

Date and Time: Tuesday, October 16, 2018 9:50:00 PM EDT

Job Number: 75656625

## Documents (8)

1. [\*Option of power from wind proposed\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Minco" AND "wind" AND "energy" AND "NextEra Energy Resources"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Location by Publication: Oklahoma; Geography by  
Document: North America

2. [\*Wind farm vs. eagles\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Minco" AND "wind" AND "energy" AND "NextEra Energy Resources"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Location by Publication: Oklahoma; Geography by  
Document: North America

3. [\*Federal judge dismisses wind company lawsuit filed against Hinton\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Minco" AND "wind" AND "energy" AND "NextEra Energy Resources"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Location by Publication: Oklahoma; Geography by  
Document: North America

4. [\*Breezing to No. 4\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Minco" AND "wind" AND "energy" AND "NextEra Energy Resources"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Location by Publication: Oklahoma; Geography by  
Document: North America

5. [\*Oklahoma landowners register private airstrips to keep wind farms at bay\*](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Minco" AND "wind" AND "energy" AND "NextEra Energy Resources"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Location by Publication: Oklahoma; Geography by  
Document: North America

6. [Corrections, clarifications](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Minco" AND "wind" AND "energy" AND "NextEra Energy Resources"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Location by Publication: Oklahoma; Geography by  
Document: North America

7. [CATCHING AIR](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Minco" AND "wind" AND "energy" AND "NextEra Energy Resources"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Location by Publication: Oklahoma; Geography by  
Document: North America

8. [Lawsuit filed against NextEra wind projects in Caddo County](#)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

**Search Terms:** "Minco" AND "wind" AND "energy" AND "NextEra Energy Resources"

**Search Type:** Terms and Connectors

**Narrowed by:**

**Content Type**  
News

**Narrowed by**  
Location by Publication: Oklahoma; Geography by  
Document: North America

## **Option of power from wind proposed**

Tulsa World (Oklahoma)

July 17, 2010 Saturday, Final Edition

Copyright 2010 The Tulsa World

**Section:** Business; Pg. E1

**Length:** 293 words

**Byline:** ROD WALTON World Staff Writer

### **Body**

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AEP-PSO plans to give its customers the option to buy wind energy produced at a turbine farm under construction near Minco, the Tulsa-based utility announced Friday. American Electric Power-Public Service Company of Oklahoma signed a prospective deal with Nextera Energy Resources for the long-term purchase of the wind-generated power. Under the agreement, which still needs Oklahoma Corporation Commission approval, a portion of the Minco 99-megawatt site will be set aside specifically for AEP-PSO customers who request their electricity come from a renewable source.

"There is an interest on the part of some PSO customers to be able to have a certain portion, if not all, of their energy coming from renewable energy sources," Kathy Champion, the utility's consumer programs manager, said in a statement. The voluntary program would allow customers to designate how much of their electricity is provided by renewables such as wind. AEP-PSO customers can buy that power in blocks of 100-kilowatt hours, according to company's release. The \$175 million Minco wind farm, which will include 62 turbines, could be completed by the end of the year. Nextera Energy Resources also operates a 98.9-megawatt farm near Elk City, while the parent Nextera has wind-power centers near Weatherford and Woodward. AEP-PSO filed a request for state approval of the Green Energy Choice tariff in January. The tariff would charge an additional \$2.85 for every 100 kilowatt hours in renewable energy requested by participating customers. About 12 percent of AEP-PSO's generating capacity comes from wind power. The utility serves 525,000 customers in eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas. PSO is owned by Columbus, Ohio-based AEP. Rod Walton 581-8457 [rod.walton@tulsaworld.com](mailto:rod.walton@tulsaworld.com)

### **Classification**

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**Language:** ENGLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** SUSTAINABILITY (78%); ELECTRICITY GENERATING CAPACITY (78%); AGREEMENTS (77%); APPROVALS (76%); ENERGY & UTILITY LAW (73%); Business; CUSTOMERS 100 PSO AEP ENERGY WIND POWER RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY OPTION

**Company:** AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER CO INC (92%); PUBLIC SERVICE CO OF OKLAHOMA (91%); NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES LLC (91%)

Option of power from wind proposed

**Organization:** OKLAHOMA CORPORATION COMMISSION (57%)

**Ticker:** AEP (NYSE) (92%)

**Industry:** ALTERNATIVE & RENEWABLE **ENERGY** (94%); **WIND ENERGY** (92%); NATURAL GAS & ELECTRIC UTILITIES (90%); ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS (90%); **WIND** POWER PLANTS (90%); **ENERGY** & UTILITY CONSTRUCTION (78%); ELECTRICITY GENERATING CAPACITY (78%); PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSIONS (77%); **ENERGY** & UTILITY LAW (73%)

