

REGULAR MEETING, TOWN OF REDFIELD, June 12, 2018

The regular monthly meeting of the Redfield Town Board was held on June 12, 2018 at the Redfield Municipal Building starting at 7:30pm. Roll call was taken and the following board members were present:

Tanya Yerdon	- Supervisor
Carla Bauer	- Councilwoman
Elaine Yerdon	- Councilwoman
Erwin Webb	- Councilman
Matthew Tompkins	- Councilman

In addition, Susan Hough -Town Clerk, Paul Pratt -Highway Superintendent, Rob Brenner - Nixon Peabody, LLP, Terry Harlander, Michael Yerdon- Code Enforcement Officer, Angela Kimball - Tug Hill Commission, Matt Smith – Woodwise/Camp Owner, Cindy Cheney, James Cheney, John Yerdon - Dog Control Officer, Richard Palmer - Mad River Club, Jessica Klami - Young/Sommer, Dan Murdie - Avangrid, Kasey Yerdon, Corey Yerdon and Margaret Kastler - Legislator

Pledge of the Allegiance was said.

Resolution 18-63

Motion was made by Erwin Webb and seconded by Matthew Tompkins that the General Fund Bills - Abstract #06 Vouchers 195-214, 229, 230 Totaling \$ 8,459.27 and Light District #1 - Abstract #06 Vouchers 228 Totaling \$ 604.92 Be paid.

ADOPTED Ayes 5 T. Yerdon, E. Yerdon, E. Webb, C. Bauer, M. Tompkins
Nays 0

Resolution 18-64

Motion was made by Carla Bauer and seconded by Elaine Yerdon that the Highway Fund Bills - Abstract # 05 Vouchers 214-226 Totaling \$28,193.56 Be paid.

ADOPTED Ayes 5 T. Yerdon, E. Yerdon, E. Webb, C. Bauer, M. Tompkins
Nays 0

Resolution 18-65

Motion was made by Matthew Tompkins and seconded by Elaine Yerdon that the Supervisor's Report and Payroll Sheets be accepted as presented.

ADOPTED Ayes 5 T. Yerdon, E. Yerdon, E. Webb, C. Bauer, M. Tompkins
Nays 0

TOWN CLERK – SUSAN HOUGH

We had a good turnout for the Memorial Day celebration. The Williamstown VFW Post 136 is looking for members, they meet the first Monday of the month at 6:30pm, at the Williamstown American Legion. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon thanked Susan for making the cookies for the celebration. TC S. Hough handed out Code Enforcement Officer Michael Yerdon's report. TC S. Hough would like to do some kind of flyer or mailing regarding the garbage policy in the Town of Redfield, many campers put their garbage out before they leave, the birds and other animals get into the bags and leave garbage all over the side of the road, neighbors are picking up the mess. She would like to encourage property owners to put the bags in containers, and give them the Oswego County recyclable information.

Matt Smith is a camp owner and has no idea what the policy is, he takes the garbage back himself, he doesn't think many people know what the services are. CM M. Tompkins suggested a postcard mailed to out of town addresses, put it in the paper and a flyer at the post office. There was some discussion.

Resolution 18-66

Motion was made by Elaine Yerdon and seconded by Erwin Webb to approve the March 27, April 10, May 8, May 15 and June 4, 2018 minutes as presented.

ADOPTED Ayes 5 T. Yerdon, E. Yerdon, E. Webb, C. Bauer, M. Tompkins
 Nays 0

CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER - MICHAEL YERDON

Mike - his report is a summary of seventeen (17) permits that have been issued. There are three (3) new homes being built, he has been pretty busy.

HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENT - PAUL PRATT

Paul - they have been hauling 3/4' crusher runner, cut the shoulders back, had the trees trimmed and should start the oil and stone around July 9th (which is when they are scheduled for the oil) on the McCaw Road. They helped out Osceola last week and are helping Orwell this week. He hopes to start the road mowing next week. Thursday weather permitting they will be hauling shoulder material from Mrs. Farmer in Williamstown.

SUPERVISOR - TANYA YERDON

Tanya received notice that we are tentatively at one hundred percent (100%) equalization rate. Grievance day went well, there were two (2) that came in and one (1) in the mail as far as she knows.

DOG CONTROL OFFICER - JOHN YERDON

John had a beagle about four to five (4-5) years old at the kennel, he escaped a couple times, he received a call from the Brown's that a mean dog was there, he told them the dog was very friendly, he went out back and she hadn't seen him since, that night a guy called someone in North Osceola at their camp, found a beagle, John had put it on Facebook and had him for about five (5) days, he liked the dog and ended up taking it home with him said he would get him vet checked and if he had a chip he would let John know, John hasn't heard from him. He needs to work on the kennel, the end toward the sand pile, he will need to purchase new timber and put a cable or barbwire on the top so the dogs don't escape.

