



NEW COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT
PUBLIC SCOPING REPORT

NEW HAMPTON, CHICKASAW COUNTY, IOWA
ST. ANSGAR, MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA

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1 INTRODUCTION

Dairyland Power Cooperative (Dairyland), P.O. Box 817, La Crosse, WI, 54602, is looking at alternative approaches to address a deficit in electric generation capacity that has been forecast by electric system planning. One of the alternatives being evaluated is the construction of a new 400 megawatt (MW) coal-fired power plant (New Coal-fired Power Plant). Two alternative sites have been identified through a Site-Selection Study and are located in northwest Iowa. The Otranto site is located approximately 6 miles north of St. Ansgar in Mitchell County and the New Hampton site is located approximately 4 miles east of New Hampton in Chickasaw County. The schedule developed by Dairyland would place the facility in commercial operation by the spring of 2009. Other alternatives to be considered in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) include no action, purchased power, load management, renewable energy sources, distributed generation and alternative site locations. Dairyland has also requested proposals from other utilities or companies that may be able to provide the necessary capacity.

An environmental review process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary for approval of the New Coal-fired Power Plant should it be chosen by Dairyland as the preferred alternative for meeting their deficit in generation capacity. Because of the complexity and scale of the project, an EIS will be prepared by the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) to meet NEPA requirements (40 CFR 1501.4). The RUS will be the lead federal agency for the EIS review process.

Dairyland has pursued consideration and evaluation of the proposed New Coal-fired Power Plant in accordance with RUS bulletin 1794A-603 (*Scoping Guide for RUS Funded Projects Requiring Environmental Assessments with Scoping and Environmental Impact Statements*). Dairyland contacted the RUS to determine the project's classification pursuant to RUS Environmental Policies and Procedures (7 CFR Part 1794). A meeting was conducted with the RUS on May 1, 2003. Dairyland prepared a Site-Selection Study (including Macro-Corridor Study) and an Alternative Evaluation Study. These studies were submitted to the RUS in January 2004. The RUS then distributed copies of these reports to various agencies for review prior to public scoping meetings. These reports were also made available for public review prior to the public scoping meetings at the following locations:

New Hampton Public Library
20 Spring Street
New Hampton, IA 50659

Nissen Public Library
217 West 5yh, Box 40
St. Ansgar, IA 50472

Hawkeye Rural Electric Cooperative (REC)
24049 State Highway 9
Cresco, IA 52136

Heartland Power Cooperative
605 East 4th Street
St. Ansgar, IA 50472

In preparation for public scoping meetings, Dairyland mailed approximately 250 copies of a project newsletter to the public in December 2003. A mailing list consisting of government agencies, media contacts, project site landowners, politicians and parties who had written Dairyland regarding the project was used for the mailing. The newsletter introduced the project, discussed the alternative sites and outlined the NEPA scoping and review process. A copy of the newsletter is included in **Appendix A**.

NEW COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT
Public Scoping Report

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an EIS was published by the RUS in the Federal Register on January 13, 2004. A copy of the NOI is included in **Appendix B**.

Two public scoping meetings were conducted in January 2004, one near each of the two primary alternative site locations identified for the New Coal-fired Power Plant. The public was notified by a series of advertisements in the local newspapers. Copies of the newspaper notices are included in **Appendix C**.

2 DAIRYLAND—AGENCY MEETINGS

2.1 AGENCY MEETINGS

Agency meetings were conducted during preparation of the Site-Selection Study to introduce the project and obtain information relevant to identifying and comparing preliminary site alternatives. These meetings were held in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Illinois

An agency meeting was held at the Illinois Office of Coal Development in Springfield, Illinois on August 14, 2003. Representatives from DPC introduced the project need and siting process to representatives from Illinois Office of Coal Development and Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs.

Iowa

An agency meeting was held at the Iowa Utility Board (IUB) offices in Des Moines, Iowa on August 5, 2003. Representatives from DPC introduced the project need and siting process to representatives from IUB, Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Department of Economic Development (DED), and Office of Consumer Advocates (OCA).

An additional meeting was held with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources on October 14, 2003 to discuss specific subjects such as air quality, fly ash (landfill), and waste water.

Minnesota

An agency meeting was held at the Public Utility Commission (PUC) offices in St. Paul, Minnesota on August 18, 2003. Representatives from DPC introduced the project need and siting process to representatives from PUC, Minnesota Department of Commerce (DOC) and Minnesota Environmental Quality Board (EQB).

Eagles Landing Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA)

An agency meeting was held between DPC, Eagles Landing LRA, Jo-Carroll Depot LRA, Savana Depot Technologies Corporation, Riverport Railroad, Jo-Carroll Energy, and others on August 19, 2003. Representatives from DPC introduced the project need and siting process. DPC participants were given the opportunity to tour the site. Compatibility of existing infrastructure and development plans with the project were discussed.

Wisconsin

An agency meeting was held between DPC and the Wisconsin Public Service Commission on the morning of March 19, 2003. In the afternoon of the same day, DPC met with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. At both meetings, DPC introduced the project need and siting process to representatives from the agencies.

2.2 WRITTEN AGENCY COMMENTS

RUS sent a letter, dated January 13, 2004, and a copy of the alternative evaluation study and Site-Selection Study to various federal and state agencies. The letter provided a brief project description and information about the public scoping meetings, as well as contact information for agency comments.

Comments were received from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), and Iowa State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). USFWS and NRCS provided information regarding sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as prime farmland and agricultural drainage systems in the project area. SHPO provided no information but requested additional documentation relevant to future review of the undertaking. A copy of the mailing list and written agency comments are included in **Appendix D**.

3 PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

The public scoping meetings for the project involved the following components:

- providing project information to the public and notifying them of the public scoping meetings;
- conducting the public scoping meetings; and
- collecting/reviewing public comments.

Additional public involvement has consisted of addressing the public through individual meetings, telephone conversations, media releases and maintaining information resources regarding the project on Dairyland's web page. A project newsletter was mailed in December 2003 that introduced the project, discussed the alternative sites and outlined the scoping and review process. A copy of the newsletter is included in **Appendix A**. Additional project information, including a copy of this document, are available on Dairyland's web page (www.dairyland.com).

3.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of a public scoping meeting is to solicit comments and encourage participation in accordance with RUS public service guidelines. The objectives of the RUS and project proponent are to establish a clear and open dialogue with the public and provide a forum and process for opportunity to identify and define the scope of issues to be addressed in the EIS.

3.2 NOTIFICATION PROCESS

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to hold public scoping meetings and to prepare an EIS was published by the RUS in the Federal Register on January 13, 2004 (Volume 69, Number 8, pp. 1963-1964). A copy of the NOI is included in **Appendix B**.

Two public scoping meetings were conducted in January 2004, one near each of the two primary alternative site locations identified for the New Coal-fired Power Plant. The public was notified by a series of advertisements in the local newspapers. Copies of the newspaper notices and proof of publication are included in **Appendix C**. The following papers published the notice of public scoping meetings:

- Mitchell County Press and Osage News published January 14th, 2004
- St. Ansgar Enterprise Journal published on January 17th, 2004
- Charles City Press published on January 15, 2004
- The New Hampton Tribune published on January 23-27, 2004

3.3 PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

A public scoping meeting was held near each of the alternative power plant sites as part of the scoping process. These scoping meetings were conducted as described below:

- Wednesday, January 28, 2004, 3p.m.-7p.m., The Pinicon Restaurant, New Hampton, Iowa; and
- Thursday, January 29, 2004, 3p.m.-7p.m., First Lutheran Church, St. Ansgar, Iowa.

The scoping meetings were set up in an open house format, featuring a series of information stations. Each station was staffed by Dairyland representatives who could explain relevant aspects of the project and answer questions. In addition, RUS representatives were present as were representatives from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Fact sheets and other informational handouts were available at each station, and a comment form was provided for attendees to complete.

Copies of public open house materials are included in **Appendix E**. Like the open house, this appendix is organized by station, including all handouts distributed and informational materials displayed. The information content at each station is described below.

Welcome

General information about Dairyland including the 2002 Dairyland Annual Report and a Dairyland history was distributed at the welcome station. People were also asked to sign in here and were given the comment form.

Project Overview

A Project Overview handout was available at this station, including information about the NEPA process and the respective roles of Dairyland and the RUS. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources also made information regarding the Iowa siting process available at this station.

Need and Benefits

The forecast deficit in Dairyland's generating capacity was described at this station. A description of the difference between base load, intermediate load and peak load generation was provided with an explanation of why new baseload capacity is required. Benefits of the power plant to the local community were listed. Employment related questions were answered by representatives from Dairyland's Human Resources Department.

Why Coal?

Information at this station summarized the results of the Alternative Evaluation Study. Each of the alternative generation technologies that were examined in the study were briefly described and reasons were given for selecting coal fired generation as the preferred technology. Copies of the Alternative Evaluation Study were available for viewing.

Power Plant

The way in which a pulverized coal-fired generation plant works was described at this station. Details were provided on the generation process as well as air emission controls and water flows. A three dimensional digital model of the power plant was included to further describe the plant operations.

Environment

The Environment station discussed environmental issues under the broad categories of air, water and landfill. Measures to protect the environment were described. The magnitude of potential impacts were estimated as far as possible, given the relatively early stages of the planning/design process.

Site Planning

Preliminary site layouts for each of the primary alternative sites were presented at this station. The layouts included plans for optimizing the plant placement to minimize visual and noise impacts, as well as for access, ecological restoration and recreational enhancements. A three dimensional animation of the site plan for each site alternative was presented.

Finding a Power Plant Site

The three phase process that was undertaken to ultimately arrive at the two primary alternative sites was described at this station. Analysis maps that contributed to the siting process were available for viewing as well as copies of the Site-Selection Study.

Noise

Information at this station summarized how the noise level design goal for the facility was selected and that any potential for indoor/outdoor speech interference, sleep interference, or annoyance would be minimized. Charts illustrating facility noise levels expected within the community were presented and potential mitigation methods were illustrated. Attendants were encouraged to listen to a simulated audio recording of the Facility.

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) displayed information at each open house that indicated the role of the IDNR and environmental standards that have been set for recent similar projects in Iowa. IDNR representatives were available to answer questions from the public.

Comment Completion Area

Tables, chairs and writing materials were provided at each scoping meeting to enable participants to complete the comment forms and submit them at the venue. A box was provided for return of completed comment forms. Those that chose not to complete comment forms were allowed until March 1, 2004 to return the comment forms to RUS and/or Dairyland.

Attendance

Based on the sign in sheets, the New Hampton scoping meeting was attended by 477 people and the St. Ansgar scoping meeting was attended by 328 people. Various individuals at both meeting locations declined to sign in and are therefore not accounted for in the attendance figures.

3.4 PUBLIC COMMENTS

Over 430 responses and 1,300 comments were received during the scoping comment period that ended March 1, 2004. Public comments were received in the form of direct letters mailed to Dairyland and the RUS, emails, verbal comments, and completed comment forms. All comments were entered into a database for analysis and summary. A summary report of this database is included in **Appendix F**. All original completed public comment forms and sign-in sheets are on file with the RUS.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS BY CATEGORY

Air Quality

A total of 237 comments were received on air quality issues. Two thirds of the comments (156) express concern regarding the type of emissions associated with the power plant and what effect those emissions could have on air quality, crops and smog. Mercury emissions received an additional thirty three (33) comments questioning the quantity, health effects and reduction measures that could be put in place. Other comments included the need to do air quality modeling in a 2-15 mile radius around the proposed power plant and concerns about dust from the coal during loading, unloading, and storage.

Alternative Technologies

Eighteen (18) comments were received regarding alternative technologies. Issues centered on the need to use renewable resources in place of coal for generating electricity. The reuse of hot water created by coal-fired power plants for ethanol production also received several comments.

Cultural Resources

A total of twenty five (25) comments were received on cultural resources. Comments included questions about the disturbance of tribal lands and the impact to historic buildings from pollution. Two (2) comments also expressed concern that numerous artifacts have been found nearby and that an archaeological survey needs to be done.

Electric System

A total of twenty (20) comments regarding the electric system were received. Almost half of the comments (9) express concern regarding the reliability of the electricity supply and the need for the proposed power plant to ensure a reliable supply of electricity to the area. Four (4) comments expressed concern about the impact the construction of transmission lines would have on prime farmland in the area. Other comments included concern over electric bills and building a plant in Iowa instead of using facilities at Alma, Wisconsin.

Environment

There were 270 comments received on environmental issues. The majority of comments (228) centered on environmental impacts that could be caused by the emissions and pollution from the proposed power plant and the type of controls that would be put in place to minimize those impacts. Twenty seven (27) comments were related to regulatory issues, mainly expressing the opinion that current laws and regulations would assure a safe power plant. The remainder of the comments regard impact to vegetation and wildlife around the proposed power plant. Specific issues included impact to the least darter minnow, otters and other wildlife from light and noise pollution.

Geology

Ten (10) comments were received on geology. Almost all (9) of the comments were regarding karst topography and how that might impact construction of the power plant and the landfill. Also of concern was the potential for the landfill to leak and contaminate water if built on Karst topography. One (1) comment was submitted regarding soils in the area.

Health & Safety

There were 40 comments related to health and safety. Half of the comments (22) were regarding general human health concerns associated with the proposed power plant including asthma and cancer. Eleven (11) comments were expressing concern that the increased train traffic would make rail crossings more dangerous and could delay emergency vehicles. Several comments suggested that flashing lights could be installed at these crossings for safety purposes. Safety in the case of a disaster (earthquake, tornado, terrorist attack) was also a concern.

Land Use

A total of 33 comments regarding land use were received. Displacement of residents was of concern as was the loss of farmland due to construction of the power plant. Seven (7) comments expressed concern about the cemetery close to the Otranto site alternative and how the sanctity of that space would be impacted. Other issues included land use after the plant is decommissioned and contamination of Cedar River and the impact on recreation.

Noise

Twenty three (23) comments were received on noise. Half of the comments (12) were concerned about noise pollution from operation of the plant and increased train and automobile traffic. Other comments were concerning noise from construction and heavy equipment being moved between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Power Plant Operations

Nine (9) comments were received regarding power plant operations. The majority of comments were related to the life span of the power plant. Other topics included coal delivery, dust control, and coal storage.

Socioeconomics

There were 191 comments related to socioeconomics. The benefit to the local economy was the major topic discussed (100 comments). Other benefits commented on included

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the creation of jobs and the amount of money that will go to local schools from taxes. Topics of concern included giving local people priority on the jobs created and the decrease in property values around the power plant.

Transportation

A total of 55 comments were received on transportation. The majority of the comments (46) pertain to increased traffic in the area around the power plant from automobiles and trains. Other comments express concern over who would be responsible for maintenance of the roads, whether the roads would be paved and permanent road closures.

Visual

Fifteen (15) comments were received on visual impacts. Nearly half (7) of the comments regard aesthetics and visual impact from the power plant buildings. Other comments included concern about light pollution and a question regarding visual sensitivity and visual quality.

Waste

There were 100 comments regarding waste received. Seventy eight (78) of those comments are in regard to the proposed ash landfill. Landfill topics include the amount of ash disposed, leakage, run-off and monitoring. Other topics include ash recycling, liquid wastes produced by the power plant and human sewage. Verbal comments were also received at the scoping meeting regarding the 975 acre feet per year of ash planned for disposal that was noted on the fact sheet. After the public meeting, the fact sheet was revised to state that 32 acre feet of ash per year will be landfilled on site. The original number stated in the fact sheet (975 acre feet) was the amount of ash that will be disposed in the landfill over the life of the plant.

Water

A total of 257 comments on water issues were received. Over half of the comments (158) express concern regarding pollution of water resources resulting from power plant emissions. Another major issue is the effect power plant water use might have on groundwater quantity and quality and how that would impact local wells. Since the public meeting, water usage has been revised to 1.3 billion gallons per year (up from 952 million gallons per year). Also of concern is potential impact to surface water quality, especially Cedar River and various other local streams, rivers and swamp grounds.

4.0 PROJECT STATUS

The RUS will prepare an EIS to assess the potential impacts associated with the New Hampton and Otranto site alternatives. It is anticipated the EIS will also assess no action, purchased power, load management, renewable energy sources, distributed generation and alternative site locations. Preparation of the EIS is anticipated to begin in the summer 2004 and would then be completed approximately 18-24 months later near the end of 2005 or mid-year 2006.

The EIS process will include the preparation of a Draft EIS that will be available for a 45-day public review and comment period. The Final EIS will address comments received on the Draft EIS. The Final EIS will be available for a 30-day review and comment period after which the RUS will prepare a Record of Decision (ROD). Notices announcing the availability of the Draft and Final EIS and the ROD will be published in the Federal Register and in local newspapers.

Any final action by RUS related to the proposed project will be subject to, and contingent upon, compliance with all relevant federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations and completion of the environmental review requirements as prescribed in the RUS Environmental Policies and Procedures (7 CFR part 1794).

If you have any questions or desire additional information, please feel free to contact the following:

Nurul Islam
Environmental Protection Specialist
Rural Utilities Service
Engineering and Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Stop 1571
Washington, DC 20250-1571

telephone: (202) 720-1414
email: nurul.islam@usda.gov



Power

Dairyland Power Cooperative for Generations

Seeking solutions

Dairyland Power Cooperative is seeking solutions to meet the increasing energy needs of our 25 member electric cooperatives. Growing energy use by cooperative members requires additional power to ensure members continue to receive reliable electricity.

Dairyland is assessing the pros and cons of several potential sources of energy, including proposals from power producers, potential partnerships/purchase agreements with other utilities and possible construction of a new coal-fired power plant. Power supply plans also include several renewable energy initiatives (wind, manure digesters and landfill gas projects).

During the evaluation period, Dairyland has taken steps to ensure that the option to build a coal-fired facility remains viable. This includes a comprehensive siting study covering Dairyland's service area in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois in which 12 primary sites for a potential facility have been identified. One possible location is already owned by Dairyland at our Alma, Wis., power plant facility (pictured below). Dairyland is also considering the other locations, with initial evaluations of a Mitchell County site near Mona, Iowa (Otranto site), and a Chickasaw County site near New Hampton, Iowa (New Hampton site). 



Why is more power needed?

The electric demand in Dairyland's service territory is projected to grow about 2-3 percent per year and will begin to exceed the ability of existing generating resources to adequately supply power for Dairyland's cooperative members within the next several years.

The increase in energy consumption is due to both population growth and the fact that individual consumers are using more electricity to power their homes and businesses. (For example, during the past decade, the use of central air conditioners and home computer systems has increased dramatically in the rural areas in which Dairyland provides power.)

The projected energy shortfall is being addressed in a number of ways by Dairyland, including the implementation of energy conservation programs, load management and the addition of renewable energy resources.

However, to provide reliable, low-cost electricity to our rural members over the long-term, Dairyland must also maintain a sufficient "baseload" energy supply. (Baseload power plants provide the bulk of the electricity supply by efficiently operating around the clock, while peaking plants are typically smaller scale plants designed to respond quickly during periods of highest energy use or emergencies.)

The coal-fired power plant being considered would provide adequate baseload electricity to serve the needs of Dairyland's cooperative members into the future.

Identifying alternative sites

Alternative sites for a new power plant were identified through a comprehensive three-phase siting study. The central guiding principal of the siting study was to minimize the environmental impacts of the new plant and to minimize the costs to Dairyland and its members.

Phase 1 identified areas of opportunity and constraint for Dairyland's entire service territory. Opportunities included areas close to existing transmission lines and/or substations (for connection into the electricity grid) and proximity to railroads (for coal delivery). Constraints included ecologically sensitive lands and other incompatible land uses.

The highest opportunity areas from Phase 1 were then studied in more detail in Phase 2. The objective of Phase 2 was to identify specific power plant siting areas within the areas identified in Phase 1. Transmission infrastructure and railroads were examined in more detail to identify areas of high suitability for a power plant, along with the presence of an adequate water supply for cooling. Other factors that were considered in Phase 2 included topography, cultural and historic resources and land use. Phase 2 identified 12 alternative siting areas.

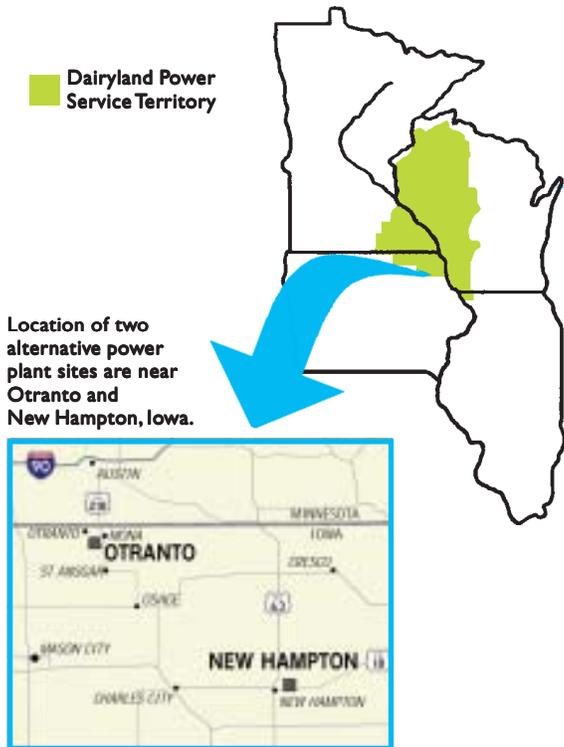
Phase 3 of the siting study applied additional criteria to the 12 possible siting areas. These criteria took into account floodplains, ecological sensitivity, visual sensitivity, land use and planning compatibility, residence proximity, transmission line impacts, potential for beneficial re-use of ash and transportation cost.

While each of the 12 siting areas is viable for locating a proposed power plant, Dairyland is initially evaluating two sites in Iowa, in addition to considering expansion of our Alma Site. These Iowa sites have access to existing transmission line interconnections and have existing rail facilities, which would provide greater potential for negotiating lower coal delivery costs. To keep them as viable locations, Dairyland is negotiating purchase options from the landowners of these sites.

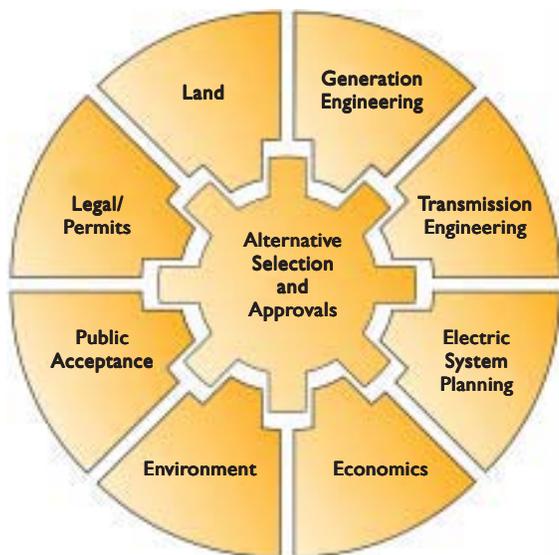
What are the next steps?

Should Dairyland decide to go forward with the option of building its own plant, the selection of the final power plant site will occur after a program of public involvement. Feedback from the community will be very important in making the final site decision.

Dairyland is preparing additional information to be shared at community open houses regarding the Otranto and New Hampton sites in early 2004, while continuing to have ongoing discussions with community representatives. These open houses will also serve as public "scoping" meetings, which ensure there is adequate public input to guide the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the power plant. EIS development will be carried out under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and ensures consideration of possible short- and long-term environmental and economic impacts associated with the project.



Location of two alternative power plant sites are near Otranto and New Hampton, Iowa.



Inputs into the site selection process.

Public Meetings

New Hampton Site

Wednesday, Jan. 28, 3 to 7:30 p.m.
The Pinicon Restaurant
Hwy. 63 & 18 South, New Hampton

Otranto Site

Thursday, Jan. 29, 3 to 7:30 p.m.
First Lutheran Church
212 N. Main Street, St. Ansgar

Following the selection of a location, Dairyland would also be required to obtain environmental permits from the state for air emissions and water use and discharge, and land use permits from local jurisdictions. Permit limits are written to ensure protection of human health and safety as well as protection of the environment.

Once the state and local permits are received, and if the Rural Utilities Service (RUS*) approves financing, Dairyland would proceed with land acquisition, detailed design and engineering, and construction to have a power plant commencing service between 2009 and 2014.

*The RUS is a federal agency that provides long-term financing to electric cooperatives for generation, transmission and distribution facilities

Why coal?

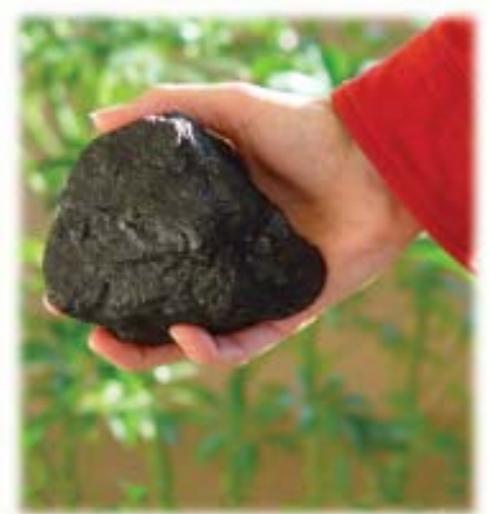
Dairyland conducted an Alternative Energy Analysis to identify the most appropriate type of generation to meet the projected shortfall. This analysis considered whether alternative fuel sources were cost-effective, technically feasible and environmentally sound.

Cost-effectiveness refers to the initial capital costs involved with the various fuel sources as well as the long-term operation and maintenance costs, including fuel costs over the life of the project. Technical feasibility is the proven ability of various fuel alternatives to provide a highly reliable source of generation compatible with the project needs.

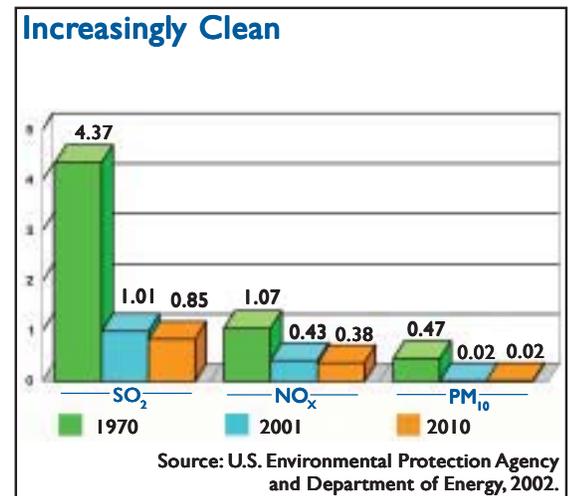
The environmental compatibility of the various fuel alternatives was also evaluated based on environmental regulatory standards set by state and federal government. The alternatives evaluated included a range of both renewable and non-renewable energy sources. The feasibility of energy conservation programs and other measures that reduce electricity demand were also evaluated as well as the likelihood of power being available for purchase from other utilities.

Renewable energy sources such as wind and solar, where power generation varies greatly with weather conditions, cannot provide the consistent power output required of a baseload facility. These technologies are therefore not suited to the needs of this particular project, however Dairyland continues to add to its renewable energy portfolio as part of our total energy mix. Other technologies do not meet project objectives because of cost or the limited availability of the particular fuel.

Coal-fired generation was found to be capable of meeting the project needs. Although natural gas offers the consistent power output Dairyland requires, the cost of natural gas supply would result in significantly higher electricity charges being passed on to Dairyland customers. The anticipated continuing volatility of natural gas prices would further hamper Dairyland's ability to consistently minimize electricity rates for residents in the rural areas it serves. ■■■



“Other technologies do not meet project objectives because of cost or the limited availability of the particular fuel.”



New technologies have enhanced the environmental performance of power plants that use coal. According to EPA data, the average emissions rate (emissions per unit of energy) for coal-based units has improved by about 77 percent for sulfur dioxide (SO₂), 60 percent for nitrogen oxide (NO_x), and 96 percent for particulate matter (PM-10) since 1970, while energy production has increased significantly.

Protecting the environment



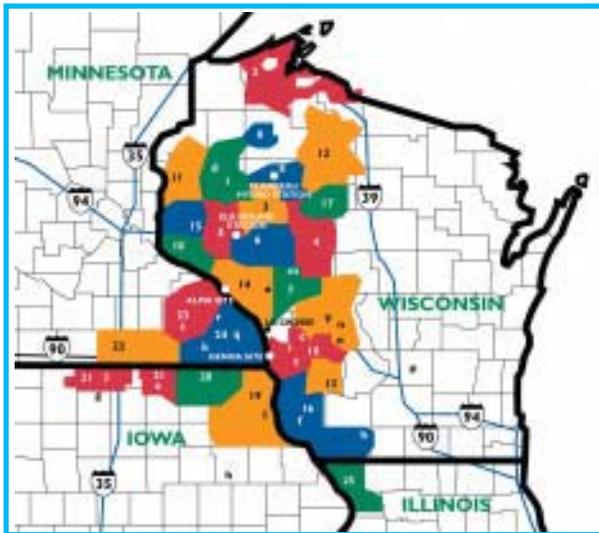
“The proposed power plant would utilize best available control technologies that will ensure that air emissions are well within the standards set by state and federal regulatory bodies.”

Dairyland’s commitment to preserving and protecting the quality of our environment reflects a deeply held view that good environmental practices actually reflect efficient and sound operations and contribute to the overall economic and social health of the people we serve.

The proposed power plant would utilize best available control technologies that will ensure that air emissions are well within the standards set by state and federal regulatory bodies. The same high environmental standards will apply to all other aspects of power plant design, construction and operation. Modern technology and careful site planning will maximize efficiency in surface and groundwater usage and minimize noise and other potential impacts on the local community. ■■■■

Who we are

Dairyland Power Cooperative, with headquarters in La Crosse, Wis., provides the wholesale electrical requirements and other services for 25 electric distribution cooperatives and 20 municipal utilities. These cooperatives and municipals located in four states (Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois), in turn, supply the energy needs of more than half a million people.



Dairyland was formed in December 1941. Today, electricity from the generation and transmission cooperative’s five generating stations (totaling 1,076 megawatts of capacity) is transmitted via approximately 3,128 miles of transmission lines to 282 substations located throughout the system’s 44,500 square mile service area. Dairyland has provided low-cost, reliable electrical energy and related services to our customers in the upper Midwest for 62 years.

Please visit our Web site at www.dairynet.com for more information on Dairyland Power Cooperative.

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE

A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative 

For more information...

Technical contact:

Rob Palmberg, Project Manager, at 608-787-1483 or rmp@dairynet.com

Government/Community contacts:

Brian Rude, Director, External Relations, at 608-787-1320 or bdr@dairynet.com

Kenric Scheevel, Government Relations Specialist, at 608-787-1246 or kjs@dairynet.com

Media contacts:

Deb Mirasola, Manager, Communications, at 608-787-1378 or dwm@dairynet.com

Katie Thomson, Communications Specialist, at 608-787-1323 or kvt@dairynet.com

APPENDIX B
NOTICE OF INTENT

SUMMARY: We are deposing four stockyards. These facilities can no longer be used as stockyards and, therefore, are no longer required to be posted.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 13, 2004.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) administers and enforces the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended and supplemented (7 U.S.C. 181–229) (P&S Act). The P&S Act prohibits unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent practices by livestock market agencies, dealers, stockyard owners, meat packers, swine contractors, and live poultry dealers in the livestock, poultry, and meatpacking industries.

Section 302 of the P&S Act (7 U.S.C. 202) defines the term “stockyard” as follows:

* * * any place, establishment, or facility commonly known as stockyards, conducted, operated, or managed for profit or nonprofit as a public market for livestock producers, feeders, market agencies, and buyers, consisting of pens, or other inclosures, and their appurtenances, in which live cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules, or goats are received, held, or kept for sale or shipment in commerce.

Section 302(b) of the P&S Act requires the Secretary to determine which stockyards meet this definition, and to notify the owner of the stockyard and the public of that determination by posting a notice in each designated stockyard. After giving notice to the

stockyard owner and to the public, the stockyard is subject to the provisions of Title III of the P&S Act (7 U.S.C. 201–203 and 205–217a) until the Secretary deposits the stockyard by public notice.

We deposit a stockyard when the facility can no longer be used as a stockyard. Some of the reasons a facility can no longer be used as a stockyard include: the facility has been moved and the posted facility is abandoned, the facility has been torn down or otherwise destroyed, such as by fire, the facility is dilapidated beyond repair, or the facility has been converted and its function changed.

This document notifies the public that the following four stockyards no longer meet the definition of stockyard and that we are deposing the facilities.

Facility No.	Stockyard name and location	Date posted
CO-151	Western Slope Livestock Auction, Montrose, Colorado	January 26, 1984.
ID-125	Weiser Livestock Commision, Weiser, Idaho	March 29, 1950.
MO-228	Nixa Livestock Auction Co., Nixa, Missouri	October 24, 1972.
TX-165	Ennis Livestock Market Co., Ennis, Texas	January 09, 1957.

Effective Date

This notice is effective upon publication in the **Federal Register** because it relieves a restriction and, therefore, may be made effective in less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** without prior notice or other public procedure.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 202.

Donna Reifschneider,
Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.
 [FR Doc. 04-570 Filed 1-12-04; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3410-EN-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Utilities Service

**Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc.;
 Notice of Intent To Hold Public
 Scoping Meetings and Prepare an
 Environmental Impact Statement**

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.
ACTION: Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) in connection with possible impacts related to a project being proposed by Dairyland

Power Cooperative, Inc. (DPC), of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The proposal consists of the construction and operation of a coal-fired electric generation facility, consisting of a single 400 Megawatt (MW) unit, at a site in Mitchell or Chickasaw Counties, Iowa.

DATES: RUS will conduct the public scoping meetings in an open-house format on January 28, 2004, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., at the Pinicon Restaurant, Highway 63 and 18 South, in New Hampton, Iowa, and on January 29, 2004, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., at the First Lutheran Church, 212 North Main Street, in St. Ansgar, Iowa.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nurul Islam, Environmental Protection Specialist, RUS, Engineering and Environmental Staff, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Stop 1571, Washington, DC 20250-1571, telephone: (202) 720-1414 or e-mail: nurul.islam@usda.gov, or Rob Palmberg, Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc., 3200 East Avenue South, La Crosse, WI 54602-0817, telephone: (608) 788-4000, extension 483 or e-mail: rmp@dairynet.com.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DPC proposes to construct and operate a 400 MW coal-fired electric generation facility at one of two sites in northeast Iowa. The Otranto site is located approximately 6 miles north of St.

