

RE: PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS

Case No's: RE: SU-9-22 & V-3-22

Date: September 21, 2022

Court Reporter: Ann Marie Hollo, CSR, RDR, CRR

Paszkiewicz Court Reporting Phone: 618-307-9320 Toll-Free: 855-595-3577 www.spreporting.com

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LIVINGSTON COUNTY ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS STATE OF ILLINOIS

PUBLIC HEARING

BEFORE THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS REGARDING THE LIVINGSTON WIND PROJECT, LLC SPECIAL USE PERMIT CONSIDERATION REGARDING CASE NUMBERS SU-9-22 AND V-3-22 SEPTEMBER 21, 2022

Ann Marie Hollo, CSR, RDR, CRR

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Page 2 PRESENTATION BY RYAN MCDEVITT Page 9 PRESENTATION BY SCOTT WENTZELL Page 29, 99 PRESENTATION BY DAVID LOOMIS, Ph.D Page 46 PRESENTATION BY DANE SIMPSON Page 70 PRESENTATION BY JEFF BRYAN Page 75 PRESENTATION BY TAYLOR FOLEY Page 81 PRESENTATION BY TAYLOR FOLEY Page 95 INDEX OF EXHIBITS EXHIBIT PAGE Exhibit 43 88 (Exhibit was retained by Mr. Gershon.)	Page 4 1 APPEARANCES 2 Mr. Scott B. Kains, Esq., Facilitator 3 Ms. Joan Huisman, Zoning Board Chaiperson 4 Board Members: Mr. Richard Kiefer, Mr. Joe Stock, Mr. William Flott, Mr. Richard Runyon, Mr. Dave 5 Randolph 6 Livingston County Staff: Mr. Charles Schopp and Mr. Jesse King 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 3 LIVINGSTON COUNTY ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS STATE OF ILLINOIS	Page 5 1 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED, by all 2 parties that the public hearing may be taken in 3 shorthand by Ann Marie Hollo, RDR/CRR, a Certified 4 Shorthand Reporter, and afterwards transcribed into 5 typewriting. 6 *****
9 10 11 12 13 14	PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS REGARDING THE LIVINGSTON WIND PROJECT, LLC SPECIAL USE PERMIT CONSIDERATION REGARDING CASE NUMBERS SU-9-22 AND V-3-22 SEPTEMBER 21, 2022 PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS REGARDING THE	 7 (Hearing started 6:13 p.m.) 8 MS. HUISMAN: Good evening. Welcome 9 back to our continuance of our wind farm hearings 10 for Cases SU-9-22 and Variance 3-22. This is our 11 second night of hearings. Again, my name is Joan 12 Huisman. I'm the chair for the Livingston County 13 Board of Appeals. I'll introduce the folks that are 14 on the stage again for the purposes of the court 15 reporter and for purposes of roll call.
16 L 17 C 18 h 19 a 20 d 21 li 22 N 23 p	LIVINGSTON WIND PROJECT, LLC SPECIAL USE PERMIT CONSIDERATION, on SEPTEMBER 21, 2022, between the nours of twelve minutes after six o'clock in the afternoon and nine o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at Pontiac Township High School, 1100 East ndiana Avenue, Pontiac, Illinois 61764, before Ann Marie Hollo, CSR, RDR, CRR, in a certain cause now bending before the LIVINGSTON COUNTY ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS, STATE OF ILLINOIS.	16To my right is Mr. Scott Kains. He's16To my right is Mr. Scott Kains. He's17the hearing facilitator who will kind of facilitate18and lead us through the meeting this evening. To my19left is an attorney, Syed Ahmad, who is representing20the Livingston County Zoning Board of Appeals. To21the left of Mr. Ahmad is Rich Kiefer. He's the22zoning board member that was not present last night.23He's able to be with us tonight going forward.24Across the table is Richard Runyon,

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1	Dave Randolph, Bill Flott, and Joe Stock, and all	1	have your thoughts presented to the zoning board of
2	four of them and myself were present last night.	2	appeals, you need to sign a sheet that's outside the
3	With that, I'll turn it over to Scott	3	doors as you enter this room if you wish to testify
4	to go over the ground rules.	4	and let your opinions be known, and you need to sign
5	FACILITATOR KAINS: It will be a lot	5	up on the sign-in sheet, and then we'll be able to
6	more brief tonight than last night.	6	have you testify. I don't know whether it will be
7	Just one point of information.	7	tonight or it will be next Wednesday.
8	Mr. Kiefer, at the far end of this table, will be	8	With that said, Mr. Gershon, you may
9	able to participate in discussion and vote on this	9	proceed.
10	issue. He will be provided with a copy of the	10	MR. GERSHON: Thank you and good
11	transcript so he will have all the information that	11	evening.
12	was presented last night, and he will be up to speed	12	We would like to call as our first
13	on all of the information so he will be able to	13	witness, Ryan McDevitt.
14	participate in the discussion at the	14	Ryan, would you please state your
15	termination at the conclusion of this hearing.	15	name and title for the record.
16	A couple of other notes. Please	16	MR. MCDEVITT: Ryan McDevitt. Do you
17	silence your phones. I've already turned mine down	17	want me to spell it? R-Y-A-N, M-C-D-E-V-I-T-T.
18	so as not to be a distraction.	18	FACILITATOR KAINS: Mr. McDevitt, we
19	And also we want to let everyone know	19	need you to be sworn. Would you please raise your
20	that in the event a witness is not available, the	20	right hand.
21	board has determined that we would much rather see	21	(Witness sworn.)
22	you in person to testify, but in the event a person	22	FACILITATOR KAINS: All right.
23	is not available to be physically here in the	23	Mr. McDevitt, you may proceed.
24	auditorium, the way we're going to do it is request	24	
		1	
	Page 7		Page 9
1	that there be a Zoom presentation so the board can	1	RYAN MCDEVITT,
2	that there be a Zoom presentation so the board can see and hear, and counsel has agreed to have that	2	RYAN MCDEVITT, of lawful age, being produced and sworn, testifies
2 3	that there be a Zoom presentation so the board can see and hear, and counsel has agreed to have that technology put together, and I think it's been	2 3	RYAN MCDEVITT, of lawful age, being produced and sworn, testifies and says:
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1	primary objective of the sound and shadow flicker	1	the project, then that's considered a potential
2	assessments was to predict what the sound and shadow	2	minute of shadow flicker for the project.
3	flicker results would be at receptors near	3	And then in addition to that, that
4	residences within the project and to compare these	4	could be the worst case results. In order to come
5	results with any applicable regulations for the	5	up with a more realistic result for a shadow
6	project.	6	flicker, we also incorporate cloud cover data and
7	EDF had provided ReGenerate with	7	wind direction data in order to account for the
8	coordinates for the turbines, locations of the	8	orientation of the turbine to give a real case
9	receptors, and sound specifications from the turbine	9	result.
10	manufacturers. We looked at all 88 turbine	10	So just a brief background on
11	locations as we discussed previously. One thing to	11	regulations that affect this project. So for the
12	note is that for the Siemens Gamesa case, we looked	12	sound, the sound is the standards for sound here
13	at only a subset of those 88, which is a total of 82	13	are set forth by the county zoning board and also by
14	turbine locations.	14	the Illinois Pollution Control Board. The pollution
15	So just a bit of background on sound	15	control board sets forth the limits of what the
16	for wind turbines. It's generally categorized in	16	maximum amount of sound can be. The county
17	two different types of noise. There's aerodynamic	17	-
18		18	essentially uses those same exact limits with the
	noise, and this is the main source of sound. That		one difference being that there's a buffer from
19	is basically the noise as the wind goes over the	19	nonparticipating residences of 150 feet. So when
20	blades and extracts energy from the blades. The	20	we're modeling it, we take the maximum sound within
21	byproduct of that is turbulence and noise from the	21	that 150-foot buffer. For participating residences,
22	turbines. And then the other aspect is mechanical	22	we're taking the sound at the receptor location.
23	noise, which is turbine components, such as a	23	And then it's covered up by the graph
24	generator gearbox, yaw motors, any mechanical	24	right there, but there's an additional regulation
	Page 11		Page 13
1	components within the turbine. And those have some	1	within the pollution control board regulations that
2	impact, but generally much more minimal than	2	mentions the discrete tones. So looking at sounds
3	aerodynamic noise, and the sound power level	3	that are within a specific frequency that are
4	specifications from the manufacturer combine the two	4	dominant compared to other frequencies.
5	of those into a single sound power level.	5	Shadow flicker regulations are set
6	The other thing to note is that in	6	forth by Livingston County's ordinance, and shadow
7	sound modeling, multiple sources can have a much	7	flicker has a maximum of 30 hours per year on
8	more impactful result than just a single source, and	8	primary residences.
9	that's considered within our modeling for the sound.	9	So just to go through some of the
10	Background for the shadow flicker	10	modeling procedures. For the sound modeling, we
11	access. So shadow flicker is essentially when the	11	used Openwind software to model the sounds. This
12	rotor of the turbine, which is shown in the diagram	12	software is an ISO 9613-2, which is the most common
13	there, the area where the blades are, when that area	13	standard for sound modeling. We're assuming that
14	casts a shadow on the ground or on the receptor or	14	the turbine is operating a hundred percent of the
15	something similar. Because of the constant	14	time. Turbine sound emission uses octave band sound
16	moving movement of the blades, it has a	16	power levels, which are provided by the
17	flickering effect. And the way that we model that		manufacturer, and the octave band sound power levels
18	is essentially by taking the inputs of the turbine	17	· · ·
10	location the recenter location position of the	18	are the what is required by the Illinois

19 location, the receptor location, position of the

- sun, elevation, cloud cover -- all those aspects
 into account, and then we model it over the course
- 22 of the entire year by one-minute increments, and if
- 23 within that one minute, there would be a shadow
- 24 flicker impact on the receptor or on that portion of

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Pollution Control Board regulation. The sound

there's an additional of 2-decibel safety margin

when the turbine is the loudest at any point,

added to account for the uncertainty of the

manufacturer's sound specifications.