TUG HILL COMMISSION – ANGELA KIMBALL

REMINDER: The date has been announced for the 8th annual Black River Watershed Conference. The date for the conference will be Tuesday June 12th at Camp Turk (6461 Round Lake Rd.) in Woodgate, NY. The conference runs from 8:30 am to 3:45 pm with a continental breakfast and lunch provided. The keynote speaker for this year's event is Dave Eichorn, retired meteorologist, who will be speaking about "Changing Weather in a Changing Climate". There is a \$25 fee for the conference which is due by 6/1. Registration is through the Lewis County Soil and Water

Conservation District. Contact Jenn Harvill at the Commission office with any questions or help with getting a registration form at (315)785-2392 or jennifer@tughill.org. **REMINDER:** There is a second session of the free workshop on the “Legal Aspects of Records Management” being held Wednesday June 27th from 10 am to 1 pm at the Volney Town Hall (1445 County Route 6, Fulton). The session will discuss how the law impacts records in how we manage, access and secure them, as well as how long they must be kept. The course will look at how statutory laws and court decisions affect records management programs and the benefits of a good records management program in protecting you during lawsuits. To register visit <http://www.archives.nysed.gov/workshops/schedule/the-legal-aspects-of-records-management-2018-06-027>.

REMINDER: The NYS Consolidated Funding Applications (CFAs) have opened for 2018. The CFAs contain a multitude of grant programs streamlined through one application process through the NYS Grants Gateway. There is grant funding available for a multitude of programs including funding for economic development, arts and cultural initiatives, community development block and main street improvements, parks, recreation and historic preservation, waterfront revitalization, energy efficiency programs, environmental improvements and education and workforce development. The CFA “Available Resources Guide” is available at https://regionalcouncils.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2018-04/2018ResourcesAvailableGuide_0.pdf. Deadline to apply this year is July 27th at 4 pm. If you are interested in applying for one of these grants and expect to need help, please contact your Circuit Rider as soon as possible so we can begin work on the project. Tug Hill residents who are concerned about invasive species and want to help contribute to management actions may want to attend an upcoming “Imapinvasives” training event to be held at Rice Creek Field Station in Oswego June 18th from 11 am to 3:20 pm. Participants will learn about invasive species threats, basic invasive species identification and how NYS is using the “Imapinvasives” process to identify and record where invasive species are located. To register visit <http://www.nyimapinvasives.org/Training/nyimapschedule/2018-spring-training-blitz/slelo--suny-oswego>. The NY Municipal Clerks Institute (NYMCI) at the Rockefeller Institute for Government is accepting applications for Certified Municipal Clerk training to take place July 15-18 at the Rockefeller Institute in Albany. The training is open to town, village and city clerks; clerks of county legislative boards; deputy clerks and other municipal officials who seek professional development. The 4 day session offers 32 credit hours towards the 120 required to become a Certified Municipal Clerk. For more information and to register visit <http://rockinst.org/education-programs/municipal-clerks-institute/register/>. The Jefferson County Planning Dept. in partnership with the Tug Hill Commission is sponsoring a planning and zoning training titled “Airport Land-Use Compatibility: Considering Airspace Viability at Watertown International Airport”. The session will be held Thursday June 14th at 6:30 pm at Jefferson Community College (Coffeen St., Watertown). Please register by June 12th at <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/airport-land-use-compatibility-tickets-46613279574> or by calling Jefferson County Planning at (315)785-3144 or by email at planning@co.jefferson.ny.us. NYS Dept. of Transportation is making funding available to support bicycle, pedestrian, multiuse and non-motorized transportation projects, as well as programs that reduce congestion and improve air quality. The funds are administered by the NYS DOT and are available through the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ). Combined the TAP and CMAQ funding provides reimbursement of up to 80% of project costs. Applications are due August 16th. These grants are submitted through the Grants Gateway at <https://grantsreform.ny.gov> – Opportunity: DOT01-TCMAQ-2018. For more information refer to the 2018 TAP-CMAQ Guidebook at <https://www.dot.ny.gov/TAP-CMAQ>.

Save the Dates: The next Tug Hill Commission meeting will be in the CTHC on Monday June 18th at 10 am at the Osceola Public Library (2117 N. Osceola

Rd., Osceola). Lunch to follow at the Osceola Outpost (2107 N. Osceola Rd., Osceola). The public is welcome to attend this meeting - this meeting has been cancelled.