**Geographic:** TULSA, OK, USA (78%); COLUMBUS, OH, USA (73%); OKLAHOMA, USA (92%); ARKANSAS, USA (79%); OHIO, USA (77%)

**Load-Date:** July 18, 2010

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End of Document

## Wind farm vs. eagles

Tulsa World (Oklahoma)

June 6, 2013 Thursday, Final Edition

Copyright 2013 The Tulsa World

**Section:** News; Pg. A1

**Length:** 1047 words

**Byline:** JARREL WADE World Staff Writer

### **Body**

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CORRECTIONTEXT A photo cutline with this story originally contained incorrect information about the ownership of a wind farm in Minco. The wind farm is owned by NextEra Energy Resources Inc. It is not related to a wind farm under development in Osage County that has applied for federal bald eagle "take" permits. The story has been corrected. /CORRECTIONTEXT

A wind farm being developed in Osage County has applied for federal bald eagle "take" permits for the deaths of up to three of the protected birds each year for at least five years. Opponents of the permit, including conservationists and tribes in the area, say they aren't against "green" energy investments. However, they are firmly against the placement of the planned 94-turbine wind farm, which is surrounded within five miles by several active bald eagle nests. Wind Capital Group, a St. Louis-based energy organization, battled the Osage Nation - which has local interests in oil and gas - until late 2011 over the right to build the wind farm on land the tribe said was former hunting grounds and would be damaged by the project. Tom Green, senior manager of project development for Wind Capital Group's Osage Wind farm, said he's eager to get the project built and confident that turbine construction will begin soon and finish next year. "When I started in this business, I never imagined that people would think that wind was the environmental problem," Green said. Steve Sherrod, executive director of the Sutton Avian Research Center in Bartlesville, said wind farms can lead to a multitude of environmental problems for eagles and ground animals. Animals can mistake the moving shadows of wind turbines for predators, said Sherrod, whose organization helped rehabilitate the bald eagle population by raising eagles from hatchlings and releasing them into the wild. Eagles may travel up to 50 miles between feeding area and nest, according to the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, and Sherrod said he's opposed to the wind farm's being so close to the eagles' hunting grounds. "If you look at one site, it's not that big of a deal, but you look at all the sites ... collectively, you're looking at a huge impact," he said. According to the Department of Wildlife Conservation, 800 to 2,000 eagles inhabit Oklahoma each year, with peak numbers in January and February. Sherrod said wind farms across the nation are being built in previously untouched areas and upset the ecosystem not just for eagles but for all wildlife. The permit for Osage Wind - filed late last year - has not been approved, but Green said the government agency has been positive about its outcome and that the construction of turbines is still planned to start as soon as this summer. Green said the company is working to protect eagles alongside the project as much as possible and that in the permit process it included plans to help the eagle population. "The eagle permit is something that has been developed over the last several years with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, environmental groups and outside agencies," he said. The killing of bald eagles - even incidentally as part of some other action - violates federal law. The acquisition of permits to kill them is voluntary and is taken as a precaution to avoid steep fines of up to \$500,000 per offense under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. Scott BigHorse, assistant principal chief of the Osage Nation, said that during the ongoing battle between the tribe and Wind Capital, it has wanted the business to compromise on the land use and project scope. He said the plans for the property began in 2007 but that little to no interaction took place with the tribe. "These were our hunting grounds. It was our domain," BigHorse said. "I don't know why they didn't come to the tribe. ... We could have sat down at the table, ... and we could have

## Wind farm vs. eagles

strategically placed these wind turbines to where they are not so much in the path." BigHorse said the issue is also of high cultural significance to the tribe because of the importance of eagle feathers. The feathers are used in rituals "from when their (Indian children's) little feet hit the ground to the time of their passing, when we put them in the ground." "We use those eagle feathers throughout their lives," BigHorse said. "We place their personal eagle feather with them to travel with them on that journey to heaven." Sherrod emphasized that he is not against the development of new energy sources. "Hey, I use energy every day," he said. "I use fuel to heat my home, to cool it, to drive places. I consume food like everybody. (But) we realize that there's a wise way to do it. ... We go full tilt to develop any kind of energy we can." Mollie Bivin, Shidler Area Chamber of Commerce president, said she and other families in the small communities near the planned wind farm will benefit from taxes and jobs the wind farm will provide. "Lots of the residents here in the area are very unhappy that it hasn't transpired already," she said, adding that the area is starved for development. "I've been promised that I will see a turbine before I leave this universe," Bivin said. Bald eagle protection Several federal laws protect the national symbol from harm, despite the fact that the bald eagle was removed from the endangered species list in 2007. Federal law protects both the bald and golden eagle by prohibiting "the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit." The law defines "take" as to "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." Civil penalties for violating provisions of the act include a maximum fine of \$5,000 or one year imprisonment, with a \$10,000 fine or up to two years in prison for a second offense. Felony convictions for individuals carry a maximum fine of \$250,000 or two years of imprisonment. The fine doubles for an organization. Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Jarrel Wade 918-581-8367 a class="ArticleLink" href="[jarrel.wade@tulsaworld.com](mailto:jarrel.wade@tulsaworld.com)"[jarrel.wade@tulsaworld.com](mailto:jarrel.wade@tulsaworld.com) SUBHEAD: A green controversy Company seeks permit to avoid possible fines

