STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

Petition of BNE Energy Inc. for a Declaratory Ruling for the Location, Construction and Operation of a 3.2 MW Wind Renewable Generating Project on New Haven Road in Prospect, Connecticut ("Wind Prospect")	**Petition 980**
	February 3, 2011

PETITIONER BNE ENERGY INC.'S INTERROGATORY RESPONSES TO FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES TO THE CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

Petitioner BNE Energy Inc. ("BNE") submits the following responses to interrogatories issued by the Connecticut Siting Council dated January 19, 2011:

Q1. According to the wind turbine fact sheet provided in Tab A of the Petition, the General Electric Turbines can be constructed in 80 and 100 meter tower configurations. Why was the 100 meter configuration selected?

A1. BNE spent considerable time and resources working to optimize the turbine locations on the property at 178 New Haven Road (the "Property" or the "Site") to maximize renewable electricity production from the wind turbines while minimizing environmental impacts, including wetland impacts and ensuring proper setbacks. BNE also worked closely with GE to identify the proper locations of the turbines taking into account various factors referenced above and numerous other factors that affect the wind resources on the Site. GE conducted a Mechanical Loads Assessment ("MLA") using Site-specific wind data that measures numerous factors including wind shear, air density and turbulence intensity to ensure that the turbines will operate safely and reliably on the Site. The Site has high turbulence intensity particularly where the turbines are being located, which is further down the hill into the woods to ensure proper setbacks, and to reduce visual impacts. The loads were higher than the design envelope for the 1.6-82.5 turbine in the 80 m hub height configuration. A solution of using the 100 m hub height reduced the turbulence intensity, and hence the loading the turbine will see over it when operational. Typically wind speeds increase with an increase in altitude. This higher wind speed is also more constant, or steady (less turbulence) by reducing the effect of the ground. The higher wind speed will also result in an increase in energy output and a higher capacity factor for the turbines compared to the 80 m hub height configuration. The 100 m hub height was selected to enable a successful Site suitability, and for the increase in power output provided by that configuration.

Q2. The Wind Assessment Study (in Tab N of the Petition) refers to Class II and Class III turbines. Please define these terms. Could Class III turbines be used at the property? If not, why not?

A2. The Class nomenclature is taken from the IEC 61400 standard for wind turbines. The classes describe a region of wind conditions. Class I is the highest average wind speed group in the standard. Class II is defined as 8.5 m/s average wind speed. Class III is defined as 7.5 m/s. Wind class. The class nomenclature is based on generalizations and not on site-specific data. GE sites turbines based not only on general classification but also on a complete MLA. Wind speed is not the only variable which defines the loads a turbine will see. When GE first introduced the 1.6-82.5 model, it was certified as a Class III turbine. However, the 1.6-82.5 is now certified as a class II turbine as a result of the continued development of the product. Based upon the MLA's that have been performed for this Site, GE's 1.6-82.5 turbine is required to meet the Site conditions as it is now designed to meet the requirements of IEC 61400 Type Class II. This turbine could be sited in a location which is considered Class III, but a Class III turbine *might* not be able to meet the loads in a Class II site. It is unlikely that GE's 1.6-100 Class III turbine would be suitable for this Site.

Q3. What was the height of the meteorological tower placed at the site?

A3. The height of the meteorological tower on the site is sixty meters. Wind resources are measured at forty, fifty and sixty meters on the tower.

Q4. Volume 1, page 3 of the Petition discusses the benefit to residents of Prospect. How would the proposed turbines directly benefit residents of Prospect?

A4. Wind Prospect will provide numerous and significant benefits to the residents of Prospect. The direct value to the Town of Prospect can be best characterized in terms of air quality and environmental benefits, along with economic benefits including local tax revenue, job creation, economic output, and alternative development to residential land use. An additional value, while not direct to the Town of Prospect, is energy reliability and compliance with state policy for renewable energy generation and meeting Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS).

Wind Prospect is the first commercial wind project in the state of Connecticut and it will help make the Town of Prospect greener by producing 25 percent of the Town's residential electric users usage on average over the course of a year, and will generate 85 percent of the Town's residential electric use when the turbines are operating at full capacity. The wind turbines will produce 100 percent clean, renewable electricity with zero emissions and no water consumption, which will result in significant environmental benefits for the Town. Wind Prospect will also set a positive example for other communities that renewable energy is important to our future.