emission was assumed at rated power. So essentially

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	Page 14		Page 16
1	The ground porosity was set to 0.5.	1	year, and if there's any dust or aerosols within the
2	No miscellaneous attenuation. Any effects of	2	air, that could reduce the impact of shadow flicker
3	vegetation is ignored within the modeling. And the	3	as well.
4	height that the modeling takes place at is	4	So results for this first for are
5	1.5 meters.	5	the sound. So that table at the top there shows the
6	In addition to these, there's a	6	maximum sound results for the highest receptor
7	couple of other aspects that make the results a	7	within the project, and this is broken down by
8	little bit conservative, and those include any	8	octave band. So the main limiting band in this case
9	downtime of turbines is not taken into account,	9	is the 1 kilohertz octave band. And as you can see,
10	so the modeling assumes that all turbines are	10	every all three of the turbine models considered
11	operating. Exclusion of the alternate turbines that	11	are either just below or right at the limit. And
12	will not be constructed in the end. Turbines that	12	then the three graphs at the bottom all show the
13	are operating at lower wind speeds, and therefore	13	same results, but with the black bars in those are
14	lower sound emission. And the vegetative dampening	14	the pollution control board limits, and then the
14	that I mentioned.	14	green bar shows the maximum, minimum values of
16		16	-
	So modeling assumptions for shadow flicker. So, this, we model within the windPRO		receptors with the average and showing this in the
17		17	darker green color.
18	software. And assumptions for this, again, we're	18	This is, again, sound results. So
19	assuming the turbine is operating a hundred percent	19	the map there is showing the sound results
20	of the time. Shadow flicker is modeled out to ten	20	throughout the entire project, and this is all the
21	times the rotor diameter, each respective turbine.	21	maps for all octave bands, and alternate models are
22	Shadow flicker is ignored when the sun is less than	22	given in the report, but this map, in particular,
23	3 degrees above the horizon. The same observer	23	shows the octave band at 1 kilohertz, which is the
24	height of 1.5 meters. Receptors are considered to	24	most restrictive band as I mentioned, and it's for
	Page 15		- 15
			Page 17
1		1	
1 2	be perpendicular from all turbine locations. This	1	the loudest turbine, which is the Siemens Gamesa
2	be perpendicular from all turbine locations. This is also commonly referred to as greenhouse mode. So	2	the loudest turbine, which is the Siemens Gamesa turbine in this case.
2 3	be perpendicular from all turbine locations. This is also commonly referred to as greenhouse mode. So essentially assuming that there's windows on all	2 3	the loudest turbine, which is the Siemens Gamesa turbine in this case. And then the tonality aspect within
2 3 4	be perpendicular from all turbine locations. This is also commonly referred to as greenhouse mode. So essentially assuming that there's windows on all sides of the houses.	2 3 4	the loudest turbine, which is the Siemens Gamesa turbine in this case. And then the tonality aspect within the pollution control board is shown in that graph
2 3	be perpendicular from all turbine locations. This is also commonly referred to as greenhouse mode. So essentially assuming that there's windows on all sides of the houses. Cloud cover data was incorporated by	2 3 4 5	the loudest turbine, which is the Siemens Gamesa turbine in this case. And then the tonality aspect within the pollution control board is shown in that graph there. So the black line in there is the limits,
2 3 4 5	be perpendicular from all turbine locations. This is also commonly referred to as greenhouse mode. So essentially assuming that there's windows on all sides of the houses. Cloud cover data was incorporated by considering from the nearest stations, which, in	2 3 4 5 6	the loudest turbine, which is the Siemens Gamesa turbine in this case. And then the tonality aspect within the pollution control board is shown in that graph there. So the black line in there is the limits, and then there's the bars at the bottom there that
2 3 4 5 6 7	be perpendicular from all turbine locations. This is also commonly referred to as greenhouse mode. So essentially assuming that there's windows on all sides of the houses. Cloud cover data was incorporated by considering from the nearest stations, which, in this case, we used the average of cloud cover from	2 3 4 5 6 7	the loudest turbine, which is the Siemens Gamesa turbine in this case. And then the tonality aspect within the pollution control board is shown in that graph there. So the black line in there is the limits, and then there's the bars at the bottom there that show the tonality results, and as you can see,
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	Page 18		Page 20
1	flicker.	1	table, and then the graphs that have black dots and
2	MR. GERSHON: Ryan, in our binder,	2	then more dark green dots that one. What do the
3	there are included two different studies. One is	3	vertical green lines mean?
4	your shadow flicker assessment completed by		÷
		4	MR. MCDEVITT: Those are just the
5	ReGenerate and also the sound modeling assessment.	5	ranges of the receptors. So the ones the very
6	The information provided today is all part of that	6	bottom of the bar is the lowest sound result tab,
7	study?	7	and the receptor and the top of the bar is the
8	MR. MCDEVITT: Yes, it is.	8	highest sound result of any other receptor.
9	MR. GERSHON: Thank you. No further	9	MS. HUISMAN: Based on the computer
10	questions.	10	modeling, were the horizontal green dashes, the
11	FACILITATOR KAINS: Very good. Thank	11	turbine that you tested? The GE turbine on the far
12	you, Mr. Gershon. Thank you, Mr. McDevitt.	12	left, that's where it measured in your computer
13	MR. GERSHON: I apologize. I should	13	modeling?
14	ask for items 22 and 23 I guess we'll put it in	14	MR. MCDEVITT: Yes. So the green
15	the record later. Thank you. Sorry.	15	dashes, the horizontal dashes are just the average
16	FACILITATOR KAINS: Okay. Thank you.	16	of those bands, but what really matters is the
17	Questions for the witness from	17	maximum receptor, just whether they're above the
18	members of the zoning board of appeals?	18	limits or not, and in this case, all the all
19	MS. HUISMAN: Joan Huisman.	19	receptors were below the limits.
20	Could you explain how you test for	20	MS. HUISMAN: I couldn't understand
21	sound when there's no turbine actually sited	21	you. All receptors are what?
22	already? And then where the receptor is located?	22	MR. MCDEVITT: All receptors are
23	How is that measured?	23	below the noise limits in this case.
24	MR. MCDEVITT: So all the modeling is	24	MR. GERSHON: If I could ask the
	- 10		5 01
	Page 19		Page 21
		1	
1	done, not including any ambient noise. So the	1	question perhaps a different way. I think you've
2	regulation within Illinois is just giving modeling	2	got a pointer.
2 3	regulation within Illinois is just giving modeling of the turbine sound only. So in the modeling	2 3	got a pointer. As I understand it, what you're
2 3 4	regulation within Illinois is just giving modeling of the turbine sound only. So in the modeling software, you can put in noise sources, which in	2 3 4	got a pointer. As I understand it, what you're saying is the green vertical lines, the sound
2 3 4 5	regulation within Illinois is just giving modeling of the turbine sound only. So in the modeling software, you can put in noise sources, which in this case, would be the turbines, and the receivers,	2 3 4 5	got a pointer. As I understand it, what you're saying is the green vertical lines, the sound registered is from the bottom of that line to the
2 3 4	regulation within Illinois is just giving modeling of the turbine sound only. So in the modeling software, you can put in noise sources, which in this case, would be the turbines, and the receivers, which in this case would just be receptors or	2 3 4	got a pointer. As I understand it, what you're saying is the green vertical lines, the sound registered is from the bottom of that line to the top of that line, correct?
2 3 4 5	regulation within Illinois is just giving modeling of the turbine sound only. So in the modeling software, you can put in noise sources, which in this case, would be the turbines, and the receivers, which in this case would just be receptors or houses, and then the software models it to predict	2 3 4 5	got a pointer. As I understand it, what you're saying is the green vertical lines, the sound registered is from the bottom of that line to the
2 3 4 5 6	regulation within Illinois is just giving modeling of the turbine sound only. So in the modeling software, you can put in noise sources, which in this case, would be the turbines, and the receivers, which in this case would just be receptors or houses, and then the software models it to predict what the sound would be at those receptors.	2 3 4 5 6	got a pointer. As I understand it, what you're saying is the green vertical lines, the sound registered is from the bottom of that line to the top of that line, correct?
2 3 4 5 6 7	regulation within Illinois is just giving modeling of the turbine sound only. So in the modeling software, you can put in noise sources, which in this case, would be the turbines, and the receivers, which in this case would just be receptors or houses, and then the software models it to predict	2 3 4 5 6 7	got a pointer. As I understand it, what you're saying is the green vertical lines, the sound registered is from the bottom of that line to the top of that line, correct? MR. MCDEVITT: Yeah. So that green
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	Page 22		Page 24
1	If I could clarify what I think maybe	1	for the GE turbine, for example.
2	the question was referring to?	2	MR. GERSHON: So, again, there we see
3	There are eight frequencies that you	3	64.7. And if I'm correct again, if I go over to the
4	test at, which is the reason why, correct, that	4	second unit here, again, this is the 31.5 frequency.
5	there are eight vertical lines shown here?	5	The requirement by the Illinois Pollution Control
6	MR. MCDEVITT: Yes.	6	Board is that it's supposed to be a 67; is that
7	MR. GERSHON: And the eight	7	correct?
8	frequencies are identified by the Illinois Pollution	8	MR. MCDEVITT: For that was
9	Control Board as being the frequencies at which	9	MR. GERSHON: It does not exceed?
10	we're required to test?	10	MR. MCDEVITT: That was supposed to
11	MR. MCDEVITT: Yes.	11	be 69.
12	So the standard for the Illinois	12	MR. GERSHON: I'm sorry.
13	Pollution Control Board requires you to be under the	13	MR. MCDEVITT: That would be the 31.5
14	limits for octave bands, which are the frequencies	14	hertz octave band for the Siemens Gamesa turbine.
15	that are specified there. So it's the 31.5 hertz,	15	MR. GERSHON: Right. Just trying to
16	63 hertz, 125 hertz, and so on.	16	trip you up on that.
17	So that top line of that table there	17	And then, again, the same
18	where it says the IPCB limit, that's the value that	18	here that here we're showing both the lowest
19	you can't go above within each respective octave	19	reporting and the highest reporting at the 31.5
20	band, and then the results below that, the three	20	frequency for that line?
20	rows below that, are the maximum result of any	21	MR. MCDEVITT: Correct.
22	receptor within that octave band specifically.	22	MR. GERSHON: Is that a little
23	MR. GERSHON: And I'm going to give a	23	clearer, or should I explain it further?
24	fairly loaded question here because we just saw your	24	MS. HUISMAN: That's sufficient.
24	Tanty loaded question here because we just saw your	24	MS. HOISWAW. That's sufficient.
	Page 23		Page 25
1	report. Can you confirm your report identified as	1	MR. GERSHON: Thank you.
2	320 homes that you are testing at each of these	2	MS. HUISMAN: Does sound is sound
3	receptors?	3	produced by the turbines impacted by their
4	MR. MCDEVITT: Yes.	4	orientation or by the speed at which the blades are
5	MR. GERSHON: Thank you.	5	turning, spinning?
6	And I'm going to point because	6	MR. MCDEVITT: It's not not
7	I've got a pointer here just to be clear, when	7	the orientation. The speed at which it is
8	you say 31.5, so that's the Illinois Pollution	8	turning or it's basically based on the wind
9	Control Board limit of 31.5 I'm sorry 31.5	9	speed. That is an impact, but we're assuming that
10	frequency is 69.0, correct?	10	the turbines are at the maximum sound that they will
11	MR. MCDEVITT: Yeah. So the limit in	11	produce.
12	that octave band is 69.0 decibels.	12	MR. FLOTT: Bill Flott.
13	MR. GERSHON: And for short I	13	When you go down to the sixth and
14	can't see from here would one of these, either	14	seventh one, that's where it appears the black line
15	this one here, or this one here, I presume, is the	15	is closest to the top right there. Does that
16	31.5?	16	indicate that we're close to the limit?
17	MR. MCDEVITT: Yeah. The one on the	17	MR. MCDEVITT: Yes. So where it's
18	far left.	18	closest is the 1,000 hertz octave band. So the
19	MR. GERSHON: On the far left?	19	limit is 41.0 decibels, and then for the GE turbine,
20	So the one here is the measurement,	20	the highest receptor is 40.9. For the Siemens
21	31.5. Am I correct that the black line therefore	21	Gamesa, it's just below 31, and then for the Vestas
22	MR. MCDEVITT: So, yeah. The black	22	turbine, it's 40.4 decibels.
23	line would be 69, and then if you look at the top of	23	MR. FLOTT: Is that a concern to you?
24	that green bar on the far left, that would be 64.7	24	Do you consider moving a turbine because of that, or
			= /

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	Page 26		Page 28
1	the one that's at the highest end of the vertical	1	wind speed? What what is that?
2	line?	2	MR. MCDEVITT: So the noise
3	MR. MCDEVITT: Yeah. On the graph,	3	specifications from the manufacturer are specified
4	it looks like it's very close, and it is close to	4	by wind speed. So if you start at 3 meters a second
5	the limit, but it is below the limit in all cases.	5	and go up to 4, that 3 meters a second is going to
6	MR. GERSHON: If I could perhaps ask	6	be the least amount of noise, and as you go up, and
7	a more loaded question.	7	you get to rated power, which is essentially when
8	Can you explain why we use	8	the turbine is producing at full output, that's the
9	conservative the conservative methods for testing	9	time when the turbine is going to be the noisiest
10	this in order to ensure that we're not concerned	10	that it can possibly be, and it's evaporated power.
11	about exceeding that? I'm not sure the board	11	That's what we're modeling at.
12	understands.	12	MS. HUISMAN: Okay. I guess I'm just
13	When you say as an example, when	13	asking a simple question of if it's below the
14	we say the turbine will operate, we test it as	14	wind is blowing at 40 miles an hour some days we
15	though the turbine operates all the time, which, of	15	have that here is that the highest wind speed
16	course, it doesn't, and that it operates all the	16	that those turbines can spin at? And then or do
17	time at highest speed. Explain why we do that so	17	they get shut down? Or what do they produce at
18	that that kind of a connection doesn't concern us.	18	that? What kind of sound do they produce at that
19	MR. MCDEVITT: Yeah. So when we're	19	speed? Is that the speed you're talking about?
20	modeling, it's essentially assuming the absolute	20	MR. MCDEVITT: No. The speed I'm
21	worst case scenario that the wind farm would be	21	talking about is just when the turbine is at full
22	operating, which is all turbines are spinning at the	22	output, which is usually around 10 to 12 meters a
23	absolute noisiest that they would be at any given	23	second, depending on what turbine.
24	time, and in that case, all receptors are below the	24	MS. HUISMAN: And that's blade speed,
	Page 27		Page 29
1	Page 27		Page 29
1	limit based on those modeling assumptions.	1	not wind speed?
2	limit based on those modeling assumptions. MS. HUISMAN: Well, it does appear	2	not wind speed? MR. MCDEVITT: That's wind speed.
2 3	limit based on those modeling assumptions. MS. HUISMAN: Well, it does appear that some of them would be right at the limit if	2 3	not wind speed? MR. MCDEVITT: That's wind speed. MS. HUISMAN: That's wind speed?
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	Page 30		Page 32
1	So each model will be different. They'll reach a	1	MR. MCDEVITT: Neighboring as in not
2	maximum wind speed in excess of 40 miles per hour.	2	participating?
3	And at that point, the turbine will shut itself off,	3	MS. HUISMAN: Any house that's going
4	open the blades so that it doesn't produce any lift,	4	to be within close enough to a turbine where flicker
5	and a mechanical brake will lock that unit in place.	5	is going to impact that, the actual house unit or
6	So the tip speed and thus the noise has an upper	6	immediate yard around it, are there any turbines
7	limit based on the mechanics of the turbine.	7	sited close enough to where the flicker is going to
8		8	impact a residence?
	MR. STOCK: I have a question, if		•
9	this thing works.	9	MR. MCDEVITT: You mean any shadow
10	MS. HUISMAN: It was working.	10	flicker?
11	MR. STOCK: Has there been any	11	MS. HUISMAN: Any shadow flicker.
12	testing done on any existing things? Do you guys	12	MR. MCDEVITT: Yes, but it's below
13	have any information on that?	13	the 30-hour-per-year limit within the county
14	MR. MCDEVITT: Testing as far as the,	14	ordinance.
15	like, operational	15	MS. HUISMAN: Do you know how many
16	MR. STOCK: Wind turbines in service.	16	there are?
17	MR. MCDEVITT: We haven't done that	17	MR. MCDEVITT: Not off the top of my
18	as part of this project at all. We haven't done any	18	head.
19	on-site measurements or consideration of operation.	19	MS. HUISMAN: Okay. That's fine.
20	MR. STOCK: I'm not talking about	20	You can pull that you don't have to answer that
21	this one. I'm talking about any existing, any of	21	immediately.
22	the past ones you've put in. Have you done any	22	And in the case of shadow flicker,
23	testing on them?	23	does the orientation of the turbine lessen or
24	MR. MCDEVITT: There's been a number	24	reduce the potential to reduce the flicker on
	Page 31		Page 33
1	of studies on operational wind farms and noise	1	anything?
2	impacts, but nothing specific that I think directly	2	MR. MCDEVITT: Yes. So let me go
3	relates to this.	3	back.
4	MR. STOCK: Okay.	4	So the orientation of the turbine is
5	MR. GERSHON: Again, if you wouldn't	5	taken into account in the modeling. If you look at
6	mind, Scott may have some experience with that	6	the diagram there, if you imagine that the receptor
7	question as well.	7	is in the middle of that dark circle on the ground,
8	Can you discuss testing of existing	8	if the turbine turns 90 degrees one way, then
9	wind farms?	9	there's a very good likelihood that that shadow
10	MR. WENTZELL: Sure. Sorry. I'm	10	would not be a giant circle. It would just be like
11	going to answer this slightly differently, which is	11	a small line and might miss that house entirely at
12	that the sound numbers are, again, directly from the	12	that point.
13	manufacturer, and this is a representation that they	13	MS. HUISMAN: Is there a possibility
	1 . 1 1 1 1	14	that flicker is impacting a residence or impacting
14	make to developers, and so they are testing their		
15	equipment before ever bringing this to market. It's	15	anything in the footprint that causes a problem that
	equipment before ever bringing this to market. It's a rated number that they they're contractually	15 16	anything in the footprint that causes a problem that the orientation can be adjusted during the day to
15	equipment before ever bringing this to market. It's a rated number that they they're contractually representing. I'm not aware directly of sound	1	
15 16	equipment before ever bringing this to market. It's a rated number that they they're contractually	16	the orientation can be adjusted during the day to
15 16 17	equipment before ever bringing this to market. It's a rated number that they they're contractually representing. I'm not aware directly of sound	16 17	the orientation can be adjusted during the day to reduce the flicker?
15 16 17 18	equipment before ever bringing this to market. It's a rated number that they they're contractually representing. I'm not aware directly of sound testing done on post-construction, but that doesn't	16 17 18	the orientation can be adjusted during the day to reduce the flicker? MR. GERSHON: If I could
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	equipment before ever bringing this to market. It's a rated number that they they're contractually representing. I'm not aware directly of sound testing done on post-construction, but that doesn't mean that it hasn't occurred. MS. HUISMAN: Joan Huisman again. I may come back to a noise question in a minute, but regarding shadow flicker,	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	the orientation can be adjusted during the day to reduce the flicker? MR. GERSHON: If I could ask sorry. If I could ask Scott again to address that. MR. WENTZELL: Sure. So the turbine okay. My apologies.

