



October 18, 2013

Dan Courtemanch
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333

**Subject: Bingham Wind Project, Response to Environmental Project Review Comments from
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
Project # L-25973-24-A-N / L-25973-TG-B-N**

Dear Dan:

Thank you for providing the final agency comments submitted to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) from the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) regarding the Bingham Wind Project (project), dated October 9, 2013. We are pleased that the majority of initial concerns expressed by MDIFW regarding this project have been addressed. For your reference, we have provided a response to certain MDIFW comments in this letter that we felt required additional clarification. The original text of the MDIFW letter is below in *italics* (with corresponding page numbers from the letter in parentheses) and our response follows in black.

A. **Vulnerable bat species** (page 3):

In summary, based on the factors outlined above (some of which are only recently coming to light), MDIFW is revising its "Maine Turbine Curtailment Requirements to Decrease Bat Mortality" from a minimum cut-in speed of 5 m/s to a minimum 6 m/s. This permit language reflects our best, current insights to minimize bat mortality:

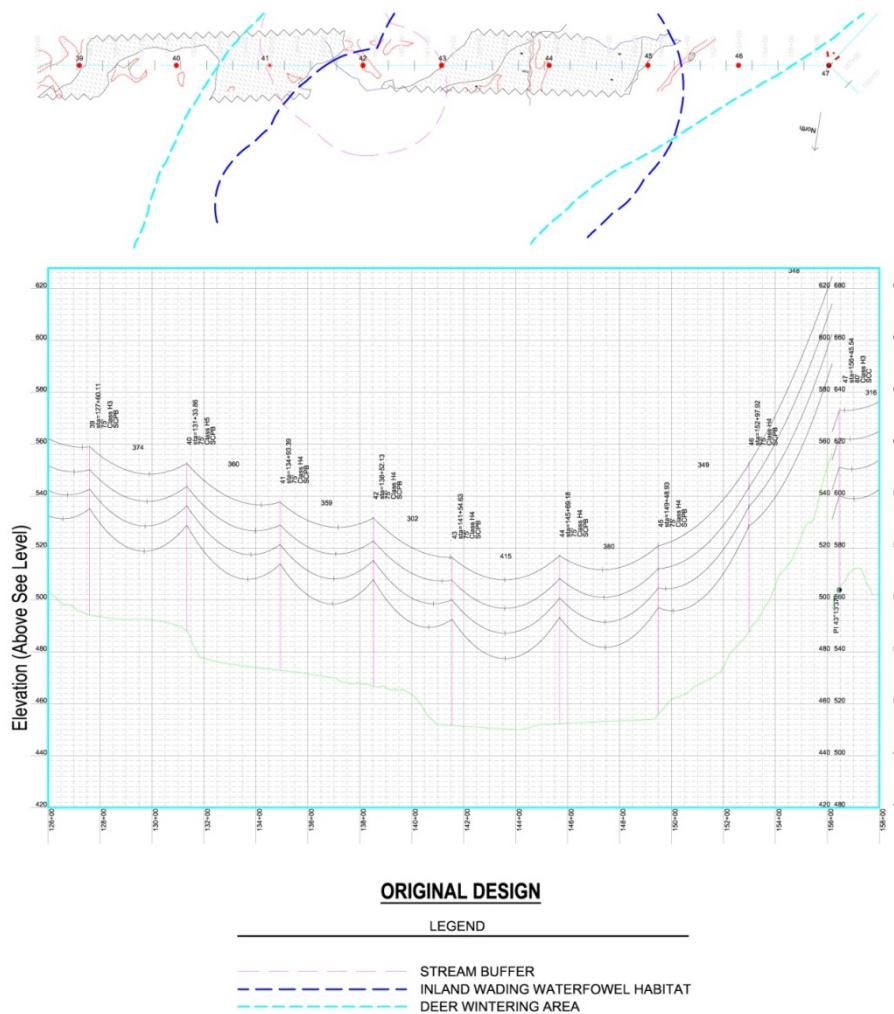
Wind turbines will operate only at cut-in wind speeds exceeding 6.0 meters per second each night (from at least ½ hour before sunset to at least ½ hour after sunrise) during the period April 20 – October 15 over the life of the project. Cut-in speeds are determined based on mean wind speeds measured at hub heights of a turbine over a 10-minute interval. Turbines will be feathered during these low wind periods to minimize risks of bat mortality.