In addition to the environmental benefits, there are numerous economic benefits of the project that will directly benefit the residents of the Town. While BNE recognizes that economic impacts, both positive and negative, are outside the Council's jurisdiction and consideration, BNE provides the following responsive information concerning the economic benefits to the

Town of Prospect for illustrative purposes only. BNE will become the largest taxpayer in town, and the project will avoid residential development that would cost the town hundreds of thousands of dollars per year in additional taxes due to the additional services and educational costs that would result. The project will also provide economic development and green jobs to the local economy. There will be numerous jobs created during construction and several permanent positions as a direct result of the project. Again, while economic issues are not relevant to the Council's jurisdiction and decision-making criteria, the economic benefits of the wind project are significant and directly beneficial to the town. In addition, BNE is proposing to construct an on-site Renewable Energy Center for tours to educate and inform students, organizations and members of the public about the need for and benefits of wind energy and other sources of renewable energy. BNE notes that the experience of similar facilities throughout New England demonstrates that the public, particularly school groups, have a strong interest in visiting wind facilities and demand for on-site tours and educational opportunities is high. For example, Jiminy Peak has specific days of the month set aside for educational tours because demand is so high. Below are further details of the environmental benefits of Wind Prospect:

Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

Connecticut participates in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). RGGI is an auction process which requires electric generators to purchase carbon allowances for generating carbon dioxide emissions produced from conventional fossil fuel power generation. Under this system, clean, renewable energy facilities, such as the two wind turbines proposed for Prospect, generate carbon credits that can be purchased through an auction to generate revenue for the Project, and help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It has been calculated that the production of 8,410 MWh of clean renewable energy will reduce CO2 emissions, a greenhouse gas, by approximately 4,222 tons per year and generate approximately $13,636 through the sale of carbon credits. In addition, the Project is expected to result in the following emissions reductions benefits:

- 2,355 (lbs/yr) total nitrogen oxides reduction
- 4,794 (lbs/yr) total sulfur oxides reduction
- 8,443,640 (lbs/yr) total carbon dioxide

To put this further into perspective, the Project would provide 8,410 MWh of clean, renewable energy without carbon emissions, which is equivalent to the following:[1]

- cars taken off the road - 1,154
- barrels of oil not combusted for electric generation - 14,046
- number of tree seedlings grown for 10 years - 154,866
- acres for carbon sequestered annually by pine or fir forests - 1,288

[1] Greenhouse Gas equivalency values were computed using the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator available at: http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html by entering in the total KWh expected to be generated annually from the project, 8,410,000 KWh.

Renewable Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards:

The Project will also provide support to Connecticut's existing public policy framework. Connecticut's Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) require electric distribution companies to procure a percentage of the power they sell from Class I renewable energy sources. The most recent RPS compliance report published by the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC) indicates that electric distribution companies have been unable to procure sufficient amounts of Class I renewable energy to meet mandated goals.[2] The production of 8,410 MWh of clean renewable energy will generate 8,410 renewable energy credits (RECs), which would be approximately 0.33 percent of the 2011 RPS goal. *See also* Appendix A. In addition, the Project will increase the supply of Class I renewable energy in the State of Connecticut by approximately 8,410 MWh per year.

Energy Reliability:

The Project could also improve energy reliability to the Town of Prospect and the region. The project would provide the annual electric power needs for 25 percent of the Town's residential electric users on average or approximately 730-775 homes.

Q5. How many properties were investigated and rejected in the search for the proposed site in this area?

A5. BNE spent more than a year looking for appropriate sites in Connecticut conducive to commercial wind production. BNE explored various locations down by the shore, and on high elevations properties in Prospect and throughout the northwest corner of the state. BNE was aware of the wind resources in Prospect, and focused its search on the higher elevation properties in town with enough land to support multiple turbines and with minimal impacts. BNE reviewed several properties in town, but did not pursue them due to a number of factors including available land, proximity to the electrical grid, and the proximity to the center of town and residences. For example, BNE reviewed the Connecticut Water Company property adjacent to the Site, but determined that much of the Connecticut Water property is Class I or Class II watershed land and not available for development and therefore unavailable. After reviewing locations in Prospect and across the state that may be conducive to commercial wind, BNE determined that Wind Prospect is one of the best locations in the state for commercial wind. The Town of Prospect has the highest elevation in New Haven County and has sufficient wind resources to provide fuel for commercial wind generation. Additionally, the location of the two wind turbines proposed by BNE will be in the middle of 68 acres, adjacent to more than 1,000 acres of water company land that will never be developed. While there are a few homes near the project, BNE has provided for appropriate setbacks from residential properties to ensure safe and reliable operations. It is also important that the turbine locations are close to the grid to minimize interconnection costs which can be substantial, and, more importantly, to minimize environmental impact in connecting to the grid. In addition, the Site is located in a mixed use area of residential,

