

WELCOME

Welcome to the
Hub City Wind Farm
Open House.

Our team is happy
to answer questions,
and we invite you to
read the information boards,
enjoy refreshments,
and take handouts home.

**Please sign in at the registration table
to receive future project updates**



For more information scan our QR code or
visit alliantenergy.com/HubCity

ABOUT US



Alliant Energy provides energy services to approximately 1 million electric and 425,000 natural gas customers in Wisconsin and Iowa. Our Wisconsin and Iowa utility companies have provided safe, reliable service for more than a century. In 1998, three predecessor companies officially came together as one unified company known today as Alliant Energy.

Our mission is to deliver energy solutions and exceptional service customers and communities count on – safely, efficiently and responsibly.

Our approach to energy generation is evolving to meet the growing needs of customers and communities. Guided by our Energy Blueprint, we plan and invest in a balanced energy portfolio that brings together renewable resources, battery storage and traditional generation to deliver reliable, cost-effective energy and support economic growth.

Wind energy plays an important role in our balanced generation mix and works alongside other resources to strengthen reliability and resilience across the system. We are the fourth largest utility owner and operator of regulated wind in the United States, with nearly 1,800 megawatts (MW) of wind generation in operation. By integrating renewable energy with complimentary generation resources, we can meet today's needs and plan responsibly for the future.

For more information, visit alliantenergy.com

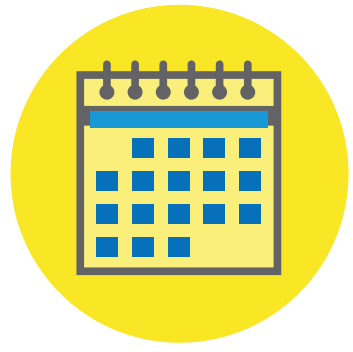
PROJECT OVERVIEW

Alliant Energy is developing a wind energy project in southwest Marathon County, Wisconsin. Wind energy is part of our balanced energy mix which allows Alliant Energy to deliver safe, reliable, and cost-effective energy to customers. This proposed project is expected to generate enough clean energy to power the equivalent of nearly 45,000 homes annually while providing significant economic benefits to the community through the total capital investment, construction and operations jobs created, landowner leases and aid payments generated.



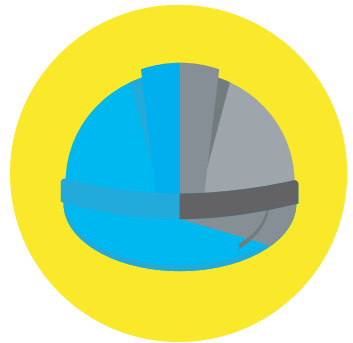
Location:

Towns of Day, McMillan, Eau Pleine, Cleveland, Brighton, and Green Valley



Typical Development Timeline:

3-6 years



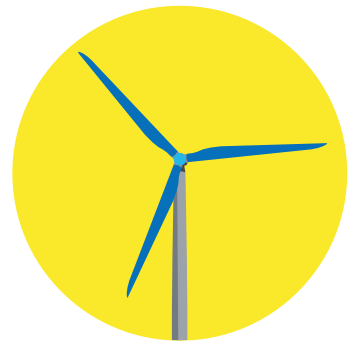
Typical Construction Timeline:

1 year



Estimated Size:

150 MW



Estimated Number of Turbines:

28-38



Annual Estimated Production:

450,000 MWh



Homes Powered:

Approximately 45,000 annually



Shared Revenue Estimate:

- Township/s = \$300,000* annually
- County = \$450,000* annually

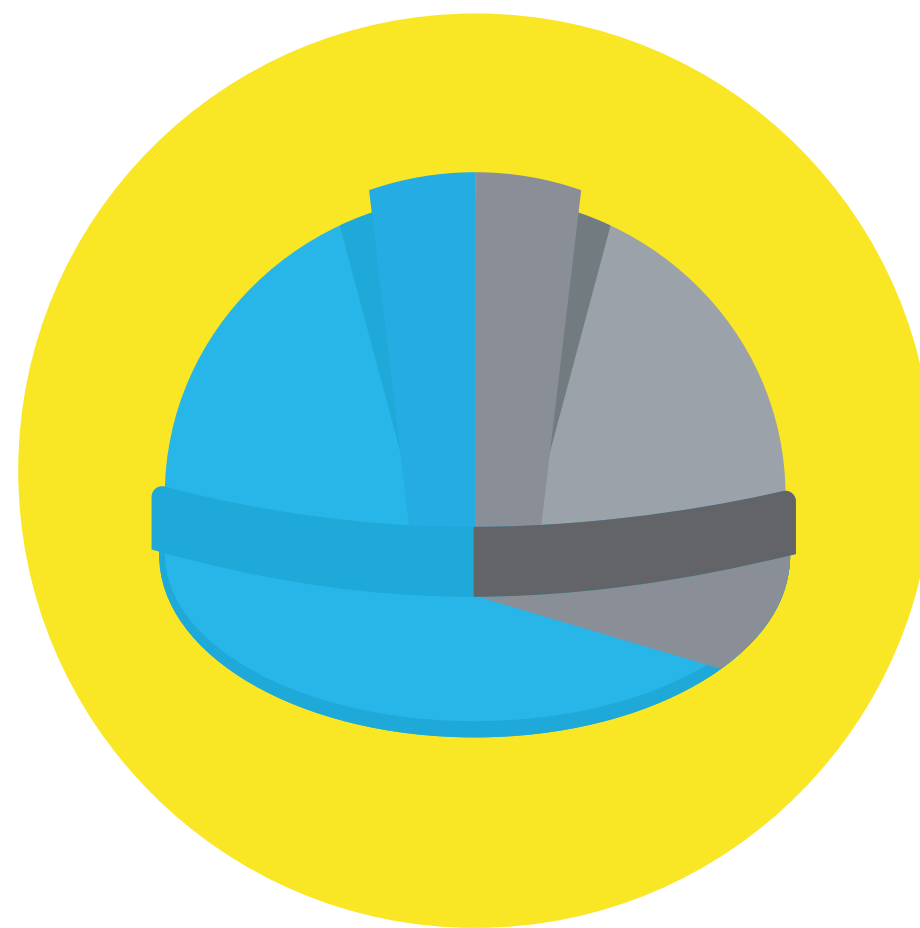
*Project facts are determined by the size of the project. These are subject to change as the project progresses.

