

*Appendix I*  
*Buckeye Facility Socioeconomic Report for*  
*the Buckeye Wind Project*



# BUCKEYE WIND PROJECT

EVERPOWER WIND HOLDINGS, INC.  
BUCKEYE WIND LLC

April 2009



---

# Buckeye Facility Socioeconomic Report

## Table of Contents

### Introduction

1.0	Demographic and Economic Analysis.....	3
1.1	Population Trends.....	3
1.2	Age Cohort Profile .....	8
1.3	Household Characteristics.....	9
1.4	Labor Force Characteristics .....	11
1.5	Educational Attainment.....	12
1.6	Housing Characteristics .....	13
1.7	Income Characteristics.....	16
1.8	HUD Income Classifications .....	21
1.9	Public Assistance.....	23
2.0	Existing Industries and Sources of Employment .....	26
3.0	Existing Tax Base and Tax Revenues .....	35
4.0	Current County, Township, City and School District Budgets .....	37
4.1	Municipal Budgets.....	37
4.2	School District Trends and Budgets .....	38
5.0	Current Tax Contributions to the Counties, Townships, Cities and School Districts..	43
5.1	General Property (Real Estate) Tax Rates.....	43
5.1.1	Champaign County .....	43
5.1.2	Clark County .....	45
5.1.3	Logan County.....	46
5.1.4	Madison County.....	47
5.1.5	Union County.....	48
5.2	General Property (Real Estate) Tax Levy .....	49
5.2.1	Municipal Tax Levies .....	49
5.2.2	School District Tax Levies .....	50

6.0	Community Character and Land Use Trends .....	52
6.1	Community Character .....	52
6.2	Land Use Trends .....	53
7.0	Economic Impacts of the Facility .....	54
7.1	Economic Impact of Construction.....	55
7.1.1	Economic Impacts of Construction of a Facility with 131.4 MW Capacity.....	55
7.1.2	Economic Impacts of Construction of a Facility with 146 MW Capacity.....	56
7.1.3	Economic Impacts of Construction of a Facility with 182.5 MW Capacity.....	57
7.2	Economic Impact of Operation.....	61
7.2.1	Economic Impacts of Operation of a Facility with 131.4 MW Capacity .....	61
7.2.2	Economic Impacts of Operation of Facility with 146 MW Capacity .....	62
7.2.3	Economic Impacts of Operation of Facility with 182.5 MW Capacity .....	63
7.2.4	Cumulative Economic Impact of Operation .....	67
8.0	Benefits to the Community .....	72
8.1	General .....	72
8.2	Alternative Tax Revenues .....	73
8.2.1	Township of Goshen (Champaign County) .....	77
8.2.2	Township of Rush (Champaign County) .....	79
8.2.3	Township of Salem (Champaign County) .....	81
8.2.4	Township of Union (Champlain County) .....	83
8.2.5	Township of Urbana (Champlain County).....	86
8.2.6	Township of Wayne (Champlain County).....	88
8.3	School Districts.....	90
9.0	Potential Regional Impacts .....	93
9.1	Impacts on Population.....	93
9.2	Impacts on Housing .....	93
9.3	Impacts on Property Values .....	93
9.4	Impacts on Landowners .....	94
9.5	Impacts on Commercial and Industrial Development .....	96
9.6	Impacts on Transportation.....	99
9.6.1	Vehicular Access .....	99
9.6.2	Rail Access .....	100
9.6.3	Air Access .....	100

---

10.0	Mitigation Measures .....	101
10.1	Socioeconomics and Community Services .....	101
10.2	Decommissioning Plan Funding .....	101
11.0	Summary and Conclusions .....	103

## Introduction

Central Ohio is an ideal place for harvesting wind due to the two glacial ridges that stretch across the region, capturing winds at high speeds. The magnitude of potential energy currently available is significant as “central Ohio could potentially power up to 165,000 Ohio homes within the next decade”.<sup>1</sup> The glacial ridge pertinent to the proposed Buckeye Wind Project starts in Champaign County and runs north to Logan County and onward to Hardin County.

To capitalize on this valuable resource, Buckeye Wind LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of EverPower Wind Holdings, Inc. (hereafter referred to as “Buckeye Wind”) proposes to construct a wind-powered electrical generating facility in Champaign County, Ohio. The Buckeye Wind Project includes all turbines, collection lines, associated substations and all other associated equipment (hereafter referred to as “Facility”). The “Project Area” means the Facility plus a setback of 1000 feet from the wind turbines. The proposed Facility will be located in the Townships of Goshen, Rush, Salem, Union, Urbana, and Wayne in Champaign County. An additional eleven (11) townships, one (1) city, five (5) villages, one (1) Census- designated place and four (4) counties, in addition to Champaign County, lie in the vicinity and within a five-mile radius of the Facility. These include the townships of Concord and Mad River, the City of Urbana as well as the villages of Mutual, Mechanicsburg, North Lewisburg and Woodstock in Champaign County; the townships of Moorefield, and Pleasant, Northridge, and the Village of Catawba in Clark County; the townships of Monroe and Zane in Logan County; the townships of Pike and Somerford in Madison County; and the townships of Allen and Union in Union County.

A principal impetus for clean renewable energy in Ohio comes from the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard (AEPS), signed into law by Governor Strickland on May 1, 2008 (substitute Senate Bill 221). The law mandates that by 2025, at least 25 percent of all electricity sold in the state come from alternative energy resources. At least half of that standard, or 12.5 percent of electricity sold, must be generated by renewable resources, and at least half of this renewable energy must be generated in-state. In addition to renewables, the additional 12.5 percent of the overall 25 percent standard can also be met through alternative energy resources like third-generation nuclear power plants, fuel cells, energy efficiency programs, and clean coal technology that can control or prevent carbon dioxide emissions ([www.pewclimate.org/node/5922](http://www.pewclimate.org/node/5922)). This goal is feasible, as Ohio could potentially generate 76,000 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy that would power 22 million homes (151% of Ohio’s annual electricity sales).<sup>2</sup> A wind farm of the proposed scale is a positive step towards achieving this goal.

Further, Federal policy has recognized the need for increased supply of energy to the U.S., and for new renewable energy resources. The Project fulfills a need for the production and transmission of renewable energy, which would serve the public interest. The Project is consistent with Executive Order 13212 (dated May 18, 2001), which states:

---

<sup>1</sup> Gomberg, Amy, “*Ohio’s Wind Energy Future*,” Environment Ohio and Environment Ohio Research and Policy Center, November 2006, Page 7.

<sup>2</sup> Gomberg, Amy, “*Ohio’s Wind Energy Future*,” Environment Ohio and Environment Ohio Research and Policy Center, November 2006, Page 9.

“The increased production and transmission of energy in a safe and environmentally sound manner is essential to the well being of the American people. In general, it is the policy of this Administration that executive departments and agencies shall take appropriate actions, to the extent consistent with applicable law, to expedite projects that will increase the production, transmission, or conservation of energy.”

In addition, it is anticipated that the Obama-Biden administration will enhance the previous administration's policy. According to [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov):

“The energy challenges our country faces are severe and have gone unaddressed for far too long. Our addiction to foreign oil doesn't just undermine our national security and wreak havoc on our environment – it cripples our economy and strains the budgets of working families all across America. President Obama and Vice President Biden have a comprehensive plan to invest in alternative and renewable energy, end our addiction to foreign oil, address the global climate crisis and create millions of new jobs.”

The Obama-Biden comprehensive New Energy for America plan has a number of objectives, which include creating five million new jobs over the next ten years, and ensuring that 10 percent of our electricity comes from renewable sources by 2012, and 25 percent by 2025 ([www.whitehouse.gov/agenda/energy\\_and\\_environment/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/agenda/energy_and_environment/)).

To ensure a comprehensive explanation of the action, Saratoga Associates was tasked with preparing a socioeconomic report for the proposed Facility. The following socioeconomic report satisfies the relevant requirements of Section 4906-13-07 of the Ohio Administrative Code to Implement Certification Requirements for Electric Generating Wind Facilities. The socioeconomic report specifically examines the regional demographics and economics; the existing industries and sources of employment; the existing tax base and tax revenues; the current county, township, city and school district budgets; the current tax contributions to the counties, townships, city and school districts; the community character and land use trends; the economic impacts of the wind farm; the benefits to the community; the potential regional impacts; and mitigation measures, assuming a Facility with rated capacity in the range of 131 MW to 182.5 MW is constructed.

## 1.0 Demographic and Economic Analysis

The study area for the proposed Facility and for this socioeconomic report includes the townships of Goshen, Rush, Salem, Union, Urbana and Wayne in Champaign County (hereafter referred to as “townships that will host the Facility”). However, it was also necessary to examine those geographic areas that are in the vicinity and are either completely or partially located within a five-mile radius from the outermost turbine. These geographic areas comprise the townships of Concord and Mad River, the City of Urbana as well as the villages of Mutual, Mechanicsburg, North Lewisburg and Woodstock in Champaign County; the townships of Moorefield and Pleasant, Northridge, and the Village of Catawba in Clark County; the townships of Monroe and Zane in Logan County; the townships of Pike and Somerford, in Madison County; and the townships of Allen and Union in Union County (hereafter referred to as “townships and communities within five-miles of the Facility”).

Demographic, economic, and housing data were examined at five levels to provide the context used to benchmark characteristics and trends in this region of Ohio. These levels include townships that contain the Facility; townships and communities within five-miles of the Facility; Champaign County, (where the Facility is located); and Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties (counties that are partially located within five-miles of the Facility); and the State of Ohio.

### 1.1 POPULATION TRENDS

The townships that will host the Facility collectively comprised roughly 25,308 residents in 1990, and 27,017 in 2000. Based on estimates provided by the Ohio Office of Strategic Research, it is estimated that in 2007, approximately 27,256 persons resided within the townships of Goshen, Rush, Salem, Union, Urbana and Wayne in Champaign County. Much of this past growth can be attributed to unusually high population growth rates in the townships of Rush, Salem, Union and Wayne in Champaign County, which have all experienced double-digit growth from 1990 to 2000, ranging from 12.8% in Salem to 17.2% in Rush. Collectively, townships that will host the Facility experienced a population increase of 6.8% from 1990 to 2000. The robust population growth in the 1990s could be attributed to job growth in nearby employment centers, such as the Honda Plant in Marysville and Bellefontaine, as well as associated suppliers and manufacturers during the past decade. Other industries, such as health care, construction, and warehousing also contributed to this expansion, giving rise to “bedroom communities” throughout Champaign and its surrounding counties.

While population is projected to grow throughout the rest of Champaign County, data from the Ohio Office of Policy, Research and Strategic Planning indicate more modest population projections for the townships that will host the Facility, with population growth projected at less than 1%. The negative growth projected in the Township of Urbana, the biggest township that will host the Facility, has affected projections collectively. Townships and communities within five miles of the Facility experienced substantial growth of 13.4% from 1990 to 2000 and a more tempered growth estimated at 3.5% growth from 2000 to 2007, based on data from the Ohio Office of Strategic Research. The more modest population estimates from 2000 to 2007 indicate stabilization in population, as well as a

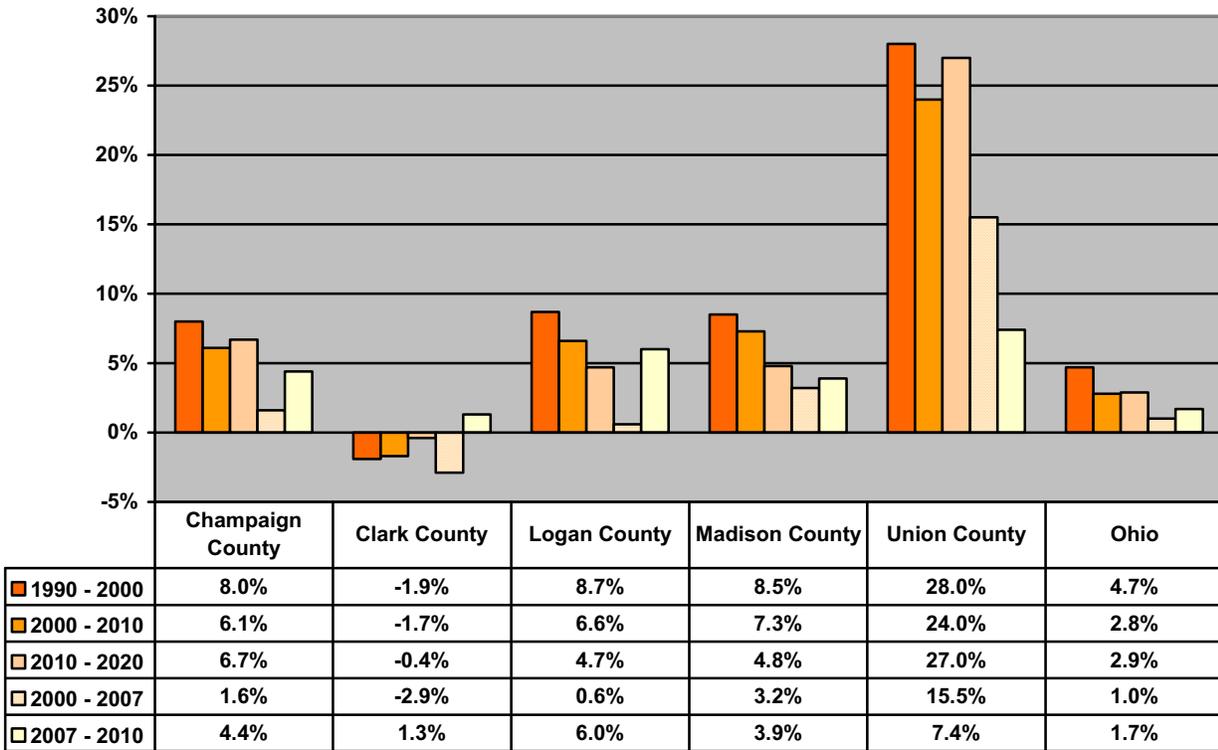
slowdown in job growth within the region. Population estimates beyond 2007 have not been projected by the state agency for smaller geographic divisions lower than the county level.

Champaign County, where the Facility is located, experienced high population growth of 8% from 1990 to 2000. The county is estimated to experience a 6.1% growth from 2000 to 2010 and a 6.7% population increase from 2010 to 2020, based on projections from the Office of Strategic Research of the Ohio Department of Development.

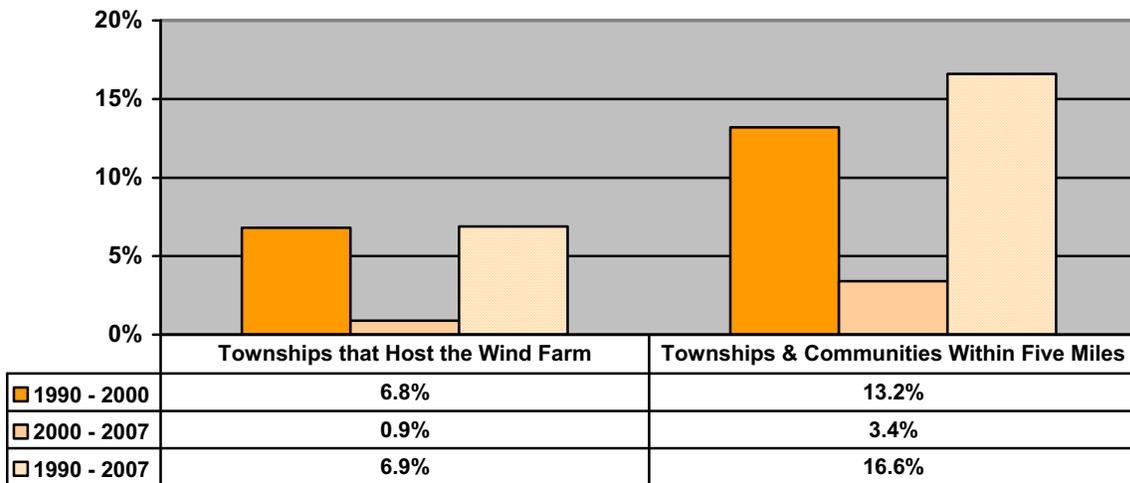
Similar growth patterns have occurred over the 1990s for all counties within five miles of the Facility. The five counties within 5 miles of the Facility have collectively experienced a 5.4% growth from 1990 to 2000 and are projected a 5.1% growth from 2000 to 2010 and a 6.2% population growth from 2010 to 2020.

While the vicinity around the Facility has experienced population growth in the past, each geographic area has maintained its rural character and agricultural landscape, with an estimated population density of only 93.4 persons per square mile in Champaign County. In contrast, the State of Ohio's population density is 280.5 persons per square mile. This rural landscape is an ideal location for such large-scale wind development. The following graphs and tables illustrate Population Trends for counties within the Facility Boundary and within five miles of the project, as well as municipalities within and around the Facility. The succeeding table provides details regarding population trends, estimates, and projections for counties that host the Facility as well as within five miles of the Facility, as well as population trends and 2007 population estimates for municipalities within and around the Facility.

**Population Trends for Counties Within and Around the Buckeye Wind Farm**



**Population Trends for Townships that will Host the Wind Farm and Within Five-Miles**



<b>Population Trends, Estimates &amp; Projections</b>						
(Sources: U.S. Census 1990 & 2000; Ohio State Office of Strategic Research; EasidDemographics) <sup>3</sup>						
	Census		Estimates	Projections <sup>4</sup>		
	1990	2000	2007	2010	2015	2020
<b>State of Ohio</b>	<b>10,847,115</b>	<b>11,353,140</b>	<b>11,466,917</b>	<b>11,666,850</b>	<b>11,816,170</b>	<b>12,005,730</b>
Change 1990 - 2000	4.7%					
Change 2000 - 2007		1.0%				
Change 2007 - 2010			1.7%			
Change 2010 - 2015				1.3%		
Change 2000 - 2010			2.8%			
Change 2010 - 2020				2.9%		
<b>COMMUNITIES THAT WILL HOST THE FACILITY</b>						
<b>County</b>						
Champaign County	<b>36,019</b>	<b>38,890</b>	<b>39,522</b>	<b>41,270</b>	<b>42,440</b>	<b>44,050</b>
Change 1990 - 2000	8.0%					
Change 2000 - 2007		1.6%				
Change 2007 - 2010			4.4%			
Change 2010 - 2015				2.8%		
Change 2000 - 2010			6.1%			
Change 2010 - 2020				6.7%		
<b>Townships</b>						
<b>Within Champaign County</b>						
Goshen Township	3,172	3,383	3,434	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rush Township	2,248	2,779	2,811	N/A	N/A	N/A
Salem Township	2,045	2,307	2,431	N/A	N/A	N/A
Union Township	1,651	1,920	2,014	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urbana Township	14,770	14,968	14,824	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wayne Township	1,416	1,660	1,742	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Townships that Host the Facility</b>	<b>25,428</b>	<b>27,149</b>	<b>27,385</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Change 1990 - 2000	6.8%					
Change 2000 - 2007		0.9%				
<b>WITHIN 5 MILES OF FACILITY</b>						
<b>Counties</b>						
Champaign County	36,019	38,890	39,522	41,270	42,440	44,050
Clark County	147,548	144,742	140,477	142,300	141,950	141,660
Logan County	42,310	46,005	46,279	49,040	50,420	51,340
Madison County	37,068	40,213	41,499	43,130	44,290	45,190
Union County	31,969	40,909	47,234	50,740	56,590	64,570
<b>Total Counties Within 5 Miles</b>	<b>294,914</b>	<b>310,759</b>	<b>315,011</b>	<b>326,480</b>	<b>335,690</b>	<b>346,810</b>
Change 1990 - 2000	5.4%					
Change 2000 - 2007		1.4%				
Change 2007 - 2010			3.6%			
Change 2010 - 2015				2.8%		
Change 2000 - 2010			5.1%			
Change 2010 - 2020				6.2%		
<b>Townships and Communities</b>						

<sup>3</sup> EasiDemographics, a commercial data provider, was used as source for 2007 estimates for the Census-designated place of Northridge in Clark County. Data was not available with the Ohio Office of Strategic Research.

<sup>4</sup> Population projections are available only for State and County level.

<b>Population Trends, Estimates &amp; Projections</b>						
(Sources: U.S. Census 1990 & 2000; Ohio State Office of Strategic Research; EasidDemographics) <sup>3</sup>						
	<b>Census</b>		<b>Estimates</b>	<b>Projections<sup>4</sup></b>		
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Within Champaign County</b>						
Concord Township	1,122	1,408	1,484	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mad River Township	2,353	2,650	2,738	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Urbana	11,353	11,613	11,408	N/A	N/A	N/A
V. Mutual	126	132	129	N/A	N/A	N/A
V. Woodstock	296	317	309	N/A	N/A	N/A
V. North Lewisburg	1,160	1,588	1,575	N/A	N/A	N/A
V. Mechanicsburg	1,803	1,744	1,698	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>18,213</b>	<b>19,452</b>	<b>19,341</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Within Clark County</b>						
Moorefield Township	9,621	11,402	11,193	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pleasant Township	2,700	3,134	3,282	N/A	N/A	N/A
V. Catawba	268	312	316	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northridge	5,939	6,853	7,769	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>18,528</b>	<b>21,701</b>	<b>22,560</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Within Logan County</b>						
Monroe Township	1,274	1,503	1,595	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zane Township	704	968	1,026	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Within Madison County</b>						
Pike Township	506	531	543	N/A	N/A	N/A
Somerford Township	2,544	2,939	2,993	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Within Union County</b>						
Allen Township	901	1,518	1,912	N/A	N/A	N/A
Union Township	1,658	1,565	1,920	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Municipalities Within 5 Miles of Project Boundary</b>	<b>44,328</b>	<b>50,177</b>	<b>51,890</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Change 1990 - 2000	<b>13.2%</b>					
Change 2000 - 2007		<b>3.4%</b>				

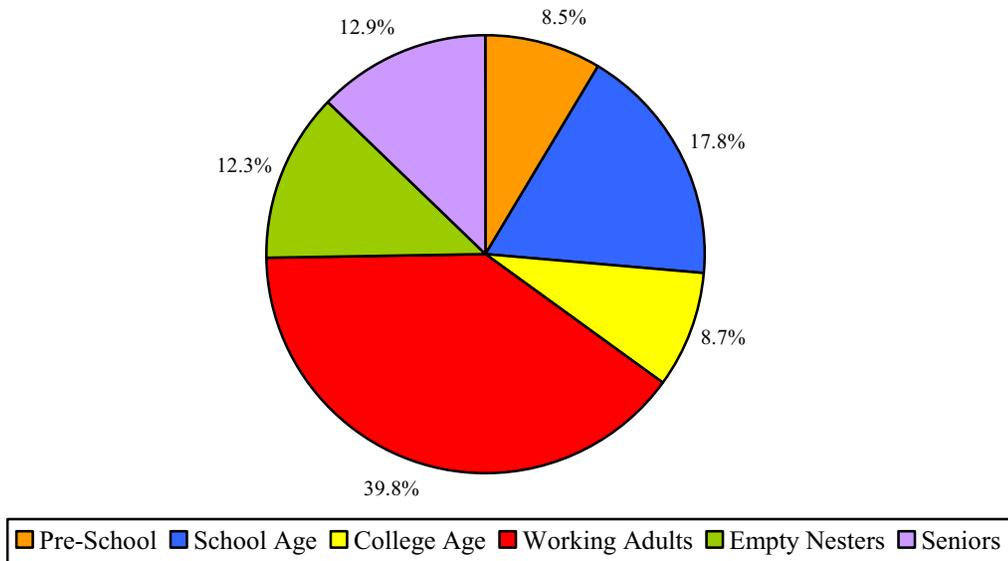
1.2 AGE COHORT PROFILE

The population can be broken down into cohorts or groups, by age. An analysis of these age cohorts is an important component in determining the demographic profile of the geographic divisions under study. Following typical age cohort profiles, Baby Boomers are those born from 1946 to 1964. Those that belong to Generation X were born from 1965 to 1976, while the Generation Y or Echo Boomers were born from 1977 to 1994. As the decade moves on, these age cohorts mature and take on the characteristics of older generations, therefore changing the population trends and needs over time. As a result of these population adjustments, age cohorts help determine the types of development that a community might demand to adapt to future change.

For purposes of this study, age cohort profiles will be examined based on the following classifications:

- > Pre-School: less than 6 years old
- > School Age: 6 to 17 years old
- > College Age: 18 to 24 years old
- > Working Adults: 25 to 54 years old
- > Empty Nesters: 55 to 64 years old
- > Seniors: 65+ years old

**Age Cohort Profile, Townships that will Host the Wind Farm, 2007**  
(Source: EasiDemographics)



An age cohort analysis indicates that the townships that will host the Facility have a considerable pre-school and school age population. Children under 18 years of age comprise 26.3% of the population in townships that will host the Facility compared to 23.7% for townships and communities within five miles of the Facility. Children under 18 years of age comprise 26.5% of Champaign County’s population. This indicates the likelihood of younger families moving in to the region, due to possible affordability issues, school district performance<sup>5</sup>, or the overall quality of life, and proximity to employment opportunities. The townships that will host the Facility are also within commuting distance to employment centers in the region that include Marysville and Bellefontaine, as well as bigger employment centers such as Columbus and Dayton.

The population found in the townships that will host the Facility is slightly younger than that of neighboring communities, as well as the five counties of Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties when viewed collectively, and the State of Ohio. In large part, this is attributed to the relatively young population residing within Rush Township in Champaign County (with a median age of 31.7 years), and the relatively older population residing within Moorefield Township in Clark County and Mad River Township in Champaign County (median age of 43.8 and 40.4 years, respectively).

<b>Age Cohort Profile: 2007</b> (Source: EasiDemographics)					
	<b>Townships that will Host the Facility</b>	<b>Townships and Communities within 5 miles of the Facility</b>	<b>Host County: Champaign County</b>	<b>All Counties within 5 miles: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties</b>	<b>State of Ohio</b>
Pre-School	8.5%	7.3%	8.3%	9.7%	8.4%
School Age	17.8%	16.4%	18.2%	20.1%	17.3%
College Age	8.7%	8.2%	8.3%	10.3%	9.8%
Working Adults	39.8%	42.8%	40.0%	46.7%	41.3%
Empty Nesters	12.3%	12.8%	12.3%	13.0%	10.5%
Seniors	12.9%	12.5%	12.2%	14.7%	12.7%
Median Age	36.3 years	37.0 years	37.3 years	37.2 years	36.4 years

1.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Reflective of the population increase, the number of households has increased by 11.8% among the townships that will host the Facility from 1990 and 2000. It is estimated that the area has experienced an

<sup>5</sup> School district performance may be enhanced with the substantial increase in revenues for School Districts that host the Facility.