LEGISLATOR - MARGARET KASTLER

The County has been updating its policies, updating proper parking for disability, updating the doors with push buttons. The Sheriff's Department have settled their contract. Margaret gave TC a flyer to post regarding identity theft, the presentation will be June 19th at the Kallet in Pulaski. July 14th the County property taxes sale will be at the Oswego High School and starts at 9am. She took the kids to the Legislators meeting, the kids topic was Safety in School, they are seventh (7th) graders, they were against teachers having guns, the kids were on top of it, they want to know what they can do to help their friends if something happens, stop bleeding, CPR, etc., would like EMT's and the Sheriff's department to teach them.

SUPERVISOR - TANYA YERDON

Tanya read the following letter she received from the Redfield Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.

To the Redfield Town Board:

I am contacting you today in regard to the former Wesleyan Church. It has come to my attention, that after recent discussion, it has been decided the necessary repairs to the building are too costly to return it to active community service. As a result, control of this property has reverted back to the Town.

As Fire Chief, I reach out to you today to express interest in this piece of property. The lot size and close proximity to the lot that houses the Fire Station and associated facilities make this lot of little interest to parties other than the Fire Company. This property could assist us through some growing pains as prepare for future changes to our community and to the fire service as a whole. We would like the opportunity to discuss this further with you and work toward finding solutions that mutually benefit not only the Fire Company and the Town Board but at the same time keeping the best interests of Redfield tax payers in mind.

Please feel free to contact either myself or President John Yerdon to discuss this further. I look forward to hearing from you.

Corey Yerdon

CW C. Bauer asked if he plans on taking the building down if they obtain it. Corey Yerdon Fire Chief - he's take on this is that a couple representatives from his department and a couple representatives from the board sit down and come up with some sort of game plan that makes us mutually beneficial. He really as a resident and someone that is very proud of the neighboring property, would really like to see that blue tarp no longer be there, it really drives him crazy. He thinks they could really utilize that property and he has some ideas that would really help them out, he thinks that together we could come up with a solution that works out for all of us. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon thinks that would be good to sit down and discuss it, she has no bids or anything, she hasn't been contacted by anyone that she has reached out to for demolition of it and the other building. She was given a contact number for the windows, he did email the gentleman, she hasn't heard back but those can always be taken out and set aside and sold separately, and other valuable pieces. CW E. Yerdon are there any names on any of the windows, she hasn't been in that church in fifty (50) years. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - no nothing like the Catholic Church. They're all

considered stained glass but they are actually slade glass and they are panels and they're double hung which makes them worth more but the slade glass was very rare. They should if we find the right market, her thoughts are to offer them to the residences of the Town first and then sell them. She thinks it would be great to sit down and speak with the Fire Department. The church has cost the Town enough in Attorney fees, she has requested the key back but hasn't received it.

The Cuomo mandated shared services - all the Supervisors have to meet with Phil Church of Oswego County- they looked into Insurance - this wouldn't work due to the Union Agreements, a plan must be presented by September to Cuomo, they are running out of things to share, some would cost them more, the County Highway Department is now paying more for some of their purchased due to sharing with Onondaga County, it doesn't have to show that it is cost savings, Oswego County has always paid less for their salt. Other thoughts have been shared services of an Assessor, Code Enforcement Officer, and Insurance. Lewis County has a combined Code Enforcement Officer which has been a disaster. All of the small towns on this end of the County are all in the same situation, nothing that we have been sharing counts.

The public hearing on June 4th went well, she thanked everyone. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon believes we will have to have another meeting to go over this. CW E. Yerdon - thinks they need to talk more before the vote. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon received some pictures from Avangrid - they're projected fact sheets, and the layouts, they are taken from different areas in town, it shows you what you will see as far as the turbines, preliminary simulation maps. As she has stated in the past, this Wind Mill Law is not just based on this project, we need to look at it over all for the entire town. This picture is one from herself, it does not represent this project, but she wanted you to see what a five-hundred (500) foot turbine looked like next to a residence, there is a silo in there but you can hardly see it. Again, this is for all projects we are not just pinpointing this project. CW E. Yerdon asked what the current projected number of turbines is or are you still not sure. Dan Murdie - the layout is for eighty-eight (88), total, he thinks twenty-eight or thirty in Worth. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - so if you've reduced the number to eighty-eight (88) from the original numbers, she's guessing that you might have a pretty good idea of the megawatts. Dan Murdie - well no it's based on technology, when they started they were considering a 2.625 megawatt and now these generators are likely to be between three (3) and four (4), technology is changing fast, the 2.625 they started with is now obsolete. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - do you have any idea, are you going to get American made turbines or are you going overseas? Dan Murdie - absolutely doesn't know at this point. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - and of course everybody should realize that at five hundred (500) or six hundred (600) foot turbines - take more concrete, you go in the ground farther. CW E. Yerdon - is Avangrid still planning on attending the next meeting with updated. Dan Murdie - yes, the July meeting. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - so you have a five-hundred (500) or six hundred (600) foot tower, she knows everyone has tested the dBA's and all this at ground level - what's the difference, so if most of the turbines today are three hundred (300), three hundred fifty eight (358), something like that, so now they are going to expand, obviously they are much higher, so what's the difference there, is that possible to know, all these towns have set a 35dBA - they only have the three hundred eighty seven (387) foot towers, we're talking a much larger tower. Jessica Klami - Young/Sommer - thinks what you're asking is, if there's a 35dBA for sound with a three hundred to four hundred (300-400) foot turbine and they can meet that 35, is it impossible to meet it with a six hundred (600) foot. Dan Murdie - no one can meet a thirty-five (35). Jessica Klami - Young/Sommer - she is not aware of any towns with a thirty-five (35), most of the towns they work with are a forty-five (45) or fifty (50). Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - that you work with, because there are other towns with a thirty-five (35). Jessica Klami - she doesn't know of any projects that have an operating a wind farm with at thirty-five (35).

