

CHAPTER 6

Stakeholder Consultation

6. Stakeholder Consultation

6.1 Preliminary Consultation

The Proponent submitted a draft Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed Boco Rock Wind Farm to the New South Wales (NSW) Department of Planning (DoP) on the 8th August 2008. The draft PEA allowed the DoP to identify key government and agency stakeholders who would provide input into the Director-General's Requirements (DGR's), and request that they attend a Planning Focus Meeting (PFM). Following the PFM a final PEA was submitted on the 10th September 2008 and DGR's were issued.

A subsequent material change to the Project required the submission of a revised PEA to the DoP on the 15th May 2009. A second PFM was not considered necessary because of the advanced stage of the Project, however revised DGR's were issued and it is these that form the basis of this Environmental Assessment (EA).

6.1.1 *Planning Focus Meeting*

A PFM for the Project was held on the 3rd September 2008 at the Nimmitabel Country Club, Nimmitabel. Staff from Wind Prospect CWP were on-hand to introduce the Project, provide input to the meeting and answer any questions. Agency participants included:

- Dinuka McKenzie and Nathan Foster (NSW DoP);
- Grantley Ingram (Bombala Council);
- Ron Dakin (Cooma-Monaro Shire Council); and
- Sandie Jones and Alison Treweek (Department of Environment and Climate Change(DECC)).

Additionally, agencies invited but unable to attend the PFM included:

- Department of Water and Energy (DWE);
- Department of Primary Industries (DPI);
- Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA);
- Airservices Australia (AA); and
- Commonwealth Department of Defence (DoD).

Participants met in Nimmitabel for the PFM and then travelled to the site of the installed wind monitoring mast located within the northern section of the Springfield Cluster, via Springfield and Avon Lake Road. From this location the participants were able to view the entire site comprising the Sherwins Cluster to the south, the Boco Cluster to the east and, although not proposed at the time of the PFM, the Springfield and Yandra Clusters could also be viewed north and east respectively.

6.1.2 *Director-General's Requirements*

Following the submission of the final PEA, the DoP prepared revised DGR's based on advice and input received from the list of government and agency stakeholders listed above. The DGR's are summarised in **Table 5.2** in **Chapter 5** Planning Context indicating where each item is addressed in the EA.

In addition to the prescribed DGR's the DoP identified a range of other parties with whom consultation would be required. These are outlined in **Section 6.3** below, together with a much broader range of individual and group stakeholders identified by the Proponent.

6.2 Approach to Consultations

Public consultation for the Project commenced in September 2008 during the early stages of Project planning and feasibility assessment. Consultations at this time aimed to inform the general public, neighbouring residents, statutory regulators and other stakeholders of the Project in order to identify issues that required addressing during Project planning and design. Extensive public consultation has taken place since the early stages of the Project and has targeted all interested and potentially affected parties. Consultation took the form of:

- Letters of notification to various stakeholders, including local, state and national groups and agencies;
- Face-to-face notification (or letter drop in cases of absentees) of neighbouring residents within a 5 km radius of the Project;
- Newsletter (x2), Public Opinion Survey (x2), Project website, media release and radio interviews;
- A Public Exhibition Open Day held in the Nimmitabel Country Club; and
- Ongoing consultation meetings with various stakeholders throughout the Project planning and design stages.

6.3 Stakeholder Identification and Consultation

The stakeholders listed below in **Tables 6.1, 6.2** and **6.3** were provided with information regarding the proposed development and were invited to provide any comment, information or guidance in the course of the Project development and in the preparation of this EA. Copies of the responses (where given in writing) are included in **Appendix 4** and summarised in **Section 6.4**.

6.3.1 Key Interest Groups

Table 6.1 List of all individual and group stakeholders directly consulted

| Group | Stakeholder |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Key Interest Groups | |
| Immediate Community | Participating Landowners Neighbouring Residents |
| Local Aboriginal Groups | Bega Local Aboriginal Land Council Eden Local Aboriginal Land Council Ngunnawal Local Aboriginal Land Council Konanggo Consultancy Ngunnawal Heritage Aboriginal Corporation Queanbeyan Ngunnawal Organisation Yurwang Gundana Consultancy Cultural Heritage Services Ngunnawal Elders Corporation |
| Local Community and Businesses | Locally elected members Snowy River Interstate Landcare Committee Berridale Chamber of Commerce Cooma Chamber of Commerce Dalgety Chamber of Commerce |

| Group | Stakeholder |
|-------|--|
| | Nimmitabel Chamber of Commerce Cooma Country Women's Association Nimmitabel Country Women's Association Nimmitabel Advancement Group Nimmitabel Landcare Rotary Club of Cooma Bombala and District Development Association Cooma-Monaro Historical Society Inc Cooma Pastoral and Agricultural Association Cooma Ladies' Probus Club Cooma Men's Probus Club Bombala Rural Lands Protection Board Cooma Rural Lands Protection Board Title holders of mineral exploration leases and mining licences within the study area [#] Interested people in the broader community Local Businesses |

[#] Indicates those stakeholder groups that were identified by the DoP as key consultees and provided input into the DGR's.