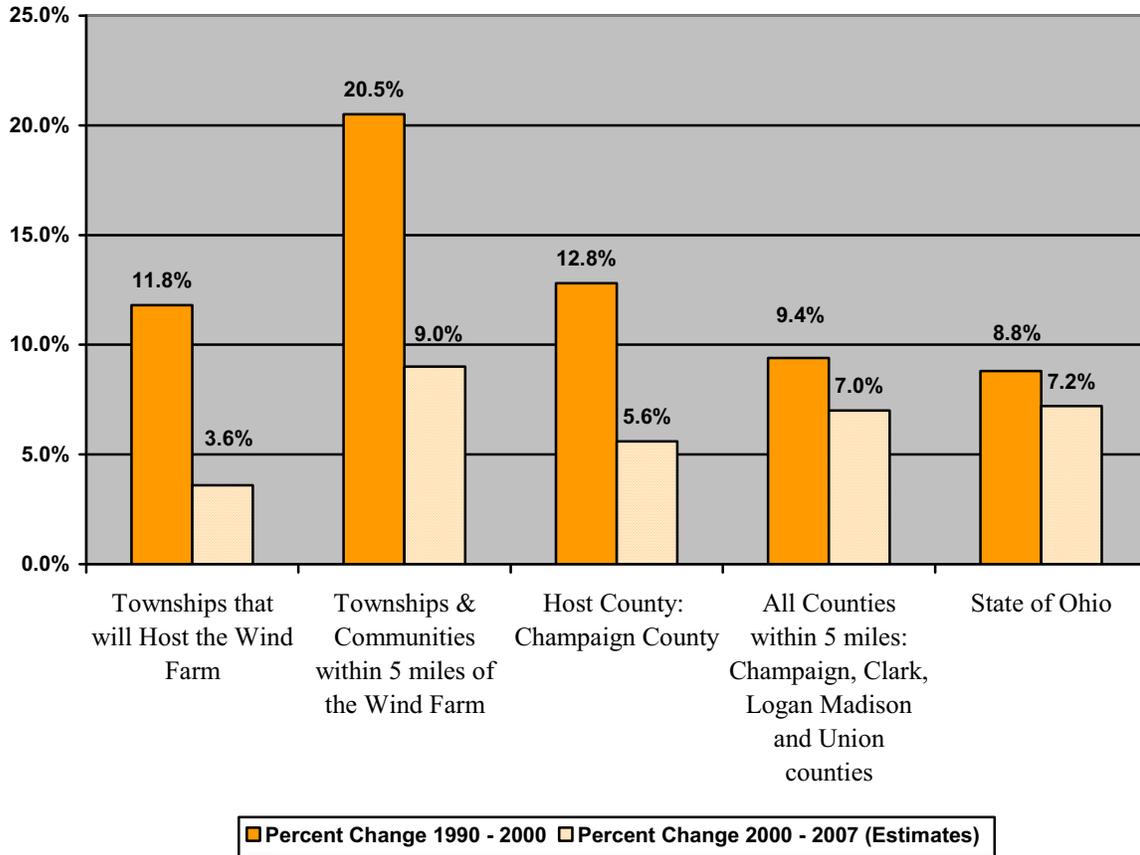
additional 3.6% growth in the number of households between 2000 and 2007. As evidenced by population trends, much of this growth occurred, and is projected to continue within the townships of Rush and Wayne in Champaign County.

The townships and communities within five-miles of the Facility, in addition to all involved counties and the State of Ohio have also witnessed substantial growth in the number of households between 1990 and 2000. Household growth in the 1990's could be linked to the job growth with area employers. Household growth from 2000 to 2007 is more modest. The housing boom that peaked in 2005, could also have contributed to this household growth. The housing market began its decline in 2006, contributing to more tempered growth in the region.

While households grew at a faster pace during the last decade, household growth is anticipated to continue at a slower pace for townships that will host the Facility, as well as townships and communities within five miles of the Facility. Within the townships that will host the Facility, Wayne Township experienced a 23.6% growth in the 1990s and 17.6% growth from 2000 to 2007. Much of the growth in townships and communities within five miles of the Facility is anticipated to occur in the townships of Allen in Union County and the township of Somerford in Madison County. The number of households increased at a faster rate than the population in each geographic area under study, indicating a shift toward smaller household sizes throughout the region.

<b>Household Trends: 1990 – 2007</b>					
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau; EasiDemographics)					
	<b>Townships that will Host the Facility</b>	<b>Townships and Communities within 5 miles of the Facility</b>	<b>Host County: Champaign County</b>	<b>All Counties within 5 miles: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties</b>	<b>State of Ohio</b>
1990	9,417	16,325	13,253	107,430	4,087,546
2000	10,530	19,669	14,952	117,574	4,445,773
2007 (Estimate)	10,910	21,433	15,794	125,771	4,648,250
Percent Change 1990 – 2000	11.8%	20.5%	12.8%	9.4%	8.8%
Percent Change (Estimates) 2000 – 2007	3.6%	9.0%	5.6%	7.0%	7.2%

**Household Trends, 1990 - 2007**  
 (Sources: US Census Bureau, EasiDemographics)



1.4 LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Labor force participation rates are a reflection of the current economic state of a community. The townships that will host the Facility have a slightly smaller percentage of their total population that are of working age when compared to the other geographic areas under study. This can largely be attributed to the relatively younger population, as seen in *Section 1.2: Age Cohort Profile*. However, the percentage of the working age population residing within townships that will host Facility that is in the labor force exceeds the averages of every geographic area under study.

The Honda Plant in Marysville has been a major source of employment in the area since 1982. While employment has been stable in the past, the economic crisis has caused automakers to slowdown production. The production of renewable energy and the manufacturing of its components in the State of Ohio could provide potential replacement jobs for the workforce that may be displaced by the economic downturn.

<b>Labor Force Characteristics: 2000 – 2007</b>										
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau; EasiDemographics)										
	<b>Townships that will Host the Facility</b>		<b>Townships and Communities within 5 miles of the Facility</b>		<b>Host County: Champaign County</b>		<b>All Counties within 5 miles: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties</b>		<b>State of Ohio</b>	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>
Working Age Population as Percentage of Total Population	76.9%	76.9%	85.8%	85.2%	76.9%	77.6%	77.2%	77.4%	77.2%	77.4%
Population in Labor Force as Percentage of Working Age Population	65.9%	64.1%	61.4%	60.5%	67.4%	65.7%	64.8%	62.9%	64.8%	62.9%

1.5 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that a person has achieved, whether it is the highest grade completed or the highest degree received. Educational attainment levels have improved in each geographic area under study since 2000, with a lower percentage of persons having less than a high school degree, and higher percentages of persons obtaining a college degree, whether it is an Associate, a Bachelor or a Graduate or Professional Degree. However, only 16.3% of the population aged 25 and older residing within townships that will host the Facility has obtained such a degree in 2007. These educational attainment levels are likely indicative of the large number of employees that once were and/or remain within the manufacturing sector.

Investment in the wind power industry can create numerous jobs at each level of educational attainment. A recent survey conducted among existing Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency companies in Ohio revealed that occupations in this industry demand a variety of skills, education, training and experience. While there are indeed jobs within this industry that require an advanced degree, many occupations within the industry require associates degrees, long-term on-the-job training, or trade certifications.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Bezdek, Roger, “Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency: Economic Drivers for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century,” Management Information Services, Inc., for the American Solar Energy Society, 2007.

<b>Educational Attainment, Population 25 years and older: 2000 – 2007</b>										
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau; EasiDemographics)										
	<b>Townships that will Host the Facility</b>		<b>Townships and Communities within 5 miles of the Facility</b>		<b>Host County: Champaign County</b>		<b>All Counties within 5 miles: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties</b>		<b>State of Ohio</b>	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>
Less than High School	18.8%	16.7%	14.6%	12.0%	17.7%	15.6%	17.9%	15.5%	17.0%	14.6%
High School	47.4%	47.2%	45.5%	45.0%	48.1%	47.6%	43.3%	42.6%	36.1%	35.0%
Some College	18.3%	19.8%	20.0%	21.2%	18.4%	19.8%	19.3%	20.8%	19.9%	21.2%
Associate Degree	4.9%	5.0%	5.7%	5.9%	5.3%	5.5%	5.7%	5.9%	5.9%	6.1%
Bachelor Degree	7.0%	7.6%	9.4%	10.5%	7.1%	7.7%	9.1%	10.1%	13.7%	15.1%
Graduate or Professional Degree	3.3%	3.7%	4.8%	5.4%	3.5%	3.9%	4.6%	5.1%	7.4%	8.0%

1.6 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The number of housing units in the townships that will host the Facility as well as those within five-miles of the Facility have remained relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2007. However, the number of housing units within Champaign and Logan counties, and to a greater extent the units within Clark, Madison and Union counties experienced considerable growth between 2000 and 2007.

The occupancy rate has increased within each geographic area between 2000 and 2007. As a result, the vacancy rate has subsequently decreased at the same rate. The percentage of homeowners has increased between 2000 and 2007, throughout each geographic area under study. This has given way to slightly fewer rental properties available for residents in each geographic area. Homeownership is the major type of tenure in each geographic area under study. Within townships that will host the Facility, as well as those within 5 miles of the Facility, a substantially greater portion of the population own, rather than rent their homes.

<b>Housing Characteristics: 2000 – 2007</b>										
<small>(Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Ohio Office of Strategic Research; EasiDemographics)</small>										
	<b>Townships that will Host the Facility</b>		<b>Townships and Communities within 5 miles of the Facility</b>		<b>Host County: Champaign County</b>		<b>All Counties within 5 miles: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties</b>		<b>State of Ohio</b>	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>
Total Housing Units	11,283	11,589	21,276	23,904	15,890	16,845	128,132	136,209	4,783,051	5,063,879
Occupied	93.3%	94.1%	95.2%	95.9%	94.1%	94.8%	91.8%	92.3%	92.9%	93.9%
Homeowner	72.8%	74.6%	78.5%	81.6%	75.9%	77.4%	73.5%	75.0%	69.1%	70.8%
Renter	27.2%	25.4%	21.5%	18.4%	24.1%	22.6%	26.5%	25.0%	30.9%	29.2%
Vacant	6.7%	5.9%	4.8%	4.1%	5.9%	5.2%	8.2%	7.5%	7.1%	6.1%

Housing values in the townships that will host the Facility are on par with housing values within the five counties, with the median value of homes in the townships that will host the Facility estimated at \$161,064 in 2007 and median value of homes within the five counties estimated at \$160,953. Median housing values for the State of Ohio are slightly higher at \$166,784. The median value of homes in townships and communities within five miles of the Facility is relatively higher at \$185,447 than the rest of the geographic areas under study. This can be attributed to the higher median housing values in the Township of Somerford (in Madison County) and the Township of Allen in Union County (\$251,222 and \$277,162, respectively).

Rental rates among the townships that will host the Facility are also relatively on par with the surrounding communities and counties. However, the rental values are significantly lower than those found throughout the State of Ohio. This is likely attributed to the higher percentages of rental units throughout the state, especially in the metropolitan areas including Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton. These relatively higher housing and rental values throughout the townships that will host the Facility indicates a major strength to future development and investment in the region.

<b>Housing Values and Median Monthly Rents: 2007</b>					
(Source: EasiDemographics)					
	<b>Townships that will Host the Facility</b>	<b>Townships and Communities within 5 miles of the Facility</b>	<b>Host County: Champaign County</b>	<b>All Counties within 5 miles: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties</b>	<b>State of Ohio</b>
<b>VALUE OF HOUSING</b>					
< \$60,000	4.6%	2.2%	4.0%	4.9%	4.0%
\$60,000 - \$99,999	8.4%	3.8%	7.3%	12.7%	12.4%
\$100,000 - \$124,999	20.5%	11.8%	17.5%	14.4%	13.1%
\$125,000 - \$149,999	15.6%	25.7%	15.1%	13.4%	12.5%
\$150,000 - \$174,999	16.8%	12.4%	13.9%	10.4%	11.7%
\$175,000 - \$199,999	10.5%	15.7%	14.1%	17.2%	15.2%
\$200,000 - \$299,999	9.5%	16.6%	13.6%	14.4%	15.8%
\$300,000+	14.1%	11.9%	14.5%	12.6%	15.2%
Median Housing Value	\$161,064	\$185,447	\$160,953	\$160,953	\$166,874
<b>MEDIAN MONTHLY RENT</b>					
<\$250	10.2%	10.2%	10.0%	9.5%	7.7%
\$250 - \$499	26.6%	23.6%	25.8%	23.5%	19.2%
\$500 - \$749	33.4%	29.6%	32.7%	30.2%	26.4%
\$750 - \$999	12.8%	17.3%	14.5%	17.2%	24.9%
\$1,000 - \$1,249	1.1%	3.1%	0.8%	4.1%	8.4%
\$1,249 - \$1,500	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	2.3%
\$1,500+	1.2%	3.3%	1.8%	2.9%	3.2%
No Cash Rent	14.8%	12.9%	14.4%	10.8%	7.9%
Median Monthly Rent	\$600	\$628	\$553	\$592	\$682

## 1.7 INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

At \$55,467, the townships that will host the Facility have a slightly lower median household income than the townships and communities within five-miles of the Facility. However, this median household income is considerably higher than median household income in Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison, and Union counties, as well as the State of Ohio. This is due in part, to substantially higher median household incomes in the townships of Union, Salem, and Wayne in Champaign County. The per capita income of \$23,847 among those residing within the townships that will host the Facility is likewise slightly lower than the per capita income of residents in townships and communities within five miles of the Facility.

While median household income and per capita income help depict the financial state of a community, the poverty levels are what actually determine whether or not there is economic hardship or need. Poverty is measured by federal thresholds and the income associated with these thresholds. The official definition uses 48 thresholds that take into account family size, ranging from one to nine persons, and the presence and number of family members under 18 years old. Seen as a major discrepancy, poverty thresholds are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variation in the cost of living.

As of 2000, the poverty threshold ranged from \$7,990 for one person over 65 years old, up to \$37,076 for a family of nine or more persons with one related child under 18 years old. Each person over 18 years old added to the family unit increases the poverty threshold by approximately \$3,000 to \$5,000, however, each related child under 18 years old decreases the threshold by a slight amount.<sup>7</sup> For the purpose of this analysis, the individuals that are below the poverty level pertain to those who do not generate enough income to reach the aforementioned thresholds.

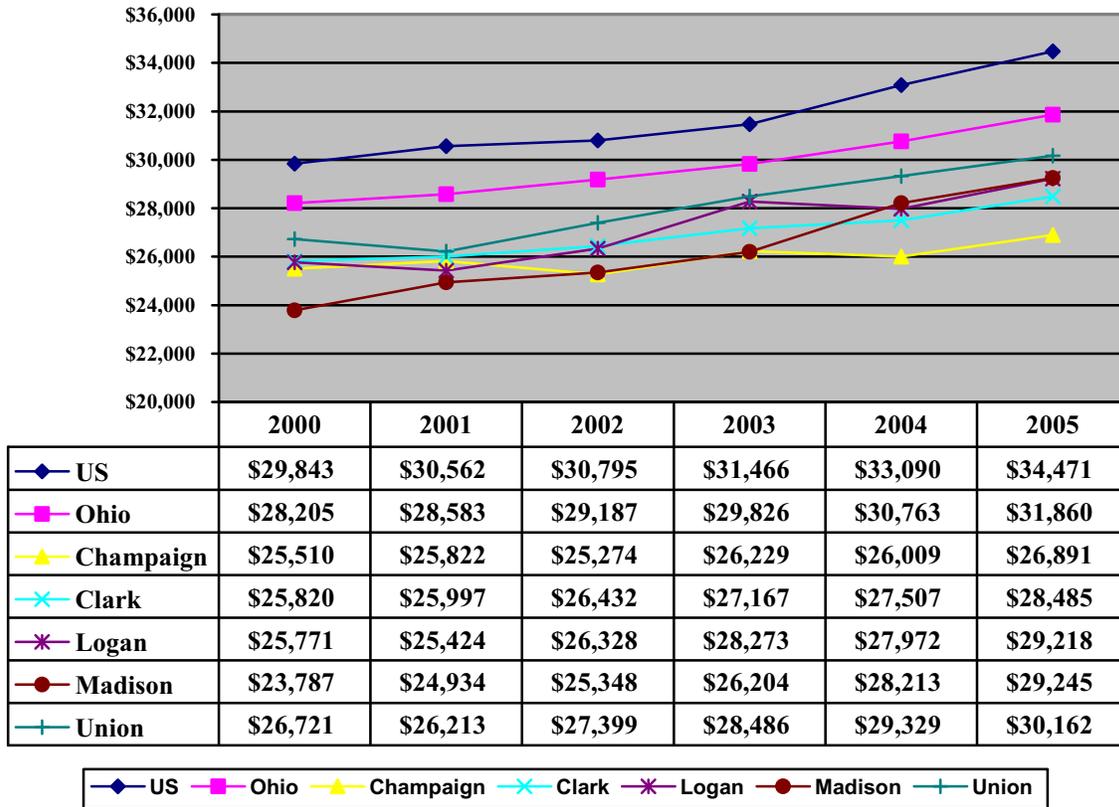
While poverty rates throughout the State of Ohio are higher, census data indicates that 8.4% of residents in townships that will host the Facility below the poverty level compared to 5.7% of residents in townships and communities within five miles of the Facility. Development of the Facility in these municipalities could possibly alleviate this situation with the positive economic impacts resulting from the project. A look at the HUD-Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) levels, seen in *Section 1.8: HUD Income Classifications*, depicts a more detailed profile of households that are deemed extremely low-income.

---

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

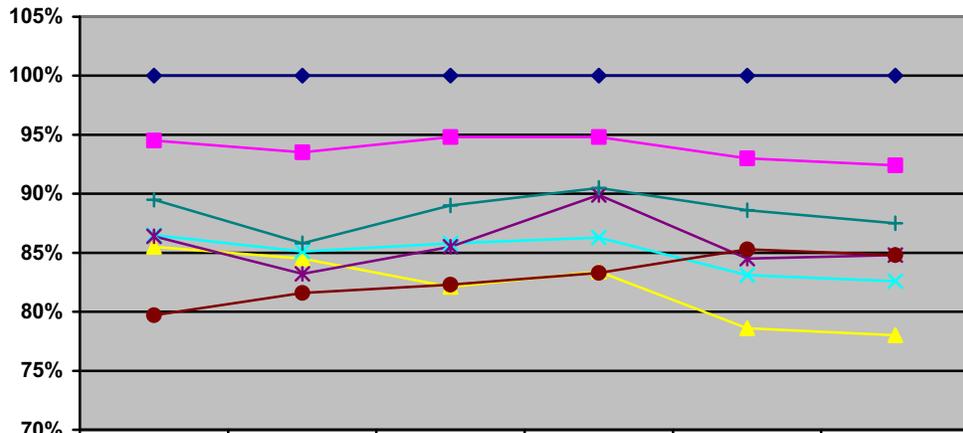
**Per Capita Income (2000 - 2005)**

(Source, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Ohio Office of Strategic Research)



**Per Capita Income as a Percentage of U.S. Figure**

(Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Ohio Office of Strategic Research)



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
◆ US	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
■ Ohio	94.5%	93.5%	94.8%	94.8%	93.0%	92.4%
▲ Champaign	85.5%	84.5%	82.1%	83.4%	78.6%	78.0%
✧ Clark	86.5%	85.1%	85.8%	86.3%	83.1%	82.6%
✱ Logan	86.4%	83.2%	85.5%	89.9%	84.5%	84.8%
● Madison	79.7%	81.6%	82.3%	83.3%	85.3%	84.80%
+ Union	89.5%	85.8%	89.0%	90.5%	88.6%	87.5%

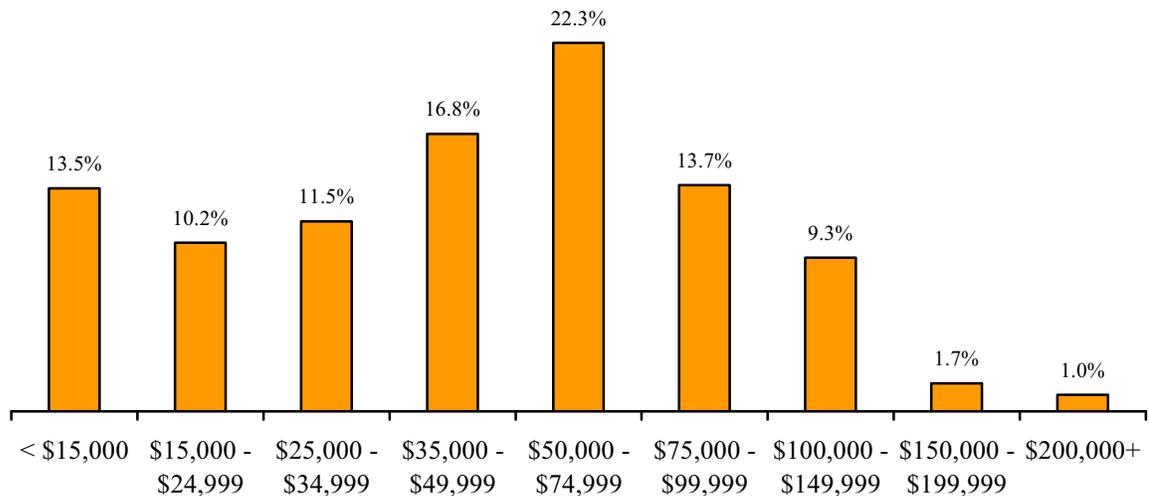


<b>Income Characteristics</b>					
(Source: EasiDemographics, 2007; Ohio Office of Strategic Research, 2005; US Census, 2000)					
	<b>Townships that will Host the Facility</b>	<b>Townships and Communities within 5 miles of the Facility</b>	<b>Host County: Champaign County</b>	<b>All Counties within 5 miles: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties</b>	<b>State of Ohio</b>
Median Household Income	\$55,467	\$60,512	\$51,045	\$49,937	\$49,103
Per Capita Income	\$23,847 (2007)	\$25,952 (2007)	\$26,891 (2005)	\$29,218 (2005)	\$31,860 (2005)
Individuals below Poverty (2000)	2,273	2,829	2,890	26,683	1,170,698
Percent of Population below Poverty (2000)	8.4%	5.6%	7.4%	8.6%	10.6%

A distribution of the household incomes in each geographic area reflects similar trends. Approximately 23.7% of all households in the townships that will host the Facility have incomes less than \$25,000. This compares to 18.0% in the townships and communities within five-miles of the Facility; 21.2% in Champaign County; 24.6% in the collective area of Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties; and 23.4% of households in the State of Ohio. Likewise, 12.0% of households located within townships that host the Facility, and 16.1% of households within five-miles of the Facility have incomes in excess of \$100,000. This is reflective of the considerable portion of households with high incomes in certain sections of Union Township (Champaign County), and Monroe Township (Logan County). Moreover, 33.6% and 24.3% of households, respectively within the townships of Allen and Union (in Union County), and 30.2% of households within Somerford Township (Madison County), have household incomes greater than \$100,000. These relatively high household incomes are indicative of prospering economies within townships that will host the Facility and the townships and communities within five-miles of the Facility. However, as seen in succeeding sections of this report (most notably *Section 1.9: Public Assistance*), other factors such as the slowing economy, the decline of the manufacturing sector, and increasing energy costs have contributed to the financial hardships of some members of communities both within the townships that will host the Facility, and within five-miles of the Facility.

<b>Household Income Distribution: 2007</b>					
<b>(Source: Easi Demographics)</b>					
	<b>Townships that will Host the Facility</b>	<b>Townships and Communities within 5 miles of the Facility</b>	<b>Host County: Champaign County</b>	<b>All Counties within 5 miles: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties</b>	<b>State of Ohio</b>
<\$15,000	13.5%	9.2%	11.8%	13.2%	12.8%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	10.2%	8.8%	9.4%	11.4%	10.6%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	11.5%	9.9%	11.2%	12.8%	11.5%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	16.8%	15.7%	16.7%	19.0%	16.0%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	22.3%	23.6%	23.2%	25.2%	20.1%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	13.7%	16.8%	15.0%	16.5%	13.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	9.3%	12.9%	9.9%	12.3%	10.7%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.7%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%	2.5%
\$200,000+	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	2.7%

**Household Income Distribution,  
Townships that will Host the Wind Farm, 2007**  
(Source: EasiDemographics)



## 1.8 HUD INCOME CLASSIFICATIONS

The HUD-Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) is often used to determine eligibility for many federal and state programs. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) classifies households into the following categories:

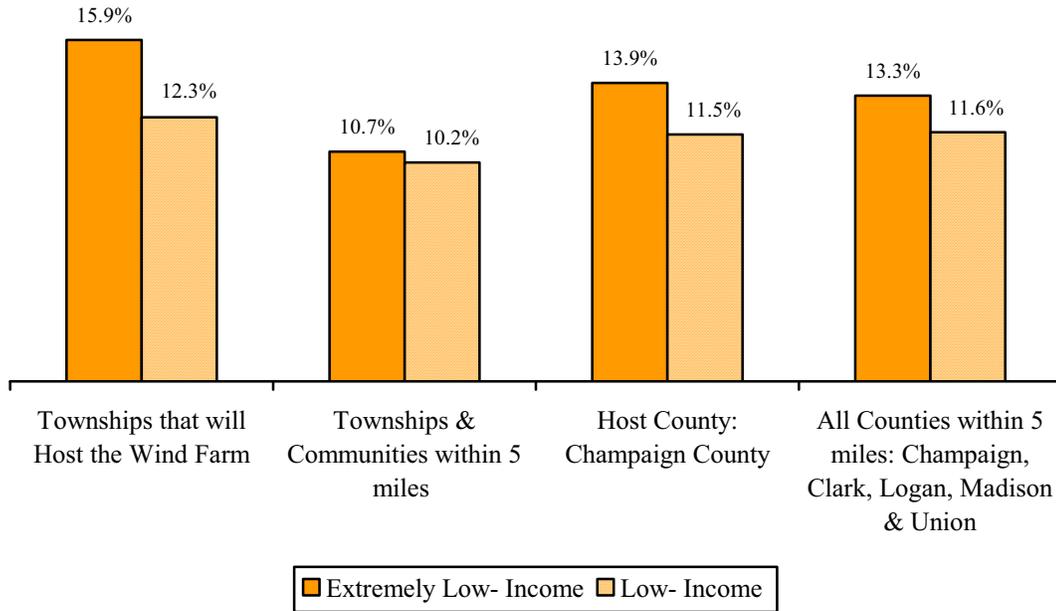
- > Extremely Low-Income:  $\leq 30\%$  HAMFI
- > Low-Income: 31% to 50% HAMFI
- > Moderate-Income: 51% to 80% HAMFI
- > Middle-Income: 81% to 95% HAMFI
- > All Other Income:  $> 95\%$  HAMFI

In 2007, Champaign County's HUD-Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) was \$57,600. This figure was used to determine household income classification for Champaign County, as well as the townships of Concord, Goshen, Mad River, Rush, Salem, Union, Urbana and Wayne, the City of Urbana, and the villages of Mechanicsburg, Mutual, North Lewisburg and Woodstock. Logan County's 2007 HAMFI was slightly lower, at \$54,300. In addition to Logan County, this figure was used to determine household income classifications for the townships of Monroe and Zane. In 2007, Clark County had the lowest HAMFI out of all geographic areas under study – at \$52,500. This figure was used to determine household income classification for the County, as well as the townships of Moorefield and Pleasant, Northridge and the Village of Catawba. Lastly, Madison and Union counties are part of the designated Columbus, Ohio, Metropolitan Statistical Area, and as such, both had relatively higher HAMFI's of \$64,200 in 2007. In addition to the two counties, this figure was used to determine household income classification for the townships of Allen and Union (in Union County), and the townships of Pike and Somerford (in Madison County).

As was the case with household and per capita incomes, there is much variation among residents throughout this region of Ohio. Approximately 28.2% of the households residing within the townships that will host the Facility could be considered extremely low-income or low-income. In comparison, the townships and communities within five-miles of the Facility have 20.9%, Champaign County has 25.4%, and the collective area of Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties have 24.9% of their population that is deemed extremely low-income or low-income. Several municipalities – including the City of Urbana and the Village of Mechanicsburg (both located in Champaign County) – have over 20% of their population deemed extremely low-income. This is indicative of a greater number of persons actually living in poverty within these jurisdictions than those that were regarded as such under the federal thresholds.