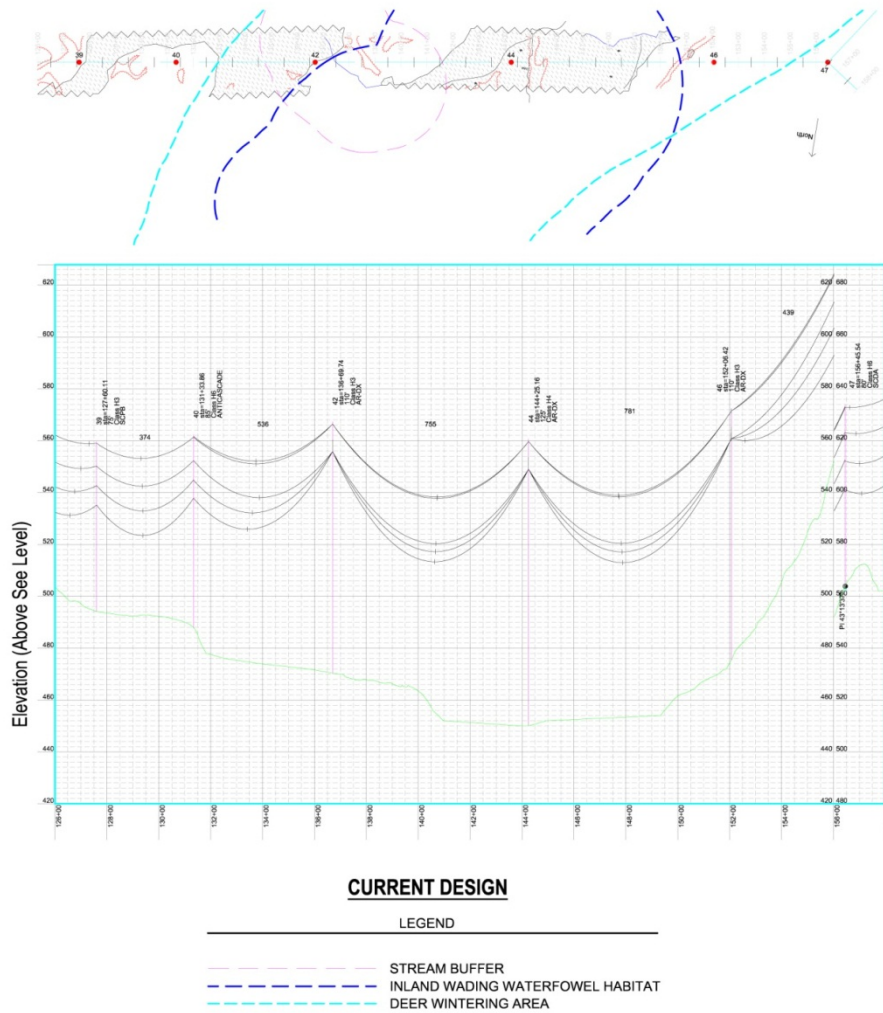
Applicant Response: The Applicants have provided a response to this comment in the enclosed letter.

B. Deer wintering areas (page 4):

2. *DWA #084031 in Parkman: The generator lead line route here is a compromise between two Significant Wildlife Habitats mapped under NRPA: an "Inland Waterfowl / Wading Bird Habitat" and this DWA. During a September 18 site visit, MDIFW advised that a single pole installation in the wetland would vastly reduce impacts to the forest canopy integral to wintering deer. This adjustment has not been formally submitted, but appropriate permit conditions are requested.*

Applicant Response: The revised generator lead design discussed with MDIFW and proposed in DWA #084031 in Parkman incorporates taller H-frame structures that will result in less clearing and allow a taller tree canopy within this deer wintering area (DWA) and Inland Waterfowl and Wading Bird Habitat (IWWH) as a result of increased conductor height. During deer yard surveys performed in March of 2013 (see Section 7 of MDEP Application), the canopy cover in the area, where present, is 35-50 feet. H-frame poles will be taller and allow conductors to be an average height of 61.5 feet, much taller than those associated with single pole structures with an average conductor height of 32.3 feet. These original and revised designs can be seen in profile below. This information was provided to MDIFW via email on September 27, 2013. V-style clearing will still be implemented around pole structures to reduce impacts to the forest canopy,





B. Deer wintering areas (page 4):

4. *Regardless of avoidance and minimization efforts, impacts to each DWA merit mitigation. Overall DWA impacts are estimated as 8,800 linear feet of disruption by the generator lead line corridor. The greatest influence (5,250 linear feet) is in DWA #084033 near the terminus of the generator lead line in Parkman. The impact is more than its linear extent since it intersects a constricted travel corridor that connects two separate lobes that provide the bulk of suitable DWA habitat locally.*

Applicant Response: The Applicant has been coordinating with both MDIFW and MDEP on addressing compensation for these impacts. Significant design and construction efforts have been undertaken to reduce clearing of the canopy at the two sensitive crossing locations including taller poles, reduced cleared right of way, V-notch clearing, buffers, and maintenance restrictions. In addition, the Applicant is willing to provide compensation. Based on guidance from MDEP on October 17, 2013, compensation for impacts to DWAs should be calculated using the resource compensation rate for the average assessed land value per square feet in Piscataquis County. These rates are provided in the MDEP Fact Sheet – In Lieu Fee Compensation Program dated July 16, 2013. The table below displays the compensation calculations for each DWA and provides the total amount of calculated compensation. Clearing impacts were based on the square footage of generator lead that will cross DWAs. The Applicant has assumed a 100-foot-wide corridor in all locations to calculate square feet of clearing impact. The actual amount of

clearing impact will be much less, due to restrictive cutting procedures and a narrower corridor in certain sections of the generator lead. Therefore, the calculated compensation amount should exceed the amount of compensation needed for actual clearing impacts of these DWAs.

Deer Wintering Area	Square Feet of Clearing Impact (based on 100-foot clearing width)	Average Assessed Land Value per Square Foot	Compensation Amount
#080604	40,510.8	\$0.04	\$1,620.43
#084029	54,885.6	\$0.04	\$2,195.42
#084031	283,140	\$0.04	\$11,325.60
#084033	559,310.4	\$0.04	\$22,372.42
Total	937,846.8	\$0.04	\$37,513.87

C. Vernal pools (page 4):

1. Pool #53KN_N along the generator lead line in Abbot does not qualify for a NRPA permit by rule. However, an interim review by MDIFW finds this setting to be a "Potentially Significant" vernal pool based on the likelihood that a road may be altering hydrology to create it. A site visit can confirm this determination. Project representatives are requested to provide descriptive and photo documentation.