PROJECT TIMELINE



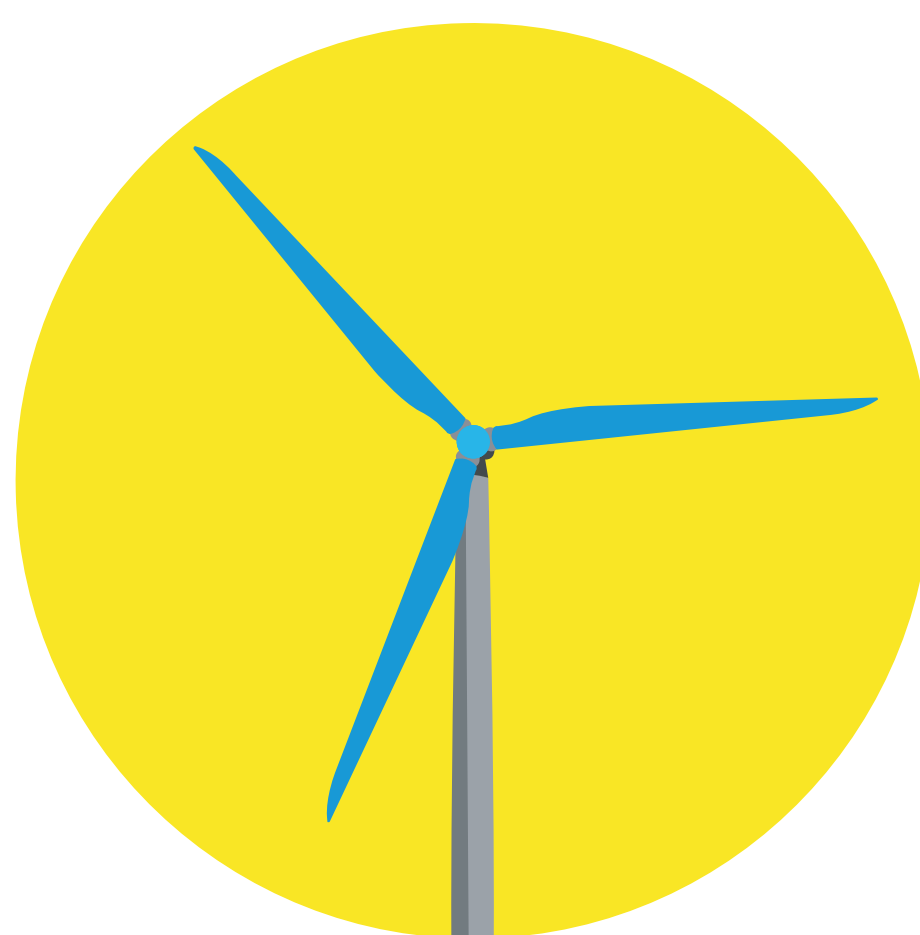
2026

Submit permit application to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission for review and consideration of approval



