paper bearing date July 31 2010

and the last publication in the issue thereof bearing date July 31 2010

and that said Monmouth Review Atlas has been regularly published in said Warren County for at least 12 months prior to the first publication of said notice.

The Monmouth Review Atlas is a newspaper as defined in Act — Chapter 100, Sections 1 and 5, Illinois Revised Statutes.

Dated this 31st day of July 2010

May Lefler
Authorized Agent Review Atlas Printing Company.

Printer's Fee \$ 13.20

Received above fee _____

this _____ day of _____ 20____

Per Review Atlas

Attachment E-6
Other Comments Received



SHAWNEE TRIBE
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT
 29 SOUTH HIGHWAY 69A
 MIAMI, OKLAHOMA 74354
 918 ^ 542 ^ 2441 PHONE 918 ^ 542 ^ 9915 FAX

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

To: Tracy FROM: Kim Jumper
 FIRM/AGENCY: Edge DATE/TIME: 7/21/10
 FAX NUMBER: 608-644-1549 NO. OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 1
 PHONE NUMBER: _____ MEMO: Monarch Wind Power
Wind Turbine Project

Message: The Shawnee Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer concurs that no known historic properties will be negatively impacted by construction of this tower site (see memo line above for TCNS number/s). The Shawnee Tribe's archives do not reveal any issues of concern at this tower location. In the event that archaeological materials are encountered later during construction, use, or maintenance of this tower location, please re-notify us at that time as we would like to resume consultation under such a circumstance.

The Shawnee Tribe's Environmental and Natural Resources Department takes this opportunity to express its concerns that telecommunication towers can have a potentially destructive impact on bats and migratory birds, particularly those that migrate at night, including species listed as threatened and endangered by both states and the federal government, as well as other species. The Shawnee Tribe suggests that this tower be constructed in accordance with the guidelines available from the US Fish and Wildlife Service to reduce the adverse effects of telecommunications towers on migratory birds. These guidelines may be found at: www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/issues/towers/comtow.html.

The Shawnee Tribe's Environmental and Natural Resources Department is further concerned that the proliferation of cell towers may play a role in honey bee Colony Collapse Disorder. We acknowledge that cell phone technology may not be to blame, especially by itself, as other potential causative factors for the decline have been noted, such as insecticides, tracheal and varroa mites (an immunosuppressant), other parasites, pesticides used on hives to eliminate parasites, genetically modified plants, *Nosema* fungus, Israeli Acute Paralysis Virus (IAPV) perhaps introduced from Australia in 2004, Kashmir Bee Virus [KBV], climate change, and drought.

Finally, the Shawnee Tribe's Environmental and Natural Resources Department requests that cell tower sites, whenever remotely feasible, be restored to native vegetation. In all cases, habitat restoration can protect a variety of species, even in small project areas. The large number of cell tower sites provides an as yet unrealized opportunity for region-wide habitat restoration. The Tribe urges the cell phone industry to provide a model for native habitat restoration for other industries.

Please do not hesitate to call us for additional comment.



PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

118 S. Eight Tribes Trail (918) 540-2535 FAX (918) 540-2538

P.O. Box 1527

MIAMI, OKLAHOMA 74355

CHIEF
John P. Froman

SECOND CHIEF
Jason Dollarhide

June 24, 2010

Edge Consulting Engineers, Inc.
Attn: Tracy L. Drunasky
Environmental Specialist
624 Water Street
Prairie du Sac, WI 53578

RE: Monarch Wind Power Wind Turbine Project
Lenox Township, Warren County, IL

Thank you for notice of the referenced project. The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is currently unaware of any documentation directly linking Indian Religious Sites to the proposed construction. In the event any items falling under the Native American Graves protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) are discovered during construction, the Peoria Tribe request notification and further consultation.

The Peoria Tribe has no objection to the proposed construction. However, if human skeletal remains and/or any objects falling under NAGPRA are uncovered during construction should stop immediately, and the appropriate persons, including state and tribal NAGPRA representatives contacted.

John P. Froman
Chief

xc: Bud Ellis, Repatriation/NAGPRA Committee Chairman

TREASURER
John Sharp

SECRETARY
Hank Downum

FIRST COUNCILMAN
Carolyn Ritchey

SECOND COUNCILMAN
Jenny Rampey

THIRD COUNCILMAN
Alan Goforth



OTTAWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT
P.O. Box 110
Miami, Oklahoma 74355
918 ^ 542 ^ 6162 PHONE (NEW NUMBER)
918 ^ 542 ^ 9007 Fax (NEW Number)

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

To: T. Drunasky FROM: RHONDA HAYWORTH

FIRM/AGENCY: EDGE DATE/TIME: 7/15/10

FAX NUMBER: 608 644 1549 NO. OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 1

PHONE NUMBER: _____ MEMO: 57 324, EP# 4846, 64189
63662, 63720

MESSAGE: THE OTTAWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA CONCURS THAT NO KNOWN HISTORIC PROPERTIES WILL BE NEGATIVELY IMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THIS TOWER SITE OR SITES (SEE MEMO LINE ABOVE FOR TCNS NUMBER OR NUMBERS). OUR RESEARCH AND REVIEW EFFORTS DO NOT REVEAL ANY ISSUES CURRENTLY KNOWN TO BE OF CONCERN TO US AT THIS TOWER LOCATION OR LOCATIONS.

IN THE EVENT THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS – INCLUDING HUMAN REMAINS – ARE ENCOUNTERED LATER DURING CONSTRUCTION, USE, OR MAINTENANCE OF THIS TOWER LOCATION OR LOCATIONS, PLEASE RE-NOTIFY US AT THAT TIME, AS WE WOULD LIKE TO RESUME CONSULTATION UNDER SUCH A CIRCUMSTANCE.