Applicant Response: Pool #53KN_N is located adjacent to the west side of a private ATV trail. The trail leads south from a cabin on Gales Road. The trail bisects a forested wetland (ABB_W385 and ABB_W386) dominated by Northern white-cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*). Stream S069 crosses under the ATV trail through an 18-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe approximately 145 feet north of Pool #53KN_N. The surface of the ATV trail is approximately 6-12 inches higher than the ground level within the forested wetland. Elevation drops roughly 3-5 feet from the northern edge of the wetland near Gales Road to Pool #53KN_N. On May 18, 2011 and May 23, 2011, egg masses were concentrated in areas of pooled water within the wetland. Saplings, trees, rotting stumps and logs, and mossy hummocks are scattered throughout the pool. The eastern edge of the pool abuts the ATV trail and extends west into the forested wetland. During site visits with MDIFW, the Applicant recommended visiting Pool #53KN_N. MDIFW noted at that time that there were no issues with Pool #53KN_N, and there was no interest in visiting the pool.



May 2011. Looking west into Pool #53KN_N from edge of ATV trail.



May 2011. Looking south down ATV trail adjacent to Pool #53KN_N.



December 2012. Looking south from Stream S069 down ATV trail. Pool #53KN_N is located in the background near the bend in the ATV trail.

E. Northern spring salamanders (page 7):

- 2. Additional clearing is presumed along the above-ground collector line route at the crossing and riparian buffer of stream # 027 in Mayfield Township, although not specifically addressed in the application. The line transitions from an overland route to an existing roadway near the headwaters of stream # S027.*

Applicant Response: Clearing proposed along the collector line route is shown on sheet CL-1.05 in Exhibit 1 of the MDEP Application.

E. Northern spring salamanders (page 7):

3. *Timber mat crossings (e.g., #S045, #S046, and #S049 in Kingsbury Plantation; #S070 in Abbot; and #S071 in Parkman) should explicitly meet or exceed standards in MDIFW's Recommended Performance Standards for Riparian Buffers in Overhead Utility ROW Projects (2012) and Recommended Management Guidelines for Land Use in or Adjacent to Roaring Brook Mayfly and Spring Salamander Habitat (2012). Assurances were not clearly found in the NRPA/SITE LAW application.*

Applicant Response: The Applicant agrees to meet guidelines regarding timber mat crossings within MDIFW's *Recommended Performance Standards for Riparian Buffers in Overhead Utility ROW Projects (2012)* and MDIFW's *Recommended Management Guidelines for Land Use in or Adjacent to Roaring Brook Mayfly and Spring Salamander Habitat (2012)*. A professional environmental inspector and/or third party inspector will be present during the construction of the project to observe compliance with these guidelines. Any deviations from these guidelines will be discussed in advance with MDEP and/or the third party inspector. See Table 10-1 of the MDEP Application, which identifies buffers and clearing restrictions at these locations and for the entire project (Section 10).

E. Northern spring salamanders (page 7):

4. *The above-ground collector line crosses 7 northern spring salamander streams: S009, S014, S022, S023, S024, S025, and S027 in Mayfield Township. The generator lead line corridor crosses 5 other northern spring salamander waters: S045, S046, and S049 in Kingsbury Plantation; S070 in Abbot; and S071 in Parkman. Canopy disruption via removal of capable vegetation in the corridor is inevitable. MDIFW recommends the use of taller poles and closer spacing to further reduce impacts at each crossing.*

Applicant Response: Each of the northern spring salamander stream crossings will have a 250-foot vegetative management zone. Poles are proposed to be installed between 25 and 100 feet of the stream in order to achieve higher conductor spans and retention of higher canopy shade underneath. As detailed in the memo from Stantec to MDIFW dated August 21, 2013, these crossings were designed per the MDIFW 2012 Guidelines.

E. Northern spring salamanders (page 7):

5. *As several existing stream crossings within the project area could benefit from improvements during the course of nearby construction activity, MDIFW recommends the following crossings be upgraded with corrugated culverts sized to at least bankfull width and embedded 25% in order to enhance northern spring salamander habitat and stream connectivity:*
 - a) *A recreational vehicle trail crossing of stream #S025 in Mayfield Township.*
 - b) *An existing logging road crossing of stream #S027 via a 24-inch culvert in Mayfield Township.*
 - c) *An all-terrain vehicle trail crossing of stream #S070 in Abbot.*

Applicant Response: The crossing improvements identified by MDIFW are not proposed or required to construct or operate the Project and the Applicant has worked diligently to design the project such that no in-stream work is needed. Consequently, incorporating new or improved culverts at these locations within the Application would result in increased impacts to regulated resources. The Applicant understands MDIFW's desire for net improvement of aquatic organism passage and habitat connectivity in these areas. The Applicant is open to providing technical and/or financial support and generally coordinating with the landowner or local recreational groups to upgrade these three existing stream crossings once the project becomes operational.

E. **Northern spring salamanders** (page 7):

6. *Specifics on the seed mixes used for revegetation and a timeline for documented achievement of revegetation standards are requested.*

Applicant Response: The specific seed mixes used for revegetation are provided below in Table 14-3. This information was provided to MDEP during their review of the Basic Standards section subsequent to the Application being filed. The Basic Standard Section of the Application (Section 14) provides additional details on requirements related to revegetation. The timeline to achieve the revegetation standard will be a product of what season construction activities are completed. If construction is completed prior to mid-summer in a given year, it is conceivable that the revegetation standard could be met by mid-October, but if construction ends in late fall or winter it may take until the following summer to meet the standard. However, similar to other First Wind projects in Maine, the Bingham site will be revegetated as quickly as conditions allow and a Notice of Termination will be filed once the standard has been met.