<b>Household Income Distribution: 2007</b>					
<b>(Source: EasiDemographics; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)</b>					
	<b>Townships that will Host the Facility</b>	<b>Townships and Communities within 5 miles of the Facility</b>	<b>Host County: Champaign County</b>	<b>All Counties within 5 miles: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties</b>	<b>State of Ohio</b>
<b>Extremely Low-Income</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>16,703</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Percent of Total Households	15.9%	10.7%	13.9%	13.3%	N/A
<b>Low-Income</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>14,597</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Percent of Total Households	12.3%	10.2%	11.5%	11.6%	N/A
<b>Moderate-Income</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>3,689</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>23,835</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Percent of Total Households	19.6%	17.2%	19.3%	19.0%	N/A
<b>Middle-Income</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Percent of Total Households	8.6%	7.7%	8.7%	8.4%	N/A
<b>All Other Income</b>	<b>4,769</b>	<b>11,610</b>	<b>7,358</b>	<b>60,103</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Percent of Total Households	43.7%	54.2%	46.6%	47.8%	N/A

**Extremely Low- and Low- Income Households: 2007**  
 (Source: HUD-Area Median Family Income; EasiDemographics)



1.9 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Another indicator of a community’s economic condition is the amount of Public Assistance allocated to individuals and families. For the purpose of this analysis, two types of state funded programs were analyzed: Ohio Works First and Disability Assistance. The following tables outline the number of recipients enrolled within each program, as well as the expenditures incurred by the State to administer such programs over the past several years.

Ohio Works First is a state program designed to provide time-limited financial help to families through Ohio’s Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program. Ohio Works First emphasizes employment, personal responsibility, and self-sufficiency. Champaign County, where all of the municipalities that host the Facility are found, saw an increase of 3.1% for persons enrolled in the Ohio Works First Program between 2003 and 2007. On the other hand, the number of recipients in the State of Ohio declined by 12.9% over the same period.

The total expenditures increased dramatically in Champaign, Logan and Madison counties, as a result of the additional recipients of the Ohio Works First Program. In 2007, the State program spent over \$830,000 on such assistance to residents of Champaign County – an increase of 20.5% since 2003. Likewise, the Program distributed nearly \$800,000 to residents of Logan County – an increase of 29.2% since 2003, and over \$900,000 or a 30.3% increase in Madison County. The overall increase in the number of persons enrolled within the program, and the associated expenditures in Champaign, Logan and Madison counties relative to the State of Ohio, indicate that there may be increasing

economic hardships among households within and around the Facility. This could be attributed to the slowing economy, the continued decline of the manufacturing sector, and increasing energy costs.

The creation of jobs and economic development initiatives resulting from the ripple effect of the Facility development could benefit low-and-moderate income households, as well as those displaced from work, and those relying on public assistance in the area. These economic benefits could prove beneficial in garnering public and political support for the Facility development.

<b>Ohio Works First, Combined: 2003 – 2007</b>						
(Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services: State Fiscal Year Public Assistance Statistics; 2003, 2005, and 2007)						
	<b>Champaign County</b>	<b>Logan County</b>	<b>Clark County</b>	<b>Madison County</b>	<b>Union County</b>	<b>State of Ohio</b>
Number of Recipients: Fiscal Year 2003	416	366	2,844	428	455	194,320
Number of Recipients: Fiscal Year 2005	410	444	2,908	521	546	190,265
Number of Recipients: Fiscal Year 2007	429	414	2,715	512	397	169,218
Percent Change in Number of Recipients: Fiscal Year 2003 – Fiscal Year 2007	3.1%	13.1%	-4.5%	19.6%	-12.7%	-12.9%
Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2003	\$689,645	\$617,638	\$4,771,523	\$701,260	\$683,936	\$312,412,133
Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2005	\$711,121	\$728,695	\$4,952,449	\$851,097	\$848,525	\$311,318,962
Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2007	\$830,839	\$798,062	\$5,144,839	\$916,507	\$654,081	\$322,407,277
Percent Change in Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2003 – Fiscal Year 2007	20.5%	29.2%	7.8%	30.7%	-4.4%	3.2%

Disability Assistance is a program that assists individuals who have been deemed disabled by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services and do not qualify for other assistance programs. Logan County, by far, saw the largest increase in residents receiving Disability Assistance, up 44 persons, or 169.2% between 2003 and 2007. As a result, the associated expenditures rose by 134%. Disability Assistance decreased by 4.9% in Champaign County between 2003 and 2007, and as such – the expenditures decreased by 15.3% over the same period. In comparison, the State of Ohio witnessed a decrease by nearly 2,000 persons receiving such assistance; accordingly, statewide spending decreased by 4.5% to adjust for the number of persons served.

<b>Disability Assistance: 2003 – 2007</b>						
(Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services: State Fiscal Year Public Assistance Statistics; 2003, 2005, and 2007)						
	<b>Champaign County</b>	<b>Logan County</b>	<b>Clark County</b>	<b>Madison County</b>	<b>Union County</b>	<b>State of Ohio</b>
Number of Recipients: Fiscal Year 2003	41	26	268	37	28	15,729
Number of Recipients: Fiscal Year 2005	33	40	284	28	30	13,873
Number of Recipients: Fiscal Year 2007	39	70	337	26	35	13,991
Percent Change in Number of Recipients: Fiscal Year 2003 – Fiscal Year 2007	-4.9%	169.2%	25.7%	-29.7%	25.0%	-11.0%
Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2003	\$70,566	\$51,593	\$458,351	\$60,257	\$43,792	\$25,170,566
Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2005	\$62,914	\$69,283	\$511,790	\$52,468	\$55,581	\$23,768,219
Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2007	\$59,790	\$120,712	\$562,547	\$43,463	\$53,232	\$24,034,401
Percent Change in Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2003 – Fiscal Year 2007	-15.3%	134.0%	22.7%	-27.9%	21.6%	-4.5%

## 2.0 Existing Industries and Sources of Employment

An analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns in 2006 illustrates the predominant industries within Champaign, Logan, Clark, Madison and Union counties. The industries are broken down to reflect those with the largest number of employees and establishments.

The region's leading industries are health care and social assistance, retail trade and manufacturing. The health care and social assistance industry provides jobs to almost 2,000 persons or 18.2% of all employees in Champaign County; over 1,900 employees, or 10.6% of all employed in Logan County; and over 8,000 persons, or 17.9% of all employees in Clark County. In addition, the industry employs 1,096 persons, or 9.1% of those employed in Madison County, and over 1,700 persons, or 7.7% of those employed within Union County. In total, the sector employs almost 14,750 persons in close to 600 establishments within the five counties. Nearly half of these employees and establishments are in Clark County's health care centers including Community Mercy Health Partners – Springfield Regional Medical Center – Fountain/East, Springfield Regional Cancer Center, Mercy St. John's Center, Community Mercy Rehab Center and Mercy Surgery Center.

The retail trade sector has the greatest number of establishments in each county (with the exception of Union County where the construction industry has four more establishments than the retail trade industry). The large number of retail establishments likely provides fewer jobs per establishment than does the manufacturing and the health care and social assistance industries. Nevertheless, the industry employs almost 1,150 persons, or 10.5% of all employees in Champaign County; over 2,100 employees, or 11.7% of all employed in Logan County; over 6,880 persons, or 15.3% of all employees in Clark County; 2,145 persons, or 18.9% of employees in Madison County; and 2,062 employees, or 9.3% of those employed in Union County. Over 14,300 persons are employed within the retail trade industry throughout the five counties.

While health care and social assistance and retail trade are predominant industries, the manufacturing industry continues to be the biggest employer in Champaign, Logan, Madison and Union counties. The manufacturing industry provides jobs to almost 3,600 persons, or 32.7% of all employees in Champaign County. Manufacturing employs almost 7,300 workers or 16.2% of all employees in Clark County and nearly 5,900 employees, or 32.8% of all employees in Logan County. The industry employs an additional 2,937 persons, or 18.9% of all employees in Madison County, and almost 7,700 persons, or 34.9% of all employed in Union County. Although this industry employed the most number of workers in each county, the industry comprised only 6.8%, 7.2%, 5.8%, 6.6% and 4.3% of Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties' establishments, respectively. The manufacturing industry is Clark County's second largest industry, just behind health care and social assistance. In total, there exist over 27,300 persons employed in 380 manufacturing establishments within Champaign, Logan, Clark, Madison and Union counties. The majority of manufacturing centers around the manufacture of food; paper; plastics and rubber products; fabricated metal products; machinery; computer and electronic products; electrical

equipment, appliances, and components; and transportation equipment.<sup>8</sup> This is not surprising given the proximity of Honda Motor Company, Honeywell International, and Dole Fresh Vegetables manufacturing plants.

While the manufacturing industry employs a substantial number of persons in the region, the industry is not as strong as it once was. Over the last ten years, the five-county region of Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union, lost 9,300 manufacturing jobs, declining by over 25% between 1996 and 2006. This is reflective of the manufacturing sector throughout the state; the number of manufacturing jobs throughout Ohio decreased by 23% – from 1.03 million jobs in 1996 to 797,000 jobs in 2006.

This dramatic decline indicates that the manufacturing industry needs to be restructured in order to meet current and future demands. This could be done through investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency. Such investment can create a variety of high-paying jobs, many of which can take advantage of the skilled manufacturing workforce, which is currently underutilized and underemployed in the region. Investment in wind energy can create many new jobs and foster new technology, while revitalizing the manufacturing sector and enhancing economic growth.<sup>9</sup>

This industrial restructuring has occurred in Pennsylvania, through various Gamesa turbine-manufacturing plants. One of these facilities employs 300 skilled manufacturing jobs, and is capable of producing two, 300-foot tall steel and carbon fiber wind turbines every day. In one year alone, the manufacturing facility can produce turbines capable of generating 700 megawatts of energy – enough to power nearly 200,000 homes a year.<sup>10</sup>

Clipper Windpower opened its wind turbine design and manufacturing facility in Iowa in 2001. Since then, the company employs over 500 persons and has manufactured approximately 6,500 MW of turbine parts for wind farms in Iowa, Maryland, Texas and Wyoming.<sup>11</sup> In addition, Suzlon Energy recently opened its first plant in the United States. The facility, which manufactures rotor blades and nose cones, opened with 275 employees in Minnesota nearly two years ago. These employees allowed the company to manufacture one blade a day. However, high demand has caused the company to have nearly doubled the number of employees since its June 2006 opening. The company now employs 500 persons, with the capacity to manufacture three blades a day. Nevertheless, the demand is so strong that the plant is struggling to keep up; blades and nose cones are currently experiencing a two-year backorder.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup> 2005 County Business Patterns, via U.S. Census Bureau

<sup>9</sup> Bezdek, Roger, *“Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency: Economic Drivers for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century,”* Management Information Services, Inc., for the American Solar Energy Society, 2007.

<sup>10</sup> Department of Environmental Protection, *“Innovative Wind Turbine Manufacturing Plant Wins Excellence Awards,”* February 5, 2007.

<sup>11</sup> Clipper Windpower, via <http://www.clipperwind.com/>

<sup>12</sup> Depass, Dee, *“Windfall for Pipestone,”* Star Tribune, June 1, 2008, via <http://www.startribune.com/business/19418074.html?page=1&c=y>

The construction and operation of the Buckeye Facility is a positive step towards attracting and retaining such manufacturing companies to Southwest Central Ohio. In turn, this could greatly contribute to the much needed industrial restructuring throughout the region, and the State of Ohio.

<b>Employment Trends by Industry, Champaign County, 2006</b>				
<b>(Source: County Business Patterns)</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Champaign County</b>			
	<b>Total Employees</b>		<b>Total Establishments</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Agriculture Support	0-19	0.1%	2	0.3%
Mining	0-19	0.1%	1	0.1%
Utilities	0-19	0.2%	3	0.4%
Construction	357	3.3%	79	11.7%
Manufacturing	3,569	32.7%	46	6.8%
Wholesale Trade	195	1.8%	31	4.6%
Retail Trade	1,142	10.5%	120	17.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	236	2.2%	28	4.2%
Information	109	1.0%	9	1.3%
Finance and Insurance	248	2.3%	42	6.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	76	0.7%	21	3.1%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	156	1.4%	42	6.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	20-99	0.5%	3	0.4%
Administration, Support, Waste Management, Remediation Services	1,000	9.2%	27	4.0%
Educational Services	250-499	2.9%	3	0.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,986	18.2%	50	7.4%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	82	0.8%	12	1.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	813	7.4%	58	8.6%
Other Services	533	4.9%	93	13.8%
Unclassified Establishments	7	0.1%	3	0.4%
<b>TOTAL: ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>10,918</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Employment Trends: Clark, Logan, Madison and Union Counties, 2006**

(Source: County Business Patterns)

	Clark County			Logan County			Madison County			Union County						
	Total Employees	Total Establishments	Total	Total Employees	Total Establishments	Total	Total Employees	Total Establishments	Total	Total Employees	Total Establishments					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Agriculture Support	0-19	0.0%	4	0.2%	0-19	0.0%	1	0.1%	20-99	0.3%	1	0.1%	0-19	0.1%	1	0.1%
Mining	20-99	0.2%	6	0.2%	60	0.3%	6	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20-99	0.1%	3	0.3%
Utilities	100-249	0.3%	6	0.2%	20-99	0.2%	2	0.3%	0-19	0.0%	2	0.3%	20-99	0.3%	2	0.2%
Construction	1,603	3.6%	239	9.2%	988	5.5%	96	10.2%	627	5.5%	118	14.9%	730	3.3%	125	13.2%
Manufacturing	7,296	16.2%	186	7.2%	5,889	32.8%	55	5.8%	2,937	25.9%	52	6.6%	7,687	34.9%	41	4.3%
Wholesale Trade	2,041	4.5%	103	4.0%	1,373	7.6%	39	4.1%	380	3.3%	42	5.3%	593	2.7%	48	5.1%
Retail Trade	6,882	15.3%	455	17.6%	2,107	11.7%	165	17.5%	2,145	18.9%	130	16.4%	2,062	9.3%	121	12.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	2,852	6.3%	65	2.5%	527	2.9%	30	3.2%	760	6.7%	43	5.4%	675	3.1%	44	4.7%
Information	530	1.2%	27	1.0%	124	0.7%	15	1.6%	63	0.6%	7	0.9%	95	0.4%	13	1.4%
Finance and Insurance	2,421	5.4%	156	6.0%	311	1.7%	57	6.0%	204	1.8%	41	5.2%	286	1.3%	56	5.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	439	1.0%	92	3.6%	154	0.9%	32	3.4%	74	0.7%	30	3.8%	125	0.6%	40	4.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	932	2.1%	161	6.2%	790	4.4%	52	5.5%	551	4.9%	57	7.2%	2,112	9.6%	78	8.2%

**Employment Trends: Clark, Logan, Madison and Union Counties, 2006**

(Source: County Business Patterns)

	Clark County			Logan County			Madison County			Union County				
	Total Employees	Total Establishments	Total	Total Employees	Total Establishments	Total	Total Employees	Total Establishments	Total	Total Employees	Total Establishments			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Management of Companies and Enterprises	465	1.0%	16	0.6%	71	0.4%	20-99	0.4%	4	0.5%	1000 - 2499	7.9%	4	0.4%
Administration, Support, Waste Management, Remediation Services	1,533	3.4%	100	3.9%	1,142	6.4%	748	6.6%	31	3.9%	2,163	9.8%	75	7.9%
Educational Services	2,122	4.7%	22	0.8%	0-19	0.1%	20-99	0.5%	7	0.9%	81	0.4%	6	0.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	8,055	17.9%	309	11.9%	1,908	10.6%	1,096	9.7%	66	8.3%	1,703	7.7%	84	8.9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	431	1.0%	43	1.7%	384	2.1%	61	0.5%	10	1.3%	71	0.3%	15	1.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,677	10.4%	235	9.1%	1,271	7.1%	1,067	9.4%	60	7.6%	993	4.5%	64	6.8%
Other Services	2,466	5.5%	362	14.0%	820	4.6%	484	4.3%	87	11.0%	832	3.8%	119	12.6%
Unclassified Establishments	0-19	0.0%	4	0.2%	0-19	0.0%	0-19	0.1%	3	0.4%	10	0.0%	7	0.7%
<b>TOTAL: ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>44,937</b>		<b>2,591</b>		<b>17,977</b>		<b>11,350</b>		<b>791</b>		<b>22,055</b>		<b>946</b>	

An examination of the top employers within Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties reinforces the relative strength of the manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade industries in the region. The top employers in Champaign County provide jobs to over 3,300 persons, with the top two employers – Honeywell International, Inc., and KTH Parts Industries, Inc. – providing nearly 1,800 manufacturing jobs. Likewise, the top employer in Logan County – Honda Motor Company, Ltd., employs 3,400 persons in the manufacturing sector. The three largest employers in Clark County – Marathon/Speedway SuperAmerica LLC, Springfield City Board of Education, and Dole Fresh Vegetables – employ nearly 6,500 persons in the retail trade, government/education, and manufacturing sectors, while the Community Mercy Health Partners employ over 2,000 health care professionals. Likewise, Madison County’s top employers provide jobs to over 3,500 persons, with the top two employers – Stanley Electric and Target – employing nearly half of these positions. Honda Motor Corporation employs over 7,500 persons, deeming it the largest employer in Union County, and the region. Other major employers in Union County include Scotts Miracle-Gro Company, Memorial Hospital of Union County and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Corporation.

The area’s top companies employ residents throughout the region. In turn, this employment results in a positive economic impact on the Southwest Central Ohio region as a whole.

<b>Top Employers for Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union Counties, 2007</b>			
(Source: State of Ohio Office of Strategic Research; Madison County Chamber of Commerce; Union County Chamber of Commerce)			
Name of Employer	Location	Number of Employees	Type of Industry
<b>CHAMPAIGN COUNTY</b>			
Honeywell International, Inc. (Honeywell Aerospace)	515 North Russell Street; 550 State Route 55 Urbana, Ohio	1,000	Manufacturing
KTH Parts Industries, Inc.	1111 North Street Route 235 St. Paris, Ohio	778	Manufacturing
Urbana City Board of Education	71 Wood Street Urbana, Ohio	508	Government/ Education
Graham Local Board of Education	370 East Main Street St. Paris, Ohio	478	Government/ Education
Menasha Corporation/ORBIS	200 Elm Street; 915 Phoenix Drive Urbana, Ohio	280	Manufacturing
Urbana University	579 College Way Urbana, Ohio	184	Higher Education
Community Mercy Health Partners – Mercy Memorial Hospital	904 – 906 Scioto Street Urbana, Ohio	107	Health care
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	1840 East Route 36 Urbana, Ohio	N/A <sup>12</sup>	Trade
<b>Total Estimated Employment from Top Employers, Champaign County: 3,335+</b>			

<b>Top Employers for Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union Counties, 2007</b>			
(Source: State of Ohio Office of Strategic Research; Madison County Chamber of Commerce; Union County Chamber of Commerce)			
<b>Name of Employer</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>Type of Industry</b>
<b>CLARK COUNTY</b>			
Marathon/Speedway SuperAmerica LLC	P.O. Box 1500 Springfield, Ohio	2,435	Trade (Customer Service)
Springfield City Board of Education	700 South Limestone Street Springfield, Ohio	2,396	Government/ Education
Dole Fresh Vegetables	600 Benjamin Drive Springfield, Ohio	1,650	Manufacturing
Gordon Food Service	4980 Gateway Boulevard Springfield, Ohio	1,550	Trade
Assurant, Inc.	1 Assurant Way Springfield, Ohio	868	Insurance
Ohio Masonic Home	2655 West National Road Springfield, Ohio	250	Service
International Truck and Engine Corporation	5975 – 6125 Urbana Road Springfield, Ohio	N/A <sup>12</sup>	Manufacturing
Wittenberg University	200 West Ward Street; 734 Woodlawn Avenue Springfield, Ohio	195+	Higher Education
Community Mercy Health Partners – Springfield Regional Medical Center – Fountain/East; Springfield Regional Cancer Center; Mercy St. John’s Center; Community Mercy Rehab Center; Mercy Surgery Center	1343 North Fountain Blvd; 2615 East High Street; 148 West North Street; 100 West McCreight Ave.; 2600 – 2610 North Limestone Street; Springfield, Ohio	2,027+	Health care
<b>Total Estimated Employment from Top Employers, Clark County: 11,371+</b>			
<b>LOGAN COUNTY</b>			
Honda Motor Company, Ltd.	230 Reynolds Avenue Bellefontaine, Ohio	3,400	Manufacturing
Bellefontaine City Board of Education	820 Ludlow Road Bellefontaine, Ohio	702	Government/ Education
Nash-Finch Company	County Route 130 Bellefontaine, Ohio	675	Trade
Asahi Glass Company, Ltd./AGC Automotive	1465 West Sandusky Ave. Bellefontaine, Ohio	554	Manufacturing
Daido Metal Company, Ltd.	1215 South Greenwood St. Bellefontaine, Ohio	372	Manufacturing
HBD Industries, Inc.	1301 West Sandusky Ave. Bellefontaine, Ohio	323	Manufacturing
Mary Rutan Hospital	205 Palmer Avenue Bellefontaine, Ohio	468	Health care

<b>Top Employers for Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union Counties, 2007</b>			
(Source: State of Ohio Office of Strategic Research; Madison County Chamber of Commerce; Union County Chamber of Commerce)			
<b>Name of Employer</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>Type of Industry</b>
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	2281 South Main Street Bellefontaine, Ohio	N/A <sup>13</sup>	Trade
<b>Total Estimated Employment from Top Employers, Logan County: 6,494+</b>			
<b>MADISON COUNTY</b>			
Stanley Electric U.S. Company, Inc.	420 East High Street London, Ohio	752	Manufacturing
Target Corporation	1 Walker Way West Jefferson, Ohio	750+	Trade
Showa Demko KK/Showa Aluminum Corporation	10500 Oday Harrison Rd. Mount Sterling, Ohio	518	Manufacturing
Nissen Chemitec/London Industries	350 East High Street London, Ohio	452	Manufacturing
Kikuchi Metal et al/Jefferson Industries	6670 State Route 29 West Jefferson, Ohio	400+	Manufacturing
Staples, Inc.	London, Ohio	400+	Trade
Battelle Memorial Institute	1425 Plain City- Georgesville Road, Route 142 West Jefferson, Ohio	N/A <sup>14</sup>	Research and Development
London City Board of Education	60 South Walnut Street London, Ohio	N/A <sup>12</sup>	Government/ Education
Madison County Hospital	210 North Main Street London, Ohio	270	Health care
State of Ohio	Various locations	N/A <sup>12</sup>	Government
<b>Total Estimated Employment from Top Employers, Madison County: 3,542+</b>			
<b>UNION COUNTY</b>			
Honda Motor Corporation, Ltd	11000 State Route 347 Marysville, Ohio	7,546	Manufacturing
Scotts Miracle-Gro Company	14111 Scottslawn Road Marysville, Ohio	1,012	Manufacturing
Memorial Hospital of Union County	500 London Avenue Marysville, Ohio	609+	Health Care
EDP, Inc./Goodyear Tire and Rubber Corporation	13601 Industrial Parkway Marysville, Ohio	318	Manufacturing
Nestle R&D Center, Inc.	809 Collins Avenue Marysville, Ohio	225	Research and Development

<sup>13</sup>While the State of Ohio Office of Strategic Research considers this as a top employer, the actual or estimated number of employees is not available.

<sup>14</sup> Battelle Memorial Institute employs over 20,000 worldwide. However, the number of employees at the West Jefferson site is unknown.

<b>Top Employers for Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union Counties, 2007</b> (Source: State of Ohio Office of Strategic Research; Madison County Chamber of Commerce; Union County Chamber of Commerce)			
<b>Name of Employer</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>Type of Industry</b>
Parker Hannifin Corporation	14249 Industrial Parkway Marysville, Ohio	198	Manufacturing
Marysville Exempted Village Board of Education	1000 Edgewood Drive Marysville, Ohio	N/A <sup>12</sup>	Government/ Education
State of Ohio	Various locations	N/A <sup>12</sup>	Government
Union County Government	233 West Sixth Street (and various other locations) Marysville, Ohio	N/A <sup>12</sup>	Government
<b>Total Estimated Employment from Top Employers, Union County: 9,908+</b>			
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT FROM TOP EMPLOYERS, CHAMPAIGN, CLARK, LOGAN, MADISON, UNION COUNTIES: 34,650+</b>			

### 3.0 Existing Tax Base and Tax Revenues

While neither the Office of the State of Ohio Auditor, nor the local government officially categorizes the assessed values of property into land use classifications, Geographic Information Systems data allows for such organization. With each county in Ohio having a different parcel data base structure, GIS was used to aggregate land uses into broad categories that included residential, agricultural, commercial, government, vacant, etc., through the use of property class codes. This information allows for the breakdown and comparison of the local tax base composition.

As seen in the accompanying table, the townships that will host the Facility have the greatest share of agricultural land when compared to all other geographic areas under study. Over 127,000 acres or nearly 87% of the lands in townships that will host the Facility are agricultural properties. Combined, agricultural lands within the townships that will host the Facility are valued at over \$152 million. Likewise, agricultural land is the leading land use by acreage for the townships and communities within five-miles of the Facility, comprising 80.4% of all land, and a combined assessed valuation of \$258.48 million for townships in Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties. The predominant agricultural use within each area under study emphasizes the rural character of the region, and as such deems this part of Ohio an ideal location for a potential wind farm. If sited properly, the Facility will not interfere with agricultural practices, but rather it will increase the productivity of the land by providing an additional revenue source to supplement traditional agricultural sources of income.

While residential land is the second most predominant land use classification in each geographic area under study, this type of use is far less concentrated than agricultural land. Residential land comprises over 11,806 acres, or 8.1% of all land in the townships that will host the Facility. However, all residential land within host townships have a combined assessed valuation of nearly \$595 million – much greater than all other land uses under study. Similarly, residential land comprises 10.5% of all land in the townships within five-miles of the Facility. Likewise, the assessed valuation of this type of property is much greater in these geographic areas.

There exists nearly 4,052 acres of vacant land within the townships that will host the Facility. Combined, land used for commercial purposes, forestry, governmental, manufacturing, minerals and oil, non-commercial, and for utilities comprises only 2.3% of the total land in the townships that will host the Facility and 5.7% of land in the townships and communities within five-miles of the Facility. The abundance of agricultural land and the much lower proportion of land for commercial, residential and industrial properties reinforces the rural character of the communities that will host the Facility and within five miles of the Facility.

