

ROLLING HILLS WIND PROJECT – GROWING CONCERNS ABOUT FOREIGN-BACKED WIND TURBINE ARRAY IMPACT ON LOCAL COMMUNITY, RELIGIOUS MINORITIES, WILDLIFE AND AGRICULTURE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rolling Hills Wind, LLC (a subsidiary of Terra-Gen, LLC) is planning to develop the Rolling Hills Wind Project (the “Project”) – **a 250MW project covering a 130 square mile area in the hills of Mohawk Valley in New York State. Leases have already been signed covering 17,169 acres** in Jordanville and neighboring towns in the region, mostly in Herkimer County, NY.

Rural Mohawk Valley, with its mix of forests, farmland, waterways, and wetlands, is home to many species of wildlife, and lies **at the crossroads of at least three major migratory corridors**. The project would be located in the middle of this vital and delicate wildlife habitat, a location particularly vulnerable to the destructive effects of wind turbines. The project could also have significant impact on New York’s agricultural industry, which is vital to the state’s economy.

This project offers **virtually no offsetting benefits to local communities**:

- It is **100% foreign-owned** by United Arab Emirates and Japanese companies. That’s where all the profits from the project will go. **Local jobs will be minimal**, and mostly only during the construction phase.
- Virtually **all wind turbine components are manufactured in China**, a nation hostile to the U.S., and China has a virtual monopoly on rare earth elements needed for those components.
- **Wind turbines** have a life span of up to 20 years. Their **composite blades cannot be recycled**. They will either be disposed of in large-volume landfills, incapable of decomposition, or incinerated causing air pollution and toxicity concerns.

All turbines would be within a 10-mile radius – half within 5.5 miles – of **Holy Trinity Monastery**, on the National Register of Historic Places, and one of the most revered shrines and places of pilgrimage in the U.S. for Orthodox Christians. Noise and vibration from these turbines will be clearly audible inside buildings, continuously disrupting the silence essential for prayer and worship. Vibrations, shadow flicker and light clutter have been repeatedly reported to cause multiple adverse health effects. The Project will destroy the monastery community.

Additionally, the Project will have a disproportionately destructive impact on other communities. New York state has the 5th largest **Amish community** in the U.S., and this community is present and growing strongly **in rural Mohawk Valley**. The Amish sought refuge in the U.S. as a place where they could freely practice their religion. Like Orthodox monastics, the Amish live by different values from those of the prevailing culture around them, seeking remote settings that allow a simple, traditional lifestyle, minimizing contact with the prevailing culture of the modern world.

In view of the uniquely destructive effect the Rolling Hills Project would have in the location in which it is currently planned, with no offsetting direct benefit to local communities, **immediate action needs to be taken to save the religious minority communities of Holy Trinity Monastery and the Amish of Mohawk Valley, and the unique natural and agricultural environment and wildlife habitat in which they are located, from destruction. The Rolling Hills Wind Project should not be allowed to proceed.**

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The Project Offers Virtually No Benefits to Local Communities/US Economy

Other than payments on leases of land where the wind turbines would be located, the Rolling Hills Wind Project offers virtually no economic benefits to local communities or the US economy, but does benefit a number of foreign interests including in China, Abu Dhabi and Japan.

The Project developer, Rolling Hills Wind, LLC, is wholly owned by Terra-Gen LLC, a California-based company, which is owned 50% by Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC – Masdar (United Arab Emirates), and by Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (MUFG) (Japanese global financial services group), as the ultimate owner of the other 50%. Income to the developer, including from US government subsidies, will benefit these two parties.

Virtually all components for wind turbines are manufactured in China, a nation hostile to the United States. While it does not have a complete worldwide monopoly, China dominates the wind turbine supply chain, controlling 70-80% of core components, almost 100% of critical minerals refining,¹ and a huge share of global manufacturing, giving it immense leverage and a near-monopoly on essential rare earth elements needed for magnets.² This forces Western firms in the wind turbine industry to rely on Chinese inputs and technology.