Table 14-3: Permanent Seeding Schedule

	Seed	Percent By Weight
Upland Areas with Loam Cover	Tall Fescue Creeping Red Fescue Perennial Ryegrass Annual Ryegrass	35% 30% 20% 15%
Upland Areas with Erosion Control Mix Cover	Crown Vetch Perennial Lupine Crimson Clover Annual Rye	50% 25% 15% 10%
Slopes and Ditches Below Water Table or Line of Seepage	Creeping Red Fescue Red Top Tall Fescue	47% 6% 47%

K. **Great blue herons** (page 12):

MDIFW currently recognizes great blue herons as a “Species of Special Concern” based on regional trends of decline. A significant adverse impact on the statewide population is unlikely. It is increasingly evident that neither great blue herons nor ospreys can be adequately monitored incidentally to bald eagle nesting surveys as suggested in the NRPA/SITE LAW application (section 7.0 - pages 52, 188). Optimal timing and primary habitat emphasis do not overlap well in these otherwise similar, aerial inventories.

1. *MDIFW guidance for great blue heron surveys stipulate monitoring during May in this region of Maine. Searches conducted prior to leaf out are much more effective. The habitat focus for heron nests is focused at flowages, wetland complexes, and upland forests within 4 miles of a wind project proposal.*

Applicant Response: The Applicant met with MDIFW and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on March 5, 2010, to discuss the scope of pre-construction surveys at the site. During that meeting and a subsequent email correspondence, it was determined that conducting the heron rookery survey concomitant with the aerial eagle survey was acceptable. Specifically, in an email dated March 11, 2010, from MDIFW to Stantec, the following guidance was provided: “*Timing of aerial surveys could coincide with eagle nest surveys if done between 20 Apr and 30 Jun; although dates within this time period prior to leaf-out are preferred.*”

The heron surveys were conducted in accordance of this guidance (on May 12, 2010 and May 2, 2011) and the results were provided in the annual eagle aerial survey memos submitted to MDIFW. The Applicant understands that MDIFW currently prefers that any surveys specific to great blue herons (and osprey) to be conducted outside of the time period that aerial flights for bald eagles are made and will take that into account should surveys for those species be necessary again in the future.

M. Coldwater, inland fisheries (page 13):

6. *MDIFW is concerned about the spread of non-native, invasive and noxious weeds (e.g. purple loosestrife, phragmites, etc.) into riparian zones and wetlands within the Project area. Therefore, MDIFW recommends that all construction vehicles must be cleaned prior to entering the construction site to remove all soil, seeds, vegetation, or other debris that could contain seeds or reproductive portions of plants. All equipment shall be inspected prior to off-loading to ensure that they are clean. MDIFW also recommends that the applicant submit for review and approval, a restoration plan for the eradication of these species should they be observed during and/or post-construction, and comply with said restoration plan.*

Applicant Response: The Applicant will develop an invasive species construction management plan prior to the initiation of construction that includes inspection of construction vehicles, equipment, and materials. The Applicant has also developed an appropriate plan for the eradication and management of non-native, invasive species that are observed during and/or after construction. The Invasive Species Management Plan is found in Section 10 – Buffers of the MDEP Application as Exhibit 10B.

M. Coldwater, inland fisheries (pages 13-14):

MDIFW offers the following comments on Bingham Wind's response to preliminary concerns on fisheries (Josh Bagnato letter to Charlie Todd dated September 18, 2013):

7. *Page 4: "All streams mapped by MDIFW as "Wild Brook Trout Habitat" are more than 500 feet from the nearest edge of project impacts, with two exceptions noted below. The generator lead for the project does not cross any streams identified as "Wild Brook Trout Habitat."*

MDIFW appreciates that First Wind has utilized our resource maps in site selection. However, these are guidance tools only. All wild brook trout habitat has not been mapped statewide, similar to that of Significant Vernal Pools. Additionally, while not specifically mapped as such, many other important habitats exist and are of concern to the Department. Project developments are in close proximity to several water bodies known to contain wild brook trout including Bigelow Brook, Bear Brook, Bottle Brook, Kingsbury Stream, and the tributaries of each. In fact, the application contains copies of emails from MDIFW staff referring to native brook trout in most of the streams (NRPA/SITELAW application Exhibit 7: pages 14-18).

Vegetative clearing at these stream crossings may result in thermal impacts to these reaches. While vegetative buffers will be allowed to regrow, these buffers will be ineffective at the wider stream crossings, particularly with the maintenance (removal) of capable species. How does the applicant propose to address this issue?