Buckeye Facility Socioeconomic Report

<b>Total Acreage and Assessed Valuation by Land Use Classification: Fiscal Year 2007</b>												
<b>(Source: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison, Union Counties, Ohio)</b>												
<b>Land Use Classification</b>	<b>Townships that will Host the Facility</b>			<b>Townships and Communities within 5 miles of the Facility</b>			<b>Host County: Champaign County</b>			<b>All Counties within 5 miles: Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Union counties</b>		
	Total Acres	Percent of Total Acreage	Assessed Valuation	Total Acres	Percent of Total Acreage	Assessed Valuation	Total Acres	Percent of Total Acreage	Assessed Valuation	Total Acres	Percent of Total Acreage	Assessed Valuation
Agricultural	127,243	86.8%	\$152,025,230	178,923	80.4%	\$258,484,300	237,861	86.5%	\$303,286,440	1,146,870	81.0%	\$1,386,480,740
Commercial	789	0.5%	\$27,688,440	1,651	0.7%	\$110,360,770	1,160	0.4%	\$106,724,130	15,892	1.4%	\$776,169,190
Forestry	211	0.1%	\$231,880	749	0.3%	\$1,698,500	1,157	0.4%	\$2,856,280	1,557	0.0%	\$3,061,050
Government	2,104	1.4%	\$40,009,670	6,062	2.7%	\$59,878,160	3,816	1.4%	\$70,845,260	24,315	2.1%	\$654,065,060
Manufacturing	93	0.1%	\$10,145,330	2,491	1.1%	\$212,544,200	557	0.2%	\$83,634,670	11,701	0.7%	\$2,152,926,910
Minerals and Oil	232	0.2%	\$1,277,990	0	0.0%	\$0	232	0.1%	\$1,277,990	1,157	0.0%	\$4,681,440
Non-Commercial	128	0.1%	\$6,497,690	508	0.2%	\$47,513,120	406	0.1%	\$44,235,060	9,813	0.9%	\$331,159,480
Residential	11,806	8.1%	\$594,926,780	23,298	10.5%	\$1,382,140,460	23,051	8.4%	\$1,462,671,310	124,031	8.6%	\$6,973,052,240
Utilities	0	0.0%	\$1	0	0.0%	\$21,410	0	0.0%	\$21,410	245	0.0%	\$3,797,610
Vacant	4,052	2.8%	\$14,495,150	7,650	3.4%	\$31,111,160	6,707	2.4%	\$31,493,200	49,978	4.7%	\$214,337,910
Not Designated	0	0.0%	\$0	1,267	0.6%	\$2,619,810	0	0.0%	\$0	8,213	0.3%	\$6,346,340
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>146,658</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$847,298,161</b>	<b>222,599</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$2,106,371,890</b>	<b>274,948</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$2,116,045,750</b>	<b>1,393,772</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$12,506,077,970</b>

## 4.0 Current County, Township, City and School District Budgets

### 4.1 MUNICIPAL BUDGETS

The following section illustrates municipal receipts and disbursements for the Fiscal Year 2005 budget within each County, Township and City that will host the Facility, as well as those jurisdictions located within the five-mile radius of the Facility. In general, the receipts and disbursements were fairly evenly balanced, with 11 out of the 17 townships and two out of the five counties levying a greater amount in receipts than what was disbursed. However, Champaign, Logan and Clark counties, as well as the townships of Concord, Mad River, Rush and Salem and the City of Urbana in Champaign County, the township Zane in Logan County, Pleasant Township in Clark County and Pike Township in Madison County expended more than what was generated over the fiscal year.

In addition to the budget, an examination of the amount of municipal debt gives insight into the economic stability of a given community. Not surprisingly, each county under study was carrying a considerable amount of debt in Fiscal Year 2005. The presence of debt is likely attributed to the greater provision of services (i.e. infrastructure, waste collection, etc.) that are spread out over a large, sparsely populated area. The level of indebtedness ranged from \$8.1 million, or 7% of annual receipts in Clark County, to a debt load of \$24.3 million, or 66% of annual receipts in Logan County.

While all of the counties under study are carrying debt, a majority of the municipalities were not indebted in Fiscal Year 2005. Five municipalities (four townships and the City of Urbana) under study are indebted; however, the only township that will host the Facility that is carrying debt load is Wayne Township in Champaign County. As of Fiscal Year 2005, Wayne Township was indebted nearly \$123,000, which comprised 32.2% of the annual receipts. According to the Office of the State of Ohio Auditor, this outstanding debt is attributed to the construction of a new township building and maintenance facility. Four additional municipalities located within five-miles of the Facility were indebted, ranging from a low of \$17,540 in the Township of Union in Union County, to \$2,620,000 in the City of Urbana in Champaign County.

<b>Municipal Budgets: Fiscal Year 2005<sup>15</sup></b>			
<i>(Source: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor)</i>			
	<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>Indebtedness</b>
<b>CHAMPAIGN COUNTY</b>	<b>\$27,497,188</b>	<b>\$29,573,218</b>	<b>\$3,712,429</b>
Township of Concord	\$213,734	\$221,207	\$0
Township of Goshen	\$344,597	\$296,060	\$0
Township of Mad River	\$387,858	\$422,442	\$32,356
Township of Rush	\$229,511	\$310,740	\$0
Township of Salem	\$296,044	\$342,929	\$0
Township of Union	\$337,528	\$295,309	\$0
Township of Urbana	\$469,082	\$451,109	\$0
Township of Wayne	\$381,939	\$305,581	\$122,810
City of Urbana	\$9,799,582	\$12,878,100	\$2,620,000
<b>CLARK COUNTY</b>	<b>\$116,106,184</b>	<b>\$137,542,612</b>	<b>\$8,101,700</b>
Township of Moorefield	\$2,072,794	\$1,878,303	\$0
Township of Pleasant	\$672,846	\$584,511	\$78,890
<b>LOGAN COUNTY</b>	<b>\$36,845,932</b>	<b>\$48,113,323</b>	<b>\$24,300,000</b>
Township of Monroe	\$328,192	\$306,767	\$0
Township of Zane	\$263,404	\$408,434	\$0
<b>MADISON COUNTY</b>	<b>\$30,375,506</b>	<b>\$29,562,825</b>	<b>\$12,670,057</b>
Township of Pike	\$141,931	\$171,376	\$0
Township of Somerford	\$411,849	\$381,251	\$0
<b>UNION COUNTY</b>	<b>\$44,765,128</b>	<b>\$41,047,106</b>	<b>\$28,925,000</b>
Township of Allen	\$2,857,102	\$1,714,268	\$0
Township of Union	\$416,404	\$337,102	\$17,520

4.2 SCHOOL DISTRICT TRENDS AND BUDGETS

Wind turbines are proposed to be hosted by four school districts. These include:

- > Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District
- > Triad Local School District
- > Urbana City School District
- > West Liberty – Salem Local School District

<sup>15</sup> Fiscal Year 2005 was used in order to report consistency across taxing jurisdictions. This was the most recent year that such budgetary data was available for all counties and municipalities.

The Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District is located within both Champaign and Madison counties, serving residents of the townships of Goshen and Union, as well as the entire villages of Mechanicsburg and Mutual in Champaign County, and the Township of Somerford in Madison County.

The Triad Local School District crosses into Champaign, Logan and Union counties. The school district extends into the townships of Rush, Union and Wayne, and encompasses the villages of North Lewisburg and Woodstock in Champaign County; the townships of Monroe and Zane in Logan County; and the Township of Allen in Union County.

The Urbana City School District is solely located within Champaign County. Its district boundary encompasses the City of Urbana, and extends into the townships of Union and Urbana.

The West Liberty-Salem Local School District is located within both Champaign and Logan counties. This school district serves students residing within the townships of Harrison and Salem, as well as small portions of Concord, Union and Wayne townships in Champaign County; and the townships of Liberty, Monroe and Union, and the entire Village of West Liberty in Logan County.

An additional six school districts are located within a five-mile radius of the Facility. They include:

- > Benjamin Logan Local School District
- > Fairbanks Local School District
- > Graham Local School District
- > Jonathan Alder Local School District
- > London City School District
- > Northeastern Local School District

The Benjamin Logan Local School District is solely located within Logan County. The district provides education to those residing within the townships of Bokes Creek, Jefferson, McArthur, Monroe, Perry, Richland, Rushcreek and Zane, as well as the villages of Belle Center, Rushsylvania, Valley Hi, West Mansfield and Zanesfield, and a very small portion of the City of Bellefontaine.

The Fairbanks Local School District is located in both Madison and Union counties. The district serves residents of the townships of Darby and Pike in Madison County, the townships of Allen, Darby, Jermone, Millcreek and Union, in addition to small parts of Dover and Paris townships, the City of Marysville, and the entire villages of Millford Center and Unionville Center in Union County.

The majority of the Graham Local School District is located within Champaign County, providing education to roughly half of Harrison Township, and most of the townships of Concord and Mad River. In addition, the district serves the entire townships of Adams and Johnson, as well as the villages of Christiansburg and St. Paris. The district boundaries extend slightly into Green Township in neighboring Shelby County.

A small section of the Jonathan Alder Local School District is located within the five-mile radius of the Facility. The district serves residents of Canaan and Monroe townships, and portions of Darby, Deer Creek, Jefferson and Somerford townships in Madison County. The district also serves the Village of Plain City, which is located on the border of Madison and Union counties. In addition, the school district encompasses roughly half of Jerome Township, in Union County.

A portion of the London City School District lies within the five-mile radius of the Facility, in Madison County. The district serves students residing in parts of Deer Creek and Somerford townships, as well as a small part of Union Township, and nearly the entire City of London. Students residing in Choctaw Lake are also served by the London City School District.

The Northeastern Local School District is primarily located within Clark County, with a portion of the district extending north into Champaign County. The school district serves parts of the Township of Union in Champaign County; the townships of Harmony, Moorefield and Pleasant, as well as the City of Springfield, Northridge and the entire villages of Catawba and South Vienna in Clark County.

The following charts illustrate the enrollment trends for the four school districts serving residents in townships that host the Facility, as well as the six school districts serving those residing within five-miles of the Facility.

The accompanying table shows the raw enrollment figures between the 2002-03 and 2006-07 academic years. Trends in student enrollment vary across the school districts. The largest enrollment change occurred in the Jonathan Alder Local School District, which saw an 11.1% increase in enrollment over the five-year period; this is equivalent to an addition of 211 students over the past five years. Enrollment for school districts within the townships that will host the Facility remained steady over the past five years, with a net increase of only 33 students or less than 1% increase in enrollment. School districts within five miles of the Facility experienced substantial growth in enrollment from 2003-2004 to 2006-2007, increasing by 654 students or 5.2% over 5 years. Only the Fairbanks Local School District experienced a slight decrease in enrollment.

Contrary to the trends occurring within the vicinity of the Facility, the State of Ohio has seen a slight reduction, amounting to a 0.2% loss in overall student enrollment over the five-year period.

<b>School District Enrollment: 2002-03 – 2006-07 Academic Years</b>						
(Source: Ohio Department of Education)						
<b>School District</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>2003-2004</b>	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>Change in Enrollment</b>
<b>DISTRICTS HOSTING THE FACILITY</b>						
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District	1,086	1,110	1,130	1,099	1,064	-2.0% -22 students
Triad Local School District	2,388	2,356	2,359	2,316	2,334	-2.3% -54 students
Urbana City School District	876	850	850	860	916	4.6% +40 students
West Liberty-Salem Local School District	1,152	1,160	1,202	1,230	1,221	6.0% +69 students
<b>Total School Districts Within Facility Boundary</b>	<b>5,502</b>	<b>5,476</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>0.6% +33 students</b>
<b>WITHIN 5 MILES OF FACILITY</b>						
Benjamin Logan Local School District	3,601	3,629	3,751	3,823	3,813	5.9% +212 students
Fairbanks Local School District	1,996	1,966	1,943	1,946	1,964	-1.6% -32 students
Graham Local School District	2,201	2,189	2,202	2,317	2,266	3.0% +65 students
Jonathan Alder Local School District	1,805	1,809	1,893	1,991	2,016	11.7% +211 students
London City School District	2,045	2,081	2,067	2,090	2,161	5.7% +116 students
Northeastern Local School District	930	928	960	990	1,017	9.4% +87 students
<b>Total School Districts Within 5 Miles</b>	<b>12,583</b>	<b>12,602</b>	<b>12,816</b>	<b>13,157</b>	<b>13,237</b>	<b>5.2% +654 students</b>
<b>STATE OF OHIO</b>	<b>1,838,068</b>	<b>1,843,898</b>	<b>1,845,351</b>	<b>1,842,943</b>	<b>1,835,188</b>	<b>-0.2% -2,880 students</b>

A school district’s operating cost is based primarily on the number of students it serves. As the amount of students in a district fluctuates, it is expected that the district’s expenditures and revenues would adjust in order to accommodate these changes in enrollment. The main source for school district funding comes from general property (real estate) taxes collected from residents of the school district. As depicted in the following table, almost all of the school districts generated more in revenues than what was expended in 2007, except for the Urbana City School District, Jonathan Alder Local School District and Fairbanks Local School District. The slight net loss experienced within these three districts is likely attributed to the changes in student enrollment, as well as other capital improvement projects occurring throughout the school districts.

<b>School District Budgets, 2006-07 Academic Year</b>			
<b>(Source: Ohio Department of Education)</b>			
	<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Net Revenues</b>
<b>WITHIN FACILITY BOUNDARY</b>			
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District	\$7,212,689	\$6,582,714	\$629,975
Triad Local School District	\$9,325,162	\$8,547,376	\$777,786
Urbana City School District	\$19,860,910	\$20,290,492	(\$429,582)
West Liberty-Salem Local School District	\$10,390,626	\$9,636,222	\$754,404
<b>WITHIN 5 MILES OF FACILITY</b>			
Benjamin Logan Local School District	\$16,387,477	\$16,293,344	\$94,133
Fairbanks Local School District	\$8,761,856	\$8,828,915	(\$67,060)
Graham Local School District	\$15,982,802	\$15,439,456	\$543,346
Jonathan Alder Local School District	\$12,968,095	\$13,053,690	(\$85,595)
London City School District	\$17,703,127	\$17,085,304	\$617,823
Northeastern Local School District	\$28,189,173	\$26,658,762	\$1,530,411

## 5.0 Current Tax Contributions to the Counties, Townships, Cities and School Districts

### 5.1 GENERAL PROPERTY (REAL ESTATE) TAX RATES

#### 5.1.1 CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

For the purpose of this analysis, the ‘County’ tax rate is comprised of tax rates from the Champaign County General Fund, in addition to the Senior Citizens Fund, the Child Services Fund, the Lawnview Fund, and the Mental Health Fund. Both the Health District and the 911 Fund act as their own taxing jurisdictions. The ‘Township’ tax rate is comprised of tax rates originating from the Township General Fund, the Roads Fund, and the Park Fund. In Champaign County, the tax rates stemming from the Fire and Emergency Medical Services Fund were grouped with those of the Cemetery Fund to be consistent with how other counties report their tax rates and levies. Likewise, the ‘School’, ‘Joint Vocational School’ (JVS), and the ‘Library’ rates were combined for consistency purposes. The ‘Corporation’ tax rate is independent of the other rates.

The general property (real estate) tax rates for all jurisdictions under study are based on a tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation for the Fiscal Year 2007. As indicated in the table, there are numerous taxing jurisdictions within Champaign County. Special district taxes represent the smallest tax rate – ranging from rates of \$0.40 for the Health District and \$1.00 for the 911 Fund, to a few dollars for the Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Fund, depending on the residence of a given taxpayer. Not surprisingly, the school district taxes represent the largest component. Property owners of residential and agricultural land within Champaign County are likely to pay between \$36.72 and \$49.69 in general property (real estate) taxes per \$1,000 assessed valuation, depending on which township and school district they reside in. Similarly, owners of industrial or commercial property are likely to pay between \$37.53 and \$52.11 in general property (real estate) taxes per \$1,000 assessed valuation, depending on the location within the County.

<b>General Property (Real Estate) Tax Rates (per \$1,000 Assessed Valuation),                      Townships within Champaign County: Fiscal Year 2007</b> (Source: Champaign County Treasurers Office)									
<b>Taxing Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Concord Township</b>	<b>Goshen Township</b>	<b>Mad River Township</b>	<b>Rush Township</b>	<b>Salem Township</b>	<b>Union Township</b>	<b>Urbana Township</b>	<b>Wayne Township</b>	
County	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Health	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Township (Range)	4.30	1.70 - 3.10	4.80	0.60 - 6.30	0.00 - 2.60	1.30 - 3.80	0.10 - 1.50	7.70	7.70
911	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
School/Joint Vocational School/Library (Range)	36.75 - 39.50	42.05	34.80 - 60.70	31.00	36.75-60.70	31.00-60.70	34.80-60.70	31.00-39.50	31.00-39.50
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery (Range)	2.00	1.50 - 5.50	2.00	6.00	0.00 - 2.20	0.00 - 2.00	0.00 - 2.30	5.60	5.60
Corporation (Range)	--	0.00 - 7.20	--	0.00 - 6.80	0.00 - 3.30	0.00 - 2.75	0.00 - 3.30	--	--
<b>Total Rates (Range)</b>	<b>54.45 - 57.20</b>	<b>62.05-63.85</b>	<b>52.30 - 78.90</b>	<b>50.20-55.80</b>	<b>52.95-75.40</b>	<b>48.20-77.90</b>	<b>50.00-75.90</b>	<b>55.70-64.20</b>	<b>55.70-64.20</b>
<i>Reduction Factor (Agricultural/Residential)</i>	0.218213 - 0.317036	0.218101 - 0.221760	0.187227 - 0.513427	0.188282 - 0.221792	0.226520 - 0.497926	0.201918 - 0.498880	0.159799 - 0.508254	0.204659 - 0.304546	0.204659 - 0.304546
<i>Reduction Factor (Other)</i>	0.199631 - 0.302794	0.186900 - 0.189416	0.163976 - 0.339520	0.155969 - 0.186411	0.210837 - 0.316997	0.190115 - 0.336534	0.126264 - 0.321617	0.194588 - 0.297133	0.194588 - 0.297133
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE (AG/RES)</b>	<b>39.07 - 42.57</b>	<b>48.52-49.69</b>	<b>38.39 - 43.07</b>	<b>40.75-43.42</b>	<b>37.45-40.96</b>	<b>38.47-46.28</b>	<b>37.32-42.01</b>	<b>44.30-44.65</b>	<b>44.30-44.65</b>
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE (OTHER)</b>	<b>39.88 - 43.58</b>	<b>50.30-51.92</b>	<b>43.05 - 52.11</b>	<b>42.37-45.48</b>	<b>38.09-51.50</b>	<b>38.66-51.68</b>	<b>43.68-51.60</b>	<b>44.86-45.12</b>	<b>44.86-45.12</b>

5.1.2 CLARK COUNTY

For the purpose of this analysis, both the ‘County’ Fund and the ‘Health District’ Fund act as their own taxing jurisdictions, and therefore they have their own tax rates. The ‘Township’ Fund is comprised of current expenses and special levies, while the ‘School’ Fund is comprised of current expenses, bonds, special levies, and expenses incurred through the Joint Vocational School. Clark County also has a separate tax rate for cities and villages located within the boundary of the County. Similar to the other funds, these rates are derived from Current Expenses, Bonds and Special Levies. The County does not report specifics on items within the ‘County’, nor the ‘Township’ tax rates, although it is likely that funds including Fire, Ambulance, Cemetery, and others were included within these tax rates.

The general property (real estate) tax rates for all jurisdictions under study are based on a tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation for the Fiscal Year 2007. As indicated in the table, there are not as many taxing jurisdictions within Clark County, as was seen in Champaign County. Health District taxes represent the smallest tax rate; all land uses are taxed a rate of \$1.00 per \$1,000 assessed valuation of their property, regardless of the location of the property within the County. Township taxes in both Moorefield range from \$54.93 - \$86.19 in Moorefield and from \$71.30 to \$72.70 in Pleasant Township. The County taxes a rate of \$13.88 for all property, while school district taxes range from \$35 to \$66.25 in Moorefield and \$50.02 in Pleasant. Property owners of residential and agricultural land within five miles of the Facility in Clark County are likely to pay between \$44.85 and \$54.30 in general property (real estate) taxes per \$1,000 assessed valuation, depending on which township and school district they reside in. Similarly, owners of industrial or commercial pieces of property are likely to pay between \$46.36 and \$61.40 in general property (real estate) taxes per \$1,000 assessed valuation, depending on the location within the County.

<b>General Property (Real Estate) Tax Rates (per \$1,000 Assessed Valuation)</b> <b>Townships within Clark County: Fiscal Year 2007</b> (Source: Clark County Treasurers Office)		
Taxing Jurisdiction	Moorefield Township	Pleasant Township
County	13.88	13.88
Health	1.00	1.00
Township (Range)	5.05	4.80 - 7.80
911	--	--
School/Joint Vocational School/Library (Range)	35.00 - 66.25	50.02
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery	--	--
Corporation	--	--
<b>Total Rates (Range)</b>	<b>54.93 - 86.19</b>	<b>71.30 - 72.70</b>
<i>Reduction Factor (Agricultural/Residential)</i>	<i>0.154360 - 0.370008</i>	<i>0.345043 - 0.348577</i>
<i>Reduction Factor (Other)</i>	<i>0.156005 -</i>	<i>0.302228 -</i>

<b>General Property (Real Estate) Tax Rates (per \$1,000 Assessed Valuation)</b>		
<b>Townships within Clark County: Fiscal Year 2007</b>		
(Source: Clark County Treasurers Office)		
<b>Taxing Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Moorefield Township</b>	<b>Pleasant Township</b>
	<i>0.318472</i>	<i>0.307127</i>
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE (AG/RES)</b>	<b>44.85 - 54.30</b>	<b>46.45 - 47.62</b>
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE (OTHER)</b>	<b>46.36 - 61.40</b>	<b>49.40 - 50.73</b>

5.1.3 LOGAN COUNTY

Logan County separates their tax rates to include ‘County’, ‘School’, ‘Vocational Technology’, ‘Township’ and ‘Corporation’. With the exception of ‘Corporation’, each is split into two types of tax rates: ‘agricultural/residential’, and ‘other’. For the purpose of this analysis, the ‘School’ tax rate was combined with the ‘Vocational Technology’ tax rate in order to be consistent with how other counties report their tax rates and levies. The County does not report specifics on items within the ‘County’, nor the ‘Township’ tax rates, although it is likely that funds including Fire, Ambulance, Cemetery, and others were included.

The general property (real estate) tax rates for all jurisdictions under study are based on a tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation for the Fiscal Year 2007. As indicated in the table, there exist only three or four (depending on location) taxing jurisdictions for property within Logan County. For townships within five miles of the Facility, property taxes range from \$4.83 to \$5.86 of assessed value for properties in Monroe Township and from \$5.10 to \$5.25 in Zane Township. The County taxes range from \$8.43 to \$9.42 in each township, based on the land use. In addition, school district taxes range from \$24.85 to \$36.36, which is dependent on both the location and the land use classification of the property. Property owners of residential and agricultural land within five miles of the Facility in Logan County are likely to pay between \$36.46 and \$46.99 in general property (real estate) taxes per \$1,000 assessed valuation, based on the township and school district they reside in. Similarly, owners of industrial or commercial pieces of property are likely to pay between \$37.34 and \$47.88 in general property (real estate) taxes per \$1,000 assessed valuation, depending on the location within the County.

<b>General Property (Real Estate) Tax Rates (per \$1,000 Assessed Valuation),</b>		
<b>Townships within Logan County: Fiscal Year 2007</b>		
(Source: Logan County Treasurers Office)		
<b>Taxing Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Monroe Township</b>	<b>Zane Township</b>
County (Range)	8.43 - 9.42	8.43 - 9.42
Health	--	--
Township (Range)	4.83 - 5.86	5.10 - 5.25
911	--	--

<b>General Property (Real Estate) Tax Rates (per \$1,000 Assessed Valuation),                      Townships within Logan County: Fiscal Year 2007</b> (Source: Logan County Treasurers Office)		
Taxing Jurisdiction	Monroe Township	Zane Township
School/Joint Vocational School/Library (Range)	24.85 - 31.50	24.88 - 31.50
Fire/ Ambulance/ Cemetery	--	--
Corporation (Range)	0.00 - 1.20	--
<b>Total Rates (Range)</b>	<b>46.55 - 58.85</b>	<b>46.55 - 56.65</b>
<i>Reduction Factor (Agricultural/ Residential)</i>	--	--
<i>Reduction Factor (Other)</i>	--	--
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE (AG/RES)</b>	<b>38.29 - 46.99</b>	<b>38.41 - 45.03</b>
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE (OTHER)</b>	<b>39.10 - 47.88</b>	<b>39.53 - 46.17</b>

5.1.4 MADISON COUNTY

Madison County reports its tax rates in specific categories, reflective of each taxing jurisdiction in the County. The ‘County’ Fund consists of the Senior Citizen Fund, the Veterans Relief Fund, the Mental Health Fund, the Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Fund, the Health Services Fund, and the County’s General Fund. The ‘Township’, ‘911’, ‘Corporation’, and ‘Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery’ funds acted as their own reporting agencies, and therefore levy their own taxes. However, for the purpose of this analysis, the ‘Schools’, ‘Library’, and ‘Joint Vocational School’ funds were combined in order to be consistent with how other counties report their tax rates and levies.

The general property (real estate) tax rates for the townships of Monroe, Pike and Somerford, as well as all other jurisdictions within the County are based on a tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation for the Fiscal Year 2007. As indicated in the table, 911 taxes represent the smallest component of taxes, at \$0.80, regardless of the location within the County. The County taxes all residents at a rate of \$9.80, while the township tax rates range from \$0.90 in Pike Township to \$3.50 in Somerford Township. In addition, school district taxes range from \$40.15 to \$47.80, which is dependent on both the location and the land use classification of the property. After the reduction factors are applied, property owners of residential and agricultural land within Madison County are likely to pay between \$45.73 and \$48.14 in general property (real estate) taxes per \$1,000 assessed valuation, depending on which township and school district they reside in. Similarly, owners of industrial or commercial pieces of property are likely to pay approximately \$48.00 in general property (real estate) taxes per \$1,000 assessed valuation.

<b>General Property (Real Estate) Tax Rates (per \$1,000 Assessed Valuation), Townships within Madison County: Fiscal Year 2007</b>		
(Source: Madison County Treasurers Office)		
Taxing Jurisdiction	Pike Township	Somerset Township
County	9.80	9.80
Health	--	--
Township	0.90	3.50
911	0.80	0.80
School/Joint Vocational School/Library	46.80	47.80
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery	2.68	3.00
Corporation	--	--
<b>Total Rates</b>	<b>60.98</b>	<b>64.90</b>
<i>Reduction Factor (Agricultural/Residential)</i>	<i>0.225748</i>	<i>0.295399</i>
<i>Reduction Factor (Other)</i>	<i>0.202072</i>	<i>0.247859</i>
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE (AG/RES)</b>	<b>47.21</b>	<b>45.73</b>
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE (OTHER)</b>	<b>48.66</b>	<b>48.81</b>

#### 5.1.5 UNION COUNTY

Union County reports their tax rates in six general categories: ‘County’, ‘Health’, ‘School/Library’, ‘Joint Vocational School (JVS)’, ‘Township/Fire’, and ‘Corporation’. The ‘County’ Fund consists of the County’s General Fund, in addition to the Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Fund, the Mental Health Fund, and the 911 Fund. The ‘Health District’ Fund acts as their own taxing jurisdiction, and therefore they have their own tax rate. For the purpose of this analysis, the ‘School/Library’ Fund was combined with the ‘Joint Vocational School’ Fund to be consistent with how other counties report their tax rates and levies. The County does not report specifics on items included within the ‘Township/Fire’ tax rates, although it is likely that other related funds including Ambulance, Cemetery and Parks were included when calculating these tax rates.