9 (Pages 30 to 33)

	Page 34		Page 36
1	wind as designed, and so there it wouldn't be	1	appeals of either of these witnesses, Mr. Wentzell
2	possible to reorient the turbine without stopping	2	or Mr. McDevitt?
3	the turbine.	3	MR. RUNYON: Richard Runyon.
4	MR. GERSHON: If I could, a related	4	You said that there's no
5	question.	5	post-construction testing done on these for the
6	Can you perhaps explain Livingston	6	sound or the shadow flicker, right? Because I
7	County follows what is now pretty much a standard in	7	didn't quite get what your answer was just a minute
8	the industry in the United States of a 30-hour	8	ago. It's our prerogative for what?
9	shadow flicker rule. Can you explain what that	9	MR. WENTZELL: So excuse me. My
10	means when we say "30-hour"?	10	response was simply that the county could require
11	MR. MCDEVITT: Sure.	11	that of us.
12	So going back to what I mentioned	12	I would note that there are over 300
13	before. When I'm doing the modeling for the shadow	13	homes that we modeled for both noise and shadow
14	flicker, we're going through and doing every single	14	flicker, and so that the large study but perhaps
15	minute throughout the year to know whether there's a	15	for the homes that are closest to that limit, that
16	potential for shadow flicker, and then add in the	16	seems to be a reasonable request.
17	orientation of turbine and cloud cover, as I	17	MR. RUNYON: So there's no study done
18	mentioned, but what the shadow flicker is, is	18	after you're done constructing these to see that
19	essentially a summation throughout the year of the	19	you're meeting the requirements then?
20	total shadow flicker throughout that throughout	20	MR. GERSHON: I'm going to
21	the entire year.	21	ask just for Scott. I am not aware of any county
22	MS. HUISMAN: One last question.	22	that requires that.
23	What are the measurements that you	23	But I think what Scott, just to
24	can take then to alleviate shadow flicker if it	24	clarify, what you were saying is that the zoning
	Page 35		
	raye 55		Page 37
1	becomes a problem?	1	Page 37 board certainly has power in recommending approval
1 2		1 2	board certainly has power in recommending approval to set conditions, and you could require a
	becomes a problem?		board certainly has power in recommending approval
2	becomes a problem? MR. WENTZELL: So we've approached	2	board certainly has power in recommending approval to set conditions, and you could require a
2 3	becomes a problem? MR. WENTZELL: So we've approached all nonparticipating homeowners that are modeled to experience over 15 hours of shadow flicker, so half of the Livingston County requirement.	2 3	board certainly has power in recommending approval to set conditions, and you could require a condition as an example, that those homes that
2 3 4	becomes a problem? MR. WENTZELL: So we've approached all nonparticipating homeowners that are modeled to experience over 15 hours of shadow flicker, so half of the Livingston County requirement. The good neighbor agreement we'll	2 3 4	board certainly has power in recommending approval to set conditions, and you could require a condition as an example, that those homes that are closest to the top of that limit, be tested
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10 (Pages 34 to 37)

	Demo 20		
	Page 38		Page 40
1	person's suggestion. That's why we model now. If	1	ambient noise in there already. So if you were to
2	you put receptors out there and measure with what	2	incorporate ambient noise, then you're likely going
3	the sound is now, and there's no turbine there,	3	to be over the standards, just because the standards
4	you'd have a measure of what the ambient noise is,	4	themselves are assuming that it's turbine-only noise
5	and then when the turbine is sited, then you measure	5	right now.
6	it again, and in our ordinance, we do have that	6	MR. GERSHON: And to be clear on
7	ability to require testing to be done so that	7	that, they set those standards knowing that they
8	through the life of the project, we're sure that	8	weren't identifying ambient noise?
9	we're meeting the Illinois Pollution Control Board	9	MR. MCDEVITT: Right.
10	standards.	10	MR. GERSHON: And presumably,
11	So I don't know anything about sound,	11	therefore, would have set it higher if they were
12	other than when it's loud enough to make my ears	12	setting standards for both ambient noise and the
13	hurt, but that's what I would do is I would measure	13	turbine?
14	it now when there's no turbine there and then	14	MR. MCDEVITT: Correct.
15	measure it after the turbines are there. I know	15	FACILITATOR KAINS: Based upon these
16	that takes money and time, but that since it's	16	questions, any other questions from members of the
17	something that's in our ordinance. If you don't	17	zoning board of appeals?
18	test it before, then we test it after, and if	18	MR. FLOTT: Bill Flott.
19	ambient noise is in there and the decibels are too	19	I just want to point out that the
20	high, that's you know, it has to fit in the	20	graph that we have of shadow flicker is not readable
21	environment that the turbine is sited in. If	21	in our handout.
22	there's other noise there, there's other noise	22	MR. GERSHON: Scott, if I can
23	there. If it all comes up too high, we have to	23	respond.
24	somehow protect our homeowners that are in the area	24	We will be providing the county and
	Page 39		Page 41
1	Page 39 or the residents if it bothers them, and if give	1	Page 41 the board with a copy of the digital copy of this,
1 2	_	1 2	_
	or the residents if it bothers them, and if give	1	the board with a copy of the digital copy of this,
2	or the residents if it bothers them, and if give us the ability to check that, so	2	the board with a copy of the digital copy of this, but I believe I'd have to confirm every one of
2 3	or the residents if it bothers them, and if give us the ability to check that, so MR. GERSHON: If I could ask Ryan a	2 3	the board with a copy of the digital copy of this, but I believe I'd have to confirm every one of these items is also in your study. MR. MCDEVITT: Yes. All items here are taken directly from the report.
2 3 4	or the residents if it bothers them, and if give us the ability to check that, so MR. GERSHON: If I could ask Ryan a couple of questions, just because I've dealt with this with the Illinois Pollution Control Board. Does ambient noise change? The	2 3 4	the board with a copy of the digital copy of this, but I believe I'd have to confirm every one of these items is also in your study. MR. MCDEVITT: Yes. All items here
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11 (Pages 38 to 41)

	Page 42		Page 44
1	Questions from the public in the	1	For instance, a 3.4 may become a 3.5,
2	room?	2	or a 3.46 might be a 3.6 in a few years. That would
3	Questions related to this testimony	3	ultimately mean that fewer turbine locations would
4	from Livingston County staff and consultants?	4	be constructed. Although I cannot say that
5	MR. SCHOPP: Yes. We have one	5	definitively.
6	question kind of in regards to between tonight and	6	That 75 to 81 range I provided is
7	your study and the lag time from when you buy the	7	still our best understanding. So by using not all
8	turbines and do construction on this. So if you're	8	the 88 pad locations, having the
9	going to use end up having a different turbine	9	hundred-foot ability to move a turbine within a
10	model than the three that you did in the study,	10	hundred feet, which is both an FAA allowance and a
11	would you be willing to remodel it and present that	11	county allowance, as well as having hopefully
12	information to the county to make sure you're still	12	multiple manufacturers to choose from, we'll be able
13	in compliance with those regulations?	13	to optimize beyond what you've seen already in the
14	MR. WENTZELL: Yes. We expect to	14	shadow flicker and noise reports and obviously
15	submit a new shadow flicker and noise report prior	15	continue to operate within the guidelines.
16	to requesting building permits.	16	FACILITATOR KAINS: Based upon
17	MR. SCHOPP: I guess the follow-up to	17	additional questions and testimony, any other
18	that is even if you use these turbines or even	18	questions for these gentlemen from the board?
19	remodel it prior to construction, once you finalize	19	From members of units of local
20	the final turbine locations and some can vary from a	20	government?
21	hundred feet in there?	21	Any questions from licensed attorneys
22	MR. WENTZELL: Correct, yes. We will	22	representing interested parties?
23	issue a report regardless.	23	Any questions for these gentlemen
24	MS. HUISMAN: So with regard to the	24	from the public?
	Page 43		Page 45
1		1	
1 2	Page 43 turbines and you have chosen the model that you're using, and there's three listed at least for	1 2	Page 45 Questions from Livingston County staff and consultants?
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2	turbines and you have chosen the model that you're using, and there's three listed at least for	2	Questions from Livingston County staff and consultants?
2 3	turbines and you have chosen the model that you're using, and there's three listed at least for these studies maybe in other sections. Although	2 3	Questions from Livingston County staff and consultants? MR. SCHOPP: No.
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12 (Pages 42 to 45)

	Page 46		Page 48
1	(Witness sworn.)	1	Illinois has a law that provides
2	FACILITATOR KAINS: All right. Now,	2	standard valuation. The equalized assessed value of
3	Mr. Loomis, you may proceed with your presentation.	3	a wind project is mandated by law. Before we had
4	MR. GERSHON: Before Mr. Loomis,	4	this law, each county assessor had to come up with
5	before you begin, I'd like to confirm that the	5	the fair market value of a wind farm, and that was
6	information on your study is in your report as part	6	deemed not to be acceptable on both sides, because
7	of the application sorry. Yeah. Our Exhibit 13,	7	county assessors had a difficult time in valuing
8	the economic impact analysis for Livingston County	8	wind projects. They may not have experience like
9	Wind Project in Livingston County, Illinois, can you	9	they do with residential homes, commercial
10	confirm that what we're looking at is part of that	10	buildings, and so forth.
11	study?	11	It was also difficult from the
12	DR. LOOMIS: That's correct.	12	developer standpoint, because if EDF were coming in,
13	MR. GERSHON: Thank you.	13	they would not know what their property tax bill was
14	DAVID LOOMIS, Ph.D.,	14	going to be for the next 30 years until typically
15	of lawful age, being produced and sworn, testifies	15	after it's built, and then it's too late, and the
16	and says:	16	assessor then comes and says this is what it's
17	DR. LOOMIS: Well, thank you for the	17	valued.
18	opportunity to speak tonight.	18	So we have a standardized law.
19	As I said, I'm David Loomis, and I'm	19	The and then so that's just for the assessed
20	a professor of economics at Illinois State	20	value, and then that's going to pay the property tax
20	University, and also cofounder of the Center for	21	rate that is subject to any property within that
22	Renewable Energy. It's also was based at	22	specific location.
23	Illinois State University. I was a group of three	23	We had to make some assumption in
24	faculty that created a Bachelor of Science in	24	this. The law accounts for the fact that we have
21	factory that created a pachetor of Science in		this. The law decounts for the fact that we have
	Page 47		Page 49
1	renewable energy at the university that also	1	inflation, and so it includes a trending factor. So
2	included curriculum in economics.	2	even though there's a standard valuation on a
3	And I'm president of Strategic	3	per-megawatt basis, they allow that factor, that
4	Economic Research, LLC, my consulting firm. I've	4	value, to increase over time.
5	done research, academic research, peer-reviewed	5	At the time I did this study and I
6	publications looking at economic impacts of wind and	6	always seek to be conservative I assumed that
7	solar energy, and I've also done economic impact	7	that inflation factor was going to be held constant
8	analyses like the one that's before you tonight	8	over the life of the project, which we assumed to be
9	for well, dozens. I haven't counted. Probably a	9	40 years, and I assumed that 2.2 percent inflation
1.0	hundred such wind, solar and transmission projects.	10	rate. I wish we could go back in time and have a
10	FJ		
10	I'd like to point out there's three	11	2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years.
		11 12	-
11	I'd like to point out there's three	1	2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years.
11 12	I'd like to point out there's three specific areas here in terms of the economic impacts	12	2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years. That in studies that I'm doing, still I think
11 12 13	I'd like to point out there's three specific areas here in terms of the economic impacts of the project. The first and I won't dwell on	12 13	2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years. That in studies that I'm doing, still I think very, very conservative. I have upped that to
11 12 13 14	I'd like to point out there's three specific areas here in terms of the economic impacts of the project. The first and I won't dwell on this because I think it's pretty self-evident, and	12 13 14	2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years.That in studies that I'm doing, still I think very, very conservative. I have upped that to2.8 percent because this is I hope the Fed gets
11 12 13 14 15	I'd like to point out there's three specific areas here in terms of the economic impacts of the project. The first and I won't dwell on this because I think it's pretty self-evident, and Scott had mentioned it before last evening. This is	12 13 14 15	2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years. That in studies that I'm doing, still I think very, very conservative. I have upped that to 2.8 percent because this is I hope the Fed gets this under control and that we go back to more
11 12 13 14 15 16	I'd like to point out there's three specific areas here in terms of the economic impacts of the project. The first and I won't dwell on this because I think it's pretty self-evident, and Scott had mentioned it before last evening. This is a new source of income for local farmers,	12 13 14 15 16	2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years. That in studies that I'm doing, still I think very, very conservative. I have upped that to 2.8 percent because this is I hope the Fed gets this under control and that we go back to more normalized inflation there, but this is one of the
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	I'd like to point out there's three specific areas here in terms of the economic impacts of the project. The first and I won't dwell on this because I think it's pretty self-evident, and Scott had mentioned it before last evening. This is a new source of income for local farmers, landowners. Landowners will receive over	12 13 14 15 16 17	2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years. That in studies that I'm doing, still I think very, very conservative. I have upped that to 2.8 percent because this is I hope the Fed gets this under control and that we go back to more normalized inflation there, but this is one of the assumptions.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	I'd like to point out there's three specific areas here in terms of the economic impacts of the project. The first and I won't dwell on this because I think it's pretty self-evident, and Scott had mentioned it before last evening. This is a new source of income for local farmers, landowners. Landowners will receive over \$150 million in payments over the life of the	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years. That in studies that I'm doing, still I think very, very conservative. I have upped that to2.8 percent because this is I hope the Fed gets this under control and that we go back to more normalized inflation there, but this is one of the assumptions. It also includes depreciation.
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11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	I'd like to point out there's three specific areas here in terms of the economic impacts of the project. The first and I won't dwell on this because I think it's pretty self-evident, and Scott had mentioned it before last evening. This is a new source of income for local farmers, landowners. Landowners will receive over \$150 million in payments over the life of the project. I'll spend a little more time on the next three bullet points because they need a little bit more explanation, and I'll go over briefly property tax methodology, but I promise not to put	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years. That in studies that I'm doing, still I think very, very conservative. I have upped that to 2.8 percent because this is I hope the Fed gets this under control and that we go back to more normalized inflation there, but this is one of the assumptions. It also includes depreciation. Depreciation of the wind project will happen at 4 percent a year. Now, it's important as we already located mentioned here, that we have multiple sites of the turbine, and so the actual taxes paid
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	I'd like to point out there's three specific areas here in terms of the economic impacts of the project. The first and I won't dwell on this because I think it's pretty self-evident, and Scott had mentioned it before last evening. This is a new source of income for local farmers, landowners. Landowners will receive over \$150 million in payments over the life of the project. I'll spend a little more time on the next three bullet points because they need a little bit more explanation, and I'll go over briefly	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 2.2 percent inflation rate for the next 40 years. That in studies that I'm doing, still I think very, very conservative. I have upped that to 2.8 percent because this is I hope the Fed gets this under control and that we go back to more normalized inflation there, but this is one of the assumptions. It also includes depreciation. Depreciation of the wind project will happen at 4 percent a year. Now, it's important as we already located mentioned here, that we have multiple