It also means that all societies dependent on wind turbines are dependent for the continuing, reliable functioning of this source of electric energy on the willingness of China to supply components when and as needed. In other words, by investing in such projects, the United States is making the wellbeing of US citizens and the economy of the United States dependent on China. China has already shown its willingness to put geopolitical pressure on the United States through its worldwide control over rare earth metals.³

Projects like this one are making the United States dependent on China in the utilities sector, a key infrastructure area, an area vital to our nation's security.

¹ Rare earth mining conditions involve severe environmental damage (water/soil pollution, radioactive waste, deforestation) and significant human health risks (respiratory illness, organ damage, skin/eye burns) from to harsh extraction/chemical processing conditions. This includes in China, Myanmar, and African countries such as South Africa, Malawi and Democratic Republic of Congo. <https://hir.harvard.edu/not-so-green-technology-the-complicated-legacy-of-rare-earth-mining/#:~:text=There%20are%20two%20primary%20methods,air%2C%20water%2C%20and%20soil.> Children are used in these operations across Africa, with over one million children working in mines and quarries globally under hazardous conditions, resulting in injuries and deaths. <https://www.freedomunited.org/news/clean-energy-child-labor-africa/#:~:text=Across%20Africa%2C%20children%20are%20digging,the%20actions%20of%20their%20suppliers.>

² Powerful rare-earth neodymium magnets are crucial in wind turbine generators for creating electricity through electromagnetic induction, rotating magnets near wire coils to push electrons and form current. In other words, China controls a key component for wind turbines. <https://www.iea.org/commentaries/with-new-export-controls-on-critical-minerals-supply-concentration-risks-become-reality>

³ New York Times Editorial Board, "The U.S. Must Break China's Hold on Our Economy," New York Times, Dec. 22, 2025, <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/12/22/opinion/the-us-must-end-chinas-rare-earth-dominance.html> .

Wind turbine projects generate virtually no income or jobs for local communities, with such benefits largely limited to payments on local land leases, short-term construction work, and long-term operations and maintenance positions. Electricity generated by projects like this one does not get used by local populations. It is typically transmitted to large centers. Most of the recent increase in demand is for cryptocurrency, which uses vast amounts of power to run and cool computing machines⁴, and data centers – thousands of servers, networking equipment, and storage systems, which collectively enable the functioning of the internet, cloud computing, artificial intelligence (AI), and big data analytics.⁵

Because storage and transmission facilities must be built to support these projects, construction costs related to them are huge and continue to grow. The turbines themselves have a life span of at most 20 years. Although steel parts can be recycled, the composite blades cannot, requiring either large-volume disposal in landfills, where they are chemically incapable of decomposing, or incineration, which causes air pollution and carries toxicity concerns.⁶

A key benefit of this Project is supposed to be cost-effective energy. However, energy that is sourced unevenly – based on weather, depends in part on the ability to sell to neighboring states and to buy excess capacity when the home state falls short. According to New York Independent System Operator (the non-profit entity that manages New York State's high-voltage electric grid and runs its wholesale electricity markets), because New York's neighboring states are likely to face weather patterns similar to those prevailing in New York, neighboring states may not have excess capacity to sell, which means skyrocketing prices and power shortages in NY during low-production times.⁷

Effects of the Project on Wildlife of Mohawk Valley, New York

Rural Mohawk Valley, in which the towns where Rolling Hills Wind LLC has leased property are located, with its mix of forests, farmland, waterways, wetlands and diverse habitats, is home to many species of wildlife and lies at a crossroads of multiple migratory corridors: it provides a vital wildlife corridor between the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains⁸; it includes the confluence of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, a crucial migratory stop for numerous bird species, including Bald Eagles, Ospreys, and Great Blue Herons;⁹ and it sits at the southern edge of the A2A (Algonquin to Adirondacks) ecological corridor,

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<https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=61364#:~:text=The%20primary%20operating%20cost%20of,such%20as%20large%20hydroelectric%20dams> .

⁵ <https://energynow.com/2024/10/now-you-know-why-do-data-centers-require-so-much-power-and-what-will-power-them/#:~:text=by%20EnergyNow%20Staff,machine%20learning%2C%20and%20video%20processing>.

⁶ <https://www.cnn.com/2023/05/28/world/wind-turbine-recycling-climate-intl> ,

<https://www.latimes.com/business/story/2020-02-06/wind-turbine-blades> .