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[2] http://www.dpuc.state.ct.us/FINALDEC.NSF/0d1e102026cb64d98525644800691cfe/922bc6404463e2a88525742000594c8b?OpenDocument&Highlight=0,07-09-14

commercial and industrial businesses located on Route 69 which is the main road in Prospect. In the vicinity of the Site is a used car dealership, a commercial office building, three telecommunications facilities (cell towers) and the U.S. Cap and Jacket property consisting of a 5.1-acrea parcel of industrially-zoned land. Wind turbines are being built in communities throughout New England near schools, churches and homes for the very same reasons discussed above. BNE has determined that Wind Prospect is an excellent location for the first commercial wind farm in Connecticut.

Q6. Volume 1, page 13 of the Petition discusses BNE's search for a property with sufficient acreage. Is there a minimum size (in acres) required for the siting of a wind turbine?

A6. Individual wind turbines do not take up much land and the footprint can comprise less than one acre post construction. As a result, turbines can and have been located in very close proximity to schools, churches and homes throughout New England, and elsewhere. However, when there is more than a single turbine at a particular location, they must be appropriately spaced to avoid turbulence. Groups or rows of wind turbines should be positioned for optimum exposure to the prevailing winds while accounting for the topographical characteristics of the site. Sufficient spacing is necessary to maximize electricity production while minimizing exposure to damaging the turbines caused by turbulence from the rotors. Appropriate spacing varies as a function of the turbine size, rotor diameter and the wind resource characteristics on the site. A general rule of thumb in the industry is one turbine per sixty acres to provide adequate spacing for the turbines. The general rule is applied in areas with vast amounts of open land such as is the case in Texas, or on farms in the mid-west. The actual amount of land occupied by each turbine often referred to as its "footprint" is much smaller and often less than one acre per turbine. The rule of thumb is only a general rule. Numerous factors must be analyzed for the specific placement of turbines on a site. As was indicated in the response to Q1 above, BNE spent considerable time and resources to determine the optimal location of the turbines on the Site. In addition, GE conducted an extensive MLA that analyzes numerous factors such as wind speed, air density and turbulence intensity to determine if the locations of the turbines are suitable for the site. Other factors such as appropriate setbacks and wetland impacts were also considered. As a result, BNE has determined, with considerable input from GE, that two GE 1.6 MW wind turbines with 82 meter diameter blades may be sited on the Property as proposed.

Q7. What is the average number of hours per day the turbine would be spinning? What is the most active time of day? What is the least active time of day?

A7. The cut in speed of the GE 1.6-82.5 is 3.5 m/s. Based on the measured wind data, the wind turbines would be spinning 7,787 hours over the course of the year, or 88.9% of the time. Based on the power curve and the measured wind data, the annual capacity factor is expected to be approximately 30 percent over the course of the year.

The table below provides, for each season, the time of day recording the highest wind speed as well as the lowest wind speed.

	Time of day recording the highest wind speed	Time of day recording the lowest wind speed
Winter (December, January, February)	12:00 PM	4:00 PM
Spring (March, April, May)	5:00 AM	10:00 AM
Summer (June, July, August)	10:00 PM	8:00 AM
Fall (September, October, November)	2:00 AM	4:00 PM

Q8. How often is the proposed facility expected to run a full capacity?

A8. Based on the measured wind resources on the Site, the proposed wind turbines will run at full capacity for 7.52% of the time during the year, and the annual capacity factor is expected to be approximately 30 percent over the course of the year.

Q9. How does BNE intend to monitor the facility for ice build up on the blades and potential ice throw? What could be done if ice does begin to build up on the blades?