Ansgar in Mitchell County. The New Hampton site is located approximately 4 miles east of New Hampton in Chickasaw County. Construction of the project will require interconnection with existing electric transmission lines, the upgrade of existing electric transmission lines and/or the construction of new electric transmission lines. The schedule developed by DPC would place the facility in commercial operation by the spring of 2009. Alternatives to be considered by RUS include no action, purchased power, load management, renewable energy sources, distributed generation, and alternative site locations. Comments regarding the proposed project may be submitted (orally or in writing) at the public scoping meetings or in writing within 30 days after the January 29, 2004, meeting to RUS at the address provided in this notice.

The DPC and their consultants have prepared an alternatives evaluation and a site selection study for the proposed project. The studies are available for public review at RUS or DPC, at the addresses provided in this notice. These studies are also available at the public libraries in St. Ansgar and New Hampton. Please consult local notices for locations.

From information provided in the studies mentioned above, input that

may be provided by government agencies, private organizations, and the public, RUS will prepare a Draft EIS. The Draft EIS will be available for review and comment for 45 days. A Final EIS will then be prepared that considers all comments received. The Final EIS will be available for review and comment for 30 days. Following the 30-day comment period, RUS will prepare a Record of Decision (ROD). Notices announcing the availability of the Draft and Final EIS and the ROD will be published in the **Federal Register** and in local newspapers.

Any final action by RUS related to the proposed project will be subject to, and contingent upon, compliance with all relevant Federal, State and local environmental laws and regulations and completion of the environmental review requirements as prescribed in the RUS Environmental Policies and Procedures (7 CFR part 1794).

Dated: January 5, 2004.

Lawrence R. Wolfe,

Acting Director, Engineering and Environmental Staff.

[FR Doc. 04-604 Filed 1-12-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-15-P

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Notice To Cancel a Sunshine Act Meeting Scheduled for January 14, 2004

The January 14, 2004, public meeting of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board in connection with its investigation into the cause of a deadly explosion and the leakage of 26,000 pounds of aqua ammonia into the atmosphere from the DD Williamson & Co., Inc. plant in Louisville, Kentucky, has been cancelled. The public meeting had been scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. local time on January 14, 2004, at the Galt House, 140 North Fourth Street, Louisville, KY. The original **Federal Register** notice announcing the meeting was published on Thursday, December 18, 2003, 68 FR 70487.

Due to the recent receipt of new information relevant to the investigation and the need to conduct further inquiry, the Board (Merritt, Poje, Bresland, and Medina) has unanimously voted to cancel the meeting scheduled for January 14, 2004, and to reschedule it for a later date.

The DD Williamson incident occurred at 2:10 a.m. on Friday, April 11, 2003, when a vessel explosion at the DD Williamson plant killed an operator and

caused extensive damage to the western end of the facility. As a consequence of the explosion, 26,000 pounds of aqua ammonia (29.4% ammonia solution in water) leaked into the atmosphere, forcing the evacuation of 26 residents. The DD Williamson plant employs approximately 45 people and is located in a mixed industrial and residential neighborhood approximately 1.5 miles east of downtown Louisville.

For more information, please contact Raymond Porfiri at the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board at (202) 261-7600, or visit our Web site at: www.csb.gov.

Raymond C. Porfiri,

Deputy General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 04-792 Filed 1-9-04; 1:05 pm]

BILLING CODE 6350-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket No. 54-2002]

Foreign-Trade Zone 202: Application for Expansion and Reorganization Amendment of Application

Notice is hereby given that the application of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, grantee of FTZ 202, for authority to expand and reorganize FTZ 202 in the Los Angeles, California, area (Doc. 54-2002, 67 FR 72643, 12/6/02, and as amended, 68 FR 17342, 4/9/03), has been further amended to include a parcel (0.39 acres, 10,833 sq. ft. bldg.) at the Howard Hartry, Inc. facility as part of Site 1 at the Port of Los Angeles Harbor complex and to include a parcel (2.53 acres, 110,092 sq. ft. bldg.) at the Exel Global Logistics, Inc. facility as part of Site 2 at the Los Angeles International Airport. The application otherwise remains unchanged.

Comments on the change may be submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, FCB—Suite 4100W, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230, by January 30, 2004.

Dated: January 7, 2004.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 04-703 Filed 1-12-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1310]

Expansion of Foreign-Trade Zone 2 New Orleans, LA

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone No. 2, submitted an application to the Board for authority to expand FTZ 2 in the New Orleans, Louisiana area, within the New Orleans Customs port of entry (FTZ Docket 50-2002, filed 11/6/2002; amended 2/3/03);

Whereas, notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 70047, 11/20/2002 and 68 FR 5270, 2/3/03) and the application has been processed pursuant to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations; and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report, and finds that the requirements of the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations are satisfied, and that the proposal, as amended, is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby orders:

The application to expand FTZ 2, as amended, is approved, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 30th day of December 2003.

James J. Jochum,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Import Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

Attest:

Dennis Puccinelli,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 04-701 Filed 1-12-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1314]

Expansion of Foreign-Trade Zone 93, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, Area

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Triangle J Council of Governments, grantee of Foreign-Trade

APPENDIX C
NEWSPAPER NOTICES

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF IOWA, IN AND FOR MITCHELL COUNTY

STATE OF IOWA)
County of Mitchell)

I, David Stanley, being first
duly sworn on oath, depose and say that I
am the publisher of the Mitchell
County Press and Osage News, a weekly news-
paper published at Osage, Mitchell County,
Iowa, and that the annexed

_____ was published in said newspaper for 1
consecutive weeks and that the dates of said
publications were:

Jan 14 2004

and [Signature]

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-
ence this 15th day of

Jan A.D. 2004
Deanna Shoars

 **DEANNA D. SHOARS**
Commission Number 147435
My Commission Expires
July 7, 2006

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Rural Utilities Service

Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc.;
Notice of Intent to Hold Public
Scoping Meetings and Prepare an
Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA

ACTION: Notice of intent to hold
public scoping meetings and pre-
pare an environmental impact state-
ment.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities
Service (RUS) intends to hold public
scoping meetings and prepare an
environmental impact statement
(EIS) in connection with possible im-
pacts related to a project being pro-
posed by Dairyland Power
Cooperative, Inc. (DPC), of La
Crosse, Wisconsin. The proposal
consists of the construction and op-
eration of a coal-fired electric gen-
eration facility, consisting of a single
400 Megawatt (MW) unit, at a site in
Mitchell or Chickasaw Counties,
Iowa.

DATES: RUS will conduct the public
scoping meetings in an open-house
format on January 28, 2004, from
3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., at the Pincon
Restaurant, Highway 63 and 18
South, in New Hampton, Iowa and on
January 29, 2004, from 3:00 p.m. to
7:00 p.m., at the First Lutheran
Church, 212 North Main Street, in St.
Ansgar, Iowa.

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
Nurul Islam, Environmental Protection
Specialist, RUS, Engineering and
Environmental Staff, 1400
Independence Avenue, SW, Stop
1571, Washington, DC 20250-1571,
telephone: (202) 720-1414 or email:
nurul.islam@usda.gov, or Rob
Palmberg, Dairyland Power
Cooperative, Inc., 3200 East Avenue
South, La Crosse, WI 54602-0617,
telephone: (608) 788-4000, extension
483 or email: rmp@dairyland.com.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
DPC proposes to construct and op-
erate a 400 MW coal-fired electric gen-
eration facility at one of two sites in
northeast Iowa. The Otranto site is
located approximately 6 miles north
of St. Ansgar in Mitchell County. The
New Hampton site is located approx-
imately 4 miles east of New Hampton
in Chickasaw County. Construction
of the project will require intercon-
nection with existing electric trans-
mission lines, the upgrade of existing
electric transmission lines and/or the
construction of new electric transmis-
sion lines. The schedule developed
by DPC would place the facility in
commercial operation by the spring
of 2008. Alternatives to be consid-
ered by RUS include no action, pur-
chased power, load management, re-
newable energy sources, distributed
generation, and alternative site loca-
tions. Comments regarding the pro-
posed project may be submitted
(orally or in writing) at the public
scoping meetings or in writing within
30 days after the January 29, 2004
meeting to RUS at the address pro-
vided in this notice.

The DPC and their consultants have
prepared an alternatives evaluation
and a site selection study for the
proposed project. The studies are avail-
able for public review at RUS or DPC,
at the addresses provided in this no-
tice. These studies are also available
at the public libraries in St. Ansgar
and New Hampton. Please consult
local notices for locations.

From information provided in the
studies mentioned above, input that
may be provided by government
agencies, private organizations, and
the public, RUS will prepare a Draft
EIS. The Draft EIS will be available
for review and comment for 45 days.
A Final EIS will then be prepared that
considers all comments received.
The Final EIS will be available for re-
view and comment for 30 days.
Following the 30-day comment peri-
od, RUS will prepare a Record of
Decision (ROD). Notices announc-
ing the availability of the Draft and
Final EIS and the ROD will be pub-
lished in the Federal Register and in
local newspapers.

Any final action by RUS related to the
proposed project will be subject to,
and contingent upon, compliance
with all relevant Federal, State and lo-
cal environmental laws and regula-
tions and completion of the environ-
mental review requirements as pre-
scribed in the RUS Environmental
Policies and Procedures (7 CFR Part
1794).

Dated: January 5, 2004

Lawrence R. Wolfe
Acting Director
Engineering and Environmental Staff

Publisher's Fee \$ 59.89

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

In the District Court of the State of Iowa,
in and for Mitchell County

County of Mitchell,) SS
State of Iowa)

I, Chuck Peterson, being duly sworn on oath depose and say that I am the publisher of the St. Ansgar Enterprise Journal, a weekly newspaper published at St. Ansgar, Mitchell County, Iowa, and that the annexed proof:

was published in said newspaper for 1 consecutive weeks, and that the dates of said publication were:

1-17-04

Signed: Chuck Peterson

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence
by the said Chuck Peterson
this 16th day of January A.D., 2004

Publisher's Fee \$ _____



Page 6

LEGAL NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Rural Utilities Service

Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc.; Notice of Intent to Hold Public Scoping Meetings and Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA

ACTION: Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) in connection with possible impacts related to a project being proposed by Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc. (DPC), of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The proposal consists of the construction and operation of a coal-fired electric generation facility, consisting of a single 400 Megawatt (MW) unit, at a site in Mitchell or Chickasaw Counties, Iowa.

DATES: RUS will conduct the public scoping meetings in an open-house format on January 28, 2004, from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., at the Pinicon Restaurant, Highway 63 and 18 South, in New Hampton, Iowa and on January 29, 2004, from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., at the First Lutheran Church, 212 North Main Street, in St. Ansgar, Iowa. FOR INFORMATION CONTACT: Nurul Islam, Environmental Protection Specialist, RUS, Engineering and Environmental Staff, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Stop 1571, Washington, DC 20250-1571, telephone: (202) 720-1414 or email: nurul.islam@usda.gov, or Rob Palmberg, Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc., 3200 East Avenue South, La Crosse, WI 54602-0817, telephone: (608) 788-4000, extension 483 or email: rmp@dairy.net.com.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DPC proposes to construct and operate a 400 MW coal-fired electric generation facility at one of two sites in northeast Iowa. The Otranto site is located approximately 6 miles north of St. Ansgar in Mitchell County. The New Hampton site is located approximately 4 miles east of New Hampton in Chickasaw County. Construction of the project will require interconnection with existing electric transmission lines, the upgrade of existing electric transmission lines and/or the construction of new electric transmission lines. The schedule developed by DPC would place the facility in commercial operation by the spring of 2009. Alternatives to be considered by RUS include no action, purchased power, load management, renewable energy sources, distributed generation, and alternative site locations. Comments regarding the proposed project may be submitted (orally or in writing) at the public scoping meetings or in writing within 30 days after the January 29, 2004 meeting to RUS at the address provided in this notice.

The DPC and their consultants have prepared an alternatives evaluation and a site selection study for the proposed project. The studies are available for public review at RUS or DPC, at the addresses provided in

this notice. These studies are also available at the public libraries in St. Ansgar and New Hampton. Please consult local notices for locations.

From information provided in the studies mentioned above, input that may be provided by government agencies, private organizations, and the public, RUS will prepare a Draft EIS. The Draft EIS will be available for review and comment for 45 days. A Final EIS will then be prepared that considers all comments received. The Final EIS will be available for review and comment for 30 days. Following the 30-day comment period, RUS will prepare a Record of Decision (ROD). Notices announcing the availability of the Draft and Final EIS and the ROD will be published in the Federal Register and in local newspapers.

Any final action by RUS related to the proposed project will be subject to, and contingent upon, compliance with all relevant Federal, State and local environmental laws and regulations and completion of the environmental review requirements as prescribed in the RUS Environmental Policies and Procedures (7 CFR Part 1794).

Dated: January 5, 2004
Lawrence R. Wolfe
Acting Director
Engineering and Environmental Staff

Proof of Publication

STATE OF IOWA
Floyd County,

I, Gene A. Hill, Publisher, (Editor) of the CHARLES CITY PRESS, in said county, do hereby state that I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant

to the laws of the State of Iowa that a notice, which is a true copy, has been printed and published each week for 1 consecutive weeks in the regular daily issues of said paper commencing with the issue of Thursday on the 15th day of January A.D., 2004 and ending with the issue of _____, 20 .

Gene Hill

Legal Notice • Legal Notice • Legal Notice

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Rural Utilities Service
Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc.;
Notice of Intent to Hold Public Scoping Meetings and Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA
ACTION: Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) in connection with possible impacts related to a project being proposed by Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc. (DPC), of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The proposal consists of the construction and operation of a coal-fired electric generation facility, consisting of a single 400 Megawatt (MW) unit, at a site in Mitchell or Chickasaw Counties, Iowa.

DATES: RUS will conduct the public scoping meetings in an open-house format on January 28, 2004, from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., at the Pinicon Restaurant, Highway 63 and 18 South, in New Hampton, Iowa and on January 29, 2004, from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., at the First Lutheran Church, 212 North Main Street, in St. Ansgar, Iowa.

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT: Nurul Islam, Environmental Protection Specialist, RUS, Engineering and Environmental Staff, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Stop 1571, Washington, DC 20250-1571, telephone: (202) 720-1414 or email: nurul.islam@usda.gov, or Rob Palmberg, Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc., 3200 East Avenue South, La Crosse, WI 54602-0817, telephone: (608) 788-4000, extension 483 or email: rmp@dairyland.com.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DPC proposes to construct and operate a 400 MW coal-fired electric generation facility at one of two sites in northeast Iowa. The Otranto site is located approximately 6 miles north of St. Ansgar in Mitchell County. The New Hampton site is located approximately 4 miles east of New Hampton in Chickasaw County. Construction of the project will require interconnection with existing electric transmission lines, the upgrade of existing electric transmission lines and/or the con-

struction of new electric transmission lines. The schedule developed by DPC would place the facility in commercial operation by the spring of 2009. Alternatives to be considered by RUS include no action, purchased power, load management, renewable energy sources, distributed generation, and alternative site locations. Comments regarding the proposed project may be submitted (orally or in writing) at the public scoping meetings or in writing within 30 days after the January 29, 2004 meeting to RUS at the address provided in this notice.

The DPC and their consultants have prepared an alternatives evaluation and a site selection study for the proposed project. The studies are available for public review at RUS or DPC, at the addresses provided in this notice. These studies are also available at the public libraries in St. Ansgar and New Hampton. Please consult local notices for locations.

From information provided in the studies mentioned above, input that may be provided by government agencies, private organizations, and the public, RUS will prepare a Draft EIS. The Draft EIS will be available for review and comment for 45 days. A Final EIS will then be prepared that considers all comments received. The Final EIS will be available for review and comment for 30 days. Following the 30-day comment period, RUS will prepare a Record of Decision (ROD). Notices announcing the availability of the Draft and Final EIS and the ROD will be published in the Federal Register and in local newspapers.

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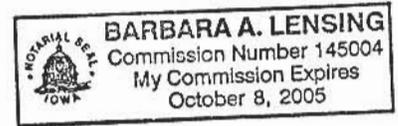
Dated: January 5, 2004

Lawrence R. Wolfe
Acting Director
Engineering and Environmental Staff
No. 11745
01/15/04

Acknowledgement and charges for above services \$ 316.80

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January A.D., 2004

Barbara A. Lensing
Notary Public in and for the State of Iowa



PROOF OF PUBLICATION

In the 1st District Court of Iowa in and for the County of Chickasaw

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLISHER

STATE OF IOWA }
Chickasaw County } ss.

I, Mary Schwickeroth
Publisher/Editor of THE NEW HAMPTON
TRIBUNE, a bi-weekly newspaper published at 10
N. Chestnut in the City of New Hampton,
Chickasaw County, Iowa, do hereby state that I certify
under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of
the State of Iowa that a notice, which is a true copy,
has been printed and published each week for 2
consecutive weeks in the regular issues of said paper
commencing with the issue of Friday
on the 23 day of January AD, 2004
and ending with the issue of Tuesday,
2004.

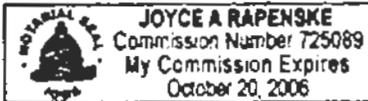
Cost of publication \$ 7.00

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence by

Mary Schwickeroth

on the 27 day of January, 2004

Joyce A. Rapenske
Notary Public in and for the State of Iowa



The studies are available for public review at RUS or DPC, at the addresses provided in this notice. These studies are also available at the public libraries in St. Ansgar and New Hampton. Please consult local notices for locations.

From information provided in the studies mentioned above, input that may be provided by government agencies, private organizations, and the public, RUS will prepare a Draft EIS. The Draft EIS will be available for review and comment for 45 days. A Final EIS will then be prepared that considers all comments received. The Final EIS will be available for review and comment for 30 days. Following the 30-day comment period, RUS will prepare a Record of Decision (ROD). Notices announcing the availability of the Draft and Final EIS and the ROD will be published in the Federal Register and in local newspapers.

Any final action by RUS related to the proposed project will be subject to, and contingent upon, compliance with all relevant Federal, State and local environmental laws and regulations and completion of the environmental review requirements as prescribed in the RUS Environmental Policies and Procedures (7 CFR Part 1704).

Dated: January 5, 2004
Lawrence R. Wolfe
Acting Director
Engineering and Environmental Staff
F-4, 15

DC 20250-1571, telephone: (202) 720-1414 or email: rurs.islam@usda.gov, or Rob Palmberg, Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc., 3200 East Avenue South, La Crosse, WI 54602-0817, telephone: (608) 788-4000, extension 488 or email: rmp@dairyland.com.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
DPC proposes to construct and operate a 400 MW coal-fired electric generation facility at one of two sites in northeast Iowa. The Oran site is located approximately 6 miles north of St. Ansgar in Mitchell County. The New Hampton site is located approximately 4 miles east of New Hampton in Chickasaw County. Construction of the project will require interconnection with existing electric transmission lines, the upgrade of existing electric transmission lines and/or the construction of new electric transmission lines. The schedule developed by DPC would place the facility in commercial operation by the spring of 2009. Alternatives to be considered by RUS include no action, purchased power, load management, renewable energy sources, distributed generation, and alternative site locations. Comments regarding the proposed project may be submitted (orally or in writing) at the public scoping meetings or in writing within 30 days after the January 29, 2004 meeting to RUS at the address provided in this notice.

The DPC and their consultants have prepared an alternatives evaluation and a site selection study for the proposed

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Rural Utilities Service
Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc.;
Notice of Intent to Hold Public
Scoping Meetings and Prepare an
Environmental Impact Statement
AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service,
USDA

ACTION: Notice of intent to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) intends to hold public scoping meetings and prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) in connection with possible impacts related to a project being proposed by Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc. (DPC), of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The proposal consists of the construction and operation of a coal-fired electric generation facility consisting of a single 400 Megawatt (MW) unit, at a site in Mitchell or Chickasaw Counties, Iowa.

DATES: RUS will conduct the public scoping meetings in an open-house format on January 29, 2004, from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., at the Pilsen Restaurant, Highway 63 and 18 South, in New Hampton, Iowa and on January 29, 2004, from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., at the First Lutheran Church, 212 North Main Street, in St. Ansgar, Iowa.

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
Nurul Islam, Environmental Protection Specialist, RUS, Engineering and Environmental Staff, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Stop 1571, Washington,

APPENDIX D
AGENCY COMMENT LETTERS

AGENCY MAILING LIST

Executive Secretary
Iowa Utilities Board
350 Maple St.
Des Moines, IA 50319-0069

Richard Nelson
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Region 3, Ecological Services
4469 48th Ave. Court
Rock Island, IL 61201

Joe Cothern
NEPA Team Leader
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 7 ENSV/IO
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101

Ms. Christine Spackman
Business Coordinator
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Wallace Building
502 E. 9th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319

Ms. Donna Jones
Regulatory Branch
U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers
Post Office Box 2004
Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

Mr. Leroy Brown
State Conservationist
Natural Resource Conservation Service
693 Federal Building
210 Walnut Street
Des Moines, IA 50309

Ms. Robyn Thorson
Regional Director
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 3
1 Federal Drive, BHW Federal Building
Fort Snelling, MN 55111

Dan Higginbottom
State Historical Society of Iowa
600 East Locust Street
Des Moines, IA
50319-0290

RUS LETTER TO AGENCIES

Dear Sir or Madam:

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) will conduct two public scoping meetings and will prepare an environmental impact statement concerning a proposal by Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc. (DPC) of La Crosse, Wisconsin. DPC proposes to construct and operate a 400 megawatt coal-fired electric generating plant and associated facilities at one of two sites in northeast Iowa. The Otranto site is located approximately 6-miles north of St. Ansgar in Mitchell County. The New Hampton site is located approximately 4-miles east of New Hampton in Chickasaw County.

RUS is encouraging Federal, State, and local agencies which may be affected by, or have jurisdiction over the proposed project, to participate in its scoping process. Your agency is cordially invited to attend the public scoping meetings. The first meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, January 28, 2004, from 3:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. at the Pinicon Restaurant. The restaurant is located at Highway 63 and 18 South in New Hampton, Iowa. The second meeting is scheduled for Thursday, January 29, 2004, from 3:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. at the First Lutheran Church. The church is located at 212 North Main Street in St. Ansgar, Iowa.

DPC and its consultants have prepared two scoping documents for the proposed project. A copy of the Alternative Evaluation Study and the Site Selection Study are enclosed for your review and comment. We would appreciate receiving formal comments from your agency by March 1, 2004.

If you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact RUS directly. Written comments should be addressed to:

Mr. Nurul Islam
Environmental Protection Specialist
RUS, Engineering and Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 1571
Washington, DC 20250-1571
Telephone: (202) 720-1414
Email: nurul.islam@usda.gov

We look forward to working with you on this project.

Sincerely,

GLENDON D. DEAL, P.E.
Director
Engineering and Environmental Staff
Rural Utilities Service

Enclosures

Cc: Official File/Islam:EES
RUS:EES: Lwolfe:1/13/04:sac:1/13/04:final
Recall:EES:Lwolfe:DPC-ltr.doc; This letter sent to all on attached mailing list.



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Rock Island Field Office
4469 45th Avenue Court
Rock Island, Illinois 61201
Phone: (309) 793-5800 Fax: (309) 793-5804

IN REPLY REFER
TO:

FWS/RIFO

February 26, 2004

Mr. Nurul Islam
Environmental Protection Specialist
RUS, Engineering and Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 1571
Washington, DC 20250-1571

Dear Mr. Islam:

This responds to the Rural Utilities Service's, Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Dairyland Power Cooperative, Inc., Coal-Fired Power Plant, Mitchell and Chickasaw Counties, Iowa that appeared in the Federal Register on January 13, 2004. We have reviewed the plans for the referenced project and have the following comments.

As we understand it, the site selection process has been narrowed to two locations, Otranto in Mitchell County and New Hampton in Chickasaw County. Both of the sites appear to be in rural areas with a predominance of cropland present.

With regards to federally listed species, the threatened bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is listed as breeding in Mitchell County in Iowa. The eagles build a large stick nest high in large trees within floodplain forests along large rivers or their tributaries such as the Cedar and Shell Rock, and Wapsipinicon. There is no critical habitat designated for this species. Nesting activity begins in late January with nest maintenance and continues through incubating and fledging young eagles into early July. If construction is anticipated near an active nest, we recommend that a 400 meter buffer zone be established around active nests from January through June. Within this zone, no construction or human activity is permitted during the critical time period referenced above. This restriction is to minimize the potential to disturb the adult eagles and cause them to abandon their nest, eggs or young.

The western prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera praeclara*) and prairie bush clover (*Lespedeza leptostachya*) are Federally listed threatened plant species that may potentially occur in Iowa based on historical records and habitat distribution. The western prairie fringed orchid

Mr. Nurul Islam

2

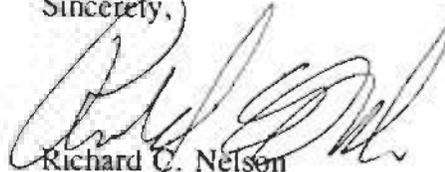
occupies wet grassland habitats, while prairie bush clover occupies dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil. There is no critical habitat designated for these species. Federal regulations prohibit any commercial activity involving this species or the destruction, malicious damage or removal of this species from Federal land or any other lands in knowing violation of State law or regulation, including State criminal trespass law. These species should be searched for whenever prairie remnants are encountered.

If wetlands are present and will be affected by the construction of the power plant, the Corps of Engineers and the Natural Resources Conservation Service are the Federal agencies responsible for regulating wetlands and will provide you with the necessary permit requirements. In addition, we recommend contacting the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, the state agency responsible for protection of Iowa's wildlife and natural resources.

These comments are provided under the authority of and in accordance with the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.; 48 Stat. 401), as amended; and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments early in the planning process. If you have any additional questions or concerns, please contact Mr. Joe Slater of my staff.

Sincerely,



Richard C. Nelson
Supervisor

cc: USDOJ (Martin)

G:\Office Users\JoelRUS Dairyland Power.doc

February 2, 2004

In reply refer to:
R&C#: 040100082

Mr. Nurul Islam
Environmental Protection Specialist
RUS, Engineering and Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Ave., S.W., Stop 1571
Washington, D.C. 20250-1571

RE: RUS - MITCHELL & CHICKASAW COUNTIES - DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE INC (DPC) -
NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF 400
MBGAWATT COAL-FIRED ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT NEAR ST. ANSGAR OR NEW
HAMPTON

Dear Mr. Islam,

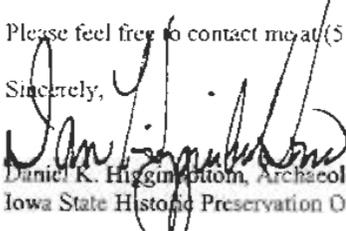
We have received information regarding the above-referenced project along with USDA RUS letter inviting SHPO staff to participate in the upcoming public meeting. Thank you for providing the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) with this opportunity, however, owing to budgetary constraints we must decline.

Please send us any additional documentation that may be relevant to our future review of this undertaking and keep us apprised of developments that may have a bearing on its conduct and outcome.

We look forward to reviewing and commenting on the Area of Potential Effect (APE) once it has been finalized and would be happy to advise your agency of best recommended procedures for identifying and evaluating historic properties and mitigating any adverse effects that this project might have upon them.

Please feel free to contact me at (515) 281-5744 if you have any questions or require further assistance.

Sincerely,


Daniel K. Higginbottom, Archaeologist
Iowa State Historic Preservation Office

United States Department of Agriculture



Natural Resources Conservation Service
210 Walnut Street
693 Federal Building
Des Moines, IA 50309-2180

March 12, 2004

RE: Dairyland Power Cooperative, Incorporated
RUS-Otranto & New Hampton, Iowa, Sites

Mr. Nurul Islam
Environmental Protection Specialist
RUS, Engineering and Environmental Staff
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 1571
Washington, DC 20250-1571

Dear Mr. Islam:

I have reviewed the two potential sites that the Dairyland Power Cooperative, Incorporated, of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, is proposing for construction and operation of a coal-fired electric generating plant. Following is pertinent information regarding the two sites:

Mitchell County, Iowa, Otranto Township, Section 15.

- Approximately 50 percent of the section is prime farmland.
- An agricultural drainage well exists near the section center.
- A permitted private well exists near the section center.
- Approximately 40 percent of section would classify as prime farmland with drainage improvements.

Chickasaw County, Iowa, New Hampton Township, Section 2.

- Approximately 88 percent of the section is prime farmland.
- A county club golf course is 3/8 mile south of the section.

General comments for both sites:

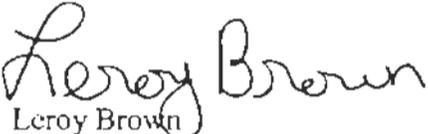
- Surface and subsurface drainage systems exist on both sites that are connected to systems on adjoining agricultural land.
- Although no cultural resource sites have been identified, both areas are known to have had an abundance of historical activity.

Mr. Nurul Islam

Page 2

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed project.

Sincerely,


Leroy Brown
State Conservationist

APPENDIX E
PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE STATIONS

APPENDIX E-1: WELCOME

Sign-in sheet: New Hampton

Sign-in sheet: St. Ansgar

Comment Sheet: New Hampton

Comment Sheet: St. Ansgar



PUBLIC COMMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

RUS Public Scoping Meeting

January 28, 2004

New Hampton, Iowa

We need your input. Your comments and questions are an important step in selecting the best location for Dairyland Power Cooperative's proposed power plant and in identifying issues that need to be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement that will be prepared by the Rural Utilities Service (RUS).

Please review the information available at the scoping meeting and take a few minutes to answer the following questions and provide any comments or questions that you have. The information you provide can be left with us today or you can send it to us before March 1, 2004 (*instructions are on the reverse side*).

Thank you for taking your time to participate.

PLEASE PRINT

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Daytime Telephone (optional): _____

Email (optional): _____

What issue(s) about the proposed power plant is/are of the most concern to you?

Would you like additional information about any aspects of the proposed power plant?

PUBLIC COMMENT QUESTIONNAIRE



RUS Public Scoping Meeting

January 29, 2004

St. Ansgar, Iowa

We need your input. Your comments and questions are an important step in selecting the best location for Dairyland Power Cooperative's proposed power plant and in identifying issues that need to be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement that will be prepared by the Rural Utilities Service (RUS).

Please review the information available at the scoping meeting and take a few minutes to answer the following questions and provide any comments or questions that you have. The information you provide can be left with us today or you can send it to us before March 1, 2004 (*instructions are on the reverse side*).

Thank you for taking your time to participate.

PLEASE PRINT

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Daytime Telephone (optional): _____

Email (optional): _____

What issue(s) about the proposed power plant is/are of the most concern to you?

Would you like additional information about any aspects of the proposed power plant?

APPENDIX E-2: PROJECT OVERVIEW

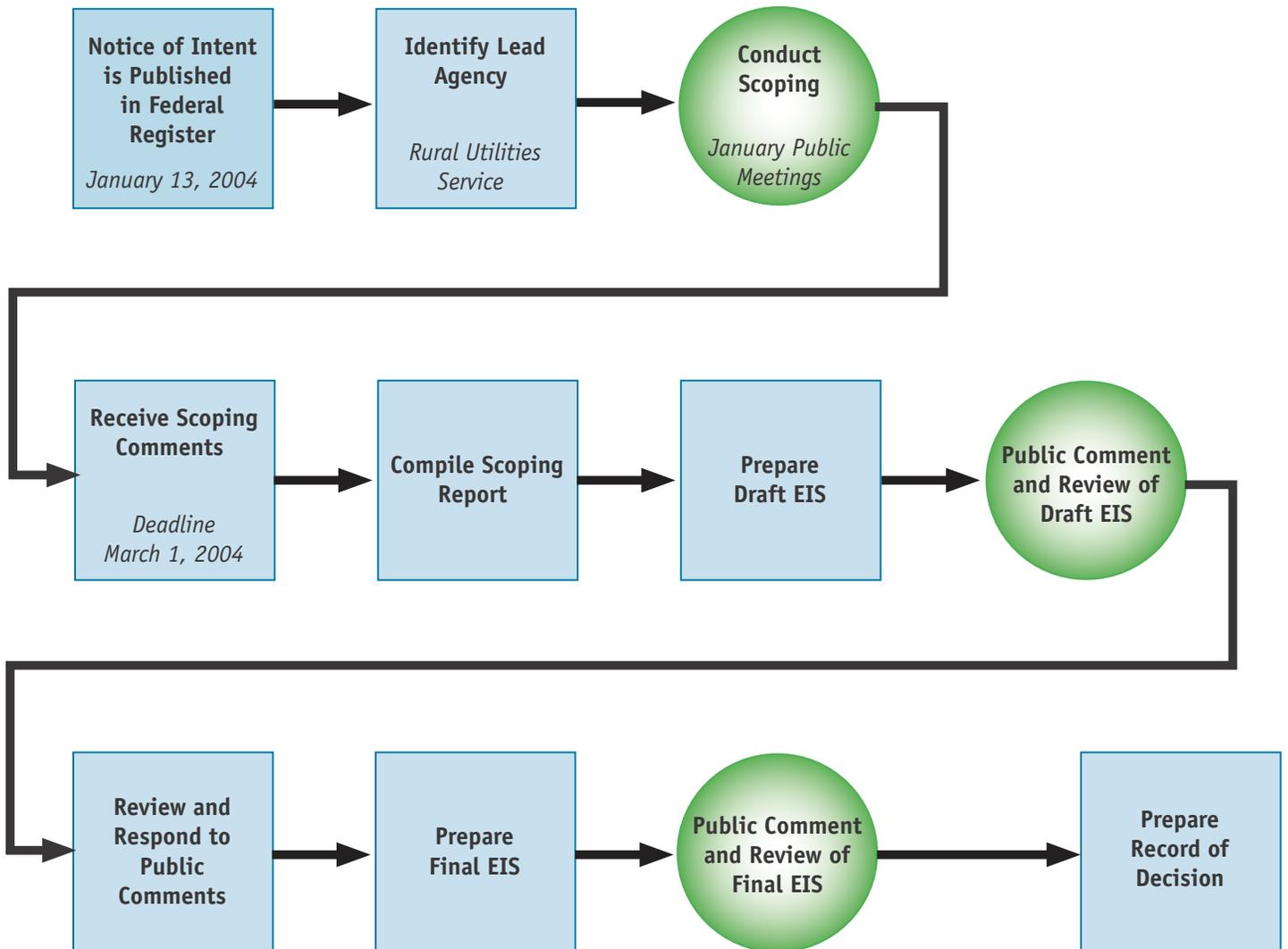
Handout: "The NEPA Process"

Handout: "Project Overview"

Handout: "Summary of Iowa Generating Plant Certification Process"

Display Board: "Public Open House/Scoping Meeting"

THE NEPA PROCESS



NEPA EIS PROCESS

The process for preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is shown above. The process provides several opportunities for public input. These are shown in green.