13 (Pages 46 to 49)

	Page 50		Page 52
1	_	1	_
1	So the numbers represented here are looking at the	1	there's several multi-township districts that cross
2	total project area, and I'm saying that these are	2	over multiple townships.
3	going to be proportional to the total project area.	3	But the biggest beneficiary of
4	And it if depending on the final placement of the	4	property tax revenue is school districts, and so we
5	turbines, the dollars may shift slightly from, say,	5	have multiple school districts listed here. These,
6	one school district to another if depending on	6	again, are going to be dependent on the final
7	those final locations.	7	turbine locations, and there may be some movement of
8	Based on my analysis and the full	8	dollars between one school district and another,
9	tables are in the report for all the years, but I	9	dependent on the final placements.
10	just cut out those middle years for the sake of	10	Let me move on to the economic
11	readability here you can see the taxable value of	11	impacts. So the property tax revenue is an input
12	the wind farm will be over \$46 million. The total	12	into our economic impact analysis. So I wanted to
13	taxes paid in the first year will be almost	13	show that first.
14	\$4 million. That will decline due to depreciation.	14	The methodology that I used in
15	So each and every year, it gets hit with 4 percent	15	determining the economic impacts is a tool called
16	depreciation, but it also gets hit with that	16	"JEDI," Jobs and Economic Development Impact. It's
17	2.2 percent inflation that I assumed it will get hit	17	a model that was developed by the National Renewable
18	with whatever the Consumer Price Index is. So this	18	Energy Laboratory, which is part of the U.S.
19	is already going to be higher than this. This was a	19	Department of Energy. And it's built upon an
20	conservative look, assuming 2.2 percent inflation.	20	economic development platform called "IMPLAN."
21	We had 8 to 9 percent inflation over the next year,	21	IMPLAN is an economic development and economic
22	and so these numbers are already going to be higher	22	multiplier data that is used by all economic
23	than what I had assumed in the study.	23	development companies. It's one of two major
24	But you see that it starts out high	24	platforms for this type of development and analysis,
		ļ	
	Page 51	1	
	Tage JI		Page 53
1		1	_
1 2	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which	1	and we have updated it with the very latest economic
	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation		and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and
2	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation can't go more than 70 percent or 30 percent of the	2	and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and specific to the State of Illinois.
2 3	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation can't go more than 70 percent or 30 percent of the original value. That's the minimum of that taxable	2 3	and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and specific to the State of Illinois. When you're doing an economic impact
2 3 4	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation can't go more than 70 percent or 30 percent of the original value. That's the minimum of that taxable value. And then that trending factor starts to take	2 3 4	and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and specific to the State of Illinois. When you're doing an economic impact analysis, you wanted to we're going to look at
2 3 4 5	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation can't go more than 70 percent or 30 percent of the original value. That's the minimum of that taxable value. And then that trending factor starts to take over, and property taxes increase along with that	2 3 4 5	and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and specific to the State of Illinois. When you're doing an economic impact analysis, you wanted to we're going to look at two inputs. So this is looking at the investment
2 3 4 5 6	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation can't go more than 70 percent or 30 percent of the original value. That's the minimum of that taxable value. And then that trending factor starts to take over, and property taxes increase along with that inflation factor.	2 3 4 5 6	and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and specific to the State of Illinois. When you're doing an economic impact analysis, you wanted to we're going to look at two inputs. So this is looking at the investment that's made into the community that initial
2 3 4 5 6 7	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation can't go more than 70 percent or 30 percent of the original value. That's the minimum of that taxable value. And then that trending factor starts to take over, and property taxes increase along with that inflation factor. So you see the total taxes paid of	2 3 4 5 6 7	and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and specific to the State of Illinois. When you're doing an economic impact analysis, you wanted to we're going to look at two inputs. So this is looking at the investment that's made into the community that initial capital expenditures. This would also include all
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation can't go more than 70 percent or 30 percent of the original value. That's the minimum of that taxable value. And then that trending factor starts to take over, and property taxes increase along with that inflation factor. So you see the total taxes paid of over \$104 million annual average here over the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and specific to the State of Illinois. When you're doing an economic impact analysis, you wanted to we're going to look at two inputs. So this is looking at the investment that's made into the community that initial capital expenditures. This would also include all the money that EDF spends in terms of development.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation can't go more than 70 percent or 30 percent of the original value. That's the minimum of that taxable value. And then that trending factor starts to take over, and property taxes increase along with that inflation factor. So you see the total taxes paid of over \$104 million annual average here over the expected 40-year life of \$2.6 million. So you see	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and specific to the State of Illinois. When you're doing an economic impact analysis, you wanted to we're going to look at two inputs. So this is looking at the investment that's made into the community that initial capital expenditures. This would also include all the money that EDF spends in terms of development. It would include not just the wind farm, but you
2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation can't go more than 70 percent or 30 percent of the original value. That's the minimum of that taxable value. And then that trending factor starts to take over, and property taxes increase along with that inflation factor. So you see the total taxes paid of over \$104 million annual average here over the expected 40-year life of \$2.6 million. So you see that it starts out close to 4 million, but over the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and specific to the State of Illinois. When you're doing an economic impact analysis, you wanted to we're going to look at two inputs. So this is looking at the investment that's made into the community that initial capital expenditures. This would also include all the money that EDF spends in terms of development. It would include not just the wind farm, but you heard about a substation that they needed for ComEd.
2 3 6 7 8 9 10 11	and then it goes lower. There is a point at which the project is fully depreciated. Depreciation can't go more than 70 percent or 30 percent of the original value. That's the minimum of that taxable value. And then that trending factor starts to take over, and property taxes increase along with that inflation factor. So you see the total taxes paid of over \$104 million annual average here over the expected 40-year life of \$2.6 million. So you see that it starts out close to 4 million, but over the whole life of the project, the annual average is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	and we have updated it with the very latest economic multipliers, specific to Livingston County and specific to the State of Illinois. When you're doing an economic impact analysis, you wanted to we're going to look at two inputs. So this is looking at the investment that's made into the community that initial capital expenditures. This would also include all the money that EDF spends in terms of development. It would include not just the wind farm, but you
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	Page 54		Page 56
1	in this case, we're going to look at determine	1	production and supply chain impacts, and so these
2	local to be Livingston County. So we want to say	2	would be manufacturing and supply chain.
3	how much of that money is actually being spent in	3	I'll note here that we didn't assume
4	Livingston County?	4	any of the turbines and turbine parts were coming
5	Then we want to say how much of that	5	from certainly Livingston County and certainly not
6	money in that middle box is being spent in the State	6	in the State of Illinois. So when we think about,
7	of Illinois, but maybe outside of Livingston County?	7	you know, the big dollar amounts of equipment, we
8	There may be spillover effects in the surrounding	8	were assuming that those were leakages. Those are
9	counties.	9	coming from outside of the local area, but what we
10	And then, finally, we want to	10	did try and estimate is to say there's going to be
11	separate out the non-regional expenditures. So here	11	concrete and rebar for the foundations. Typically,
12	we're looking at those things that are going to be	12	that is sourced very locally because it's very
13	imported from outside the state. So we don't care	13	expensive, if not impossible, to transport your
14	whether it's imported from, you know, Indiana or	14	concrete very long distances, right? So it's going
15	whether it's imported from China. It's not going to	15	to be purchased locally. Concrete, rebar,
16	be an injection of capital and investment in the	16	construction workers, laborers in this will
17	local community.	17	typically come, to the extent possible, from the
18	And this is important because on the	18	local community.
19	right-hand side, we're going to take those	19	And then, thirdly, we have the
20	investments where each of those boxes, and do what	20	induced impacts. Induced impacts come from people
21	we call the multiplier effect, where we're going to	21	having jobs either from the direct and indirect.
22	say if you inject money into the local economy, how	22	They have jobs, and then they spend money in the
23	much of that money stays within the local economy?	23	local community. So these are typical household
24	And so we do this on a	24	purchases like spending money at the grocery store,
	Page 55		Page 57
1	sector-by-sector basis, and this is what the	1	going dining out, going to the movie theater, and
2	sector-by-sector basis, and this is what the modeling does. You say if you spend X number of	2	going dining out, going to the movie theater, and that is captured under those induced impacts.
2 3	sector-by-sector basis, and this is what the modeling does. You say if you spend X number of dollars in this sector of the economy, how then does	2 3	going dining out, going to the movie theater, and that is captured under those induced impacts. So what are the results that we found
2 3 4	sector-by-sector basis, and this is what the modeling does. You say if you spend X number of dollars in this sector of the economy, how then does that result in purchases in other sectors of the	2 3 4	going dining out, going to the movie theater, and that is captured under those induced impacts. So what are the results that we found for Livingston County? I'll say these are
2 3 4 5	sector-by-sector basis, and this is what the modeling does. You say if you spend X number of dollars in this sector of the economy, how then does that result in purchases in other sectors of the economy? And now that they have more purchases,	2 3 4 5	going dining out, going to the movie theater, and that is captured under those induced impacts. So what are the results that we found for Livingston County? I'll say these are conservative estimates of based on my experience and
2 3 4 5 6	sector-by-sector basis, and this is what the modeling does. You say if you spend X number of dollars in this sector of the economy, how then does that result in purchases in other sectors of the economy? And now that they have more purchases, what then does that sector of the economy send	2 3 4 5 6	going dining out, going to the movie theater, and that is captured under those induced impacts. So what are the results that we found for Livingston County? I'll say these are conservative estimates of based on my experience and model. We're looking at for Livingston County, a
2 3 4 5 6 7	sector-by-sector basis, and this is what the modeling does. You say if you spend X number of dollars in this sector of the economy, how then does that result in purchases in other sectors of the economy? And now that they have more purchases, what then does that sector of the economy send elsewhere? And so we take those multipliers and say	2 3 4 5 6 7	going dining out, going to the movie theater, and that is captured under those induced impacts. So what are the results that we found for Livingston County? I'll say these are conservative estimates of based on my experience and model. We're looking at for Livingston County, a hundred on-site labor impacts, and these are coming
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	sector-by-sector basis, and this is what the modeling does. You say if you spend X number of dollars in this sector of the economy, how then does that result in purchases in other sectors of the economy? And now that they have more purchases, what then does that sector of the economy send elsewhere? And so we take those multipliers and say how much does a dollar recirculate throughout the local economy?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	going dining out, going to the movie theater, and that is captured under those induced impacts. So what are the results that we found for Livingston County? I'll say these are conservative estimates of based on my experience and model. We're looking at for Livingston County, a hundred on-site labor impacts, and these are coming from within Livingston County. So it's not counting those people that may come from outside of the
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15 (Pages 54 to 57)