## Classification

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**Language:** ENGLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** ANIMALS (89%); CONSERVATION (89%); BIRDS (89%); WILDLIFE CONSERVATION (89%); ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES (89%); WILDLIFE (89%); ENVIRONMENTALISM (77%); APPROVALS (72%); POLLUTION & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (69%); MANAGERS & SUPERVISORS (68%); EXECUTIVES (66%); News; WIND CAPITAL FARM EAGLE BALD EAGLES ENERGY OSAGE AEP PSO

**Company:** NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES LLC (91%)

**Industry:** WIND ENERGY (95%); ENERGY & UTILITY CONSTRUCTION (90%); WIND POWER PLANTS (89%); OIL & GAS INDUSTRY (77%); TURBINE MFG (73%); NEW CONSTRUCTION (67%); (67%); CONSTRUCTION (67%)

**Geographic:** SAINT LOUIS, MO, USA (56%); OKLAHOMA, USA (92%); MISSOURI, USA (79%)

**Load-Date:** June 23, 2013

## **Federal judge dismisses wind company lawsuit filed against Hinton**

Tulsa World (Oklahoma)

May 15, 2017 Monday

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**Section:** BUSINESS

**Length:** 144 words

**Byline:** Paul Monies The Oklahoman

### **Body**

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OKLAHOMA CITY - A federal judge in Oklahoma City on Friday dismissed a lawsuit filed against the town of Hinton by two wind farm companies affiliated with NextEra Energy Resources LLC.

U.S. District Judge Stephen P. Friot ruled on a narrow jurisdictional issue on whether Minco Wind IV LLC and Minco V LLC had the standing to challenge a town ordinance. Hinton's Board of Trustees adopted an ordinance in January declaring wind project equipment within two miles of the town to be a public nuisance.

Friot granted a motion to dismiss sought by Hinton but acknowledged the lawsuit could be refiled or amended.

Attorneys for the wind farm companies had no comment after Friday's hearing and referred questions to NextEra. The project has not yet started construction.

[Click here to link to the article at NewsOK.](#) Some stories require an Oklahoman subscription to read.

### **Classification**

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**Language:** ENGLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** JUDGES (93%); LITIGATION (93%); SUITS & CLAIMS (91%); ORDINANCES (78%); JURISDICTION (78%); NUISANCE (73%); BOARDS OF DIRECTORS (73%)

**Company:** NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES LLC (93%)

**Industry:** WIND ENERGY (91%); ENERGY & UTILITY CONSTRUCTION (90%); WIND POWER PLANTS (73%)

**Geographic:** OKLAHOMA CITY, OK, USA (90%); OKLAHOMA, USA (89%); UNITED STATES (79%)

**Load-Date:** July 12, 2017

## Federal judge dismisses wind company lawsuit filed against Hinton

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## **Breezing to No. 4**

Tulsa World (Oklahoma)

April 12, 2013 Friday, Final Edition

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**Section:** Business; Pg. E1

**Length:** 638 words

**Byline:** ROD WALTON World Staff Writer

### **Body**

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**Wind** farm projects involving utilities, private investment, a public university and cooperatives lifted Oklahoma into fourth place for new **wind** power installation in 2012, according to a national report released Thursday. The state added 1,127 megawatts of **wind** capacity last year. Oklahoma also jumped several spots to rank sixth overall with 3,135 MW, which is about 10.5 percent of total electrical generation in the state. Nationwide, 13,131 MW of new **wind** power was built in 2012, involving \$25 billion worth of investment.