THE OTTAWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS ITS CONCERNS THAT TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWERS CAN HAVE A POTENTIALLY DESTRUCTIVE IMPACT ON BATS AND BIRDS, ESPECIALLY MIGRATORY BIRDS. IMPACTED BIRDS AND BATS COULD INCLUDE SPECIES THAT ARE LISTED AS THREATENED OR ENDANGERED BY BOTH STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE OTTAWA TRIBE STRONGLY SUGGESTS THAT THIS/THESE TOWER/TOWERS BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES AVAILABLE FROM THE US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWERS ON BIRDS AND BATS. THESE GUIDELINES MAY BE FOUND AT:

WWW.FWS.GOV/MIGRATORYBIRDS/ISSUES/TOWERS/COMTOW.HTML

PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CALL US FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENT.

RHONDA DIXON HAYWORTH
 RHONDA DIXON, HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

If you have difficulty receiving this fax, please contact us at 918-540-1536.
 The contents of this fax may contain confidential information, please distribute only to addressee.



1107 Goldfinch Road • Horton, Kansas 66439
phone 785.486.2131 • fax 785.486.2801

SUBJECT: SECTION 106 RESPONSE

REGARDING: Section 106 Review

LOCATION: Warren County, IL

DATE OF MAILING: June 22 2010

TO: Tracy Downasky

No further Section 106 consultation is required Concurrence of "no effect" or "no adverse effect" to historic structures or culturally significant sites (as defined in 36 CFR 800) is granted.

You may proceed with construction, but if there are any burial sites or other cultural properties discovered in the area, please notify this office immediately and your state or local historical agency.

Additional information is required, including:

FROM:

Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas

(Consulting Party)

Mark Kahbeah

(Designated Contact)

Mark Kahbeah

(Signature)

28 June 10

(Date)

Tracy Drunasky

From: Emily Smith [emily68071@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 2010 10:38 AM
To: Tracy Drunasky
Subject: Winnebago Tribe of NE

Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska Repatriation

P.O. Box 687 Winnebago, NE 68071 * (402) 878-2976

July 13, 2010

Re: Warren County, IL

Dear Mr. Gerald Berning,

Thank you for your recent letter. The Cultural Preservation Office of the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska would like to inform you that the Winnebago Tribe has cultural properties in the area of your proposed construction. According to the oral tradition, the Winnebago Tribe has lived in the area in the pre-historic period. The tribe had lived in the area in the early years of the historic period before the depopulation of the tribe.

You may proceed with your proposed construction, but if there are any burial sites or other cultural properties discovered in the area, please notify my office right away. Thank you.

Sincerely,

David Lee Smith

Cultural Preservation Officer

(402)878-2976

theking@huntel.net

Hotmail is redefining busy with tools for the New Busy. Get more from your inbox. See how.

http://www.windowlive.com/campaign/thenewbusy?ocid=PI D28326::T:WLMTAGL:ON:WL:en-US:WM_HMP:042010_2



Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska

3345 B Thrasher Road
White Cloud, Kansas 66094
(785) 595-3258 or (785) 595-3259
Fax (785) 595-6610

August 11, 2010

Tracy L. Drunasky
Edge Consulting Engineers, Inc.
624 Water Street
Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin 53578

Thank you for your correspondence dated June 22, 2010, concerning the following project:

***RE: Section 106 Review Monarch Wind Power Wind Turbine Project Lenox Township,
Warren County, IL***

The Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska has:

No interest in the area geographically

No comment on the proposed undertaking

No objections to the project as proposed if cleared through the SHPO. However, if human skeletal remains and/or any objects falling under NAGPRA are uncovered during construction, please stop immediately and notify the proper NAGPRA Representative.

An objection requires additional project information. Please send the following:

Sincerely,

Alan Kelley, Vice Chairman
Iowa Tribe Executive Committee



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 • (217) 782-2829
James R. Thompson Center, 100 West Randolph, Suite 11-300, Chicago, IL 60601 • (312) 814-6026

PAT QUINN, GOVERNOR

DOUGLAS P. SCOTT, DIRECTOR

217-782-0547

February 25, 2010

Mr. Chris Firof, EIT, SIT
Project Engineer
McClure Engineering Associates, Inc.
714 East Jackson
Macomb, IL 61455



MAR 01 2010

Dear Mr. Firof:

We have reviewed the information received on the proposed project for the Monarch Wind Farm in Warren County.

The Agency has no objections to the project; however a construction site activity stormwater NPDES permit may be required from the Division of Water Pollution Control for more than one acre being disturbed during construction. For information concerning the NPDES permit, you may contact Al Keller, 217-782-0610.

Solid and hazardous waste must be properly disposed of or recycled.

Sincerely,

Lisa Bonnett
Acting Deputy Director

Attachment E-7

**Draft EA Notice of Availability and Stakeholder Mailing
List**



NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

DOE's Golden Field Office has prepared an EA in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Monarch Wind Power is proposing to use American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds from DOE for the purchase and installation of 12 1.6-megawatt wind turbines for a combined generation capacity of 19.2 megawatts. The draft EA is available for review on the following websites:

- http://www.eere.energy.gov/golden/Reading_Room.aspx.
- http://nepa.energy.gov/draft_environmental_assessments.htm

Public comments on the results of the environmental impacts of implementing the proposed action will be accepted until **March, 29 2011**. Please mail comments to the **DOE Headquarters**, c/o Caroline Mann, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585, or send them by email to Caroline.Mann@ee.doe.gov or by fax to 202-586-9260.

Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Draft EA Mailing List

Richard Nelson
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Rock Island Field Office
1511 47th Avenue
Moline, IL 61265

Edward Davison
National Telecommunications and
Information Administration
Herbert Clark Hoover Building 1401
Constitution Ave NW
Washington, DC 20230

Michael Branham
IL Department of Natural Resources
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL 62702

Anne Haaker, Cultural Resources Manager
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capital Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701-1507

Warren County Historical Society
238 South Sunnyslane
Monmouth, IL 61462

Steven S. Hall, Funeral Director
Hoover Hall Memorial Chapel
900 North Main Street
Monmouth, IL 61462

Tammy Davis, Zoning Administrator
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Chip Algren, Warren County States
Attorney
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Eric Hanson, City Administrator
Monmouth City Hall
100 East Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Milo Sprout
Lenox Township Road Commissioner
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Bill Reichow, Warren County Board
Chairman
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Dewayne Fender, Warren County Engineer
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Ron Moore, Warren County Zoning Officer
Warren County Courthouse
100 West Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Mark Pruitt
Illinois Power Agency
100 W. Randolph, 6-100 James R.
Thompson Center
Chicago, IL 60601

Mauri Ditzler, President
Monmouth College
700 E. Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Jolene Willis
Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs
Western Illinois University
318 A, 1 University Circle
Macomb, IL 61455

Terry J. Salvo, Soil Conservation Planner
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Farmland Protection
State Fairgrounds
Springfield, IL 62701-9218

Rick Winbigler
Warren County SWCD
701 North Main Street
Monmouth, IL 61462

Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Draft EA Mailing List

Eric Hanson, City Administrator
100 East Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Sarah Sheehan
Office of the Governor
100 W. Randolph, 6-100 – James R.
Thompson Center
Chicago, IL 60601

Alyson Grady
IL Department of Commerce and Economic
Opportunity
500 E. Monroe
Springfield, IL 62701

Wayne Hartel
IL Department of Commerce and Economic
Opportunity
500 E. Monroe
Springfield, IL 62701

Linda Laws
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794

Lisa Bonnett, Acting Deputy Director
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 North Grand Avenue East
PO Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794

Kenneth L. Cramer
Department of Biology
Monmouth College
700 E. Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Christopher Fisano
Department of Physics
Monmouth College
700 E. Broadway
Monmouth, IL 61462

Dennis Endicott
Peoria Audubon Society
c/o Peoria Academy of Science
677 E. High Point Terrace
Peoria, IL 61614

Michelle P. Scott
National Audubon Society
225 Varick Street, 7th floor
New York, NY 10014

Phil Wallis
National Audubon Society
225 Varick Street, 7th floor
New York, NY 10014

Kim Van Fleet
National Audubon Society
225 Varick Street, 7th floor
New York, NY 10014

Eric Glitzenstein
Meyer Glitzenstein & Crystal
1601 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20009-1056

William Eubanks
Meyer Glitzenstein & Crystal
1601 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20009-1056

Tribes:

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Karen Kaniatobe
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of
Oklahoma
2025 South Gordon Cooper
Shawnee, OK 74801

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: David Smith
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
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Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Draft EA Mailing List

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1322 US Hwy 75
Powhattan, KS 66527

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Citizen Potawatomi Nation
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Baraga, MI 49908

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Wyandotte, OK 74370

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Shawnee Tribe
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P.O. Box 910
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Tribal Historic Preservation Office
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Forest County Potawatomi Community of
Wisconsin
PO BOX 340
Crandon, WI 54520

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Earl Meshigaud.
Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan
N14911 Hannahville B-1 Rd
Wilson MI 49896 54520

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Louis Deroin
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
3345 B Thrasher
White Cloud, KS 66094

Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Draft EA Mailing List

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Janice Rowe-Kurak
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
R.R. 1, Box 721
Perkins, OK 74059

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Arlan Whitebird
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo
Reservation in Kansas
1107 Goldfinch Road
Horton, KS 66439

Owners of Properties in the Vicinity

Gilbert and Victoria Hennenfent
1412 US Hwy 67
Monmouth, IL 61462

William and Cynthia Gillen
617 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Mark and Stefani Gillen
617 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Marian Gillen
C/O John E. Gillen, Executor
614 120th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

David and Carol Stinemates
602 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Pattee Foundation
C/O Spear and Spears
Box 377
Monmouth, IL 61462

Michael (Deane) and Helen Slater
100 West Detroit
Monmouth, IL 61462

State of Illinois Department of
Transportation
401 Main Street
Peoria, IL 61602

Huston Harlow, Jr
736 140th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Kenneth Reick
c/o Emma Reick
5 Berseem Court
Oak Brook, IL 60521

John and Mary Walters
549 150th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Gerald Way
1344 US Hwy 67
Monmouth, IL 61462

Twomey Company
PO Box 158
Smithshire, IL 61478

James and Ruth Harlow
698 140th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Ronald and Renee Mowen
410 Buttercup Drive
Savoy, IL 61874

Raymond and Cindy Brinkman
123 210th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Jane Young Trust
200 North Main Street
Roseville, IL 61473

Beulah Jenks
1377 80th Street
Monmouth, IL 61462

Heaton Enterprises, Ltd
c/o Keith Heaton
1147 40th Street
Roseville, IL 61473

McDonough Power Cooperative
PO Box 352
Macomb, IL 61455

Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Draft EA Mailing List

C.P. Cole Family Trust
c/o Charles Cole
PO Box 719
Media, IL 61460

Monmouth, IL 61462

Marshall Schrader
580 120th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

George Brown
702 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

George Sipes
743 150th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Sam Wheeler
721 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Craig Long
687 150th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

John McIntyre
695 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Judy Miller
1496 80th Street
Monmouth, IL 61462

Dave McIntyre
696 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Dave and Alyce Jenks
1316 100th Street
Monmouth, IL 61462

Lonnie Darnell
720 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Amy Greer
682 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Jim Heidenreich
792 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

E. Crain
757 130th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Lynn Shimmin
733 90th Avenue
Roseville, IL 61473

Corman Trust c/o Jane Young
200 North Main
Roseville, IL 61473

Charles Rennick
973 140th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462

Tom Missavage
655 120th Avenue

Attachment E-8
Comments Received on the Draft EA

Mann, Caroline

From: kdschertz [kdschertz@frontier.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2011 3:59 PM
To: Mann, Caroline

Subject: Public Comment on Monarch Wind Project - Warren County, IL

I am writing to tell you that I believe public funding for the Monarch Wind project should be denied.