⁷ <https://www.nyiso.com/-/how-electricity-imports-from-canada-neighboring-states-support-grid-reliability#:~:text=During%20the%20winter%20storm%2C%20New,to%20power%20flows%20across%20regions;chrome-extension://efaidnbmninnibpcapjcgclcfndmkaj/https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/46037414/2023-2042-System-Resource-Outlook.pdf> . For more on costs associated with alternative energy:

<https://redstate.com/heartlandinstitute/2026/04/21/turning-off-the-lights-on-lake-tahoe-in-the-name-of-data-centers-and-renewable-energy-n2201348>

⁸ “The Nature Conservancy and 65+ public and private partners of the binational Staying Connected Initiative (SCI) have prioritized the Catskills-to-Adirondacks as a critical wildlife corridor in Eastern North America. Also known locally as the Mohawk Valley, the corridor connects the two largest protected areas in New York: the Catskill State Park and the Adirondack State Park.”

<https://geospatial.tnc.org/documents/deef7505bf7c4d13b54a18f3910765bc/about>

⁹ <https://www.mohawktowpath.org/birding/>

a crucial migratory passageway between Algonquin Park and Adirondack Park.¹⁰ The environmental setting in which these species live and through which they migrate will be transformed. During the construction phase this will be by the construction of access roads to turbine locations, removal of topsoil, blasting of bedrock in order to install massive, underground reinforced concrete foundations and, often, installation of large concrete pads.

In the longer term:

- Wind turbine *vibrations and noise* significantly affect wildlife by masking communication, disrupting breeding, altering behavior, and creating stress, impacting birds, bats, marine life, and even soil organisms like earthworms through both direct physical disturbance and habitat changes.¹¹
- *Shadow flicker* from wind turbines can affect wildlife and livestock, causing stress, altering behavior (like foraging or anti-predator responses), and potentially disrupting circadian rhythms, with birds, bats, and sensitive animals like horses particularly affected.¹²
- *Nighttime light clutter* from wind turbines, especially standard aviation lights, can disorient nocturnal animals like predatory mammals, bats and birds, attracting insects and bats to the turbine, increasing collision risk, and altering migration paths. The overall light pollution disrupts natural behaviors and ecosystems, impacting foraging, breeding, and causing displacement.¹³
- *Wind turbine vibrations, along with noise, visual presence, and habitat changes*, can significantly affect birds and bats by causing displacement from feeding/breeding areas, disrupting communication, altering migration routes, and leading to stress or avoidance behaviors, not to mention direct collision mortality. Wind turbines in the US are responsible for the deaths of 600,000 birds and 900,000 bats annually. Studies show birds, especially songbirds, decrease presence near turbines, highlighting noise, habitat disruption and physical barriers as factors.¹⁴

¹⁰<https://www.a2acollaborative.org/wildlife.html>;
<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/8905860a33fb4118aba55be06a765c8a>;
<https://www.esf.edu/aec/adks/mammals/index.php>.

¹¹

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364032122006852#:~:text=Highlights,reproductive%20processes%2C%20and%20habitat%20continuity>;
<https://www.fws.gov/node/266177#:~:text=Certain%20species%20%E2%80%93%20including%20red%2Dtailed,fever%20chicks%20surviving%20to%20adulthood>.

¹² <https://www.wind-watch.org/documents/7-of-many-studies-showing-wind-turbines-adverse-impacts-on-wildlife/#:~:text=%E2%80%93Living%20in%20habitats%20affected%20by,energy%2C%20immune%20reactions%5D.%E2%80%A6>

¹³ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S026974912200481X> ;
<https://www.nwf.org/Home/Magazines/National-Wildlife/2023/Summer/Conservation/Light-Pollution-Wildlife#:~:text=Barriers%2C%20disorientation%20and%20fatal%20attraction,for%20darkness%20that%20never%20comes>.