The U.S. also surpassed the 60-gigawatt threshold for installed **wind** capacity. "This was the industry's best ever" year, Emily Williams, senior policy analyst for the AWEA, said during a web conference detailing the report's findings. "We saw an uptick in every region of the country." None grew more than the central region. Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Iowa all finished in the top 10 for **wind** power capacity addition in 2012. The Oklahoma projects finished with a flurry, adding 734 megawatts in the fourth quarter, according to the AWEA report. One key project finished earlier, however: Oklahoma Gas & Electric's Crossroads **wind** farm, a partnership with Siemens and Renewable **Energy** Systems Americas, which was completed in January 2012. OG&E also is the power distributor for the Blackwell **wind** farm, which sends power to Oklahoma State University. The Blackwell project is owned by **NextEra Energy Resources**, which was first among owners with 1,505 MW of new installed capacity last year, more than double second-place Iberdrola Renewables. NextEra also is owner and developer of the **Minco** III project in central Oklahoma. APEX, TradeWind, Atlantic Power Corp. and GE **Energy** Financial Service were other investors in state **wind** power last year. AEP-PSO, Tulsa's primary power provider, did not add any new **wind** capacity in 2012. The utility's last addition was the **Minco wind** farm which went commercial in December 2010, spokesman Stan Whiteford said. But the state's second-largest utility has not pulled back from **wind** power, he pointed out. American Electric Power-Public Service Company of Oklahoma is meeting its target generation mix based on projects already completed. "Over the last couple of years we really haven't had a need to add additional purchased power capacity," Whiteford said. "And, with long-term **wind** power agreements already accounting for approximately 14 to 15 percent of our capacity, we are right in line with the 15 percent target set by the state several years ago. "However, we're always willing to entertain offers, if they make sense for our customers." AEP-PSO has a total of 690 MW in potential **wind energy** from long-term purchased power agreements. U.S. **wind** power increased 27 percent last year despite some economic cross- currents, such as the then-uncertain future of federal production tax credits. Those credits ultimately were continued by the government, and a Gallup Poll released last month indicated that 71 percent of Americans want their nation to put more emphasis on producing domestic power from **wind** turbines. "Americans want more **wind energy** because they know a great deal with they see one," Rob Gramlich, interim CEO of AWEA, said during the Web conference. Gramlich was named late last year to replace former CEO Denise Bode. Bode, a former member of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, resigned after four years heading up the AWEA. Top five states in 2012 **wind** power addition

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. Texas      | 1,826 MW |
| 2. California | 1,656 MW |

## Breezing to No. 4

3. Kansas	1,441 MW
4. Oklahoma	1,127 MW
5. Illinois	823 MW

Source: American **Wind Energy** Association's annual market report 2012 Rod Walton 918-581-8457 a class="ArticleLink" href="[rod.walton@tulsaworld.com](mailto:rod.walton@tulsaworld.com)"[rod.walton@tulsaworld.com](mailto:rod.walton@tulsaworld.com) SUBHEAD: national **wind**-farm report: 2012 crop yields up Oklahoma rising in added **wind** power

## Classification

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**Language:** ENGLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** ELECTRICITY GENERATING CAPACITY (90%); AGREEMENTS (88%); CONFERENCES & CONVENTIONS (74%); COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES (73%); BUSINESS COOPERATIVES (73%); PUBLIC SCHOOLS (73%); RANKINGS (68%); Business; **WIND** STATE POWER OKLAHOMA 2012 CAPACITY FARM AEP **ENERGY** PSO

**Company:** AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER CO INC (74%); ATLANTIC POWER CORP (66%); PUBLIC SERVICE CO OF OKLAHOMA (63%); **NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES** LLC (59%); OGE **ENERGY** CORP (55%); RENEWABLE **ENERGY** SYSTEMS LTD (55%); SIEMENS AG (55%); IBERDROLA RENEWABLES INC (54%); GE **ENERGY** (53%)

**Organization:** OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY (54%)

**Ticker:** AEP (NYSE) (74%); ATP (TSX) (66%); AT (NYSE) (66%); OGE (NYSE) (55%); SIN (SWX) (55%); SIE (FRA) (55%); SIE (BIT) (55%)

**Industry:** **WIND ENERGY** (94%); **WIND** POWER PLANTS (91%); NATURAL GAS & ELECTRIC UTILITIES (90%); **ENERGY** & UTILITY CONSTRUCTION (90%); ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION (90%); ELECTRICITY GENERATING CAPACITY (90%); ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY (89%); ALTERNATIVE & RENEWABLE **ENERGY** (89%); ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS (79%); UTILITIES INDUSTRY (79%); COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES (73%); BANKING & FINANCE (73%); PUBLIC SCHOOLS (73%)

**Geographic:** TULSA, OK, USA (79%); OKLAHOMA, USA (97%); TEXAS, USA (79%); UNITED STATES (92%)

**Load-Date:** April 13, 2013

## **Oklahoma landowners register private airstrips to keep wind farms at bay**

The Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City, OK)

May 22, 2016 Sunday

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**Length:** 1290 words

**Byline:** By Paul Monies Business Writer , [pmonies@oklahoman.com](mailto:pmonies@oklahoman.com)

### **Body**

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Rooster Barn Regional. Logues International Airport. Condit Regional Airport. An airport boom is underway in southwest Oklahoma. But don't expect to be in long security lines or grab a coffee while you wait for a flight. These are airstrips registered with the Federal Aviation Administration for private use. Most are turf runways mowed out of a pasture.