PROJECT OVERVIEW



Who is Dairyland?

Dairyland Power Cooperative, headquartered in La Crosse, Wisconsin, provides wholesale electric power to 25 electric distribution cooperatives and 20 municipals, who in turn, supply the energy needs of more than half a million people. Dairyland's service territory includes 62 counties in five states - Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and Michigan.

Vision

Our Vision is to be the provider of choice for energy and services to our customers.

Mission

It is Dairyland's mission, as a cooperative organization, to provide competitively priced energy and services to our customers and maximum value to our owners, consistent with the wise use of resources. We will work with our members to improve the quality of life of their customers and the economic and social well-being of the region.

Values

Our members are the reason for our existence. We will strive to provide services that exceed their expectations, emphasizing honesty, quality and other sound business principles.

Our employees and the people we serve are vital to our success. To promote excellence, we will support and encourage employee development for the purpose of matching qualified people to the right jobs while being sensitive to the importance of job satisfaction. We will encourage open, honest and timely two-way communication. Working as a team, we will respect each other and balance empowerment with accountability.

As we conduct our business, we will be responsible members of our community, good stewards of the environment and follow sound safety practices, while continually improving our processes and services.

Dairyland Power Cooperative is looking at a number of ways to address an anticipated deficit in electric generation capacity in the coming years. One of the options being evaluated in detail is the construction of a new 400 megawatt (MW) coal-fired power plant. Dairyland has also called for proposals from other utilities or companies that may be able to provide the necessary capacity.

Why do we need extra generation capacity?

Peak electric loads in Dairyland's service territory are projected to grow and exceed the ability of existing generating resources to supply enough power for Dairyland's cooperative members within the next several years.

The projected power shortfall is being addressed in a number of ways by Dairyland, including the implementation of energy conservation programs, the construction of peaking facilities and the addition of renewable energy resources.

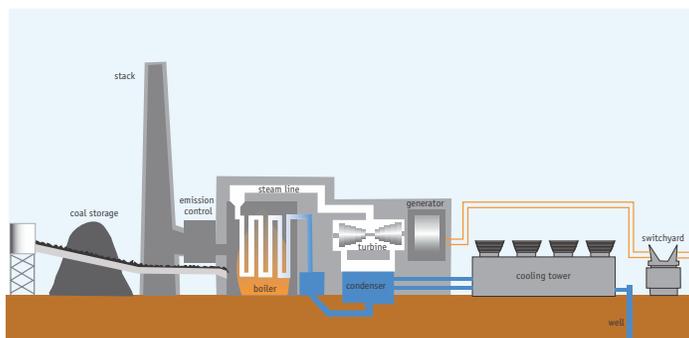
However, to provide reliable, low-cost electricity to its rural members over the long-term, Dairyland must also ensure that there is sufficient baseload power supply. Baseload power plants provide the bulk of the electricity supply by efficiently operating around the clock, while peaking plants are typically smaller scale plants designed to respond quickly during periods of highest energy use.

The coal-fired power plant being considered would provide baseload electricity to serve the needs of Dairyland's cooperative members for more than 35 years.

Why coal?

An Alternative Evaluation Study was conducted to determine the most appropriate way to address Dairyland's capacity if it is determined that a new generating facility is required rather than purchasing electricity from another source. The Alternative Evaluation Study included an evaluation of different generation technologies as well as alternatives to constructing new generation facilities such as energy conservation.

Coal-fired generation was found to be the only alternative capable of meeting the project needs. Although natural gas offers the consistent power output Dairyland requires and produces less air emissions, the cost of natural gas supply would result in significantly higher electricity charges being passed on to Dairyland members. The anticipated continuing volatility of natural gas prices would further hamper Dairyland's ability to consistently minimize electricity rates for residents in the rural areas it serves.



Coal-fired generation process

The power plant

Modern pulverized coal plants generally range in size from 80MW to 1,300MW and can use coal from various sources. Coal is most often delivered by unit train to the site. Coal can have various characteristics with varying heating values, sulfur content, and ash constituents. The source of coal and coal characteristics can have a significant effect on the plant design in terms of coal-handling facilities and types of pollution control equipment required.

Regardless of the source, the plant coal-handling system unloads the coal, stacks out the coal, reclaims the coal as required, and crushes the coal for storage in

Power for Generations
PROJECT OVERVIEW

silos. Then the coal is fed from the silos to the pulverizers and blown into the steam generator. The steam generator mixes the pulverized coal with air, which is combusted, and in the process produces heat to generate steam. Steam is conveyed to the steam turbine generator, which converts the steam thermal energy into mechanical energy. The turbine then drives the generator to produce electricity.

The power plant being proposed would be constructed with a Zero Liquid Discharge system. This means that no water from the plant will be discharged into the local surface or groundwater system. A water treatment system will recycle the maximum amount of water with the only water discharging from the system being evaporation from the cooling tower.

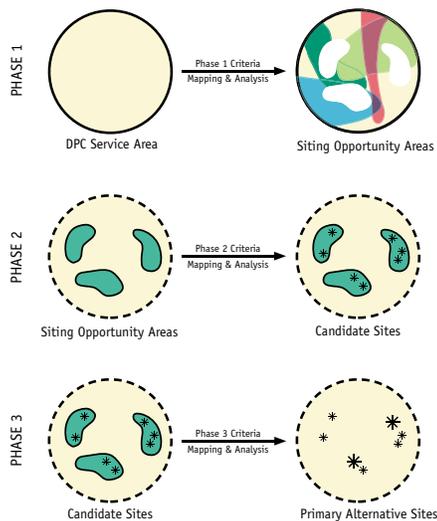
The Environment

Dairyland's commitment to preserving and protecting the quality of our environment reflects a deeply held view that good environmental practices actually reflect efficient and sound operations and contribute to the overall economic and social health of the people we serve.

The proposed power plant would utilize best available control technologies that will ensure that air emissions are well within the standards set by state and federal regulatory bodies. Best industry practice will also be implemented to avoid impacts to local surface and groundwater and to minimize disturbance to nearby residents.

Finding A Power Plant Site

Alternative sites for a new power plant were identified through a comprehensive three-phase siting study. The central guiding principal of the siting study was to minimize the environmental impacts of the new plant and to minimize the costs to Dairyland and its members.



The site selection process

Phase 1 identified areas of opportunity and constraint for Dairyland's entire service territory. Opportunities included areas close to existing transmission lines and/or substations (for connection into the electricity grid) and proximity to railroads (for coal delivery). Constraints included ecologically sensitive lands and other incompatible land uses.

The highest opportunity areas from Phase 1 were then studied in more detail in Phase 2. The objective of Phase 2 was to identify specific power plant siting areas within the opportunity areas identified in Phase 1. Transmission infrastructure and railroads were examined in more detail to identify areas of high suitability for a power plant, along with the presence of an adequate water supply for cooling. Other factors that were considered in Phase 2 included topography, cultural and historic resources, and land use. Phase 2 identified 12 alternative siting areas.

Phase 3 of the siting study applied additional criteria to the 12 possible siting areas. These criteria included floodplains, ecological sensitivity, visual sensitivity, land use and planning compatibility; proximity of residences, transmission line impacts, potential for beneficial re-use of ash and transportation cost. While each of the siting areas are viable for locating a proposed power plant, Dairyland is initially evaluating two sites in Iowa that have better access to the existing transmission line interconnections and have existing rail facilities, which would provide greater potential for negotiating lower coal delivery costs.

Summary of Iowa Utilities Board Electric Generating Plant Certification Process

Each person or a group of persons (or a company) proposing to build an electric generating power plant with a capacity of 25 MW or more at a single site in Iowa must go through a generation certification process with the Iowa Utilities Board:

1. Not less than thirty days prior to the filing of an application with the Board, the company is required to hold an informational meeting in the county of the proposed site for the facility.
 - a. A member of the Board or a Board representative serves as the presiding officer for the meeting.
 - b. The meeting is an opportunity for interested members of the public to raise questions and an opportunity for the applicant to respond.
2. Upon receiving the application, the Board and appropriate agencies review the application for minimum filing requirements within 45 days of the filing. The applicant has 30 days to amend the deficiencies.
3. Within 45 days of the filing of the application or the amendment, the Board establishes a procedural schedule.
 - a. The Board schedules a public hearing in the county in which the proposed facility will be located. The hearing is scheduled no earlier than 90 days nor later than 150 days from the date of acceptance.
 - b. The procedural schedule establishes when pre-filed direct and rebuttal testimonies are due from the parties to the proceeding.
 - c. The Board can enter into cooperative agreements with other agencies to review the application and may conduct a consolidated hearing.
4. The Board serves notice of the proceeding on:
 - a. Interested agencies, as determined by the Board, and regulatory agencies
 - b. County and city zoning authorities from the area in which the proposed site is located
 - c. Owners of record of real property located within one-mile of the proposed generator and all owners of real property located within 1,000 feet of the proposed boundary.
 - d. The notice advises that the recipients have the right to intervene in the certification proceeding.

5. Notice of the proceeding is published once a week for two consecutive weeks in each county in which the proposed site is located.
6. At the public hearing:
 - a. All the parties present their evidence and witnesses and may cross-examine each other's witnesses.
 - b. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) can appear at the hearing. Typically, the DNR conducts its own separate review and the applicant is required to present evidence that they comply with DNR's permit and licensing requirements.
 - c. City and county zoning authorities designated as parties to the proceeding may appear on record and state whether the facility meets city, county, and airport zoning requirements. The decision of the Board supercedes local zoning requirements. Typically the applicant provides evidence that they meet all city and county zoning requirements.
7. Upon the close of the record after the hearing, the Board expeditiously renders a written decision whether to issue a certificate. The Iowa Code directs the Board to issue a certificate if it finds all of the following:
 - a. The facility will be consistent with the policies of § 476.53 (encouraging development of electric generating facilities) and economic development and will not be detrimental to the provisions of adequate and reliable electric service.
 - b. The applicant is willing to abide by the terms of the certificate and chapter 476A.
 - c. The facility is consistent with reasonable land use and environmental policies, considering the economics and other aspects of the available alternatives.
8. The company may ask for the power of eminent domain, if necessary, and begin building the facility.
 - a. If no certificate has been issued within 90 days of the completion of the hearing, the Board may permit applicant to begin preparation of the site for construction.
9. The Board, if it determines that the public interest would not be adversely affected may waive the requirements of this chapter.

PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE/SCOPING MEETING

ABOUT RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE



United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Utilities Service (RUS) works with rural cooperatives, nonprofit associations, public bodies, and for-profit utilities. RUS helps rural utilities expand and keep their technology up to date.

The public-private partnership which is forged between RUS and rural utilities results in:

- billions of dollars in rural infrastructure development and
- creates thousands of jobs for the American economy.

RUS's Vision:

All people in rural America will have access to quality and affordable utility infrastructure.

RUS's Mission:

To serve a leading role in improving the quality of life in rural America by administering its electric, telecommunications, and water and waste programs in a service-oriented, forward-looking and financially responsible manner.

RUS will review Dairyland's purpose and need, request for financing and prepare the Environmental Impact Statement for the project.

ABOUT DAIRYLAND



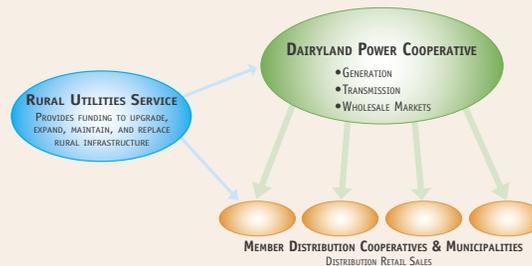
Dairyland, headquartered in La Crosse, Wisconsin, provides wholesale electric power to 25 electric distribution cooperatives and 20 municipalities, in turn, supply the energy needs of more than half a million people. Dairyland's service territory includes 62 counties in five states - Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and Michigan

Dairyland's Vision:

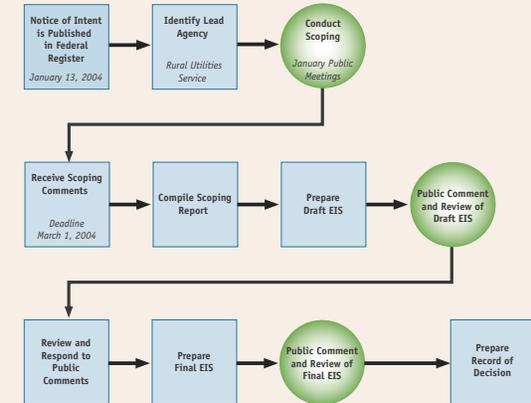
Our Vision is to be the provider of choice for energy and services to our customers.

Dairyland's Mission:

It is Dairyland's mission, as a cooperative organization, to provide competitively priced energy and services to our customers and maximum value to our owners, consistent with the wise use of resources. We will work with our members to improve the quality of life of their customers and the economic and social well-being of the region.



NEPA PROCESS



NEPA EIS PROCESS

The process for preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) provides several opportunities for public input.

ABOUT SCOPING

Public involvement is an important requirement of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and of the planning process.

Scoping is required for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and is a useful tool for:

- discovering alternatives to a proposal
- identifying significant impacts
- eliminating insignificant issues
- communicating information
- consulting with agencies and organizations
- soliciting public comments

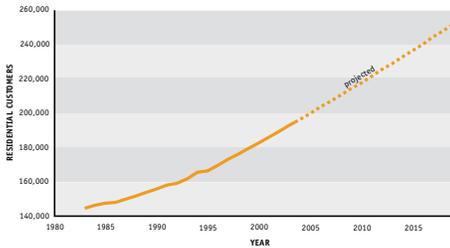
APPENDIX E-3: NEED AND BENEFITS

Handout: "Need for the Power Plant"

Handout: "Benefits"

Display Board: "Need and Benefits"

NEED FOR THE POWER PLANT



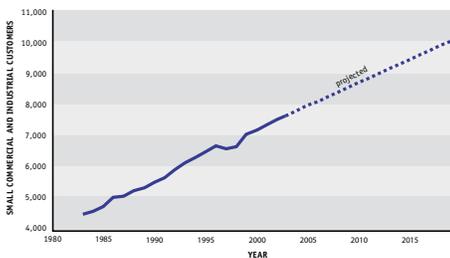
Growth in residential customers

Dairyland’s electric system load is derived (through its member cooperatives) from two main categories of customers: residential, which includes both urban and farm customers; and commercial and industrial which range from small retail to heavy industrial customers. There are also several minor contributors to system load, including irrigation, street and highway lighting, public authorities (such as schools and town halls) and resale to eight small municipal utilities.

Load Growth

Residential customers account for around 77% of electricity sales by Dairyland’s member cooperatives. Although the amount of electricity used per customer is expected to decline over the next 20 years, total electricity sales to residential customers are expected to grow 1.4% per year due to the increased number of customers.

Efforts by local governments to encourage industrial development and strong regional economic growth have resulted in large increases in load from the commercial and industrial sector. Total electricity use by the small commercial and industrial sector is anticipated to increase by 2.6% per year over the next 20 years. Growth in electricity sales to large commercial and industrial customers is anticipated to continue with a projection of 4.6% growth per year.



Growth in small commercial and industrial customers

Dairyland must have enough generating capacity to meet the highest (or peak) loads. Historically, the highest loads on Dairyland’s system have been on the coldest winter days. In recent years however, increased use of air conditioners for cooling and natural gas for heating have resulted in summer peaks being higher than winter peaks.

Peak electric loads in Dairyland’s service territory are projected to grow about 1.8-2.0% per year.

Types of Electric Generation

The most economical means of supplying load on an electrical power system is to have three types of generating capacity. These are described below.

Base Load Facility

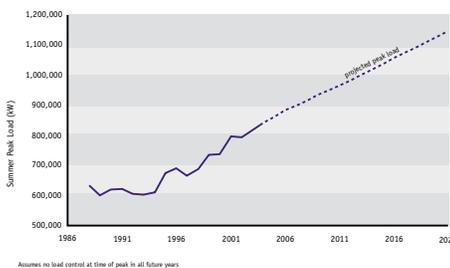
Base load facilities run near full capacity 24 hours a day. This type of facility needs to be efficient and fuel-economizing. Dairyland currently has 545 MW of base load generation capacity.

Intermediate Load Facility

Intermediate load facilities are designed to be turned off regularly at night and on weekends. Dairyland currently has about 215 MW of intermediate load generation capacity.

Peak Load Facility

Peaking facilities run only during peak-load periods, during seasonal peak times, and during emergencies. They need to be able to be turned on and off quickly and efficiently. Dairyland currently has 148 MW of peaking generation capacity, including the most recent addition to the Dairyland fleet in 2000, Elk Mound generating station.



Assumes no load control at time of peak in all future years

Peak summer load growth

Workers

The plant would employ over 700 people at the peak of construction. Construction jobs will include:

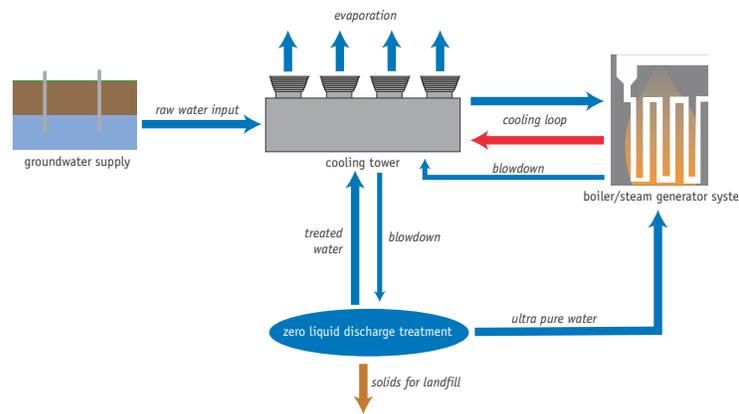
- Brick Layers/Cement Workers
- Boilermakers
- Carpenters
- Electricians
- Ironworkers
- Surveyors
- Laborers
- Millwrights
- Operating Engineers
- Painters
- Pipefitters
- Sheetmetal Workers
- Truck Drivers

There will also be 65-80 permanent jobs created, including the following.

- Plant Manager
- Administrative Supervisor
- Projects Manager
- Planner/Analyst
- Operations Manager
- Maintenance Manager
- Control Systems Specialist
- Operations Shift Leader
- Plant Operator
- Plant Operator Trainee
- Performance Technician
- Maintenance Foreperson
- Mechanic
- Instrument Technician
- Electrician
- Equipment Technician
- Coal Handler
- Truck Drivers

and cool the remainder. The cooled water is returned to the condenser to continue the condensation process. Make up water to the cooling tower that replaces the quantity lost to evaporation is the largest water consumption by the plant.

Water is discharged from the cooling tower to control chemical levels in the cooling circuit. It is recycled for make up to the SDA to make lime slurry, to the ash systems to convey and condition ash for landfill, and to the other plant uses. A brine concentrator system removes contamination from the final waste water stream and converts it into solid, chemically stable material that is placed in landfill along with the ash. No wastewater is discharged from the plant.



Water flows in a zero liquid discharge system

The steam turbine drives a large electric generator, where electric power is generated at 22 kilovolts. The generator is connected to a main step up transformer where the voltage is increased to 160 kilovolts for injection into the Dairyland Power electric transmission system.

Sophisticated computer systems monitor and control all of the plant processes to maintain efficient operation, to prevent unsafe conditions from occurring, and to ensure that environmental emissions remain within the stringent guidelines for which the plant would be designed. Each of these systems is equipped with alarms to notify plant operators of abnormal conditions and safeguards that will shut the plant down safely if conditions exist that could either damage equipment or present a safety hazard.

Transportation

Railroad

Railroads would be used to deliver coal. It is estimated that there would be three trains per week resulting in a total of six train movements.

The plant would be designed so that the entire length of coal trains can be accommodated within the site. This will prevent long delays while trains unload the coal.

The delay at grade crossings would be approximately 15-20 minutes.

Motor Vehicles

Materials and heavy equipment for construction would be brought to the site by truck and rail. The other main generator of traffic during construction will be from construction workers traveling to and from the site.

During operation approximately four trucks per day would take ash off-site for recycling.

U.S. 218 would be used for trips to the Otranto site, while Iowa 24 would be used for trips to the New Hampton Site. It is estimated that a 6% increase in traffic during operation would occur on these main access roads. The increased traffic would be spread over multiple shifts each day.

BENEFITS



Workers

The plant would employ over 700 people at the peak of construction. Construction jobs will include:

- Brick Layers/Cement Workers
- Boilermakers
- Carpenters
- Electricians
- Ironworkers
- Surveyors
- Laborers
- Millwrights
- Operating Engineers
- Painters
- Pipefitters
- Sheetmetal Workers
- Truck Drivers

There will also be 65-80 permanent jobs created, including the following.

- Plant Manager
- Administrative Supervisor
- Projects Manager
- Planner/Analyst
- Operations Manager
- Maintenance Manager
- Control Systems Specialist
- Operations Shift Leader
- Plant Operator
- Plant Operator Trainee
- Performance Technician
- Maintenance Foreperson
- Mechanic
- Instrument Technician
- Electrician
- Equipment Technician
- Coal Handler
- Truck Drivers

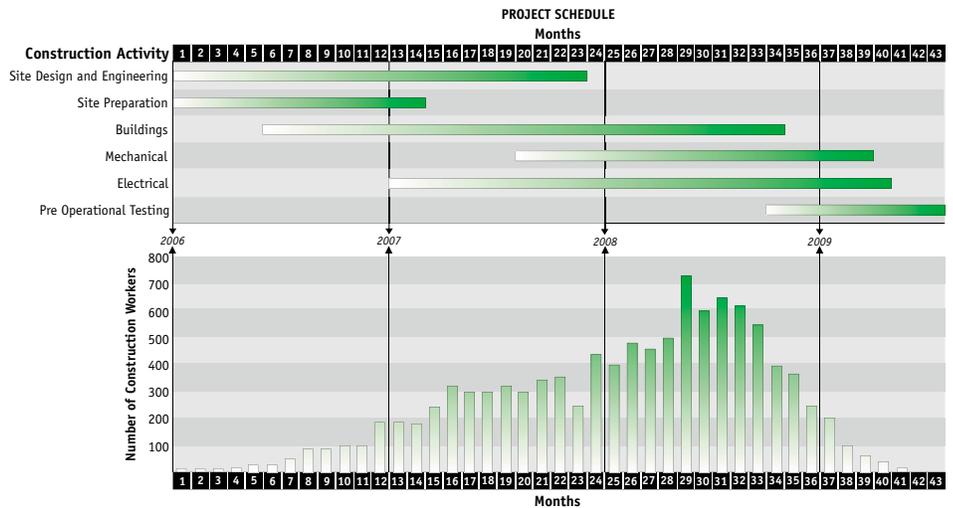
Building a new power plant can have a strong positive impact on the local economy and in the surrounding communities during construction and operation of the facility. Some of these benefits are summarized below.

Employment

Construction of a new power plant would at its peak, require approximately 750 construction workers. Workers in a wide range of trades and professions will be required to construct the project (see sidebar). Many of the workers during construction will come from local communities and the nearby cities of Minneapolis, Des Moines, Cedar Falls, Waterloo, and Dubuque.

Once in operation, there would be 65-80 people employed at the power plant, working in a number of shifts.

A list of the types of jobs that would be required during construction and operation of the power plant is shown on the sidebar opposite.



Construction schedule with estimate of number of workers

Purchase of Goods and Services

The construction and operation of the power plant will result in the purchase of goods and services, both for the power plant itself and for the needs of workers.

Goods and services during construction will be obtained from various vendors both locally and nationally. Construction materials such as concrete, aggregate and paint will likely be obtained locally while major equipment such as the boiler and steam turbines will be obtained on a national basis. It is estimated that approximately \$30-40 million of the total goods and services purchased during construction will come from the local and regional economy.

Taxes

On January 1, 1999 the state of Iowa introduced a new system of taxation of electric and gas utilities, commonly referred to as the replacement tax system. State taxes on electric utilities became more a function of the amount of electricity generated or transmitted than on the value of the property concerned. There is however, a property tax component in the replacement tax system.

A significant portion of the estimated \$960,000* annual tax revenue from the generation plant would be allocated to the county in which it is located. Estimates of the subsequent allocation of this tax revenue to local services are shown below based on the plant being located at New Hampton (Chickasaw County) or Otranto (Mitchell County). An additional portion is allocated to State of Iowa programs.

TAX REVENUE ALLOCATION ESTIMATE - NEW HAMPTON

New Hampton Schools	\$572,464.90
Special Appraisers (County assessors office)	\$12,584.74
Bangs (Dairy vaccination levy)	\$174.05
Mental Health/Development Disability Services	\$24,357.98
Area I - Calmar (North Iowa Community College)	\$25,146.43
Assessment (County assessors office)	\$13,163.04
General Basic (County operating funds)	\$152,294.69
Rural Services Basic (Secondary road levy)	\$93,511.97
Jacksonville TWP	\$14,825.66
ISU Agriculture Extension	\$10,879.97
General Supplemental (County operating funds)	\$40,596.57
Total	\$960,000.00*

TAX REVENUE ALLOCATION ESTIMATE - OTRANTO

NIACC College	\$26,688.00
St. Ansgar Community School	\$523,468.80
County Hospital	\$36,864.00
Bangs (Dairy vaccination levy)	\$172.80
Assessor	\$18,931.20
Agricultural Extension	\$12,460.80
County-General Basic	\$147,475.20
Mental Health/Development Disability Services	\$50,620.80
County-Rural Basic	\$124,934.40
Township-Fire Protection	\$13,584.00
Township-Fire Debt Service	\$4,800.00
Total	\$960,000.00*

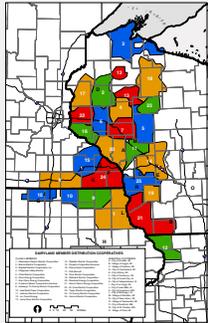
* The actual amount of tax revenue would vary with the amount of electricity that is generated.

NEED AND BENEFITS

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Dairyland needs an additional 250-300 MW of baseload capacity by 2009. To meet this need, a solution must be found that is:

- Located inside or in close proximity to Dairyland's service territory
- Environmentally compliant
- Cost-effective



DAIRYLAND MEMBER COOPERATIVES
One of the project objectives was to locate a site in or near Dairyland's service territory. The project study area included counties in four states.

NEW CAPACITY UNDER CONSIDERATION

Biogas

- Dairyland is currently installing 3 MW of landfill biogas generation in Wisconsin and has plans for an additional 6 MW in Iowa and Wisconsin.
- Dairyland is negotiating for up to 25 MW of electricity generated by a manure methane digesters.

Wind

- Dairyland purchases 8 MW from windfarms near Chandler and Adams, Minnesota.
- Dairyland is negotiating the purchase of additional 9 MW of wind energy.

Natural Gas

- Dairyland is investigating options for new natural gas peaking capability.

Hydroelectricity

- Dairyland will upgrade some existing hydroelectric generators to increase capacity.

DO WE HAVE ENOUGH CAPACITY?

INCREASING CAPACITY DEFICIT

There are a number of factors that contribute to surplus deficit projections, including retirement of old generation facilities, planned purchases of power from other utilities and projected demand from customers.

Retirement of Alma units 4 and 5 would reduce capacity by 134 MW

Retirement of Alma units 1, 2 and 3 would reduce capacity by 59 MW

Upgrading of J.P. Madgett plant will increase capacity by 26 MW



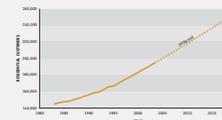
DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY

Residential

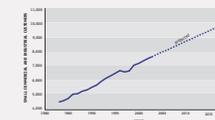
- Residential use accounts for around 77% of retail electricity sales.
- Sales are expected to grow 1.4% per year due to increased number of customers.

Commercial/industrial

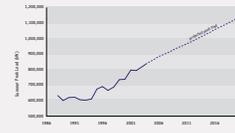
- Small commercial/industrial sales are expected to increase 2.6% per year due to increased number of customers.
- Large commercial/industrial electricity use is estimated to increase 4.6% per year.



GROWTH IN RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS



GROWTH IN SMALL COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS



PEAK LOAD GROWTH

FUTURE NEEDS

- 2003 peak load was 813 MW.
- Projected 2% increase per year in peak load.
- Projections show a 526 MW deficit in generation capacity by 2019 without capacity additions.

GENERATION

The most economical means of supplying load on an electrical power system is to have three types of generating capacity.

Base Load Facility

- Base load facilities run near full capacity 24 hours a day.
- This type of facility needs to be efficient and fuel-economizing.
- Dairyland has 545 MW of base load generation capacity.

Intermediate Load Facility

- These facilities are designed to be turned off regularly at night and on weekends.
- Dairyland has about 215 MW of intermediate load generation capacity.

Peak Load Facility

- Peaking facilities run only during peak-load periods, during seasonal peak times, and during emergencies.
- Dairyland has 148 MW of peaking generation capacity.

BENEFITS

Building a new power plant can have a strong positive impact on the local economy and in the surrounding communities during construction and operation of the facility.

Employment

- Jobs would be created during construction and operation.

Purchase of Goods and Services

- Dairyland and employees would purchase local goods and services.

Taxes

- Dairyland would pay taxes that would contribute to local community services.

APPENDIX E-4: WHY COAL?

Handout: "Why Coal?"

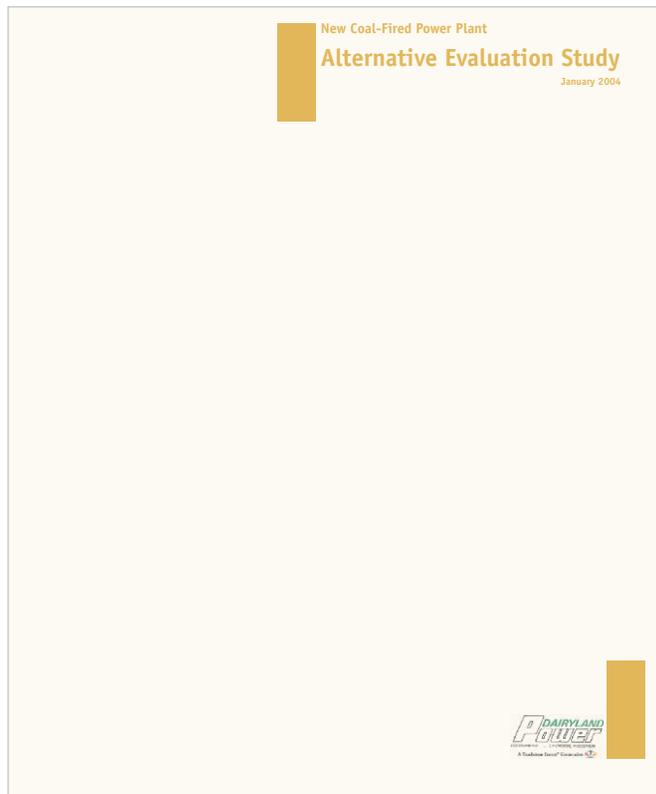
Display Board: "Why Coal?"

WHY COAL?



Dairyland is committed to using a range of electricity generation technologies. Dairyland's energy portfolio consists of a mix of renewable and non-renewable resources. Dairyland aims to provide a mix of electricity generation that balances the economic and environmental needs of our customers.

As part of the planning for this project Dairyland undertook an Alternative Evaluation Study to identify the most appropriate way to generate the electricity we will need. The various generation technologies evaluated are discussed below.



Energy conservation and efficiency

Energy efficiency means doing the same work—or more—with less energy. Energy efficiency improvements can free up existing energy supply, so energy efficiency can be considered part of a state's energy resources.



Dairyland has implemented an aggressive load control program that results in the electric load being spread more evenly throughout the day. This in turn reduces the daily peak load and therefore the amount of electricity that needs to be generated.

Dairyland also offers various energy efficiency and rebate programs (through member cooperatives).

Dairyland's existing energy conservation and efficiency programs do not have the potential to meet the projected deficit in generating capacity.

WHY COAL?



Wind

Due to the intermittent nature of wind, it cannot fill a baseload generation role and therefore cannot meet the needs of this particular project.

Dairyland does however purchase 8 MW of power from windfarms near Chandler and Adams, Minnesota. An additional 9 MW of power from a wind farm is under negotiation.



Solar

Solar power like wind has intermittent generation capability and is therefore not suitable for baseload generation.

Conditions in the Dairyland service area are not optimal for the generation of solar energy. Dairyland therefore does not use this technology.



Hydroelectricity

Dairyland has 22 MW of hydropower generation capacity at Flambeau Hydro Station which will increase by 1 MW in 2004 with the upgrading of turbines and generators.

Limited resources in the Dairyland service territory, as well as major environmental concerns make additional hydroelectric capacity unfeasible.



Geothermal

Geothermal energy is contained in underground reservoirs of steam, hot water, and hot dry rocks. Electric generating facilities utilize hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the Earth's crust to drive steam turbine generators to produce electricity.

There are no geothermal resources of sufficient quantity for power generation in Dairyland's service territory.



Biomass

Biomass technologies convert renewable fuels (urban residue, mill residue, forest residue, agricultural residue, energy crops) into heat and electricity.

Dairyland has investigated the possibility of biomass generation but has not yet found a suitable fuel source.



Biogas

Biogas produced from the digestion of organic material such as cow manure can be captured and used as an energy source.

Dairyland is currently installing 3 MW of landfill biogas generation in Wisconsin and has plans for an additional 9 MW in Iowa and Wisconsin. 25 MW of power from manure methane digesters is also under negotiation. Although biogas can be used for baseload generation there are inadequate resources to meet the needs of this project.

Municipal Solid Waste

Municipal waste can be burned to generate electricity after the separation of recyclables.

Dairyland serves rural areas and does not have large enough municipal customers to support a solid waste-to energy project.



Natural Gas

Combustion turbines fired by natural gas can be used for either peaking or baseload generation. Dairyland's Elk Mound Station (a peaking facility), added in 2001, produces 71 MW of electricity. An additional 4 MW will be added in 2004. Natural gas meets many of the project objectives and has somewhat lower air emissions than coal, but price volatility and inconsistency of supply make this fuel source undesirable for a major new baseload facility.



Coal

Coal-fired combustion turbines provide the most economical baseload generation solution as well as the most reliable fuel supply. The most common coal fired generating technology is pulverized coal, where coal is ground into the consistency of powder and burned.

Dairyland plans to replace significant portions of the turbine at Madgett Generating Station in 2004. This project will increase the output of this station by as much as 25 MW with more efficient design.



Summary

The ability for each of the alternative technologies to meet the project objectives are summarized in the table below. Coal-fired technology is the only technology that meets all project objectives.