2028-2029

Construction projected to begin if permit and regulatory approval acquired

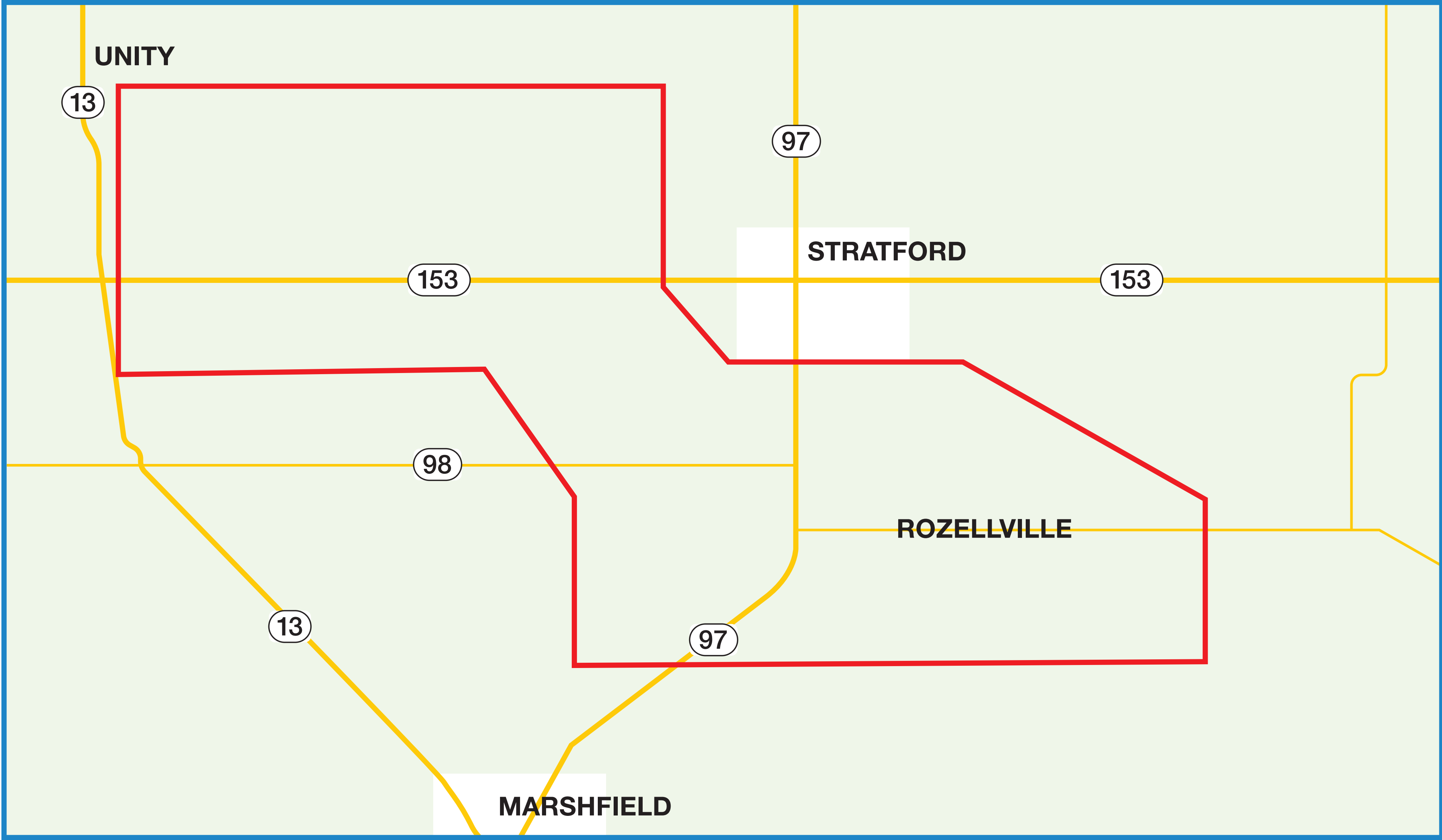


2029

Project projected to be operational and providing power to homes and businesses

*Timeline is subject to change.

PROJECT MAP



WI PERMITTING PROCESS

In the state of Wisconsin, utility-scale power generation facilities 100 megawatts (MW) or larger are governed through the state permitting process with the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC). Wind or solar projects 100 megawatts or larger submit a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) application with the PSC. The applicant will also work with the town and county boards to negotiate a Joint Development Agreement (JDA), allowing local communities to provide feedback regarding the project in their community to the applicant pursuing a permit.

At this time, the size of the Hub City Wind Farm Project in Marathon County is planned to be 150 MW.

APPLICATION SUBMITTAL

If the applicant (development company) is seeking to develop a wind turbine with a maximum blade tip height exceeding 600 feet, then 180 days prior to submitting a CPCN application to the PSC, the project is required to submit a pre-application notice to the Commission. The pre-application notice shall include a description of the wind system, size of the planned turbines, a map of the facility, contact information, a list of potential permits, and whether a joint application will be filed.

Within 90-days of filing an application with the PSC, the applicant must file another pre-application notice to be delivered to local stakeholders and state agencies (PSC 128.105).

At least 60 days before filing a CPCN application with the PSC, the applicant must submit an engineering plan to the WDNR (PSC 196.49(3)(a)3)4, which will be uploaded to the applicant's docket on the PSC web site. This plan generally provides a brief overview of the project's proposed plans, as well as a few maps, all of which will be visible to the public. Within 30 days of receiving the engineering plans, the WDNR must provide the applicant with information on the permits required based on the information provided in the engineering plans.