A9. The proposed 1.6-82.5 GE turbine has controls that monitor multiple inputs and outputs. As ice builds up on blades, the turbine monitors the expected output compared to the actual output. When the actual output falls below where it should be based on the wind speed the turbine will alarm to notify the operator icing may be occurring. There are also vibration monitors that can detect uneven accumulation of ice and safely shut down the turbine. There is also an optional feature called Winter Ice Operation Mode that can be used to automatically reduce turbine output during icing conditions, to increase output. The wind turbines will also be remotely monitored by GE and will be monitored by BNE on-Site during icing conditions to ensure safe operations.

Q10. What is the maximum distance that ice could be thrown from a wind turbine, given a worst-case scenario? How many homes are located within this distance?

A10. BNE has retained Garrad Hassan American Inc. to conduct a detailed ice throw study. The study will be filed as soon as it is completed on or before the February 16, 2011 pre-filing deadline.

Q11. Why did BNE use a Class C (Utility) Emitter for the host property? What is the current use of the host property?

A11. While some of the Property is vacant and formally used for agriculture, its present, most intense land use includes commercial communications operation and tower equipment, best characterized as utility service within a Class C Land Use Category as provided by the Regulations of state agencies RSA Sec. 22a-69-2.5. The Property also abuts watershed property to the west also best characterized as a utility owned watershed, and abuts mixed land uses including commercial and industrial land uses to the east. With operation of a renewable electric

facility the Property would continue to be best characterized as a Class C Land Use as category 4.Communications and Utilities.

Q12. Did BNE receive return receipts for each of the abutting landowners of the host property?

A12. For those property owners listed in BNE's petition at Exhibit D, BNE has received return receipts from all but one property owner, U.S. Cap, Inc. A second and final notice was sent to this property owner via regular mail. Copies of the certified mailing return receipts are attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

Q13. What is the approximate amount of temporary and permanent vegetative clearing that would be necessary for the construction and operation of the proposed project?

A13. The approximate amount of vegetative clearing during the construction phase of the project is approximately 8.36 acres. (Only 4.99 acres of that number involves tree clearing) Approximately 3.79 acres will be temporary as 4.57 acres will be permanently disturbed for operation of Wind Prospect.

Q14. What determined the locations of the photo simulations included in Tab J of the Petition? Which turbine is shown in View 1 and in View 3?

A14. The photo locations were determined based on the viewshed map, which identified areas of potential visibility, and a combination of accessibility and direct lines of sight from public areas to set up the photographs. The heights of the proposed turbines and their locations on an excessively windy Site made it technically impracticable to successfully float balloons at the required heights, which would have provided fixed locations in the air to be used as control points. The lack of the aerial fixed points at the proposed turbine locations and the presence of intervening structures and vegetation created atypical challenges for identifying additional locations from which to photograph. To overcome those challenges, we developed a 3-dimensional model of the project study area, incorporating terrain elevations, vegetation canopy, and locations of known fixed objects as well as the coordinates of the proposed turbines (from geographic coordinates - latitude and longitude). This allowed VHB, on behalf of BNE, to collect location-specific data (including the geographic coordinates) of the camera's position, angle of camera view, height of camera, weather and time of day, utilizing global positioning system [GPS] technology. The photograph locations included in the report were selected based on aspects to, and distances from, the proposed turbine locations, so that BNE could present representative photo simulations with which readers could then use as a general comparison from similar distances in those areas of potential visibility depicted on the viewshed map.

View 1 depicts the northern-most turbine (the southern turbine is screened by existing vegetation present in the left side of the photograph). View 3 shows the northern-most turbine (the southern turbine is screened by existing vegetation present in the right side of the photograph).

Q15. Provide photo simulations from Lee Road, Coachlight Circle, Barbara Avenue, and George Road.

A15. Given the weather conditions since the Council issued these interrogatories and given the fact that the requested photo simulations require extensive field work to complete (as discussed in response to interrogatory 14), the requested photo simulations have not been completed at this time. BNE anticipates, assuming cooperative weather, filing the requested photo simulations by the pre-filing deadline of February 16, 2011.

Q16. Provide a viewshed map at a smaller scale than those depicted in the Petition, showing visibility within 0.5 miles of the turbines.

A16. See viewshed map attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

Q17. What are the locations in the site vicinity with the greatest visibility?

A17. As indicated in VHB's Visual Resource Evaluation report, the majority of views would occur on the Property itself and the New Naugatuck Reservoir immediately to the west, with select areas along New Haven Road and the neighboring streets to the east experiencing more intermittent views.

Q18. Please revise the table on page 6 of Tab J (visibility analysis) to include the distance and direction from the nearest turbine to each street. Also, provide the average tree height on each street.