	Page 58		Page 60
1	may those are based on industry standard wages.	1	Who does the studies? How do you
2	I don't have exactly what EDF would pay future wind	2	determine that there's going to be a hundred people
3	turbine technicians. So to the extent that they pay	3	from is this on?
4	above-average wages, the number of jobs may come	4	MS. HUISMAN: It's hard to hear you.
5	down from my 15 estimates. So we had a range of 10	5	Maybe put it a little closer.
6	to 15 of the on-site wind turbine technicians.	6	MR. RUNYON: Who does these studies?
7	There's another 11 jobs in terms of those supply	7	And how do you determine that there's going to be a
8	chain impacts, and 7 induced impacts jobs for a	8	hundred people from Livingston County working here?
9	total of 33.	9	DR. LOOMIS: So this is based on that
10	This is earnings. So this is just to	10	IMPLAN software and the modeling that's done looking
11	say these are the earnings associated with the jobs	11	at those. There's 546 different sectors, and it's
12	in the previous slide. The jobs numbers that I	12	specific to Livingston County, and it says in these
13	report are all full-time equivalents. So I will	13	sectors, how do how does one sector relate to
14	take so if it were considered to be a part-time	14	another sector within Livingston County? So you get
15	job, that would not be a job in my study. It would	15	an investment in one sector of the economy. How
16	be 0.5 of a job if it was half-time. And these on	16	does that then cycle through within Livingston
17	the one-time impacts are considered for a year. So	17	County there? So it's based on, you know,
18	we're looking at \$23 million in earnings in	18	ultimately government statistics of the economy, but
19	Livingston County and another \$1.4 million annually	19	delivered through that IMPLAN software.
20	for the life of operations.	20	MR. RUNYON: So there's no actual
21	And then, finally, we have output.	21	data?
22	Economic output is the value of goods and services	22	DR. LOOMIS: In terms of those the
23	in the economy. So it would be measuring like gross	23	hundred people that would
24	domestic product is for the total U.S., but if you	24	MR. RUNYON: The jobs.
	Page 59		Page 61
1	Page 59	1	Page 61 DR LOOMIS: These are estimates and
1	think about kind of the gross domestic product of	1	DR. LOOMIS: These are estimates, and
2	think about kind of the gross domestic product of Livingston County, that would be the value of goods	2	DR. LOOMIS: These are estimates, and maybe I'll anticipate the question that we had
2 3	think about kind of the gross domestic product of Livingston County, that would be the value of goods and services. So we would see expected output of	2 3	DR. LOOMIS: These are estimates, and maybe I'll anticipate the question that we had before.
2	think about kind of the gross domestic product of Livingston County, that would be the value of goods and services. So we would see expected output of both increase of over 56 million during construction	2	DR. LOOMIS: These are estimates, and maybe I'll anticipate the question that we had before. I have done kind of this is
2 3 4	think about kind of the gross domestic product of Livingston County, that would be the value of goods and services. So we would see expected output of both increase of over 56 million during construction and \$6.4 million on an annual basis during the life	2 3 4	DR. LOOMIS: These are estimates, and maybe I'll anticipate the question that we had before. I have done kind of this is looking into the future for the wind farm being
2 3 4 5	think about kind of the gross domestic product of Livingston County, that would be the value of goods and services. So we would see expected output of both increase of over 56 million during construction and \$6.4 million on an annual basis during the life of the project.	2 3 4 5	DR. LOOMIS: These are estimates, and maybe I'll anticipate the question that we had before. I have done kind of this is looking into the future for the wind farm being built. I have done an analysis after a wind farm
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	think about kind of the gross domestic product of Livingston County, that would be the value of goods and services. So we would see expected output of both increase of over 56 million during construction and \$6.4 million on an annual basis during the life of the project. So, in summary, I think our headline conclusions really are the 414 local jobs in Livingston County during construction, 33 ongoing and annual long-term jobs during the life of the project, \$66.8 million to school districts, \$13.4 million to Livingston County, and 104.5 million in total property taxes over all the property tax districts. FACILITATOR KAINS: Thank you, Dr. Loomis. Mr. Gershon, do you have questions for Dr. Loomis? MR. GERSHON: No further questions. Thank you. FACILITATOR KAINS: Thank you.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	DR. LOOMIS: These are estimates, and maybe I'll anticipate the question that we had before. I have done kind of this is looking into the future for the wind farm being built. I have done an analysis after a wind farm was built here in Illinois to say what have been the economic impacts kind of post-construction and how close was I? So I have done a study like this for a permitting hearing like this. And then the project got built, and they wanted to say did the you know, did the jobs materialize? How close were the estimates that we looked predictively? And we and the estimates were I don't know the exact percentage. It was within 5 percent of what the modeling had told us, with the exception and this is something that I found out looking at this. When I say, you know, that these are going to be Livingston County jobs, they will be hired, and they'll be working in Livingston County,

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Page 62		Page 64
hire and are in contract with the union, those jobs	1	Scott if you would discuss what EDF's actual
-	2	practices are.
	3	MR. WENTZELL: Is that okay? Okay.
the jobs that the union was in that county, but	4	Thank you.
it also had adjacent counties, and so we found that	5	So the short answer is, is it's too
-	6	early, and we don't know what might come locally,
	7	but I can speak to our commitment to working
•	8	locally. We like working with local contractors,
	9	and so we make all major subcontract bids available
-	10	to any local company that's qualified to bid on that
-	11	project. We're a business, right? So we seek the
	12	lowest cost invested, best available resources to
	13	get the job done, but we're deeply committed to
	14	working with the community to find local contractors
	15	that can service those bids.
	16	That's done through their
	17	construction would be done through the Johnson
		(phonetic) Construction Company that we're
		partnering with. They are often the main
-		contractor, and they will subcontract out for major
		construction work. So they might call in somebody
		else to sort of to deliver certain materials, et
		cetera, during operations.
		We again, we're going to look
1 , 5 ,		6, 66
Page 63		Page 65
local contractor that actually builds the project	1	locally as much as possible. I'd rather hire
and then where they source, but my experience has	2	someone locally to plow our roads than to have
been in Illinois, that they do use a lot of local	3	somebody drive from Chicago to do that. It just
contractors and reach out to those, but I can't give	4	doesn't make any sense.
you, you know, a you know, a list of dollars	5	But, again, I can't speak exactly to
spent by you know, by industry or by product.	6	what we might procure here in the county. It comes
MS. HUISMAN: Okay. How about during	7	down to a calculus of qualifications and cost. But
the operational phase? Is there are there any	8	all things being equal, we would rather work with a
products then that can be sourced locally to that	9	community member.
like oil, for example, to I know the turbines	10	MS. HUISMAN: And a follow-up
take oil. Can that be sourced through local	11	question to that then.
	12	During the construction phase, the
companies, or does that have to come from outside of	1 12	During the construction phase, the
companies, or does that have to come from outside of this area?	13	jobs that you're looking at for project development
-		
this area? DR. LOOMIS: I'm not exactly sure of in terms of EDF's purchasing practices, but the	13	jobs that you're looking at for project development
this area? DR. LOOMIS: I'm not exactly sure of in terms of EDF's purchasing practices, but the things that I account for in my modeling and	13 14	jobs that you're looking at for project development and on-site labor, that's all non-EDF employees, or
this area? DR. LOOMIS: I'm not exactly sure of in terms of EDF's purchasing practices, but the	13 14 15	jobs that you're looking at for project development and on-site labor, that's all non-EDF employees, or it would be a contractor? And is that different
this area? DR. LOOMIS: I'm not exactly sure of in terms of EDF's purchasing practices, but the things that I account for in my modeling and	13 14 15 16	jobs that you're looking at for project development and on-site labor, that's all non-EDF employees, or it would be a contractor? And is that different than the operations when things switch over to
this area? DR. LOOMIS: I'm not exactly sure of in terms of EDF's purchasing practices, but the things that I account for in my modeling and specifically breakout in addition to the on-site	13 14 15 16 17	jobs that you're looking at for project development and on-site labor, that's all non-EDF employees, or it would be a contractor? And is that different than the operations when things switch over to operations? Is that still the same kind of labor
this area? DR. LOOMIS: I'm not exactly sure of in terms of EDF's purchasing practices, but the things that I account for in my modeling and specifically breakout in addition to the on-site labor impacts of things like vehicle, gasoline, you	13 14 15 16 17 18	jobs that you're looking at for project development and on-site labor, that's all non-EDF employees, or it would be a contractor? And is that different than the operations when things switch over to operations? Is that still the same kind of labor pool?
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this area? DR. LOOMIS: I'm not exactly sure of in terms of EDF's purchasing practices, but the things that I account for in my modeling and specifically breakout in addition to the on-site labor impacts of things like vehicle, gasoline, you know, hardware, that they go to a Menards or a Home Depot, you know, replacement tools. Snow removal,	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	jobs that you're looking at for project development and on-site labor, that's all non-EDF employees, or it would be a contractor? And is that different than the operations when things switch over to operations? Is that still the same kind of labor pool? MR. WENTZELL: The majority of roles that you would think of during construction would be
this area? DR. LOOMIS: I'm not exactly sure of in terms of EDF's purchasing practices, but the things that I account for in my modeling and specifically breakout in addition to the on-site labor impacts of things like vehicle, gasoline, you know, hardware, that they go to a Menards or a Home Depot, you know, replacement tools. Snow removal, vegetation management are all things that we look	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	jobs that you're looking at for project development and on-site labor, that's all non-EDF employees, or it would be a contractor? And is that different than the operations when things switch over to operations? Is that still the same kind of labor pool? MR. WENTZELL: The majority of roles that you would think of during construction would be serviced through a construction firm. So we,
	hire and are in contract with the union, those jobs go according to union rules and seniority and so forth. And so in this particular county, some of the jobs that the union was in that county, but it also had adjacent counties, and so we found that workers were coming from adjacent counties that were there because that's the way the union rules work, but if you account for the fact that they were hired by the local union, those were the estimates were very accurate. MS. HUISMAN: Joan Huisman. With regard to the you mentioned concrete and rebar coming locally. It's hard to transport that, and cost effectively to do that, bring it into a project like this. So could you be a little more specific with which products with regard to this farm are going to be sourced, like, from within Livingston County, or even closer to the actual footprint, so we can have a better idea of which local businesses may benefit from this? DR. LOOMIS: Yeah. It's hard to give you, you know, specifics. I can do the concrete and rebar because I have seen that again and again as we've come down. It will depend on, you know, the Mad then where they source, but my experience has been in Illinois, that they do use a lot of local contractors and reach out to those, but I can't give you, you know, a you know, a list of dollars spent by you know, by industry or by product. MS. HUISMAN: Okay. How about during the operational phase? Is there are there any products then that can be sourced locally to that like oil, for example, to I know the turbines take oil. Can that be sourced through local	hire and are in contract with the union, those jobs go according to union rules and seniority and so forth. And so in this particular county, some of the jobs that the union was in that county, but it also had adjacent counties, and so we found that workers were coming from adjacent counties that were there because that's the way the union rules work, but if you account for the fact that they were hired by the local union, those were the estimates were very accurate. MS. HUISMAN: Joan Huisman. With regard to the you mentioned concrete and rebar coming locally. It's hard to transport that, and cost effectively to do that, bring it into a project like this. So could you be a little more specific with which products with regard to this farm are going to be sourced, like, from within Livingston County, or even closer to the actual footprint, so we can have a better idea of which local businesses may benefit from this? DR. LOOMIS: Yeah. It's hard to give you, you know, specifics. I can do the concrete and rebar because I have seen that again and again as we've come down. It will depend on, you know, the 24 Page 63 local contractor that actually builds the project and then where they source, but my experience has been in Illinois, that they do use a lot of local contractors and reach out to those, but I can't give you, you know, a you know, a list of dollars spent by you know, by industry or by product. MS. HUISMAN: Okay. How about during the operational phase? Is there are there any products then that can be sourced locally to that like oil, for example, to I know the turbines take oil. Can that be sourced through local 11

17 (Pages 62 to 65)

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1	We will have staff on-site, and so	1	the tax rate that you're going to do, and so that
2	they're generally helping to manage the process with	2	equalized assessed value is what is now in statute
3	strict compliance with our build specs and all	3	of how we're going to value it based on number of
4	permit conditions that we might have with our	4	megawatts and based on the trending factor.
5	stormwater prevention plan, verifying that	5	MR. GERSHON: And whether you may or
6	installations are done in a manner that	6	may not be aware, in Illinois, we have a statute
7	exceeds meets or exceeds our requirements.	7	that sets what the assessment is, as you talked
8	I don't know the exact number of	8	before, for that fair market value. It's based on
9	folks. It will vary across time. But we do have	9	the nameplate, number of megawatts for that turbine.
10	staff on-site during construction. During	10	So when we're saying that the number of turbines is
11	operations, those 10 to 15 employees will be direct	11	the issue it's the amount of megawatts that's
12	hires. They will work directly for EDF. Any	12	because it's that nameplate megawatts that drives
13	additional jobs that Dr. Loomis identified would be	13	that price, correct?
14	contracted out the vegetation management,	14	DR. LOOMIS: Correct.
15	delivery of oil, to servicing quotes, et cetera.	15	MR. GERSHON: Thank you.
16	FACILITATOR KAINS: Are there any	16	FACILITATOR KAINS: Based upon the
17	other questions from the zoning board of appeals	17	additional questions, does anyone have any questions
18	members for either Mr. Wentzell or Dr. Loomis?	18	for Dr. Loomis?
19	Then questions from members of units	19	Thank you. You may step down.
20	of local government for either of these gentlemen?	20	MS. HUISMAN: With that, we're going
21	Questions from attorneys representing	21	to take about a 15-minute recess. We need a break.
22	interested parties?	22	I have 7:39, 7:40. Be back at 7:55. Thank you.
23	Questions from the general public for	23	(Whereby a short break was taken.)
24	either Mr. Wentzell or Dr. Loomis?	24	FACILITATOR KAINS: All right. We're
	Page 67		Page 69
1	And questions from Livingston County	1	back on the record.
2	staff and consultants?	2	The discussion was just where we are
3	MR. SCHOPP: I just have one	3	going to have next Wednesday's session of this
4	question. It's more personal to clarify for myself.	4	meeting, and that announcement will come later in
5	You did the study based on, you know,	5	the evening.
6	a 255-megawatt project, not necessarily the number	6	All right. Mr. Gershon, you have
7	of turbines, but the total of 255 megawatts?	7	additional witnesses. So you may call your next.
8	DR. LOOMIS: That's correct.	8	MR. GERSHON: Thank you. I'd like to
9	So the valuation for property taxes,	9	call Dane Simpson, the director of the Great Plains
10	the total is going to stay the same regardless of	10	Laborers Employers Trust.
11	number of turbines, if that because the valuation	11	Dane, if you would spell your name
12	is on a per-megawatt basis.	12	for the record.
		1 4 6	

13 MR. GERSHON: Dr. Loomis, I'll admit 14 that I should never ask questions that I don't know 15 the answer to, but are you familiar with the 16 Illinois statutory assessment requirements? I'm not 17 sure the board understands why you're saying that if 18 the megawatts stayed the same, the dollars generated 19 for taxes stay the same? 20 DR. LOOMIS: So you start out in 21 terms of the fair cash value of the property, in 22 this case, the wind farm in question, and then the 23 equalized assessed value is one-third of the fair 24 cash value, and then that is what gets multiplied by

18 (Pages 66 to 69)

MR. SIMPSON: Dane Simpson. D-A-N-E,

FACILITATOR KAINS: Mr. Gershon, if I

FACILITATOR KAINS: All right. Now,

could just have him sworn first, and then he

can -- just raise your right hand. The court

MR. GERSHON: Thank you.