Once the applicant has passed 60 days since filing the engineering plans with the PSC, the applicant may proceed with submitting a CPCN application for its proposed project. Within 30 days of submitting the application, the PSC and WDNR will need to determine if the application is complete. During this time, copies of the CPCN application are sent to local government (town, county, village) clerks in the project area and to the main public library in each affected county.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

An EA will be prepared by the PSC and WDNR, which will allow for a 10-day public comment period. This determines if an environmental impact statement (EIS) is required by the project. When an EA is being prepared, a letter will be sent by the PSC to the mailing list provided by the applicant. The letter will inform the community that an EA is being completed, and it will include a map of the proposed project area. Once the comment period closes and the PSC has prepared an EA, they will issue a determination letter regarding whether an EIS is required. In most cases, an EIS is not required. If it is, the EA will be entered into the docket and the PSC will continue through the permitting process.

TECHNICAL HEARING & PUBLIC HEARING

A technical hearing will be held where PSC staff will admit parties into the case who may provide testimony and exhibits on the project. The PSC will then host either an in-person public hearing in the project area or a virtual hearing. The hearing gives members of the community the opportunity to verbally share their thoughts on the proposed project. Leading up to and after the public hearing, the docket will be open for public comments to be received in a written or typed format. A transcript of the public hearing and comments will be uploaded to the docket for the commission to review.

FINAL DECISION BY THE PSC

After further review of the application and presenting conditions (changes to the proposed application), the PSC will host a meeting to discuss the conditions and provide their final decision on whether to approve or deny the project's CPCN application. Approval would allow for the construction and operation of Hub City Wind Farm Project in the proposed project area. The state permitting process takes roughly 12 months in total and may be longer pending the number of cases before the PSC.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Wind energy supports local economies.

The Hub City Wind Farm is expected to deliver:

- ▶ An estimated 200+ local construction jobs for Marathon County.
- ▶ Dollars spent in the local community during construction will support local businesses like hotels/motels, gas stations, and convenience stores, restaurants, bars/grills and more.
- ▶ Landowner lease payments are often spent locally which further supports economic activity in the community.

Wind energy provides benefits through Wisconsin Shared Utility Revenue Payments:

- ▶ Hub City Wind Farm has a nameplate capacity of 150 MW which equates to a total of \$22.5 million in total tax revenue generated over the project's 30-year lifespan.
- ▶ Equation for Revenues Created: $\$5,000 \times 150 \text{ MW} \times 30\text{-years} = \$22,500,000$
- ▶ Marathon County will receive approximately three-fifths of the payment and the six hosting towns split the remaining two-fifths of the payment, based on the amount of megawatts sited within each town.

Marathon County:

Annual = \$450,000 | Total = \$13,500,000

Towns of Day, Cleveland, Green Valley, Eau Plaine, Mcmillan and Brighton:

Annual = \$300,000 | Total = \$9,000,000

TOTAL REVENUE CREATED:

Annual = \$750,000 | Total = \$22,500,000

*shared revenue is subject to change pending the size of the project.

DECOMMISSIONING

Decommissioning is the process of deconstructing, removing project materials, and returning the land to its original state. A decommissioning plan is created during the permitting process for all utility-scale renewable energy projects, including wind. Decommissioning serves as the blueprint for WHO is responsible and HOW deconstructing, removing of project materials, and remediation will be performed. Language for the decommissioning of the project site is included in the lease agreement with those participating in the wind project, holding the owner/operator of the facility liable for the reclamation of the site on behalf of the lease holder.

In addition, Wisconsin State Law requires the following items to be included in the state application regarding decommissioning:

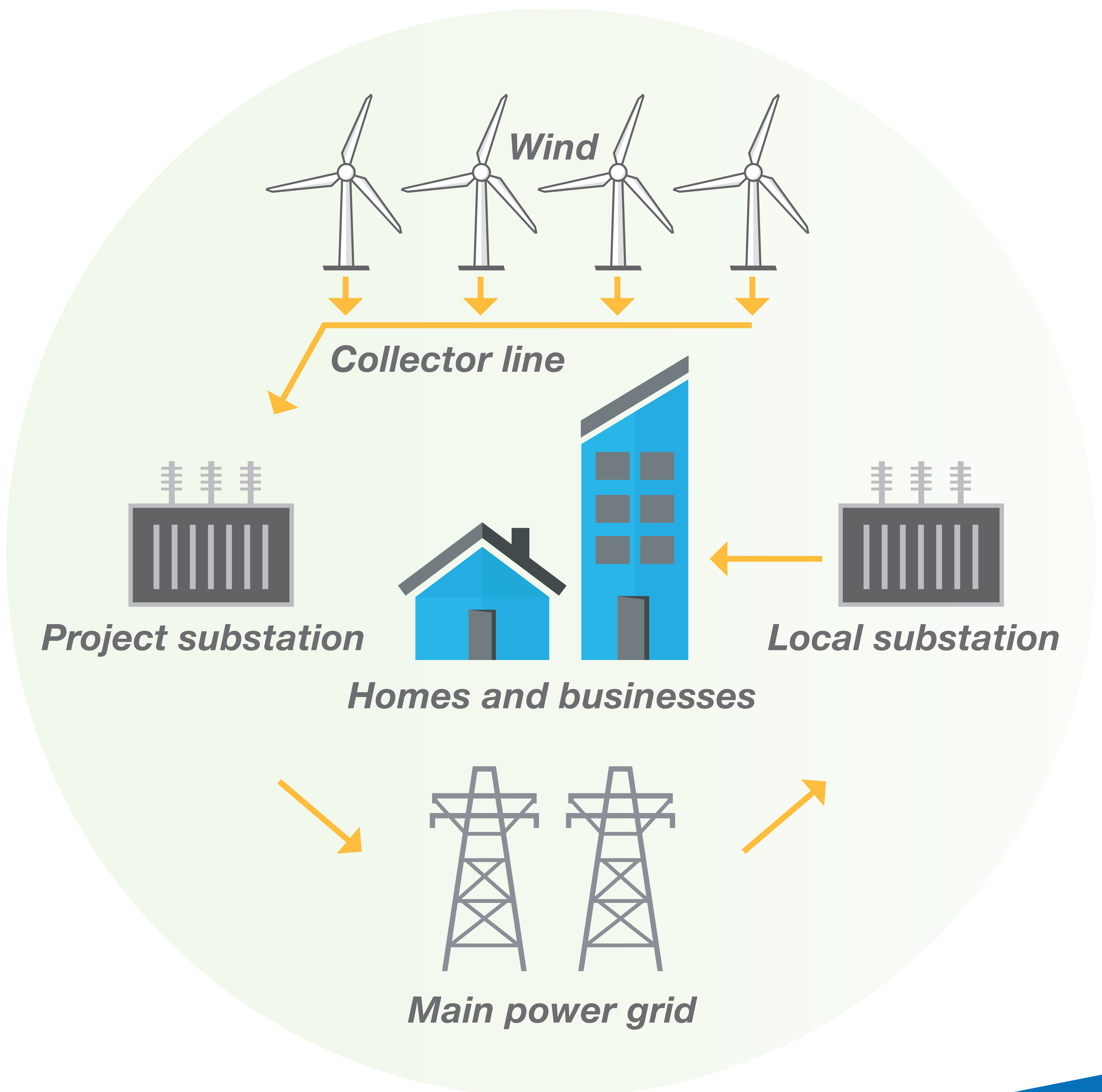
- Describe how the facility will be decommissioned at the end of the project's life. Describe expected decommissioning actions and timelines.
- Provide an estimate of the cost and source of funding for decommissioning. State whether financial security would be provided to cover decommissioning costs, including the amount and time it would be provided.
- State how the start of decommissioning would be decided, including a description of what constitutes site abandonment.
- Discuss any recycling or repurposing options that can be employed to eliminate waste streams for electric generating site components, including any BESS systems.

According to Wisconsin Public Service Commission 128.194, a wind facility must be decommissioned when the system is at the end of its useful life. It's presumed to be at the end of its useful life when "the wind energy system generates no electricity for a continuous 360-day period". Wind owners can apply for an extension to return the wind turbine to full service and repower the wind farm. When decommissioning is required, "the owner shall begin decommissioning within 360 days after the wind energy system has reached the end of its useful life. The owner shall complete decommissioning and removal of the wind energy system within 540 days after the wind energy system has reached the end of its useful life."