The general property (real estate) tax rates for all jurisdictions under study are based on a tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation for the Fiscal Year 2007. As indicated in the table, there are numerous taxing jurisdictions within Union County. Health District taxes represent the smallest component of taxes in the County, comprising \$1.25 of the total tax rate. All property owners are charged a rate of \$10.85 in County taxes, and depending on the location of the property, Township taxes range from \$7.10 to \$9.60 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. School district taxes represent the largest component – ranging from \$30.60 to \$57.06, depending on the location of the property. Residential and agricultural landowners within Union County are likely to pay between \$41.48 and \$52.81 in general property (real estate) taxes per \$1,000 assessed valuation, depending on which township and school district they are located in. Similarly, owners of industrial or commercial pieces of property are likely to pay between \$44.42 and \$62.81 in general property (real estate) taxes per \$1,000 assessed valuation.

<b>General Property (Real Estate) Tax Rates (per \$1,000 Assessed Valuation), Townships within Union County: Fiscal Year 2007</b> (Source: Union County Treasurers Office)		
<b>Taxing Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Allen Township</b>	<b>Union Township</b>
County	10.85	10.85
Health	1.25	1.25
Township (Range)	9.60	7.10 - 8.30
911	--	--
School/Joint Vocational School/Library (Range)	30.60 - 57.06	46.80
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery	(Included in Township)	(Included in Township)
Corporation	--	0.00 - 1.20
<b>Total Rates (Range)</b>	<b>52.30 - 78.76</b>	<b>67.20</b>
<i>Reduction Factor (Agricultural/Residential)</i>	--	--
<i>Reduction Factor (Other)</i>	--	--
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE (AG/RES)</b>	<b>41.48 - 52.81</b>	<b>52.08</b>
<b>EFFECTIVE RATE (OTHER)</b>	<b>44.42 - 62.81</b>	<b>51.68</b>

5.2 GENERAL PROPERTY (REAL ESTATE) TAX LEVY

5.2.1 MUNICIPAL TAX LEVIES

As seen in the accompanying table, Champaign County levied the least amount of general property (real estate) taxes, when compared to all other counties under study in Fiscal Year 2005, at just over \$5 million. This is compared to the nearly \$11.3 million levied in Logan County, \$18.3 million in Clark County, \$11.6 million in Union County and \$9.5 million in Madison County. For townships within five miles of the Facility, tax levies at the municipal level ranged from nearly \$31,000 in the Township of Pike (Madison County) to \$2.06 million in the Township of Allen in Union County. However, the majority of the townships' tax levies ranged between \$100,000 and \$200,000 in Fiscal Year 2005. The construction and operation of the Facility will undoubtedly result in increased tax levies in the townships of Goshen, Rush, Salem, Union, Urbana and Wayne in Champaign County, the townships where the Facility is proposed to be located.

<b>Municipal General Property (Real Estate) Tax Levy: Fiscal Year 2005<sup>16</sup></b>	
(Source: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor)	
<b>Taxing Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Tax Levy</b>
<b>CHAMPAIGN COUNTY</b>	<b>\$5,016,974</b>
Township of Concord	\$96,976
Township of Goshen	\$161,154
Township of Mad River	\$202,294
Township of Rush	\$81,382
Township of Salem	\$130,920
Township of Union	\$173,625
Township of Urbana	\$199,418
Township of Wayne	\$189,130
City of Urbana	\$667,221
<b>LOGAN COUNTY</b>	<b>\$11,286,382</b>
Township of Monroe	\$139,703
Township of Zane	\$97,951
<b>CLARK COUNTY</b>	<b>\$18,309,439</b>
Township of Moorefield	\$1,358,643
Township of Pleasant	\$308,415
<b>MADISON COUNTY</b>	<b>\$9,507,385</b>
Township of Pike	\$30,745
Township of Somerford	\$176,070
<b>UNION COUNTY</b>	<b>\$11,606,766</b>
Township of Allen	\$2,061,674
Township of Union	\$229,664

5.2.2 SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX LEVIES

The four school districts within the townships that will host the Facility levied a total of over \$10.2 million in general property (real estate) taxes over Fiscal Year 2007. When combined, the six school districts within a five-mile radius of the boundary of the Facility levied over \$31.5 million in general property (real estate) taxes in 2007. Levies range from \$1.5 million in the Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District to nearly \$10.2 million in the Northeastern Local School District. The variations in the school district tax levies are indicative of the relatively larger district boundaries, the land use composition within the district boundaries, and the greater number of students enrolled within some districts such as the Benjamin Logan Local School District, over others.

<sup>16</sup> Fiscal Year 2005 was used in order to report consistency across taxing jurisdictions. This was the most recent year that such budgetary data was available for all counties and municipalities.

<b>School Districts' General Property (Real Estate) Tax Levy: Fiscal Year 2007</b>	
<b>(Source: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor)</b>	
<b>Taxing Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Tax Levy</b>
<b>WITHIN FACILITY BOUNDARY</b>	
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District	\$1,517,198
Triad Local School District	\$1,553,595
Urbana City School District	\$5,383,592
West Liberty-Salem Local School District	\$1,740,183
	<b>\$10,194,568</b>
<b>WITHIN FIVE MILES</b>	
Benjamin Logan Local School District	\$5,178,567
Fairbanks Local School District	\$3,901,466
Graham Local School District	\$3,391,334
Jonathan Alder Local School District	\$3,954,577
London City School District	\$4,924,611
Northeastern Local School District	\$10,194,857
	<b>\$31,545,412</b>

## 6.0 Community Character and Land Use Trends

### 6.1 COMMUNITY CHARACTER

For purposes of this analysis, community character is defined as the relationship between elements of the natural landscape and countywide patterns of land uses in and around the Facility. Such a bird's eye view is necessary to understand how the proposed Facility may affect the character of the proposal area, spread across Champaign County. Data for this analysis is derived from publicly available Geographic Information Systems sources, topographic maps, and imagery. Comprehensive plans, if available, were also reviewed to assess each community's official policy towards land use and community development.

The area around the Facility consists of predominantly agricultural uses. The land is made up of flat and rolling terrain consisting of croplands, farmsteads, meadows, and woodlots. Residential development within and around the Facility consists almost entirely of single-family multi-acre homesteads along rural roads. Homesteads and farms are comprised of large lot parcels, many in excess of 50 acres, and farms in excess of 200 acres. The rural land use patterns and rolling landscape are typical for much of western and central Ohio, outside of urban centers.

The area within five-miles of the Facility includes the City of Urbana. The corporate limits of these boundaries effectively demarcate the transition between town-scale development and the surrounding agricultural landscape. Residential development in this agricultural landscape consists of independently built farmsteads and single-family homes. A significant built feature is the Honda plant and test track, located alongside U.S. Route 33, to the east of the boundary of the Facility. This facility encompasses and is surrounded by lands dedicated to crop production.

The Mad River Valley and the gentle bluffs and hillsides on either side of the valley are the major landscape defining features of this area. The Mad River is approximately 60 miles in length, originating in Logan County to the north and flows south into the Great Miami River near Dayton. The length of the valley within and around the Project Area is overwhelmingly in active crop production.

The terrain of the Mad River Valley is itself a product of the last glaciation – approximately 10,000 years ago – and helps to understand the existing natural landscape. The gentle and forested bluffs to the east of the Valley consist of the Springfield Moraine and the Urbana Outwash, accumulations of several hundreds of feet thick of rock and sediment from retreating glaciers. In Monroe Township (Logan County), the valley floor has an elevation of approximately 1,100 feet above sea level, while Bald Knob to the east has an elevation of approximately 1,440 feet above sea level. These accumulations provide enough of an elevation difference to make the site attractive for wind-generated power.

In total, the characteristics of the land and prevailing development patterns are conducive to perpetuating the current community character.

## 6.2 LAND USE TRENDS

As seen in *Section 3.0: Existing Tax Base and Tax Revenues*, agricultural uses are the predominant land use as measured by percent area of each geographic area under study. The townships that will host the Facility have the greatest share of agricultural land, when compared to all other geographic areas under study. Likewise, agricultural land is the leading land use by percentage of acreage for the townships and communities within five-miles of the Facility, for Champaign and Logan counties, and Clark, Madison and Union counties. The predominant agricultural use within each area under study emphasizes the rural character of the region, and with respect to compatibility with existing land uses, deems this part of Ohio an ideal location for a potential wind farm.

Comprehensive plans for Champaign, Clark and Madison counties indicate that current rural land uses are the preferred use for future development. Each comprehensive plan, in its discussion of land use policy, places primary emphasis on the preservation and protection of agricultural lands and open space. The underlying interests in taking this position is to limit development that takes agricultural land out of production (ensure viability of agricultural economy), limit costly public infrastructure (lower assessments), and to limit land-intensive sprawling development patterns (reduced quality of life).<sup>17</sup> Such policies indicate a positive disposition towards the anticipated low-impact nature of the proposed Facility. Moreover, location of the Facility in rural areas allows landowners to maintain the agricultural uses of these properties, while receiving additional income from lease payments.

---

<sup>17</sup> Champaign County Comprehensive Plan for Unincorporated Areas, March 2004; Madison County Ohio Comprehensive Plan, 2005; Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Clark County, 1999 (Draft). Plans were unavailable for both Logan and Union counties.

## 7.0 Economic Impacts of the Facility

The Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) was used to determine the economic impacts of the proposed Facility to be located within Champaign County, Ohio. RIMS II was developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) as a method for estimating regional multipliers for impact analysis in output, earnings, and employment associated with a program or project under study.<sup>18</sup>

Using the RIMS II multipliers, an analysis of the economic impacts of the proposed Facility was conducted for the construction phase, as well as during operation of the proposed Facility. For better understanding of the economic impact analysis, definitions are as follows:

- > **Output:** This refers to the sales receipt for the Facility. During each phase of construction, output refers to the total cost for the construction of the Facility. For the operation phase, output refers to the annual gross revenues derived from the operation of the wind farm.
- > **Earnings:** During the construction phase, earnings refer to wages derived by construction workers. During the operation phase, wages come from two sources: from wages of wind farm employees; and from leases paid to landowners.
- > **Employment:** This refers to the number of short-term jobs created during the construction phase, as well as the number of persons permanently employed at the Facility during operation.
- > **Multipliers:** The use of regional economic multipliers is a standard way to identify the potential effects of a major change in a region's economy. These measures estimate the changes in output, income and employment resulting from an initial change in spending, specific to the region under study.<sup>19</sup>

The Facility is expected to create employment and income during both the construction phase and throughout the life of the Facility. The economic impact study quantifies the effect of one dollar spent as it ripples through the local economy, creating additional expenditures and jobs. Wind power development can expand the local economy through ripple effects, which stem from subsequent expenditures for goods and services made by first-round income from the development, and are expressed in terms of a *multiplier*.

A *direct effect or impact* arises from the first round of buying and selling. Direct effects include the purchase of inputs from local sources such as fuel, the spending of income earned by workers, annual labor revenues, and the income effect of taxes. These direct effects can be used to identify additional, subsequent rounds of buying and selling for other sectors and to identify the effect of spending by local households. The *indirect effect or impact* is the increase in sales of other industry sectors in the region,

<sup>18</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, "Regional Multipliers: A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II)," Third Edition 1997.

<sup>19</sup> Definition of Multipliers from "A Consumer's Guide to Regional Economic Multipliers," by Coughlin & Mandelbaum. [http://research.stlouisfed.org/publications/review/91/01/Consumer\\_Jan\\_Feb1991.pdf](http://research.stlouisfed.org/publications/review/91/01/Consumer_Jan_Feb1991.pdf).

which include further round-by-round sales. The *induced effect or impact* is the expenditures generated by increased household income resulting from direct and indirect effects. The *total effect or impact* is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.<sup>20</sup>

The amount of electricity that is generated by a wind farm will vary by location, taking into consideration the altitude, wind patterns, and the placement of the turbines in a given locale. For purposes of this study, since the exact turbine model and capacity are yet to be determined, the economic impacts of the Facility with 131.4 megawatts capacity, 146 megawatts capacity, or 182.5 megawatts capacity were analyzed during both construction and operation to provide a basis for the proposed Facility. RIMS II multipliers were used to determine economic impacts during both the construction phase and the operations phase of the Facility as a whole. Construction creates a one-time surge in economic activity, while operation and maintenance makes an on-going economic contribution by creating long-term jobs, continuing income streams for landowners and revenues for municipalities. Both construction phases and the operation phases were analyzed to offer a more comprehensive picture of the possible economic benefits of the Facility.

## 7.1 ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CONSTRUCTION

### 7.1.1 ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FACILITY WITH 131.4 MW CAPACITY

A Facility with a rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts would represent approximately [REDACTED] in investment. Approximately 67.5% of the [REDACTED] total budget is estimated as purchase and installation of the towers, turbines, and equipment. The remaining 32.5% represent expenditures for business services, labor and materials.

The construction of a Facility with a rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts will generate approximately 131 full time direct construction jobs<sup>21</sup> over an 18-month period.<sup>22</sup> While it is difficult to estimate the portion of employment that will be drawn from the local labor markets, it is recommended that Buckeye Wind enter into an agreement with local trade unions to ensure that the majority of the Facility is constructed with labor from the Southwest Central Ohio labor pool. Local construction employment will be primarily equipment operators, truck drivers, laborers and electricians. The balance of construction employment will include workers with necessarily special skills imported from outside the region for the duration of construction.

---

<sup>20</sup> National Wind Coordinating Committee. "A Methodology for Assessing the Economic Development Impacts of Wind Power," June 2004.

<sup>21</sup> This figure was derived through an average of the estimated and actual number of construction workers used per MW of energy produced in 12 wind facilities throughout Colorado, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas. Calculations made by Saratoga Associates based on these case studies indicated that each MW of energy demanded 0.9968 construction workers. As such, it is estimated that 131 construction workers will be needed to construct the Facility with a rated capacity of 131.4 MW.

<sup>22</sup> Construction duration was provided by Buckeye Wind.

The 131 created during construction will create a spin-off of approximately 1,554 jobs in other sectors of the economy, bringing the total economic impact of Facility construction to approximately 1,685. These estimates were based on a multiplier of 11.8647 jobs for every construction job in the region, as developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.<sup>23</sup> The [REDACTED] in original construction investment will generate an indirect and induced output of approximately [REDACTED] bringing the total impact on output at nearly \$795 million.<sup>24</sup> Household earnings of 131 construction workers over an 18-month period are estimated at \$7.236 million. These earnings will generate an economic spin-off of approximately \$2.930 million, bringing the total economic impact of the Facility construction to nearly \$10.166 million in earnings.<sup>25</sup>

#### 7.1.2 ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FACILITY WITH 146 MW CAPACITY

A Facility with a rated capacity of 146 megawatts would represent approximately [REDACTED] in investment. Approximately 67.7% of the [REDACTED] total budget is estimated as purchase and installation of the towers, turbines, and equipment. The remaining 32.3% represent expenditures for business services, labor and materials.

The construction of a Facility with a rated capacity of 146 megawatts will generate approximately 146 full time direct construction jobs<sup>26</sup> over an 18-month period.<sup>27</sup> While it is difficult to estimate the portion of employment that will be drawn from the local labor markets, it is recommended that Buckeye Wind enter into an agreement with local trade unions to ensure that the majority of the Facility is constructed with labor from the Southwest Central Ohio labor pool. Local construction employment will be primarily equipment operators, truck drivers, laborers and electricians. The balance of construction employment will include workers with necessarily special skills imported from outside the region for the duration of construction.

The 146 jobs created during construction will create an economic spin-off of approximately 1,727 jobs in other sectors of the economy, bringing the total economic impact of the Facility construction to approximately 1,872 jobs.<sup>28</sup> The [REDACTED] in original construction investment will generate spin-offs in output estimated at approximately [REDACTED] bringing the total impact on

<sup>23</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 11.8647 for every construction job created in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>24</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of [REDACTED] for every dollar in construction investment in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>25</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 0.4049 for every dollar of wages earned in the construction industry in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>26</sup> This figure was derived through an average of the estimated and actual number of construction workers used per MW of energy produced in 12 wind facilities throughout Colorado, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas. Calculations made by Saratoga Associates based on these case studies indicated that each MW of energy demanded 0.9968 construction workers. As such, it is estimated that 146 construction workers will be needed to construct the Facility with a rated capacity of 146 MW.

<sup>27</sup> Construction duration was provided by Buckeye Wind.

<sup>28</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 11.8647 for every construction job created in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

output at approximately \$880 million.<sup>29</sup> Household earnings of 146 construction workers over an 18-month period are estimated at \$8.04 million. These earnings will generate a spin-off of approximately \$3.255 million, bringing the total economic impact of the Facility construction to nearly \$11.295 million in earnings.<sup>30</sup>

### 7.1.3 ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FACILITY WITH 182.5 MW CAPACITY

A Facility with a rated capacity of 182.5 megawatts would represent approximately [REDACTED] in investment. Approximately 68.1% of the [REDACTED] total budget is estimated as purchase and installation of the towers, turbines, and equipment. The remaining 31.9% represent expenditures for business services, labor and materials.

The construction of a Facility with a rated capacity of 182.5 megawatts will generate approximately 182 full time direct construction jobs<sup>31</sup> over an 18-month period. While it is difficult to estimate the portion of employment that will be drawn from the local labor markets, it is recommended that Buckeye Wind enter into an agreement with local trade unions to ensure that the majority of the Facility is constructed with labor from the Southwest Central Ohio labor pool. Local construction employment will be primarily equipment operators, truck drivers, laborers and electricians. The balance of construction employment will include workers with necessarily special skills imported from outside the region for the duration of construction.

The 182 created during construction will create a spin-off of approximately 2,158 jobs in other sectors of the economy, bringing the total economic impact of Facility construction to approximately 2,340. These estimates were based on a multiplier of 11.8647 jobs for every construction job in the region, as developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.<sup>32</sup> The [REDACTED] in original construction investment will generate an indirect and induced output of approximately [REDACTED] [REDACTED] bringing the total impact on output at approximately \$1.09 billion.<sup>33</sup> Household earnings of 182 construction workers over an 18-month period are estimated at \$10.050 million. These earnings will have a spin-off of approximately \$4.069 million, bringing the total economic impact of the Facility construction to nearly \$14.119 million in earnings.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>29</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 1.5331 for every dollar in construction investment in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>30</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 0.4049 for every dollar of wages earned in the construction industry in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>31</sup> This figure was derived through an average of the estimated and actual number of construction workers used per MW of energy produced in 12 wind facilities throughout Colorado, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas. Calculations made by Saratoga Associates based on these case studies indicated that each MW of energy demanded 0.9968 construction workers. As such, it is estimated that 182 construction workers will be needed to construct the Facility with a rated capacity of 182.5 MW.

<sup>32</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 11.8647 for every construction job created in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>33</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of [REDACTED] for every dollar in construction investment in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>34</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 0.4049 for every dollar of wages earned in the construction industry in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

**Buckeye Wind, Champaign County, Ohio**  
 Economic Impact Analysis of Construction

**Construction of Facility, 131.4 MW Capacity**

NAICS Code	Construction	Direct Impact (\$000)	Multiplier	Indirect & Included Impacts (\$000)	Total Impact (\$000)	Notes
230000	Construction	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	\$ 2,930	\$ 10,166	Total gross output during construction is estimated at [REDACTED] for a facility with 131.4 MW total capacity
	<b>Output (\$000)</b>	\$ 7,236				
	<b>Earnings (\$000)</b>	\$ 7,236	0.4049	2,930	10,166	Average annual wage for Construction in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$36,830
	Wages	131		1,554	1,685	
	<b>Employment (jobs)</b>					Approximately 131 construction jobs are estimated over a period of 18 months based on 0.9968 FTE per MW.
	Jobs	131	11.8647	1,554	1,685	

Assumptions:

1. Construction jobs are estimated at 0.9968 FTE per MW
2. Construction cost for a facility with 131.4 MW total capacity is estimated at [REDACTED] to include hard & soft costs
3. Construction cost for a facility with 146 MW total capacity is estimated at [REDACTED] to include hard & soft costs
4. Construction cost for a facility with 182.5 MW total capacity is estimated at [REDACTED] to include hard & soft costs
5. Champaign County is classified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area.

Sources:

RIMS II Multipliers, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union counties, Ohio)  
 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007.  
 Buckeye Wind for construction costs.

Prepared by Saratoga Associates, April 2009

**Buckeye Wind, Champaign County, Ohio**  
Economic Impact Analysis of Construction

**Construction of Facility, 146 MW Capacity**

NAICS Code	Direct Impact (\$000)	Multiplier	Indirect & Induced Impacts (\$000)	Total Impact (\$000)	Notes
230000 Construction	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	Total gross output during construction is estimated at [REDACTED] for a facility with 146 MW total capacity
<b>Output (\$000)</b>	\$ 8,040		\$ 3,255	\$ 11,295	
<b>Earnings (\$000)</b>	\$ 8,040	0.4049	\$ 3,255	\$ 11,295	Average annual wage for Construction in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$36,830
<b>Wages</b>	146		1,727	1,872	
<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	146	11.8647	1,727	1,872	Approximately 146 construction jobs are estimated over a period of 18 months based on 0.9968 FTE per MW.
<b>Jobs</b>					

Assumptions:

1. Construction jobs are estimated at 0.9968 FTE per MW
2. Construction cost for a facility with 131.4 MW total capacity is estimated at [REDACTED] to include hard & soft costs
3. Construction cost for a facility with 146 MW total capacity is estimated at [REDACTED] to include hard & soft costs
4. Construction cost for a facility with 182.5 MW total capacity is estimated at [REDACTED] to include hard & soft costs
5. Champaign County is classified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area.

Sources:

RIMS II Multipliers, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union counties, Ohio)  
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007.  
Buckeye Wind for construction costs.

Prepared by Saratoga Associates, April 2009

**Buckeye Wind, Champaign County, Ohio**  
 Economic Impact Analysis of Construction

**Construction of Facility, 182.5 MW Capacity**

NAICS Code	Construction	Direct Impact (\$000)	Multiplier	Indirect & Induced Impacts (\$000)	Total Impact (\$000)	Notes
230000	Construction	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	\$ 4,069	\$ 14,119	Total gross output during construction is estimated at [REDACTED] for a facility with 182.5 MW total capacity
	<b>Output (\$000)</b>	\$ 10,050		\$ 4,069	\$ 14,119	
	<b>Earnings (\$000)</b>	\$ 10,050	0.4049	\$ 4,069	\$ 14,119	Average annual wage for Construction in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$36,830
	Wages	182		2,158	2,340	
	<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	182	11.8647	2,158	2,340	Approximately 182 construction jobs are estimated over a period of 18 months based on 0.9968 FTE per MW

Assumptions:

1. Construction jobs are estimated at 0.9968 FTE per MW
2. Construction cost for a facility with 131.4 MW total capacity is estimated at [REDACTED] to include hard & soft costs
3. Construction cost for a facility with 146 MW total capacity is estimated at [REDACTED] to include hard & soft costs
4. Construction cost for a facility with 182.5 MW total capacity is estimated at [REDACTED] to include hard & soft costs
5. Champaign County is classified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area.

Sources:

RIMS II Multipliers, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union counties, Ohio)  
 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007.  
 Buckeye Wind for construction costs.

Prepared by Saratoga Associates, April 2009

7.2 ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF OPERATION

7.2.1 ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF OPERATION OF A FACILITY WITH 131.4 MW CAPACITY

A Facility with rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts of power, is projected to generate approximately 12 full-time jobs, comprising of one (1) Operations Manager/Supervisor, eight (8) Operations and Maintenance technicians, one (1) parts/logistics person and two (2) customer service representatives.<sup>35</sup> Annual wages for the 12 full time employees are estimated at \$0.569 million.<sup>36</sup> Leases to landowners are based on [REDACTED] [REDACTED] With gross annual revenues of \$ [REDACTED] for the first year of operation, total annual leases to landowners for the first year of operation is estimated at \$ [REDACTED] for a 131.4 MW facility. Total direct earnings comprising of direct wages and leases paid to property owners are estimated at \$ [REDACTED] during operation of the Facility.

The twelve (12) full time jobs generated during project operation will generate a spin-off of 50 additional jobs in other sectors of the economy, based on a multiplier of 4.144 jobs for every job created in Power Generation and Supply, as developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.<sup>37</sup> This brings the total impact on jobs to 62 new jobs. These full time jobs create jobs in other sectors of the economy through expenditures derived from household wages that are spent. These full time jobs do not include other services to the Facility that may include snow plowing, landscaping, road repairs, among others. Total earnings from wages and leases to property owners are projected to have an indirect and induced impact of approximately \$0.494 million, bringing the total economic impact on earnings at approximately \$2.539 million for the first year of operation.<sup>38</sup> Output in the form of annual gross revenues from energy production are projected to total approximately [REDACTED]<sup>39</sup> and an additional [REDACTED] in indirect and induced impacts. This brings the total economic impact of output to at approximately \$66.751 million for the first year of operation.<sup>40</sup> Output, earnings and employment for succeeding years are estimated in *Section 7.2.4 Cumulative Economic Impacts of Operation*.

<sup>35</sup> Positions and direct number of jobs information provided by Buckeye Wind.

<sup>36</sup> Total wages are derived from wages provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics 2007. Positions include one (1) Operations Manager (General and Operations Manager), whose average annual wage in the West Northwestern Ohio region is \$86,380; eight (8) O&M technicians (Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians), whose average annual wage is \$45,890 per person; one (1) Parts/Logistics Person (Logistician); and two (2) Customer Service Representatives with average annual wage at \$28,790 each.

<sup>37</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 4.144 for every job created under 2211A0 Power Generation and Supply in the Champaign/ Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>38</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 0.2414 for every dollar earned through wages and leases in the Power generation and supply industry in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>39</sup> Estimated gross revenues were based on a 100 MW facility with annual gross revenues of [REDACTED] as provided by Buckeye Wind. A 131.4 megawatts facility is estimated to generate [REDACTED] in gross revenues for the first year of operation.

<sup>40</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of [REDACTED] for every dollar of investment in Power Generation and Supply in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

7.2.2 ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF OPERATION OF A FACILITY WITH 146 MW CAPACITY

A Facility with rated capacity of 146 megawatts of power, is projected to generate approximately 12 full-time jobs, comprising of one (1) Operations Manager/Supervisor, eight (8) Operations and Maintenance technicians, one (1) parts/logistics person and two (2) customer service representatives.<sup>41</sup> Annual wages for the 12 full time employees are estimated at \$0.569 million.<sup>42</sup> Leases to landowners are based on [REDACTED] [REDACTED] With gross annual revenues of \$ [REDACTED] for the first year of operation, total annual leases to landowners for the first year of operation is estimated at \$ [REDACTED] for a 146 MW facility. Total direct earnings comprising of direct wages and leases paid to property owners are estimated at \$ [REDACTED] during operation of the Facility.

The twelve (12) full time jobs generated during project operation will generate a spin-off of 50 additional jobs in other sectors of the economy, based on a RIMS II multiplier of 4.144 jobs for every job created in Power Generation and Supply, as developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.<sup>43</sup> This brings the total impact on jobs to 62 new jobs. These full time jobs create jobs in other sectors of the economy through expenditures derived from household wages that are spent. These full time jobs do not include other services to the Facility that may include snow plowing, landscaping, road repairs, among others. Total earnings from wages and leases to property owners are projected to have an indirect and induced impact of approximately \$0.533 million, bringing the total economic impact on earnings at approximately \$2.743 million for the first year of operation.<sup>44</sup> Output in the form of annual gross revenues from energy production are projected to total approximately [REDACTED]<sup>45</sup> and an additional [REDACTED] in indirect and induced impacts. This brings the total economic impact of output to at approximately \$74.168 million for the first year of operation.<sup>46</sup> Output, earnings and employment for succeeding years are estimated in *Section 7.2.4 Cumulative Economic Impacts of Operation*.

<sup>41</sup> Positions and direct number of jobs information provided by Buckeye Wind.