Some even have a wind sock. But they have no lights or other nighttime warnings. The rush to register airstrips is part of the fallout from a state law passed last year that put in siting regulations on wind turbines. Senate Bill 808 said the turbines had to be at least 1.5 nautical miles - 9,100 feet - from a school, hospital or airport. The law went into effect in November. Rural landowners who don't want wind developments nearby are using the law to push the turbines back. Privately, some wind industry representatives accuse them of blocking wind farms with what they call "shamports." More than two dozen private air strips have been certified by the FAA so this year. At least 15 of them are near Marlow in Stephens County. NextEra Energy Resources plans a 120-turbine project in Stephens and Grady counties. The Rush Springs project is expected to be complete by the end of the year. Further north, NextEra is building an expansion to the Minco wind farm in Canadian and Caddo counties. The company declined repeated requests for comment. Lynn Logue, a Marlow resident who registered Logues International Airport in February, said he understands both sides of the wind development issue. But he wanted to protect his property value. Logue, who isn't a pilot, said he has several neighbors who feel the same way. "I still think Oklahoma is a beautiful spot," Logue said. "I just don't particularly care to be looking at that kind of thing. Unfortunately, it's really put neighbor against neighbor. I hate to see that kind of deal go that way. If I had some land that I didn't live on and I wanted them, I'd feel it's my right to put it on there. I see both sides." Logue said he's got about 210 acres at his place four miles northeast of Marlow. The turf runway he put in is 80 feet wide by 1,300 feet long. He didn't give the name much thought, although his friends joked he should call it Logues Un-International Airport. Aaron Bratcher, who recently registered Bratcher Private Airstrip near Marlow, said some of landowners now applying for airstrips have had them for many years. His father had a pilot's license, and neighbors used the family's airstrip for crop dusting planes, he said. Bratcher has 520 acres, but he is upset about a substation for a wind project going in near his house. "I think my dad had it - registered until about 2005, and it's always been maintained," Bratcher said of the airstrip. "I didn't just rush out and create this." Safety concerns For its part, the FAA said its main concern is safety. It doesn't ask applicants why they want to register a private airstrip. "Our process looks at any effects the airstrip would have on existing airports and, if applicable, whether it would affect any controlled airspace in the area," FAA spokesman Lynn Lunsford said in an email. "We probably wouldn't approve an airfield that would interfere with the flight paths for a major airport, for example. We have no say over land use itself. That's a local zoning question." The Oklahoman cross-referenced airstrip applicants with a list of pilot licenses. Just a few of the 30 applicants for private airstrips this year have pilot licenses, according to FAA data. Among them is Raymond Rust, who has been a pilot since 1960. He and his son have three airplanes. Rust registered the Rush Springs Airstrip in February. "We've had it out here for a while, but we wanted to register it to keep them away from the airstrip," Rust said of wind turbines planned nearby. "A man from the FAA came out to inspect it to make sure it's safe. Once it's registered, it shows up on all the flying maps, GPS and section