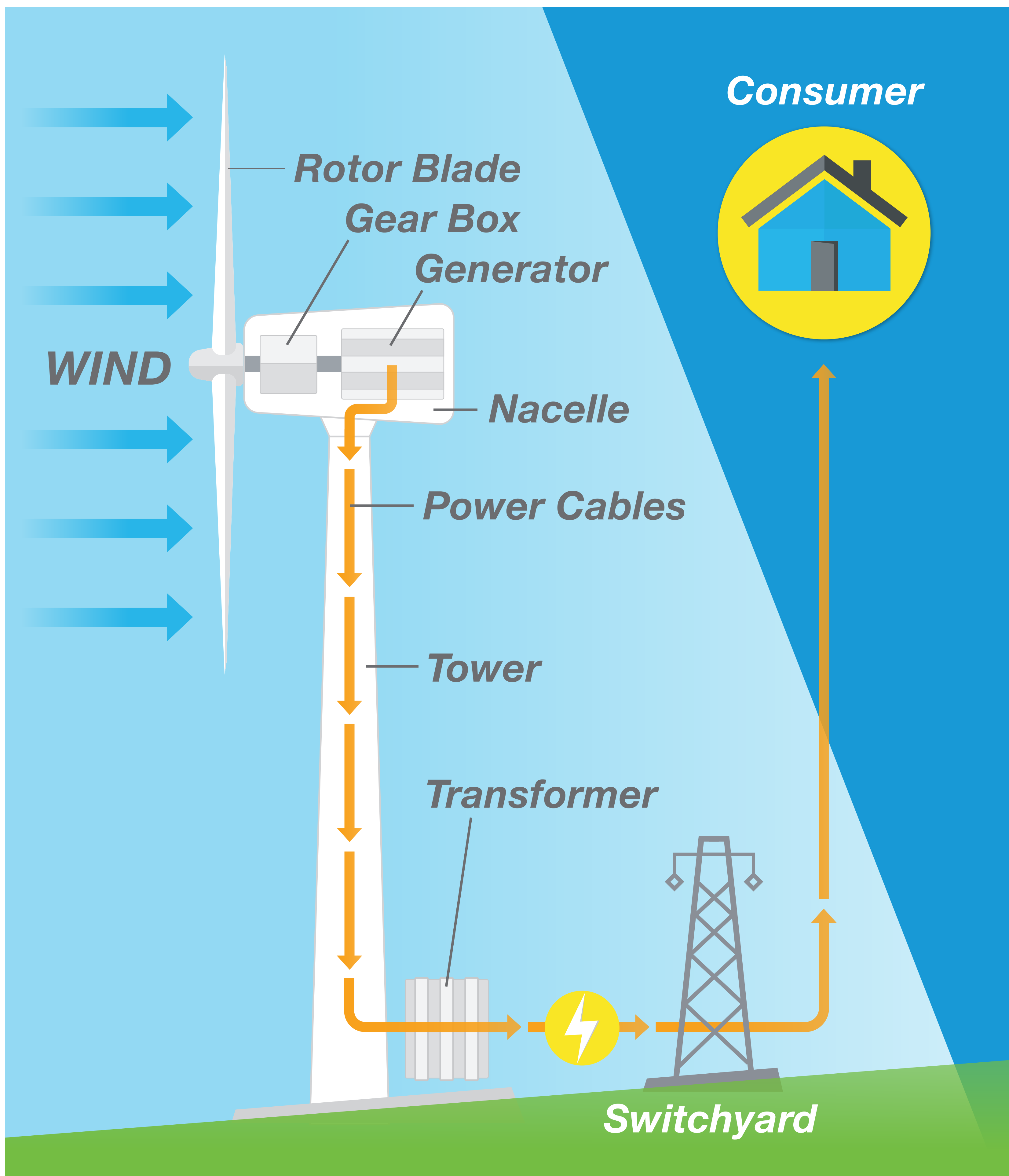
Throughout the life of the facility, the owner must retain proof of financial surety to cover the costs of decommissioning the facility. A political subdivision may require the owner to provide assurance of their ability to pay any necessary decommissioning costs prior to commencing construction.

HOW TURBINES PRODUCE & TRANSMIT POWER

Below is a depiction of how wind turbines produce and transmit power to the grid so that every time a light switch is flipped at a home or business, the light comes on.



WIND TURBINE COMPONENTS



What are wind turbines made of?

Over half of a wind turbine is made of steel, which is the primary element used to construct the tower of the turbine. Most turbine blades are made of fiberglass-reinforced polyester or epoxy to ensure longevity and strength for the operating lifespan of the wind project. The fiberglass can be broken down and recycled at the end of life. Depending on the model of the wind turbines, other materials may include iron, copper, aluminum, or concrete

SAFETY

Modern turbines are equipped with several safety features. A few are outlined below:

Fire Suppression Technology

Many new models of turbines come with fire suppression systems designed to stop a fire inside the turbine before it has even begun, through smoke and heat sensors that trigger aerosol extinguishers within the turbine.

SCADA

A Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system for wind turbines acts as the central nervous system, remotely monitoring, controlling, and collecting real-time data (like wind speed, power output, rotor speed, temperatures) from turbines in a wind farm. This allows operators to optimize performance, detect faults early, manage grid integration, and plan maintenance, ensuring efficient and reliable energy production from a central console or office.

Lighting Receptors

It is industry standard for turbines to have lighting receptors on the blades, a down-conducting system that sends the lightning current down through the wind turbine, an earthing system designed to dissipate and discharge lightning strikes, shielding from magnetic and electrical fields, and protection from overvoltage and overcurrent.



AIRCRAFT DETECTION LIGHTING SYSTEMS (ADLS)

At Alliant Energy, we're committed to innovation that benefits the communities we partner with. That's why we're installing Aircraft Detection Lighting Systems (ADLS) at several wind farms.

What is ADLS?

ADLS uses radar technology to activate Federal Airspace Aviation (FAA) required warning lights only when aircraft are nearby, reducing nighttime flashing by 90% or more. This helps preserve scenic rural skies while maintaining aviation safety.