CW E. Yerdon - the ones that have been in Lowville for years and years, do you know what their law's at. Jessica Klami - she believes their law is at 50dBA. CW E. Yerdon - they are four hundred (400) foot. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - they are at three hundred eighty-seven (387). So really when it comes to a five-hundred or six-hundred-foot turbine are the stats out there. Jessica Klami - turbines come with a sound power level, so they will know what the sound power level is, that's how you do your modeling, to see if it will reach whatever parameters that are set. Every turbine is different, and actually the taller turbines are quieter now, than the shorter turbines, every town has the same question, how quiet can you get the turbines, so manufacturers are making their turbines quieter. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - if you go on and see how the turbines or how the generators are made you can see how the technology has been upgraded. Jessica Klami - it used to be, most of the noise came from the actual generators, they are very quiet now, she stood under turbines and couldn't hear the mechanics. Dan Murdie - it's the acoustic swoosh that you hear now. CW E. Yerdon asked what about the vibration that could affect the wildlife and stuff, would they be more with a way higher tower. Jessica Klami - no her understanding is that, the infra sound and the sound tunnel are audible, it's all the same, you do your sound power models with the technology on the turbines which is called NRO - noise reduction operation, you put them into certain sound power levels and running them at certain levels, you can operate them to even out. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - she thinks with animals though, doesn't it, yes they can hear the dBA's like humans, but tell her if she's wrong, but a lot of them the affects come from the dBC's. Jessica Klami - she's not aware of any studies that show that there is an effect on animals at the infra sound level. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - has given the board a copy of something she found, it briefly describes the difference between a dBA, a dBC, and a dBZ, and you see different towns that have used all of them. Jessica Klami - they would be more than happy to provide you with information on that, it's pretty dense and typical to grasp concept even if you do it for a living.

Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - going down through some of the public hearing, she went down through some of the comments from the public - John Yerdon - asked if they have supplied anything in writing, and yes they have, they did supply us with their concerns, concerning our wind law. We did receive it late that afternoon, so the board was given it that night. Also, she's sure we have done this, we have the five-hundred (500) in there as of right now, you said you need six-hundred (600) feet, you just said we need six-hundred (600) foot. Jessica Klami - yes - the six-hundred (600) foot is kind of where we are right now with the technology in the wind resource, so six-hundred (600) foot is necessary for a tower. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - so you are looking at potentially the 4.8 or isn't there a new generator 5.3 out there, you're looking at bigger ones, why are you going six-hundred (600). Dan Murdie - yes, but they could be, they might be 4.0, whatever it is we need to get over the five-hundred (500) foot mark. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - because. Dan Murdie - just to have the longer blades, the larger swept area, more power, it's a better wind resource. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - ok, she was asked, so she wanted to ask. Jessica Klami - as you can kind of imagine, turbine technology is going toward trying to be able to capture the most wind, and so most places with the best wind, have turbines built on them already, those were the first places everyone went to get their wind, the places that people are looking at now, the turbine technology is getting bigger with longer blades, to capture more wind and make them competitive with the places that are windier, so that's why taller turbines equal more energy, in places with less wind. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - just to let everyone know that 4.8 that she keeps talking about has a blade size of one-hundred fifty-eight (158) feet. The old blades use to be the size of a basketball court when they were complete circular, the diameter was the size of a basketball court, now it's the size of a football and a half field, just to make you aware of that. She's just trying to make it easier for people to understand and visualize, just understand the magnitude. Dan Murdie - there is one that's seventy-five (75) meters now so that would be two-hundred forty/fifty (240/250) feet per blade.

Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - ok you answered the question on the dBA. Rob Brenner - has pulled seven (7) different examples of local laws from around here, with wind, he figured he would just submit them for the record so you would have them with dBA limitations as representative examples some are higher some are lower, but he pulled seven (7) different ones, which he handed in to Town Clerk Susan Hough. CW E. Yerdon - are they just from New York. Rob Brenner - yes, they are, they are all Upstate New York, one of them is Lowville so they're pretty close. CW E. Yerdon - they are thinking of put more there aren't they. Dan Murdie - not at Maple Ridge it's a different project. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon- obviously one of the concerns was the chemicals used to kill the weeds underneath the power lines. Jessica Klami - can't talk to exactly what they would actually use, just so everyone is kind of aware, what happens during the Article 10 process, with invasive species control plan, chemical use, that is all overseen by the DEC, so they have to approve everything that they do, it's limited to circumstances where it absolutely has to occur, at their current project she doesn't think they recommended it at all, just for a reference point. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - was curious, she went and looked at a few of the three forty fives' (345's) around not this area obviously, but down and around, some of them are grown up pretty good. Jessica Klami - well yeah, most of it, there will be years of monitoring periods, you try to let them grow back to a certain point, then come in and do clearing, it's designed to be kept more organic than it used to be. Dan Murdie - the Maple Ridge project they just brush-hog. John Yerdon - worked for the power company, they had a program setup that they had to do so many transmission per year, electric and gas, maintain it, it may be brush-hogging it, big hydro axes or they may spray it, depending on the vegetation and how close it was to water and swamp land, that's been that way, the PSC forces that issue, has been that way for a number of years. He's gone to all these meeting when it started out it was a three-hundred and something feet for the tower/turbines, it was six-hundred (600) yards of concrete, now we are going twice as high, are you telling him it's going to be twelve-hundred (1200) to fifteen-hundred (1500) yards of concrete underneath it. Dan Murdie - well when we started we were talking about five-hundred (500) so now we are saying over five-hundred (500) it might not be six-hundred, yes to answer your question he would say probably one-thousand (1000) yards. John Yerdon - so you are talking about a hole probably twenty-five (25) foot deep minimum. Dan Murdie - he's never seen one that deep, but he can't speak to that. John Yerdon - in order to put that many yards of concrete, and have circumference big enough to handle the height, that hole, so if you are going to go that deep, and you slope that at a one on one slope, because people have to get down to the bottom, to put re-rod and so on, that's going to be a massive clearing, per unit in order to get it in there. Jessica Klami - they will go out five-hundred (500) feet for each turbine location, they will not clear that much but they will leave that area around each turbine. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - the average area for a 2 megawatt requires two and a half (2 1/2) acres, three-quarters (3/4) of an acres per megawatt, right now on a three-hundred twenty eight (328) foot tower they have to go down fifteen to twenty (15 - 20) foot deep with a five (5) foot thick wall, this is with towers equal to megawatts, that equals to thirty-thousand (30,000) tons of concrete which is sixty (60) loads of concrete, so you need to one and a half (1 1/2) times that. John Yerdon - that's his point exactly. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - well she is giving you the stats. John Yerdon - to excavate a hole that big and get the depth to have individuals working in that hole, which they have to be because they are going to be putting re-rods in, that slope has got to be sloped back or shelfed back on a one (1) on one (1) angle, when you are finished he can understand where you are saying, but he is talking about getting it ready to pour the concrete, in order to have that structure and the forms put in, you're going to talk about a huge hole. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - yes they did look that up, that is where the one and a half (1 1/2) acres for a two (2) megawatt, she's just giving you the stats they have looked up. Jim Cheney - what difference does it make how big the hole is. John Yerdon - it makes a big difference, the bigger hole you put in the earth anywhere for any purpose, there's a possibility of ground water, rain water, and everything going into the aqua system, that's his point.