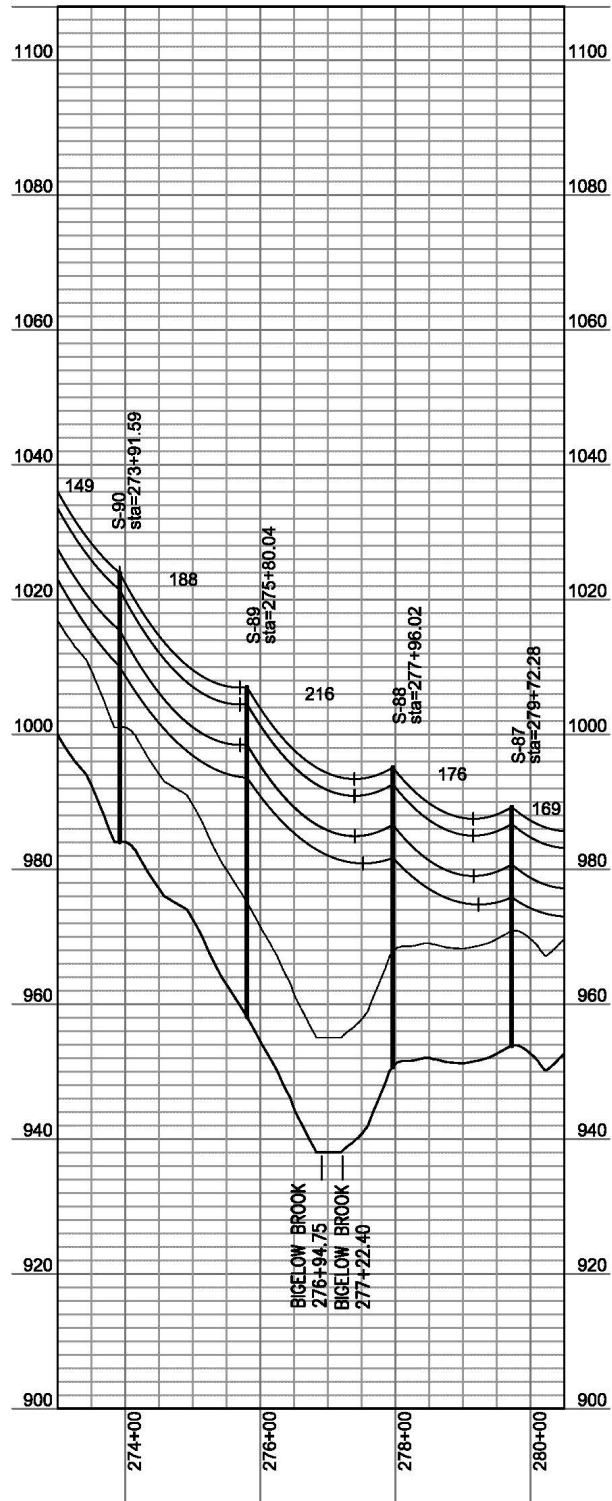
Applicant Response: Clearing activity around these streams will follow all guidance in the ISO-NE Vegetative Maintenance Standards and meet or exceed the guidelines in MDIFW's *Recommended Performance Standards for Riparian Buffers in Overhead Utility ROW Projects* (2012). Only trees capable of growing to a height of 15 feet from a conductor within the next 3-4 years will be topped or removed. Topping of trees is the preferred method of vegetative maintenance because it will allow the tree to continue to provide shade for the stream. Trees will only be removed if topping the tree will leave insufficient vegetation to sustain the tree. No other vegetation, other than dead or danger trees, will be removed. Each of these four streams also have documented or presumed occurrences of northern spring salamanders. A 250-foot vegetation management zone buffer will be established at each location. Poles will be located within 100 feet but outside of 25 feet from the stream in order to achieve higher conductor spans and retention of higher canopy shade underneath. The Applicant will take extra measures to limit

clearing as much as possible in these locations. Oversight by a professional environmental inspector will be required at all stream crossings.

Bigelow Brook — The collector line will cross Bigelow Brook approximately 185 feet northwest of the Route 16 crossing. A steep bank on the west side of the stream should help increase conductor height over the stream and reduce the number of trees that will need to be topped.



September 2013. Bigelow Brook. From approximate collector line crossing looking south towards Route 16.



