EXHIBIT 2

Revised Sections 5.1 and 6.2 of the Certificate of Site Compatibility Application

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5.0 PROPOSED SITE

5.1 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AREA

Meadowlark selected the Project Area and larger surrounding vicinity (study area) to analyze the wind resource, land availability, transmission interconnection, environmental resources and economic potential for a wind project (Figure 1). From the study area, the Project Area was selected based on good land compatibility and accessibility, excellent wind resources, and proximity to an electrical transmission system interconnection point. North-central North Dakota is well suited for wind development because it features large open terrain and has land available for wind turbine siting. The Project Area was identified as an optimal site from an environmental, wind resource, and economic perspective. Meadowlark secured wind lease easements and then identified preliminary turbine locations based on site inspection, topographic maps, known environmentally sensitive areas, review of North Dakota's power plant siting exclusion and avoidance areas, and communications with local landowners and other authorities.

Project facilities will be located on land primarily consisting of rangeland and cultivated cropland with a few rural residences and farmsteads. Turbines and ancillary facilities will be placed throughout the leased portion of the Project Area. Revised Table 5.1-1 presents a summary of conservative Project impact assumptions for both temporary impacts (construction footprint) and permanent impacts (operational footprint) based on a Project layout of the minimum and maximum number of turbines (see Section 6.2).

Revised Table 5.1-1. Estimated Project Impacts for Project Facilities

Project Facilities	Temporary Impacts		Permanent Impacts	
	Impact Assumption (Conservative)	Anticipated Range of Impacts	Impact Assumption (Conservative)	Anticipated Range of Impacts
Turbines	Each turbine will require approximately 1.6 acres (70,650 sq ft) for construction pad/laydown area	70 to 100 acres	Each turbine will require approximately 0.08 acres (3,600 sq ft)	3.5 to 5 acres
Access Roads – Temporary	Assumes 40-ft-wide access road between turbines (crane walk)	111 acres	N/A	N/A
Access Roads – Permanent	N/A	N/A N/A	Assumes 18-ft-wide access road	50 acres
Staging Areas	10 acres	10 acres	N/A	N/A
Collector Line	Assumes a 24-ft-wide by 4-ft-deep construction trench	96 acres	N/A	N/A
Collector Substation	N/A	N/A	5 acres	5 acres
O&M Facility	N/A	N/A	5 acres	5 acres

Project Facilities	Temporary Impacts		Permanent Impacts	
	Impact Assumption (Conservative)	Anticipated Range of Impacts	Impact Assumption (Conservative)	Anticipated Range of Impacts
Meteorological Tower	N/A	N/A	900 sq ft (0.02 acre)	.04 acres
Total	N/A	**287 to 317 acres**	N/A	**64 to 65 acres**

6.0 ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONAL DESIGN ANALYSIS

6.2 DESCRIPTION OF WIND TURBINES

Revised Table 6.2-1 compares six turbine types under consideration for the Project. Meadowlark reserves the right to select alternate turbines representative of the same class of turbine. The wind turbines will operate automatically, self-starting when the wind speed reaches the designed cut-in speed, specific to each turbine type under consideration for the Project. Once rated power is achieved, the wind turbine will regulate to maintain the rated power. The wind turbine will shut down once the maximum operational limit is reached and restart automatically once the wind drops below a preset restart wind speed. The standard braking system works through feathering of turbine blades, and a mechanical brake is fitted to the gearbox provides additional safety.

Revised Table 6.2-1. Turbine Type Characteristics for the Project[1]

Turbine Type	Rotor Diameter	Rotor Swept Area	Cut-In Wind Speed	Rated Power	Cut-Out Wind Speed	Blade Length	Hub Height	Blade Height (Highest)	Blade Height (Lowest)	Max # of Project Turbines
Siemens SWT-2.3-113	113 m (371 ft)	10,000 m2 (107,639 ft2)	3 m/s (7 mph)	12-13 m/s (27 – 29 mph)	25 m/s (56 mph)	55 m (180 ft)	80 m or site specific (262 ft)	136.5 m (448 ft)	23.5 m (77 ft)	44
Siemens SWT-	101 m (331 ft)	8,000 m2	3-4 m/s	12-13 m/s	25 m/s	49 m (161 ft)	80 m or site	130.5 m (428 ft)	29.5 m	44