## Oklahoma landowners register private airstrips to keep wind farms at bay

maps."You'd have a hard time getting Jerry Condit in a plane. He's only been up one time, and it took some whiskey, he said. Condit said his grandson helped with the FAA applications for two airstrips, Rooster Barn Regional and Condit Regional Airport near Foster in Garvin County. Condit said a wind developer sent a letter offering to lease 40 to 100 acres of his land, but he wanted no part of it. Condit has about 1,200 acres near Foster. He's got oil leases and several pipelines crossing his property."With those wind turbines, their contract is about 40-something pages long, and it's written in there that you can't do this or can't do that on your own place," Condit said. "If I own my own place, I want to do exactly what I want to on it, and I don't want their turbines. If anybody wants them, I'm all for it, but I just don't want them."Condit said he used to have fighting roosters before they were outlawed, so he named one of the airstrips Rooster Barn Regional."You've just got to put a wind sock up. That's the way I understood it," Condit said. "I don't even like to fly. I've only ever been in an airplane but one time. Scared to death. If it hadn't been for a fifth of whiskey, I probably would have had a heart attack. I was in the back seat."Land rushSB 808 has created another land rush in Oklahoma, only this time it's a race to register wind developments. Rules adopted by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission in March spell out how wind developers are supposed to notify the public of planned developments. Commission officials said if landowners can get private airstrips registered with the FAA before wind developers begin the notification process for new projects, then their 1.5-nautical-mile setback will prevail. But landowners can't apply for an airstrip&nbsp;- and get its setback&nbsp;- after the developer has notified county commissioners and placed a public notice in local newspapers. Wind industry representatives said the law has accelerated the development process. The typical wind farm can take up to four years to develop, but the law has meant developers are now applying for FAA turbine permits months and sometimes years before they plan to build a project or even have a signed power purchase agreement. The Corporation Commission has no siting authority for individual wind turbines, although the commission is responsible for making sure developers post the surety bonds needed for future decommissioning of wind turbines. WindWaste, a group formed by Claremore businessman Frank Robson, pushed for SB 808 last year."The airport, school and other setback requirements of the statute provide a minimal measure of safety to the people of Oklahoma from the previously unhindered placement of large industrial wind turbines," said Rick Mosier with WindWaste and the Oklahoma Property Rights Association. "These setbacks were agreed to by the wind industry and other interested parties. We cannot speculate on what others' impetus may have been behind any increase in applications for private airports."The Wind Coalition, which represents the wind industry, said the provision in the siting law on private airstrips needs to be revisited."This well-meaning law, intended to protect pilots, is being abused and is actually creating risk to pilots by naming airstrips that may never be formally constructed or maintained," the Wind Coalition said in a statement. "Ultimately, this abuse is costly to local taxpayers as it prevents community investment and denies schools and local governments the opportunity to grow their tax base."The Legislature's intent was to ensure legitimate airstrips have agreed-upon setbacks; however, the reality of the legislation has not matched the measure's intent."

## Classification

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**Language:** ENGLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (90%); LEGISLATION (90%); AVIATION TRANSPORTATION LAW (90%); LAND USE & DEVELOPMENT (89%); US STATE GOVERNMENT (78%); LEGISLATIVE BODIES (77%); LICENSES & PERMITS (60%)

**Company:** NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES LLC (90%)

**Industry:** AIRPORTS (99%); WIND ENERGY (92%); AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (90%); AVIATION

Oklahoma landowners register private airstrips to keep wind farms at bay

TRANSPORTATION LAW (90%); **WIND** POWER PLANTS (90%); AIRPORT RUNWAYS (90%); AIRCRAFT PILOTS (89%); REAL ESTATE (75%); **ENERGY** SITING (75%); (73%); CROP & SOIL SERVICES (72%)

**Geographic:** OKLAHOMA, USA (92%); CANADA (54%)

**Load-Date:** May 25, 2016

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End of Document

## Corrections, clarifications

Tulsa World (Oklahoma)

June 7, 2013 Friday, Final Home Edition

Copyright 2013 The Tulsa World

**Section:** News; Pg. A2

**Length:** 136 words

### **Body**

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â€¢ A photo cutline in Wednesday's Tulsa World contained incorrect information about the ownership of a wind farm in Minco. The wind farm is owned by NextEra Energy Resources Inc. It is not related to a wind farm under development in Osage County that has applied for federal bald eagle "take" permits. â€¢ A Wednesday Tulsa World sports story incorrectly stated Kristen Gundy's involvement with a lawsuit filed against her husband, Mike Gundy. One count against Kristen Gundy was dismissed, but she remains a defendant on two others. â€¢ A Thursday Tulsa World business story incorrectly reported the number of Tulsa Regional Chamber members. The chamber has 3,100 members. â€¢ Stories in Wednesday's and Thursday's Tulsa World incorrectly reported Miss Oklahoma pageant contestant Kelsey Griswold's age. She is 20.

### **Classification**

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**Language:** ENGLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE (74%); SUITS & CLAIMS (70%); LITIGATION (70%); News

**Company:** NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES LLC (58%)

**Industry:** WIND ENERGY (90%)

**Geographic:** TULSA, OK, USA (73%); OKLAHOMA, USA (91%)

**Load-Date:** June 8, 2013

## CATCHING AIR

The Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City, OK)

May 22, 2016 Sunday

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**Section:** BUSINESS; Pg. 3

**Length:** 1288 words

**Byline:** By Paul Monies Business Writer , [pmonies@oklahoman.com](mailto:pmonies@oklahoman.com)

### **Body**

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Rooster Barn Regional. Logues International Airport. Condit Regional Airport. An airport boom is underway in southwest Oklahoma. But don't expect to be in long security lines or grab a coffee while you wait for a flight. These are airstrips registered with the Federal Aviation Administration for private use. Most are turf runways mowed out of a pasture.