	300 MW IN 2009	BASELOAD OPERATION	ENVIRONMENTALLY PERMITABLE	COST-EFFECTIVE	FUEL COST STABILITY	HIGH RELIABILITY	COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE	MEETS ALL CRITERIA
Wind	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Solar - Photovoltaic	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Solar - Thermal	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	NO
Hydroelectric	No	No	Difficult	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Geothermal	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	NO
Biomass	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Biogas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Municipal Solid Waste	No	Yes	Difficult	No	Yes	No	Yes	NO
Natural Gas Combined Cycle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	NO
Coal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	YES
Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Coal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	NO

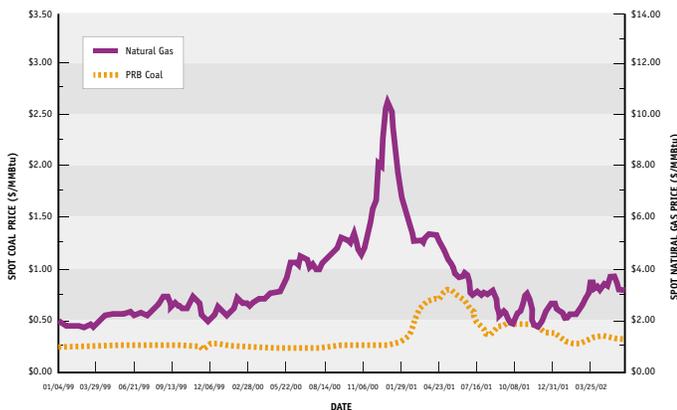
Coal versus Natural Gas

Economic Advantage

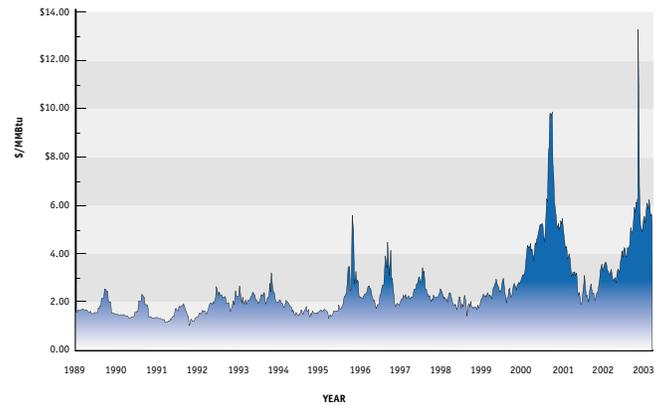
Electric generation with coal is more cost effective on a net present value (NPV) basis because of lower and more stable fuel costs. While a natural gas (NG) plant is less expensive to construct, the increased fuel cost over time makes the NG option less economical. The proposed coal-fired plant would have an approximate \$30.4 Million lower first year cost and a \$171.3 Million lower NPV cost over 20 years than a comparable natural gas fired power plant.

Fuel Stability

The U.S. has proven domestic reserves of coal which at the current rate of consumption will last over 200 years. Proven supplies of natural gas are significantly less. Cost fluctuations for natural gas are significant due in part to the development of numerous gas fired power plants during the past 56 years.



Natural gas price versus Powder River Basin coal price



Fluctuations in natural gas prices

Long Term Contracts

The purchase of coal can be accomplished through the use of long term, multi year contracts, while natural gas purchases are typically based on a significantly shorter time. This results in the ability of a coal fired power plant to enter into more cost competitive long term contract that will not be subject to spot market fluctuations typical of the shorter term contracts for natural gas.

Competition for Natural Gas

Studies have show that the use of natural gas for the generation of electricity can result in a competition for natural gas resources in some areas resulting in higher prices for natural gas used for residential and commercial heating, as well as for agricultural activities such as corn drying.

Environment

Air emissions have been significantly reduced from coal plants during the past 30 years. The proposed project will remove as much as 99 % of the particulate matter (soot) as well significant amounts of sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides. Mercury will be controlled through the use of activated carbon. Air emissions control equipment for the new plant will represent approximately 15% (\$87 million) of the total construction cost of the project.

WHY COAL?

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION STUDY

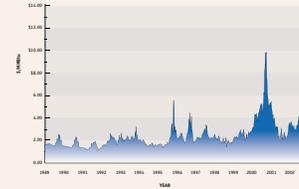
An alternative evaluation study was conducted which looked at a range of technologies to meet the project need.

Dairyland is committed to using a range of electricity generation technologies. Dairyland's energy portfolio consists of a mix of renewable and non-renewable resources. Dairyland aims to provide a mix of electricity generation that balances the economic and environmental needs of our customers.

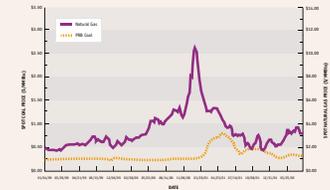
	300 MW IN 2009	BASELOAD OPERATION	ENVIRONMENTALLY PERMISSIBLE	COST-EFFECTIVE	FUEL COST STABILITY	HIGH RELIABILITY	COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE	MEETS ALL CRITERIA
Wind	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
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Solar - Thermal	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	NO
Hydroelectric	No	No	Difficult	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Geothermal	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	NO
Biomass	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Biogas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
Municipal Solid Waste	No	Yes	Difficult	No	Yes	No	Yes	NO
Natural Gas Combined Cycle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	NO
Coal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	YES
Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Coal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	NO

COAL VS. NATURAL GAS

- Coal is lower in cost than natural gas.
- Coal prices are more stable than natural gas prices.
- Coal is in abundant supply domestically.
- Natural gas when used for electricity competes for supply of natural gas for heating and corn drying.
- Long term contracts are available for coal.



UNPREDICTABLE NATURAL GAS PRICES
Volatility of natural gas prices would hamper Dairyland's ability to consistently minimize electricity rates for residents in rural areas.



NATURAL GAS VERSUS COAL
Coal prices are traditionally more stable than natural gas prices.

ENERGY CONSERVATION & EFFICIENCY



- Energy efficiency means doing the same work with less energy.
- This technology is able to reduce load by a relatively small amount.
- Dairyland has implemented an aggressive load control program and also offers energy efficiency and rebate programs (through member cooperatives).

WIND



- Due to the intermittent nature of wind, it is not compatible for baseload generation.
- Dairyland purchases 8 MW of power from windfarms near Chandler and Adams, Minnesota.
- An additional 9 MW of power from a wind farm is under negotiation.

SOLAR



- Solar power is more expensive and has only intermittent generation capability.
- Marginal solar resources in the Dairyland service area have prevented the use of solar technology.

HYDROELECTRIC



- Limited resources and environmental concerns make it difficult to construct new hydroelectric power plants.
- Dairyland has 22 MW of hydropower generation capacity at Flambeau Hydro Station which will increase by 1 MW in 2004.

GEOTHERMAL



- Geothermal resources are not available in Dairyland's service territory.
- All of the geothermal power in the U.S. is generated in California, Nevada, Utah, and Hawaii. Cost of transmission from a remote facility would be prohibitive.

BIOMASS



- Biomass technologies convert renewable fuels (urban residue, mill residue, forest residue, agricultural residue, energy crops) into heat and electricity.
- Dairyland has investigated the possibility of biomass generation but has not yet found a suitable fuel source.

BIOGAS



- Biogas produced from the digestion of organic material can be captured and used as an energy source.
- Dairyland is currently installing 3 MW of landfill biogas generation in Wisconsin and has plans for an additional 9 MW in Iowa and Wisconsin.
- 25 MW of power from manure methane digesters is under negotiation.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE



- Dairyland serves rural areas and does not have large enough municipal customers to support a solid waste-to-energy project.

NATURAL GAS



- Fuel price volatility and reliability of the fuel supply have limited use of this energy technology.
- Dairyland's Elk Mound Station, added in 2001, produces 71 MW of electricity and an additional 4 MW will be added in 2004.

COAL



- This is the most cost effective energy option.
- Dairyland owns 760 MW of coal-fired generation.

APPENDIX E-5: POWER PLANT

Handout: "The Power Plant"

Display Board: "The Power Plant"

Display Board: "New Hampton Site Alternative"

Map: "New Hampton Macro Corridor Study"

Display Board: "Otranto Site Alternative"

Map: "Otranto Macro Corridor Study"

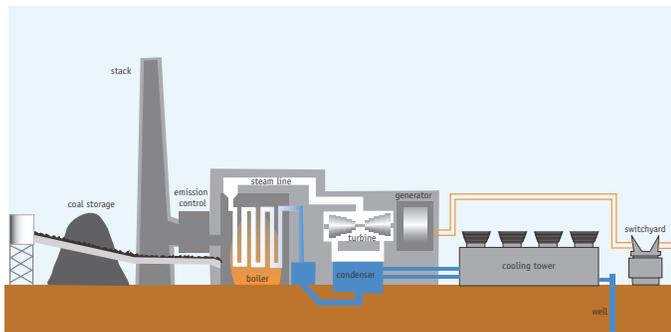
THE POWER PLANT



How the power plant would work

The power plant would burn pulverized coal to generate electricity. It will be designed to have zero liquid discharge, which means that no water would be discharged into local surface or groundwater from the plant. A pulverized coal power plant using a zero liquid discharge system is described below.

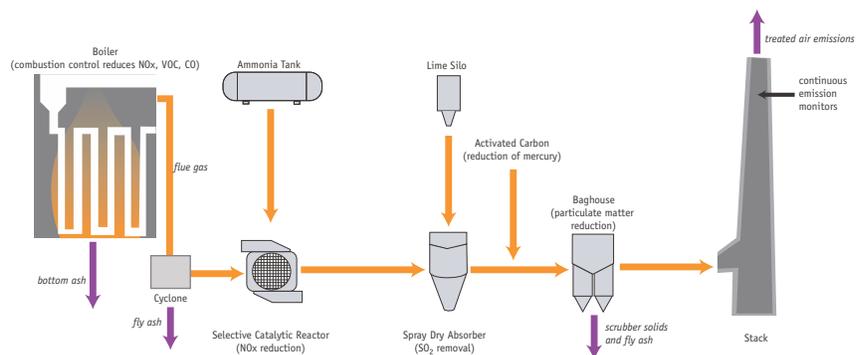
Coal would be delivered to the plant by rail. The fuel for this proposed facility would likely be Powder River Basin coal from Wyoming. This particular coal has gained widespread usage all over the country due to its inherent low emissions.



Coal-fired generation process

The coal cars are unloaded and the coal is moved through a series of crushers and conveyors to a *live* storage silo. A separate, reserve *dead* coal pile is maintained to ensure sufficient fuel in the event regular delivery is temporarily interrupted. Coal from the *live* storage silo is conveyed into pulverizer storage bins from which the fuel is metered into the coal pulverizers, which grind it into a very fine powder to ensure thorough combustion. Fans blow the pulverized coal through specially designed, low emission burners and into the boiler where combustion occurs. Heat released during combustion is absorbed into the water-cooled walls of the boiler where the water boils and steam is formed.

The boiler is designed to extract as much as 88% of the heating value from combustion of the coal. A *cyclone* or other technology removes fly ash from the flue gas before it enters subsequent emission control equipment. After passing through a selective catalytic reactor in which nitrogen oxides react with injected ammonia to form nitrogen and water vapor, the flue gas exits the boiler. It then passes through a spray dryer absorber (SDA) in which the gas reacts with hydrated lime to capture the sulfur dioxide gases resulting from combustion of sulfur in the coal. Gas then passes through a fabric filter that removes in excess of 99% of the dust. An activated carbon injection system works in concert with the fabric filter to control mercury emissions. Clean flue gas is emitted through a stack.



Air emission controls

High temperature superheated steam passes through alloy steam piping and control valves into the steam turbine. The high temperature and pressure of the steam is designed to provide maximum efficiency from the steam turbine. The steam turbine rotates to drive an electric generator. The condensed steam is collected and returns through a series of pumps and heat exchangers to the boiler to start the cycle all over again.

Heat is extracted by cooling water in the condenser that is pumped to an evaporative cooling tower. The tower is equipped with fans that draw air through the heated cooling water to evaporate some of the water

THE POWER PLANT

Workers

The plant would employ over 700 people at the peak of construction. Construction jobs will include:

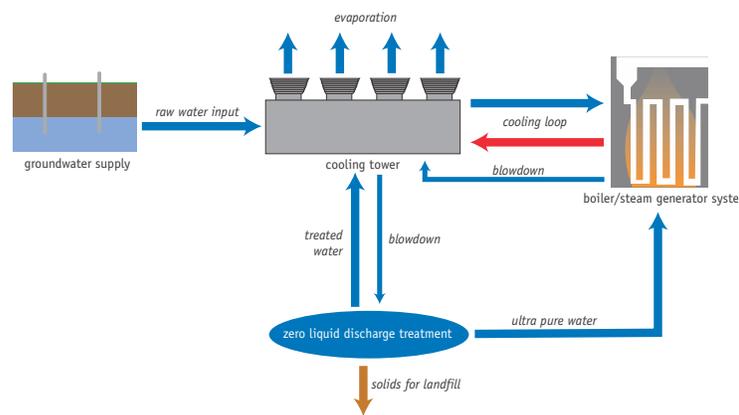
- Brick Layers/Cement Workers
- Boilermakers
- Carpenters
- Electricians
- Ironworkers
- Surveyors
- Laborers
- Millwrights
- Operating Engineers
- Painters
- Pipefitters
- Sheetmetal Workers
- Truck Drivers

There will also be 65-80 permanent jobs created, including the following.

- Plant Manager
- Administrative Supervisor
- Projects Manager
- Planner/Analyst
- Operations Manager
- Maintenance Manager
- Control Systems Specialist
- Operations Shift Leader
- Plant Operator
- Plant Operator Trainee
- Performance Technician
- Maintenance Foreperson
- Mechanic
- Instrument Technician
- Electrician
- Equipment Technician
- Coal Handler
- Truck Drivers

and cool the remainder. The cooled water is returned to the condenser to continue the condensation process. Make up water to the cooling tower that replaces the quantity lost to evaporation is the largest water consumption by the plant.

Water is discharged from the cooling tower to control chemical levels in the cooling circuit. It is recycled for make up to the SDA to make lime slurry, to the ash systems to convey and condition ash for landfill, and to the other plant uses. A brine concentrator system removes contamination from the final waste water stream and converts it into solid, chemically stable material that is placed in landfill along with the ash. No wastewater is discharged from the plant.



Water flows in a zero liquid discharge system

The steam turbine drives a large electric generator, where electric power is generated at 22 kilovolts. The generator is connected to a main step up transformer where the voltage is increased to 160 kilovolts for injection into the Dairyland Power electric transmission system.

Sophisticated computer systems monitor and control all of the plant processes to maintain efficient operation, to prevent unsafe conditions from occurring, and to ensure that environmental emissions remain within the stringent guidelines for which the plant would be designed. Each of these systems is equipped with alarms to notify plant operators of abnormal conditions and safeguards that will shut the plant down safely if conditions exist that could either damage equipment or present a safety hazard.

Transportation

Railroad

Railroads would be used to deliver coal. It is estimated that there would be three trains per week resulting in a total of six train movements.

The plant would be designed so that the entire length of coal trains can be accommodated within the site. This will prevent long delays while trains unload the coal.

The delay at grade crossings would be approximately 15-20 minutes.

Motor Vehicles

Materials and heavy equipment for construction would be brought to the site by truck and rail. The other main generator of traffic during construction will be from construction workers traveling to and from the site.

During operation approximately four trucks per day would take ash off-site for recycling.

U.S. 218 would be used for trips to the Otranto site, while Iowa 24 would be used for trips to the New Hampton Site. It is estimated that a 6% increase in traffic during operation would occur on these main access roads. The increased traffic would be spread over multiple shifts each day.

THE POWER PLANT

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

Air

- Best Available Control Technology would be implemented.
- Emissions will comply with all applicable federal and state standards.

Water

- Use of cooling tower to minimize water use
- Zero Liquid Discharge would be used to maximize water reuse and eliminate all waste water discharge.

Solid Waste

- At least 50% of ash would be recycled
- On site landfill would be designed to meet all applicable federal and state standards.

Noise

- Sound barrier enclosures for equipment
- Buffer around facility for sound attenuation

INFRASTRUCTURE

Railroad

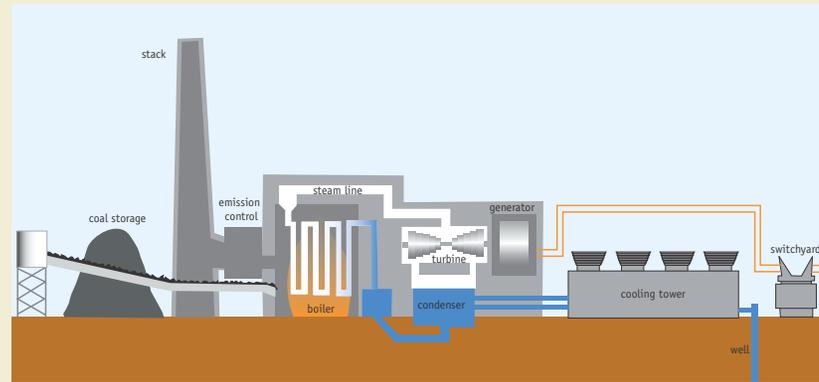
- Three trains per week would deliver coal.
- Delay at grade crossings would be approximately 15-20 minutes.
- Entire length of coal trains would be accommodated within the site to prevent longer delays while unloading.

Motor Vehicles

- Materials and heavy equipment for construction would be brought to the site by truck and rail.
- Four trucks per day would take ash off-site for recycling.
- U.S. 218 would be used for trips to the Otranto site.
- Iowa 24 would be used for trips to the New Hampton Site.
- A 6% increase in traffic during operation would occur on the main access roads.
- Increased traffic would be spread over multiple shifts each day.

QUICK FACTS

- 400 MW facility would provide electricity for 266,800 homes
- \$630-650 million construction cost
- 65-80 permanent new jobs
- Power plant would use low sulfur coal
- Water supply would be from groundwater
- Zero Liquid Discharge technology would be used
- Buffers around facility would be established, for visual screening and noise reduction
- Partner in plant ownership would be sought for economic efficiency



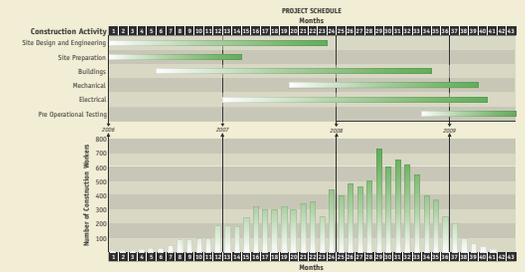
THE WORK FORCE

Permanent (65-80 workers)

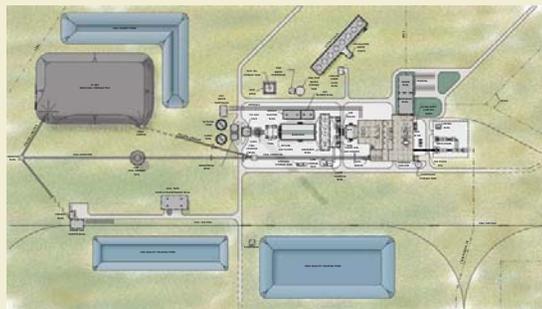
- Plant Manager
- Administrative Supervisor
- Projects Manager
- Planner/Analyst
- Operations Manager
- Maintenance Manager
- Control Systems Specialist
- Operations Shift Leader
- Plant Operator
- Plant Operator Trainee
- Performance Technician
- Maintenance Foreperson
- Mechanic
- Instrument Technician
- Electrician
- Equipment Technician
- Coal Handler
- Truck Drivers

Construction (750 workers at peak)

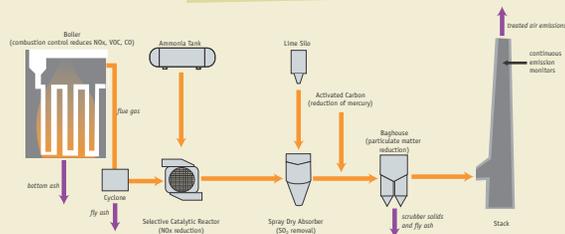
- Brick Layers/Cement Workers
- Boilermakers
- Carpenters
- Electricians
- Ironworkers
- Surveyors
- Laborers
- Millwrights
- Operating Engineers
- Painters
- Pipefitters
- Sheetmetal Workers
- Truck Drivers



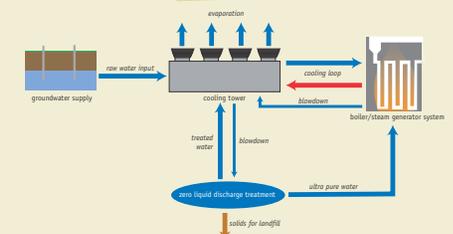
TYPICAL POWER PLANT ARRANGEMENT



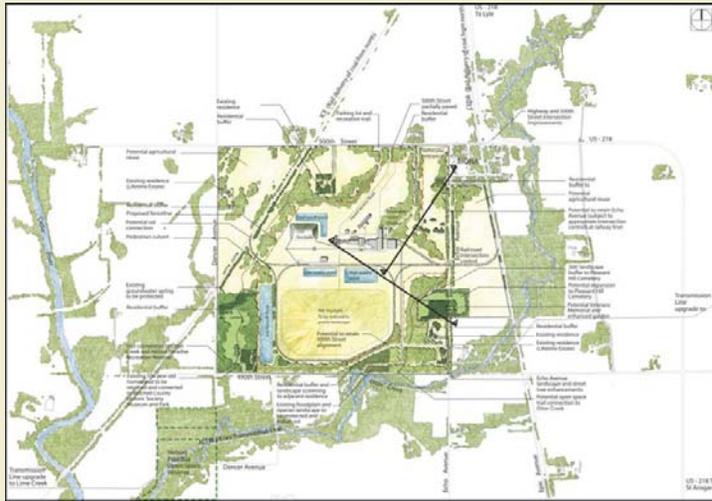
EMISSION CONTROLS



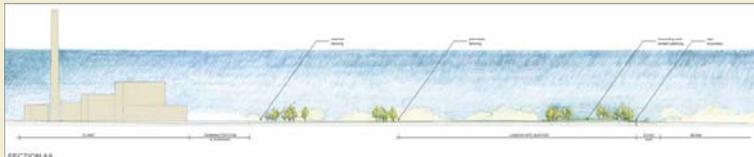
WATER FLOW



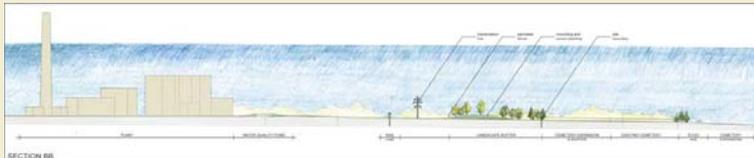
OTrANTO SITE ALTERNATIVE



SITE ILLUSTRATIVE
This drawing illustrates conceptually how the site might be planned to minimize environmental impacts.



SECTION AA
Highlighted in this section from Mona to the power plant are the landscape buffer, fencing, and the power plant.



SECTION BB
Highlighted in this section from Echo Avenue to the power plant are the cemetery, landscape buffer, rail line, and the power plant.



POSSIBLE CEMETERY ENTRANCE
The cemetery may be expanded and enhanced to include a Veterans Memorial.



RIPARIAN AREAS
Areas along existing riparian corridors would be enhanced with natural vegetation and walking trails.

VIEW FROM ECHO AVENUE

Existing Conditions



Power Plant Only



Power Plant and Visual Screening



VIEW FROM MONA

Existing Conditions



Power Plant Only



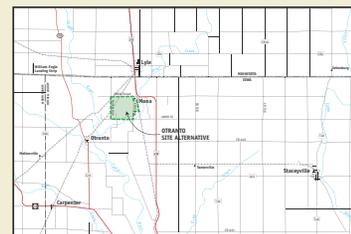
Power Plant and Visual Screening



SITE ANALYSIS
A site analysis was carried out to identify areas that need to be avoided or visually screened, ecological areas that need to be avoided or enhanced, and potential areas for the power plant.



KEY FACTS ABOUT THE SITE



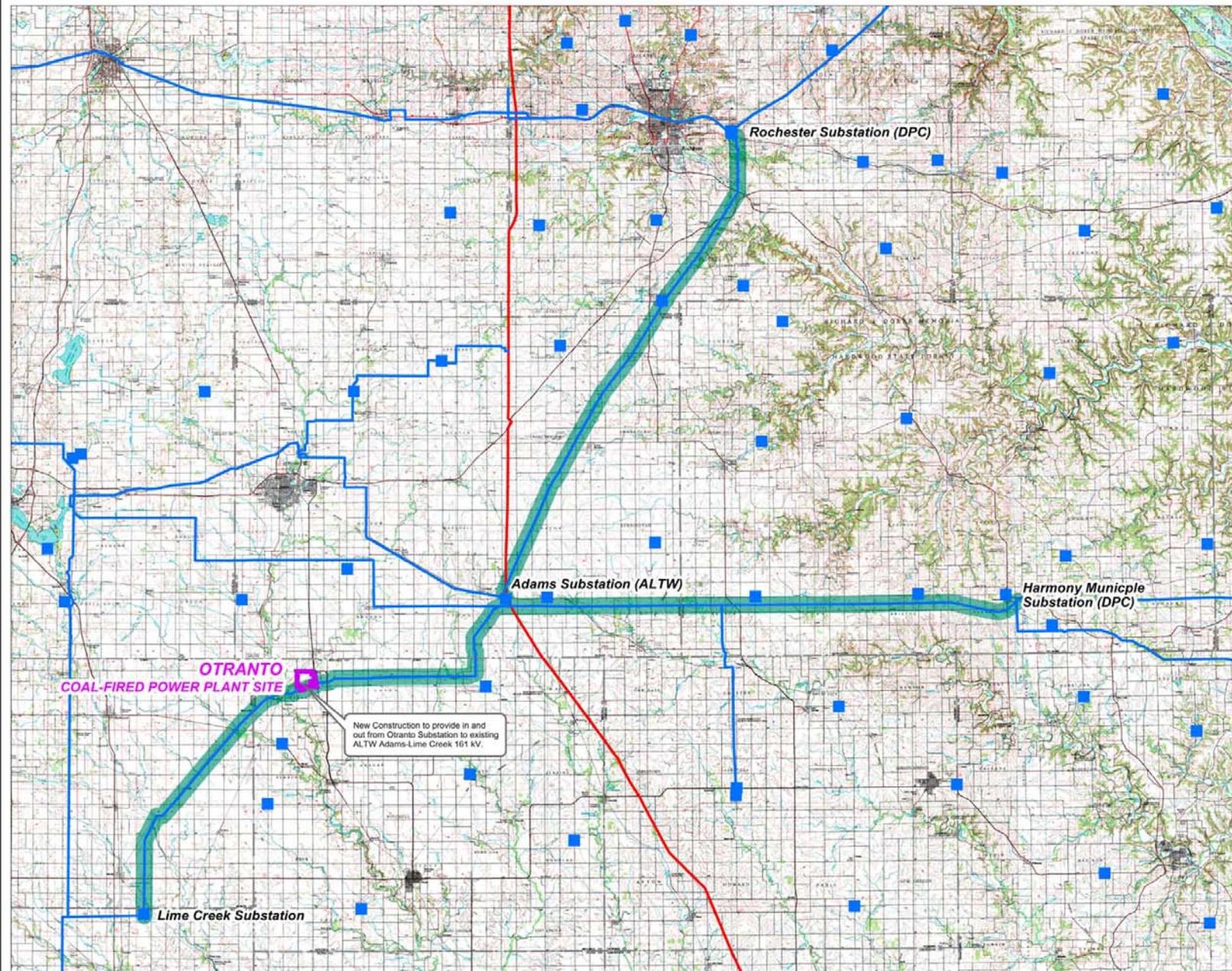
- The site is 800 acres.
- Current land use is primarily agricultural.
- Site is close to a highly competitive rail junction.
- Connection to the power grid could be made by upgrading existing lines on existing rights-of-way.

ELECTRIC INTERCONNECTION



GETTING CONNECTED
Connections to the electric system would involve rebuilding the existing transmission lines to the existing Rochester Substation, Harmony Municipal Substation, and Lime Creek Substation.

Dairyland Power Cooperative
Macro Corridor Study
Otranto Site



Legend

- Project Study Area
- Proposed Site
- Existing Substation
- Rebuild Existing Transmission Line

Existing Transmission Lines

- 345 kV
- 161 kV



Source - U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Census, U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Emergency Mapping Agency, Iowa Department of Transportation, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Dairyland Power Cooperative



**NEW COAL-FIRED
POWER PLANT**



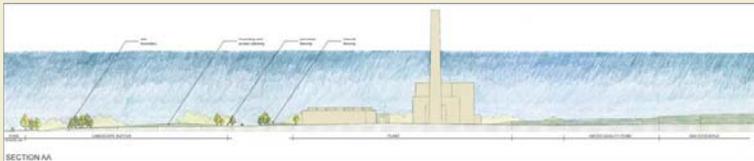
1803 Blank St., 2nd Floor, Denver, CO 80202
PH: 303.591.4327 FX: 303.593.4434

REVISED: November 3, 2003
FILE NAME: 031103MCC-Otranto.plt
FILE LOCATION: P:\2003\345042_011
GIS/Macro21103\MacroCorridor

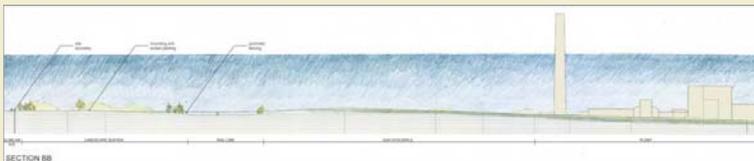
NEW HAMPTON SITE ALTERNATIVE



SITE ILLUSTRATIVE
This drawing illustrates conceptually how the site might be planned to minimize environmental impacts.



SECTION AA
Highlighted in this section from Iowa State Highway 24 to the proposed power plant are the visual screening, fencing, and the proposed power plant.



SECTION BB
Highlighted in this section from Quinlan Avenue to the proposed power plant are the landscape buffer, rail line, and the proposed power plant.



RIPIARIAN AREAS
Areas along existing riparian corridors would be enhanced with natural vegetation and walking trails.

VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SITE

Existing Conditions



Power Plant Only



Power Plant and Visual Screening



VIEW FROM HIGHWAY 24

Existing Conditions



Power Plant Only



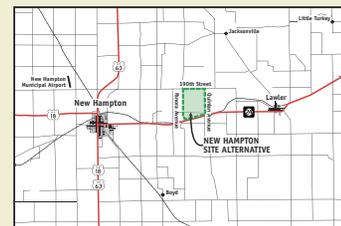
Power Plant and Visual Screening



SITE ANALYSIS
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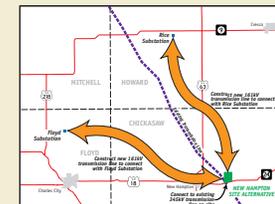


KEY FACTS ABOUT THE SITE



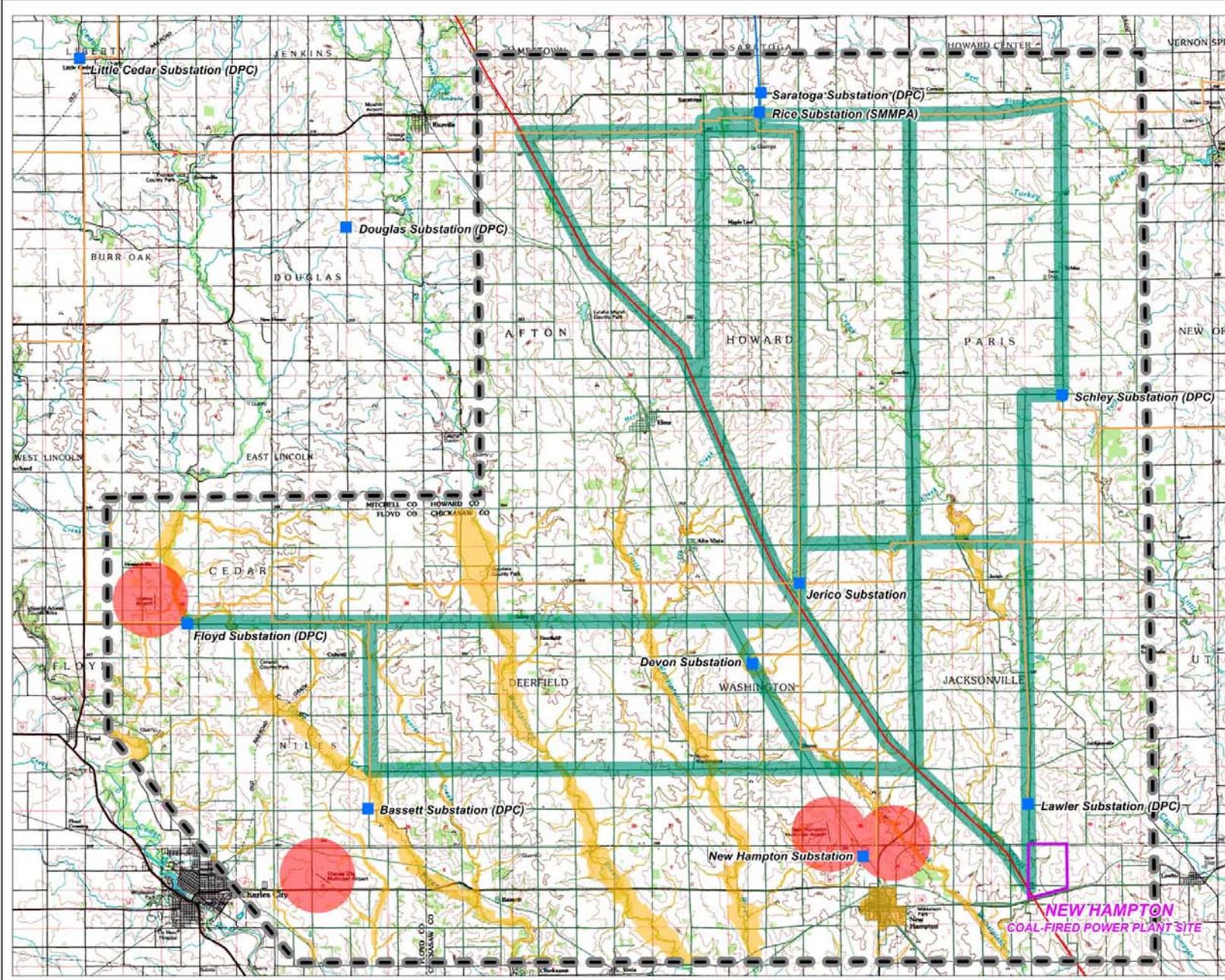
- The site is 850 acres.
- Current land use is primarily agricultural.
- ICE Railroad accesses the site.
- Existing 345 kilovolt transmission line within site.