<sup>42</sup> Total wages are derived from wages provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics 2007. Positions include one (1) Operations Manager (General and Operations Manager), whose average annual wage in the West Northwestern Ohio region is \$86,380; eight (8) O&M technicians (Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians), whose average annual wage is \$45,890 per person; one (1) Parts/Logistics Person (Logistician); and two (2) Customer Service Representatives with average annual wage at \$28,790 each.

<sup>43</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 4.144 for every job created under 2211A0 Power Generation and Supply in the Champaign/ Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>44</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 0.2414 for every dollar earned through wages and leases in the Power generation and supply industry in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>45</sup> Estimated gross revenues were based on a 100 MW facility with annual gross revenues of [REDACTED] as provided by Buckeye Wind. A 146 megawatts facility is estimated to generate [REDACTED] in gross revenues for the first year of operation.

<sup>46</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of [REDACTED] for every dollar of investment in Power Generation and Supply in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

7.2.3 ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF OPERATION OF A FACILITY WITH 182.5 MW CAPACITY

A Facility with rated capacity of 182.5 megawatts of power, is projected to generate approximately 12 full-time jobs, comprising of one (1) Operations Manager/Supervisor, eight (8) Operations and Maintenance technicians, one (1) parts/logistics person and two (2) customer service representatives.<sup>47</sup> Annual wages for the 12 full time employees are estimated at \$0.569 million.<sup>48</sup> Leases to landowners are based on [REDACTED] [REDACTED] With gross annual revenues of [REDACTED] for the first year of operation, total annual leases to landowners for the first year of operation is estimated at [REDACTED] for a 182.5 MW facility. Total direct earnings comprising of direct wages and leases paid to property owners are estimated at \$ [REDACTED] during operation of the Facility.

The twelve (12) full time jobs generated during project operation will generate a spin-off of 50 additional jobs in other sectors of the economy, based on a multiplier of 4.144 jobs for every job created in Power generation and supply as developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.<sup>49</sup> This brings the total impact on jobs to 62 new jobs. These full time jobs create jobs in other sectors of the economy through expenditures derived from household wages that are spent. These full time jobs do not include other services to the Facility that may include snow plowing, landscaping, road repairs, among others. Total earnings from wages and leases to property owners are projected to have an indirect and induced impact of approximately \$0.632 million, bringing the total economic impact on earnings at approximately \$3.252 million for the first year of operation.<sup>50</sup> Output in the form of annual gross revenues from energy production are projected to total approximately [REDACTED]<sup>51</sup> and an additional [REDACTED] in indirect and induced impacts. This brings the total economic impact of output to at approximately \$92.709 million for the first year of operation.<sup>52</sup> Output, earnings and employment for succeeding years are estimated in *Section 7.2.4 Cumulative Economic Impacts of Operation*.

<sup>47</sup> Positions and direct number of jobs information provided by Buckeye Wind.

<sup>48</sup> Total wages are derived from wages provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics 2007. Positions include one (1) Operations Manager (General and Operations Manager), whose average annual wage in the West Northwestern Ohio region is \$86,380; eight (8) O&M technicians (Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians), whose average annual wage is \$45,890 per person; one (1) Parts/Logistics Person (Logistician); and two (2) Customer Service Representatives with average annual wage at \$28,790 each.

<sup>49</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 4.144 for every job created under 2211A0 Power Generation and Supply in the Champaign/ Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>50</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of 0.2414 for every dollar earned through wages and leases in the Power generation and supply industry in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

<sup>51</sup> Estimated gross revenues were based on a 100 MW facility with annual gross revenues of [REDACTED] as provided by Buckeye Wind. A 182.5 megawatts facility is estimated to generate \$ [REDACTED] in gross revenues for the first year of operation.

<sup>52</sup> RIMS II assigns a multiplier of [REDACTED] for every dollar of investment in Power Generation and Supply in the Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union County, Ohio region.

**Buckeye Wind, Champaign County, Ohio**  
 Economic Impact Analysis, First Year of Operation

**Facility, 131.4 MW Capacity**

NAICS Code	Notes	Direct Impact (\$000)	Multiplier	Indirect & Induced Impacts (\$000)	Total Impact (\$000)
2211A0	Power generation & supply				
	<b>Output (\$000)</b>	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	<b>Earnings (\$000)</b>	\$ 2,046	\$ 494	\$ 2,539	
	Wages	\$ 569	0.2414	\$ 137	\$ 707
	1 Supervisor	86			
	2 O&M Customer Service Representatives	58			
	8 O&M Technicians	367			
	1 Parts/Logistics Staff	58			
	Leases	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	12	4,144	50	62

Gross revenues are estimated at [REDACTED] during operation of the Wind Farm with a rated capacity of 131.4 MW. Earnings comprise of wages for wind farm employees and leases for landowners.

Average annual wage for General and Operations Manager in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$86,380. Average annual wage for Customer Service Representatives in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$28,790.

Average annual wage for Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$45,890. Average annual wage for Logisticians in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan region is \$58,150. Leases are estimated at [REDACTED]. Approximately 12 full time jobs are projected during Phase I Operation of the Wind Farm.

Assumptions:  
 1. Gross revenues are estimated at [REDACTED] for a facility with 131.4 MW capacity; [REDACTED] for a 146 MW facility and [REDACTED] for a 182.5 MW facility.  
 2. Leases estimated at [REDACTED].  
 3. It is estimated that 12 jobs will be created during Phase I Operation of the Wind Farm  
 4. Staff includes 1 Supervisor, 2 O&M Customer Representatives, 8 O&M technicians, 1 Parts/Logistics person  
 5. Earnings comprise of wages for wind farm employees and leases for landowners  
 6. Champaign County is classified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area.  
 7. Wage data was derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007.

Sources:  
 RIMS II Multipliers, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union counties, Ohio)  
 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007.  
 Buckeye Wind LLC

Prepared by Saratoga Associates, April 2009

**Buckeye Wind, Champaign County, Ohio**  
 Economic Impact Analysis, First Year of Operation

**Facility, 146 MW Capacity**

NAICS Code	Direct Impact (\$000)	Multiplier	Indirect & Induced Impacts (\$000)	Total Impact (\$000)	Notes
2211A0					
Power generation & supply					
<b>Output (\$000)</b>	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gross revenues are estimated at [REDACTED] during operation of the Wind Farm with a rated capacity of 146 MW
<b>Earnings (\$000)</b>	\$ 2,210	\$	\$ 533	\$ 2,743	Earnings comprise of wages for wind farm employees and leases for landowners
Wages	\$ 569	0.2414	\$ 137	\$ 707	
1 Supervisor	86				Average annual wage for General and Operations Manager in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$86,380
2 O&M Customer Service Representatives	58				Average annual wage for Customer Service Representatives in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$28,790.
8 O&M Technicians	367				Average annual wage for Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$45,890.
1 Parts/Logistics Staff	58				Average annual wage for Logisticians in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan region is \$58,150
Leases	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Leases are estimated at [REDACTED]
<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	12	4.144	50	62	Approximately 12 full time jobs are projected during Phase I Operation of the Wind Farm

**Assumptions:**

- Gross revenues are estimated at [REDACTED] for a facility with 131.4 MW capacity; [REDACTED] for a 146 MW facility and [REDACTED] for a 182.5 MW facility.
- Leases estimated a [REDACTED]
- It is estimated that 12 jobs will be created during Phase I Operation of the Wind Farm
- Staff includes 1 Supervisor, 2 O&M Customer Representatives, 8 O&M technicians, 1 Parts/Logistics person
- Earnings comprise of wages for wind farm employees and leases for landowners
- Champaign County is classified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area.
- Wage data was derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007.

**Sources:**

RIMS II Multipliers, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union counties, Ohio)  
 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007.  
 Buckeye Wind LLC

Prepared by Saratoga Associates, April 2009

**Buckeye Wind, Champaign County, Ohio**  
 Economic Impact Analysis, First Year of Operation

**Facility, 182.5 MW Capacity**

NAICS Code	Direct Impact (\$000)	Multiplier	Indirect & Induced Impacts (\$000)	Total Impact (\$000)	Notes
2211A0					
Power generation & supply					
<b>Output (\$000)</b>	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Gross revenues are estimated at [REDACTED] during operation of the Wind Farm with a rated capacity of 182.5 MW
<b>Earnings (\$000)</b>	\$ 2,620		\$ 632	\$ 3,252	Earnings comprise of wages for wind farm employees and leases for landowners
Wages	\$ 569	0.2414	\$ 137	\$ 707	
1 Supervisor	86				Average annual wage for General and Operations Manager in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$86,380
2 O&M Customer Service Representatives	58				Average annual wage for Customer Service Representatives in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$28,790.
8 O&M Technicians	367				Average annual wage for Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area is \$45,890.
1 Parts/Logistics Staff	58				Average annual wage for Logisticians in the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan region is \$58,150
Leases	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Leases are estimated at [REDACTED].
<b>Employment (jobs)</b>	12	4.144	50	62	Approximately 12 full time jobs are projected during Phase I Operation of the Wind Farm

Assumptions:

- Gross revenues are estimated at [REDACTED] for a facility with 131.4 MW capacity; [REDACTED] for a 182.5 MW facility.
- Leases estimated at [REDACTED]
- It is estimated that 12 jobs will be created during Phase I Operation of the Wind Farm
- Staff includes 1 Supervisor, 2 O&M Customer Representatives, 8 O&M technicians, 1 Parts/Logistics person
- Earnings comprise of wages for wind farm employees and leases for landowners
- Champaign County is classified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the West Northwestern Ohio nonmetropolitan area.
- Wage data was derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007.

Sources:

RIMS II Multipliers, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union counties, Ohio)  
 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007.  
 Buckeye Wind LLC

Prepared by Saratoga Associates, April 2009

7.2.4 CUMULATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF OPERATION

Over a 20-year period of operation, projected economic impacts of the Facility are in the billions. A facility with rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts have a direct economic impact of over \$717 million in output and \$57.59 million in earnings, of which [REDACTED] are in workers' wages and almost [REDACTED] are in leases to landowners. Leases to landowners are based on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The twelve positions to be employed at the Facility remain constant throughout operations. A facility with 131.4 MW rated capacity will generate a spin-off of nearly \$905 million in output, \$13.9 million in earnings and 50 jobs in other sectors of the economy. Total economic impacts of a Facility with 131.4 MW will bring nearly \$1.62 billion in output, almost \$71.5 million in earnings and 62 jobs in employment during 20 years of operation.

A 146 megawatts facility will have a direct economic impact of over \$797 million in output and \$62.45 million in earnings, of which [REDACTED] are in workers' wages and over [REDACTED] are in leases to landowners. Leases to landowners are based on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The twelve positions to be employed at the Facility remain constant throughout operations. A facility with 146 MW rated capacity will have a spin-off of over \$1.0 billion in output, nearly \$15.1 million in earnings and 50 jobs in other sectors of the economy. Total economic impacts of a Facility with 146 MW will bring over \$1.8 billion in output, over \$77.5 million in earnings and 62 jobs in employment over 20 years of operation.

A Facility with a 182.5 megawatts rated capacity will have a direct economic impact of over \$996 million in output, over \$74.6 million in earnings, of which [REDACTED] are in wages and nearly [REDACTED] are in leases to landowners. Leases to landowners are based on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The twelve positions to be employed at the Facility remain constant throughout operations. A facility with 182.5 MW rated capacity generate a spin-off of over \$1.25 billion in output, over \$18.0 billion in earnings and 50 jobs in other sectors of the economy. These would bring the total economic impact of a Facility with 182.5 MW to over \$2.25 billion in output, over \$92.6 million in earnings and 62 jobs in employment over 20 years of operation.

<b>Summary of Projected Economic Impacts of Facility Operation (20 Years)<sup>53</sup></b>			
<b>(Sources: RIMS II Multipliers, Buckeye Wind, Analysis by Saratoga Associates)</b>			
	<b>131.4 MW</b>	<b>146 MW</b>	<b>182.5 MW</b>
<b>Direct Economic Impacts</b>			
Projected Output/ Gross Operating Revenues (\$000)	\$717,453	\$797,172	\$996,459
Earnings (\$000)	\$57,586	\$62,448	\$74,602
Wages (\$000)	████████	████████	████████
Leases (\$000)	████████	████████	████████
Jobs	12	12	12
<b>Indirect &amp; Induced Impacts</b>			
Projected Output (\$000)	\$904,421	\$1,004,916	\$1,256,137
Earnings (\$000)	\$13,901	\$15,075	\$18,009
Jobs	50	50	50
<b>Total Economic Impacts</b>			
Projected Output (\$000)	\$1,621,874	\$1,802,088	\$2,252,596
Earnings (\$000)	\$71,487	\$77,523	\$92,611
Jobs	62	62	62

<sup>53</sup> Two (2) percent annual growth was applied to Output and Earnings based on projections of 2 percent year-over-year growth in GDP made by the US Energy Information Administration. “Short-Term Energy Outlook,” released January 13, 2009. <http://www.eia.doe.gov/steo>. Accessed on January 23, 2009.

Buckeye Facility Socioeconomic Report

Buckeye Facility, Champaign County, Ohio		Economic Impact Analysis - Cumulative Economic Impact of Operation (Yrs 1 - 20)												20 Year Total								
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Y15	Y16	Y17	Y18	Y19	Y20	20 Year Total
<b>Facility, 131.4 MW Capacity</b>																						
<b>Direct Impact</b>																						
Projected Output/Annual Gross																						
Operating Revenues		\$ 29,528	\$ 30,119	\$ 30,721	\$ 31,335	\$ 31,962	\$ 32,601	\$ 33,253	\$ 33,918	\$ 34,597	\$ 35,289	\$ 35,994	\$ 36,714	\$ 37,449	\$ 38,198	\$ 38,962	\$ 39,741	\$ 40,536	\$ 41,346	\$ 42,173	\$ 43,017	\$ 717,453
Earnings		\$ 2,046	\$ 2,087	\$ 2,128	\$ 2,171	\$ 2,214	\$ 2,259	\$ 2,304	\$ 2,350	\$ 2,397	\$ 2,445	\$ 2,494	\$ 2,543	\$ 2,593	\$ 2,643	\$ 2,693	\$ 2,743	\$ 2,793	\$ 2,843	\$ 2,893	\$ 2,943	\$ 57,566
Wages																						
Leases																						
Employment		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
<b>Indirect &amp; Induced Impacts</b>																						
Projected Output		\$ 37,223	\$ 37,967	\$ 38,727	\$ 39,501	\$ 40,291	\$ 41,097	\$ 41,919	\$ 42,758	\$ 43,613	\$ 44,485	\$ 45,375	\$ 46,282	\$ 47,208	\$ 48,152	\$ 49,115	\$ 50,097	\$ 51,099	\$ 52,121	\$ 53,164	\$ 54,227	\$ 904,421
Earnings		\$ 494	\$ 504	\$ 514	\$ 524	\$ 535	\$ 545	\$ 556	\$ 567	\$ 579	\$ 590	\$ 601	\$ 612	\$ 623	\$ 634	\$ 645	\$ 656	\$ 667	\$ 678	\$ 689	\$ 700	\$ 13,901
Wages																						
Leases																						
Employment		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
<b>Total Impact</b>																						
Projected Output		\$ 66,751	\$ 68,086	\$ 69,448	\$ 70,837	\$ 72,253	\$ 73,698	\$ 75,172	\$ 76,676	\$ 78,209	\$ 79,774	\$ 81,369	\$ 82,996	\$ 84,656	\$ 86,350	\$ 88,077	\$ 89,838	\$ 91,635	\$ 93,468	\$ 95,337	\$ 97,244	\$ 1,621,874
Earnings		\$ 2,539	\$ 2,590	\$ 2,642	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,749	\$ 2,804	\$ 2,860	\$ 2,917	\$ 2,975	\$ 3,035	\$ 3,099	\$ 3,169	\$ 3,233	\$ 3,300	\$ 3,368	\$ 3,438	\$ 3,509	\$ 3,582	\$ 3,657	\$ 3,734	\$ 71,487
Wages																						
Leases																						
Employment		62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Assumptions:																						
1. Annual growth was applied to Output and Earnings based projections of ██████████ over-year growth in GDP by the Energy Information Administration.																						
2. Employment projections are projected to remain constant, based on positions projected for employment at the Wind Farm.																						
3. Employment information provided by Buckeye Wind LLC.																						
Sources:																						
RIMS II Multipliers, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union counties, Ohio)																						
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007.																						
US Energy Information Administration																						
Buckeye Wind LLC																						
Prepared by Saratoga Associates, April 2009																						

Buckeye Facility Socioeconomic Report

Buckeye Facility, Champaign County, Ohio		Economic Impact Analysis - Cumulative Economic Impact of Operation (Yrs 1 - 20)																				
	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Y15	Y16	Y17	Y18	Y19	Y20	20 Year Total	
<b>Facility, 146 MW Capacity</b>																						
<b>Direct Impact</b>																						
Projected Output/Annual Gross	\$ 32,809	\$ 33,465	\$ 34,134	\$ 34,817	\$ 35,514	\$ 36,224	\$ 36,948	\$ 37,687	\$ 38,441	\$ 39,210	\$ 39,994	\$ 40,794	\$ 41,610	\$ 42,442	\$ 43,291	\$ 44,157	\$ 45,040	\$ 45,941	\$ 46,859	\$ 47,797	\$ 797,172	
Operating Revenues	\$ 2,210	\$ 2,254	\$ 2,299	\$ 2,345	\$ 2,392	\$ 2,440	\$ 2,488	\$ 2,538	\$ 2,589	\$ 2,641	\$ 2,693	\$ 2,747	\$ 2,802	\$ 2,858	\$ 2,915	\$ 2,973	\$ 3,032	\$ 3,092	\$ 3,153	\$ 3,215	\$ 62,448	
Earnings																						
Wages																						
Leases																						
Employment	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
<b>Indirect &amp; Induced Impacts</b>																						
Projected Output	\$ 41,359	\$ 42,186	\$ 43,030	\$ 43,891	\$ 44,768	\$ 45,664	\$ 46,577	\$ 47,509	\$ 48,459	\$ 49,428	\$ 50,416	\$ 51,425	\$ 52,453	\$ 53,502	\$ 54,572	\$ 55,664	\$ 56,777	\$ 57,913	\$ 59,071	\$ 60,252	\$ 1,004,916	
Earnings	\$ 533	\$ 544	\$ 555	\$ 566	\$ 577	\$ 589	\$ 601	\$ 613	\$ 625	\$ 637	\$ 649	\$ 661	\$ 673	\$ 685	\$ 697	\$ 709	\$ 721	\$ 733	\$ 745	\$ 757	\$ 15,075	
Wages																						
Leases																						
Employment	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
<b>Total Impact</b>																						
Projected Output	\$ 74,168	\$ 75,651	\$ 77,164	\$ 78,708	\$ 80,282	\$ 81,887	\$ 83,525	\$ 85,196	\$ 86,900	\$ 88,638	\$ 90,410	\$ 92,219	\$ 94,063	\$ 95,944	\$ 97,863	\$ 99,820	\$ 101,817	\$ 103,853	\$ 105,930	\$ 108,049	\$ 1,802,088	
Earnings	\$ 2,743	\$ 2,798	\$ 2,854	\$ 2,911	\$ 2,969	\$ 3,029	\$ 3,089	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,214	\$ 3,278	\$ 3,343	\$ 3,409	\$ 3,476	\$ 3,544	\$ 3,612	\$ 3,681	\$ 3,751	\$ 3,822	\$ 3,894	\$ 3,967	\$ 77,523	
Wages																						
Leases																						
Employment	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	
Assumptions:																						
1. [REDACTED] annual growth was applied to Output and Earnings based projections of [REDACTED] over-year growth in GDP by the Energy Information Administration.																						
2. Employment projections are projected to remain constant, based on positions projected for employment at the Wind Farm.																						
3. Employment information provided by Buckeye Wind LLC.																						
Sources:																						
RIMS II Multipliers: Bureau of Economic Analysis (Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union counties, Ohio)																						
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007																						
US Energy Information Administration																						
Buckeye Wind LLC																						
Prepared by Saratoga Associates, April 2009																						

# Buckeye Facility Socioeconomic Report

Buckeye Facility, Champaign County, Ohio		Economic Impact Analysis - Cumulative Economic Impact of Operation (Yrs 1 - 20)																				
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Y14	Y15	Y16	Y17	Y18	Y19	Y20	20 Year Total
<b>Facility, 182.5 MW Capacity</b>																						
<b>Direct Impact</b>																						
Projected Output/Annual Gross																						
Operating Revenues		\$ 41,011	\$ 41,831	\$ 42,668	\$ 43,521	\$ 44,392	\$ 45,279	\$ 46,185	\$ 47,109	\$ 48,051	\$ 49,012	\$ 49,992	\$ 50,992	\$ 52,012	\$ 53,052	\$ 54,113	\$ 55,195	\$ 56,299	\$ 57,425	\$ 58,574	\$ 59,745	\$ 996,459
Earnings		\$ 2,620	\$ 2,672	\$ 2,726	\$ 2,780	\$ 2,836	\$ 2,892	\$ 2,950	\$ 3,009	\$ 3,069	\$ 3,131	\$ 4,193	\$ 4,277	\$ 4,363	\$ 4,450	\$ 4,539	\$ 4,630	\$ 4,722	\$ 4,817	\$ 4,913	\$ 5,011	\$ 74,602
Wages																						
Leases																						
Employment		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
<b>Indirect &amp; Induced Impacts</b>																						
Projected Output		\$ 51,698	\$ 52,732	\$ 53,787	\$ 54,863	\$ 55,960	\$ 57,079	\$ 58,221	\$ 59,385	\$ 60,573	\$ 61,784	\$ 63,020	\$ 64,281	\$ 65,566	\$ 66,877	\$ 68,215	\$ 69,579	\$ 70,971	\$ 72,390	\$ 73,838	\$ 75,315	\$ 1,256,137
Earnings		\$ 632	\$ 645	\$ 658	\$ 671	\$ 685	\$ 698	\$ 712	\$ 726	\$ 741	\$ 756	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,033	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,074	\$ 1,096	\$ 1,118	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,163	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,210	\$ 18,009
Wages																						
Leases																						
Employment		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
<b>Total Impact</b>																						
Projected Output		\$ 92,709	\$ 94,564	\$ 96,455	\$ 98,384	\$ 100,352	\$ 102,359	\$ 104,406	\$ 106,494	\$ 108,624	\$ 110,796	\$ 113,012	\$ 115,273	\$ 117,578	\$ 119,930	\$ 122,328	\$ 124,775	\$ 127,270	\$ 129,816	\$ 132,412	\$ 135,060	\$ 2,252,596
Earnings		\$ 3,252	\$ 3,317	\$ 3,384	\$ 3,451	\$ 3,520	\$ 3,591	\$ 3,662	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,810	\$ 3,887	\$ 5,206	\$ 5,310	\$ 5,416	\$ 5,524	\$ 5,635	\$ 5,747	\$ 5,862	\$ 5,980	\$ 6,099	\$ 6,221	\$ 92,611
Wages																						
Leases																						
Employment		62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Assumptions:																						
1. [REDACTED] annual growth was applied to Output and Earnings based projections of [REDACTED] over-year growth in GDP by the Energy Information Administration.																						
2. Employment projections are projected to remain constant, based on positions projected for employment at the Wind Farm.																						
3. Employment information provided by Buckeye Wind LLC.																						
Sources:																						
RIMS II Multipliers, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Champaign/Clark/Logan/Madison/Union counties, Ohio)																						
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey 2007																						
US Energy Information Administration																						
Buckeye Wind LLC																						
Prepared by Saratoga Associates, April 2009																						

## 8.0 Benefits to the Community

### 8.1 GENERAL

This Facility is expected to contribute positively to the local economy. During the construction phase, opportunities for employment will offer both direct and indirect benefits for local and regional residents. Long-term opportunities for increased income through the lease of land necessary to accommodate the proposed Facility, will offer both direct and indirect benefits for participating landowners, as well as municipalities with jurisdiction over proposed sites. Wind power development provides new economic activity and new family wage jobs.

The 131 to 182 jobs created by the Facility during construction, as well as the 12 permanent jobs created during operation would help increase business and household income in the region. In turn, this creates additional jobs, which further increase business and household income as spending of households increase.<sup>54</sup>

Local municipalities will benefit from Alternative Tax<sup>55</sup> revenues, which will generate additional taxes from the Facility owner to all taxing jurisdictions in which the Facility is located.<sup>56</sup> While the exact terms of the Alternative Tax payment are not yet known, it is anticipated that the Facility will result to a positive fiscal impact to host communities. In order for Ohio to meet the goals laid out in AEPS described in the introduction, it is critical that it adopt policies that would allow for a competitive rate of taxation for wind projects in Ohio as compared to rates in surrounding states. Reflective of the rates typical in surrounding states, and given Ohio leadership's expressed desire to support wind power as a viable and significant part of its energy portfolio and its future economy, it is projected that total annual payments will range from a low \$6,000 per megawatt, medium at \$7,000 per megawatt and high at \$8,000 per megawatt.

In addition, Champaign County, as well as surrounding counties where purchases are made, will benefit from sales taxes due purchases of goods and services related to the Facility development. The primary source of sales taxes comes from the local purchases made by the construction, operation and maintenance crews, including the purchase of equipment and supplies such as hardware and convenience items. The second source of sales tax comes from the potential increase in disposable income from both landowners and Facility employees, which could be used for local expenditures. As of July 2008, the State of Ohio benefits 5.5% in sales taxes, while Champaign, Clark and Logan

---

<sup>54</sup> Northwest Economic Associates. *Assessing the Economic Development Impacts of Wind Power*. February 12, 2003.

<sup>55</sup> Property tax payments are expected to be an important part of the economic benefits of the Facility. While the tax treatment of wind facilities in Ohio is unclear, Buckeye Wind assumes that the tax payments generated from this project will be proportional and competitive with those generated from similar facilities in neighboring states. As used in this document, "Alternative Tax" is meant to approximate the expected tax for this project and is not necessarily a direct reflection of current Ohio tax code.

<sup>56</sup> It is important to note that existing and future property owners are not, and will not be responsible for revenues associated with the Facility.

counties benefit 1.5%; Madison County benefits 1.25%, and Union County benefits 1.25% on purchases.

8.2 ALTERNATIVE TAX REVENUES

The construction and operation of Facility is anticipated to generate substantial Alternative Tax revenues to all taxing jurisdictions that host the Facility. Upon completion of construction, tax revenues will be distributed to the townships of Goshen, Rush, Salem, Union and Wayne in Champaign County, as well as the Urbana City School District, the Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District, the Triad Local School District and the West Liberty – Salem Local School District.

The accompanying tables summarize the general property (real estate) tax revenues based on the Fiscal Year 2005 budget, the number of proposed turbines within each municipality, and the projected annual Alternative Tax revenues for each of the taxing jurisdictions that host the Facility based on a range of capacities and projected Alternative Tax revenues, typically expressed on a per megawatt basis. The facility is expected to range from a low of 131.4 megawatts, a medium of 146 megawatts, and high of 182.5 megawatts. Likewise, since the exact terms of the Alternative Tax payments are not yet known, the projected revenues depicted illustrate a range – from an estimated low at \$6,000 per megawatt, medium at \$7,000 per megawatt, and high at \$8,000 per megawatt.