[1] *Sources: Siemens AG Energy Sector. Siemens Wind Power A/S. 2009. http://www.energy.siemens.com/hq/pool/hq/power-generation/wind-power/E50001-W310-A121-X-4A00_WS_SWT-2.3-101_US_1009.pdf*; *Siemens AG Energy Sector. Siemens Wind Power A/S. 2011. http://www.energy.siemens.com/hq/pool/hq/power-generation/wind-power/SWT-2.3-113-product-brochure_EN.pdf*; *Gamesa. Catalogue. Gamesa G97-2.0 MW IIA Properties of the model. 2010. http://www.gamesacorp.com/en/products-and-services/wind-turbines/catalogue/gamesa-g97-20-mw-iiia-en.html*; *Gamesa. Catalogue. Gamesa G90-2.0 MW IIA Properties of the model. 2010. http://www.gamesacorp.com/en/products-and-services/wind-turbines/catalogue/gamesa-g90-20-mw-iia-en.html*; *Vestas Wind Systems A/S. 2011. http://www.vestas.com/en/media/brochures.aspx*; *Wind Energy Market (WEM). GE 1.6-82.5. http://www.wind-energy-market.com/en/wind-turbines/big-plants/details/details/bp/ge-16-825/*; *General Electric Company (GE). 2011. http://www.ge-energy.com/content/multimedia/_files/downloads/GEA18755_Wind_1.6-82.5_Broch_r7.pdf*

Turbine Type	Rotor Diameter	Rotor Swept Area	Cut-In Wind Speed	Rated Power	Cut-Out Wind Speed	Blade Length	Hub Height	Blade Height (Highest)	Blade Height (Lowest)	Max # of Project Turbines
2.3-101		(86,111 ft2)	(7-9 mph)	(27 – 29 mph)	(56 mph)		specific (262 ft)		(97 ft)	
Gamesa G97 - 2.0	97 m (318 ft)	7,390 m2 (79,545 ft2)	N/A	2.0 MW	N/A	47.5 m (156 ft)	80 m or site specific (262 ft)	127.5 m (418 ft)	31.5 m (103 ft)	49
Gamesa G90 - 2.0	90 m (295 ft)	6,362 m2 (68,480 ft2)	N/A	2.0 MW	N/A	44 m (144 ft)	80 m or site specific (262 ft)	124 m (407 ft)	35 m (115 ft)	49
Vestas V90-1.8	90 m (295 ft)	6,362 m2 (68,480 ft2)	4 m/s (9 mph)	12 m/s (27 mph)	25 m/s (56 mph)	44 m (144 ft)	80 m or site specific (262 ft)	125 m (410 ft)	35 m (115 ft)	56
GE 1.6-82.5	82.5 m (271 ft)	5,345 m2 (57,533 ft2)	3.5 m/s (8 mph)	11.5 m/s (26 mph)	25 m/s (56 mph)	40.3 m (132 ft)	80 m or site specific (262 ft)	121.25 m (398 ft)	38.75 m (127 ft)	63
Minimum/ Maximum Range	82.5 – 113 m (271 – 371 ft)	5,345 – 10,000 m2	3-4 m/s (7-9 mph)	11.5 - 13 m/s (26 – 29 mph)	25 m/s (56 mph)	40.3 – 55 m (132 – 180 ft)	80 m or site specific (262 ft)	121.25 – 136.5 m (398 – 448 ft)	23.5 – 38.75 m (77 – 127 ft)	44 - 63

The wind turbine will be mounted on a tubular steel tower with internal ascent and direct access to the yaw system and nacelle. It will be equipped with platforms and internal electric lighting. Access to the turbine is through a lockable steel door at the base of the tower. Four platforms are connected with a ladder and a fall arresting safety system for access to the nacelle. A controller cabinet will be located inside each tower base. The turbine tower, on which the nacelle is mounted, consists of three to four sections manufactured from certified steel plates. All welds are made in automatically controlled power-welding machines and are ultrasonically inspected during manufacturing per American National Standards Institute (ANSI) specifications. All surfaces are sandblasted and multi-layer coated for protection against corrosion. The towers are uniformly painted with a non-reflective white paint.

The rotor is a three-bladed cantilevered construction mounted upwind of the tower. A yawing system will rotate the rotor around the turbine, to keep it upwind of the tower. The power output will be controlled by pitch regulation, with a variable rotor speed to maximize efficiency. The turbine uses a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, which allows remote control and monitoring of the status of all turbines in the Project. The monitoring system provides status views of electrical and mechanical data, operation and fault status, meteorological data, and grid station data.

Lightning protection will be consistent with the wind turbine supplier's design and specifications and local utility or code requirements. Individual components are designed with specific lightning protection systems.

Some of the lightning protection systems are lightning receptors, pick-up systems, integrated conductors along key components to ground, and surge arrestors.

Turbines will be lit per Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requirements.