A18. See revised table below.

With respect to the average tree height along each street, this information was not specifically catalogued in the field. Based on the field reconnaissance conducted by VHB, the 65-foot average tree canopy established throughout the entire 5-mile study area would generally be consistent with conditions on each of the streets within the area. The neighborhoods in the Study Area are well established and have substantial vegetative buffer.

Visibility Distances to Streets

Street	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Street Direction From Nearest Turbine
Amber Court	0.63 mile	SE
Barbara Avenue	0.75 mile	NE
Candee Road	0.50 mile	SE
Canfield Court	0.55 mile	NE
Coachlight Circle	0.74 mile	SW
Cobblestone Court	0.91 mile	SW
Cook Road	0.51 mile	E

Deerfield Drive	0.74 mile	E
Elaine Court	0.60 mile	NE
Englewood Avenue	0.89 mile	NE
Fieldstone Drive	0.76 mile	SW
George Street	0.22 mile	E
Hemlock Road	0.51 mile	E
Horizon View	0.98 mile	NE
Howard Avenue	0.84 mile	NE
Lee Road	0.32 mile	E
Meadow Lane	0.47 mile	NE
Putting Green Lane	0.87 mile	NW
Radio Tower Road	0.30 mile	SE
Robinmark Road	0.64 mile	NE
Route 69	0.20 mile	E
Roy Mountain Road	0.85 mile	NE
Sills Avenue	0.79 mile	NE
Skyline Drive	0.87 mile	NE
Stephen Court	0.61 mile	NE
Valley Lane	0.69 mile	E
Woodcrest Drive	0.37 mile	E

Q19. Has the cell phone tower owner on the property been notified of the wind project?

A19. BNE has recently contacted the owner of the telecommunications facility and, to date, has not received any comment in response.

Q20. Would operation of the proposed wind facility have any impact on the cell tower or associated telecommunication services?

A20. BNE does not believe the operations of the wind facility will have any impact on the cell tower or associated telecommunication services. The development of Wind Prospect will not interfere with the leased space of the telecommunications facility or access thereto nor will development of Wind Prospect disturb utility connections to the telecommunications facility.

Q21. What is the distance and direction of the nearest residence to the turbines?

A21. The distance from the northern turbine to the nearest residence is 844 feet. This residence is located to the east of the northern turbine. The distance from the southern turbine to the nearest residence is 1,003 feet. This residence is located to the southeast of the southern turbine.

Q22. What is the number of residences within 2,000 feet of the project area?

A22. There are a total of 53 residential homes within 2,000-feet of the proposed turbine locations.

Q23. Was notice of the proposed project provided to the landowners on the south side of Kluge Road and to the east of Route 69? If not, please provide notice.

A23. As the Council is aware, BNE was not legally required to provide notice of the filing. Notwithstanding, BNE undertook a certified mailing to abutting property owners for the benefit of the public. Notice was not previously sent to the property located 15 Kluge Road or to the Property located at 177 New Haven Road. Of note, the property owner at 177 New Haven Road is also the owner of the Property and therefore is well aware of the pendency of BNE's petition. Notwithstanding, notice was sent via certified mail, return receipt requested and U.S. mail on January 31, 2011.

Q24. Please define the area that would potentially be impacted by shadow flicker from the proposed turbines. How was this area determined?

A24. See Shadow Flicker Report attached hereto as Exhibit 3.

Q25. Please provide a shadow flicker analysis that estimates the number of hours per year this condition may occur, and the extent to which the effects may be discerned.

A25. See Shadow Flicker Report attached hereto as Exhibit 3.

Q26. What is the approximate distance that parts of the blades could be thrown from a turbine? What is the number of residences within this distance?