¹⁴ [https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-are-bats-affected-wind-turbines#:~:text=Dead%20bats%20are%20found%20beneath,stopped%20turbine%20blades%20for%20trees](https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-are-bats-affected-wind-turbines#:~:text=Dead%20bats%20are%20found%20beneath,stopped%20turbine%20blades%20for%20trees;);
chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www1.eere.energy.gov/wind/pdfs/birds_and_bats_fact_sheet.pdf;
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0959652625013939#:~:text=These%20vital%20pollinators%2C%20which%20play,yield%20as%20a%20measurable%20outcome>;
<https://www.fws.gov/node/266177#:~:text=Certain%20species%20%E2%80%93%20including%20red%2Dtailed,fever%20chicks%20surviving%20to%20adulthood>.

- *Bees and other insects* are affected by wind turbines through direct collision with blades, habitat disruption, and potential disorientation from noise, shadow flicker, and electromagnetic fields.¹⁵ (Mohawk Valley is home to a number of apiaries, including at Holy Trinity Monastery in Jordanville, with honey and beeswax products as sources of income.)

Based on the locations of the 17,169 acres already leased by Rolling Hills Wind LLC, the developer of the Project (see Appendix A), virtually every area within the 130 square miles on which the leased properties sit will experience these issues (see Appendix B).

Religious Minority Communities Uniquely Affected by the Project

Holy Trinity Orthodox Monastery

Holy Trinity Monastery in Jordanville, NY, is one of the oldest and most revered Orthodox religious shrines and places of pilgrimage in this country¹⁶, a place of prayer that brings comfort and spiritual support to the thousands of Orthodox Christians who turn to it for help. It is a key worldwide hub of outreach for traditional Orthodox Christians. It includes a seminary that trains much-needed priests for Orthodox parishes (both in the US and beyond), and is a key source of spiritual books, icons (central to the Orthodox faith) and church supplies for churches worldwide. It hosts thousands of pilgrims a year, who come from around the globe to its remote location in the hills above the Mohawk Valley seeking peace, solace, and renewal in its beautiful, remote, silent setting. It is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is designated as a U.S. Historic District, recognized for its historical significance, especially as a center for Orthodox monastic life in America, and is a home to unique fragile frescoes and mosaics.

To Orthodox Christians, monasteries are vital spiritual centers focused on constant prayer for the peace and wellbeing of the whole world, serving as beacons of faith, offering mental and spiritual refuge, providing a model of life dedicated solely to God, and upholding the Orthodox Church's 2,000-year-old tradition. They function as "islands of peace" away from worldly distractions, preserving ancient practices, and often producing bishops who then guide Orthodox communities around the world. In order to achieve this, monastics live a very quiet, solitary life of prayer, fasting, and strict self-discipline which helps them stay focused.

The Monastery's setting – in remote natural surroundings conducive to silent prayer – follows a tradition of many centuries of Orthodox monasticism which continues to this day. Of the approximately 80 Orthodox monasteries in the United States, most continue to follow this tradition.¹⁷

Based on the locations of the 17,169 acres already leased by Rolling Hills Wind LLC, all of the turbines would likely be within a 10-mile radius – half within 5-6 miles – of the Monastery; up to half a dozen could be between half a mile and mile away; up to another dozen would encircle it at a distance of between one and two miles. (See Appendix A) All of these would be within audible range.¹⁸ (See Appendix B)

¹⁵ Id; <https://peerj.com/articles/18153/>

¹⁶ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.assemblyofbishops.org/assets/files/news/scoba/AtlasOfMonasteriesSecondEditionBookmarkedOptimumSize.pdf, p. 66

¹⁷ Id, see maps starting at p. 24

¹⁸ <https://news.flinders.edu.au/blog/2019/06/19/wind-farm-noise-recorded-almost-9km-away/#:~:text=According%20to%20a%202019%20study%20published%20in,tower%20and%20power%20outputs%20of%20wind%20turbines.>



Where now both residents of and visitors to this place of peace and prayer can take walks along silent country roads and trails, through meadows and forests, in the majesty, beauty and stillness of God's natural creation, all conducive to and part of a life of prayer, there would be a sea of towering turbines. This Project would not just destroy the natural environment around the Monastery. Turbines generate both noise from mechanical components and aerodynamic noise from wind interacting with the blades, often louder in gusty or turbulent conditions—like the extremely windy conditions of the Monastery's surroundings, as well as swishing or thumping, often worse at night¹⁹ and sometimes experienced as sub-audible vibration or a pressure wave (infrasound). Infrasound affects the ears, ocular orbs, skull, lungs and belly, including increasing pressure in the inner ear, which disrupts its normal function. At a distance of 2 miles, the noise will be clearly heard inside buildings²⁰, especially in the silent natural and monastic setting.²¹ *It would be impossible to find peace and worship silently with the ever-present nagging noise of the turbines.*