<b>Summary of Projected Annual Alternative Tax Revenues to Jurisdictions within Townships that will Host the Buckeye Wind Project, Based on Rated Capacity</b> (Source: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)			
Total Rated Capacity	Projected Annual Alternative Tax Revenues – Low @ \$6,000/MW	Projected Annual Alternative Tax Revenues – Medium @ \$7,000/MW	Projected Annual Alternative Tax Revenues – High @ \$8,000/MW
131.4 MW	\$788,400	\$919,800	\$1,051,200
146 MW	\$876,000	\$1,022,000	\$1,168,000
182.5 MW	\$1,095,000	\$1,277,500	\$1,460,000

<b>Projected Annual Alternative Tax Revenues to Jurisdictions within Townships that will Host the Buckeye Wind Project,                      Rated Capacity of 131.4 MW</b>					
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)					
<b>Taxing Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2005                      General Property                      (Real Estate)                      Tax Levy</b>	<b>Percentage                      Distribution<sup>57</sup></b>	<b>Projected Annual                      Alternative Tax                      Revenues – Low @                      \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Projected Annual                      Alternative Tax                      Revenues – Medium @                      \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>Projected Annual                      Alternative Tax                      Revenues – High @                      \$8,000/MW</b>
Township of Goshen (Champaign County)	\$161,154	6.85%	\$54,000	\$63,000	\$72,000
Township of Rush (Champaign County)	\$81,382	6.85%	\$54,000	\$63,000	\$72,000
Township of Salem (Champaign County)	\$130,920	19.19%	\$151,200	\$176,400	\$201,600
Township of Union (Champaign County)	\$173,625	28.77%	\$226,800	\$264,600	\$302,400
Township of Urbana (Champaign County)	\$199,418	16.44%	\$129,600	\$151,200	\$172,800
Township of Wayne (Champaign County)	\$189,130	21.92%	\$172,800	\$201,600	\$230,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$935,629<sup>58</sup></b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$788,400</b>	<b>\$919,800</b>	<b>\$1,051,200</b>

<sup>57</sup> These percentages were based on a preliminary distribution of turbines and are not necessarily reflective of the currently proposed layout. The percentage distribution provides estimates of the probable fiscal impact on Townships that will host the Facility.

<sup>58</sup> Total may not add up due to rounding off.

<b>Projected Annual Alternative Tax Revenues to Jurisdictions within Townships that will Host the Buckeye Wind Project,                      Rated Capacity of 146 MW</b>					
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)					
<b>Taxing Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2005                      General Property                      (Real Estate)                      Tax Levy</b>	<b>Percentage                      Distribution<sup>59</sup></b>	<b>Projected Annual                      Alternative Tax                      Revenues – Low @                      \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Projected Annual                      Alternative Tax                      Revenues – Medium @                      \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>Projected Annual                      Alternative Tax                      Revenues – High @                      \$8,000/MW</b>
Township of Goshen (Champaign County)	\$161,154	6.85%	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$80,000
Township of Rush (Champaign County)	\$81,382	6.85%	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$80,000
Township of Salem (Champaign County)	\$130,920	19.19%	\$168,000	\$196,000	\$224,000
Township of Union (Champaign County)	\$173,625	28.77%	\$252,000	\$294,600	\$336,000
Township of Urbana (Champaign County)	\$199,418	16.44%	\$144,600	\$168,000	\$192,000
Township of Wayne (Champaign County)	\$189,130	21.92%	\$192,000	\$224,000	\$256,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$935,629<sup>58</sup></b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$876,600</b>	<b>\$1,022,600</b>	<b>\$1,168,000</b>

<sup>59</sup> These percentages were based on a preliminary distribution of turbines and are not necessarily reflective of the currently proposed layout. The percentage distribution provides estimates of the probable fiscal impact on Townships that will host the Facility.

<b>Projected Annual Alternative Tax Revenues to Jurisdictions within Townships that will Host the Buckeye Wind Project,                      Rated Capacity of 182.5 MW</b>					
(Sources: Offices of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)					
<b>Taxing Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2005                      General Property                      (Real Estate)                      Tax Levy</b>	<b>Percentage                      Distribution<sup>60</sup></b>	<b>Projected Annual                      Alternative Tax                      Revenues – Low @                      \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Projected Annual                      Alternative Tax                      Revenues – Medium @                      \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>Projected Annual                      Alternative Tax                      Revenues – High @                      \$8,000/MW</b>
Township of Goshen (Champaign County)	\$161,154	6.85%	\$75,000	\$87,500	\$100,000
Township of Rush (Champaign County)	\$81,382	6.85%	\$75,000	\$87,500	\$100,000
Township of Salem (Champaign County)	\$130,920	19.19%	\$210,000	\$245,000	\$280,000
Township of Union (Champaign County)	\$173,625	28.77%	\$315,000	\$367,500	\$420,000
Township of Urbana (Champaign County)	\$199,418	16.44%	\$180,000	\$210,000	\$240,000
Township of Wayne (Champaign County)	\$189,130	21.92%	\$240,000	\$280,000	\$320,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$935,629<sup>58</sup></b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$1,095,000</b>	<b>\$1,277,500</b>	<b>\$1,460,000</b>

<sup>60</sup> These percentages were based on a preliminary distribution of turbines and are not necessarily reflective of the currently proposed layout. The percentage distribution provides estimates of the probable fiscal impact on Townships that will host the Facility.

Regardless of the Alternative Tax payment, the revenues will be distributed to all taxing jurisdictions within each township, based upon the prevailing composition of the each township’s tax base.<sup>61</sup> A projected Alternative Tax revenue distribution among various taxing jurisdictions for each township – for low, medium and high estimates – is shown in the following tables.

8.2.1 TOWNSHIP OF GOSHEN (CHAMPAIGN COUNTY)

The Township of Goshen is anticipated to receive roughly 6.85% of the annual Alternative Tax revenues generated by the Facility. A range of \$6,000 to \$8,000 per megawatt amounts to combined revenues ranging from a low of \$54,000 to a high of \$100,000 for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township, depending upon rated capacity and the Alternative Tax revenue payment.

Based on a rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Goshen will range from \$54,000 to \$72,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Goshen are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 33.7% up to 44.7% over the \$161,154 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Goshen in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Goshen: Rated Capacity of 131.4 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	15.9%	\$8,578	\$10,008	\$11,438
Health Fund	0.6%	\$343	\$400	\$458
Township	3.8%	\$2,059	\$2,402	\$2,745
911 Fund	1.6%	\$858	\$1,001	\$1,144
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	66.8%	\$36,071	\$42,083	\$48,095
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	5.6%	\$3,002	\$3,503	\$4,003
Corporation Fund	5.7%	\$3,088	\$3,603	\$4,118
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>	<b>\$63,000</b>	<b>\$72,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$161,154 (2005)</b>		<b>33.5%</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>

<sup>61</sup> The percentages of payments distributed to local jurisdictions will vary over time, depending on tax rates. Theoretically, the percentage of the payments made each year will change based on the tax rate breakdown in a given fiscal year.

Based on a rated capacity of 146 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Goshen will range from \$60,000 to \$80,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Goshen are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 37.2% up to 49.6% over the \$161,154 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Goshen in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Goshen: Rated Capacity of 146 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	15.9%	\$9,531	\$11,120	\$12,708
Health Fund	0.6%	\$381	\$445	\$508
Township	3.8%	\$2,288	\$2,669	\$3,050
911 Fund	1.6%	\$953	\$1,112	\$1,271
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	66.8%	\$40,079	\$46,759	\$53,439
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	5.6%	\$3,336	\$3,892	\$4,448
Corporation Fund	5.7%	\$3,431	\$4,003	\$4,575
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$161,154 (2005)</b>		<b>37.2%</b>	<b>43.4%</b>	<b>49.6%</b>

Based on a rated capacity of 182.5 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Goshen will range from \$75,000 to \$100,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Goshen are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 46.5% up to 62.0% over the \$161,154 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes in 2005 within the Township of Goshen.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Goshen: Rated Capacity of 182.5 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	15.9%	\$11,914	\$13,900	\$15,886
Health Fund	0.6%	\$477	\$556	\$635
Township	3.8%	\$2,859	\$3,336	\$3,813
911 Fund	1.6%	\$1,191	\$1,390	\$1,589
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library	66.8%	\$50,099	\$58,449	\$66,799

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Goshen:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 182.5 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Funds				
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	5.6%	\$4,170	\$4,865	\$5,560
Corporation Fund	5.7%	\$4,289	\$5,004	\$5,719
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$87,500</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$161,154 (2005)</b>		<b>46.5%</b>	<b>54.3%</b>	<b>62.0%</b>

8.2.2 TOWNSHIP OF RUSH (CHAMPAIGN COUNTY)

Jurisdictions within the Township of Rush are anticipated to receive roughly 6.8% of the annual Alternative Tax revenues generated by the Facility. A range of \$6,000 to \$8,000 per megawatt amounts to combined revenues ranging from a low of \$54,000 to a high of \$100,000 for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township, depending upon rated capacity and the Alternative Tax revenue payment.

Based on a rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Rush will range from \$54,000 to \$72,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Rush are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 66.3% up to 88.5% over the \$81,382 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Rush in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Rush:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 131.4 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	18.1%	\$9,774	\$11,403	\$13,032
Health Fund	0.7%	\$391	\$456	\$521
Township	6.2%	\$3,372	\$3,934	\$4,496
911 Fund	1.8%	\$977	\$1,140	\$1,303
Triad Local School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	56.1%	\$30,299	\$35,348	\$40,398
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	10.9%	\$5,864	\$6,842	\$7,819
Corporation Fund	6.2%	\$3,323	\$3,877	\$4,431

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Rush:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 131.4 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>	<b>\$63,000</b>	<b>\$72,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$81,382 (2005)</b>		<b>66.3%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>88.5%</b>

Based on a rated capacity of 146 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Rush will range from \$60,000 to \$80,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Rush are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 7.3.7% up to 98.3% over the \$81,382 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Rush in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Rush:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 146 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	18.1%	\$10,860	\$12,670	\$14,480
Health Fund	0.7%	\$434	\$507	\$579
Township	6.2%	\$3,747	\$4,371	\$4,995
911 Fund	1.8%	\$1,086	\$1,267	\$1,448
Triad Local School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	56.1%	\$33,665	\$39,276	\$44,887
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	10.9%	\$6,516	\$7,602	\$8,688
Corporation Fund	6.2%	\$3,692	\$4,308	\$4,923
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$81,382 (2005)</b>		<b>73.7%</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>98.3%</b>

Based on a rated capacity of 182.5 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Rush will range from \$75,000 to \$100,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Rush are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 92.1% up to almost 123% over the \$81,382 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Rush in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Rush:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 182.5 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	18.1%	\$13,575	\$15,837	\$18,100
Health Fund	0.7%	\$543	\$633	\$724
Township	6.2%	\$4,683	\$5,464	\$6,244
911 Fund	1.8%	\$1,357	\$1,584	\$1,810
Triad Local School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	56.1%	\$42,081	\$49,095	\$56,109
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	10.9%	\$8,145	\$9,502	\$10,860
Corporation Fund	6.2%	\$4,615	\$5,385	\$6,154
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$87,500</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$81,382 (2005)</b>		<b>92.1%</b>	<b>107.5%</b>	<b>122.9%</b>

8.2.3 TOWNSHIP OF SALEM (CHAMPAIGN COUNTY)

Jurisdictions within the Township of Salem are anticipated to receive roughly 19.2% of the annual Alternative Tax revenues generated by the Facility. A range of \$6,000 to \$8,000 per megawatt amounts to combined revenues ranging from a low of \$151,200 to a high of \$280,000 for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township, depending upon rated capacity and the Alternative Tax revenue payment.

Based on a rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Salem will range from \$151,200 to \$201,600. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Salem are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 115.5% up to 154% over the \$130,920 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Salem in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Salem:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 131.4 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	15.6%	\$23,561	\$27,487	\$31,414
Health Fund	0.6%	\$942	\$1,099	\$1,257
Township	2.0%	\$3,063	\$3,573	\$4,084

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Salem:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 131.4 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
911 Fund	1.6%	\$2,356	\$2,749	\$3,141
West Liberty-Salem Local School District/ Joint Vocational School Fund Library Funds	75.9%	\$114,799	\$133,932	\$153,065
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	1.7%	\$2,592	\$3,024	\$3,456
Corporation Fund	2.6%	\$3,887	\$4,535	\$5,183
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$151,200</b>	<b>\$176,400</b>	<b>\$201,600</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$130,920 (2005)</b>		<b>115.5%</b>	<b>134.7%</b>	<b>154.0%</b>

Based on a rated capacity of 146 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Salem will range from \$168,000 to \$224,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Salem are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 128.3% up to 171.1% over the \$130,920 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Salem in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Salem:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 146 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	15.6%	\$26,178	\$30,541	\$34,905
Health Fund	0.6%	\$1,047	\$1,222	\$1,396
Township	2.0%	\$3,403	\$3,970	\$4,538
911 Fund	1.6%	\$2,618	\$3,054	\$3,490
West Liberty-Salem Local School District/ Joint Vocational School Fund Library Funds	75.9%	\$127,554	\$148,813	\$170,072
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	1.7%	\$2,880	\$3,360	\$3,840
Corporation Fund	2.6%	\$4,319	\$5,039	\$5,759
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$168,000</b>	<b>\$196,000</b>	<b>\$224,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$130,920 (2005)</b>		<b>128.3%</b>	<b>149.6%</b>	<b>171.1%</b>

Based on a rated capacity of 182.5 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Salem will range from \$210,000 to

\$280,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Salem are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 160.4% up to 213.9% over the \$130,920 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Salem in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Salem: Rated Capacity of 182.5 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	15.6%	\$32,723	\$38,177	\$143,631
Health Fund	0.6%	\$1,309	\$1,527	\$1,745
Township	2.0%	\$4,254	\$4,963	\$5,672
911 Fund	1.6%	\$3,272	\$3,818	\$4,363
West Liberty-Salem Local School District/ Joint Vocational School Fund Library Funds	75.9%	\$159,443	\$186,017	\$212,591
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	1.7%	\$3,600	\$4,199	\$4,799
Corporation Fund	2.6%	\$5,399	\$6,299	\$7,199
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$210,000</b>	<b>\$245,000</b>	<b>\$280,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$130,920 (2005)</b>		<b>160.4%</b>	<b>187.1%</b>	<b>213.9%</b>

8.2.4 TOWNSHIP OF UNION (CHAMPAIGN COUNTY)

Jurisdictions within the Township of Union are anticipated to receive roughly 28.8% of the annual Alternative Tax revenues generated by the Facility. Having the most number of turbines, the Township of Union is projected to have the highest increase in tax revenues, with fiscal benefits ranging from \$226,000 up \$420,000 per year, depending on the rated capacity and the Alternative Tax revenue payment.

Based on a rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Union will range from \$226,000 to \$302,400. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Union are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 130.6% up to 174.2% over the \$173,625 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Union in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Union: Rated Capacity of 131.4 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	16.1%	\$36,478	\$42,557	\$48,637
Health Fund	0.6%	\$1,459	\$1,702	\$1,945
Township	4.1%	\$9,302	\$10,852	\$4,864
911 Fund	1.6%	\$3,648	\$4,256	\$4,864
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District/Triad Local School District/Urbana City School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds <sup>62</sup>	73.7%	\$167,250	\$195,125	\$223,000
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	1.6%	\$3,648	\$4,256	\$4,864
Corporation Fund	2.2%	\$5,016	\$5,852	\$6,688
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$226,800</b>	<b>\$264,000</b>	<b>\$302,400</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$173,625 (2005)</b>		<b>130.6%</b>	<b>152.0%</b>	<b>174.2%</b>

Based on a rated capacity of 146 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Union will range from \$252,000 to \$336,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Union are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 145.1% up to 194.5% over the \$173,625 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Union in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Union: Rated Capacity of 146 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	16.1%	\$40,531	\$47,286	\$54,041
Health Fund	0.6%	\$1,621	\$1,891	\$2,162
Township	4.1%	\$10,335	\$12,058	\$13,780
911 Fund	1.6%	\$4,053	\$4,729	\$5,404
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District/Triad Local School District/Urbana	73.7%	\$185,834	\$215,806	\$247,778

<sup>62</sup> Within Union Township, an estimated 38.1% of the turbines and the associated Alternative Tax revenues would go to Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District, 38.1% of the turbines and associated Alternative Tax revenue would go to Triad Local School District and 23.8% of the turbines and associated Alternative Tax revenue would go to Urbana City School District.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Union: Rated Capacity of 146 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
City School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds <sup>63</sup>				
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	1.6%	\$4,053	\$4,729	\$5,404
Corporation Fund	2.2%	\$5,573	\$6,502	\$7,431
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$252,000</b>	<b>\$294,000</b>	<b>\$336,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$173,625 (2005)</b>		<b>145.1%</b>	<b>169.3%</b>	<b>193.5%</b>

Based on a rated capacity of 182.5 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Union will range from \$315,000 to \$420,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Union are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 181.4% up to 241.9% over the \$173,625 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Union in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Union: Rated Capacity of 182.5 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	16.1%	\$50,663	\$59,107	\$67,551
Health Fund	0.6%	\$2,027	\$2,364	\$2,702
Township	4.1%	\$12,919	\$15,072	\$17,226
911 Fund	1.6%	\$5,066	\$5,911	\$6,755
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District/Triad Local School District/Urbana City School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds <sup>64</sup>	73.7%	\$232,292	\$271,007	\$309,723
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	1.6%	\$5,066	\$5,911	\$6,755
Corporation Fund	2.2%	\$6,966	\$8,127	\$9,288

<sup>63</sup> Within Union Township, an estimated 38.1% of the turbines and the associated Alternative Tax revenues would go to Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District, 38.1% of the turbines and associated Alternative Tax revenue would go to Triad Local School District and 23.8% of the turbines and associated Alternative Tax revenue would go to Urbana City School District

<sup>64</sup> Within Union Township, an estimated 38.1% of the turbines and the associated Alternative Tax revenues would go to Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District, 38.1% of the turbines and associated Alternative Tax revenue would go to Triad Local School District and 23.8% of the turbines and associated Alternative Tax revenue would go to Urbana City School District

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Union:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 182.5 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$315,000</b>	<b>\$367,500</b>	<b>\$420,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$173,625 (2005)</b>		<b>181.4%</b>	<b>211.7%</b>	<b>241.9%</b>

8.2.5 TOWNSHIP OF URBANA (CHAMPAIGN COUNTY)

Jurisdictions within the Township of Urbana are anticipated to receive roughly 16.4% of the annual Alternative Tax revenues generated by the Facility. A range of \$6,000 to \$8,000 per megawatt in Alternative Tax Revenues amounts to a combined payment ranging from a low of \$129,600 to a high of \$240,000 for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township, depending upon rated capacity and the Alternative Tax revenue payment.

Based on a rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Urbana will range from \$129,600 to \$172,800. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Urbana are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 65% up to 86.6% over the \$199,418 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Urbana in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Urbana:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 131.4 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	15.9%	\$20,653	\$24,096	\$27,538
Health Fund	0.6%	\$826	\$964	\$1,102
Township	1.3%	\$1,652	\$1,928	\$2,203
911 Fund	1.6%	\$2,065	\$2,410	\$2,754
Urbana City School District/ Joint Vocational School Fund Library Funds	76.1%	\$98,620	\$115,057	\$131,493
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	1.8%	\$2,375	\$2,771	\$3,167
Corporation Fund	2.6%	\$3,408	\$3,976	\$4,544
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$129,600</b>	<b>\$151,200</b>	<b>\$172,800</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$199,418 (2005)</b>		<b>65.0%</b>	<b>75.8%</b>	<b>86.6%</b>

A rated capacity of 146 megawatts will generate combined revenues ranging from \$144,000 to \$192,000 for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Urbana. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Urbana are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 72.2% up to 96.3% over the \$199,418 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Urbana in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Urbana:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 146 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	15.9%	\$22,948	\$26,733	\$30,598
Health Fund	0.6%	\$918	\$1,071	\$1,224
Township	1.3%	\$1,836	\$2,142	\$2,488
911 Fund	1.6%	\$2,295	\$2,677	\$3,060
Urbana City School District/ Joint Vocational School Fund Library Funds	76.1%	\$109,578	\$127,841	\$146,104
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	1.8%	\$2,639	\$3,079	\$3,519
Corporation Fund	2.6%	\$3,786	\$4,418	\$5,049
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$144,000</b>	<b>\$168,000</b>	<b>\$192,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$199,418 (2005)</b>		<b>72.2%</b>	<b>84.2%</b>	<b>96.3%</b>

Based on a rated capacity of 182.5 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Urbana will range from \$180,000 to \$240,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Urbana are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 90.3% up to 120.3% over the \$199,418 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Urbana in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Urbana:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 182.5 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	15.9%	\$28,685	\$33,466	\$38,247
Health Fund	0.6%	\$1,147	\$1,339	\$1,530
Township	1.3%	\$2,295	\$2,677	\$3,060
911 Fund	1.6%	\$2,869	\$3,347	\$3,825
Urbana City School District/ Joint Vocational	76.1%	\$136,972	\$159,801	\$182,629

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Urbana:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 182.5 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
School Fund Library Funds				
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	1.8%	\$3,299	\$3,849	\$4,398
Corporation Fund	2.6%	\$4,733	\$5,522	\$6,311
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$180,000</b>	<b>\$210,000</b>	<b>\$240,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$199,418 (2005)</b>		<b>90.3%</b>	<b>105.3%</b>	<b>120.3%</b>

8.2.6 TOWNSHIP OF WAYNE (CHAMPAIGN COUNTY)

Jurisdictions within the Township of Wayne are anticipated to receive roughly 21.9% of the annual Alternative Tax Revenues generated by the Facility. A range of \$6,000 to \$8,000 per megawatt amounts to combined revenues ranging from a low \$172,800 to a high \$320,000 for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township, depending upon the facility’s rated capacity and the Alternative Tax revenue.

Based on a rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Wayne will range from \$172,800 to \$230,400. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Wayne are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 91.4% up to 121.8% over the \$189,130 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Wayne in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Wayne:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 131.4 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	16.7%	\$28,824	\$33,628	\$38,432
Health Fund	0.7%	\$1,153	\$1,345	\$1,537
Township	12.8%	\$22,194	\$25,894	\$29,593
911 Fund	1.7%	\$2,882	\$3,363	\$3,843
Triad Local School District/ /Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	58.8%	\$101,605	\$118,539	\$135,473
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	9.3%	\$16,141	\$18,832	\$21,522

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Wayne:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 131.4 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$172,800</b>	<b>\$201,600</b>	<b>\$230,400</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$189,130 (2005)</b>		<b>91.4%</b>	<b>106.6%</b>	<b>121.8%</b>

A rated capacity of 146 megawatts will generate combined revenues ranging from \$192,000 to \$256,000 for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Wayne. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Wayne are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 101.5% up to 135.3% over the \$189,130 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Wayne in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Wayne:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 146 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	16.7%	\$32,027	\$37,364	\$42,702
Health Fund	0.7%	\$1,281	\$1,495	\$1,708
Township	12.8%	\$24,661	\$28,771	\$32,881
911 Fund	1.7%	\$3,203	\$3,736	\$4,270
Triad Local School District/ /Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	58.8%	\$112,894	\$131,710	\$150,525
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	9.3%	\$17,935	\$20,924	\$23,913
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$192,000</b>	<b>\$224,000</b>	<b>\$256,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$189,130 (2005)</b>		<b>101.5%</b>	<b>118.4%</b>	<b>135.3%</b>

Based on a rated capacity of 182.5 megawatts, combined revenues generated by the Facility for distribution to taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Wayne will range from \$240,000 to \$320,000. All taxing jurisdictions within the Township of Wayne are anticipated to benefit considerably, regardless of the Alternative Tax revenue and payment schedule that is determined. Increases in tax revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions are projected to range from 126.9% up to 169.2% over the \$189,130 levied through the General Property (Real Estate) taxes within the Township of Wayne in 2005.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, Township of Wayne:</b>				
<b>Rated Capacity of 182.5 megawatts</b>				
(Sources: Office of the State of Ohio Auditor; Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of Tax Base</b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Champaign County	16.7%	\$40,033	\$46,706	\$53,378
Health Fund	0.7%	\$1,601	\$1,868	\$2,135
Township	12.8%	\$30,826	\$35,963	\$41,101
911 Fund	1.7%	\$4,003	\$4,671	\$5,338
Triad Local School District/ /Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	58.8%	\$141,118	\$164,637	\$188,157
Fire/Ambulance/Cemetery Funds	9.3%	\$22,419	\$26,155	\$29,892
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$240,000</b>	<b>\$280,000</b>	<b>\$320,000</b>
<b>Projected Increase in Tax Revenue Based on Gen. Property Tax Revenue: \$189,130 (2005)</b>		<b>126.9%</b>	<b>148%</b>	<b>169.2%</b>

8.3 SCHOOL DISTRICTS

None of the four school districts where the Facility is located or the additional six school districts that are located within five miles of the Facility are likely to be significantly affected by the addition of school-age children as a result of the Facility. It is likely that the children of the construction workers will already be enrolled in area schools. Given the expected creation of 12 long-term positions, it is likely that this will not significantly add to enrollment in any of the local school districts – neither those within the townships that will host the Facility, nor those within a five-miles of the Facility.

However, should the full-time employees not be available in the local workforce, the Facility will have to hire employees from outside of the region. If this is the case, up to 12 new households could relocate to the region. According to the 2007 American Community Survey of the State of Ohio, roughly 30% of households were comprised of families with school-aged children. Assuming that these potential new households would reflect the state average, it is projected that 4 of these potential new households would have school-aged children. Further, if each of these households is comprised of two school-aged children, it is projected that 8 new students could be added to one or more of the local school districts where the Facility is located.

Based on school spending data from the Ohio Department of Education, the four local school districts that host the Facility average an expenditure of approximately \$8,185 per student. Assuming new households add 8 children

<b>Potential Impact on Local School Districts, Buckeye Facility</b> (Source: Ohio Department of Education; Office of the State of Ohio Auditor)	
Average Per Pupil Expenditure	\$8,185
Projected Number of New Students	8
Projected Annual Additional Cost to Local School Districts	\$65,480
Projected Annual Alternative Tax Revenues for Host School Districts	\$548,644 - \$1,016,007
Projected Net Fiscal Impact to Local School Districts <sup>65</sup>	\$483,164 - \$950,527

to the local school districts, and the average pupil expenditures remain constant, it is projected that the local school districts will incur additional costs of \$65,480 per academic year. These costs, however, will be more than offset by the Alternative Tax Revenues generated by the Facility. As seen in *Section 8.3: Alternative Tax Revenues*, the four school districts, combined with the Joint Vocational School and Library levies are projected to generate between \$548,644 up to \$1,016,000 in projected annual revenues and a net fiscal impact of \$483,164 up to \$950,527, depending on the Alternative Tax payment terms.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, School Districts:</b> <b>Rated Capacity of 131.4 megawatts</b> (Sources: Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of School District Tax Base<sup>66</sup></b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	18.6%	\$99,793	\$116,426	\$133,058
Triad Local School District /Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	38.6%	\$195,626	\$228,230	\$260,834
West Liberty-Salem Local School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	20.0%	\$114,799	\$133,932	\$153,065
Urbana City School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	22.6%	\$138,426	\$161,497	\$184,567
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$548,644</b>	<b>\$640,084</b>	<b>\$731,524</b>

<sup>65</sup> The Net Fiscal Impact to Local School Districts is calculated by subtracting the estimated additional costs to the School Districts from the Projected Annual Alternative Tax Revenues to Local School Districts.