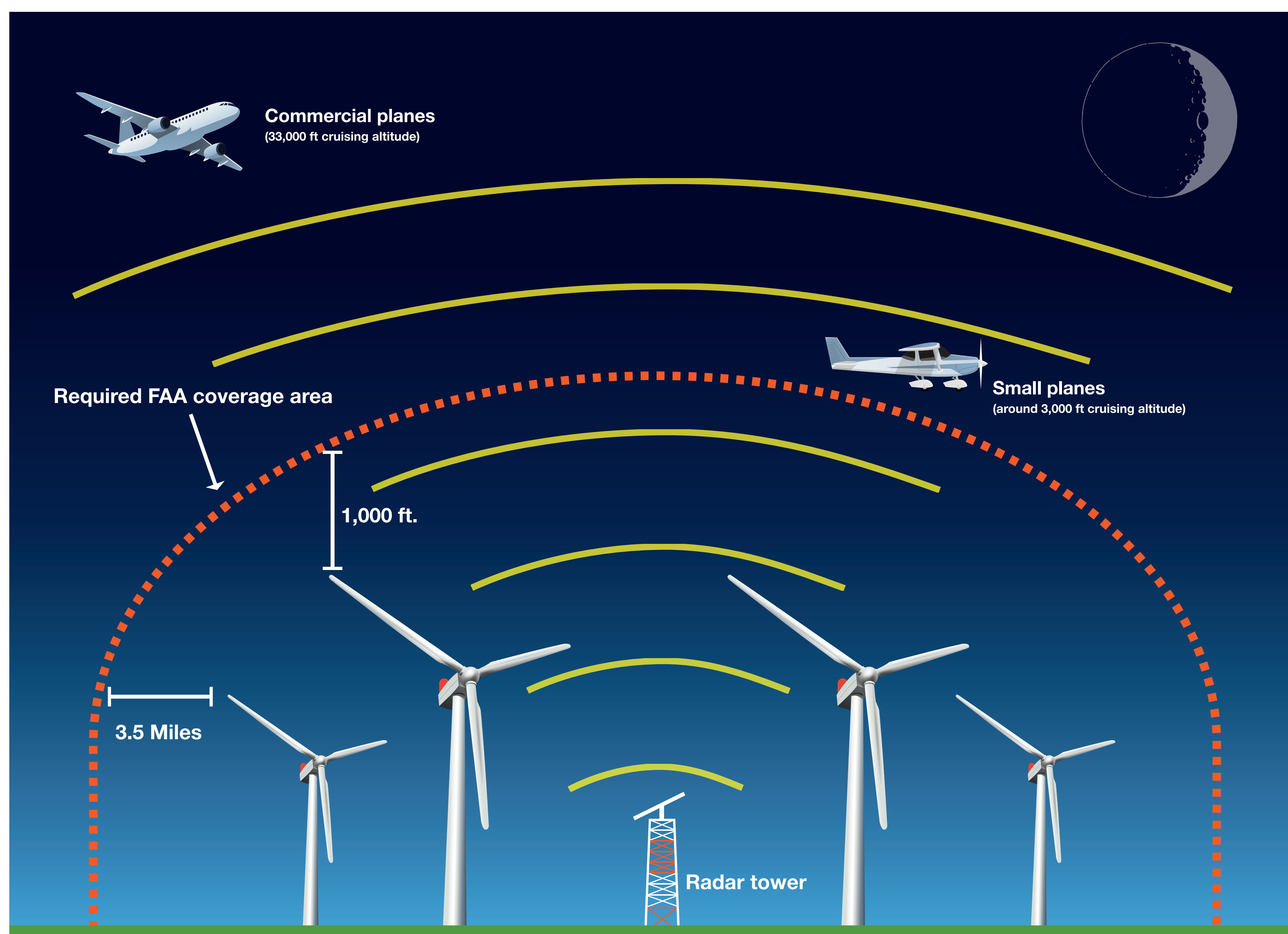
How it works:

- The lights turn on when aircraft approach and off when they leave
- Radar coverage extends beyond FAA requirements, which mandate detection within 3.5 miles of a wind farm and 1,000 feet above the highest turbine point
- If the system malfunctions, lights flash continuously until restored

Benefits:

- Less light pollution for communities
- Reduces the impact to migratory birds
- Safe monitoring for airplanes, helicopters, ultralights, and gliders – commercial aircraft at cruising altitude won't always trigger lights

We're committed to powering progress and being a good neighbor every step of the way.



ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL FACTS

Wind projects go through extensive evaluations and conduct numerous studies and surveys to ensure turbines are properly sited, specifically to minimize impacts to the environment and local wildlife. Projects are reviewed and scrutinized by local or state permitting authorities, the state's Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, and other state and federal agencies. The extensive review process ensures the project is sited in a way that mitigates negative impact to the environment. Results of the studies will be included in the project's permit application with the permitting authority. Hub City Wind Farm has not completed these studies yet but results will be included in its permit application. A short list of some of the studies and surveys required for the permit application and to properly site the wind project are provided below:

▶ **GEOTECHNICAL**

An evaluation of soil and subsurface conditions relevant to construction.

▶ **SOUND MODELING**

Sound modeling is performed to understand potential impacts in the project area. Monitoring of the existing ambient sound levels before construction are conducted to understand baseline data. That data is then used to determine the level of turbine-only contribution that should not cause an exceedance of the applicable state standard at nearby homes.

▶ **SHADOW FLICKER**

A flicker analysis of the project before building the wind farm is conducted to ensure proper planning and siting to minimize shadow flicker. Special attention is paid to shadow flicker, which generally occurs near sunrise and sunset, lasting only a few minutes. Wisconsin permitting limits shadow flicker to no more than 30 hours (cumulative) per year of shadow flicker at structures intended for human habitation.¹

▶ **SETBACKS**

Turbine placement is carefully considered for setbacks from roads, rail lines, natural gas lines, structures and homes, and other considerations. The project will be designed with a house setback of at least 1250'. Distances may vary depending on the overall layout of the Hub City Wind Farm.