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0003682X22004807#:~:text=In%20summary%2C%20this%20work%20using,the%20only%20noise%20problem%20associated>

¹⁹ <https://physicsworld.com/a/wind-farms-get-noisier-at-night-say-physicists/#:~:text=According%20to%20Kirsty%20Hansen%2C%20an,%25%20and%20less%20than%205%25>.

²⁰ Id.

²¹ chrome-

extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgclclefindmkaj/https://aeinews.org/aeiarchive/docs/AEI%20Wind%20Turbine%20Noise%20FactSheet.pdf#:~:text=While%20in%20many%20situations%2C%20the%20sound%20from,specific%20directions%2C%20depending%20on%20the%20wind%20direction.

Wind turbines also affect light distribution through "shadow flicker," creating moving shadows that intermittently block sunlight, and "light clutter" from built-in aviation lights which contributes to light pollution at night, altering the natural light environment.²² The monastics and seminarians who live there, and visiting pilgrims, would experience the noise, vibrations, shadow flicker and light contamination associated with the turbines. These have been repeatedly reported by those living near wind turbines to cause sleep disturbances, nausea, anxiety/depression, headaches, dizziness, fatigue, tinnitus (ringing in the ears), and cardiovascular symptoms (e.g. heartrate and blood pressure changes).²³ *All of these adverse effects on health would also make peaceful focus on prayer impossible.*

Between the noise, the light disruptions, resulting health effects, and the destruction of the serene, remote natural environment, the Monastery would not be able to survive if this Project is allowed to proceed.

The Amish

The Monastery is not the only community that would suffer unduly from the Project. New York state has the 5th largest Amish community in the United States²⁴, with strong growth in the Mohawk Valley.²⁵ All the towns where property has been leased for turbines (Warren, Danube, German Flatts, Columbia, Springfield, Starkville, and Little Falls) are in Mohawk Valley. Like Orthodox Christians, the Amish are a minority religion.

Like many Orthodox Christians,²⁶ the Amish fled persecution on religious grounds in their home country and came to the United States as a place where they could freely practice their religion and live in accordance with their traditional values.²⁷ Both Orthodox Christian monastics and the Amish are not only members of minority religions²⁸, but communities that live according to different values from those of the

²²“ Shadow flicker and light pollution disrupt the natural behaviors and life cycles of marine and terrestrial wildlife while also affecting human communities through health concerns and practical disturbances (Bashiri, 2014; Knopper et al., 2014; Harding et al., 2008; Rand and Hoen, 2017).”

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X25001936>.

²³<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3653647/>;

“Infranoise” appears connected directly with many adverse health effects. https://youtu.be/-OfGE_o9RHQ?si=pVtaZbbYleKsGufW

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016041202100043X#:~:text=The%20current%20consensus%20is%20that,infrasound%20and%20symptoms%20or%20diseases>.

<https://www.earthday.org/light-pollution-everyone-sees-it-but-nobody-knows-about-it/#:~:text=Chances%20are%2C%20most%20of%20us,and%20birds%2C%20are%20particularly%20vulnerable>.

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC4063257/#:~:text=Based%20on%20their%20review%2C%20Knopper,to%20wind%20turbine%20noise%20itself>.

²⁴ Of the 410,000 Amish in the United States, 24,000 – 25,000 live in 60 settlements in New York State, with the Amish population in New York State currently growing.

²⁵ <https://amishamerica.com/new-york-amish/>

²⁶ This includes Greek, Armenian and Bosnian Orthodox fleeing Ottoman persecution, Russian Orthodox fleeing Soviet State persecution after 1917, Syrian/Assyrian Orthodox fleeing Ottoman and modern Islamist violence, Old Believers fleeing Russian state persecution, Ethiopian Orthodox fleeing state persecution, and Ukrainian Orthodox fleeing war.