A26. GE has over 14,000 turbines in operation, they operate safely and reliably. The proposed unit is one of the world's most widely-used wind turbines in its class with operation in 19 countries, 170+ million operating hours and 100,000+ gigawatt-hours (GWh) produced. GE's design includes a reinforced tower design to enable reliable and safe operation that meets product and regulatory compliance expectations. Variable speed control and independent blade pitch will be used for aerodynamic braking to reduce blade speed during high winds. The reinforced tower design will enable reliable and safe operation that meets product and regulatory compliance expectations up to operational maximum extreme gusts for a three second period of 56 m/s (over 125 mph) and for ten minutes of 40 m/s (over 89 mph) in accordance with IEC standards. The wind turbine machine can be controlled automatically or manually from either an interface located inside the nacelle or from a control box at the bottom of the tower. Control signals can also be sent from a remote computer via a SCADA. BNE expects to enter into an operations and maintenance agreement with GE to remotely monitor and maintain the turbines. BNE operations and maintenance personnel will also be located on-site to supplement the services provided by GE. Service switches at the tower top prevent service personnel at the bottom of the tower from operating certain systems of the turbine while service personnel are in the nacelle. To override any machine operation, emergency stop buttons located in the tower base and in the nacelle can be activated to stop the turbine in the event of an emergency. The rotor blades are also equipped with lightning receptors mounted in the blade and the turbines are grounded and shielded to protect against lightning. The turbines are also specially built to handle seismic loads. In the rare

instance that a blade is damaged, the setbacks proposed by BNE would provide more than an adequate safety zone for any type of malfunctions of the turbines. In the rare instance that a blade is damaged, the setbacks proposed by BNE would provide more than an adequate safety zone for any type of malfunctions of the turbines.

Q27. Volume 1, page 23 of the Petition states that the wind resource area is not in the vicinity of any known bat colonies or features likely to attract large numbers of bats. Please provide supporting documentation.

A27. VHB completed a habitat assessment of the Project (*See* Exhibit I). The project contains forestlands and some forested wetlands which likely support tree-roosting bat species common to the region. These habitat types are not unique to the project; nor do they occur in greater abundance or quality relative to the surrounding region, based on land cover imagery and the results of the VHB habitat analysis. Tree-roosting bat species which are likely to occur within the region are largely solitary roosting and do not generally occur in large aggregations (Harvey 1999, BCI 2010, DeGraaf and Yamaski 2001).

Q28. Volume 1, page 23 of the Petition discusses high, middle and low frequency groups of bats. How are endangered bat species distinguished from common bat species within these groups?

A28. While endangered bat species that may be in the region would be in the High-frequency (HF) group, they are not differentiated from others within that group (using Anabat detectors) due to a high degree of variability and plasticity in bat echolocation and the high degree of overlap in call characteristics among species in that group (see, e.g. Britsky *et al.* 2007 and 2008; WEST unpublished data; Kunz et al 2007). Analysis of full spectrum acoustic data collected by a Wildlife Acoustics Songmeter SM2 ultasonic detector will be analyzed with the principal aim of providing better information on species composition of bats present at the Site during the maternity and fall migration seasons.

Respectfully Submitted,

By: _____

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Certification

This is to certify that a copy of the foregoing has been mailed this date to all parties and intervenors of record.

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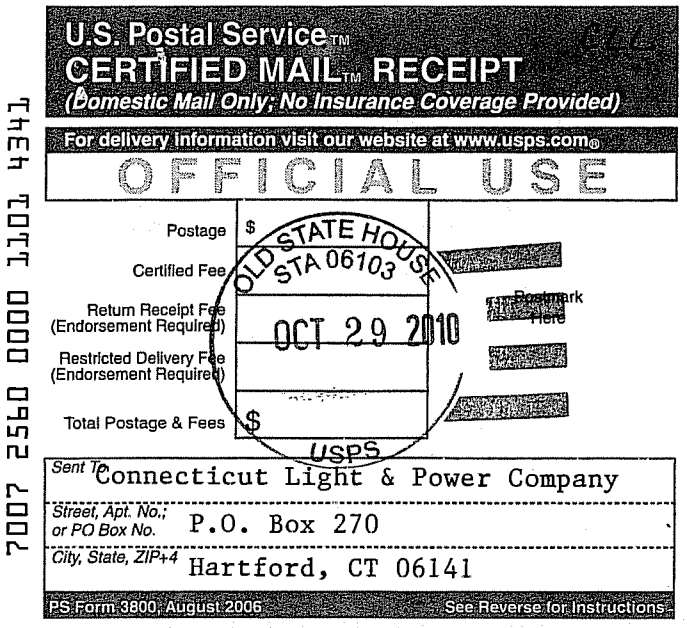
EXHIBIT 1



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Prospect, CT 06712

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Sent To: Derek D. McCormack
Street, Apt. No.; or PO Box No.: 184 New Haven Road
City, State, ZIP+4: Prospect, CT 06712