▶ **WILDLIFE HABITATS**

Bird (including eagle) and bat populations, and their activities and migration patterns, are studied in the proposed environment. These multi-year studies are conducted to understand species present and associated behavior and habitat use within the project area. This information is then shared with agencies to help make informed decisions about turbine locations and operating practices.

▶ **WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS**

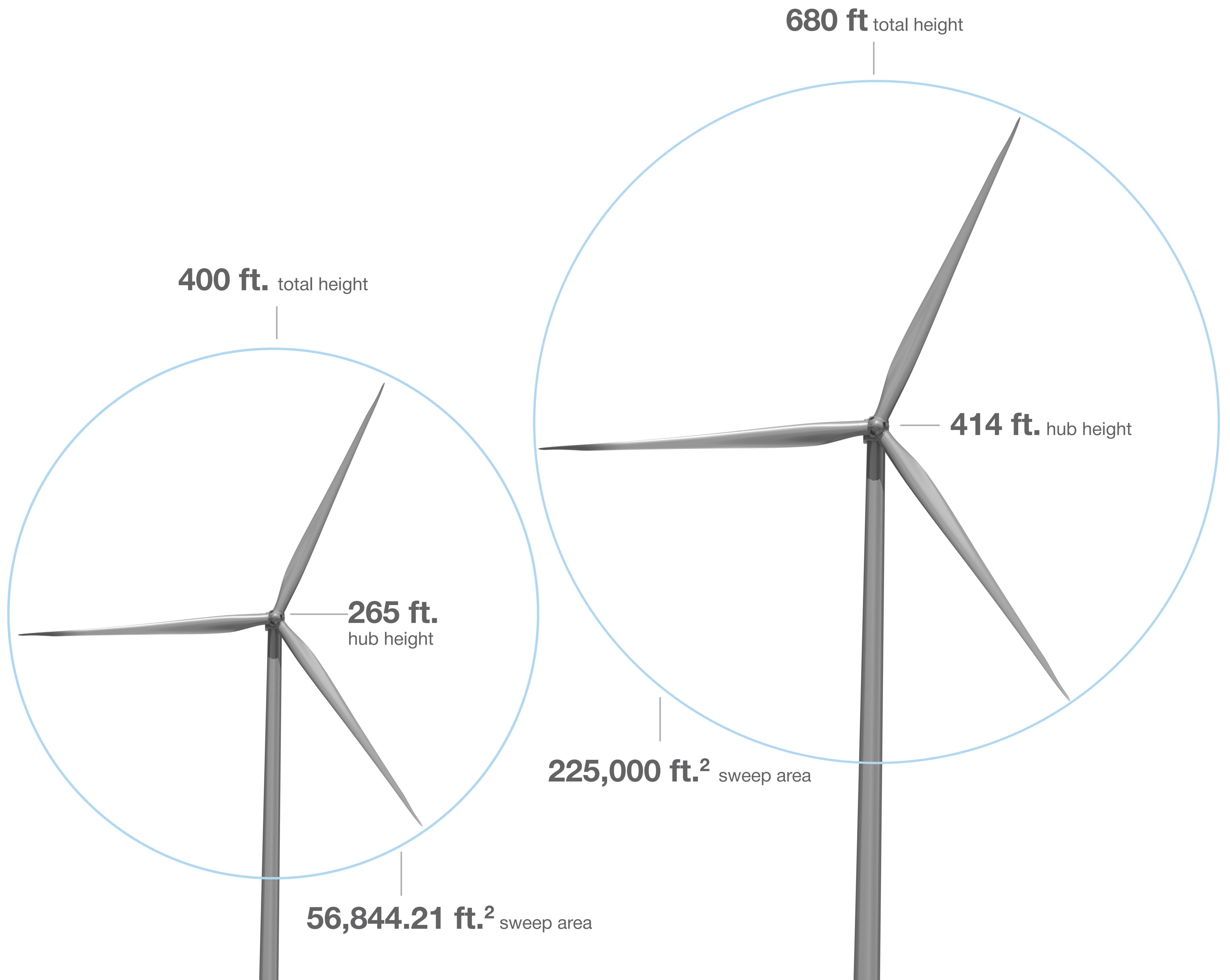
These studies identify the location and extent of any wetlands and waterways within the project area.

▶ **ROAD CONDITIONS**

A review of local road conditions happens prior to construction to ensure that project construction has no detrimental impact on local roadways. A Road Use Agreement is typically executed between the developer and the local governing entities to guarantee roads are repaired, if necessary, and returned to pre-project conditions once construction is complete.

¹ https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/psc/128.pdf

New turbines evolving technology



Turbine with
82m Rotor Diameter

Turbine with
163m Rotor Diameter

Hub City
Wind Farm