²⁷ <https://pabook.libraries.psu.edu/literary-cultural-heritage-map-pa/feature-articles/persecution-division-and-opportunity-origins-old#:~:text=The%20prospective%20of%20starting%20fresh,emigrate%20to%20Pennsylvania%20before%201770>.

²⁸ Roughly 2 million Eastern Orthodox and 410,000 Amish in the United States.

<https://www.oca.org/questions/namerica/how-many-orthodox#:~:text=It%20would%20be%20safe%20to,her%20sacraments%20and%20worship%2C%20etc;>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_by_Amish_population#:~:text=The%20Amish%20population%20in%20the,rate%20of%20approximately%2080%25.%22

prevailing culture around them, and that seek to live in remote settings that allow pursuit of a simple, traditional lifestyle, minimizing contact with the prevailing culture of the modern world.²⁹ The Monastery's neighbors include many Amish, who would be equally affected by the destruction of the serene natural environment, the noise from the turbines, and the health effects from noise, vibrations, shadow flicker and light contamination. *This Project would be uniquely disruptive where planned in its effect on both the Monastery and the Amish communities of Mohawk Valley.*

Potential Concerns on Agriculture

As a final note, how these “alternative energy” projects like the Rolling Hills Project impact other important industries should also be considered. Of key importance here would be the potential impact on the agriculture industry of the Mohawk Valley, as well as local communities which are integrally connected to and derive a livelihood from agriculture. The agriculture industry in the Mohawk Valley is significant, and according to an official New York State report from the Comptroller in late 2024, the Mohawk Valley has (as of 2022) “3,381 farms and nearly 680,000 acres of farmland.”³⁰ The State Comptroller's report also notes that the Mohawk Valley region “lost 10 percent of its farms and 3 percent of its farmland between 2017 and 2022. During this period, Oneida County lost over 130 farms, or 14 percent, while Herkimer County lost over 11,000 acres of farmland, balanced by Schoharie County's addition of close to 9,000 acres. Three of the region's counties, Herkimer, Otsego and Schoharie, are in the top 10 in the State for sales of sheep and goats. Fulton County is seventh in the State for sales of Christmas trees, while Oneida County is fifth for sales of aquaculture products. Cow milk is the top sales commodity in all these counties.”³¹

With obvious concern for the reduction of farms in the region, and the erosion of the rural and farming lifestyle and culture, a major project like the Rolling Hills wind power array – which will clearly gobble up significant rural land – should be of top concern from an agriculture preservation standpoint. In fact, the Comptroller's report clarifies some of the overarching concerns and regulations regarding renewable energy projects on agricultural land:

State agencies involved in siting renewable electric facilities and Ag & Markets have adopted measures to identify and mitigate impacts to the State's highest quality agricultural soils from the siting of renewable electric facilities like solar and wind generation. Facilities that are sited in these soils are required to take action to preserve the soil in the construction process and must hire a monitor to ensure that mitigation measures are followed. The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority requires per acre mitigation fees from developers when developers site projects on high quality soils. In addition, State statutes contain measures to encourage siting of renewable generating facilities on lands other than working farmlands, or to promote siting plans that allow farming to continue on the impacted lands.³²

As of mid-2026, there is a growing degree of pushback on how agriculture and agricultural land is being affected by non-agriculture industrial uses, including for wind and solar power generation. In considering the potential impacts of these kinds of projects on rural farming communities, the New York State Comptroller report perhaps puts the importance of agriculture to the state best:

²⁹ <https://www.bedlamfarm.com/2021/06/14/the-amish-and-their-long-struggle-with-the-modern-world/>

³⁰ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgclefindmkaj/https://www.osc.ny.gov/files/reports/pdf/profile-of-agriculture-in-nys.pdf

³¹ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgclefindmkaj/https://www.osc.ny.gov/files/reports/pdf/profile-of-agriculture-in-nys.pdf

³² chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgclefindmkaj/https://www.osc.ny.gov/files/reports/pdf/profile-of-agriculture-in-nys.pdf

Farming remains a critically important industry for New York. The State continues to be a national leader in the production and sales of many agricultural products. Farms generate billions of dollars for the State's economy and provide jobs in communities across the State, especially in rural areas. Agriculture enhances New Yorkers' quality of life in other ways as well, including providing access to fresh, locally sourced food and preserving open space, and policy makers have sought ways to protect and promote this important sector.³³