Initial Consultations: Face-to-face contact was made with many neighbouring property owners during the week commencing 22nd September 2008, within approximately 5 km of the wind farm site. A total of approximately 50 neighbouring residences were visited. These residents were provided with information on key points of the Project proposal, Issue 1 of the Boco Rock Wind Farm Newsletter (see **Appendix 5**), office contact details, a Public Opinion Survey form and a Frequently Asked Questions brochure on generic wind farm facts. In the event of the resident being absent, a package containing the aforementioned information was left at the main door/letterbox.

In addition to this targeted consultation, Issue 1 of the Boco Rock Wind Farm Newsletter was mailed-out to 855 Private and Business Roadside addresses in the Cooma, Nimmitabel, Bombala and Cathcart post code regions with a request to return the Public Opinion Survey. Given the high density of street addresses in the area, a media release was issued to the local newspapers, providing summary information on the proposed Project and again encouraging interested stakeholders to provide comment on the Project.

Website Launch: In November 2008 the Project website was launched (www.bocorockwindfarm.com.au) as a means of providing ongoing, up-to-date information to interested stakeholders. The website provides a mechanism for people to provide feedback via an online Public Opinion Survey, as well as contact details for the Proponent.

Change in Scope and Scale: In response to the comments received from the stakeholder groups listed (see **Section 6.4**) the Project changed in both geographic scope and scale, increasing from 73 to 127 wind turbines and from 9 to 17 participating landowners. The magnitude of this change was relayed to stakeholders in February 2009 via Issue 2 of the Boco Rock Wind Farm Newsletter (see **Appendix 5**) in addition to a second Public Opinion Survey specifically focused on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Again this comprised a coordinated mail-out to 855 Private and Business Roadside addresses in the Cooma, Nimmitabel, Bombala and Cathcart post code regions and was supported by a media release advising of the proposed changes and the Public Exhibition Open Day,

held on the 26th March. On this occasion hard copies of the second Newsletter were also deposited at the Nimmitabel general store.

Public Exhibition: A public exhibition was held for the proposed Boco Rock Wind Farm at the Nimmitabel Country Club in Nimmitabel on Thursday 26th March 2009. Residents of the Cooma and Bombala districts were advised of the exhibition by way of advertisements in local and regional newspapers (Cooma-Monaro Express, Monaro Post and the Bombala Times) for the two weeks leading up to the exhibition. A radio interview on ABC South-East (NSW) was conducted the day before which was later uploaded to the ABC Regional News website.

Over 100 people attended the public exhibition which presented provisional details of the proposed Boco Rock Wind Farm and interconnection options, including its likely appearance illustrated by means of plans and photomontages. A number of panels were displayed, containing information about the Project and wind energy in general. A video presentation from the British Wind Energy Association (BWEA) was also shown, demonstrating the key features of wind farms during planning, construction and operation. Copies of the second issue of the Boco Rock Wind Farm newsletter, Frequently Asked Questions brochure and company information relating to Wind Prospect CWP were also made available. Eight members of the Wind Prospect CWP team were on-hand to answer questions and explain the details of the proposed development.

Project Refinement: In July 2009 further modifications were announced via means of a media release through the local news and radio media and an update to the Project website. These modifications incorporated findings from a range of key assessments and following ongoing public consultation. In particular the Proponent detailed a reduction in the number of turbines to 125 with respect to minimising ecological impacts and the rearrangement of several turbines within the Boco Cluster to address neighbouring landowner concerns. It was also clarified that the proposed wind turbine tower heights would be 100 m (and therefore a maximum blade of 152m) to maximise the full potential of the local wind resource and cater for new turbine models entering the market.

In addition to these direct modifications to the physical nature of the wind farm, it was also announced that discussions had commenced with Cooma-Monaro Shire and Bombala Councils regarding the creation of a Community Fund for the area and that surveys on the power line to connect the wind farm to the local grid were underway.

6.3.2 Key Government Consultees

Table 6.2 List of all Key Government Consultees

| Group | Stakeholder |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Key Government Consultees | |
| Local Councils | Cooma-Monaro Shire Council # Bombala Council # |
| NSW Government Departments | NSW DECC # NSW DPI # NSW DWE# NSW Office of Water (NOW) NSW Department of Lands (DoL) - Crown Lands / Native Title NSW DoL - Surveyor General NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) # |

| Group | Stakeholder |
|-----------------------------|--|
| | NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) # Southern Rivers Catchment Management Authority (CMA) # |
| Federal Government Agencies | Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) DoD # CASA # AA # |
| Service Providers | Transgrid Country Energy # |

Indicates those stakeholder groups that were identified by the DoP as key consultees and provided input into the DGR's.