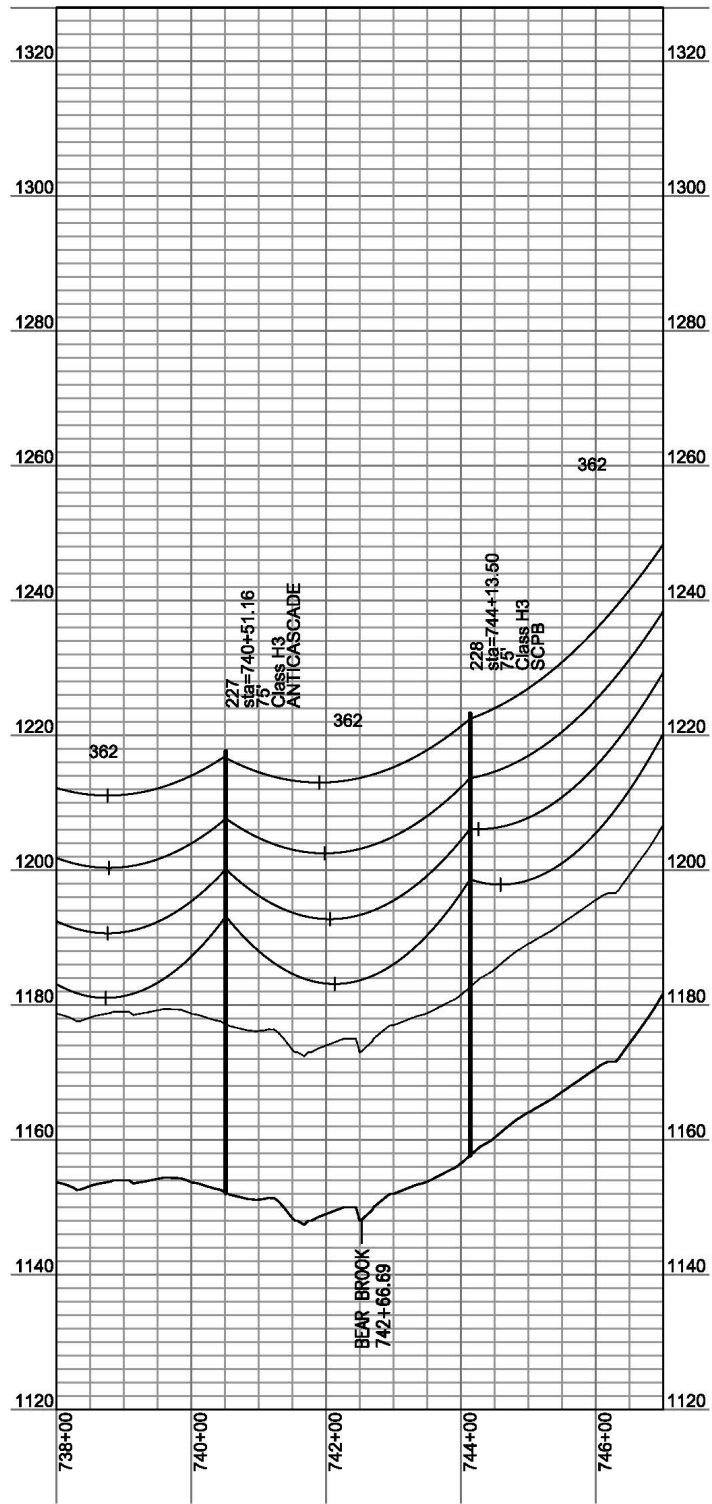
BIGELOW BROOK

An approximately 42-foot-tall canopy will be retained within 25-feet on either side of the stream.

Bear Brook — Bear Brook is situated in a small valley and bordered by upland forest. The surrounding forest is several feet higher than the stream and should help increase conductor height over the stream and reduce the number of trees that will need to be topped. Further, the narrow width of Bear Brook in this area will allow for the development of a dense streamside shrub community. These shrubs will provide the stream channel itself with canopy cover, limiting or mitigating any potential warming concerns.



December 2012. Bear Brook. Looking south, downstream. Note steep bank leading to upland forest on the east side of the stream.



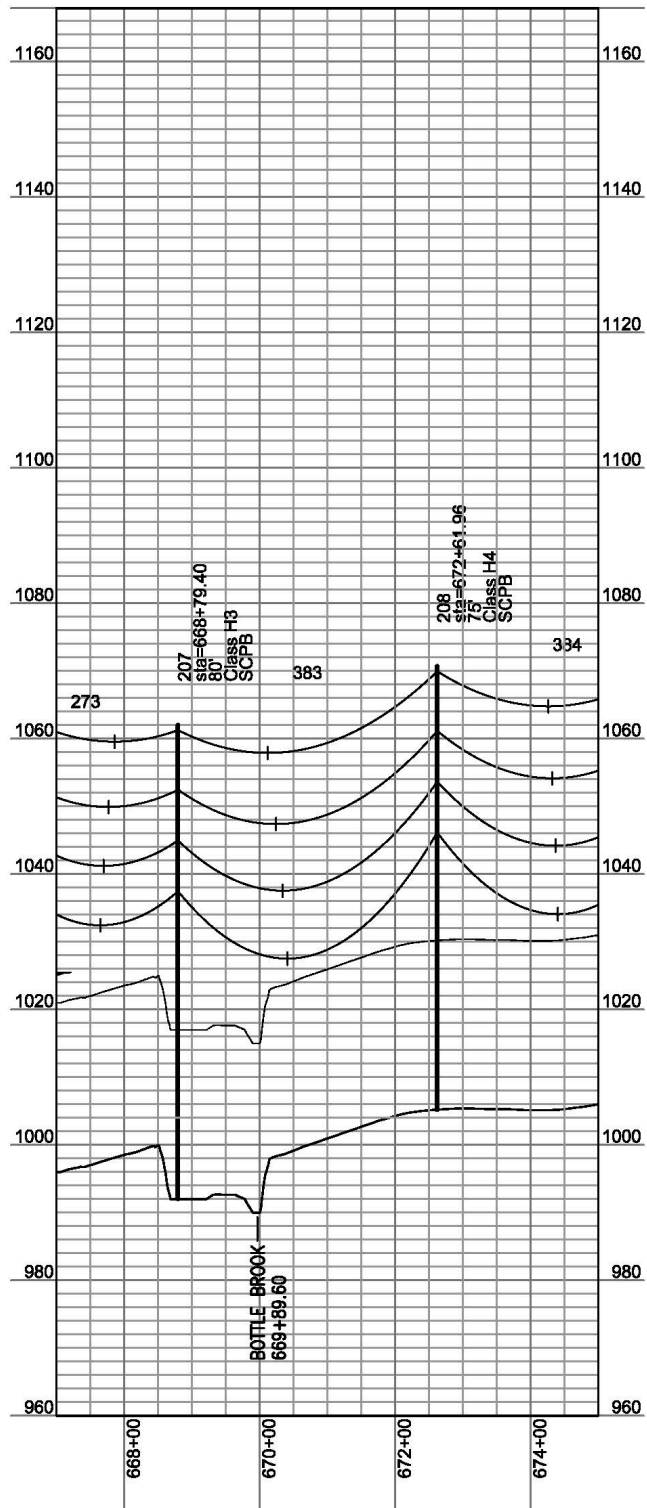
BEAR BROOK

An approximately 34-foot-tall canopy will be retained within 25-feet on either side of the stream.

Bottle Brook — Bottle Brook is situated in a small valley. A steep slope leads down to the stream from the west. This slope should help increase conductor height over the stream and reduce the number of trees that will need to be topped. Timber harvesting operations occurred within the last 3-4 years on the east side of the stream. Disturbance and tree removal extends to within approximately 25-35 feet of the stream bank. A limited number of trees remain on the east bank that will need to be topped. Vegetation maintenance at this crossing will allow for the reestablishment of dense shrubs and saplings along the banks of this narrow brook, particularly along the previously impacted eastern bank. This shrub and sapling development will provide shading to the already exposed stream channel.