If you would spell your name for the

(Witness sworn.)

reporter will swear you in, sir.

Mr. Gershon, you may proceed.

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record.

S-I-M-P-S-O-N.

	September		
	Page 70		Page 72
1	MR. GERSHON: Dane, you're here to	1	provide opportunities for some of these students,
2	discuss the benefits of the construction. If you	2	maybe even in Pontiac or Dwight High School, that
3	would please discuss those for us.	3	may not be going on to college. It's a pretty good
4	DANE SIMPSON,	4	career. It has great benefits.
5	of lawful age, being produced and sworn, testifies	5	But to folks specifically on this
6	and says:	6	project, what does this type of project provide
7	MR. SIMPSON: Sure. Like I said, I'm	7	construction craft labor? Because I know those jobs
8	with the Great Plains Laborers-Employers. We	8	are usually written off as part-time or seasonal
9	represent 9,000 construction craft laborers and	9	work.
10	3,000 contractors in North Central Illinois. But	10	A project of this magnitude typically
11	here specifically, we're talking about Laborers	11	provides about 100 to 120,000 man hours into the
12	Local 996. Laborers Local 996 is primarily	12	local construction craft laborers local.
13	Livingston, Woodford County. They have close to 300	13	But one of the other things that we
14	members, and, you know, pay a livable wage to folks.	14	see, not only on working on this project, but
15	We have about 60 families that live and work in	15	there's definitely been some correlation between
16	Pontiac with about 120 in Livingston County.	16	wind farms in Central Illinois and local school
17	What does this project mean for us?	17	contracts. Just from my recollection, you know, the
18	It's not every day that \$375 million economic	18	wind farm in McLean County was done Gridley or
19	development comes to Livingston County. So we're	19	El Paso Gridley Grade School is doing a construction
20	here today to champion this project.	20	project right now, an addition to their grade
21	Over my shoulder here, the men and	21	school. The wind farm in Minonk is doing an
22	women you see in orange, those are my unit 996	22	addition to Fieldcrest High School.
23	members. I want to thank them for being here. They	23	And you can go through almost every
24	worked 8 to 10 hours yesterday in the heat. They	24	single wind farm project that we've done in Central
	Page 71		Page 73
1		1	
1 2	Page 71 worked another 8 to 10 hours today, mostly downtown here in Pontiac. These are the men and women that	1 2	Illinois. In about two or three years after the
	worked another 8 to 10 hours today, mostly downtown here in Pontiac. These are the men and women that		Illinois. In about two or three years after the project has been completed and operational, it
2	worked another 8 to 10 hours today, mostly downtown	2	Illinois. In about two or three years after the
2 3	worked another 8 to 10 hours today, mostly downtown here in Pontiac. These are the men and women that will be working on this wind farm if you so approve it.	2 3	Illinois. In about two or three years after the project has been completed and operational, it dovetails a sizable capital improvement project to
2 3 4	worked another 8 to 10 hours today, mostly downtown here in Pontiac. These are the men and women that will be working on this wind farm if you so approve	2 3 4	Illinois. In about two or three years after the project has been completed and operational, it dovetails a sizable capital improvement project to one of the local school districts. Gibson City,
2 3 4 5	worked another 8 to 10 hours today, mostly downtown here in Pontiac. These are the men and women that will be working on this wind farm if you so approve it. The impact of this wind farm for	2 3 4 5	Illinois. In about two or three years after the project has been completed and operational, it dovetails a sizable capital improvement project to one of the local school districts. Gibson City, Minonk, and Carthage over on the west side of the
2 3 4 5 6	worked another 8 to 10 hours today, mostly downtown here in Pontiac. These are the men and women that will be working on this wind farm if you so approve it. The impact of this wind farm for these members means they're going to have the	2 3 4 5 6	Illinois. In about two or three years after the project has been completed and operational, it dovetails a sizable capital improvement project to one of the local school districts. Gibson City, Minonk, and Carthage over on the west side of the state. It will be interesting to see once this
2 3 4 5 6 7	worked another 8 to 10 hours today, mostly downtown here in Pontiac. These are the men and women that will be working on this wind farm if you so approve it. The impact of this wind farm for these members means they're going to have the ability to pay their local utilities, pay their	2 3 4 5 6 7	Illinois. In about two or three years after the project has been completed and operational, it dovetails a sizable capital improvement project to one of the local school districts. Gibson City, Minonk, and Carthage over on the west side of the state. It will be interesting to see once this project gets permitted and gets operational, what
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	worked another 8 to 10 hours today, mostly downtown here in Pontiac. These are the men and women that will be working on this wind farm if you so approve it. The impact of this wind farm for these members means they're going to have the ability to pay their local utilities, pay their local property taxes, buy their groceries in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Illinois. In about two or three years after the project has been completed and operational, it dovetails a sizable capital improvement project to one of the local school districts. Gibson City, Minonk, and Carthage over on the west side of the state. It will be interesting to see once this project gets permitted and gets operational, what that impact is going to do not only for the
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19 (Pages 70 to 73)

	Page 74		Page 76
1	FACILITATOR KAINS: Questions for	1	County Board as they went through the approval
2	Mr. Simpson from members of the zoning board of	2	process for that. And I'd like to share with you a
3	appeals?	3	little bit about what we've been able to do since
4	Questions from members of units of	4	that project has occurred and what we think we can
5	local government?	5	do with an additional project as we move forward.
6	Questions from attorneys representing	6	I believe our laborer representative,
7	interested parties?	7	which is Mr. Simpson; is that correct? He indicated
8	Questions from any members of the	8	that school districts have a tendency to be involved
9	general public in the room tonight?	9	in capital projects following the siting of a wind
10	Any questions from Livingston County	10	farm in their school district.
11	staff and consultants?	11	We're no different than any other
12	MR. SCHOPP: We have no questions.	12	school district. We just completed about a
13	FACILITATOR KAINS: Thank you.	13	\$5 million geothermal heating and cooling project in
14	Thank you, Mr. Simpson. You may step	14	two of our campus locations: Our high school in
15	down.	15	Cullom and our school down in Piper City. About
16	Mr. Gershon, call your next witness.	16	three summers ago, we were the recipient of those
17	MR. GERSHON: Thank you. I'd like to	17	projects. We replaced 40-year-old boilers in both
18	call Jeff Bryan, the retired superintendent of	18	those campus locations that were at the end of their
19	Tri-Point School District.	19	useful life. Without the additional EAB and tax
20	FACILITATOR KAINS: Mr. Bryan, if you	20	revenue from the Kelly Creek project, we would have
21	could please raise your right hand to be sworn.	21	been unable to finance a project of that magnitude.
22	(Witness sworn.)	22	A school district that has about an
23	FACILITATOR KAINS: Mr. Gershon, you	23	\$8 million budget has a hard time coming up with the
24	may proceed.	24	cash to do a \$5 million project in a single year,
	Page 75		Page 77
1	_	1	Page 77 but we were able to do that, thanks again to the
1 2	Page 75 MR. GERSHON: Mr. Bryan, will you first spell your name for the record.	1 2	-
	MR. GERSHON: Mr. Bryan, will you		but we were able to do that, thanks again to the
2	MR. GERSHON: Mr. Bryan, will you first spell your name for the record.	2	but we were able to do that, thanks again to the additional EAB received when the Kelly Creek project
2 3	MR. GERSHON: Mr. Bryan, will you first spell your name for the record. MR. BRYAN: J-E-F-F, B-R-Y-A-N.	2 3	but we were able to do that, thanks again to the additional EAB received when the Kelly Creek project was built. That resulted in almost a 40 percent
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20 (Pages 74 to 77)

1revitalization project for our campus. That's kind1Mr. Bryan, thank you, sir.2of our last piece of the puzzle for us to upgrade.2MR. BRYAN: Thank you.3The last time with the Kelly Creek3FACILITATOR KAINS: Y4Farm, we were able to give substantial raises to our4down.5certified teaching staff. They had been underpaid a5Mr. Gershon, call your next.6number of years. We just didn't have the dollars to6MR. GERSHON: Evan Ricl7be competitive in the area with other school7FACILITATOR KAINS: A8districts. We were able to give substantial raises.8once you get seated, if you could raise9We were able to bring our noncertified, all of our9hand to be sworn in as a witness.10aides, all of our support staff to at least a \$1510(Witness sworn.)11per hour starting wage and then a salary schedule11FACILITATOR KAINS: TI12beyond that, and that was about three years ago. So12Mr. GERSHON: Mr. Rich,14You know, this additional \$2 million14you explain I believe are you a neig	
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14 You know, this additional \$2 million 14 you explain I believe are you a neig	first would
15 would be another almost 33 percent increase in our 15 resident to the future project?	nooring
1616MR. RICH: Yeah, I am. I li	ive in the
17 construction of the project. So a lot of good that 17 Saunemin area. So that will put me ju	
18 it's done. 18 west of the western edge of the project	
101310west of the west of the project19I would also want to make sure that I19MR. GERSHON: Thank yo	
20clear up a misconception that has lingered over the20believe you wish to speak about local	
20 clear up a misconception that has migered over the 20 beneve you wish to speak about local 21 course of a number of years, and that is that when 21 benefits for the project?	
22 you get wind farm money, you lose state money. That 22 MR. RICH: Yes, I do.	
22 you get which faith money, you lose state money. That 22 MR. RICH. Fes, Fdo. 23 used to be correct. Prior to the evidence-based 23 MR. GERSHON: Thank yo	
	u.
24 funding model that we use in school districts now, 24	
Page 79	Page 81
1 there was an old formula that was based on local 1 EVAN RICH,	
2 resources and revenues, numbers of students, daily 2 of lawful age, being produced and sw	vorn, testifies
3 attendance. A lot of that went into the formula. 3 and says:	
4 And for about every dollar that you received locally 4 MR. RICH: So, yeah. My	name is Evan
5 in additional resources, you would lose 50 cents of 5 Rich, and I appreciate the opportunity	
6 your state dollars, and that's no longer true. 6 a few minutes, and I'll try and be brie	
7 So when we received our Kelly Creek 7 But, yes, I do live in the Sau	
8 money, first year, we saw no decrease in our state 8 area, and really just my aim is to give	e hopefully
9 aid. As a matter of fact, we saw a slight increase 9 just a perspective of a neighbor.	
10 as the legislature has added additional dollars to 10 I've been pretty humbled. I	didn't
11 the evidence-based funding model formula budget line 11 think I knew a lot about wind towers	
12 in the state board. We get our small share of that 12 here as far as being an expert, and that	
13 increase like every other school district in the 13 confirmed here tonight with some greater	
14 state. 14 room.	
15 Thank you. 15 So I graduated here from Po	ontiac in
16 FACILITATOR KAINS: Mr. Gershon, do 16 2010. So I was thinking back if my	
17 you have any questions of Mr. Bryan? 17 right, I was in high school when the f	
18MR. GERSHON: No further questions.18towers came to Livingston County he	
19Thank you.19So I think back to that proje	
20FACILITATOR KAINS: Thank you.20northeast of town, and as a high scho	
21 Members of the zoning board? 21 necessarily the top thing on my mind	
22 Any members of the public? 22 understood the importance of wind p	
22Any memory of the public:22and endotrood the importance of which p23Anybody with any questions for23being in FFA and some of those detail	
2324Mr. Bryan?24kind of had some hard questions that	

21 (Pages 78 to 81)