Our public monies should not be wasted on this inefficient and unreliable form of energy.

I do not believe it meets any of your stated goals of reducing fossil emissions (the back up generation sources such as natural gas and coal are being forced to burn less efficiently by adding wind to the mix, actually increasing fossil emissions, not reducing them.

I believe the job creation is absolutely false as for a large wind farm project of 100 or so turbines only creates about 10 permanent jobs. This project will create virtually ZERO jobs.

I believe the citizens of Warren County will suffer many losses such as property value, suffer from health issues, and will end up paying more in electric costs to provide more and more transmission lines for wind energy.

Specifically, I believe the residents here are more in jeopardy than other wind projects as their County plans to own the turbines....which means the entire cost of decommissioning these turbines, which is now estimated between \$180,000-250,000 per turbine, will ultimately fall onto the taxpayer and will be paid for by them.

I would urge you to deny the \$5 million grant for this project.

Other serious concerns with this project was the complete nature of deception and dirty politics in the way the public hearings for this project were ran. I voiced my complaints to the Attorney General office and, while she agreed with me that violations had occurred, she refused to grant a binding decision which would have nullified the Board vote. The public was entirely prevented from exercising their right to participate in the hearing by being totally prevented from being able to ask any questions of the project developer, Mr. Gay.

With the State finances in the shape they are in now, I resent that public monies are being wasted on inefficient and costly projects such as these and feel you should deny this project. Take the \$5 million and give it to industries which give us proven and reliable power already- nuclear and coal. Do not give it to this project.

Sincerely,

Kim Schertz

Mann, Caroline

From: Craig Long [longs@speednet.com] on behalf of Craig Long [longs@dtnspeed.net]

Sent: Saturday, March 05, 2011 11:53 AM

To: Mann, Caroline

Subject: No funding for Monarch Wind Farm

To Caroline and whom it may concern,

We are opposed to the wind farm south of Monmouth for the reasons listed in the many letters sent to you from our neighbors. We live within a mile of the project and are concerned for our health and happiness. We recently parked within a mile of a wind tower and shut the car off to listen to the noise generated. Also we were trying to hear an AM station on the radio from a local tower and were not able to hear the broadcast. Please take the time and do this exercise on your own. Imagine if you were subject to these deprivations of quality of life 24 hours a day 365 days a year.

You say I can move away and find a new area to live in. Read the letters of people who have tried to sell their house after a wind farm has entered the area. No one wants to live there so you can only sell your home for one quarter of the value.

Thank you for taking the time to read our letter,

Craig and Kim Long
687 150th ave Monmouth, IL 61462
3097345945

Mann, Caroline

From: Elgie Deimeke [edeimeke@yahoo.com]

Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2011 9:46 AM

To: Mann, Caroline

Subject: wind turbine project

Record: 0

Please put me down for a "NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE" to the Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project.

Thanks,
Elgie Harlow Deimeke

Mann, Caroline

From: melissat61462@hotmail.com
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2011 12:26 PM
To: Mann, Caroline
Subject: No action alternative
Record: -1

Connected by DROID on Verizon Wireless

March 28, 2011

Ms. Caroline Mann
DOE Headquarters
1000 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, D.C. 20585
via email only at: caroline.mann@ee.doe.gov

Re: Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project
DOE/EA-1800D

Dear Ms. Mann,

We write to you in support of a No Action Alternative resolution regarding the above-referenced grant proposal which would allocate federal funds to Monarch Wind, LLC for the development of wind turbines in Warren County, Illinois. While we do support the advancement and implementation of greener energy technologies, we do not think the solution to our country's energy crisis ought to come at the expense of our rural communities and therefore we ask that the Department of Energy deny Monarch Wind, LLC's request for funding.

Monarch Wind, LLC has promised the citizens of Warren County a wealth of benefits and additional income should their wind turbines be built in Warren County. Monarch Wind argues that their presence in Warren County will boost the economy and drive up county revenue. Indeed, under Section 1.3 "Purpose and Need" of the U.S. Department of Energy's Environmental Assessment of February 2011 it is stated that one of the goals of the Monarch Wind project is to "create and retain jobs." Even a preliminary Google search on the subject, however, quickly unveils evidence to the contrary.

A report created by the Center for Renewable Energy at Illinois State University in June 2010 illustrates very clearly that in Illinois it is not the local farmers on whose lands the wind turbines are built that reap the economic benefits of wind power, but rather the economies of the collar counties of the Chicago area. As shown by the below-mentioned table, the counties which have the fewest (if any) wind turbines in Illinois in fact have the highest number of wind turbine-related industries doing business within those counties. A breakdown by county of the industries needed to manufacture the necessary parts for the building and operation of wind turbines shows the presence of only one wind turbine-related industry in Warren County, while the collar counties of

Chicago, namely, DuPage, Lake, Cook, and Kane Counties report 20 to 22 industries present in each [*Illinois Wind Turbine Supply Chain Report*, page 14, Table 6¹]. As such, job growth and opportunities directly related to the wind energy industry obviously exist primarily, if not exclusively, in those counties.

As we are sure others in opposition to Monarch Wind's proposal have made you aware, there are numerous negative environmental, aesthetic, and possible health effects that will be created should the project come to fruition. These effects could perhaps be overlooked if the people of Warren County were to receive substantial benefits from the presence of the wind turbines. Unfortunately, Monarch Wind has not presented enough evidence to prove this to be true and in fact, as aforementioned, there is evidence that it will not be the people of Warren County who will benefit economically from the wind turbines but rather it will be the economies of several counties located hundreds of miles away.