ELECTRIC INTERCONNECTION

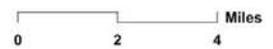


GETTING CONNECTED
Connections to the electric system would involve connecting to the existing 345 kilovolt line within the site as well as new 161 kilovolt transmission lines to the existing Floyd Substation and Rice Substation.

**Dairyland Power Cooperative
Macro Corridor Study
New Hampton Site**



- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Proposed Site
 - Existing Substation
 - Corridor Alternative
- Existing Transmission Lines**
- 345 kV
 - 161 kV
 - 69 kV
- Opportunity Area**
- Within 100 feet of roads, transmission lines, active and abandoned railroads.
- Constraint Area**
- Within 50 feet of water bodies, urban areas, 100-year flood plains.
- Exclusion Area**
- Within 1 mile of Airports



Source - U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Census, U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Emergency Mapping Agency, Iowa Department of Transportation, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Dairyland Power Cooperative



**DAIRYLAND
POWER
COOPERATIVE**

**NEW COAL-FIRED
POWER PLANT**

EDAW

REVISED: November 3, 2003
 FILE NAME: 01110-MC-MacroCorridor.ppt
 FILE LOCATION: P:\2003\35542_011
 GIS/Map/011103_MacroCorridor

1803 Blank St., Ste. 200, Des Moines, IA 50319
 (P) 319.391.4377 (F) 319.391.4434

APPENDIX E-6: ENVIRONMENT

Handout: "The Environment"

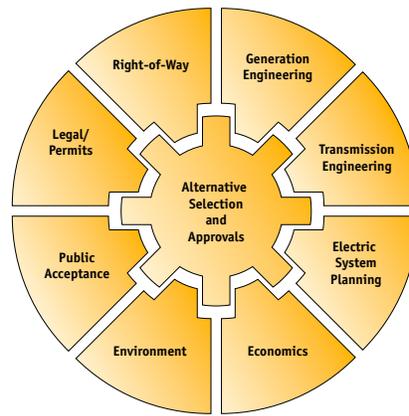
Display Board: "The Environment"

THE ENVIRONMENT



Dairyland’s commitment to preserving and protecting the quality of our environment reflects a deeply held view that good environmental practices reflect efficient and sound operations and contribute to the economic and social health of the people we serve.

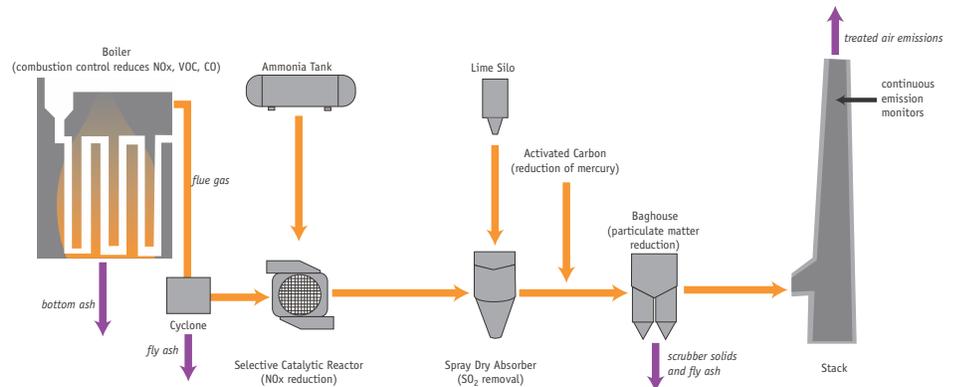
The proposed project will undergo extensive regulatory oversight and evaluation by local, state and federal authorities. Through these processes, the detailed design and planning progress for every element of the project will be scrutinized for its potential impact on the environment. The permitting processes for air, water and land use, as well as the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement will ensure that the public will have access to all relevant information and the ability to participate and provide meaningful comment in the project development process.



Inputs into the alternative selection and approvals process

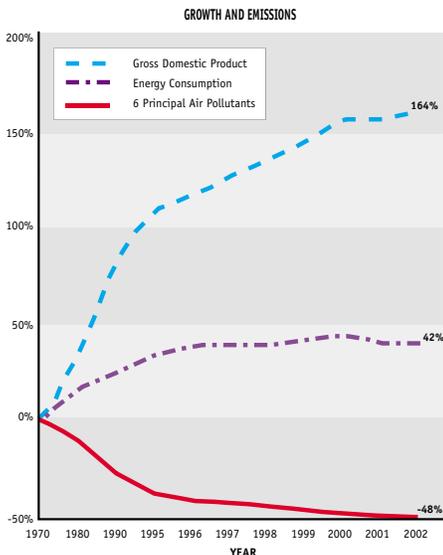
Air

The proposed power plant would implement the best available control technologies to ensure that air emissions are well within the standards set by government regulations. Best available control technologies for a coal-fired power plant include selective catalytic reduction for control of nitrogen oxides, scrubber systems for control of sulfur dioxide, bag house to remove particulate matter, injection of activated carbon for mercury removal, and practices to control dust from coal piles and ash landfills.



Proposed air emission control system

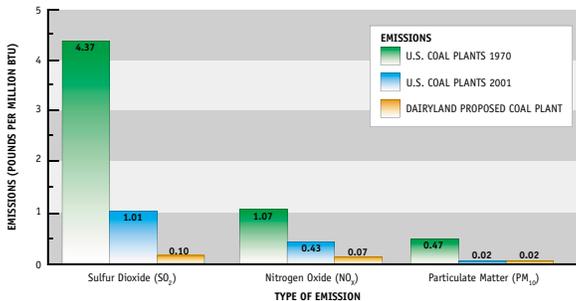
New technologies have enhanced the environmental performance of power plants that use coal and have reduced the average emission rates for several pollutants. Preliminary air impact projections indicate that emissions from the proposed power plant will be only a small fraction of what is allowed by the Environmental Protection Agency. Impacts to the surrounding ambient air will not be allowed to exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set to protect human health and the environment.



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Effect of the Clean Air Act

Since the introduction of the clean air act, air pollution in the United States has declined significantly. This is despite steadily increasing consumption of energy.



Reduction of emissions since 1970

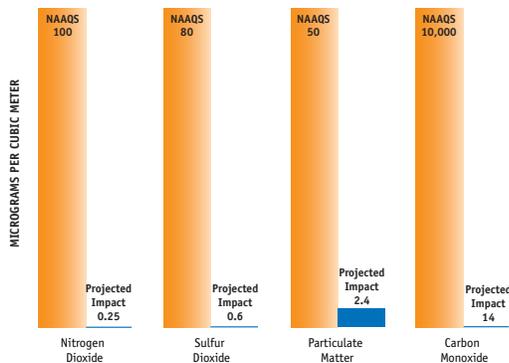
Estimated Permit Emission Limits

The table below presents the estimated permit emission limits for the proposed coal fire power plant based on recent Best Available Control Technology (BACT) analyses for similar projects in Iowa. Following construction and initial compliance testing, continuous emission monitors will be used to monitor compliance with the emission limits established in the air permit. In addition to the pollutants shown in the table below, it is estimated that 3,185,374 tons per year of carbon dioxide would be emitted by the plant.

	Estimated permit emission limit per unit of energy output (lbs/mmbtu)	Estimated permit emission limit over time (tons/year)
Sulfur dioxide	0.10	1,420
Nitrogen oxide	0.07	994
Carbon monoxide	0.154	2,186
Volatile organic carbon	0.0036	51
Particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	0.025	355
Mercury	0.0000017	0.02

Projected Air Quality Impacts

A comparison of the estimated highest impact levels for the proposed coal fired power plant with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) established by the EPA is presented in the figure below. As demonstrated, air quality impacts from the proposed project would be significantly below the NAAQS for all priority pollutants.

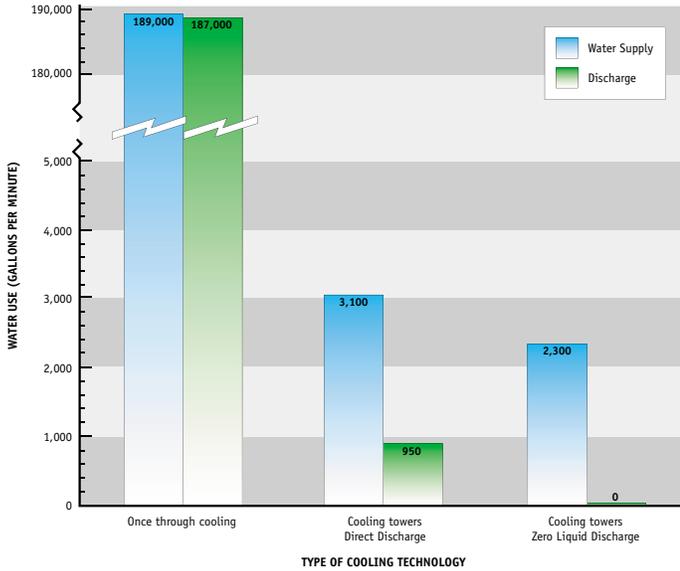


Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide, and Particulate Matter are averages over one year. Carbon Monoxide is an average over 8 hours.

Projected air quality impacts

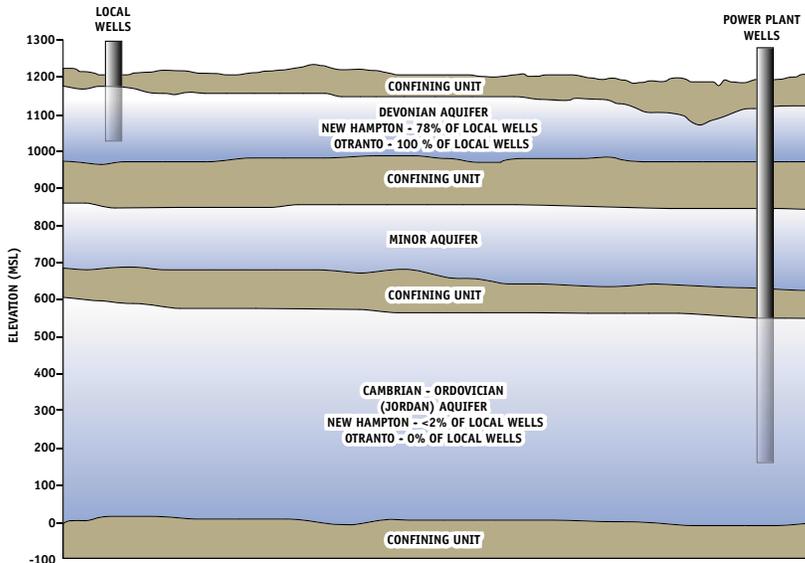
Water

The project will minimize water use through the utilization of a Zero Liquid Discharge cooling system that recycles the majority of the wastewater back to the plant. The total water usage for the power plant is projected to be approximately 952 million gallons of groundwater per year. This is approximately 25% less than a standard cooling system involving discharge to a river or lake



Water Use and Discharge

The groundwater will be obtained from the Jordan aquifer at a depth of approximately 1200 to 1400 feet below ground surface. The majority of nearby wells draw water from the upper Devonian aquifer system located 200 to 400 feet below the ground surface. These aquifers are separated hydrologically and thus impacts will be minimal to existing wells.



Typical geological cross section showing aquifer depth

Permits and regulations

The project will be subject to a range of permit requirements and regulations. A summary of these requirements is listed below.

Air

- Air emissions construction permit
- Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit (PSD)
- Title V Major Source Air Operating Permit
- Federal Acid Rain Permit

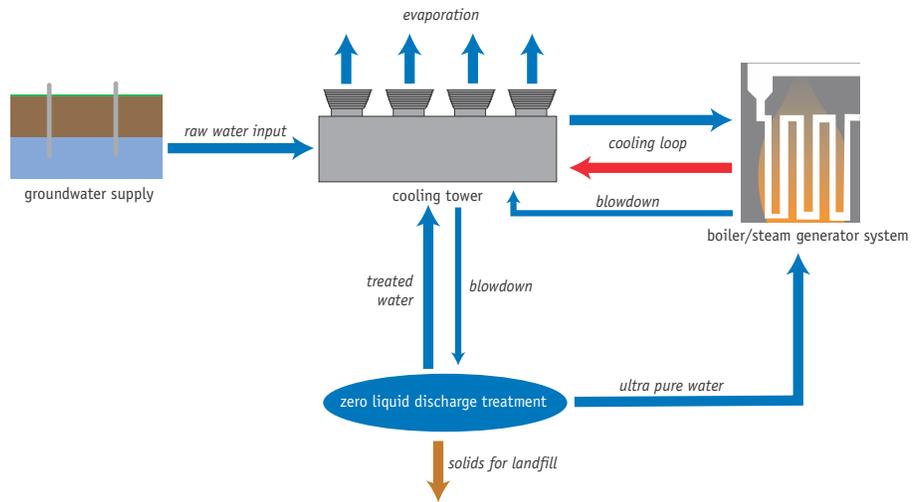
Solid Waste/Ash Disposal

- Sanitary Disposal Project Permit, Iowa Department of Natural Resources
- Sanitary Disposal Permit has a 10 year term and can be renewed for a similar term
- City Council or County Board of Supervisors approval of location of landfill
- Emergency Response and Remedial Action Plan

Water

- Water withdrawal permit
- Drinking water well permit
- County well installation permit
- Monitoring and well installation requirements
- Annual testing

The zero liquid discharge process that the plant would use is illustrated below.



Water flows in a zero liquid discharge system

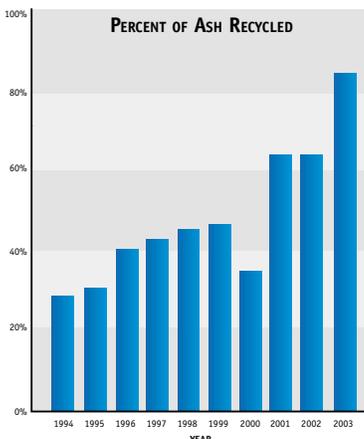
Solid Waste / Ash Disposal

Based on Dairyland’s current recycling program and discussions with the cement industry, it is estimated that at least 50% of the ash created by the power plant will be recycled, with the ash being used in the concrete production industry. The remaining percentage, approximately 32 acre feet per year, will be landfilled on site.

Geotechnical investigations will be carried out to evaluate potential for karst geology or other geologic hazards.

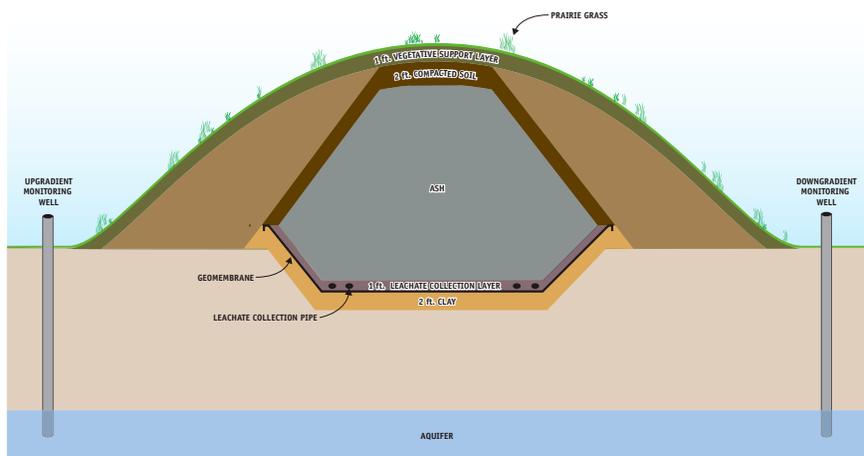
The landfill will be designed to prevent the release of leachate and run-off from entering the water supply. Environmental controls will include systems to redirect storm water and collect leachate, groundwater monitoring to ensure integrity of the leachate control system, cover materials to control dust, and a composite liner system to prevent leakage.

The landfill will be sited following Iowa Administrative Code, permitted by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and approved by the city council or county board of supervisors. Records will be kept at the facility documenting compliance including inspections, monitoring results, design, and operational procedures.



Dairyland’s Ash Recycling Program

Dairyland has been actively engaging in recycling of ash from its existing coal plants. The percentage of ash being recycled has been steadily increasing as shown in the graph above.



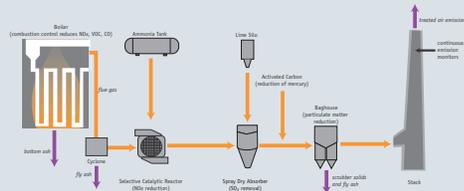
Landfill cross-section

THE ENVIRONMENT

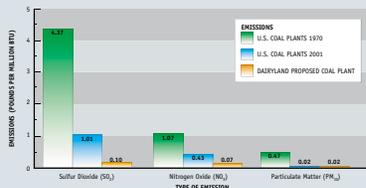
AIR

Environmental Controls

Best Available Control Technologies would be implemented to ensure air emissions are well within the standards set by government regulations.

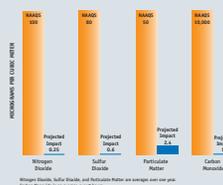


New technologies have enhanced the environmental performance of power plants that use coal and have reduced the average emission rates for several pollutants.



NEW TECHNOLOGY
Improvements in technology have drastically reduced the amount of emissions from coal-fired power plants.

Preliminary air impact projections indicate that emissions would be only a small fraction of the Environmental Protection Agency's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).



PROJECTED IMPACT
Impacts to the surrounding ambient air would not exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards set to protect human health.

After construction and during operation of the power plant, continuous monitoring would be conducted to ensure that the emission limits and NAAQS are being met.

Applicable Permits & Regulations

- Air emissions construction permit
- Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit (PSD)
- Title V Major Source Air Operating Permit
- Federal Acid Rain Permit

DAIRYLAND'S COMMITMENT

Dairyland's commitment to preserving and protecting the quality of our environment reflects a deeply held view that good environmental practices also reflect efficient and sound operations and contribute to the overall economic and social health of the people we serve. Dairyland is committed to providing new reliable power in ways that will preserve the quality of our environment and protect our natural, cultural and historic resources.

ASH DISPOSAL

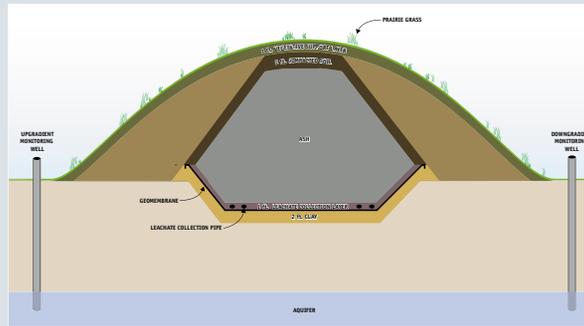
Environmental Controls

Based on Dairyland's current recycling program and discussions with the cement industry, it is estimated that at least 50% of the ash created by the power plant would be recycled by the cement industry in and near Mason City. The remaining percentage, approximately 32 acre feet per year, would be land filled on site.

The landfill would be designed to prevent the release of leachate and run-off from entering the water supply. Design would also maximize visual screening and incorporate the landfill into the local landscape.

Environmental controls would include:

- systems to redirect storm water and collect leachate
- groundwater monitoring to detect potential contamination
- cover materials to control dust
- a composite liner system to prevent leakage
- geotechnical investigations to evaluate potential for Karst topography



LANDFILL CROSS-SECTION
Environmental controls would prevent the release of leachate and run-off from entering the water supply. Smart design would shield the landfill from view as well as incorporate it into the natural surroundings.

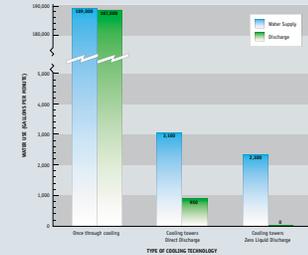
Applicable Permits & Regulations

- Sanitary Disposal Project Permit, Iowa Department of Natural Resources
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WATER

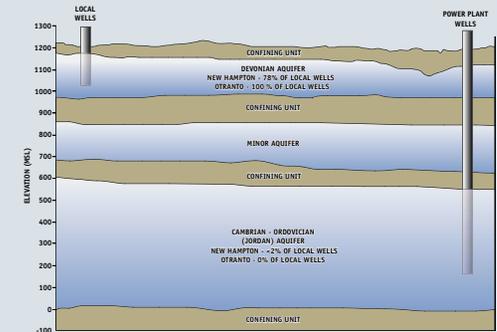
Environmental Controls

The project would minimize water use through the utilization of a Zero Liquid Discharge cooling system that recycles the majority of the wastewater back to the plant.



WATER WISE
Zero Liquid Discharge facilities use 26% less water than Direct Discharge facilities.

- The total water usage for the power plant is projected to be approximately 4 million gallons of groundwater per day.
- The groundwater would be obtained from the Jordan aquifer at a depth of approximately 1200 to 1400 feet below the ground surface.
- The majority of nearby wells draw water from the upper Devonian aquifer system located 200 to 400 feet below the ground surface.
- Impermeable liners will be placed beneath ponds and the coal pile to prohibit leaching into groundwater.



WATER SUPPLY
Water for the power plant would be obtained from the Jordan Aquifer, approximately 1200 to 1400 feet below ground surface.

Applicable Permits & Regulations

- Water withdrawal permit
- Drinking water well permit
- County well installation permit
- Monitoring and well installation requirements
- Annual testing

APPENDIX E-7: SITE PLANNING

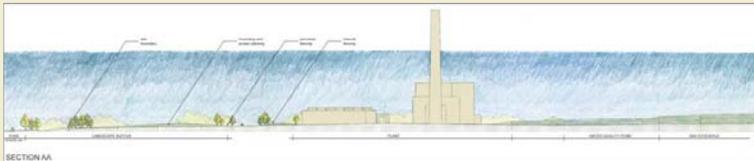
Display Board: "New Hampton Site Alternative"

Display Board: "Otranto Site Alternative"

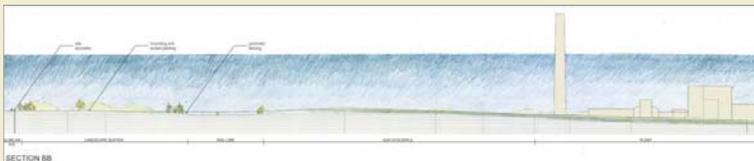
NEW HAMPTON SITE ALTERNATIVE



SITE ILLUSTRATIVE
This drawing illustrates conceptually how the site might be planned to minimize environmental impacts.



SECTION AA
Highlighted in this section from Iowa State Highway 24 to the proposed power plant are the visual screening, fencing, and the proposed power plant.



SECTION BB
Highlighted in this section from Quinlan Avenue to the proposed power plant are the landscape buffer, rail line, and the proposed power plant.



RIPIARIAN AREAS
Areas along existing riparian corridors would be enhanced with natural vegetation and walking trails.

VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SITE

Existing Conditions



Power Plant Only



Power Plant and Visual Screening



VIEW FROM HIGHWAY 24

Existing Conditions



Power Plant Only



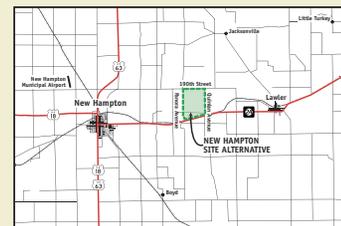
Power Plant and Visual Screening



SITE ANALYSIS
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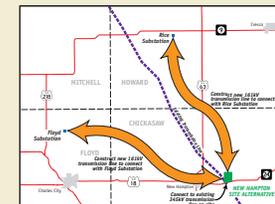


KEY FACTS ABOUT THE SITE



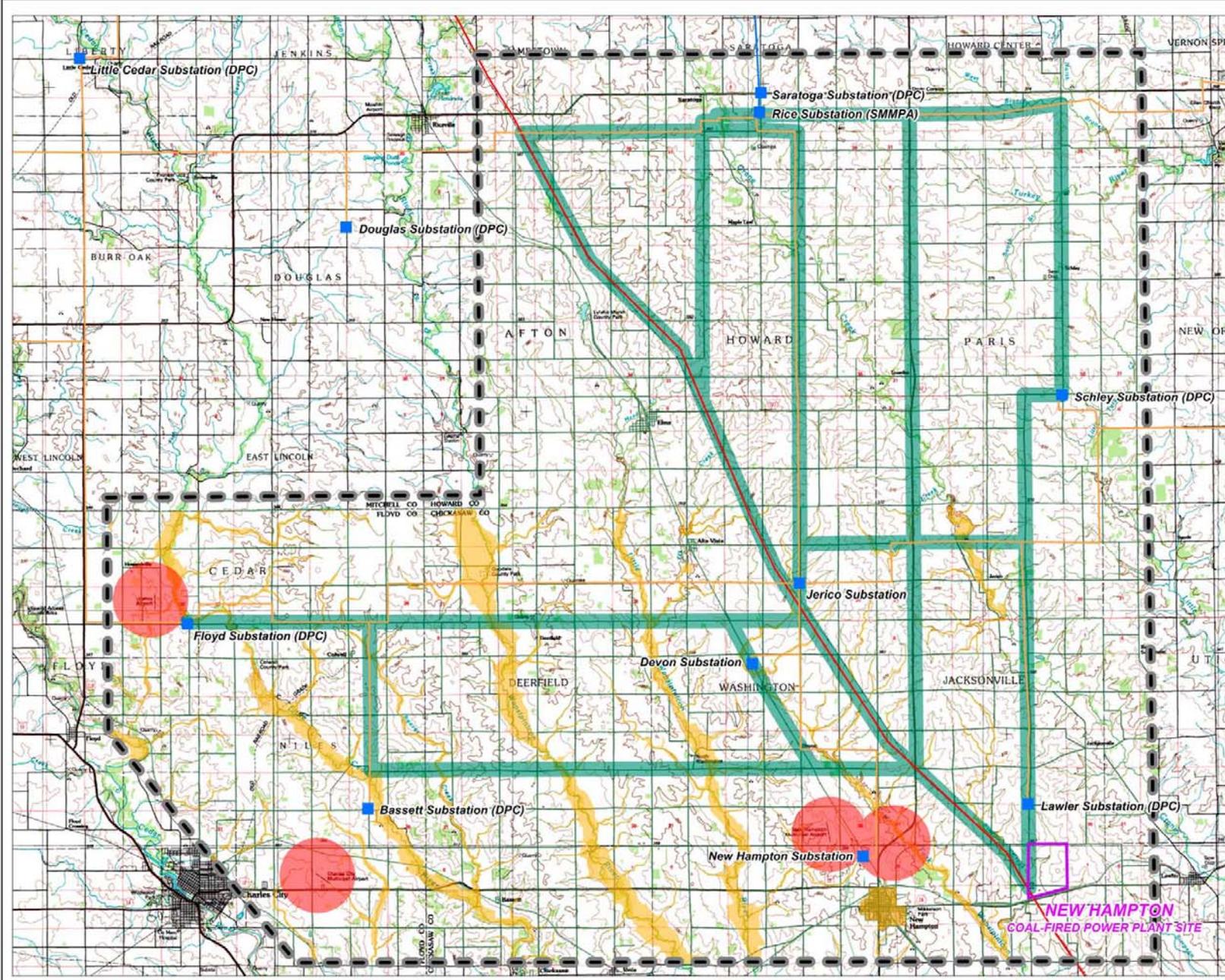
- The site is 850 acres.
- Current land use is primarily agricultural.
- ICE Railroad accesses the site.
- Existing 345 kilovolt transmission line within site.

ELECTRIC INTERCONNECTION

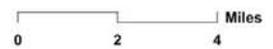


GETTING CONNECTED
Connections to the electric system would involve connecting to the existing 345 kilovolt line within the site as well as new 161 kilovolt transmission lines to the existing Floyd Substation and Rice Substation.

**Dairyland Power Cooperative
Macro Corridor Study
New Hampton Site**



- Legend**
- Project Study Area
 - Proposed Site
 - Existing Substation
 - Corridor Alternative
- Existing Transmission Lines**
- 345 kV
 - 161 kV
 - 69 kV
- Opportunity Area**
- Within 100 feet of roads, transmission lines, active and abandoned railroads.
- Constraint Area**
- Within 50 feet of water bodies, urban areas, 100-year flood plains.
- Exclusion Area**
- Within 1 mile of Airports



Source - U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Census, U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Emergency Mapping Agency, Iowa Department of Transportation, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Dairyland Power Cooperative



**DAIRYLAND
POWER
COOPERATIVE**

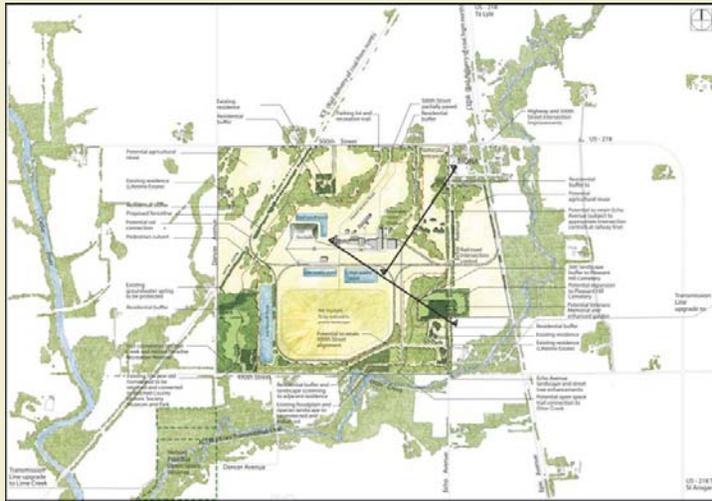
**NEW COAL-FIRED
POWER PLANT**

EDAW

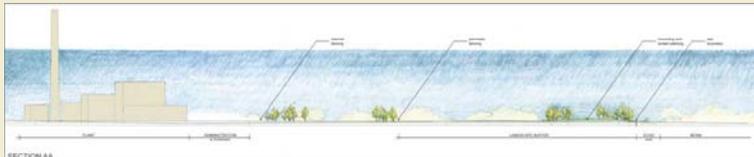
REVISED: November 3, 2003
 FILE NAME: 01110-MC-03-CoordStudy.pdf
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1803 Blank St., Ste. 200, Des Moines, IA 50319
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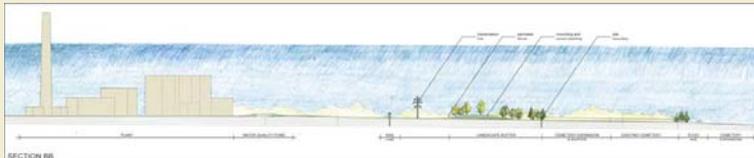
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SECTION BB
Highlighted in this section from Echo Avenue to the power plant are the cemetery, landscape buffer, rail line, and the power plant.



POSSIBLE CEMETERY ENTRANCE
The cemetery may be expanded and enhanced to include a Veterans Memorial.



RIPARIAN AREAS
Areas along existing riparian corridors would be enhanced with natural vegetation and walking trails.

VIEW FROM ECHO AVENUE

Existing Conditions



Power Plant Only



Power Plant and Visual Screening



VIEW FROM MONA

Existing Conditions



Power Plant Only



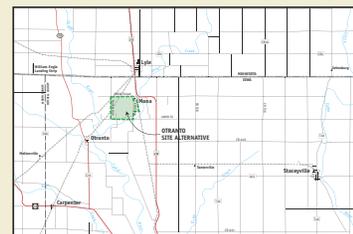
Power Plant and Visual Screening



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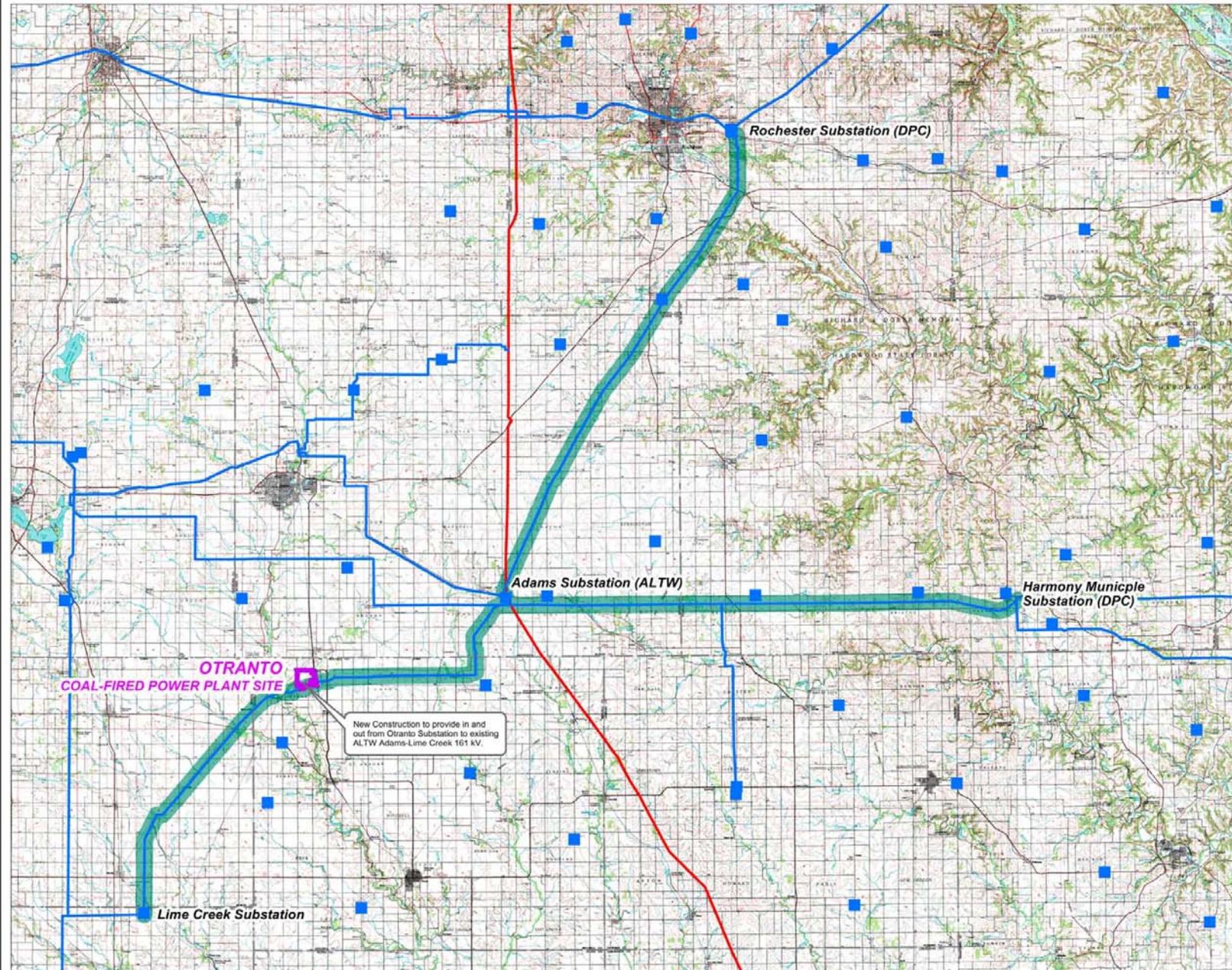
- The site is 800 acres.
- Current land use is primarily agricultural.
- Site is close to a highly competitive rail junction.
- Connection to the power grid could be made by upgrading existing lines on existing rights-of-way.