<sup>66</sup> These percentages were based on a preliminary distribution of turbines and are not necessarily reflective of the currently proposed layout. The percentage distribution provides estimates of the probable fiscal impact on School Districts that will host the Facility.

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, School Districts:</b> <b>Rated Capacity of 146.0 megawatts</b> (Sources: Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of School District Tax Base<sup>67</sup></b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	18.6%	\$110,882	\$128,981	\$147,842
Triad Local School District /Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	38.6%	\$217,362	\$253,208	\$289,815
West Liberty-Salem Local School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	20.0%	\$127,554	\$148,813	\$170,072
Urbana City School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	22.6%	\$153,806	\$179,203	\$205,075
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$609,604</b>	<b>\$710,205</b>	<b>\$812,805</b>

<b>Alternative Tax Annual Revenue Distribution, School Districts:</b> <b>Rated Capacity of 182.5 megawatts</b> (Sources: Buckeye Wind; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)				
	<b>Percentage of School District Tax Base<sup>68</sup></b>	<b>Low @ \$6,000/MW</b>	<b>Medium @ \$7,000/MW</b>	<b>High @ \$8,000/MW</b>
Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	18.6%	\$138,602	\$161,703	\$184,803
Triad Local School District /Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	38.6%	\$271,702	\$316,986	\$362,270
West Liberty-Salem Local School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	20.0%	\$159,443	\$186,017	\$212,591
Urbana City School District/Joint Vocational School Fund/Library Funds	22.6%	\$192,257	\$224,301	\$256,343
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$762,005</b>	<b>\$889,006</b>	<b>\$1,016,008</b>

<sup>67</sup> These percentages were based on a preliminary distribution of turbines and are not necessarily reflective of the currently proposed layout. The percentage distribution provides estimates of the probable fiscal impact on School Districts that will host the Facility.

<sup>68</sup> These percentages were based on a preliminary distribution of turbines and are not necessarily reflective of the currently proposed layout. The percentage distribution provides estimates of the probable fiscal impact on School Districts that will host the Facility.

## 9.0 Potential Regional Impacts

### 9.1 IMPACTS ON POPULATION

As seen in *Section 1.1: Population Trends*, the population among townships that will host the Facility has increased by approximately 6.8% between 1990 and 2000. The population is estimated to have grown by less than 1% from 2000 and 2007. Although there will be a substantial number of short-term jobs created during the construction period, only 12 long-term jobs will be created during the operation of the Facility. As a result, the population both within the townships that will host the Facility, and within a five-miles of the Facility will most likely not be affected.

### 9.2 IMPACTS ON HOUSING

As seen in *Section 1.6: Housing Characteristics*, the number of housing units located within the townships that will host the Facility has increased by less than 3% between 2000 and 2007, reflective of recent population trends. As demonstrated in *Section 9.1: Impacts on Population*, it is unlikely that either construction or operation of the Facility will affect the population in the region. As a result, the Facility is not likely to create a noticeable increase in the demand for housing.

### 9.3 IMPACTS ON PROPERTY VALUES

Throughout the United States, many residents, business owners and visitors support wind energy, and believe it to have a positive effect (or no effect) within a typical rural community. However, one of the largest concerns regarding wind project construction among local residents is the aesthetics of the community and the effect on property values. It is claimed that wind projects risk disturbing the scenic quality and rural characteristics of a community's landscape.

While wind projects have been operating in California for decades, it is important to note that the concept of a "utility-scale" wind farm is rather novel in the Midwestern United States. As a result, limited opportunities to evaluate impacts currently exist. The review of existing studies indicates that it is difficult to generalize about potential property value impacts; projections of impacts using the current literature and methodologies are uncertain at best.

As such, there is no definitive understanding or conclusion on the impact that a wind power development has on property values. This report utilized the most recent findings of property value impacts for wind farms of analogous size, scope and location. This will present the most accurate depiction of what can be expected of the property value fluctuation (if any) in the area proximate to the Facility.

A recent study by Poletti and Associates examines property sales in Illinois and Wisconsin between 1998 and 2006. Over 150 sales transactions were examined for both residential and farmland properties within an area close to a wind farm and those in a controlled area with similar

characteristics. The analysis concludes that there is no difference in property values in the areas near the wind farms when compared to other similar areas located further from the turbines in both Illinois and Wisconsin. Interestingly, new residential development is actually flourishing in close proximity to the 63-turbine wind farm near Mendota, Illinois. A 100-unit residential development is under construction, where homes are selling for \$530,000 to \$540,000 within 3,000 feet of the wind farm – approximately four times greater than Lee County’s median housing value of \$134,654.<sup>69</sup>

Though not specific to the Midwest, another study out of Bard College was conducted to measure the effect of wind turbines on real estate. The report analyzed the sale of 280 residential homes between 1996 and 2005. The homes were all located within either a one-mile or a five-mile radius of each of 20 turbines at the Fenner Facility in Madison County, New York. Results from the study denounced the widely held belief that turbines tend to lower the values of surrounding properties and homes. The study indicated that there were no adverse impacts on the property values of the homes within either a one-mile or a five-mile radius of the farm. The author of the study suggests that perhaps this was due to the wind farm fitting into the community’s “sense of place,” and the payments to the community balanced any adverse impacts that the turbines could have generated.<sup>70</sup>

9.4 IMPACTS ON LANDOWNERS

Long-term opportunities for increased income through the lease of land will offer both direct and indirect benefits for participating landowners, as well as municipalities with jurisdiction over proposed sites. Landowners receive an annual lease payment, while still being able to farm and allow grazing on all areas surrounding wind turbines.

Land lease payments for landowners of properties that will host the Facility were calculated using 5% of the annual gross revenues during the first 10 years of operation of the Facility, and 7% for the next 10 years of operation. Depending on rated capacity for the Facility, a 131.4-megawatt facility is estimated to generate ██████████ in annual gross revenues for the first year of operation, with a projected ██████ annual growth annually or a total of \$717.45 million over twenty years. A 146-megawatt Facility will generate ██████████ in annual gross revenues for the first year of operation, increasing by ██████ annually or a total of \$797.17 million over twenty years. A 182.5-megawatt Facility is projected to produce ██████████ in gross revenues, or a total of \$996.46 million over twenty years with a projected ██████ annual growth.<sup>71</sup>

Assuming these conditions, it is projected that lease payments for the first 10 years will total ██████████ ██████████ for a 131.4 megawatt facility, roughly ██████████ ██████████ for a 146 megawatt facility, and over

<sup>69</sup> Poletti, Peter J., “Wind Farms, Property Values Can Grow Together: New Study Shows Wind Turbines, Homes Co-Exist in Harmony,” Poletti and Associates, 2007.

<sup>70</sup> Hoen, Ben. “Impacts on Windmill Visibility on Property Values in Madison County, New York,” May 2006.

<sup>71</sup> Two (2) percent annual growth was applied to Projected Gross Revenues based on projections of 2 percent year-over-year growth in GDP starting 2010 as per the US Energy Information Administration. “Short-Term Energy Outlook,” released January 13, 2009. <http://www.eia.doe.gov/steo>. Accessed on January 23, 2009.

██████████ for a 182.5 megawatt facility, based on projected lease payments of ██████████  
██████████ For the next 10 years (years 11 to 20), a 131.4-megawatt Facility is projected to generate total lease payments of ██████████ a 146 megawatts facility is projected to provide lease payments totaling ██████████ and a 182.5 megawatts facility will provide lease payments totaling ██████████ based on a lease term of ██████████

Over twenty years of operation, a 131.4 megawatts facility will provide a total of nearly ██████████ ██████████ in lease payments for distribution to landowners. A 146 megawatts facility is projected to provide cumulative lease payments of approximately ██████████ distribution to landowners. A Facility with 182.5 megawatts capacity is projected to generate lease payments totaling ██████████ over 20 years of operation.

<b>Projected Annual Gross Revenues and Lease Payments<sup>62</sup></b> (Sources: US Dept. of Energy; Analysis by Saratoga Associates)						
	<b>131.4 MW</b>		<b>146 MW</b>		<b>182.5 MW</b>	
	<b>Projected Gross Revenues (\$000)</b>	<b>Projected Lease Payments (\$000)</b>	<b>Projected Gross Revenues (\$000)</b>	<b>Projected Lease Payments (\$000)</b>	<b>Projected Gross Revenues (\$000)</b>	<b>Projected Lease Payments (\$000)</b>
<b>Lease Terms: 5% of Annual Gross Revenues</b>						
Year 1						
Year 2						
Year 3						
Year 4						
Year 5						
Year 6						
Year 7						
Year 8						
Year 9						
Year 10						
<b>Sub-Total (Yrs 1-10)</b>						
<b>Lease Terms: 7% of Annual Gross Revenues</b>						
Year 11						
Year 12						
Year 13						
Year 14						
Year 15						
Year 16						
Year 17						
Year 18						
Year 19						
Year 20						
<b>Sub-Total (Yrs 11-20)</b>						
<b>Total (Yrs 1-20)</b>						
<b>Average /MW</b>						

9.5 IMPACTS ON COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The construction and operation of the Facility will have a positive impact on commercial and industrial development in Champaign County, as well as throughout the Southwest Central Ohio region and the State.

Although wind power projects typically require a substantial number of inputs from outside the local area, there is considerable potential for the future development of wind turbine manufacturing in the State of Ohio. The Renewable Energy Policy Project issued a report on the location of manufacturing activity related to wind turbine development. The report measured the number of potential employees at existing companies capable of manufacturing turbine parts, such as rotors, nacelle and controls, gearbox and drive train, etc. As of 2004, Ohio is ranked number two in the country in terms of the number of employees at firms (with over 80,000 employees) that have the technical potential to become active manufacturers of wind turbine components. A detailed analysis reveals that the State of Ohio has the potential of becoming the largest producer of rotors, the second largest producer of nacelle and controls, as well as gearboxes and drive trains, the third largest producer of generators and power electronics, and the fourth largest producer of towers. These estimates from the Renewable Energy Policy Project were based on employment at potential active companies, average investment, and job creation potential.<sup>72</sup> Currently, manufacturers in the State of Ohio are already producing wind turbine components that include blade extenders, brakes, cooling systems, gear boxes, pitch drives, power electronics, rotor blades, tower flange and bolts, and yaw drives.<sup>73</sup>

The accompanying table shows the State’s existing capability, in terms of the number of persons currently employed within each sub-sector, the associated annual payroll and the number of establishments with the technical potential to enter the wind turbine market (based on the manufacturing and production of the 20 major wind turbine components).

<b>Manufacturing Firms with Technical Potential to Enter Wind Turbine Market, State of Ohio: 2005</b>				
(Source: Renewable Energy Policy Project; County Business Patterns via U.S. Census Bureau)				
<b>NAICS Code</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>	<b>Annual Payroll (\$1,000s)</b>	<b>Number of Establishments</b>
326199	All Other Plastics Products	41,610	\$1,366,694	528
331511	Iron Foundries	7,827	\$475,945	62
332312	Fabricated Structural Metal	2,546	\$113,848	171
332991	Ball and Roller Bearings	3,858	\$227,513	15
333412	Industrial and Commercial Fans and Blowers	1,076	\$49,564	17
333611	Turbines, and Turbine Generator Set Units	1,000 - 2,499	N/A	8
333612	Speed Changer, Industrial High-Speed Drive, and Gear Manufacturing	500-999	N/A	22
333613	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment	918	\$47,334	15
334418	Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly)	1,382	\$52,597	27
334519	Other Measuring and Controlling Devices	1,726	\$101,371	44

<sup>72</sup> Sterzinger, George and Matt Svrcek. *Wind Turbine Development: Location of Manufacturing Activity*. Renewable Energy Policy Project, (<http://www.crest.org/articles/static/1/binaries/WindLocatorShort.pdf>) September 2004, p.5.

<sup>73</sup> Sterzinger, George and Matt Svrcek. *Wind Turbine Development: Location of Manufacturing Activity*. Renewable Energy Policy Project, (<http://www.crest.org/articles/static/1/binaries/WindLocatorShort.pdf>) September 2004, pp. 18-37.

<b>Manufacturing Firms with Technical Potential to Enter Wind Turbine Market, State of Ohio: 2005</b>				
(Source: Renewable Energy Policy Project; County Business Patterns via U.S. Census Bureau)				
<b>NAICS Code</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>	<b>Annual Payroll (\$1,000s)</b>	<b>Number of Establishments</b>
335312	Motors and Generators	4,138	\$182,830	38
335999	All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing	1,430	\$63,381	34
<b>TOTAL: ALL INDUSTRIES</b>		<b>68,011 – 70,009</b>	<b>\$2,681,077+</b>	<b>951</b>

While difficult to gauge the proposed Facility's exact impacts on job creation and investment, an analysis done by the Renewable Energy Policy Project for a proposed Renewable Portfolio Standard in Pennsylvania suggests that every 1,000 MW of wind power developed created a potential for 3,000 jobs in manufacturing.<sup>74</sup> If such standards were applied to the proposed Facility, a facility with a rated capacity of 131.4 MW would create (or retain) roughly 394 manufacturing jobs. A 146 MW facility would create 438 jobs, while a 182.5 MW facility will generate approximately 548 manufacturing jobs. Such investment will likely benefit the regions that are most in need of new manufacturing jobs.

Champaign County and other governmental entities in Southwest Central Ohio will need to determine whether and how to encourage the development of the domestic manufacturing capability. There are numerous state and federal funding opportunities that could assist in the investment of such renewable energy and clean technology in the region. These include, but are not limited to Renewable Energy grants and the Wind Production and Manufacturing Incentive Program – both funded through the Ohio Department of Development's Ohio; Distributed Energy Resource grants through the Ohio Department of Development's Office of Energy Efficiency; the Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund; and a significant number of federal programs, grants and tax incentives to encourage investment in wind energy.

Moreover, renewable energy and clean technology is receiving substantial interest from Venture Capitalists. The National Venture Capital Association (NVCA) reports that in 2007, increases in venture capital investing could be attributed to record levels in Clean Technology and Life Sciences sectors, as well as in Internet-specific companies. Venture capital investment in Clean Technology grew by 46% to \$2.2 billion in 201 deals in 2007. Eighty percent of venture capitalists predict that the Clean Technology sector will attract higher levels of venture financing in 2008 and years to come.<sup>75</sup> With the Obama Administration's agenda on investing in climate-friendly energy development and deployment, the location of wind farms in this region of Ohio will help move the region towards a more sustainable economy, as well as create a reputation for innovation.

<sup>74</sup> Sterzinger, George and Matt Svrcek. *Wind Turbine Development: Location of Manufacturing Activity*. Renewable Energy Policy Project. (<http://www.crest.org/articles/static/1/binaries/WindLocatorShort.pdf>) September 2004.

<sup>75</sup> National Venture Capital Association, "2007 Venture Capital Investing Hits Six Year High at \$29.4 Billion," Jan. 21, 2008.

9.6 IMPACTS ON TRANSPORTATION

9.6.1 VEHICULAR ACCESS

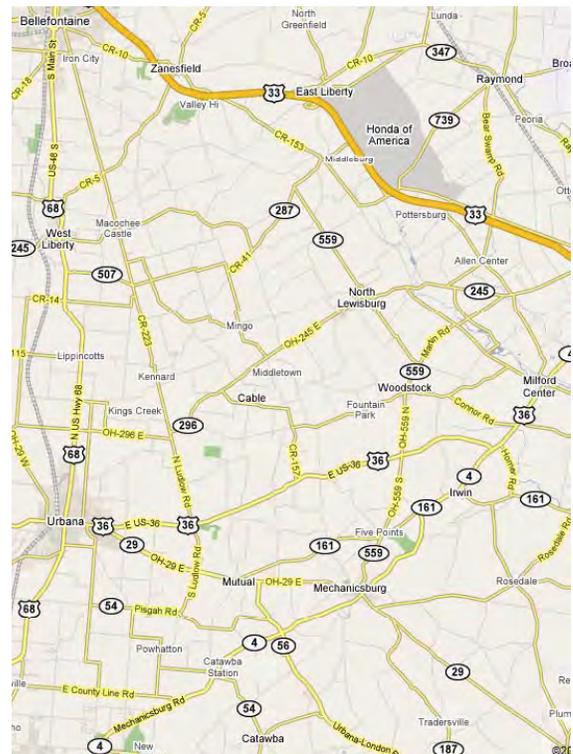
Given the rural nature of the townships that will host the Facility and surrounding areas, residents must rely heavily on automobile travel. This is accomplished through an intricate network of Interstate and State highways, in addition to county and local roads. The road network provides access to two metropolitan areas – Dayton and Columbus – and other regional and interstate destinations. The major highway that runs proximate to the proposed Facility is US Interstate Highway 70, which stretches from Baltimore, Maryland, to Utah and runs south of the Facility – through Columbus and Dayton. US Highway 68 is located west of the proposed Facility, and connects Bellefontaine and the City of Urbana. US Highway 33, located northeast of the site, connects Bellefontaine with Marysville and provides access to a major regional employer, Honda of America.

US Highway 36 runs through the townships that will host the Facility from the City of Urbana until it joins Highway 33 in Marysville, where it splits and continues to further points east.

Several State Highways run through the Facility and to areas within five miles of the Facility. State Highways 4, 29, 55, 161, 245, 287, 296, and 507 run through or near the site and are oriented along an east-west path. State Highway 4 connects Mechanicsburg to Springfield, while State Road 29 connects the City of Urbana to Mechanicsburg. State Roads 245 and 287 connect West Liberty to Marysville. State Highways 54, 56, 187, and 559 run with a north-south orientation. State Highway 56 intersects US Interstate Highway 70 further south of the Facility, providing access to points beyond the region.

Numerous country road and local roads also traverse the area, providing access and additional services to local residents near the Facility and within the five-mile radius of the Facility.

Given the limited number of nearby residents and the existence of alternate routes within the boundary of the Facility, temporary road closures during construction are not expected to create any significant adverse impacts on the vehicular transportation network. A more detailed transportation study will be conducted by an appropriate firm as retained by Buckeye Wind.



### 9.6.2 RAIL ACCESS

Three CSX-operated rail lines run in proximity to the site. The first CSX line follows Interstate Highway 75 south, running north of the site through Marysville towards Columbus. Connection to this rail exists in Bellefontaine via a CSX connecting line. This provides the area with a transit and freight link to and from various regional locations. The second CSX line follows Interstates 40 and 70 south of the site running from Columbus and points east through Springfield and Dayton before continuing west. The final CSX line runs between Bellefontaine and Urbana providing a freight and passenger connection between the two cities. While it is possible that turbine components for the Facility may be transported via rail, neither the construction phase nor the operation of the Facility is expected to create any significant adverse impacts on the rail network.

### 9.6.3 AIR ACCESS

The Facility is located within a one-hour drive to six major primary service and reliever airports. Port Columbus International Airport is the largest of the primary service airports in the area. Columbus Regional Airport Authority currently manages the airport, while also overseeing the operation of the area's reliever airports – Rickenbacker International Airport and Bolton Field. There are a total of 44 gates within three concourses at Port Columbus International Airport. The second major airport in the area – the James M. Cox Dayton International Airport – is located in Dayton. It is located north of the city and operated by the City of Dayton Department of Aviation. Nine airlines provide service within the two concourses at this airport. Rickenbacker International Airport provides commercial services to the Columbus area, but is not considered a primary airport. Limited passenger options exist at Rickenbacker, however, six cargo airline services operate out of the facility.

In addition to the three commercial service airports, three reliever airports also exist near the proposed Facility. Two are located in Columbus – Bolton Field and Ohio State University Airport – and one is located in Dayton – Dayton-Wright Brothers Airport. Many smaller municipal or private airfields are within proximity of the Facility. These are primarily used for recreational opportunities; however, the potential for other uses is available. The Grimes Field Urbana Municipal Airport is located just 1 mile outside the City of Urbana and offers services ranging from fuel sales, corporate hangars, private hangars, and aircraft refurbishing to a full service restaurant. There is also a small privately owned public access grass airstrip at the corner of State Route 29 and Three Mile Road.

Neither the construction phase nor the operation of the Facility is expected to create significant adverse impacts on air travel. A formal Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis and any other appropriate notifications will be filed with the Federal Aviation Administration.

## 10.0 Mitigation Measures

### 10.1 SOCIOECONOMICS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Unlike other types of residential or commercial development, the proposed wind farm will have a minimal impact on the community, and will not require additional schools, police, fire, other emergency services, or other community facilities or services (including transportation infrastructure). Therefore, the need for mitigation has been eliminated. At the same time, expected Alternative Tax revenues will far exceed costs to provide any additional services. The proposed Facility is expected to benefit all residents and existing businesses and property owners by providing income and revenue to Champaign County, as well as all townships and school districts that will host the Facility.

### 10.2 DECOMMISSIONING PLAN FUNDING

Details of the Decommissioning Plan as developed by Buckeye Wind follow:

#### **Removal of Project Improvements**

- a. At the termination of the lease, Buckeye Wind shall peaceably and quietly leave and return the lease area to the landowner. Buckeye Wind will dismantle and remove all project improvements,, and other property owned or installed by Buckeye Wind (except for footings and foundations which shall have all above ground protrusions removed and the footings and foundations then buried to a depth of 3-4 feet).
- b. Buckeye Wind shall cause the disturbed areas to be re-graded to restore all slopes to their original grade as closely as possible.
- c. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if a landowner requests, Buckeye Wind may, but shall not be obligated, to allow roads, foundations, buildings, structures, and other improvements to remain so long as doing so does not violate any permits or legal requirements.

#### **Performance (Reclamation) Bond**

- a. By the 5th anniversary of the commercial operation date, Buckeye Wind shall provide a surety bond, letter of credit, or other security in a form reasonably acceptable to landowner and in an amount sufficient to cover the costs of removal and disposal of the project improvements, net of salvage value, and costs of restoration as set forth above.
- b. The initial amount of such bond or undertaking shall be based on a study undertaken by a independent certified engineer that shall determine the estimated costs of removal and

decommissioning and the salvage value of the improvements. Buckeye Wind may use the cost estimates to satisfy its performance security measures herein.

- c. The amount of the bond or other undertaking shall be reviewed every 5th year from the commercial operation date and if a reasonable estimate of the decommissioning costs have increased, the bond or undertaking shall also be increased consistent with such estimate. The revised estimate shall be obtained from an independent certified engineer paid for by Buckeye Wind.

## 11.0 Summary and Conclusions

- > The socioeconomic report satisfies the relevant requirements of Section 4906-13-07 of the Ohio Administrative Code to Implement Certification Requirements for Electric Generating Wind Facilities. The socioeconomic report specifically examines the regional demographics and economics; the existing industries and sources of employment; the existing tax base and tax revenues; the current county, township, city and school district budgets; the current tax contributions to the counties, townships, city and school districts; the community character and land use trends; the economic impacts of the wind farm; the benefits to the community; the potential regional impacts; and mitigation measures, assuming the Facility is constructed with a rated capacity of low at 131 MW, medium at 146 MW, and high at 182.5 MW.
- > Economic impacts were studied during construction and operation of the Facility.
- > A Facility with a rated capacity of 131.4 megawatts would represent approximately \$313.65 million in investment and generate approximately 131 full time direct construction jobs over an 18-month period, with earnings estimated at \$7.236 million. The construction of a 131.4 MW facility will create economic spin-offs of approximately 1,554 jobs in other sectors of the economy, \$2.930 million in earnings and \$480.864 million in output. Total economic impacts for the construction of a 131.4 MW facility would be \$794.519 million in output, \$10.166 million in earnings, and 1,685 jobs.
- > A Facility with a rated capacity of 146 megawatts would represent approximately \$347.379 million in investment and generate approximately 146 full time direct construction jobs over an 18-month period, with earnings estimated at \$8.040 million. A 146 MW facility will create economic spin-offs of approximately 1,727 jobs in other sectors of the economy, \$3.255 million in earnings and \$532.567 million in output. Total economic impacts for the construction of a 146 MW facility would be \$879.946 million in output, \$11.295 million in earnings, and 1,8725 jobs.
- > A Facility with a rated capacity of 182.5 megawatts would represent approximately \$431.688 million in investment and generate approximately 182 full time direct construction jobs over an 18-month period, with earnings estimated at \$10.05 million. A 182.5 MW facility will create economic spin-offs of approximately 2,158 jobs in other sectors of the economy, \$4.069 million in earnings and \$661.821 million in output. Total economic impacts for the construction of a 182.5 MW facility would be \$1.09 billion in output, \$14.119 million in earnings, and 2,340 jobs.
- > Over 20 years, the operation of a 131.4 MW Facility represents a total of \$717.453 million in revenues, \$57.586 million in output, of which [REDACTED] are in workers' wages and almost [REDACTED] are in leases to landowners. The twelve positions to be employed at the Facility remain constant throughout operations. A facility with 131.4 MW rated capacity will generate a spin-off of nearly \$905 million in output, \$13.9 million in earnings and 50 jobs in other sectors of the economy. Total economic impacts of a Facility with 131.4 MW will bring nearly \$1.62 billion in output, almost \$71.5 million in earnings and 62 jobs during 20 years of operation.

- > Over 20 years, the operation of a 146 MW Facility represents a total of \$797.172 million in revenues, \$62.448 million in output, of which [REDACTED] are in workers' wages and almost [REDACTED] are in leases to landowners. The twelve positions to be employed at the Facility remain constant throughout operations. A facility with 146 MW rated capacity will generate a spin-off of nearly \$1.004 billion in output, \$15.075 million in earnings and 50 jobs in other sectors of the economy. Total economic impacts of a Facility with 146 MW will bring nearly \$1.802 billion in output, over \$77.523 million in earnings and 62 jobs during 20 years of operation.
- > Over 20 years, the operation of a 182.5 MW Facility represents a total of \$996.459 million in revenues, \$74.602 million in output, of which [REDACTED] are in workers' wages and almost [REDACTED] are in leases to landowners. The twelve positions to be employed at the Facility remain constant throughout operations. A facility with 182.5 MW rated capacity will generate a spin-off of nearly \$1.256 billion in output, \$18.009 million in earnings and 50 jobs in other sectors of the economy. Total economic impacts of a Facility with 146 MW will bring nearly \$2.252 billion in output, over \$92.611 million in earnings and 62 jobs during 20 years of operation.
- > The construction and operation of Facility is anticipated to generate substantial Alternative Tax revenues to all taxing jurisdictions that host the Facility. Upon completion of construction, tax revenues will be distributed to the townships of Goshen, Rush, Salem, Union and Wayne in Champaign County, as well as the Urbana City School District, the Mechanicsburg Exempted Village School District, the Triad Local School District and the West Liberty – Salem Local School District.
- > While the exact terms of the Alternative Tax payment are not yet known, it is anticipated that the Facility will result to a positive fiscal impact to host communities. It is projected that total annual payments will range from a low \$6,000 per megawatt, medium at \$7,000 per megawatt and high at \$8,000 per megawatt. A 131.4 MW facility will provide annual Alternative Tax Revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions, ranging from a low \$788,400, medium at \$919,800, to high at \$1,051,200. A 146 MW facility will provide annual Alternative Tax Revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions, ranging from a low \$876,000, medium at \$1,022,000, to high at \$1,168,000. A 182.5 MW facility will provide annual Alternative Tax Revenues for distribution to taxing jurisdictions, ranging from a low \$1,095,000, medium at \$1,277,500, to high at \$1,460,000.
- > The four school districts, combined with the Joint Vocational School and Library levies are projected to generate between \$548,644 up to \$1,016,000 in projected annual revenues and a net fiscal impact of \$483,164 up to \$950,527, depending on the Alternative Tax payment terms.