We cannot see how the U.S. Department of Energy can in good conscience contribute funding to a project which will force small, agrarian communities in Western Illinois to bear the burdens of a project which will primarily benefit wealthy urban communities in the Chicago area. From Mr. Harlow's point of view as a former resident of Warren County, it is truly heartbreaking for him to witness how divisive and destructive the Monarch Wind, LLC project has been to the communities of Warren County with ground yet to be broken. Should the wind turbines be built in his hometown, the lands that have been in his family for several generations would forever lose their value, not only in sentiment but also in economic terms. It is disturbing to see that Monarch Wind, LLC chose to build the turbines on lands which are among the richest and most productive farming acreage in the country. It is unfortunate to see that the first place these companies choose to build their turbines is in the backyards of hardworking American farmers.

In summary, we believe that the federal government ought to have an interest to avoid subjugating farming communities, which are the backbone of America, to of-the-moment environmental movements. Please deny Monarch Wind, LLC's application for federal funding.

Very truly yours,

Melissa Mikelski, Schaumburg, Illinois
Jeremy Harlow, Schaumburg, Illinois, formerly Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois

¹<http://renewableenergy.illinoisstate.edu/wind/publications/2010%20FINAL%20Wind%20Turbine%20Supply%20Chain%20Report.pdf>

Ruth Harlow
698 – 140th Avenue
Monmouth, IL 61462
harlow@monmouthnet.net
309.734.2059 home
309.221.7110 cell

Caroline Mann
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Monday, March 28, 2011

Dear Caroline:

Thank you for the opportunity to send public comments regarding the Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project, DOE/EA-1800D.

I have read through the Draft EA and was impressed the context. You and your team have dedicated many hours to this project, and I for one, appreciate it.

However, there were several things that disturbed me throughout and that I would like to bring to the attention of yourself and the DOE.

1) 2.5.8 – Transportation

To date there has been no Road Agreement signed by the Lenox Township Road Commissioner. Nor has anyone from the proposed project or the county come to meet with the Lenox Township Board of Trustees to discuss the project. The Board of Trustees has been advised of project updates via Lenox Township community residents.

2) 3.2.1.1-Surface Water

The effect of the project WILL indeed affect the surface water flow to the agricultural fields that are around and near. As noted “the land is graded flat for agricultural purposes” – good drainage is important to a farming community. It ensures the safety of the crop planted to grow strong without undue stress to the root system. Each proposed tower foundation that is reported to be 55 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep, of concrete, will certainly change the lay of the land and proper water flow to be interrupted.

The compaction from the weight of the cranes and the gravel access roads will also have a large impact on the drainage to the project area. Earth that is packed densely will not allow water to flow properly, creating more than “minimal” disturbance to the agricultural properties.

3) 3.2.2.1 – Land Use

“Five residences are located within the project vicinity.” Am I correct to assume that the project vicinity is Sections 20, 29 and 30 of Lenox Township, Warren County, Illinois? Then doesn't it make sense to include ALL of the residences in the project vicinity?

Occupied homes within Section 20:



Occupied homes within section 29:



Businesses within Section 29:



Occupied homes across the road from Section 29, but actually in Section 32:



Occupied home within Section 30:



Occupied homes across the road from Section 30 but actually in Section 31:



Businesses across the road from Section 30, but actually in Section 31:



I realize that the “five residences” referred to in the Draft EA are those residences within 1500’-2000’ of proposed project. But actually there are NINE residences that are within that distance. (Hennenfent, Way, Stinemates, Gillen.1, Gillen.2, Harlow.1, Harlow.2, Schleich, Jenks)

Appendix B; Attachment B-5 refers to “seven buildings older than 50 years in age”, three of which may be eligible for listing on the NHRP, within a 0.75 mile collective visual APE. In fact, there are a possible ten residences and two businesses that are over 50 years of age.

4) 1.2 - Background

“Each wind turbine would have a hub height of approximately 328 feet and a rotor diameter of roughly 271 feet, for a total overall wind turbine height of 464 feet.”

“. . . it was discovered that by raising them 20 meters — to 100 meters — which is still within the agreements with the county, efficiency increases would make up for the loss of the 13th tower. The 100 meter height is the standard European dimension.” *Daily Review Atlas, March 9, 2011*

With the statement; “raising them 20 meters”, does this not reflect on misinformation that was previously reported to DOE? Does Monarch not have to report corrections, additions or omissions to the DOE?

5) 3.2.2.1 - Land Use; Direct and Indirect Impacts

“Options are available to reduce the impact of wind turbine sites to aerial application and include, but are not limited to . . . operational shutdown (stop blade rotation) during aerial application . . .”

At the June 22, 2010 ZBA meeting – Mr. Robert Gay stated that he was not able to perform an operational shutdown during aerial application. If the aerial applicator chooses to spray nearby farms and charge more than the commitment to pay increases up to 50%, who loses? Farmers

6) Appendix B - Attachment B-3; Noise Report

Noise measurements were conducted approximately September 27th and 28th. I understand that noise measurements were required to be conducted, but really? During our harvest season? This happens to be the busiest, loudest, most hectic time of the year of life on a farm! Combines are picking, tractors are hauling and the grain elevator is drying. #1 reason Wind Turbine Generator’s would exceed nighttime Illinois Pollution Control Board standard is because . . . our farmers are resting for the next day’s work.

We welcome and suggest that noise measurements be conducted *again*, when our crops are growing. A WTG will exceed the ICPB standard during *ANY* hour, any other time of the year. We choose to live in the rural area . . . because it is peaceful and quiet.

The EPA noise guidelines are not enforceable regulations. The quiet of the country will forever be changed if the wind turbines are financed by the DOE and allowed to be constructed.

7) Appendix F – Biological Assessment; Action Area

Figure 3 shows the “Action Area”, which is described as a 1 mile buffer around all turbines. “The project action area is defined as all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed project and not merely the area immediately adjacent to the project location.” Residences beyond the 1 mile buffer would have greatly reduced noise disturbance and shadow flicker from the proposed project. Below

are photos of residences that are within or bordering the 1 mile buffer zone.