If you did a hole a mile deep you are going to get into water, in Redfield you don't have to be that deep, so you're going to be in the aqua system. Jim Cheney - what are they going to pollute it with, cement doesn't pollute it. John Yerdon - well what is cement made of. Jim Cheney - once it's hardened. John Yerdon - well what is concrete made of, it's made of chemicals. Jim Cheney - well again like Tanya has already told us, it all has to be approved by the government. John Yerdon - he realizes that, he's asking the question how big is the hole going to be during excavation. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - obviously on a three-hundred twenty-eight (328) foot tower it's fifteen to twenty (15 - 20) foot deep, so go another, you are looking at thirty to forty (30 - 40) deep, it would have to have walls thicker than five (5) feet. A wind farm of this capacity - would you bring in the concrete or have a batch plant. Dan Murdie - yes, they would have a batch plant there. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - ok so you would have a batch plant on site. John Yerdon - where would you be getting all the water for your batch plant. Dan Murdie - it would all be studied. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - so when you do your application that will be in there, there will be specifics. Dan Murdie - yes, and there might be more than one (1) batch plant, there may be two (2). Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - it depends on the testing, it's such a vast area and the terrain changes. There was discussion regarding the number of batch plants, the vast area, the terrain changes, the distance from towns. Highway Superintendent Paul Pratt - when you start constructing the towers, how many sites will be actively building towers at one time? Dan Murdie - during the site work there will be sites in all stages, it will depend on how many of the big cranes they have on site, there is a lot of coordinating. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - she has looked at some of the projects that had been put up in the past, because of trucks, etc. they did one turbine at a time. Dan Murdie - the Maple Ridge project went into the fall so they had to work at night because it was too windy during the day. CW E. Yerdon - do you have to have fuel stations too, like gas and diesel. Dan Murdie - at Maple Ridge the local distributor drove the truck around to all the equipment, there were no portable tanks. CM M. Tompkins - how big is the biggest wind farm you have in the United States. Dan Murdie - Maple Ridge is the largest east of the Mississippi. CM M. Tompkins - what is the capacity of that. Dan Murdie - three hundred twenty-one (321) megawatts. CM M. Tompkins - so this one is bigger. Dan Murdie - this could be larger, megawatt wise. CM M. Tompkins - what's the largest turbine installed in the United States. Dan Murdie - he doesn't think they have anything over the 2.265. CM M. Tompkins - so this is a completely new area for you as well. Dan Murdie - yes, it is, he hasn't seen these large ones. CM M. Tompkins - so you can see our concerns then, because you're the expert that we have right now to talk about all this stuff. Dan Murdie - yes, they aren't up, this is all the new technology. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - the only other real tall ones and they aren't even five-hundred (500) footers are in Iowa. CW C. Bauer - where is the testing done on these wind towers. Jessica Klami - the test facilities are at the manufacturing facilities location, which is all over, Germany, United States, Britain, Denmark, Vietnam, they are all over. Jessica Klami - there will be a range of turbines they will be looking at throughout this process, before any turbine can be rectified it has to be type certified, which means it has passed all of its tests, and it has to be submitted to the state. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - so by the time you do your application, will you know where you are going to acquire them from, are there going to be more specifics to it. Jessica Klami - some projects don't, some projects say this is the one we are going to use, but most projects because this is a process that takes quite some time and they want to be using the best turbine technology that is out there, so a lot of times there is a leeway to using the newer models as they come out and as long as they have passed their certification. It can go either direction, it's usually a range of turbine models that you are considering, not to do anything larger or louder than this than the turbines you are considering. CW E. Yerdon - how big are the ones at Cassadaga. Jessica Klami - we have not yet chosen the turbine for that project. CW E. Yerdon - that's all through the Article 10 process though. Jessica Klami - yes, so they have to do the last, the last thing that matters is they negotiate for the turbines, they want the latest, best technology in wind turbines.

CW E. Yerdon - how many are you planning on putting up for that project. Jessica Klami - she wants to say forty-eight but she could be wrong. Rob Brenner - if he could just say something about the clearing, as he mentioned at the public hearing, from what he's been told if you go and you look at the MET towers if did a site visit up there, the clearing for the MET towers would be somewhat similar to the clearing for these facilities because of the guide anchors on the MET towers, he thinks it's about a two (2) acre clearing from what Dan told him, it would be pretty similar conceptually to what you would expect. Dan Murdie - Carla when you do get up there, when you see the anchors on the MET towers, they are fifty (50) meters from the tower, so from out anchor to out anchor it would be one-hundred (100) meters. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - when Mr. Meisner is back for the next meeting what does he plan on showing them. Dan Murdie - project update, he thinks, if you have a list of questions you would like him to cover that would be great. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - she did read where a Town had a wind overlay, as part of their zoning. What are your comments on that? Jessica Klami - the way she understands the overlay works, which is kind of gets absolved in the Article 10 process, the towns envision it working is that the project comes in and the overlay is created specifically for that project, without the overly it's not considered a permitted use, most towns do something called a permitted use in the forest district, just with special permitting through the process of the wind law, it's just a procedural process.