November 2010. Bottle Brook. Looking south, downstream. Note thinned canopy from timber harvesting on the east side of the stream.



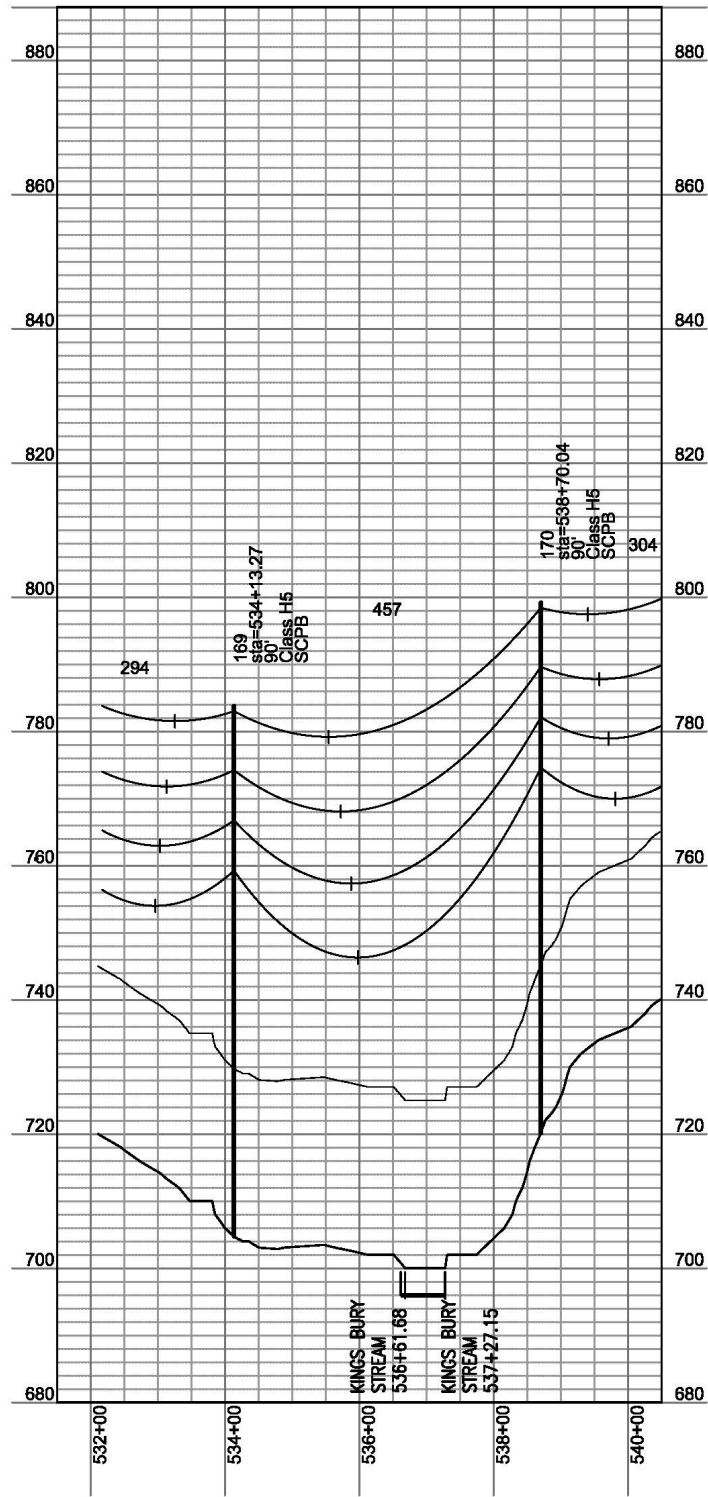
BOTTLE BROOK

An approximately 34-foot-tall canopy will be retained within 25-feet on either side of the stream.

Kingsbury Stream — The generator lead will cross Kingsbury Stream adjacent to an existing bridge. Current conditions in this area provide little shading of the stream. It is likely that topping trees within 100 feet of the Kingsbury Stream will not result in adverse impacts to the stream. While some trees currently providing some shade to the channel will be removed, the width of the stream already creates a high degree of sun exposure.



May 2010. Kingsbury Stream. Looking southwest back towards bridge where generator lead will be co-located.



KINGSBURY STREAM

An approximately 49-foot-tall canopy will be retained within 25-feet on either side of the stream.

M. **Coldwater, inland fisheries** (pages 14-15):

10. Page 15: “No new stream crossings are required to construct the project, but it is expected that replacement of existing drainage culverts and the installation of outlet treatments will improve water quality compared to the existing conditions. Further, because these are all cross-drainage culverts they will not provide habitat for fish. However, as part of the final design process First Wind is willing to consider corrugated pipe and greater openness ratios at specific locations where they would be appropriate to address habitat considerations for wildlife.”