I bring the homes and businesses in our area to your attention to show that we have a very populated area within the proposed MWTP Action Area. Many of our residents are elderly; some residents have young children; some have children with disabilities; a few are older residents with disabilities; some of our residents are battling cancer and others are cancer survivors. As you can see, with 33 homes and/or businesses, we are an immensely populated rural area. Unfortunately for us, we are not “incorporated”.

In addition to the above information that I feel is pertinent to the life and well being of the citizens of Lenox Township, Warren County, Illinois; there is the dilemma of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity State Energy Program funds.

- With the federal government in such extreme financial deficit, does it make sense to give \$5 million dollars to a *private* developer?
- Does it seem ethical to increase taxes of the American people in order to repay funding that was given to *one* individual on behalf of a small wind farm?
- Is it with good reason for our federal government to put themselves deeper in debt, and have to borrow from other countries to make our budget balance?
- Does it seem proper to pass this debt on to future generations?
- If the American people are responsible to repay a \$5 million grant – then let’s choose to spend our money wisely – and share it amongst a *group* of Americans citizens.
- If “The proposed project would neither reduce the concentration of GHS’s in the atmosphere nor reduce the annual rate of GHS emissions.” Why are we considering funding the money?

- Again, as stated in the Draft EA regarding the proposed project size “. . . would provide *only a small increment* to any potential cumulative impact.” Then will funding this project really make a positive difference for our nation?
- Is this specific project worth it? Is it cost effective to the US citizens?
- If the DOE is obligated to grant monies towards renewable energy due to the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, then let's grant those monies to public entities - colleges and universities - so that the young generation can experiment and educate themselves further regarding renewable and sustainable energy. After all, they are the ones who will be repaying the grant monies
- I pray, you'll make a conscience decision to make the right choice; and ask yourselves, 'without government subsidies, would Monarch Wind think to exist?'

To conclude; to you I may be a woman simply crying NIMBY! But in reality, I am a voice of the older generation and the younger generation. I am a person who chooses to stick her neck out for the good of her township and its citizens. I am an American taxpayer who wants to be heard, and who does not want to pay any higher taxes! I am a mother, who wants a better environment for her children- both home and away. I am the wife of a farmer, who plans to retain the integrity of the land for what it was intended for, and for those who we will one day leave it to. I am an individual who believes in a cleaner, greener more energy efficient nation. I am one who believes that Wind Energy has a special place in the US, but not in close proximity to businesses, residences and public right of ways where it can do possible harm. And I am certainly all about creating AND retaining more jobs to restore economic growth in the USA! What I am **NOT** however, is in favor of a private entity receiving free money, which will eventually take away from the scenic nature of our bountiful agricultural lands while increasing the debt of our nation's economy!

Sincerely,

Ruth Harlow

March 28, 2011

Caroline Mann
NEPA Document Manager
Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
1000 Independence Avenue
Washington, DC, 20585

Dear Ms. Mann,

This correspondence is in response to the draft Environmental Assessment for the Monarch Wind Turbine Project in the township of Lenox which is part of Warren County Illinois. We have reviewed the draft report and the following is offered.

First of all, we are non-participating residents and own/operate farm land directly adjacent to the proposed wind project. Our property (85 acres) lies directly west of the turbine numbers 4 and 5. Our property line is approximately 600 ft. from these two turbines and our residence is located 1,900 ft. southwest of turbine 5.

As we read through the voluminous report, it was glaringly obvious who has the most influence on a project of this nature. That is the wind turbine industry. The individuals who will be the most negatively impacted by a project of this nature are apparently considered 'collateral damage'. We say this because of our three major concerns expressed in our "Notice of Scoping" response.

The first of these was concerning what has been coined "Wind Turbine Syndrome". This has to do with sub-audible sound pressure levels. This is a well documented condition found all over the world by individuals living in close proximity to wind turbines. All the sound studies conducted for your report presented data in sound levels which are expressed in dBA or the A weighting network. This scale replicates the human ears frequency response and ignores the frequency range below approximately 60 cps (cycles per second). The sound pressures which contribute to the "Wind Turbine Syndrome" occur at a frequency below this 60 cps threshold. The wind turbine industry along with government agencies will not fund studies at these ultra-low frequencies due to the fact that they may contradict their agendas. Yes, all government agencies (federal, state and local) have an agenda to promote wind energy no matter what the cost or sound reasoning. For state and local governments it is all about revenue. For the federal government it is the promotion of "green" energy because it just sounds and feels good. Back to "Wind Turbine Syndrome"; not everyone is affected. For those who are, their life is greatly impacted in a negative way. If we would be ones who would be bothered what would be our recourse? There is no answer to this concern in the draft report.

Our second concern was aerial application of agricultural pesticides. It was stated more than once in the draft report that Monarch Wind has agreed to reimburse property owners with land adjacent to properties containing wind turbines up to an additional 50% for the cost of aerial application. This sounds good; however, in discussions with the two aerial applicators that do the bulk of the application in our region, they both stated that they will not fly within a minimum of ½ mile (2,640 ft.) of a large industrial

wind turbine. Where does that leave us? What do we do if we are facing an eminent crop failure and our only recourse is the aerial application of a specific pesticide? This was not addressed in your draft report.

Our last concern had to do with degradation of property values and property rights adjacent to large industrial wind turbines. The Wind industry will show studies that there is not a loss of property value associated with the presence of these turbines; however, who conducts these studies? The property owner who hosts wind turbines on their land may not suffer property value loss due to the income that the turbines can generate. If adjacent land is solely used for agriculture purposes, the aerial application issue alone will have a negative effect on property values. With respect to property rights, as a non-participant and having to abide with zoning laws that are in place we are limited as to what we can do with our land. As an example, if one of our children wanted to build their home on our property not only would they be controlled as to where it could be located based on setback requirements but the greater question would be "why would they be willing to build in close proximity to a 485 ft. industrial wind turbine?" You may not consider this concern as an environmental impact; however it certainly has an effect on our life and future.