Angie Kimball - it's a zoning technique. Rob Brenner - put another way thought, through this local law to address your point regarding maybe there's certain areas of the town a six-hundred (600) foot tower might be tolerable if you get through the other issues, but it might not be tolerable right outside here, you can create through this local law an overlay district that would apply an overlay in the zoning districts that you've already created in the zoning law, and say in these areas of the town, you can build a facility subject to this local law, so you could say only in certain parts of the town you can construct wind turbines at all, or at six-hundred (600) feet, and you could say they aren't allowed around here, so you could overlay another district on top of your zoning map that's a wind energy overlay, it would be a secondary classification for a particular piece of property. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - there are large parcels of land, a lot of Redfield is large parcels privately owned, set aside this project, if you put in that three-hundred forty-five (345) line, who says that down the line Joe Blow over here who has five-hundred (500) acres, put up towers, they are closer to the hamlet to the water. Rob Brenner - so you could create an overlay for this project, if there was a subsequent project and subsequent developer and you wanted to allow another wind project to go through you through an amendment to this local law you could than create an additional overlay district or an expanding overlay district to accommodate a separate project if you thought it was appropriate. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - that's one of her concerns. Rob Brenner - it doesn't need to be a wholesale blanket permission for wind to be in the Town of Redfield, you can be surgical with where it's allowed. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - whatever happens up there, she can see the potential that we could be completely encompassed by wind farms, because of the large areas that are owned by private individuals, that's her concern, explaining the overlay, makes sense. CW E. Yerdon - how far do the transmission lines go at Maple Ridge, where does the power go from those wind mills. Dan Murdie - they have a ten (10) mile two-thirty (230) line that goes from the substation within the project over to the Town of Watson and it hooks into the two-hundred-thirty (230) lines that go to the Marcy substation, which is kind of where everything goes. Within the project he thinks there's probably maybe around ten (10) miles of overhead thirty-four-point five (34.5) trump line, he's guessing there maybe it's eight (8) miles, it's actually two (2) runs one from the north and one from the south. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - as one of your Attorney's so diligently tried to explain to me that this whole power grid transmission system was like maple syrup, needless to say he has never been back and she hopes she never sees him again, his explanation was that you're going to be having one fifteen (115) lines come off the hill, to bring it all together and then tap into a three forty-five (345), she always thought from the beginning it was

going to be a three forty-five (345) from up there and all the way through Town. Dan Murdie - well not through Town. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - she knows that. Dan Murdie - yes that's the plan a three forty-five (345), this is the first he's heard of a one fifteen (115). Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - yeah, it's not quite like maple syrup then. Dan Murdie - they have to hit the three forty-five (345) line Volney/Marcy line. CM M. Tompkins - he has concerns that we are being told certain things definitely won't work but we have no idea what's actually being proposed, that just seems odd to him. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - is not answering for you, but believes that the answer to that is you don't have to give us definite answers until the application is filed. Jessica Klami - it's not that we don't have to, it's we don't have them yet, were working through the project and a lot of the variables are in your hands. So what they propose and how they propose and what we were going to put in our application if we put in an application. As we know it we will be happy to share that with you, but a lot of it is depended on a lot of different factors. Just to kind of give you a little bit more, she understands how unsatisfying that answer is, part of the process is also doing all the study work, so for an example, they could propose something, do studies realize what they thought was there, wasn't there or what we were hoping was there isn't there or they've encountered something that changes the project completely, so everything is kind of up in the air with this stuff until the study work is done, we're negotiating the study work right now and the stipulation process of the Article ten (10), she believes your Attorneys are aware of the process and getting that stuff done, through that process more definitive answers come through for us, unfortunately that's the best answer she has, but your part of the process so you will be getting the information as we get it. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - speaking of that for about the sixth time, make sure the address for her is 4830 County Route 17 not 1 Balcom Drive to the Town Barn. CW E. Yerdon - when do you anticipate the application to be filed? Jessica Klami - right now the stipulations process has taken nine (9) months to a year, usually the application is submitted sometime around then, we've been kind of waiting to see what's going on here before we get into earnest stipulation process so that's hasn't really commenced yet, we're still kind of in a holding pattern to see what's going to happen because as you know you have provisions in front of you that we've told you could reduce the project substantially and we need it so people have to do some thinking about what's going to happen here, once that process starts it's usually a year to a year and a half, after the stipulations are commenced and an application goes in, and a lot of times to it depends on their study work, can't do wetlands in the winter, if they get their stipulations done in the middle of winter they have to wait until spring to start the study. CW E. Yerdon - so it will be awhile. Dan Murdie - that would be a good question for Walter next month, he may be able to expound on that a little. Rob Brenner - he thinks they have a poster hanging up on the street, it's like a timeline, maybe he could bring that, he's not sure if it's changed since he has seen it but it was pretty detailed. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - is it the same timeline listed under the Article 10, it's the same one we've been looking at for a year and a half. Dan Murdie - yes. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon asked CM E. Webb if he had concerns. CM E. Webb is concerned about the bird kill as well as CM M. Tompkins and CW C. Bauer. Jessica Klami - to kind of give some perspective on the avian mortality, wind turbines kill less birds than your average house cat, so overall buildings, house cats have a higher mortality for birds than wind turbines. CM M. Tompkins asked how that is measured is that per turbine, per square foot, per cat? Jessica Klami - they measure per turbine, so when they put their studies in there will be estimates on avian and bat mortality per turbine and per megawatt, DEC requires both, so you will have our estimated of what our avian and bat mortality is and what our suggested litigation and mitigation is, DEC has them run tests to get those numbers down so that they are not as high as would be if we weren't operating a wind turbine, what they would do is turn the turbines off during periods where in particular bats are flying in the project area. CM E. Webb - can you recognize the birds that gets hit. Jessica Klami - they can