ELECTRIC INTERCONNECTION



GETTING CONNECTED
Connections to the electric system would involve rebuilding the existing transmission lines to the existing Rochester Substation, Harmony Municipal Substation, and Lime Creek Substation.

Dairyland Power Cooperative
Macro Corridor Study
Otranto Site



Legend

- Project Study Area
- Proposed Site
- Existing Substation
- Rebuild Existing Transmission Line

Existing Transmission Lines

- 345 kV
- 161 kV



Source - U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Census, U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Emergency Mapping Agency, Iowa Department of Transportation, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Dairyland Power Cooperative



NEW COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT

EDAW
 1803 Blank St., 2nd Floor, Des Moines, IA 50319
 (515) 281-5911 FAX (515) 281-5911
 REVISED: November 3, 2003
 FILE NAME: 031103MCC-Otranto.plt
 FILE LOCATION: P:\2003\345042_011
 GIS\Marc031103\MacroCorridor

APPENDIX E-8: FINDING A POWER PLANT SITE

Map Book: "Site-Selection Study Map Book"

Handout: "Finding a Power Plant Site"

Display Board: "Finding a Power Plant Site"

SITE-SELECTION STUDY MAP BOOK

At both public meetings, a map book was available at the “Finding a Power Plant Site” station that displayed full size versions of maps included in the Site-Selection Study and maps used in the site-selection process. The maps included in that book are listed below.

- Phase 1
 - Fuel Delivery Opportunity
 - Transmission Opportunity
 - Opportunities and Constraints
 - Phase 1 Composite

- Phase 2
 - Transmission Suitability
 - Fuel Delivery-Rail Access
 - Fuel Delivery-Rail Competitiveness
 - Topography
 - Historical Resources
 - Land Use
 - Airports
 - Water
 - Phase 2 Composite
 - Enlarged/Regional Phase 2 Composite Maps

- Resource Maps
 - Slope
 - Historic Sites
 - Land Cover-Grouped
 - Land Cover-All Classes
 - Airports
 - Groundwater Availability
 - Transportation Network

A sampling of those maps have been included in this report and are listed below.

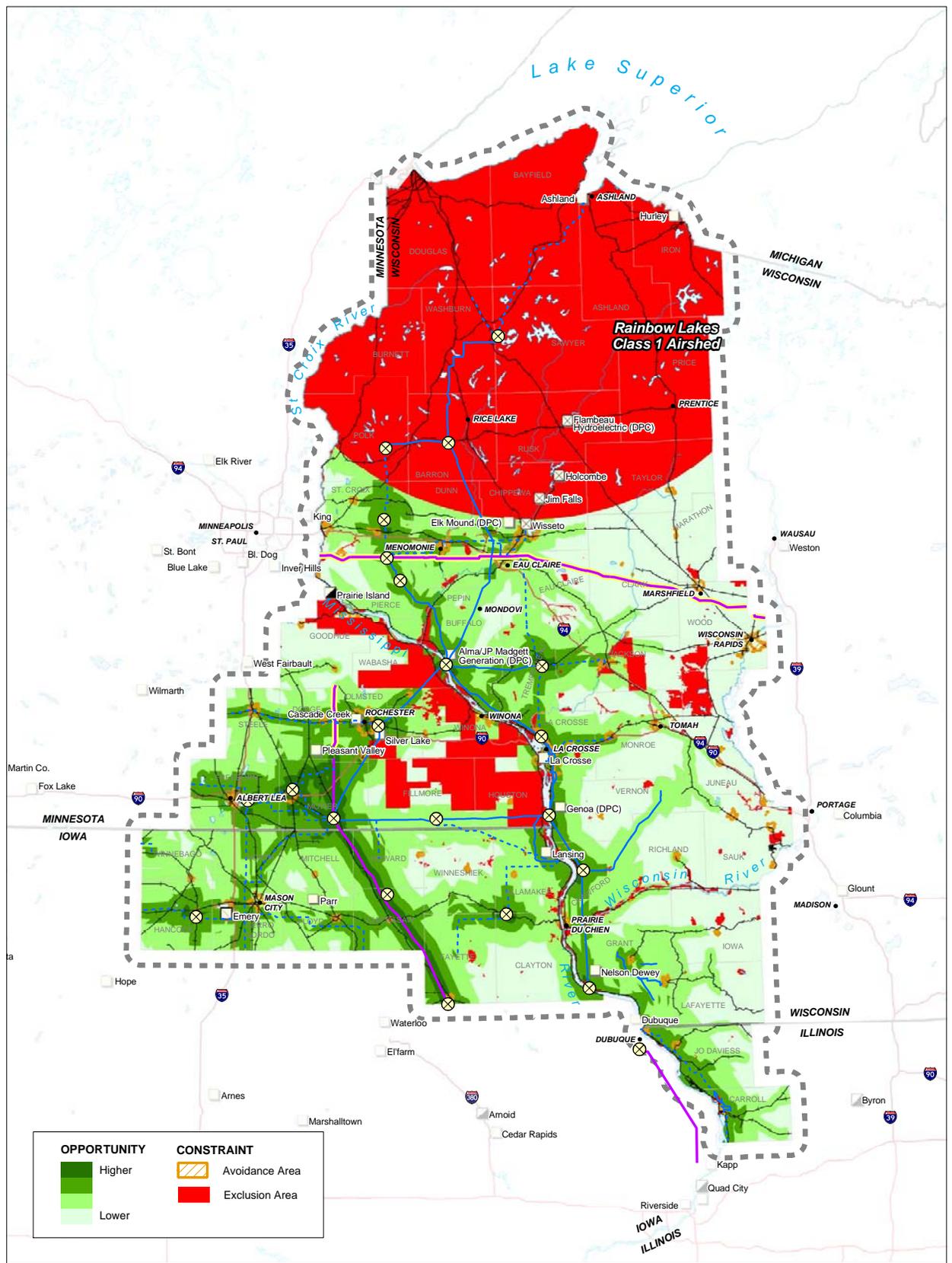
- Phase 1 Composite
- Transmission Suitability
- Fuel Delivery-Rail Access
- Phase 2 Composite
- Regional Phase 2 Composite Maps showing the Otranto and New Hampton areas



DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE

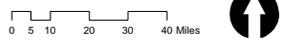
SITE-SELECTION STUDY MAP BOOK
JANUARY 2004





Opportunities and Constraints

Phase 1 Composite Map



OPPORTUNITY	CONSTRAINT
 Higher	 Avoidance Area
 Lower	 Exclusion Area

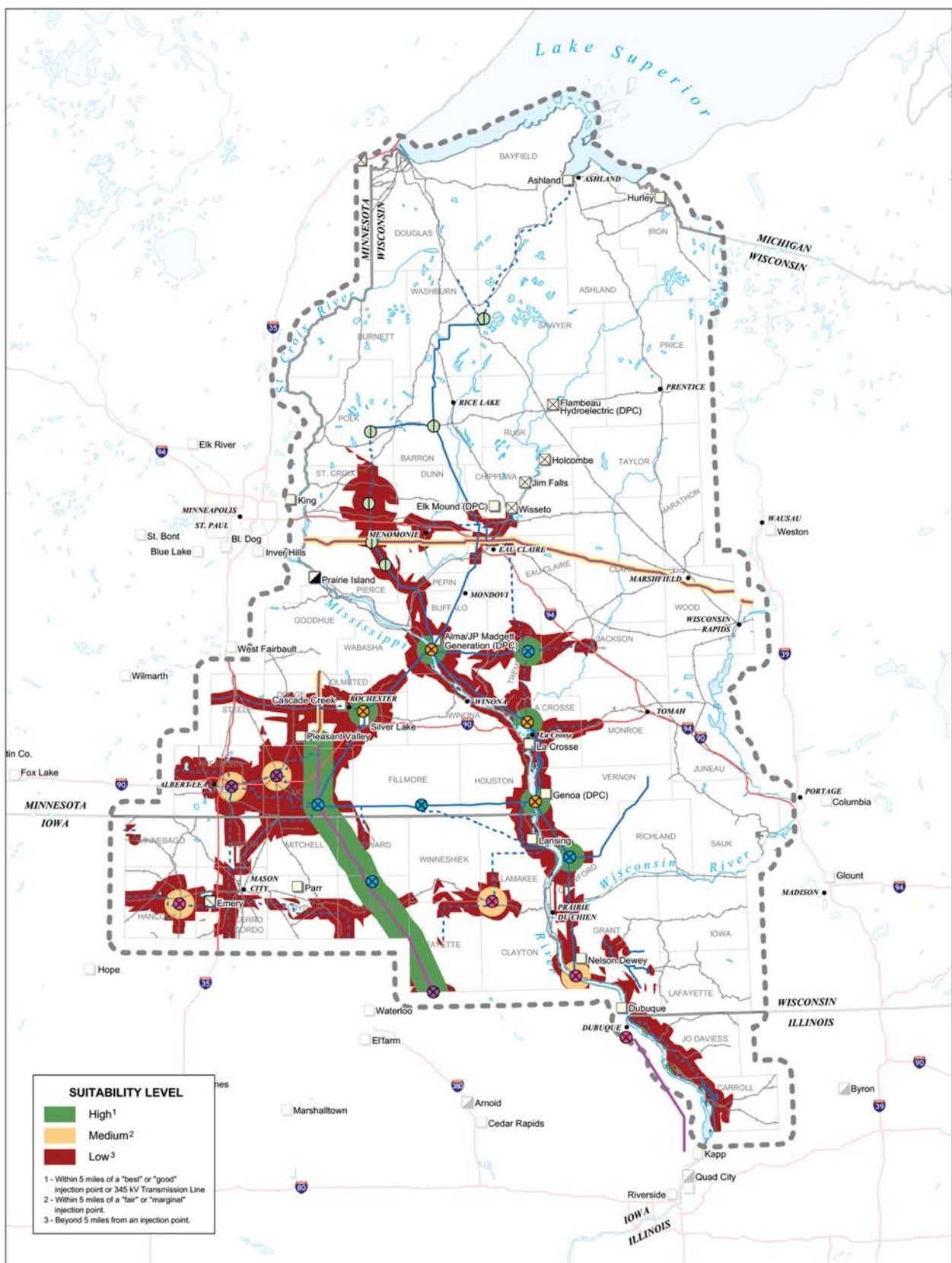
LEGEND	
 Injection Point	 Fossil Fuel
 161 kV Foreign Transmission Line	 Hydroelectric
 161 kV DPC Transmission Line	 Nuclear
 345 kV Foreign Transmission Line	 Wind
 Constrained Interface	
 DPC Service Territory	



**DAIRYLAND
POWER
COOPERATIVE**

NEW COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT

<p>EDAW</p> <p>1809 Blake St. Ste 200, Denver, CO 80202 (303) 733-4327 (F) 303-733-4334</p>	<p>REVISED: September 5, 2003 FILE NAME: 030910composite.pl.pdf FILE LOCATION: P:\2003\34042_011 GISMap\030910-workshop</p>
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Transmission Phase 2 Suitability Map

- 161 kV Foreign Transmission Line
- 161 kV DPC Transmission Line
- 345 kV Foreign Transmission Line
- Constrained Interface
- - - DPC Service Territory

- LEGEND**
- Generation Facility
 - ☐ Fossil Fuel
 - ☒ Hydroelectric
 - ☒ Nuclear
 - ☒ Wind

- Injection Point**
- ⊗ Best
 - ⊗ Good
 - ⊗ Fair
 - ⊗ Marginal
 - ⊗ Needs Proposed Arrowhead-Weston 345kV to be Built



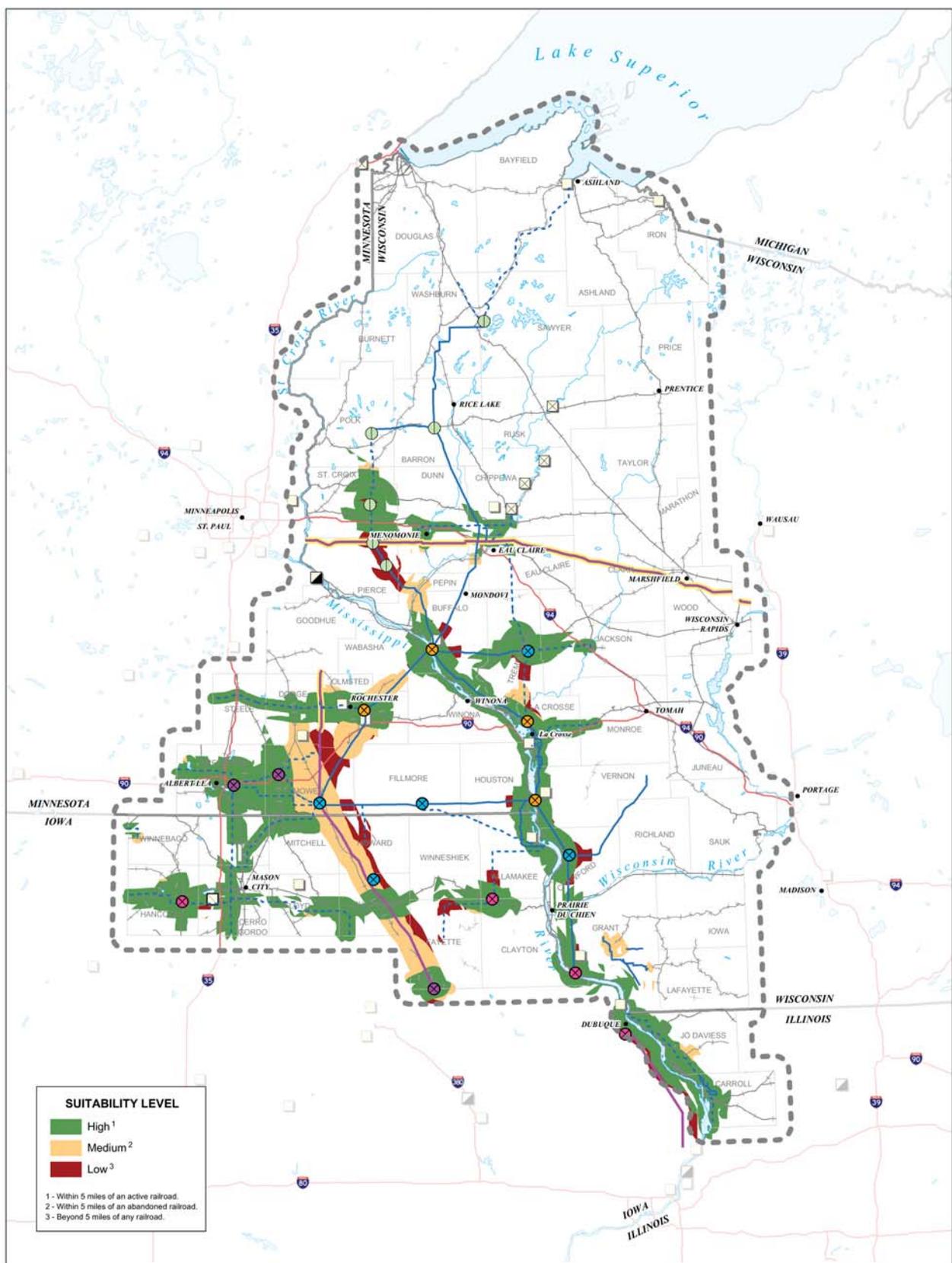
DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE

NEW COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT

EDAW

REVISED: September 6, 2009
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 FILE LOCATION: P:\2003\3542_01\GIS\Map\02910-workshop

1800 Blank St., Ste 900, Denver, CO 80202
 (P) 303.593.4377 (F) 303.593.4434



Fuel Delivery - Rail Access Phase 2 Suitability Map

SUITABILITY LEVEL

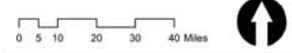
- High¹
- Medium²
- Low³

1 - Within 5 miles of an active railroad.
 2 - Within 5 miles of an abandoned railroad.
 3 - Beyond 5 miles of any railroad.

- 161 kV Foreign Transmission Line
- 161 kV DPC Transmission Line
- 345 kV Foreign Transmission Line
- Constrained Interface
- DPC Service Territory

- LEGEND**
- Generation Facility
 - Fossil Fuel
 - Hydroelectric
 - Nuclear
 - Wind

- Injection Point
- Best
- Good
- Fair
- Marginal
- Needs Proposed Arrowhead-Weston 345kV to be Built



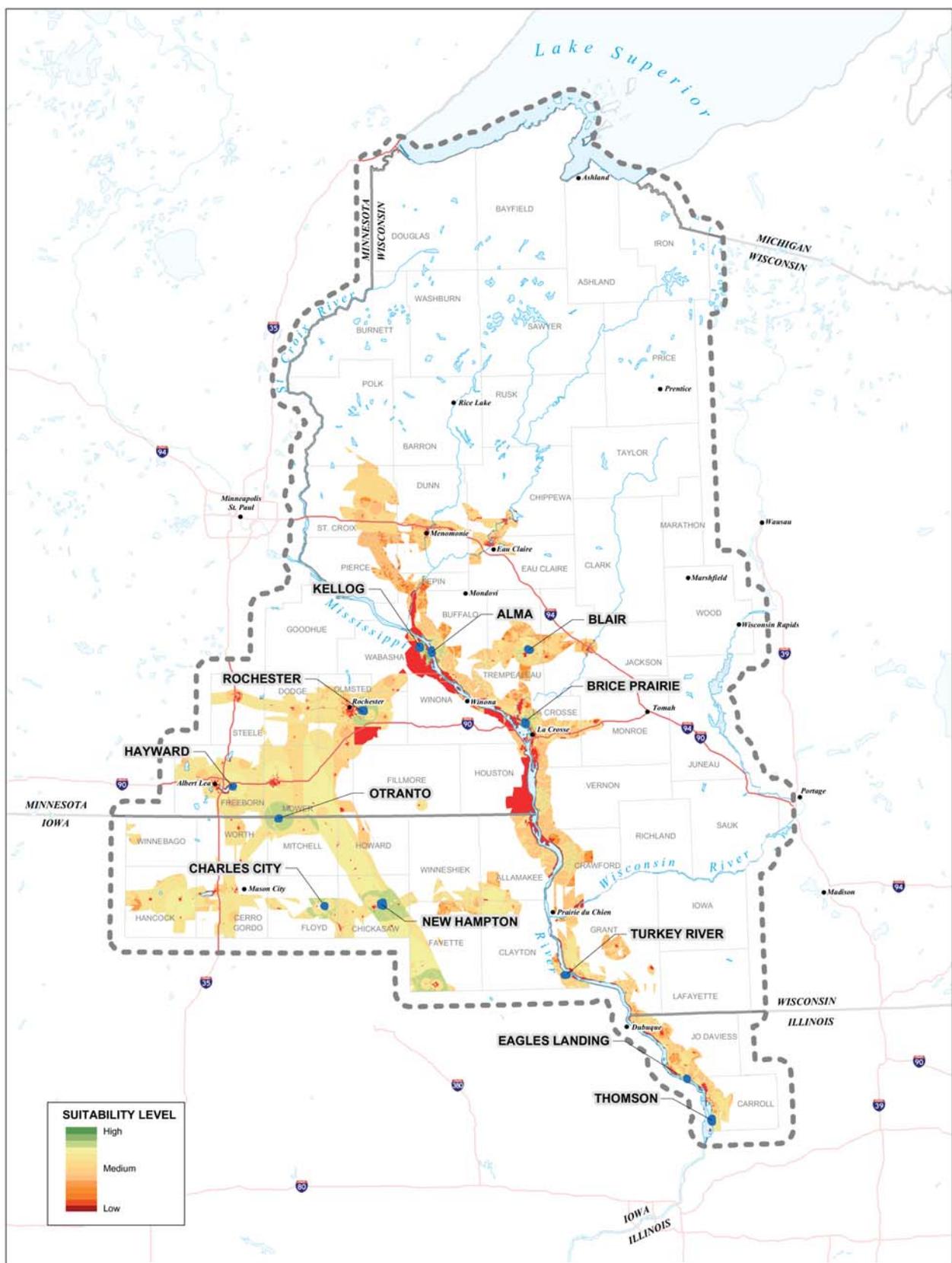
**DAIRYLAND
POWER
COOPERATIVE**

**NEW COAL-FIRED
POWER PLANT**

EDAW

REVISED: November 13, 2003
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 FILE LOCATION: P:\2003\3642_01\GIS
 Maps\030910 workshop

1809 State St., Ste 300, Denver, CO 80202
 (P) 303.593.4027 (F) 303.593.4434



Composite
Phase 2 Suitability Map

- LEGEND**
- DPC Service Territory
 - Exclusion
 - Potential Site

0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE

NEW COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT

EDAW

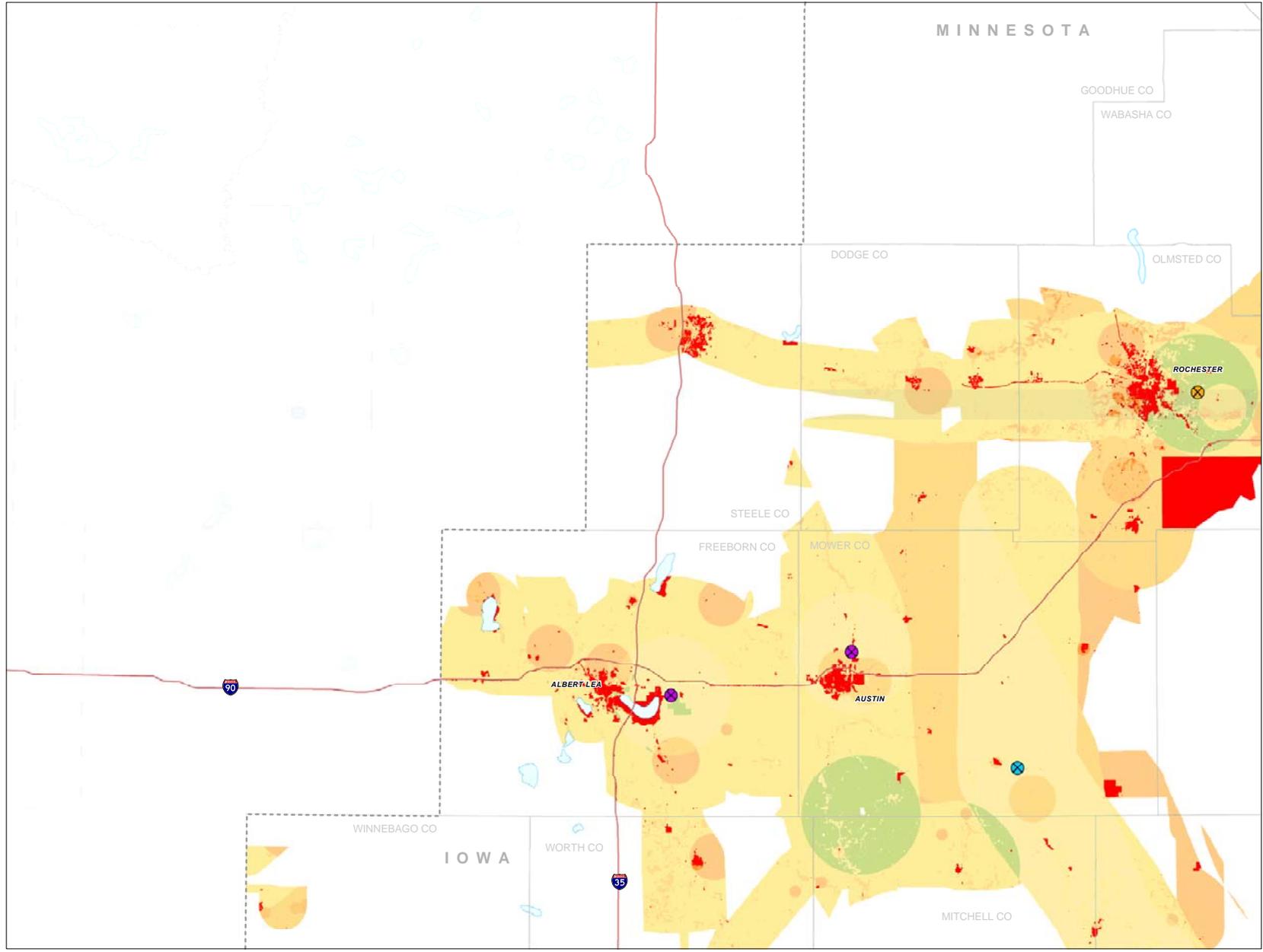
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1809 State St., Ste 310, Denver, CO 80202
 (P) 303.636.4337 (F) 303.590.4434

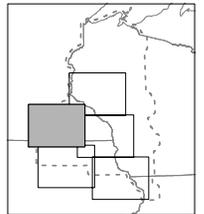
Composite Phase 2 Suitability Map

LEGEND

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Suitability Level | Injection Point |
| High | Best |
| Medium | Good |
| Low | Fair |
| Exclusion | Marginal |
| DPC Service Territory | A-W Dependent |



Albert Lea



0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles



NEW COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT



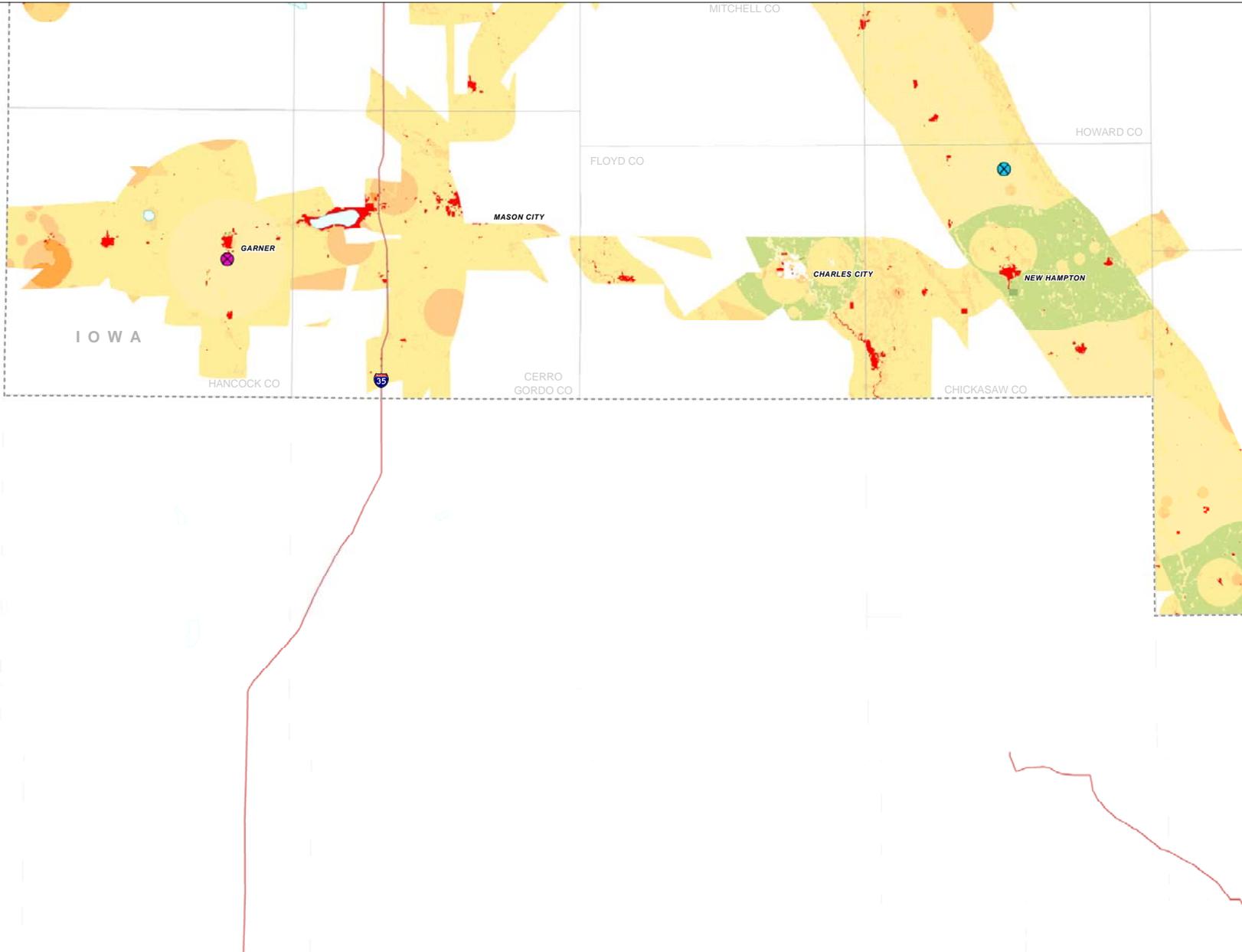
1809 Blake St., Ste 200, Denver, CO 80202
(P) 303.896.4100 (F) 303.896.4834

REVISED: September 23, 2003
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GIS/Maps/Phase 2\030923-MapBook

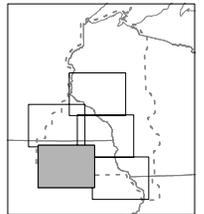
Composite Phase 2 Suitability Map

LEGEND

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Suitability Level | Injection Point |
| High | Best |
| Medium | Good |
| Low | Fair |
| Exclusion | Marginal |
| | A-W Dependent |
| DPC Service Territory | |



Mason City



0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

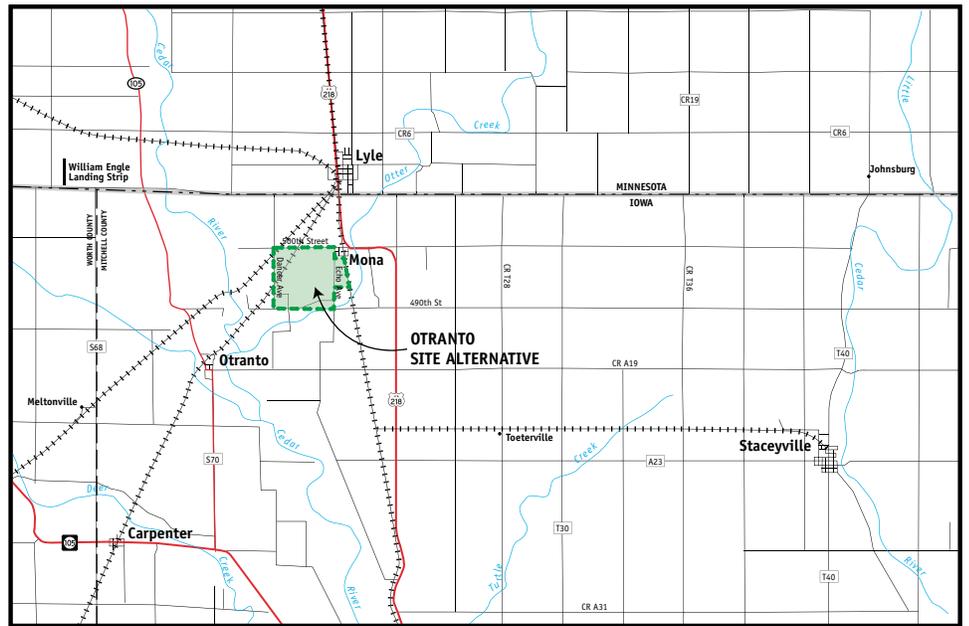
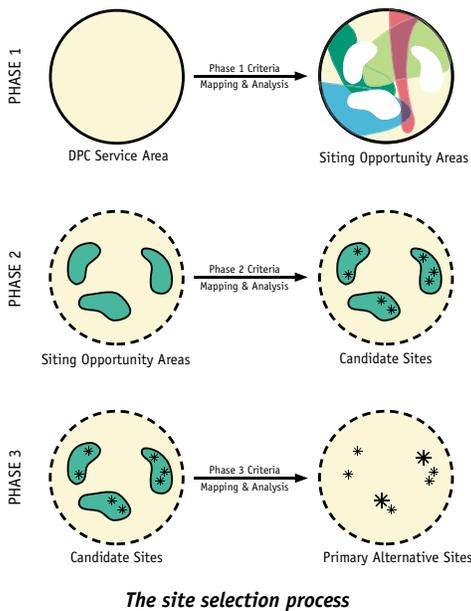
	DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
	NEW COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT
	REVISED: September 23, 2003 FILE NAME: 030923.pdf FILE LOCATION: P:\2003\3d\42_011 GIS\Map\Phase 2\030923-MapBook
<small>1809 Blake St., Ste 200, Denver, CO 80202 (P) 303.896.4100 (F) 303.895.4434</small>	

FINDING A POWER PLANT SITE

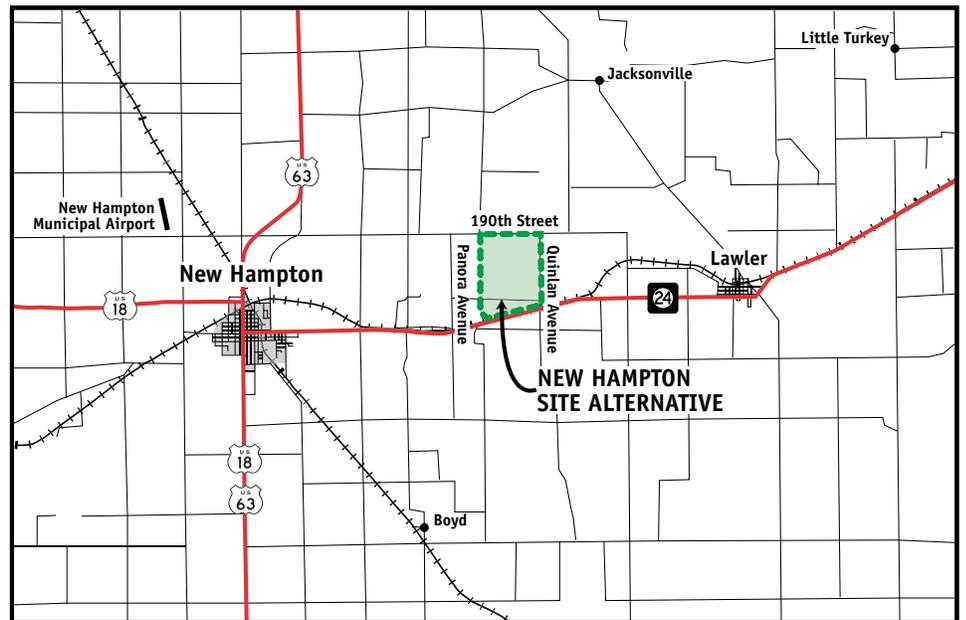


Finding a power plant site that minimizes environmental impacts and costs to Dairyland and our members has been a guiding principal for the planning of a new power plant.