In summary, we were amazed with the magnitude of this study and yet had very little unbiased evidence relative to the impact that this project will have on people living in close proximity. A couple of examples: 1) the simulated photographs of the turbines in the background at various locations in the area did not show what we will see from our back door. A 485 ft. tall turbine at a distance of 3/8 of a mile. Was the omission of a photograph with this view an oversight? 2) The 'Architectural Survey' conducted by Edge Consulting Engineers, Inc. states on page 3 "The primary facade of Architectural Resource A1 fronts 130th Avenue. An observer viewing the primary facade from the public right-of-way would be facing north and have no view of the proposed wind turbine locations." This is our home and is like saying that the viewer apparently is wearing a set of blinders as his peripheral vision to the right will reveal turbine no. 5 which is 3/8 of a mile away. These are only two examples of the totally biased studies conducted.

In summary, it is sad that Bats are considered of equal or more important than human beings in your drive to promote alternative energy. The five million dollars that is in question here could be put to much better use in our country at this time than the construction of 12 wind turbines. How about our schools, county government and state governments? Part of this five million is our tax money that you collect from us and it could be put to much better use than what is proposed.

For the above reasons, we are strongly requesting the granting of federal "Recovery Act" monies for the Monarch Warren county Wind Turbine Project NOT be approved.

David and Carol Stinematos
602 130th Ave.
Monmouth, IL 61462

Ms. Caroline Mann,

My name is Andy Jenks and I live south of Monmouth, Illinois. Monarch Wind wants to build an industrial wind farm close to our home. This project hinges on the 5 million dollar grant that the developer is seeking. There are many reasons why we believe that this grant should not be awarded including safety, inadequate setbacks, and property devaluation. The main reason I would like to stress in this letter is the economic impact it has on tax payers. The Monarch developer, Mr. Gay, was recently the author of an article that was published in North American Wind Power. I have attached the entire article for you to read. An excerpt of the article that you should find intriguing is below.

For virtually all small and midsize projects to be financeable, the developers must capture the full benefits of either the renewable energy cash grant under the Section 1603 program created under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the energy investment tax credit (ITC) or the production tax credit (PTC). The cash grant may be obtained in lieu of the ITC or PTC.

Basically what our developer is telling us here is that this project and others like it cannot be financially feasible without government intervention subsidizing the venture.

As you know, Mr. Gay is requesting a 5 million dollar grant from the US governments as part of Obama's "Stimulus" plan. Does it make any fiscal sense to take 5 million dollars from tax payers, so that the county can receive less than \$200,000 per year in rents and taxes? This amount would not even pay the interest on a 5 million dollar note at the bank. Also, the developer has repeatedly said that the life expectancy of project is twenty years. The county will not even come close to receiving 5 million dollars total over the 20 years. Is this being fiscally responsible with our tax payers' dollars? You know that tough fiscal decisions have to be made if our state and our country are to dig out of this mess. This is one of those decisions. Thank you for your time.

Andy & Jackie Jenks

Monmouth, IL

Can My Midsize Wind Project Get Financing?

Though small and midsize wind projects must overcome certain pricing and development obstacles to gain the support of financiers, they can be financed.

BY DAVID G. MAYER, JOEL BANNISTER & ROBERT GAY

Developers and most well-known lenders have customarily determined that to make a wind project financeable, it must have a capacity of approximately 100 MW. However, the arbitrary distinction between so-called large projects (greater than 50 MW), midsize projects (between 20 MW and 50 MW) and small projects (less than 20 MW) is less important than the business, economic and legal characteristics of a particular project.

In most cases, the real question is whether the project is financeable. Some financiers now appear to be more willing to evaluate midsize (and even small) projects if they possess clear and convincing elements required for financing. Developers understand that to meet a financier's criteria, the project must maximize cost savings, minimize execution risk and present a financeable off-take arrangement – usually in the form of a power purchase agreement (PPA).

Like any project, the PPA must deliver predictable and reliable cashflows over the life of the wind project. Financiers seek other critical elements, including a known and proven developer, contractor, and operations and maintenance organization, as well as an outline of the market-based terms (e.g., contracts) with these parties. Most financiers tend to back away from small and midsize projects that do not fully meet these criteria.

However, most developers know they have to obtain financing from lenders,

lessors and/or tax-equity investors to bring a project to fruition. Even if the well-known lenders do not entertain the project, developers should not rule out financing from regional banks and lessors that can more readily adjust their risk tolerance and financing paradigms to finance small and midsize projects.

As the small and midsize markets grow, even the well-known project-finance lenders may evaluate these projects more frequently as a way to build deal flow, increase profits, manage risk and diversify their portfolios.

To advance a project, savvy developers also recognize the importance of forging strong relationships with contractors, suppliers, consultants, lawyers, financiers and other transaction parties. With the potential of working together on more than one project, the developer may ask that, at a minimum, these parties reduce fees and expand services for their long-term mutual benefit. Unless development costs, including transaction costs, stay within a tight budget, even the highest-quality small and midsize projects may not be financeable.

Pros and cons

The reality is that, in the shadow of the recession of 2008-2009, few financiers will relax their standards to qualify a project for financing. Consequently, small and midsize projects must overcome certain pricing and other disadvantages relative to large projects to gain the support of financiers.

For example, a developer may have difficulty hiring a contractor potential financiers find acceptable. Even if the developer hires a suitable contractor, the contractor may charge more than it would charge a large project in order to compensate for the higher per-turbine costs of construction.

Because financiers may not earn enough from their respective financing of small or midsize projects, they may ask for higher fees of approximately 2% to 3% of the lender's loan amount and the lessor's project costs, rather than approximately 1% to 2%, which is closer to current market value. In this way, the financier can boost its earnings as compensation for its extensive use of its resources on a small or midsize project.