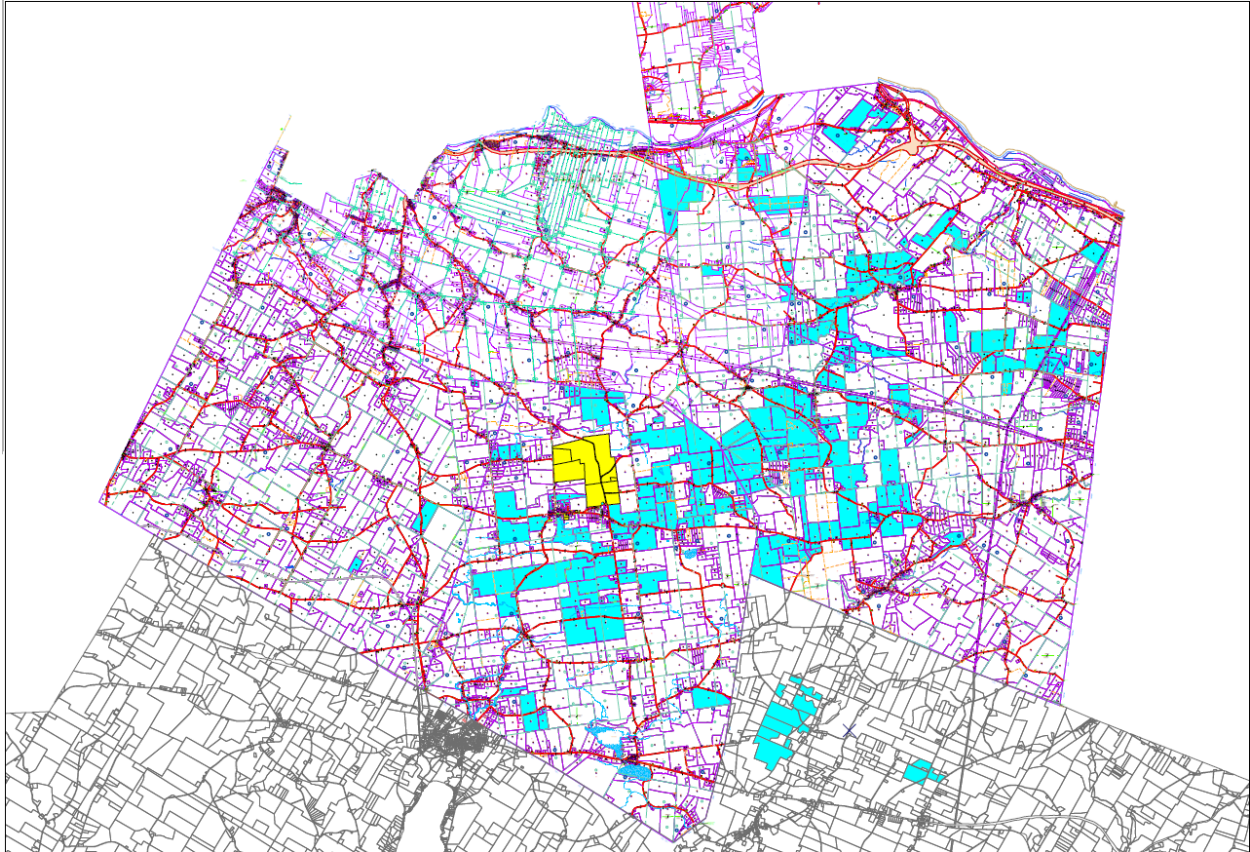
Concluding Remarks

In view of the uniquely destructive effect the Rolling Hills Project would have in the location in which it is currently planned, immediate action needs to be taken to save Holy Trinity Monastery, the Amish communities of Mohawk Valley, and the unique natural and agricultural environment as well as wildlife habitat in which they are located, from destruction. The Rolling Hills Wind Project should not be allowed to proceed.