PS Form 3800, August 2006 — See Reverse for Instructions

SENDER: *COMPLETE THIS SECTION*

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Derek D. McCormack
184 New Haven Road
Prospect, CT 06712

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature
X [signature] ☐ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name): Derek McCormack
C. Date of Delivery: 11-6-10

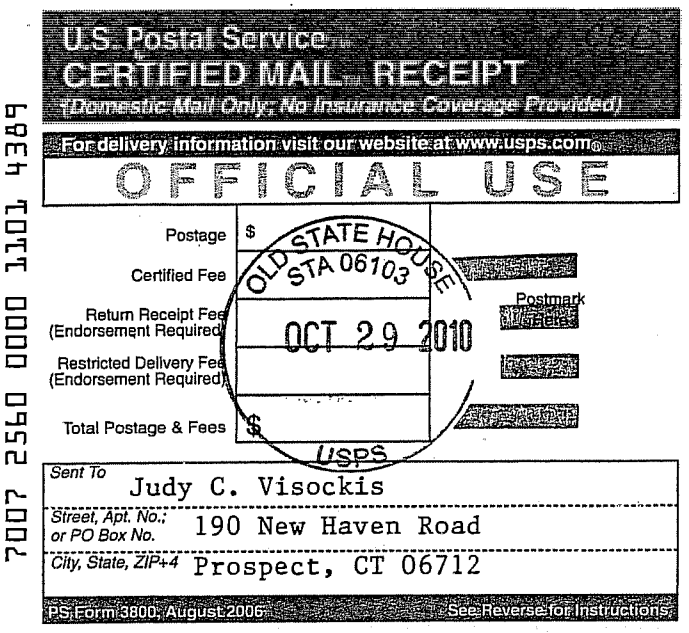
D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type
☑ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail
☐ Registered ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? *(Extra Fee)* ☐ Yes

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)* 7007 2560 0000 1101 3887

PS Form 3811, February 2004 — Domestic Return Receipt — 102595-02-M-1540



U.S. Postal Service
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(Domestic Mail Only; No Insurance Coverage Provided)

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OFFICIAL USE

Postage $
Certified Fee
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)
Total Postage & Fees $

OLD STATE HOUSE STA 06103 OCT 29 2010 USPS

Postmark Here

7007 2560 0000 1101 4389

Sent To: Judy C. Visockis
Street, Apt. No.; or PO Box No.: 190 New Haven Road
City, State, ZIP+4: Prospect, CT 06712

PS Form 3800, August 2006 See Reverse for Instructions

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Judy C. Visockis
190 New Haven Road
Prospect, CT 06712

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature
X Victor Visockis ☐ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by (Printed Name): X Victor Visockis
C. Date of Delivery: X 11-6-10

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

3. Service Type
☑ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail
☐ Registered ☑ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) ☐ Yes

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label) 7007 2560 0000 1101 4389

PS Form 3811, February 2004 Domestic Return Receipt 102595-02-M-1540

7007 2560 0000 1101 4365

U.S. Postal Service
CERTIFIED MAIL™ RECEIPT
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OFFICIAL USE

Postage	$
Certified Fee	
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Total Postage & Fees	$

STATE HOUSE STA 06103 OCT 29 2010 USPS

Postmark Here

Sent To	Connecticut Water Company
Street, Apt. No.; or PO Box No.	93 West Main Street
City, State, ZIP+4	Clinton, CT 06413

PS Form 3800, August 2006 See Reverse for Instructions

SENDER: *COMPLETE THIS SECTION*

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Connecticut Water Company
93 West Main Street
Clinton, CT 06413

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature
X [signature] ☐ Agent ☐ Addressee

B. Received by *(Printed Name)* Patterson C. Date of Delivery 11/1/10

D. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes
If YES, enter delivery address below: ☐ No