Some even have a wind sock. But they have no lights or other nighttime warnings. The rush to register airstrips is part of the fallout from a state law passed last year that put in siting regulations on wind turbines. Senate Bill 808 said the turbines had to be at least 1.5 nautical miles - 9,100 feet - from a school, hospital or airport. The law went into effect in November. Rural landowners who don't want wind developments nearby are using the law to push the turbines back. Privately, some wind industry representatives accuse them of blocking wind farms with what they call "shamports." More than two dozen private air strips have been certified by the FAA so this year. At least 15 of them are near Marlow in Stephens County. NextEra Energy Resources plans a 120-turbine project in Stephens and Grady counties. The Rush Springs project is expected to be complete by the end of the year. Further north, NextEra is building an expansion to the Minco wind farm in Canadian and Caddo counties. The company declined repeated requests for comment. Lynn Logue, a Marlow resident who registered Logues International Airport in February, said he understands both sides of the wind development issue. But he wanted to protect his property value. Logue, who isn't a pilot, said he has several neighbors who feel the same way. "I still think Oklahoma is a beautiful spot," Logue said. "I just don't particularly care to be looking at that kind of thing. Unfortunately, it's really put neighbor against neighbor. I hate to see that kind of deal go that way. If I had some land that I didn't live on and I wanted them, I'd feel it's my right to put it on there. I see both sides." Logue said he's got about 210 acres at his place four miles northeast of Marlow. The turf runway he put in is 80 feet wide by 1,300 feet long. He didn't give the name much thought, although his friends joked he should call it Logues Un-International Airport. Aaron Bratcher, who recently registered Bratcher Private Airstrip near Marlow, said some of landowners now applying for airstrips have had them for many years. His father had a pilot's license, and neighbors used the family's airstrip for crop dusting planes, he said. Bratcher has 520 acres, but he is upset about a substation for a wind project going in near his house. "I think my dad had it registered until about 2005, and it's always been maintained," Bratcher said of the airstrip. "I didn't just rush out and create this." Safety concerns For its part, the FAA said its main concern is safety. It doesn't ask applicants why they want to register a private airstrip. "Our process looks at any effects the airstrip would have on existing airports and, if applicable, whether it would affect any controlled airspace in the area," FAA spokesman Lynn Lunsford said in an email. "We probably wouldn't approve an airfield that would interfere with the flight paths for a major airport, for example. We have no say over land use itself. That's a local zoning question." The Oklahoman cross-referenced airstrip applicants with a list of pilot licenses. Just a few of the 30 applicants for private airstrips this year have pilot licenses, according to FAA data. Among them is Raymond Rust, who has been a pilot since 1960. He and his son have three airplanes. Rust registered the Rush Springs Airstrip in February. "We've had it out here for a while, but we wanted to register it to keep them away from the airstrip," Rust said of wind turbines planned nearby. "A man from the FAA came out to inspect it to make sure it's