During site visits and subsequent consultations, project staff expressed a willingness to replace rock sandwiches and culverts at other locations along the project with appropriately-sized culverts if MDIFW deems them necessary for aquatic organism passage and habitat connectivity. MDIFW appreciates the cooperation on the part of the applicant and, in addition to Station 208+00, recommends the following stations¹ where appropriately-sized culverts appear warranted over rock sandwiches:

- a) Station 79+00 (Sheet C-S1.08) (BING_010)--linear wetland drainage feature
- b) Station 359+00 (Sheet C-S1.18) (MAY_W098/MAY_W099)--linear wetland drainage feature
- c) Station 832+00 (Sheet C-N1.10) (S036; MAY_W208)--linear wetland drainage feature
- d) Station 2002+50 (Sheet C-N1.18) (S038; KING_W245/KING_W246)--linear wetland drainage feature
- e) Station 1267+50 (Sheet C-N1.23)--wetland drainage between vernal pools VP_61TT_M and VP_58MJ_N, VP_59MJ_M, and others
- f) Station 1407+00 (Sheet C-N1.27)--wetland drainage crossing between vernal pools and downstream Northern Spring Salamander stream

In addition to requesting an appropriately-sized culvert at Station 1407+00, MDIFW also requests that the ATV trail culvert at the road/trail crossing immediately downstream, which conveys Stream #S041, be replaced with an appropriately-sized culvert. As an alternative design consideration, First Wind could utilize the existing ATV road / trail and replace the culvert with an appropriately-sized culvert, which would also minimize impacts to Wetland #KING_W252. This location was previously referenced in the northern spring salamander section above.

Applicant Response: The Applicant agrees to replace rock sandwiches at locations a through f with appropriately sized culverts to allow for increased aquatic organism passage and habitat connectivity. Rock sandwiches were proposed in these locations based on past input from state regulators concerned with preserving existing hydrology. The Applicant will not utilize the existing ATV road/trail because it would result in impacts to Stream S041. There is no current evidence of an existing, functioning culvert at this location. The Applicant proposes to continue with its current design of installing a rock sandwich uphill of the ATV trail. However, the Applicant will block future recreational use of this ATV road and replant the road with native vegetation, allowing it to revert back to a natural state.

M. **Coldwater, inland fisheries** (pages 15-16):

11. Pages 15-16: “Temporary bridges will cross streams at right angles to the channel at a location with firm banks and level approaches whenever possible and as site conditions dictate. At each crossing location, the ends of the stringers will extend at least two feet onto firm banks or several feet into the upland edge of a wetland to ensure a dry, firm approach onto the bridge. Mats or a stone pad installed on top of geotextile fabric will provide a smooth transition for equipment travel from the adjacent ground or temporary road onto the bridge. In addition, rough stone areas will be installed at both ends of the bridge to promote cleaning of vehicle tires. Temporary bridges will be monitored during construction by professional Environmental Inspectors to ensure their correct functioning. Construction details and specifications dictate that any bridges must be kept clean

¹MDIFW is basing its recommendations on wetland mapping, terrain features, site visits, and photographs and descriptions provided by the applicant in a letter dated September 30, 2013.

and any accumulated soil material removed must be spread out and stabilized in an upland location. Under no circumstances would the material be deposited into the water resource. The Contractor will replace timbers or decking in poor condition as soon as deterioration is observed. At a minimum, the Environmental Inspector will be responsible for inspecting all bridges regularly and will keep a log of all changes, improvements and other maintenance performed. The temporary bridges will be removed as soon as they are no longer required.”

MDIFW appreciates the addition of the rough stone areas at each end of the timber mat temporary bridges, and that these temporary crossings will be monitored for sediment build-up. After a cursory review of the Preliminary Plans (General Notes, Erosion Control Details, and Erosion Control Notes) and the Access Road Details (Exhibit 2, Drawing DET-03) no details could be found indicating maintenance of temporary bridges and stone pads at temporary stream crossings, although reference to maintenance of “construction entrances” was noted. MDIFW requests that the applicant confirm that maintenance of temporary bridges and associated stone pads are included in the final plans and construction notes.

During the September 10 site visit, the applicant agreed to geotextile fabric covering over the temporary bridges to contain soil. MDIFW requests that the Typical “Swamp Mat” Temporary Bridge plans be revised to reflect this detail and that maintenance of this fabric be included in the final notes.

Applicant Response: Construction and maintenance of temporary bridges and addition of stone pads on final plans and construction notes will be included with a pending permit amendment. Applicant agrees to Geotextile fabric covering over the temporary bridges to control soil – to be added to Typical ‘Swamp Mat’ Temporary Bridge plans.

M. Coldwater, inland fisheries (page 16):

12. Page 16: *“This location (Stream S027) was visited during the 9/10/13 site visit, and based on field discussions, MDIFW indicated there are no concerns with the existing crossing or the use proposed associated with this project.”*

As discussed during the September 18 site visit, MDIFW had serious concerns with the existing crossing structure: three perched culverts where improvements were not considered in order to avoid in-stream work. During the September 18 site visit, we discussed the possibility of replacing, or entirely removing, this crossing as an enhancement to habitat connectivity for both fish and other aquatic organisms. MDIFW strongly encourages this opportunity to restore connectivity in this stream. In addition, we recommend restoration, either through complete structure removal or through an appropriately-sized, properly installed culvert, at the following locations:

- a) *Stream #S025: a recreational vehicle trail crosses this stream next to an old stone bridge that has washed out; this trail causes some disturbance within the stream channel. This location was previously referenced in the northern spring salamander section above.*
- b) *Stream #S070: a narrow ATV trail crosses over this stream; there is no bridge or culvert present and the stream has washed out a portion of the trail. This location was previously referenced in the northern spring salamander section above.*

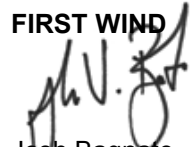
If removal is the option selected, physical barriers will need to be incorporated to prevent ATV traffic through stream beds.

Applicant Response: See above response to E 5.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

FIRST WIND



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