However, midsize projects in the 40 MW to 50 MW range may generate more financier interest because their funding is likely to be approximately \$80 million to \$100 million, depending on a large number of variables. A turbine supplier may not cut its prices despite a developer's request. One part of the supplier's rationale is that it needs to maintain its profit margin in order to justify the fact that the same amount of work is done with small or midsize projects as is done with large projects.

Even if the developer adequately deals with these issues, financiers may still be unwilling to take the risk of unscheduled downtime of one or two turbines, which can result in the disruption of cashflow. This risk exists because of

the relatively high percentage of power each turbine generates relative to the total capacity of all turbines.

As a result, successful developers have to offset these disadvantages by scrutinizing and managing project costs, scaling up the project through additional phases when feasible, continually reducing project execution risk, satisfactorily addressing unscheduled downtime of turbines and controlling transaction costs to the greatest extent possible.

Developers have little flexibility with small and midsize projects because the projects have fewer megawatts than large projects over which to spread development, construction, operation, financing and other transaction costs.

Although small and midsize project developers realize they cannot avoid all of the disadvantages, recent activity in the market suggests that, for the moment, some developers may succeed in negotiating more favorable terms from various project-development parties.

For example, engineering and construction companies may accommodate a project by deferring payments, improving contract terms and even lowering construction costs. Because wind turbines are now more readily available than before the recession of 2008-2009, suppliers may agree to sell them to small and midsize projects at lower prices. Suppliers may also choose to participate in financing a project in order to encourage the developer to use its turbines. Such an arrangement can significantly improve a project's economics, while not materially eroding the supplier's profit margins.

Primary financing structures

The financing structure is likely to play a useful role in attracting financiers and closing the transactions. Two primary structures exist in the financing market today for wind energy projects – the partnership-flip and lease structures. The partnership-flip structure, which dominates the large-project market, refers to a tax-oriented partnership agreement between the developer's project company and its tax-equity investors that allows the investors to receive the agreed-upon after-tax return on their investment over a period that

typically ranges from six to 12 years. A tax-equity investor uses tax credits from a project to offset certain parts of its tax liability.

A lease also provides a tax-equity investor a method of earning a reasonable after-tax yield and cashflow. The closing of the Alta wind projects in July by Terra-Gen Power set precedent for tax-equity investors to enter into leases of project facilities. In this transaction, the equity investor entered into a sale leaseback to furnish the permanent financing for the projects following the completion of the \$1.2 billion construction phase.

Tax-equity investors and lessors can use a simplified version of the Terra-Gen structure to lease certain small and midsize wind projects. Tax-equity investors that purchase and lease the facility to the project company can use a single-source lease (equity only) or leveraged lease (equity and debt) as a viable tool to finance wind energy facilities. Tax-equity investors and lessors can purchase the facility at inception or enter into a sale leaseback structure, as was utilized with the Terra-Gen transaction.

Although a discussion of single-source and leveraged leases, as compared to partnership flips, extends beyond the scope of this article, close analysis suggests that, in certain transactions, the economic benefits of leases prevail over those of a partnership-flip structure. For example, leases may offer lower rent for the project company, compared to prospective debt payments, if tax-equity investors use appropriate residual-value assumptions.

In addition, developers can more readily sell projects at market value to tax-equity investors in a lease structure than through a partnership flip structure, in which there may be a greater risk of losing tax benefits. Finally, if the project company's lease is optimally structured, the tax-equity investor or lessor should receive substantial free cashflow during the term of the lease.

For virtually all small and midsize projects to be financeable, the developers must capture the full benefits of either the renewable energy cash grant under the Section 1603 program created under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the energy invest-

ment tax credit (ITC) or the production tax credit (PTC). The cash grant may be obtained in lieu of the ITC or PTC. Each cash grant and ITC equals 30% of the basis of the qualified wind energy property.

The cash-grant program issues payment for specified energy property if construction begins in 2010 (or began in 2009). The project must be placed in service before Jan. 1, 2013, for large wind projects and Jan. 1, 2017, for wind projects that are 100 kW or less.

The PTC, which expires Dec. 31, 2012, supplies the producer of electricity from a wind facility with tax credits for up to 10 years, based on the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity generated. The rate for 2010 is \$0.021/kWh and is adjusted annually.

Like the cash grant and ITC, the PTC is a crucial element of the economics. In some economic models, the cash grant enhances returns to small and midsize projects more than it does to large projects. However, the PTC may still offer greater benefits than the cash grant over an extended period. In any event, the absence of the appropriate tax incentive for small and midsize projects, perhaps even more than for large projects, can alone cause a project to fall well short of a financeable transaction.

Acting prudently, financiers can deploy capital in certain high-quality small and midsize wind energy projects. In doing so, they can earn acceptable rates of return, manage credit risk and diversify their portfolios. Furthermore, lenders may find new opportunities to provide the debt in leveraged leases, in addition to lending debt in partnership-flip transactions, while lessors can invest equity in small or midsize transactions either in a leveraged or single-source lease structure. **NP**

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Attachment E-9

**Final EA Notice of Availability and Stakeholder Mailing
List**



NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) based on the completion of an Environmental Assessment (EA) that analyzed the potential environmental impacts associated with the:

**MONARCH WARREN COUNTY WIND TURBINE PROJECT,
LENOX TOWNSHIP, WARREN COUNTY, ILLINOIS
(DOE/EA - 1800)**

DOE's Golden Field Office prepared an EA in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Based on the analysis contained in the EA and commitments made by the project proponent, DOE has determined that providing funding for the Monarch Warren County Wind Turbine Project does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the human environment, as defined by NEPA.

The final EA and FONSI are available for review on the DOE Golden Field Office website:

http://www.eere.energy.gov/golden/Reading_Room.aspx or at <http://www.nepa.energy.gov>

Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Final EA Mailing List

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Monarch Warren County Wind Project – Final EA Mailing List

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