	Page 82		Page 84
1	then have really I've really been able to	1	ground down and used for cement production. So that
2	formulate in what has turned into support of this	2	was just a detail that I didn't know that made me
3	project, too.	3	feel better as a resident that if my wife and I are
4	So the two words that really come to	4	going to live here throughout our lives that when
5	mind for me as a resident when I think about this	5	these are decommissioned, there's something that
6	are longevity and sustainability. And I look at,	6	could be done with them. If any of us can
7	for example, that project northeast of town that's	7	appreciate not putting something in a landfill, it's
8	now been there for pushing 15 years and see that	8	probably those of us in Pontiac that have them right
9	it's still operating as a resident. I see that	9	outside our back door.
10	there are still folks working on those towers.	10	That's kind of the second bucket that
11	They're still to Mr. Simpson's point, that	11	for longevity and sustainability for me that's
12	driveways are still being plowed and a lot of	12	really important is how it impacts Livingston
13	influence here in the county. So I see that as a	13	County, and I'm not going to mention any numbers. I
14	good thing.	14	think they've all been well stated here tonight, but
		14	as I think about that, I think of the impact on
15 16	But I think of that longevity and	16	workers, the impact on schools as a tax base, and
17	sustainability, and I put it in two buckets just as	17	infrastructure for that matter, and for farmers and
18	a resident thinking about this. I think about wind	18	landowners as well.
10	power in general, and I think about wind power		So as far as for workers, there
	specifically for Livingston County, and what I	19 20	were I think there's been two fellow FFA members
20	thought of it in general, just that 30,000-foot		
21	view, is this an investment that's good for me and	21	that were able to work wind tower jobs in Livingston
22	Livingston County as I spend what's hopefully going	22 23	County that were in my FFA chapter here in Pontiac
23 24	to be the rest of my life in this county?	23	that were able to work those jobs in the county. In
24	And I think about the power usage	24	a county that's surrounded by a lot of larger towns,
	Page 83		Page 85
	=		raye oj
1	that's going to be here just in the energy sector in	1	_
1 2	that's going to be here just in the energy sector in general. Again, it is the 30,000-foot view. I	1 2	to see that opportunity for students to remain in
	general. Again, it is the 30,000-foot view. I		to see that opportunity for students to remain in the county or come back to the county after they've
2		2	to see that opportunity for students to remain in the county or come back to the county after they've gotten an education somewhere else and have a
2 3	general. Again, it is the 30,000-foot view. I don't know about everybody else in the room, but	2 3	to see that opportunity for students to remain in the county or come back to the county after they've gotten an education somewhere else and have a high-paying not just a job, but potentially a
2 3 4	general. Again, it is the 30,000-foot view. I don't know about everybody else in the room, but we've got more electronic devices in our houses, not less. And there's a lot of talk about electric	2 3 4	to see that opportunity for students to remain in the county or come back to the county after they've gotten an education somewhere else and have a
2 3 4 5	general. Again, it is the 30,000-foot view. I don't know about everybody else in the room, but we've got more electronic devices in our houses, not less. And there's a lot of talk about electric vehicles being on the road. So the basic laws of	2 3 4 5	to see that opportunity for students to remain in the county or come back to the county after they've gotten an education somewhere else and have a high-paying not just a job, but potentially a career and a profession and something that's more than just 8:00 to 5:00, wake up and go to work and
2 3 4 5 6	general. Again, it is the 30,000-foot view. I don't know about everybody else in the room, but we've got more electronic devices in our houses, not less. And there's a lot of talk about electric	2 3 4 5 6	to see that opportunity for students to remain in the county or come back to the county after they've gotten an education somewhere else and have a high-paying not just a job, but potentially a career and a profession and something that's more
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22 (Pages 82 to 85)

	Page 86		Page 88
1	by consolidation. And I love being able to hear the	1	Any questions for Mr. Rich from
2	comments from Mr. Bryan about how this is really	2	anyone else in the room?
3	kind of hedged against that and against it for	3	Mr. Rich, thank you. You may step
4	the Tri-Point School District.	4	down.
5	So, again, longevity and	5	MR. RICH: Thank you.
6	sustainability for school districts that support	6	MR. GERSHON: Thank you.
7	some smaller communities and the residents in those	7	At this point, our team has been
8	communities. There's a downhill effect there, and I	8	working today to address some of the questions and
9	think that helps.	9	issues that were raised yesterday. We take your
10	The last thing specific for	10	concerns and your questions very seriously. So at
11	Livingston County that I heard a ton about tonight	11	this point, we're switching to a different
12	is specific to the farmers and the landowners, for	12	PowerPoint, which was put together today. A copy of
13	that matter, that these towers are going on. Seeing	13	this was handed in as Exhibit 33 43. I
14	that there's already a projection of where these	14	apologize. Exhibit 43.
15	towers are going tells me that there's interest from	15	(Exhibit 43 was identified for the
16	farmers and landowners to have them put there, and I	16	record.)
17	kind of look at that as a farm kid and say they've	17	MR. GERSHON: So you have that copy
18	made the decision that with their property, it's	18	again for the members of the commission. Because
19	something they want to pursue, and I personally	19	this was finished at about 5:15 this evening, we
20	don't think that should be stripped of them to	20	only had time to make the copy for the record. We
21	pursue that opportunity.	21	will provide you with copies of this for all the
22	Farms, we realize, are really just	22	members the next time.
23	family-run businesses, and I think most of us can	23	At this point I'd like to ask Scott
24	agree in this room that a business that can	24	Wentzell to come forward, and our initial question
	Page 87		Page 89
1	_	1	
1 2	Page 87 diversify, develop another income stream to be more independent, more sustainable, is a good thing, and	1 2	Page 89 to ask Scott first, do you want him to restate his name for the record? He's certainly still under
	diversify, develop another income stream to be more		to ask Scott first, do you want him to restate
2	diversify, develop another income stream to be more independent, more sustainable, is a good thing, and	2	to ask Scott first, do you want him to restate his name for the record? He's certainly still under
2 3	diversify, develop another income stream to be more independent, more sustainable, is a good thing, and not to mention that the farm ground over in that	2 3	to ask Scott first, do you want him to restate his name for the record? He's certainly still under oath. FACILITATOR KAINS: No. I think we know who Mr. Wentzell is.
2 3 4	diversify, develop another income stream to be more independent, more sustainable, is a good thing, and not to mention that the farm ground over in that part of the county isn't necessarily the most productive. So, you know, another added benefit that can be in there is that it does extra income	2 3 4 5 6	to ask Scott first, do you want him to restate his name for the record? He's certainly still under oath. FACILITATOR KAINS: No. I think we know who Mr. Wentzell is. I'm going to reiterate and remind you
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23 (Pages 86 to 89)

	Page 90		Page 92
1	Emington Fire District, the Kempton Fire District,	1	perennial streams without forested riparian areas,
2	and the Cullom Fire District.	2	without trees along them for the lake, and a
3	During those meetings, I shared a	3	separate setback for forested areas along streams,
4	copy of our emergency response plan, which is in	4	defining those forested areas as 5 acres or more.
5	your binder as Mark, help me.	5	The majority of the area on Broughton
6	MR. GERSHON: You can go ahead. I'll	6	Creek is not forested, and thus qualifies for this
7	find it.	7	500-foot setback. Unfortunately, for the Rose
8	MR. WENTZELL: Thank you.	8	family, there's a row of trees along the bend in the
9	Regardless, I've shared that plan	9	curve, which just barely reaches that threshold of 5
10	with them.	10	acres, and under the IDNR recommendation, would
11	MR. GERSHON: If I can interrupt.	11	qualify for this 1,000-foot setback.
12	It's Exhibit 21 in our binder.	12	You'll hear in a minute from my
13	MR. WENTZELL: So an exact copy of	13	colleague, Taylor. I'll steal some of his thunder.
14	Exhibit 21.	14	The Rose family maintains these trees to prevent
15	This is an emergency this	15	erosion along the bend in the curve. There's a
16	is this plan has been developed by our internal	16	ranching operation on one side, crops on the other.
17	health and safety team over years of experience	17	They're doing the right thing here to try to protect
18	working in small communities and big communities of	18	their property, properties of the neighbors
19	wind farms all over the country. It's a document	19	downstream.
20	that's provided to our employees. In fact, it's the	20	So what I'd like to introduce to the
21	bedrock of our safety training. And copies of this	21	record and show here is first a map with a 500-foot
22	document will be included in our O & M, building,	22	setback from that from Broughton Creek. This
23	and provided to every employee working on the site.	23	would align with a perennial stream setback as
24	You'll see in that emergency response plan a	24	recommended by the IDNR. This turbine is compliant.
	Page 91		
			Page 93
1		1	Page 93 I'd add that we visited the site.
1 2	commitment for training or to training with and	1 2	I'd add that we visited the site.
	commitment for training or to training with and for local fire districts. That training gets		I'd add that we visited the site. We collectively, our consultants do not believe
2	commitment for training or to training with and	2	I'd add that we visited the site.
2 3	commitment for training or to training with and for local fire districts. That training gets scheduled during the construction of the site prior	2 3	I'd add that we visited the site. We collectively, our consultants do not believe that the habitat quality of this site justifies an
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24 (Pages 90 to 93)

	Page 94		Page 96
1	proposed on any property owned by them, and we	1	wind turbine impacts, do you have an opinion as to
2	believe the only location that is suitable for a	2	whether this turbine M-8 will have an impact on
3	turbine on any of their property. The family has	3	wildlife?
4	signed a letter of support asking for your approval	4	MR. FOLEY: This turbine setback
5	to waive this setback recommendation specific to	5	would not have any appreciable difference in
6	this turbine.	6	wildlife impacts.
7	FACILITATOR KAINS: Mr. Gershon,	7	MR. GERSHON: And I know I believe
8	before you go forward, I'm just going to as	8	you had a conversation today with the landowner?
9	you're taking several of these exhibits and	9	MR. FOLEY: Correct. So when we went
10	discussing them with your witness, are there any	10	out to take these pictures, the landowner was
11	questions from the zoning board of appeals members	11	working in the field, and that's when she we had
12	with respect to Exhibits 21 and 24 that Mr. Wentzell	12	the conversation, and she was describing the reason
13	has just testified to? Any questions?	13	for the trees was to prevent erosion along the
14	MR. GERSHON: Scott, if I could, we	14	stream.
15	have Taylor here who is also going to talk about the	15	MR. GERSHON: Thank you. Please go
16	exact same exhibits, so it might be useful to hear	16	ahead.
17	both of them on the exhibits in case if that	17	MEDIATOR KIRN: Are you going to a
18	helps with any questions.	18	different exhibit yet?
19	FACILITATOR KAINS: Very good, but I	19	MR. GERSHON: We are going yes, we
20	just wanted, for clarity, as you go through the	20	are going to a different exhibit.
21	exhibits, if the board has questions, I want them	21	FACILITATOR KAINS: Okay. Then let's
22	addressed right then. So, yeah, you may proceed	22	just see if we have any questions for either
23	with your other witness.	23	Mr. Foley or Mr. Wentzell from the board.
24	MR. FOLEY: Thank you.	24	Very good. All right. You may
	2		
	Page 95		Page 97
1	-	1	Page 97
1 2	TAYLOR FOLEY,	1	proceed.
	TAYLOR FOLEY, of lawful age, being produced and previously sworn,	1	2
2	TAYLOR FOLEY, of lawful age, being produced and previously sworn, testifies and says:	2	proceed. MS. HUISMAN: [Indicated.] FACILITATOR KAINS: Yeah. The chair
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	Demo 00		Dama 100
	Page 98		Page 100
1	Prairie Restoration. You can see our nearest	1	Going to the next one, sir.
2	turbine there is 1.75 miles. So significantly	2	MR. WENTZELL: Great.
3	3 farther than the quarter-mile setback that was		Exhibit 2 is the bulk of the text
4	requested.	4	with the special use permit. This is where we
5	We think that that these setbacks	5	address many of the requirements or at least refer
6	should eliminate the potential for any impacts to	6	to many of the requirements under the WECS article.
7	other wildlife species, not just birds and bats,	7	I won't read all of them to you, but you can see
8	from any of these sites.	8	them here on this slide.
9	MR. GERSHON: I think that is all	9	I'd also point you to Exhibit 30,
10	we're going to do on this slide. If you have any	10	which includes a checklist of all references
11	questions.	11	throughout the special use permit application, which
12	FACILITATOR KAINS: Any questions	12	accomplishes a similar goal.
13	from the zoning board for Mr. Foley on this	13	FACILITATOR KAINS: Any questions
14	particular document or exhibit?	14	with respect to this exhibit from the board?
15	All right. Very good. Thank you.	15	From the public?
16	Mr. Gershon, proceed.	16	Go ahead, Mr. Wentzell.
17	MR. GERSHON: So as you'll notice,	17	MR. WENTZELL: The next would be
18	we're skipping slides here given the hour.	18	Exhibit 4. This is a special use land map. So to
19	We were asked to address two larger	19	orient you, here we have in pink all of the
20	issues, one of which was to walk through the	20	participating properties within Livingston Wind
21	individual standards and how we meet those. That's	21	Project and within the special use area. It's
22	complementary to what's already in your binder,	22	divided into a map book. Each property has a
23	those standards. We thought it would be more	23	reference number and a key. That key is a separate
24	valuable, given the hour, to walk through the	24	exhibit, which we'll speak about. There are two
	5		
	Page 99		Page 101
1		1	
1 2	application, the second item we're asked to do, and	1	versions of this map. One presented without
2	application, the second item we're asked to do, and to walk through each of the exhibits so that you		versions of this map. One presented without topography and one with topography, and it's
	application, the second item we're asked to do, and to walk through each of the exhibits so that you know what's in those and have some time before our	2	versions of this map. One presented without topography and one with topography, and it's required under the WECS article.
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	beptember	2 ± /	2022
	Page 102		Page 104
1	is hard to read this even with my glasses on and see	1	A copy of these maps is, I believe,
2	where the turbines are located and then have any	2	on both the county's website and our website that
3	clue of if they're close to meeting our setback	3	allows for zooming in on all applications.
4	requirements, other than the verbiage I know that	4	MR. WENTZELL: Yes.
5	you put in there that you meet it. It would be	5	MR. GERSHON: Thank you.
6	helpful, and these are things we've seen in the past	6	MR. WENTZELL: Additionally, we have
7	from other wind farm areas that have provided with	7	maps in our office in Pontiac that are large format
8	maps like that so we can see what the setbacks	8	that can be viewed, and I'll commit to bring those
9	actually are for what your plan is today.	9	to the next hearing.
10	MR. WENTZELL: If I may to the next	10	Okay. Are there questions, or are we
11	exhibit?	11	ready to move forward?
12	Exhibit 5 is the overview concept	12	FACILITATOR KAINS: Anything else
13	map. This shows locations of facilities, wind	13	from the board with respect to Exhibit 5?
14	turbines, collection lines, transmission,	14	From the public with respect to
15	substation, access roads, and meteorological towers.	15	Exhibit 5?
16	This is one of several maps that does this. I	16	Go on to 6.
17	believe that it will be three or four exhibits from	17	MR. WENTZELL: Okay. So if you're on
18	that, that addresses your specific question.	18	6, we include the infrastructure that you
19	FACILITATOR KAINS: Any other	19	referenced. So this would be this is everything.
20	questions, comments from the board with respect to	20	These are all the points that we looked at, and so
21	Exhibit 5?	21	there are homes, the blue dots. Again, this is hard
22	MS. HUISMAN: So on this map, are	22	to view on this scale here.
23	there, like, lay-down yards where you've	23	This shows every turbine, every
24	got where the work is going to be staged, or is	24	underground collection line, transmission lines,
	Page 103		Page 105
1	that on future maps? Anything that's going to be	1	substations, the lay-down yard, and the facility.
2	constructed within the footprint of the wind farm?	2	The substation is located let's
3	Can you point to those things on this map and help	3	see approximately right here in the center of the
4	us see exactly where they're located? Even	4	project. There's a transmission line heading north
5	something as simple as I'm not picking up on a	5	and then west connecting to here. This is the ComEd
6	quick look. Where is the substation going to be as	6	substation, which we referenced yesterday, the site
7	it's laid on this map?	7	of the variation request. Our O & M facility is
8	MR. WENTZELL: Okay. Sure. I can	8	located just outside of Cullom. That property will
9	orient you on this map.	9	be annexed into Cullom, and it will become part of
10	I would, as a follow-up item, refer	10	the tax base within Cullom.
11	you both to Exhibit 7, which we'll get to in a	11	FACILITATOR KAINS: Questions,
12	moment. Exhibit 7 includes zoomed-in maps of every	12	comments, from the board with respect to Exhibit 6?
13	turbine, including all applicable setbacks, as well	13	Questions from the public?
14	as Exhibit 6, which is the full site plan that	14	MR. MCCARTY: All these maps are
15	includes the facilities that you referred to. This	15	FACILITATOR KAINS: Sir, could you
16	is a large very large project. 130,000 acres.	16	come forward?
17	It's difficult to represent in a single map. We've	17	MR. MCCARTY: Can we get a copy
18	compiled map books to try to make that a bit easier	18	of anybody from the maps?
19	to view. I do would suggest doing this on a	19	FACILITATOR KAINS: Hang on, sir.
20	computer screen where you can zoom into these maps.	20	Just for the record, could you please state your
21	It's just very hard to represent on paper, but let	21	name.
22	me attempt to do this.	22	MR. MCCARTY: Jerry McCarty.
23	MR. GERSHON: And, Scott, if I could	23	FACILITATOR KAINS: Okay.
			$N_{I-I} = I = A_{-K} = I = V / I$