recognize it when it's dead, they have to do monitoring, so they do mortality monitoring. Dan Murdie - they do pre-construction monitoring and post-construction, there are a lot of studies that have been completed over the years for several years. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - it seems to be when you go on the internet and you look at all sides of this, it seems to be that the bird and bat kill are a dime a dozen, that seems to be what keeps coming up and recurring. Jessica Klami - unfortunately just like we haven't figured out how to build buildings without birds flying into them, we haven't figured out how to build wind turbines without birds flying into them. CW E. Yerdon - do you actually study them when the birds are actually migrating. Jessica Klami - yes, they will do pre-construction studies you will have bird counts, will have experts out doing bird counts. CW C. Bauer - she thought they had been being studied. Jessica Klami - yes, they are out there, for federal bird counts - if there are any- she doesn't know - they require two (2) years of studies, they started work outside of the Article 10 process for federal permitting processes if they need to get a federal permit, they have to do work to make sure they are not triggering any federal permitting for avian impacts. Highway Superintendent Paul Pratt - does your estimated mortality rate change because of the size of the tower? Jessica Klami - so the DEC has thought of that exact question and that's why the DEC has them do per megawatt, in addition to per turbine, they have found that doing a per megawatt and they are actually starting to ask for a rotor swift area analysis, helps get a better picture of what can actually happen when the turbines get bigger, this is an emerging technology so with each project they get more and more information, more projects that have longer turbines can see if there's a difference in mortality or not, and through monitoring and if for some reason their monitoring is showing a level of kills that we didn't anticipated than we have to work with DEC to figure out why. Dan Murdie - but as the turbines get bigger there are less out there. Jessica Klami - yes less turbines. Highway Superintendent Paul Pratt - so you may have less kills in the farm itself because of less turbines. Dan Murdie - yes it could be, every project is based on the number of megawatts not the number of turbines, so if they have a hundred (100) megawatt and it takes forty (40) two point fives (2.5) to get there it will take twenty-five (25) four megawatts ones so that would be a fifteen (15) turbine reduction, that's substantial. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - this is a three fifty (350) megawatts. Dan Murdie - our interconnect request is three fifty (350). Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - so later on a year or two or three (2 or 3) years when that's all up and running, when can you put in for more, another request, more turbines, to supply the grid with more megawatts, does that happen? Jessica Klami - as long as it was over a twenty-five it would be this whole process again, it wouldn't be a shortened process, you can't just tack on one turbine at a time. Dan Murdie - it would be another area, we will maximize this project area. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - that has come up, people have said - they say they are only going to do three-hundred fifty (350) megawatts but who says down in the future they're not going to go for another two hundred (200). Jessica Klami - that's completely fair, the way the process works from our prospective is, we've seen that where projects in the past under SEQR not under the state permitting process, had one town that was agreeable and one that wasn't, and maybe wanted to do the project in phases, to try to work say with Redfield after they got Worth done, the State process doesn't really allow that, that bifurcation, one it would take forever for them to do that, they would have to get the full approval in, the State has it's eyeing on tactics such as that, get fifty (50) megawatts approved and then come in and get another fifty (50), she doesn't pretend to speak for the state but thinks they would look very highly not favorably on that tactic at all. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - ok that was a question someone had for her, that's all the questions she can find on her papers, she asked each board member if they had any more questions, the Avangrid presentation will be at the next regular board meeting. Does this board want to address it again at the next meeting or do you want to do you want a special meeting? CW C. Bauer thinks we should do a special meeting, CM M. Tompkins also thinks we should have a workshop.

Supervisor Tanya Yerdon will be gone after July - she will not be here for the August meeting. Do you want to have questions, do you want to do this prior to his presentation or after? CM M. Tompkins - prior his presentation has nothing to do with this law, this law is for every wind project. Supervisor Tanya Yerdon - yes that is true.

Resolution 18-67

Motion was made by Elaine Yerdon and seconded by Matthew Tompkins to authorize Town Clerk to advertise a special meeting/workshop to review the proposed Local Law #2 Wind Energy Facilities and any other business that may come before the board on Wednesday, June 27, 2018 at 7pm.

ADOPTED Ayes 5 T. Yerdon, E. Yerdon, E. Webb, C. Bauer, M. Tompkins
 Nays 0

Motion was made by Erwin Webb seconded by Carla Bauer to adjourn the meeting at 9:15pm.

ADOPTED Ayes 5 T. Yerdon, E. Yerdon, E. Webb, C. Bauer, M. Tompkins
 Nays 0

The next Town of Redfield Town Board meeting will be held Tuesday, July 10, 2018 at 7:30pm.

June 12, 2018
Susan Hough, Town Clerk

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