We conducted a Site-Selection Study for the new plant between April and October of 2003. This identified two primary alternative sites from a 44,500 square mile area covering Dairyland's service territory in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois. The two primary alternative sites are near Otranto, in Mitchell County, Iowa and near New Hampton in Chickasaw County, Iowa.



Otranto primary alternative site



New Hampton primary alternative site

FINDING A POWER PLANT SITE

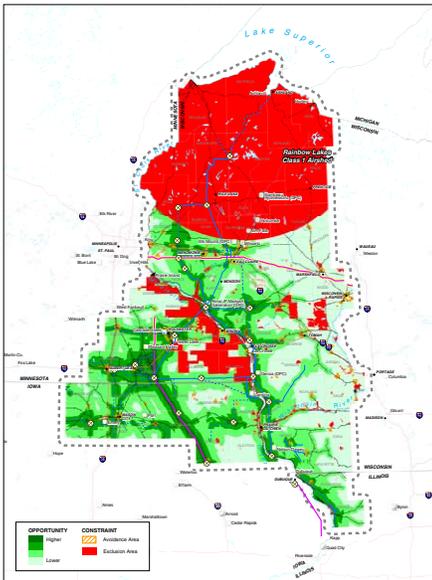
PHASE 1

Finding areas of highest opportunity

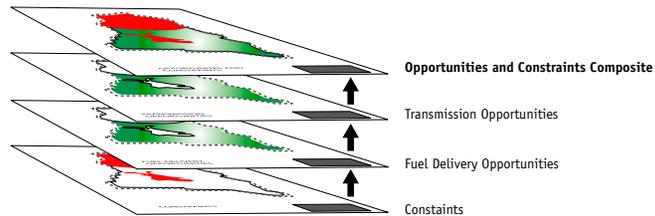
In Phase 1, the entire study area was classified according to opportunities and constraints.

Opportunity areas were identified as those areas closest to rail (for coal delivery) and transmission lines (for connection to the electric system). Constraints included ecologically sensitive lands, airsheds, parks, tribal lands, incorporated city and town limits, and other incompatible land uses.

Areas closest to both rail and transmission were regarded as the highest opportunity, which were then evaluated in more detail in Phase 2.



Phase 1 Composite Map



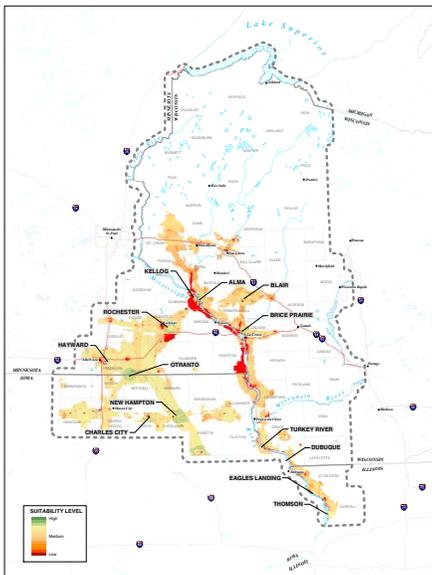
PHASE 2

Finding alternative sites

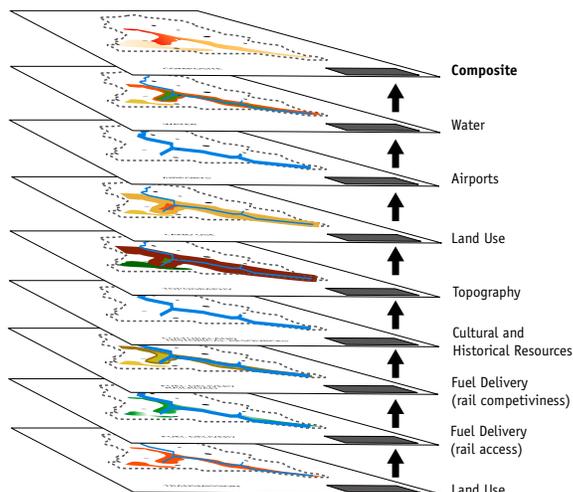
The objective of Phase 2 was to identify specific alternative power plant sites within the opportunity areas identified in Phase 1. More detailed studies using a range of siting criteria were carried out.

While Phase 1 identified opportunity areas, the combination of Phase 2 criteria was evaluated in terms of level of suitability within these areas of opportunity. For each criterion, these were expressed as high, medium or low suitability, or as an exclusion area. The suitability values of the seven criteria were combined and the resulting totals presented in map form.

Areas having the highest suitability were examined in more detail and twelve alternative sites were identified. Three are located in Wisconsin: at the existing Alma site, a site at Blair, east of Alma in Trempealeau County, and at Brice Prairie, north of La Crosse. Three sites are located in Minnesota: a site east of Rochester, a site near Kellogg, across the river from Alma, and the Hayward site, east of Albert Lea. Five sites are located in Iowa. They include the Otranto site near the Minnesota state line in Mitchell County, the Charles City and New



Phase 2 Composite Map



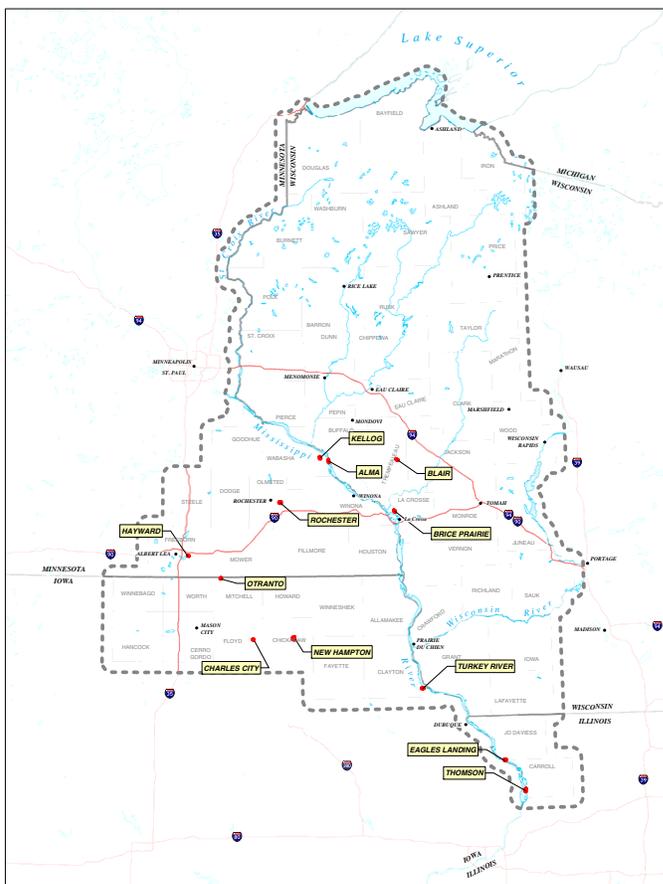
Hampton sites in the central portion of the Iowa service territory, and the Turkey River and Dubuque sites near the Mississippi River. The remaining two sites were in Illinois: Eagles Landing and Thomson, both brownfield sites along the Mississippi River.

PHASE 3

Evaluating alternative sites

The 12 alternative sites resulting from the Phase 2 analysis were subjected to additional evaluation in Phase 3.

The comparative evaluation included eight criteria: area in floodplain, ecological sensitivity, visual sensitivity, land use and planning compatibility, residences within one-half mile, transmission line impacts, ash disposal, and cost.



Alternative power plant sites

The Phase 3 scoring analysis led to the short listing of six sites that we subsequently evaluated through field visits. Those sites are Alma, Wisconsin; Charles City, Iowa; Eagles Landing, Illinois; Hayward, Minnesota; New Hampton, Iowa; and Otranto, Iowa. The evaluation of these six sites led to the identification of the two primary sites (Otranto and New Hampton).

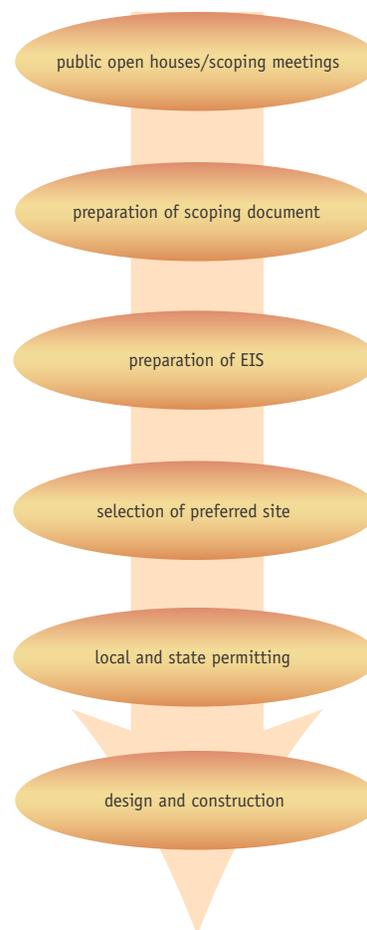
New Hampton and Otranto were selected as primary alternative sites after field reconnaissance and further evaluation. These sites were regarded as better than the remaining four sites because of a combination of relatively low environmental impacts and low cost.

FINDING A POWER PLANT SITE

The Next Steps

The final selection of the power plant site will occur after a program of public involvement and extensive environmental analysis that will be carried out under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Following the public open houses, Dairyland will summarize the comments received from the public and agencies in a *Scoping Document* for the Rural Utilities Service (RUS). These open houses will also serve as public *scoping* meetings, which are required to ensure there is adequate public input to guide the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the power plant. The environmental analysis will then be prepared and documented in an EIS issued by the RUS.



Dairyland will use comments we receive and the environmental analyses, to select which location is best to construct the power plant. The RUS will use the EIS to analyze possible impacts associated with the project and to decide whether to provide financing to Dairyland to construct the proposed project.

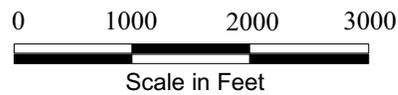
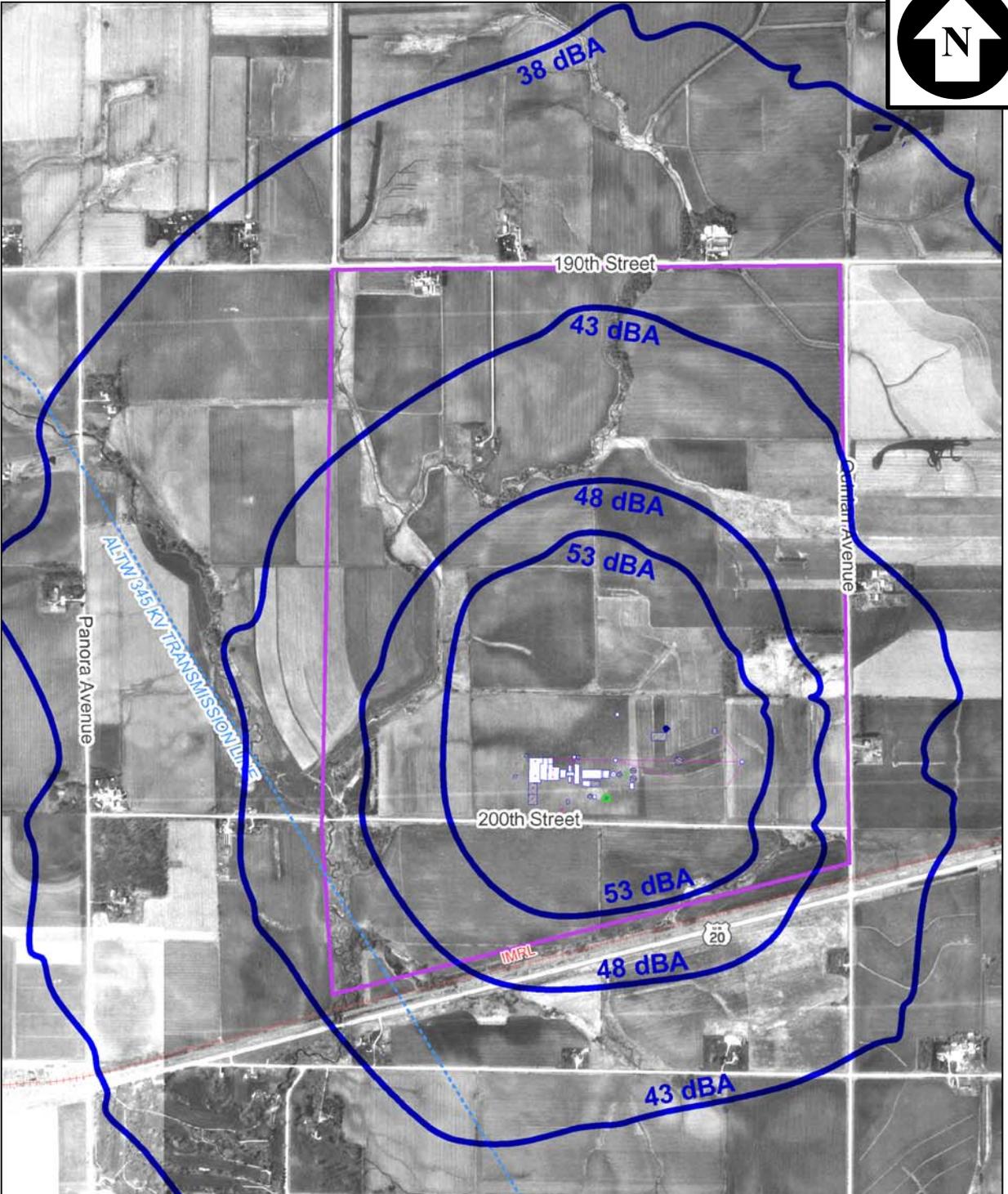
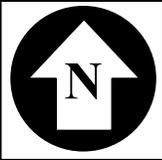
Once the state and local permits are received, and if the RUS approves the EIS and provides financing, Dairyland would proceed with land acquisition, detailed design and engineering, and construction to have a power plant commencing service in 2009.

APPENDIX E-9: NOISE

Display Board: "Predicted Noise Level Contours-New Hampton Site"

Display Board: "Predicted Noise Level Contours-Otranto Site"

Display Board: "Common Noise Levels"

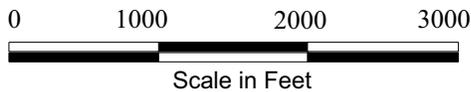
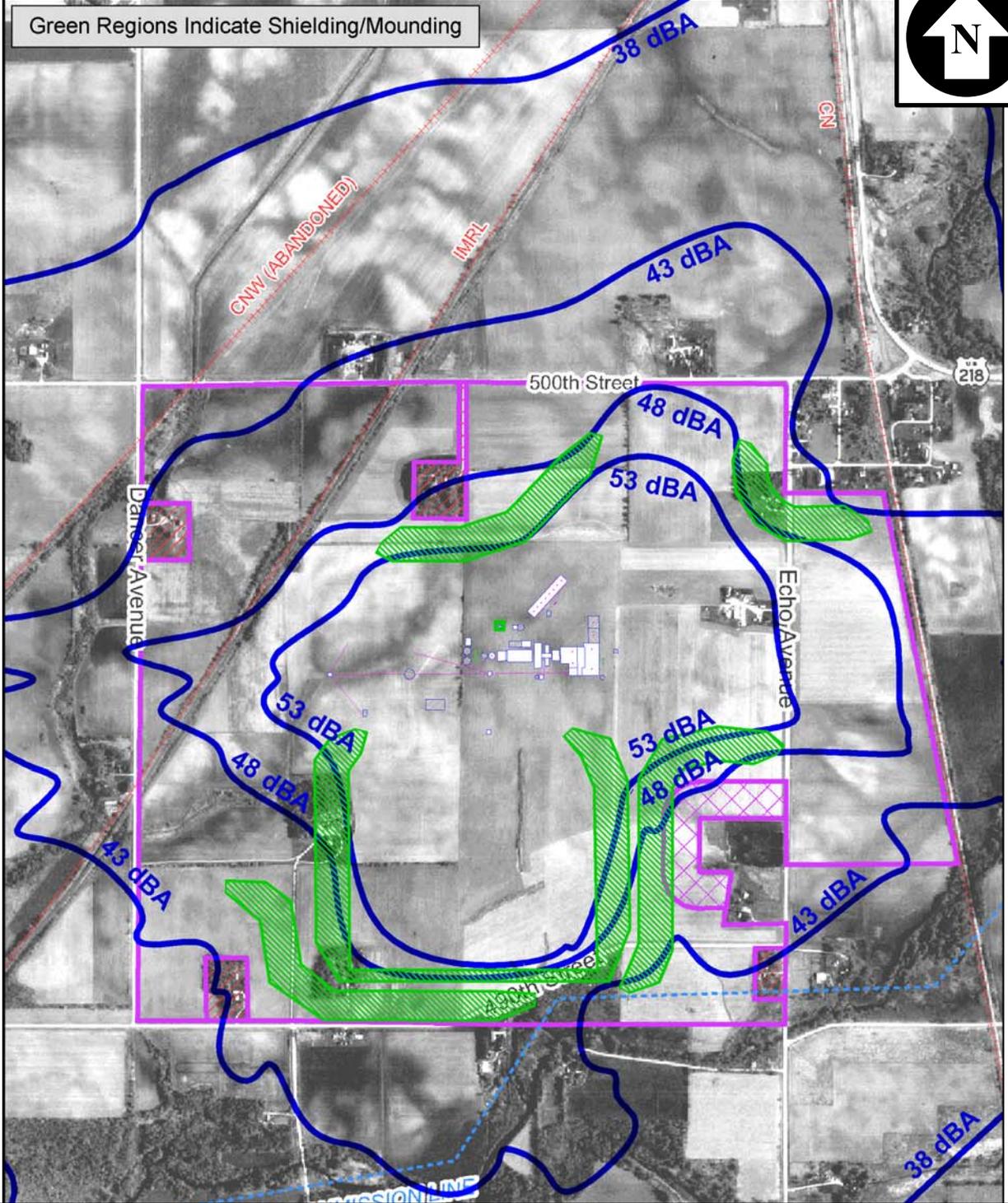


Michael Theriault Acoustics Inc
NOISE CONTROL CONSULTING SERVICES

**PREDICTED NOISE LEVEL CONTOURS
NEW HAMPTON SITE**

**DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN**

Green Regions Indicate Shielding/Mounding



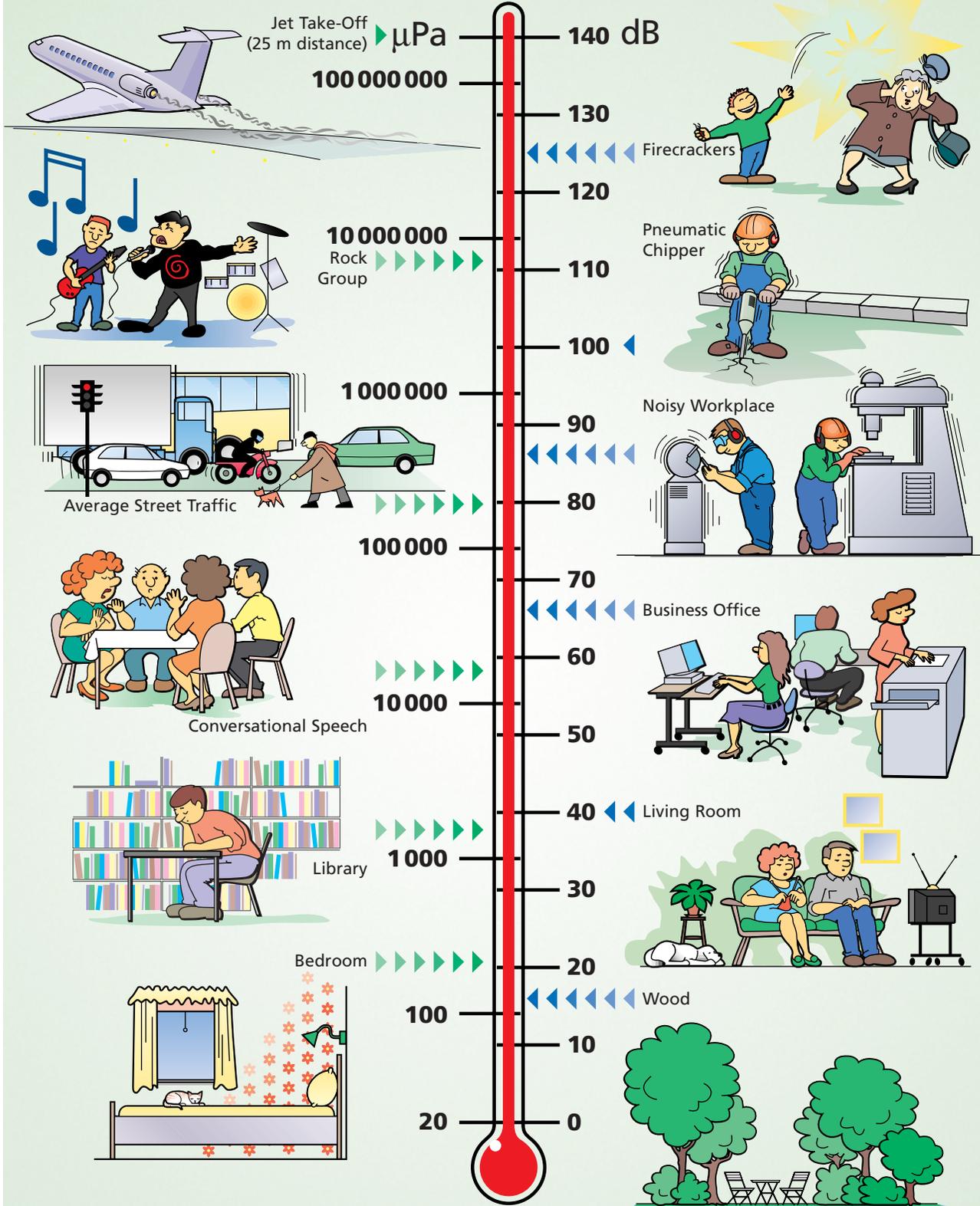
Michael Theriault Acoustics Inc
NOISE CONTROL CONSULTING SERVICES

**PREDICTED NOISE LEVEL CONTOURS
OTRANTO SITE**

**DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN**

SOUND PRESSURE

SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL



BG 1163-11

APPENDIX E-10: IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Handout: "The Iowa Replacement Tax"

Handout: "A Potential Coal-Fired Facility in Mitchell County"

Handout: "An Economic Impact of a Coal Powered Electric Generation Facility"

Handout: "Iowa Plant List"

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE

THE IOWA REPLACEMENT TAX

Prior to January 1, 1999, most Iowa operating property of electric utilities was subject to property tax and valued (centrally assessed) by the Iowa Department of Revenue. Effective on that date, the former central assessment process of property taxation was largely replaced by what is commonly referred to as the Replacement Tax system.

The Replacement Tax system is contained in Chapter 437A of the Iowa Code (entitled "Taxes on Electricity and Natural Gas Providers"). Four basic types of tax are embodied in the Replacement Tax system:

1. Generation tax (§437A.6)

The generation tax is imposed on most electricity generated in this state, regardless of where it is ultimately sold. The tax is computed at a uniform state-wide rate of six hundredths of a cent per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated. There are a few exemptions from the tax, most of which are irrelevant to Dairyland's proposed project. However, any kilowatt-hours used to operate that generation facility are not subject to the generation tax [§437A.6(5)].

The allocation of the generation tax attributable to a new generating plant owned by one who has no other operating property in the state is based upon amendments to Iowa Code Chapter 437A passed by the 2003 session of the Iowa General Assembly (S.F. 275). The Department has informally stated that if a cooperative is not subject to the transmission replacement tax (as is true of Dairyland) its generation tax attributable to a new Iowa plant will be allocated in the manner described.

The generation tax not allocated to the county in which the plant is located is payable to the Director of Revenue, who divides it among all county treasurers pursuant to Chapter 426B of the Iowa Code for purposes of providing property tax relief.

Since the number of kilowatt-hours generated by the new plant in each year will vary, as will the combined property tax rate for the area in which the generating plant is located, the total amount of the generation tax and the percentage and amount of that tax allocated to the county in which it is located and to the other counties, will vary from year to year.

2. Transmission tax (§437A.7)

A tax at varying rates is imposed on most owners of transmission lines in Iowa. The term "transmission line" means a line, wire, or cable which is capable of operating at an electric voltage of at least 34.5 kilovolts [§437A.3(31)].

However, the transmission replacement tax is not applicable to any electric cooperative which owns, leases, or owns and leases in total less than 750 pole miles of transmission lines in the state [§437A.7(2)(c)]. Apparently, Dairyland will continue to qualify for this exemption after completion of the new generation facility.

Consequently, Dairyland's transmission property will continue to be centrally-assessed by the Department of Revenue (pursuant to Chapter 437 of the Iowa Code) based on the cost of that transmission property less depreciation. The property tax levy rate of each taxing district is applied to the value of the transmission property located in that district to determine the property tax owed to each county.

3. Delivery tax (§437A.4)

Delivery of electricity in Iowa to consumers is subject to delivery tax. Each electric service area has a different delivery tax rate.

Since Dairyland will not be making deliveries of electricity to consumers in Iowa, it will not be subject to this tax. The Department has informally stated that Dairyland will not be required to pay this tax on electricity it uses to operate the new generation facility.

4. Statewide Property tax (§§437A.18-437A.23)

A nominal statewide property tax of three cents per one thousand dollars of assessed value will be imposed on the new generation property (but not on the transmission property which is subject to assessment by the Department of Revenue) and is payable to the Department of Revenue.

A Potential Coal-Fired Boiler Facility in Mitchell County
November 2003

1. What is a county government's role in issuance of environmental permits by DNR?

They may comment during the public comment opportunities provided by DNR permitting procedures like any other member of the public.

To obtain a permit for a landfill for coal combustion residue and scrubber waste, the facility would need to receive local siting approval from the county board of supervisors.

2. How does the public provide input during the DNR permitting processes?

The DNR publishes a public notice stating its intent to issue air quality construction and operating permits, for wastewater and storm water operating permits, and for water use permits for such a facility. The public may provide written comments on a proposed permit or they may provide oral comments at a public hearing held by DNR.

The local siting approval process for a landfill includes notice and opportunity for public comment.

3. What could be the DNR permit requirements for such a facility located in Mitchell County?

The actual requirements will not be known until the size and type of equipment and emission control equipment, associated support activities and actual location of the facility are known. Typically this information would be included in the permit application submitted by the company applying for the permit.

Air Quality: Two types of permits would be required – one that allows construction and installation of the air pollutant emitting equipment and emission control equipment and one that allows the operation of the equipment. For a coal-fired boiler facility the construction permits would include requirements of the federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and the federal hazardous air pollutant permitting programs. PSD requirements assure that impacts to existing air quality are minimized and that public health and welfare are protected. The permit applications must include detailed information on estimated air emissions, proposed equipment and control equipment, why the proposed control equipment and operating practices (like dust control measures) meet the best available control requirements, results of computerized air dispersion modeling which includes real meteorological data and terrain characteristics for the proposed location, and analysis of existing air quality for the area. The permits would include emission limitations for each air pollutant, operating requirements, emission testing requirements, and emission monitoring requirements including some continuous emission monitoring requirements.

The operating permit for such a facility would include the requirements of the federal Title V operating permit program and would include requirements for monitoring, record keeping, and annual reporting to the DNR.

Water Withdrawal: In order to use groundwater in Iowa, DNR requires two types of permits. The first is a permit to physically construct a well. Public water supplies are those that supply water to 15 service connections, or which serve an average of at least 25 people per day, for at least 60 days of the year. The services of a licensed professional engineer are required to construct public water supply wells. (Otherwise, a private water well construction permit is required from the county (Mitchell)).

The second type of permit, required by any user of over 25,000 gallons of water per day, is the water use permit. This is sometimes referred to as the water allocation or water rights permit. These permits are required under Iowa laws that originated during the droughts of the 1950s. The term of these permits is 10 years.

A map showing the precise location of the proposed well must be returned to the DNR. The location of the land upon which the water is to be used must also be shown. For groundwater, available hydrogeological data is reviewed to determine what, if any, further information the applicant must submit. Applicants are required to assist DNR to predict the effects of the withdrawals upon the aquifer and upon neighboring water supplies. DNR may require a survey of surrounding wells (within 1-2 mile radius), to determine the probability of serious well interference. Water quality data, if available, though not specifically mentioned in the rules, is often helpful in determining the aquifer that is being tapped.

Test drilling may be required, and if done, the well logs must be submitted to DNR. Yield tests may be needed, and even controlled aquifer tests using the formal Theis method, are on occasion necessary. These tests are done under the supervision of a registered well driller or a registered professional engineer.

After all the necessary supporting information is received, a summary is written containing recommendations to award or deny the permit. It describes the hydrogeologic context of the proposed withdrawal, the anticipated effects of the proposed withdrawals, and indicates whether verified well interference has been found. The reasons for the inclusion of non-standard permit conditions are indicated in the summary report.

Upon completion of the summary report, DNR publishes a notice of its intent to award a permit. Twenty days are generally allowed for the public to request a copy of the summary report, and to submit comments. At the end of the period, DNR considers all comments and if necessary revises the summary report. The initial decision is then issued, as either a Water Use Permit, or disapproval. Complete disapprovals are very rare. In many cases, though, special conditions are included in the permit. In others, the rates of withdrawal, and the total annual amount of withdrawals, may be reduced from the request, to facilitate beneficial use of the water. Copies of the initial decision are mailed to the applicant, all commenters, and any others who request one.

The permit would require annual reporting of the amount of water pumped and used. Some individual permits may have specific water quality reporting conditions.

Wastewater: Dairyland has indicated that it may build a plant that would not discharge any wastewater (zero liquid discharge was the term they used). If there is no discharge there would be no need for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and thus no anticipated state permit requirements.

If any wastewater treatment systems and discharge would be planned, construction and operating permits would be required. This would include meeting the federal NPDES program requirements and the federal effluent guidelines that apply to discharges of wastewater from steam electric power plants. More stringent water quality based requirements may apply depending on the facility's location and the stream to which it would discharge. Such a permit would include monitoring and reporting requirements.

There will undoubtedly be storm water runoff associated with construction of the plant and obtaining and complying with the DNR general storm water permit would be required.

Public notice in a local newspaper and opportunity for public comments are required for both the discharge and storm water permits.

Coal Combustion Residue Landfill: The requirements to obtain this permit include obtaining local siting approval; comprehensive waste planning approval for the facility; an investigation of the geology, soils and groundwater of the site including groundwater monitoring; and a demonstration that the landfill design ensures protection of groundwater and surface water. All plans and specifications must be approved by the Department prior to start-up.

4. What ongoing monitoring and enforcement will occur to assure that permit requirements and DNR rules are met?

The DNR permits will include monitoring, record keeping and reporting. The facility itself is the first line of defense in assuring continuous compliance with permit requirements. DNR staff check monitoring reports and periodically inspect such facilities to assure that compliance is occurring. The DNR staff located in Mason City would be responsible for this oversight activity.

5. Are Iowa's standards for permitting less stringent than Wisconsin's?

For both air and wastewater there are federal standards that such a facility would be required to meet in any location. Iowa does not have any unhealthy air areas whereas Wisconsin does. If such a facility were to have a significant impact on an unhealthy air area, it would be required to meet more stringent standards and provide offsetting emission reductions. However, Dairyland has indicated that the Alma, Wisconsin, site is far enough away from the unhealthy air areas of Wisconsin that this would not be a factor.

6. What are the typical requirements for continuous monitoring for such a facility?

The actual requirements will not be known until the size and type of equipment and emission control equipment, associated support activities and actual location of the facility are known. However, for air emissions continuous monitoring for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and opacity would be required.

7. Will coal be stockpiled at the facility and what could be the environmental impact?

Coal would be stockpiled at such a facility. The size or quantity of coal needed on site will depend on the size of the boiler and other factors. Dust control measures like application of dust suppressants and measures to control precipitation runoff from the coal piles would be required.

8. Will the water withdrawal needs of the facility adversely impact neighbors or existing wells?

One of the important purposes of the water use permit process is to assure no adverse impacts to existing wells in the area.

9. Will the facility complete an environmental impact statement in compliance with the federal National Environmental Policy Act?

The State of Iowa does not require environmental impact statements. However, because Dairyland is a rural electric cooperative and plans to seek some federal funding for this project, it will need to complete an environmental impact statement.

The general purposes of this requirement are

- fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
- preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice;
- achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
- enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

10. Will any impact analysis be done with regard to impact to Endangered Species?

Survey and analysis for endangered species is part of preparation of an environmental impact statement.

An Economic Impact of a Coal Powered Electric Generation Facility: Mitchell County, Iowa

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Mitchell County Iowa is one of several sites being considered for constructing a new 300-500 megawatt coal-fired electric generating facility. This \$400-\$600 million facility would employ 65-80 employees and generate sizeable direct and secondary economic impacts in the region. This short report is an assessment of the potential area-wide economic values of constructing and operating this coal-fired electricity generating facility in Mitchell County.

The construction phase of the project is slated to begin in about 2006 and occur over 3 years. The operation and start up phase is targeted to begin in the 2009-2014 time frame. At this stage of the development process, construction and operation costs are somewhat uncertain. Therefore a range of values will be used to estimate costs associated with development of this electric generating facility. The direct costs of constructing and operating the proposed facility are based on information from Dairyland Power Cooperative officials and experiences with a comparable facility in Alma Wisconsin. An Input-Output model for the region is then used to estimate the secondary impacts to the region.

The Baseline Data and the Model

The basic characteristics for construction and operating the proposed facility, i.e. the direct data, are contained below. Using mid point values, a 400 megawatt facility is expected to require about \$500 million of construction costs and hire 600-800 workers for about 3 years. Total labor costs during that 3 years would be about \$180-\$240 million.

After completing construction, operating a 300-500 megawatt power plant requires 65-80 workers. The labor requirements for the Alma Wisconsin facility (Table 1) provides an indication of the distribution of skill levels required and salaries paid. Average compensation per worker in this facility is \$54,966, which is well above earnings in other industries in the region.