## CATCHING AIR

safe. Once it's registered, it shows up on all the flying maps, GPS and section maps."You'd have a hard time getting Jerry Condit in a plane. He's only been up one time, and it took some whiskey, he said. Condit said his grandson helped with the FAA applications for two airstrips, Rooster Barn Regional and Condit Regional Airport near Foster in Garvin County. Condit said a wind developer sent a letter offering to lease 40 to 100 acres of his land, but he wanted no part of it. Condit has about 1,200 acres near Foster. He's got oil leases and several pipelines crossing his property."With those wind turbines, their contract is about 40-something pages long, and it's written in there that you can't do this or can't do that on your own place," Condit said. "If I own my own place, I want to do exactly what I want to on it, and I don't want their turbines. If anybody wants them, I'm all for it, but I just don't want them."Condit said he used to have fighting roosters before they were outlawed, so he named one of the airstrips Rooster Barn Regional."You've just got to put a wind sock up. That's the way I understood it," Condit said. "I don't even like to fly. I've only ever been in an airplane but one time. Scared to death. If it hadn't been for a fifth of whiskey, I probably would have had a heart attack. I was in the back seat."Land rushSB 808 has created another land rush in Oklahoma, only this time it's a race to register wind developments. Rules adopted by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission in March spell out how wind developers are supposed to notify the public of planned developments. Commission officials said if landowners can get private airstrips registered with the FAA before wind developers begin the notification process for new projects, then their 1.5-nautical-mile setback will prevail. But landowners can't apply for an airstrip&nbsp;- and get its setback&nbsp;- after the developer has notified county commissioners and placed a public notice in local newspapers. Wind industry representatives said the law has accelerated the development process. The typical wind farm can take up to four years to develop, but the law has meant developers are now applying for FAA turbine permits months and sometimes years before they plan to build a project or even have a signed power purchase agreement. The Corporation Commission has no siting authority for individual wind turbines, although the commission is responsible for making sure developers post the surety bonds needed for future decommissioning of wind turbines. WindWaste, a group formed by Claremore businessman Frank Robson, pushed for SB 808 last year."The airport, school and other setback requirements of the statute provide a minimal measure of safety to the people of Oklahoma from the previously unhindered placement of large industrial wind turbines," said Rick Mosier with WindWaste and the Oklahoma Property Rights Association. "These setbacks were agreed to by the wind industry and other interested parties. We cannot speculate on what others' impetus may have been behind any increase in applications for private airports."The Wind Coalition, which represents the wind industry, said the provision in the siting law on private airstrips needs to be revisited."This well-meaning law, intended to protect pilots, is being abused and is actually creating risk to pilots by naming airstrips that may never be formally constructed or maintained," the Wind Coalition said in a statement. "Ultimately, this abuse is costly to local taxpayers as it prevents community investment and denies schools and local governments the opportunity to grow their tax base."The Legislature's intent was to ensure legitimate airstrips have agreed-upon setbacks; however, the reality of the legislation has not matched the measure's intent."

## Classification

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**Language:** ENGLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

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**Company:** NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES LLC (57%)

**Industry:** AIRPORTS (99%); WIND ENERGY (92%); AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (90%); AVIATION



CATCHING AIR

TRANSPORTATION LAW (90%); **WIND** POWER PLANTS (90%); AIRPORT RUNWAYS (90%); AIRCRAFT PILOTS (89%); REAL ESTATE (75%); **ENERGY** SITING (75%); (73%); CROP & SOIL SERVICES (72%)

**Geographic:** OKLAHOMA, USA (92%); CANADA (54%)

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## **Lawsuit filed against NextEra wind projects in Caddo County**

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**Section:** BUSINESS

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**Byline:** By Paul Monies Business Writer , [pmonies@oklahoman.com](mailto:pmonies@oklahoman.com)

### **Body**

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A group in Caddo County has filed a lawsuit against two **wind** farms, claiming the developer didn't adequately notify state and local officials and nearby residents of turbine locations. The Scenic Prairie Preservation Association originally filed the lawsuit against **NextEra Energy Resources** LLC earlier this month in Caddo County district court. The case was moved to federal court in Oklahoma City this week. The association, which was formed three weeks ago, said NextEra didn't properly notify the Oklahoma Corporation Commission and local residents under Senate Bill 808. It wants the court to stop any construction until the company has resubmitted its notice requirements. SB 808, passed in 2015, requires **wind** turbines to be at least 1.5 nautical miles, or 9,100 feet, from a school, hospital or airport. It also requires developers to register their intent with the Corporation Commission and file legal notices in local newspapers. The Scenic Prairie Preservation Association said it has members who live in and own land within the projects' boundaries.

According to its petition, the group seeks to preserve the "culture, beauty and historic treasures which are at risk in western Oklahoma." Filings with the Oklahoma Secretary of State show the association was formed by Dean Smith, Tammy Huffstutlar and Nacona Smith. Huffstutlar has been an outspoken opponent of **wind** farms and has appeared several times before legislative and regulatory proceedings. In an affidavit filed in federal court, NextEra's John DiDonato denied that it failed to provide adequate notification of the locations of 156 turbines across the two projects. Construction has not yet started on the **wind** farms. "NextEra believes that the association's lawsuit is an attempt to delay or halt the construction of one or more of the turbines already sited for **Minco** IV and **Minco** V," said DiDonato, the company's vice president of development. Requests for comment to an attorney for the association and to the company weren't immediately returned Wednesday afternoon.

### **Classification**

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**Language:** ENGLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

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**Company:** **NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES** LLC (84%)

Lawsuit filed against NextEra wind projects in Caddo County

**Organization:** OKLAHOMA CORPORATION COMMISSION (57%)

**Industry:** WIND ENERGY (91%); ENERGY & UTILITY CONSTRUCTION (90%); PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSIONS (78%); ENERGY & UTILITY LAW (77%); LAWYERS (75%); CONSTRUCTION DELAYS & STOPPAGES (75%)

**Geographic:** OKLAHOMA CITY, OK, USA (79%); OKLAHOMA, USA (94%)

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