24 M-C-C-A-R-T-Y?

27 (Pages 102 to 105)

Paszkiewicz Court Reporting (618) 307-9320 / Toll-Free (855) 595-3577

24

ask you a question.

		1	
	Page 106		Page 108
1	MR. MCCARTY: Yes.	1	waiver language, the way you have it worded here?
2	FACILITATOR KAINS: Very good. All	2	MR. WENTZELL: I'd be happy to do
3	right. Mr. McCarty, what is your question?	3	that on a separate exhibit, Chuck, but I'd like to
4	MR. MCCARTY: Can we get a copy of	4	go there now if that's okay with the board.
5	all of the maps at our request? Come to your	5	MR. SCHOPP: I have that on the tab.
6	office?	6	MR. WENTZELL: Obviously it's a
7	MR. WENTZELL: You can view all the	7	separate slide, a separate exhibit.
8	maps in our office, and they're all available both	8	So, first, let's look at this. This
9	on the county's website as well as our project	9	is language. This is directly pulled from the lease
10	website, and I'd be happy to direct you to those.	10	agreement that every stream/landowner has entered
11	MR. MCCARTY: Okay.	11	into, and I'd point you to right here.
12	FACILITATOR KAINS: Perhaps,	12	"The owner hereby waives such
13	Mr. McCarty, after tonight's hearing, you can meet	13	setbacks and shall execute any documents reasonably
14	with Mr. Wentzell and arrange a time.	14	requested by grantee to evidence of a correct waiver
15	MR. MCCARTY: Yep.	15	of said setbacks."
16	FACILITATOR KAINS: Okay. Very good.	16	Specifically within the county's WECS
17	Thank you, Mr. McCarty.	17	article, the county grants homeowners the right to
18	Any other questions, comments from	18	waive setbacks from their homes. By participating
19	the public or the board with respect to Exhibit 6,	19	in this wind project, homeowners have done so. We
20	this map, site plan map?	20	have and the WECS article as shown here, allows
21	All right. Number 7.	21	the homeowner to waive that distance all the way
22	MR. WENTZELL: Okay. So this, I	22	down to 1.1 times the height of the wind turbine.
23	believe, starts to answer some of the questions.	23	We're not requesting that type of setback. We are,
24	Recognizing how impossible it is to do the map on	24	in all cases, staying at least 1,500 feet away from
	Page 107		Page 109
1	Page 107 the left, we've produced the maps on the right.	1	Page 109 any primary residence.
1 2	_	1 2	
	the left, we've produced the maps on the right.		any primary residence.
2	the left, we've produced the maps on the right. The county WECS article has specific	2	any primary residence. In addition, we still need to comply
2 3	the left, we've produced the maps on the right. The county WECS article has specific setback distances for wind turbines, and so for	2 3	any primary residence. In addition, we still need to comply with shadow flicker and noise. And so in all cases,
2 3 4	the left, we've produced the maps on the right. The county WECS article has specific setback distances for wind turbines, and so for every wind turbine in the project, we've produced an	2 3 4	any primary residence. In addition, we still need to comply with shadow flicker and noise. And so in all cases, we're abiding by those standards as well.
2 3 4 5	the left, we've produced the maps on the right. The county WECS article has specific setback distances for wind turbines, and so for every wind turbine in the project, we've produced an amount and an appropriate scale to show that turbine relative to the adjacent setbacks. There are numerous setbacks. Many are conditions under your	2 3 4 5	any primary residence. In addition, we still need to comply with shadow flicker and noise. And so in all cases, we're abiding by those standards as well. MR. GERSHON: And, Scott, just a reminder from your prior testimony, does EDF, the applicant, have any powers of eminent domain,
2 3 4 5 6	the left, we've produced the maps on the right. The county WECS article has specific setback distances for wind turbines, and so for every wind turbine in the project, we've produced an amount and an appropriate scale to show that turbine relative to the adjacent setbacks. There are	2 3 4 5 6	any primary residence. In addition, we still need to comply with shadow flicker and noise. And so in all cases, we're abiding by those standards as well. MR. GERSHON: And, Scott, just a reminder from your prior testimony, does EDF, the
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28 (Pages 106 to 109)

		,	
	Page 110		Page 112
1	document?	1	MR. WENTZELL: Exhibit 9 is our
2	MR. WENTZELL: The correct, the	2	application for variation, which was reviewed in my
3	second to last page.	3	testimony yesterday, Tuesday, September 20th.
4	The landowner at the top is included.	4	MR. GERSHON: And for the benefit of
5	I've truncated it for this slide. Under Section 1,	5	the commission, within Exhibit 9, the variation
6	purpose of easement includes the language here. The	6	application, are there descriptions of each of the
7	Exhibit 7 does not include the language in the WECS	7	standards for variations and our response to those?
8	article.	8	MR. WENTZELL: Yes, there are.
9	MS. HUISMAN: Okay. Thank you.	9	There's also a letter of support from the Rose
10	MR. WENTZELL: Yes.	10	family or excuse me. Sorry. Not from the Rose
11	FACILITATOR KAINS: With respect to	11	family; from the adjacent property owner. In this
12	Exhibit 7, any other questions from the members of	12	case, Scott (sic) Fox, who's adjacent to the parcel
13	the zoning board?	13	that we're seeking a variation.
14	Questions from anyone else?	14	MR. GERSHON: To confirm, that's Tom
15	Exhibit 8.	15	Fox.
16	MR. WENTZELL: Great.	16	MR. WENTZELL: Correct.
17	Exhibit 8. So this exhibit contains	17	MR. GERSHON: And while it's not what
18	resolutions as well as community benefit agreements	18	we're here for we have had a lot of
19	from various local units of government.	19	information can you just give a couple of
20	And so, first, we have the Tri-Point	20	sentences to remind people what this variation is?
21	resolution. This is resolution 2022, '23. There's	21	MR. WENTZELL: Yes.
22	the Village of Cullom resolution 2022 A, and the	22	So we're seeking the variation
23	Village of Emington resolution 2021-22.	23	against the WECS article substation setback. This
24	To summarize these various	24	WECS article setback requires a 1,600-foot setback
	Page 111		Page 113
1	resolutions and agreements, in each case, the local	1	from the property line of any property to contain a
2	unit of government has, to the extent applicable,	2	primary residence, a home. In this case, we are
3	waived setback distances, and so that would be their	3	seeking a variation to construct a substation within
4	1.5-mile jurisdiction in the case of Emington and	4	10 feet of the adjacent property line of a property
5	Cullom, as well as the 1.5-mile setback distance	5	containing a primary home. However, this is a large
6	from school district property in the case of	6	farm parcel, and the adjacent property excuse
7	Tri-Point.	7	me the adjacent home is over 2,500 feet away from
8	Additionally, Tri-Point has signed a	8	the proposed substation.
9	letter of support that accompanies this exhibit.	9	In addition, the neighboring property
10	The Village of Cullom and Village of Emington has	10	owner, who is not a participating member of the
11	done so similarly.	11	Livingston Wind Project, has signed a letter of
12	Finally, there is a community benefit	12	support acknowledging the benefits of this project
13	agreement for both Cullom and Emington. Neither of	13	to his neighbors and seeking your approval for a
14	these jurisdictions, under current tax code, benefit	14	variation.
15	directly from the wind farm. Although we recognize	15	MR. GERSHON: And to clarify, that
16	that they do have an administrative role, and so	16	letter of support is also in Exhibit 9?
17	this document acknowledges their administrative role	17	MR. WENTZELL: Correct.
18	and participation as a unit of government locally.	18	MR. GERSHON: Thank you.
1.0		1 1 0	

FACILITATOR KAINS: And who is that by?

20 by?
21 MR. WENTZELL: The letter was written
22 by Tom Fox, who is the neighboring property owner.
23 He's also the resident of the home.
24 MS. HUISMAN: Okay. With regard to

29 (Pages 110 to 113)

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19

FACILITATOR KAINS: Questions or

Any other questions for Mr. Wentzell

comments from the board for Mr. Wentzell on

Go ahead to the next one.

19

20

21

22

23

24

Exhibit 8?

on Exhibit 8?

	Page 114		Page 116
1	the letter from if this is from Tom Fox, it's not	1	I'd also point out that this
2	signed. So we would not accept that as his	2	substation setback is specific to the WECS article.
3	statement or his letter without his testimony to	3	Although this substation will particularly be owned
4	support it, but the other letters that you've got	4	by ComEd. We are constructing it on their behalf.
5	here, if it's signed by him personally, then we	5	It will be a utility-owned piece of infrastructure,
6	would look at this differently.	6	and once that conveyance happens prior to the
7	With regard to the variance request,	7	operation of the project, that substation would
8	is this the testimony that we'll hear regarding the	8	comply with applicable siting standards under
9	Exhibit 9? This is it? Are there any other	9	Illinois law. So we're seeking a variation to
10	pictures? Is there going to be any other testimony,	10	construct the substation to hold that permit to
11	any other description of the property? I was under	11	build it, but we won't be operating that substation.
12	the impression that that might have been a road when	12	FACILITATOR KAINS: Reserving, of
13	I looked at this initially without your	13	course, the additional information that was
14	interpretation? If that's not the case and that's	14	requested with respect to this particular exhibit,
15	just a property line, is there any kind of natural	15	are there any other questions or comments with
16	boundary? Do you have any photos that would show us	16	respect to Exhibit 9 from the board?
17	what it actually looks like, what the setting looks	17	With respect to Exhibit 9, questions
18	like? We took a pretty good look at variance	18	or comments from anyone else?
19	requests when we're going to go down to 10 feet off	19	Very good. Now, before going on to
20	of a setback.	20	Exhibit 10, it's 9:00 o'clock, just about
21	MR. GERSHON: Madam Chair, if I	21	9:00 o'clock.
22	could we could certainly bring it back up we	22	Madam Chair?
23	presented yesterday the aerial view, the location of	23	MS. HUISMAN: We'll go into recess
24	the parcel, location of the substation, and location	24	for this evening.
	Page 115		Page 117
1	of properties. I'm happy to bring those slides back	1	Page 117 Our next meeting is scheduled for
1 2	_	1 2	Our next meeting is scheduled for September 28th starting at 6:00 o'clock.
	of properties. I'm happy to bring those slides back		Our next meeting is scheduled for
2	of properties. I'm happy to bring those slides back up. If you wouldn't mind, because I'm afraid we're	2	Our next meeting is scheduled for September 28th starting at 6:00 o'clock. Have we narrowed down the location to the historic courthouse?
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1		
2	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER	
3	I, Ann Marie Hollo, Certified	
4	Shorthand Reporter, Registered Diplomate Reporter,	
5	and Certified Realtime Reporter, within and for the	
6	State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the	
7	foregoing hearing was taken by me to the best of my	
8		
	ability and thereafter reduced to typewriting under	
9	my direction; that I am neither counsel for, related	
10	to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action	
11	in which this hearing was taken, and further that I	
12	am not a relative or employee of any attorney or	
13	counsel employed by the parties thereto, nor	
14	financially or otherwise interested in the outcome	
15	of the action.	
16		
17	Dated this 27th day of September, 2022.	
18	Eard and 27 in day of September, 2022.	
19		
20		
21		
22	Certified Shorthand Reporter	
	State of Illinois	
23		
24		

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