³³ <chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgclefindmkaj/https://www.osc.ny.gov/files/reports/pdf/profile-of-agriculture-in-nys.pdf>

Appendix A

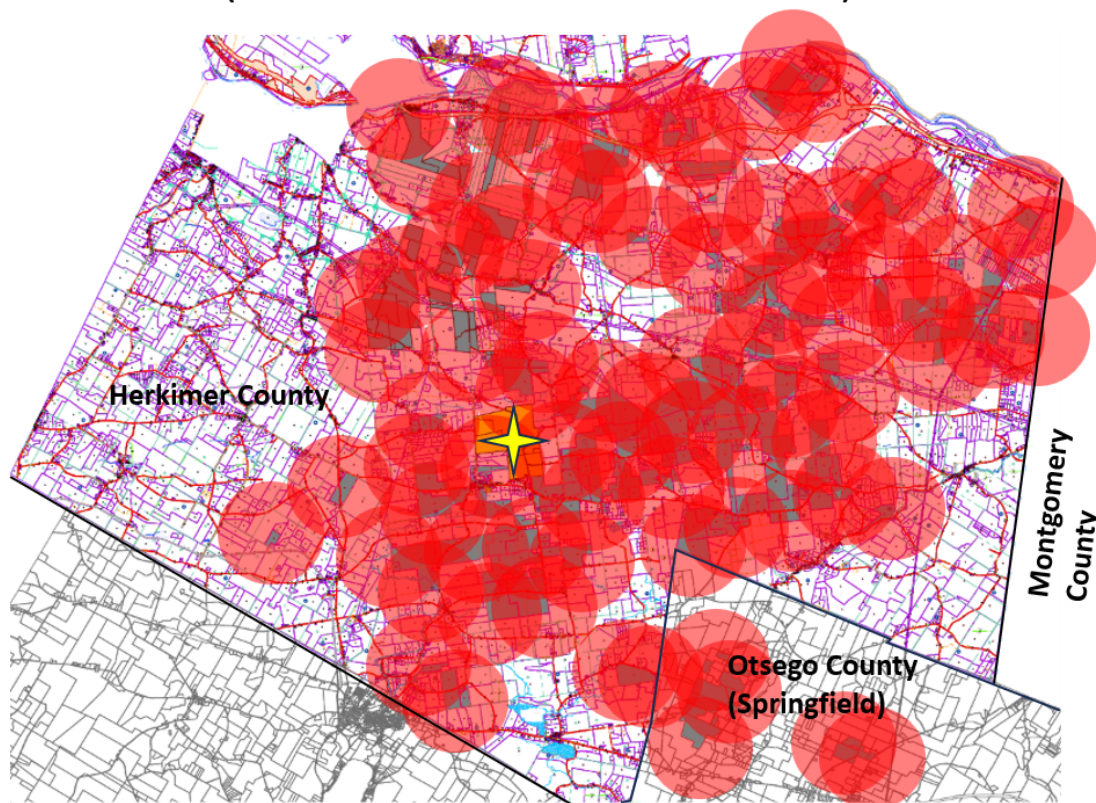
Map of Properties Leased by Terra-Gen for Rolling Hills Wind Project as of April 2026 (mostly Herkimer County, NY)



Blue = leased property
Yellow = Holy Trinity Monastery, Jordanville

APPENDIX B

Terra-Gen Wind Leases (with 10 diameter sound radius)



The yellow star represents the location of Holy Trinity Monastery.

This Sound radius projection based on existing Terra-Gen Leases for the Project uses the current 10-rotor-diameter standard for sound issues, which clearly shows that virtually every area on the map will experience sound issues.

This projection reflects at a minimum the distance at which turbine sound (including infrasound) will be experienced. Based on average rotor blade length for a 250MW onshore wind turbine project, this map illustrates sound (including infrasound) issues assuming sound from turbines travels only half a mile. To reflect numerous reports of sound issues at 1 and 2 miles (see part 4 above), the diameter of these sound circles would need to be expanded two or four times, respectively.

According to numerous sources, light flicker can be experienced up to a mile from the source turbine.³⁴

³⁴ E.g. [chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.wapa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/TH_Appendix_H_Shadow_Flicker_Analysis.pdf](https://www.wapa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/TH_Appendix_H_Shadow_Flicker_Analysis.pdf)