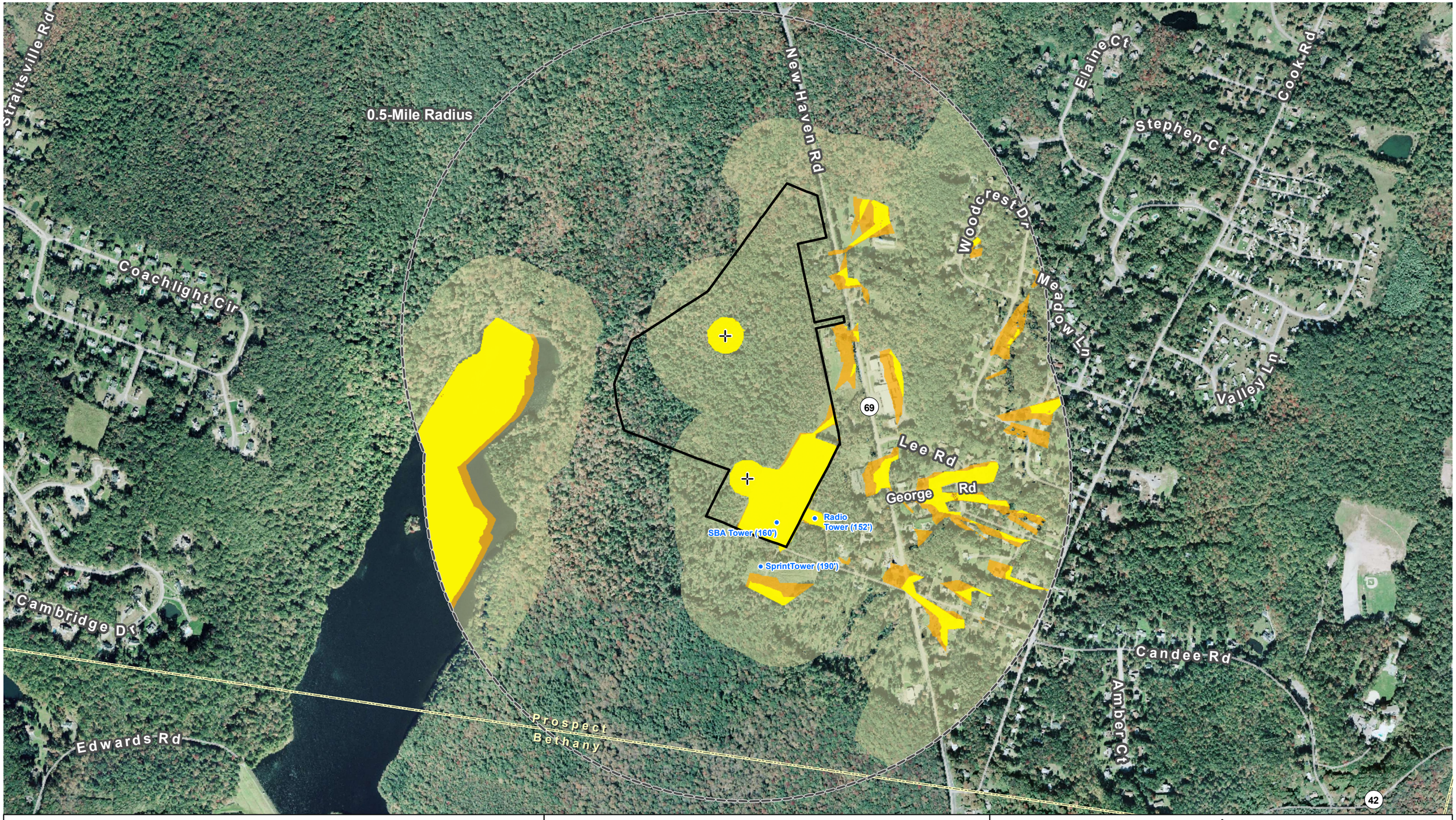
3. Service Type
☑ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail
☐ Registered ☑ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? *(Extra Fee)* ☐ Yes

2. Article Number *(Transfer from service label)* 7007 2560 0000 1101 4365

PS Form 3811, February 2004 Domestic Return Receipt 102595-02-M-1540

EXHIBIT 2



Legend

- Proposed Wind Turbine Location
- Existing Tower
- 0.5-Mile Radius from Wind Turbines
- Approximate Site Property Boundary
- Wind Turbine 100 Meter Hub Height Year-Round Visibility (+/- 43 acres)
- Wind Turbine 150 Meter Hub and Blade Height Year-Round Visibility (+/-62 acres)
- Wind Turbine 100 Meter Hub Height Seasonal Visibility (+/- 379 acres)
- Town Boundary

Visibility Within Half Mile
Wind Prospect Viewshed Analysis

BNE Energy, Inc.
178 New Haven Road
Prospect, Connecticut

N

0.3 0.15 0 0.3 Miles

BNE Energy Inc.
Producer of green clean energy

VHB Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.