Table 1 Direct Data for Plant Operation

<u>Title</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Aggregate</u>
Plant Manager	(1)	\$98,800/yr	98,800
Administrative Supervisor	(1)	\$39,200/yr	39,200
Sty/Projects Manager	(1)	\$80,200/yr	80,200
Planner/Analyst	(5)	\$65,100/yr	325,500
Operations Manager	(1)	\$80,200/yr	80,200
Maintenance Manager	(1)	\$80,200/yr	80,200
Control System Specialist	(1)	\$65,100/yr	65,100
Operations Shift Leader	(7)	\$30.058/hr	444,080
Plant Operator	(16)	\$27.737/hr	923,087
Plant Operator Trainee	(2)	\$18.409/hr	76,581
Performance Technician	(5)	\$26.871/hr	279,458
Maintenance Foreperson	(5)	\$29.247/hr	304,165

Mechanic	(15)	\$26.715/hr	833,508
Instrument Technician	(4)	\$26.871/hr	223,566
Electrician	(4)	\$26.871/hr	223,566
Equipment Technician	(1)	\$26.715/hr	55,567
Coal Handler	(2)	\$23.954/hr	99,632
Total	77	\$54,966/yr	\$4,232,410

An input-output (I-O) model of a 3-county North Iowa region (Mitchell, Worth and Howard Counties) was compiled. These counties were chosen as an economic region where most of the workers and impacts are likely to occur. I-O models are at their most basic level an inter-industrial accounting of transactions along with estimates of household demands for goods and services in light of the availability of goods and services locally. There are several important pieces of data that are reported from an I-O analysis. *Direct values* are those that describe the industry that we are studying. The direct data for our analysis are contained in Table 1. *Indirect values* are a measure of the value of linkages that the direct firm has with the local economy. All firms require inputs, so they indirectly influence the local economy in that inputs that can be purchased locally are purchased locally. The last piece of data that is reported refers to *induced values*. Induced values are sometimes referred to as household values. They accrue in a region when workers in the direct and indirect industries spend their earnings locally. When workers spend their paychecks, they spark an additional round of economic transactions as household goods and services are provided. When we sum all of these values together we get a total, duplicated accounting of transactions that are potentially attributable to the industry that we are measuring.

We also provide several measures of economic activity. The first is *industrial output*. Industrial output normally refers to the current value of gross sales of the firm that we are assessing. The next value is *employee compensation*. Employee compensation refers simply to the wages, salaries, and the value of normal benefits that accrue to workers in the industry that we are measuring. The third measure is *value added*. Value added is composed of the aforementioned employee compensation, to which is added normal profits to sole proprietors, returns to investors (dividends and rents), and indirect tax payments to governments (sales, use, and excise taxes). When assessing the basic economic importance of an industrial activity to a region, it is almost always preferable to focus on employee compensation. Employee compensation is earned and spent locally – it is the portion of value added that communities capture. If this firm is locally owned, then a high fraction of the remainder of value added that is generated will also benefit the community economy.

Findings of Economic Effects

The results of the input-output assessment for the construction and operation phases are contained in the following two tables. Table 2 is a summary of the findings for the construction phase. Impacts are cumulative for the 3 year, \$500 million construction phase and could be put into annual terms by simply dividing by 3. When the construction sector workers and the industries supplying goods and services to the construction firms spend their paychecks, they'll induce an additional \$128.5 million in estimated local spending. Total regional output over the 3 year period is \$628.6 million. Because most of the construction materials and many of the consumer goods come from outside the region, the output multiplier is 1.26. That means that per dollar of output by the firm, \$.26 of identified industrial output happens in the remainder of the regional economy.

The region can expect \$214.3 million in total employee compensation to construction workers and to secondary sector employees as a result of building the plant and about \$254.8 million in value added in the regional economy. These are the cumulative values over the 3-year period, or just over \$70 million

per year. The value added multiplier is 1.42, meaning that for each dollar of value added generated directly by this firm, \$.42 in additional value added accrues to the rest of the economy. The employee compensation multiplier in the region is 1.3, meaning that for every dollar paid by the construction firms in wages and salaries, the remainder of the economy yields \$.3 in wage and salary support. A total of 4,136 annual job equivalents, or about 1,374 jobs for 3 years would be generated by the \$500 million construction project. The employment multiplier for the region is 2.07, meaning that each direct construction job supports an additional 1.06 additional jobs in the economy. Depending on the actual final scale of the project and the ultimate construction costs, these total impact numbers could vary up or down.

Table 2 Total Economic Effects of Constructing a \$500 Million Coal-Fired Utility Plant

	Total Sales (\$)	Labor Income (\$)	Value Added (\$)	Jobs
Agriculture	3,666,767	1,001,433	1,538,521	66
Mining	20,025	7,289	12,778	0
Construction	501,559,104	173,512,464	180,257,728	2,018
Manufacturing	11,783,175	2,643,440	3,504,186	82
Tran. Utilities	13,131,733	3,404,328	6,828,399	112
Trade	37,138,672	16,288,047	26,468,528	974
Fin. Ins. R. Estate	27,628,046	3,185,734	19,022,202	135
Services	30,281,562	12,917,864	15,732,101	701
Government	3,252,639	1,219,601	1,344,124	31
Households	124,027	123,024	123,024	17
Total	628,585,749	214,303,224	254,831,591	4,136

Source: IMPLAN Model for Northern Iowa

After construction when the electric generating facility is fully operational, the operation and maintenance of the facility in Mitchell County will generate annual ongoing economic impacts. These estimated impacts to the regional economy are illustrated in Table 3 for the mid-range case of a 400-megawatt electric generating facility. Based on information from Table 1, this sized facility requires about 75 employees with an annual payroll of \$4.12 million. Actual employment levels may vary depending on final design.

The region can expect \$4.92 million in total employee compensation to workers at the plant and to secondary sector employees. Value added in the regional economy is expected to be about \$254.8 million. These are the annual values after the facility is fully operational. The value added multiplier is 1.1, the employee compensation multiplier in the region is 1.2, and the employment multiplier for the region is 1.54, meaning that each direct plant job supports an additional 54 additional jobs in the economy. These multiplier numbers are relatively small because many of the inputs for the plant are purchased outside the region and the consumer spending in the region is expected to be fairly small. However, the sizeable direct effects indicate that the regional economy will be receiving a significant economic boost.

Table 3. Total Economic Effects of Operating a \$500 Million Coal-Fired Utility Plant

	Total	Labor	Value	
	Sales (\$)	Income (\$)	Added (\$)	Jobs
Agriculture	47,892	9,836	14,217	0.5
Mining	1,029	375	657	0.0
Construction	362,187	214,605	234,603	7.4
Manufacturing	85,778	15,301	22,497	0.5
Tran. Utilities	19,896,760	4,164,810	16,716,186	76.6
Trade	446,748	193,023	309,300	13.5
Fin. Ins. R. Estate	642,544	74,176	433,722	3.0
Services	464,179	215,397	252,280	12.0
Government	87,904	30,542	34,655	0.8
Households	2,848	2,825	2,825	0.4
Total	22,037,869	4,920,889	18,020,943	114.7

Source: IMPLAN Model for Northern Iowa

Conclusions and Considerations

The construction and operation of a 300-500 megawatt electric generating facility in Mitchell County would represent a significant boost to the local economy. The new jobs and income may represent an opportunity to further strengthen the local economy, reduce the leakages and capture more of the secondary effects.

Iowa Plant List

Botanic Name

Common Name

Native Plant Palettes

Tallgrass Prairie – Wet

Anemone canadensis
Asclepias incarnata
Aster novae-angliae
Bromus ciliatus
Calamagrostis canadensis
Cares vulpinoidea
Carex comosa
Cypripedium candidum
Equisetum arvense
Gentiana andrewsii
Hypoxis hirsuta
Iris shrevei
Siphium perfoliatum
Spartina pectinata
Thalictrum dasycarpum
Veronicastrum virginicum

Canada anemone
swamp milkweed
New England aster
fringed brome
blue joint grass
fox sedge
bristly sedge
small white lady's slipper
common horsetail
bottle gentian
yellow stargrass
blueflag iris
cup plant
cord grass
purple meadow rue
Culver's root

Tallgrass Prairie – Mesic

Amorpha canescens
Andropogon gerardii
Anemone cylindrica
Asclepias tuberosa
Aster laevis
Baptista bracteata
Ceanothus americanus
Echinacea pallida
Elymus canadensis
Eryngium yuccafolium
Gentiana puberulenta
Geum triflorum
Helianthus maximiliani
Panicum virgatum
Sorghastrum nutans
Spartina pectinata

leadplant
big bluestem
thimbleweed
butterfly milkweed
smooth blue aster
white false indigo
New Jersey tea
pale purple coneflower
Canada wild rye
rattlesnake master
downy gentian
prairie smoke
Maximilian's sunflower
switchgrass
indiangrass
cordgrass

Tallgrass Prairie – Dry

Amorpha canescens
Andropogon gerardii
Anemone patens
Aster obongifolius
Bouteloua curtipendula
Bromus kalmii
Coreopsis palmata
Dalea purpurea
Liatris aspera
Lithospermum canescens
Schizachyrium scoparium
Sporobolus heterolepis
Stipa spartea
Viola pedatifida

leadplant
big bluestem
pasque flower
aromatic aster
side-oats grama
prairie brome
tickseed
purple prairie clover
blazing star
hoary puccoon
little bluestem
prairie dropseed
needle grass
prairie violet

Bottomland Woodland – Trees

Acer negundo
Acer saccharinum
Aescelus glabra
Betula nigra
Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Platanus occidentalis
Populus deltoides
Salix exigua
Salix nigra

box elder
silver maple
Ohio buckeye
river birch
green ash
sycamore
eastern cottonwood
coyote willow
black willow

Bottomland Woodland – Shrubs

Cephalantus occidentalis
Cornus amomum
Cornus racemosa
Cornus stolonifera
Prunus virginiana
Salix discolor
Salix interior
Sambucus canadensis
Hamamelis virginiana

buttonbush
silky dogwood
gray dogwood
red osier dogwood
choke cherry
pussy willow
sandbar willow
elderberry
witchhazel

Upland Woodland – Trees

Acer saccharum
Carya ovata
Celtis occidentalis
Fraxinus americana
Julgans nigra
Prunus serotina
Quercus macrocarpa
Quercus rubra
Quercus velutina
Quercus alba
Tilia americana

sugar maple
shagbark hickory
hackberry
white ash
black walnut
black cherry
burr oak
red oak
black oak
white oak
American linden

Upland Woodland – Shrubs

Amelanchier alnifolia
Corylus americana
Crataegus mollis
Euonymous atropurpureus
Ostria virginiana
Physocarpus opulifolius
Prunus americana
Prunus tomentosa
Prunus virginiana
Ribes missouriense
Sheperdia argentea
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum lentago
Viburnum trilobum
Xanthoxylum americanum

serviceberry
hazlenut
downy hawthorn
eastern wahoo
ironwood
ninebark
American plum
nanking cherry
choke cherry
gooseberry
buffaloberry
arrowwood
nannyberry
highbush cranberry
pricky ash

Ornamental Palettes

Visual Screen – Trees

Acer saccharinum
Celtis occidentalis
Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Gleditsia triacanthos
Juniperus virginiana
Picea glauca
Picea pungens
Pinus banksiana
Populus deltoides
Populus deltoides x *Populus nigra*
Populus grandidentata
Quercus rubra
Tilia americana

silver maple
hackberry
green ash
honeylocust
eastern red cedar
white spruce
blue spruce
jack pine
eastern cottonwood
hybrid poplar
bigtooth aspen
red oak
American linden

Visual Screen – Shrubs

Cornus racemosa
Cornus stolonifera
Forsythia spp.
Juniperus communis
Physocarpus opulifolius
Prunus americana
Prunus virginiana
Rhus glabra
Rhus typhina
Sambucus canadensis
Shepherdia argentea
Syringa vulgaris
Taxus canadensis
Thuja occidentalis
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum lentago

gray dogwood
red osier dogwood
forsythia
common juniper
ninebark
American plum
choke cherry
smooth sumac
staghorn sumac
elderberry
buffaloberry
common lilac
Canadian yew
arborvitae
arrowwood
nannyberry

Cultural Areas – Trees

Acer saccharum
Betula papyrifera
Carpinus caroliniana
Carya ovata
Cladastris lutea
Fraxinus americana
Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Gymnocladus dioica
Juglans nigra
Malus spp.
Picea pungens
Pinus strobus
Platanus occidentalis
Quercus palustris
Quercus rubra
Tilia americana

sugar maple
paper birch
American hornbeam
shagbark hickory
yellowwood
white ash
green ash
Kentucky coffee tree
black walnut
crabapple
blue spruce
eastern white pine
sycamore
pin oak
red oak
American linden

Cultural Areas – Shrubs

Amelanchier alnifolia

Buddleia davidii

Chaenomeles japonica

Cornus stolonifera

Corylus americana

Cotoneaster spp.

Crataegus crus-gali var. *inermis*

Deutzia spp.

Euonymus atropurpureus

Ligustrum vulgare

Ostrya virginiana

Physocarpus opulifolius

Prunus tomentosa

Rosa spp.

Spiraea spp.

Syringa vulgaris

Viburnum trilobum

serviceberry

butterfly bush

flowering quince

red osier dogwood

hazelnut

contoneaster

thornless crus-gali hawthorn

deutzia

eastern wahoo

privet

ironwood

ninebark

nanking cherry

rose

spirea

common lilac

highbush cranberry

APPENDIX F
PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY

NEW HAMPTON PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY

AIR - 111 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
14	Air Quality	clean air maintenance procedures to assure air quality into the future will there be smog?
5	Coal Dust	
83	Emissions	emissions effects emissions of chemicals into the air long term effects smokestack emissions what kind and what amount? what will be emitted and what are the health impacts
1	General	amount of pollution produced?
8	Mercury Emissions	

ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES - 7 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
1	Burn Biomass/Landfill Waste	
2	General	corn why is coal a better choice than other fuels?
4	Renewables	are better choices like using wind the wind always blows here use wind as well using a non-renewable resource

CULTURAL/HISTORIC - 7 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
7	General	

ELECTRIC SYSTEM - 8 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
1	General	why build new when all the facilities are available at Alma?
4	Reliability	Dairyland needs to build the plant at the New Hampton site for reliability need the reliability as soon as possible reliability is important reliability of electric power is essential
3	Transmission Impacts	construction of transmission lines through what areas? Lines through prime farmland affecting large farm equipment over our farms

NEW HAMPTON PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY CONTINUED

GENERAL - 79 COMMENTS

Count	Issue	Comment
63	Environmental	<p>concerns have been alleviated</p> <p>contamination</p> <p>emissions</p> <p>environmental damage done at source of coal</p> <p>environmental effects</p> <p>environmental impact</p> <p>environmental impact over the years</p> <p>environmental safety</p> <p>pollution</p> <p>pollution</p> <p>seems plan includes very adequate environmental protection</p> <p>what happens if there is a major breakdown in the cooling tower?</p> <p>will the coal be mined in an environmentally reasonable manner, how will the coal be mined?</p>
8	Regulatory	<p>are standards good enough?</p> <p>current laws and regulations will assure a powerplant that will be safe to the environment</p> <p>gov't regulations will monitor plant</p> <p>I have no concerns. I know you will be under state & federal guidelines.</p> <p>now that Bush has lifted all emissions standards, how will that effect the way the plant is built?</p> <p>since plant will meet the strict regulations, there are few concerns</p> <p>trust gov't offices to do the right thing and control all environmental concerns</p> <p>understanding that there are state and federal regulations that will assure a safe powerplant</p>
5	Wildlife	<p>emissions effects</p> <p>lights at night effect on population/wildlife</p> <p>natural habitat</p> <p>wildlife/fish impact</p> <p>preservation of wildlife around plant site</p>

GEOLOGY - 1 COMMENT

Count	Issue	Comment
Geology 1	General	soil

HEALTH AND SAFETY - 13 COMMENTS

Count	Issue	Comment
1	Disaster	earthquake in relation to the aquifers
7	General	<p>from pollution</p> <p>will plant be safe to public?</p>
5	Traffic	<p>EMS vehicles, Fire Dept</p> <p>railroad crossings and delays in case of emergencies</p> <p>road blocks for EMS vehicles</p> <p>train traffic with flashing lights at road crossings</p>

LAND USE - 5 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
2	Displacement of Residences	fair compensation to landowners
1	Farmland	seems a great waste of a lot of good farmland
2	General	cemetery location in regards to country club and housing developments

NOISE - 9 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
9	General	glad to learn of low noise level noise levels pollution

POWER PLANT OPERATIONS - 3 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
3	General	how often will coal be delivered, stockpiled in winter, if so how is the dust controlled life expectancy of the plant will you use Iowa Coal?

SOCIOECONOMICS - 89 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
19	General	medical insurance beneficial to local health care givers quality of life
19	Jobs	are employment opportunities realistic? future employment opportunities get jobs for the area good employer that draws good employees into county good paying jobs number of jobs plant would provide jobs welcome the job opportunities during construction and after plant is built what are the job requirements?
3	Jobs for Locals versus Non	would appreciate Dairyland considering local contractors
38	Local Economy	amount of money it would put out community could use the extra work and revenue company [Dairyland] can represent positive and powerful growth economic impact on county should be considered a Godsend economic impact on local community, will increase quality of life economic impact to the region would provide added strength to the growth of the area

SOCIOECONOMICS - CONTINUED		
		<p>economic support for the community would be extremely substantial good asset to community good boost to tax base good economic impact great asset to New Hampton and Chickasaw County great asset to the area great boost to the New Hampton community great opportunity for Chickasaw County great way to diversify the economy help it will give to the community impact to community will bring needed boost in favor of strengthening the economic base increased economic boost to the area jobs and taxes are a tremendous asset needs the jobs this plant can provide New Hampton needs this for economic reasons</p> <p>plant would provide multiple economic benefits positive impact would be welcomed quality of jobs would have a positive effect taxes generated for local use and to help economy</p> <p>tremendous opportunity for New Hampton and surrounding area very advantageous we want you for the tax base will be a good thing for the county will help the community will it bring more population and/or tourist traffic wonderful addition to the area would be a very positive economic impact for community, county and state would create an extremely positive economic impact would have a significant positive impact on all citizens would impact and stabilize the property tax base</p> <p>would provide employment opportunities, monies for education and improvements</p>
1	Property Taxes	schools
5	Property Values	<p>devalue devaluation of our farms devalue devalue effect have similiar plants had on surrounding property values</p>
4	Taxes	great for tax base

TRANSPORTATION - 28 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
2	Automobile Automobile	closing of roads needed to get to fields road closures
12	Rail Service Rail Service	extra rail traffic if staging could be done on site it would minimize the start up train slow-roll thru town. The railroad should consider staging on the east side of town also to minimize blocking of business 63
	Rail Service Rail Service	increased rail traffic need to build viaduct so the rail crossing on Linn Ave can be bypassed
	Rail Service	rail crossing tie up
	Rail Service	rail traffic
	Rail Service	railroad congestion
	Rail Service	train stoppage in New Hampton and Panora Avenue
	Rail Service	train traffic
	Rail Service	trains blocking roads
	Rail Service	concerned about increased train traffic and how this could delay automobile traffic
	Rail Service	train traffic already blocks too many streets
14	Traffic	train and truck

VISUAL - 5 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
1	Aesthetics	plant appearance
2	General	
2	Lighting Lighting	glad to learn of low exterior lighting light pollution at night

WASTE - 47 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
3	Ash Recycling	amt of ash produced what could the left over be made into
4	Cooling Tower	
5	General	ash residue landfill pollution from other materials in the ash will the fly ash be free for the taking? will they be able to burn garbage instead of putting it into landfills?
35	Landfill Landfill Landfill Landfill	amount of ash generated ash disposal ash storage integrity of on-site landfill

NEW HAMPTON PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY CONTINUED

WATER - 129 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
85	Emissions	emissions effects long term effects
1	Flooding	do contouring that might alleviate downstream flooding
4	General	will abandoned wells on the site plugged?
9	Groundwater Quality	quality of water post plant use
25	Groundwater Quantity	amt used availability affects on neighboring wells amount needed amount of water used daily aquifers effect on established wells effect on water tables in area how is the lower aquifer recharged? how much used and how much can be reused? impacts on current wells loss of water in our wells shallow aquifer, what if neighbors have to drill deeper? water table water use, what happens if local residents need to drill deeper? will 4 million gallons of water/day affect the surrounding wells
5	Surface Water Quality	clean water run off runoff (storm water) waste water how will storm water run off be contained

ST. ANSGAR PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY

AIR - 126 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
23	Air Quality	<p>air quality and its effect on crops and trees amount of fly ash released into air is too much any modeling in 2-5-10-15 mile radius? concerned about how the plant may affect air quality DPC Liability for acid rain? keep clean and healthy no worse condition from plant than they are now pollution want clean air</p>
3	Coal Dust	<p>How is coal dust contained during unloading and loading? Powder River Basin coal is more dusty</p>
73	Emissions	<p>6000 tons of emissions/year - health risks acid rain particulates can be directly linked to certain types of heart disease pollution pollution pollution pollution control devices will ash affect our crops</p>
1	General	<p>I'm in the "fall out" area</p>
25	Mercury Emissions	<p>and toxic emissions climate, wind, terrain studies to model mercury impacts coal-fired power plants are the largest single source of mercury pollution concerns negated after attending meeting Dairyland is on record as opposing mercury reduction rule in WI, what mercury standards is Dairyland prepared to meet? how it is handled how much mercury will be emitted? What about mercury content in soil?? how much produced, retained, released into air. What happens to the retained mercury? how will Dairyland reduce emissions? mercury containment mercury is a suspected catalyst for ADD and ADHD</p> <p>pollution what is the position of MN DNR since this is close to the border? what process will Dairyland use to eliminate mercury in coal what will it do to childrens health? where does the mercury go? with DNR involved, doesn't appear to be a problem</p>
1	Ozone	

ST. ANSGAR PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY CONTINUED

ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES - 11 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
1	Burn Biomass/Landfill Waste	would it be possible to use some biomass in combination with the coal?
5	General	heard that Iowa Economic Development Council is looking for coal plants to build along side ethanol plants to use the hot water for ethanol production properly used and maintained, coal is a safe alternative to natural gas weren't we trying to get away from coal to find newer technologies? why coal? would like to see greater intent in sharing heat with an ethanol plant - coproduction
5	Renewables	development of conservation and renewable energy sources thought coal would be used less as we moved toward renewable energies why not renewable energy wind needs to be used

CULTURAL/HISTORIC - 18 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
13	General	not important
3	Impact to Resources	historic family farms tribal lands disturbed will it effect our historic bldgs with pollution
2	Survey Needs to be Done	artifacts found nearby, will an archaeological study be done? numerous artifacts have been found, what arch. studies will be done?

ELECTRIC SYSTEM - 12 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
1	Electric Bills	are you assuring us that power costs will decrease
1	Future Builds	
4	General	blended coal plant not needed realize that the need for energy consumption is constantly growing will the power be used in the immediate area or elsewhere
5	Reliability	ensure a reliable supply of electricity to our area good short term solution for energy needs need to assure availability of electricity in the area we need a nation wide reliable power supply we need electricity and until a better system is developed this looks like the way to go
1	Transmission Impacts	additional powerlines, additional capacity to present lines

GENERAL - 200 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
165	Environmental	'all the various issues about affecting the environment' concerned that we won't harm the environment, long term global impacts effect on rivers, groundwater effects on local environment environmental impact Future environmental effects future environmental problems could arise b/c of the plant? healthy for the environment how is burning coal a clean way to produce electricity, what is done to it to make it clean? how is burning coal clean? I hope you guys are doing whats right for the people and environment, not just your wallet I think this has been addressed but needs to be explained to the group that has most concerns impact of plant appears to be minimal keeping as much of the natural surroundings as possible seems to have been addressed what about filtering of coal grinders? Is the area monitored for contaminants?

St. ANSGAR PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY CONTINUED

GENERAL - CONTINUED		
6	Plant Operations	<p>how much coal is stored on the ground? life of plant, how long will it be used? life span of plant life time of plant what if they close down the rail what is life time of plant?</p>
19	Regulatory	<p>air and water must be watched for the protection of the area air and water will be regulated by gov't to eliminate environmental issues in this area. can new improvements to emissions controls be adapted to the existing power plant? due to new rules and regulations there should not be any major decrease in our air quality environmental impact is being addressed or will be covered during the permit phase environmental standards how many environmental violations are at their other plants? I'm sure that all the negatives regarding admissions to the air and surroundings are being addressed</p> <p>less than 1 mile from MN, does DPC have to comply with MN standards looks like it will be constructed and operated very responsibly no concerns as long as plan is built to federal regulations for emissions standards no concerns, if there is a problem, DNR will address it strict supervision of the plant for environmental purposes - air, water, soil trust the necessary precautions will be taken by Dairyland we have regulations that have to be followed, if the danger is so bad then why does Alma want another one we have strong environmental laws, I am not concerned with the environmental issues who will be monitoring air and water quality? will DPC comply with stricter regulations in the future? will DPC use best available technologies</p>
3	T&E Species	<p>least darter darter minnow Mona is where the state's most endangered fish is found</p>
1	Vegetation	<p>impact to veg around existing power plants</p>
6	Wildlife	<p>fish in the Cedar River impact to wildlife around existing power plants mercury effects newly introduced otters noise effect on wildlife and nearby farm houses wildlife refuge borders property, what effect will this have on the wildlife?</p>

GEOLOGY - 9 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
1	General	does geology support it as a suitable site?
8	Karst	in regards to a landfill is this safe Otranto site may not be as geologically safe as others sink holes this will lead to easy contamination from the pollution of the coal plant

HEALTH AND SAFETY - 27 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
2	Asthma	concerned about how the plant may affect air quality
2	Disaster	severe drought tornado/terrorist
13	General	concerns negated after researching construction have studies been done surrounding coal plants to see if there are elevated cases of asthma? link between power plants and cancer Mitchell County already has high cancer rate particulates, lead quality of living what was the data "supposedly" collected from blue cross/blue shield, U of I, IA State, Iowa Public Health, etc.?
6	Traffic	problems for rescue response/ambulance from st. ansgar traffic safety turning off/on hwy 218 train crossings train traffic-red lights at all crossings with more railroad traffic will there be controlled railroad crossings with lights and gates?
4	Worker	employee and family health concerns health studies data pertaining to Allergies, Cancers, Sensitivities will it harm people working with the coal?

ST. ANSGAR PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY CONTINUED

LAND USE - 28 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
5	Displacement of Residences	what if residents do not want to move
3	Farmland	century farms taking good farmland would building the plant require land needed for farming?
7	Funerals	cemetery cemetery concerned about how the cemetery will be treated in order to provide quiet how can they close the road to the cemetery How will you protect the sanctity of our local cemetery? what will be done to minimize impact on nearby cemetery?
5	General	proposed park and trails are very nice taking away the peacefulness of the country this location will destroy an old, established rural community what will DPC do for those that live close and want to sell? would contamination of Cedar River damage the use for recreation?
8	Post Plant Land Use	clean up after the plant is obsolete decommissioning agreement? post power plant will DPC dismantle the plant and restore the site when the plant is no longer useable?

NOISE - 14 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
1	Construction	
9	General	decibel limits noise around area of the site noise level is low but doesn't have a nice sound noise level of 48 decibels, currently there is no noise level sound in the surrounding area what does Dairyland propose to do about noise pollution?
1	Nighttime	will heavyequipment be moved between 6pm-6am?
2	Traffic	noise control from traffic
1	Train	

SOCIOECONOMICS - 102 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
15	General	quality of life will the employees live close by or away from the pollution?
9	Jobs	creation of jobs in rural communities is important creation of mid to upper wage paying jobs employment opportunities, additions to the tax base increase in jobs insist that plant be built by union boilermaker craftsman/union labor jobs alone would justify construction we need the jobs what are the job requirements for each job
7	Jobs for Locals versus Non	"I'd like one", are any of the plant operators going to be hired from Mitchel County? can you train local people to do these jobs? how many jobs available for local residents? who will get the jobs? will local contractors be given priority?
62	Local Economy	a big plus to our county - we need the jobs and revenue a great asset to the county a positive thing for Mitchell County believe there will be sizeable economic benefits beneficial to the economy benefits to Mitchell County - taxes best thing to happen to Mitchell County in 125 years can local gov't rely on estimated tax revenue for 10-15 years? community would benefit greatly does not believe the economic impact would be as good as led to believe economic boost to county economic impact is exceptional economic impact, would be a great asset to the community employment, tax money excellent addition to Mitchell County, economic impact is outstanding financial help for Mitchell County glad for all the benefits it will bring great asset to county great benefit for community, schools, taxpayer great opportunity for county great opportunity for county huge asset to local economy

SOCIOECONOMICS - CONTINUED

important to get as many businesses to come to provide more jobs
in favor for economic benefits
increased economy
It is an opportunity to provide for the future both by the tax support and electrical needs of the community
it would be a big asset to the community
it would be a great thing for the economy - provide jobs
it would be good for our county
job and tax benefits would be tremendous
jobs and revenue coming into the community is exciting
locating in Mitchell county would have a beneficial economic impact
Mitchell County would benefit a great deal much needed employment and economic development
no doubts about economic benefits
plant would be a real asset to Mitchell County
plant would be very good for Mitchell County and surrounding areas
power plant should help the population growth should help economy
tax benefits and jobs would be welcome to Mitchell County
thanks for helping St. Ansgar have this opportunity for community advancement
very positive impact for Mitchell County
we need this plant to better the lyle area
we reap the rewards of a new industry, additional population, educated personnel/families, additional monies
welcome the chance for additional employment
what is the economic impact on the area?
what year will Dairyland be adding dollars to the budget of Mitchell County?
will be an asset to the local people - taxes, more jobs that will pay a good salary
will have a huge effect on economy
will offer a lot of job opportunities
without job opportunities economic growth children/grandchildren will never return to the area

wonderful opportunity for Mitchell County
wonderful opportunity for the area
would be a benefit for Mitchell County
would be a boost to the economy
would be a positive addition to our community
would be a tremendous boon to the area
would be an asset to Mitchell County
would be an economic boost for area and schools

would be great for the area
would help the tax base in the county
will benefit county

SOCIOECONOMICS - CONTINUED		
5	Property Values	<p>if land values decline they would be compensated</p> <p>impact to land values around other sites</p> <p>land value</p> <p>my farm (directly north of site) will not lose value</p> <p>what will the plant do to property values?</p>
4	Taxes	<p>schools</p> <p>we need the tax money</p> <p>will our taxes go down or will the county start spending more</p>

TRANSPORTATION -27 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
7	Automobile	<p>disruption of traffic on Echo Ave</p> <p>how much of an increase in truck traffic?</p> <p>road paving required?</p> <p>who is responsible for excessive road damage, road maintenance and dust control?</p> <p>who pays to upkeep roads</p> <p>will all the roads around and going to the power plant be black-topped?</p> <p>will Echo Ave remain open?</p>
3	Rail Service	<p>amount of rail traffic in and out of site</p> <p>rail crossings-how long will they be blocked?</p> <p>who pays to upkeep railroads</p>
17	Traffic	<p>especially. Trains</p> <p>rail and truck traffic</p> <p>railroad</p> <p>trains</p> <p>truck and rail traffic</p>

VISUAL - 10 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
6	Aesthetics	<p>appearance</p> <p>appearance to neighbors</p> <p>community concerns about visual impact</p> <p>doesn't want to see it from his farm fields</p> <p>'visual pollution'</p> <p>Visual Sensitivity, what does high visual quality mean?</p>
3	General	<p>as compared to wind</p> <p>sensitivity given to those areas with extensive natural areas nearby, were the three natural areas in mitchell cty taken into consideration for the otranto site</p>
1	Stack	<p>how tall will the stack be?</p>

ST. ANSGAR PUBLIC COMMENT SUMMARY CONTINUED

WASTE - 53 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
3	Ash Recycling	fly ash, can more than 50% can be sold? how much will be recycled? will the landfill be big enough over the lifetime of the plant
6	General	charcoal used in filters, where does it end up how much fly ash will be burying in the ground? liquid wastes produced (according to CH2M Hills document)-how will they be handled? toxic waste, concerns are negated after visiting
1	Human Sewage	
43	Landfill	amount of waste to be put in landfill ash disposal assurance of engineered liner can landfill be constructed as not to leak? drought would cause clay liner to crack and pollution would leak into the aquifer fly ash fly ash fly ash monitoring fly ash mounding, life span? guarantee of no contamination issues with onsite landfilling Long term monitoring, who will maintain the landfill run-off strict monitoring needed what happens if the landfill leaks? what long term responsibility does company have? where does waste go when the landfill is full? will the landfill be monitored?

WATER - 128 COMMENTS		
Count	Issue	Comment
73	Emissions	mercury mercury advisories in fish mercury emissions pollution pollution control devices
1	General	does the hot water have any chance of escaping
27	Groundwater Quality	is groundwater going to be affected? Proposed site has a lot of springs, waterways and slues which would make it impossible to prevent contamination what is the possibility landfill will leak? who will be responsible if wells are contaminated? can this contaminate existing wells? containment effect on groundwater emissions

WATER - CONTINUED		
		<p>how does Dairyland propose to avoid contamination?</p> <p>how is run off kept from contaminating local water sources?</p> <p>how long will ground water be monitored after plant closes?</p> <p>keep clean and healthy</p> <p>landfill and run-off</p> <p>leachate from landfill</p> <p>possible contamination of aquifer</p> <p>risk to aquifers</p> <p>stock-piled coal pollution risks</p> <p>will pollutants affect wells?</p> <p>will this affect our private wells</p>
12	Groundwater Quantity	<p>amount and source of water for plant, adequate groundwater</p> <p>amount of water needed each day</p> <p>amount of well water consumed</p> <p>amount used and evaporated</p> <p>estimate of wells needed, how deep, diameter, how fast</p> <p>s there enough to sustain all the area wells and the coal plant</p> <p>water removal on well levels</p> <p>water usage</p> <p>water use</p> <p>would it endanger the water table?</p>
14	Surface Water Quality	<p>protection of Cedar River ecosystem, run off</p> <p>acid rain effects on quality</p> <p>effect on rivers</p> <p>How will the plant affect local streams, rivers and swamp ground?</p> <p>keep clean and healthy</p> <p>landfill and run-off</p> <p>mercury pollution of nearby rivers and streams</p> <p>possible contamination of Cedar River</p> <p>stock-piled coal pollution risks</p> <p>want clean water</p> <p>will dairyland guarantee there will be no storm water runoff?</p>
1	Surface Water Quantity	<p>water removal on stream levels</p>