6.3.3 Other Government and Non-Government Consultees

Table 6.3 List of all Other Government and Non Government Organisation Consultees

| Group | Stakeholder |
|--|--|
| Other Government and Non Government Organisations | |
| Other Government and Non Government Organisations | Australian Conservation Foundation World Wildlife Fund for Nature (Threatened Species Network) Greenpeace Planet Ark Nature Conservation Council NSW Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator Aerial Agricultural Association Australia # EMI Co's (inc. ACMA) NSW Government Network Radio Service NSW Police Service NSW Ambulance Service NSW State Emergency Service NSW Rural Fire Service Channel Seven PRIME Capital Television Canberra Channel Ten WIN (Channel 9) Television SBS Corporation Broadcast Australia (inc. ABC) |

Indicates those stakeholder groups that were identified by the DoP as key consultees and provided input into the DGR's.

A Stakeholder Consultation Plan created from the outset of the Project is summarised in **Table 6.4** below. The Plan detailed a timeline by which the dissemination of information and consultations occurred with all three stakeholder categories. Throughout this period, consultation continued with all stakeholders that expressed an ongoing interest in the Project.

Table 6.4 Key stages in the consultation process

| Approx. Timing | Category / Group / Stakeholder | Nature of consultation |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| 2007 - ongoing | Participating landowners | Initial approach, contract negotiation, ongoing development liaison |
| | Country Energy / Transgrid | Initial approach, connection application, ongoing grid connection studies |
| July 2008 | DoP | Opinion sought and Project declared to be a Major Project under Part 3A of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment (EP&A) Act, 1979</i> |
| September to October 2008 | DoP DECC DWE NOW DPI Cooma-Monaro Shire Council Bombala Council DoD CASA AA | PFM, submission of the Project Application, PEA, receipt of initial DGR's |
| September 2008 - ongoing | Neighbouring Residents | Information disseminated via door-knocking and Newsletter #1 mail-out and feedback sought |
| | Local Aboriginal Groups | Information disseminated via phone call and/or letter/email accompanied by Newsletter #1 and feedback sought |
| | Local Community Groups | Information disseminated via letter/email, accompanied by Newsletter #1 mail-out and feedback sought |
| | NSW Government Departments | Information disseminated via phone call and/or letter/email accompanied by Newsletter #1 and feedback sought |
| | Federal Government Departments | Information disseminated via phone call and/or letter/email and feedback sought |
| | Other Govt. And Non-Govt. Organisations | Information disseminated via letter/email and feedback sought |
| November 2008 | All | Boco Rock Wind Farm website launch and accompanying media release |
| January 2009 | Local Aboriginal Groups | Archaeological and cultural heritage survey participation |
| February 2009 | Key Interest Groups and Local Councils | Information disseminated via letter/email accompanied by Newsletter #2 notifying of status of assessments and proposed modification to Project geographic scope and scale, including: i, major modification to layout footprint to accommodate landowner concerns |

| Approx. Timing | Category / Group / Stakeholder | Nature of consultation |
|------------------------|---|---|
| | | <p>ii, increase in participating landowners to 17 following significant local support since Project announcement</p> <p>iii, overall increase in max. number of turbines to 127 with respect to both land availability and grid capacity</p> |
| February to March 2009 | Participating landowners and Neighbouring Residents | Targeted discussions with landowners within and east of the Project with regard to routing a power line to connect the wind farm to the grid |
| March 2009 | Key Interest Groups and Local Councils | <p>Public Exhibition Open Day held in Nimmitabel incorporating maps, facts and figures and finding from key assessments under taken to date.</p> <p>Although to be assessed separately, information was presented with respect to a number of potential transmission line routes. (This is further detailed in Section 6.6 below)</p> |
| May to June 2009 | DoP | Resubmission of the Project Application, PEA to incorporate Project changes, declaration that the Project is considered Critical Infrastructure and reissuing of DGR's |
| May 2009 | Participating landowners Cooma-Monaro Shire Council Bombala Council RTA DoL | Notification of all landowners, upon which the proposed development may occur or impact, of the Major Project Application in accordance with Clause 8F of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000</i> |
| May 2009 - ongoing | DEWHA | Referral of proposed action with respect to the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act, 1999</i> . |
| July 2009 | All | <p>Information disseminated via targeted door-knocking, media release, and website update of further changes to Project geographic scope and scale, including:</p> <p>i, reduction of max. number of turbines to 125 in response to ecology findings</p> <p>ii, modification to the layout footprint to accommodate landowner concerns</p> <p>iii, increase in the max. hub height to be assessed to maximise the full potential of the local wind resource</p> |
| | Participating landowners and Neighbouring Residents | Although to be assessed separately, field surveys along the preferred power line route commence. Information disseminated via targeted phone calls, letters and face to face meetings |

| Approx. Timing | Category / Group / Stakeholder | Nature of consultation |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | DECC | Biodiversity offset negotiations |
| August 2009 | DEWHA | Determination of 'Controlled Action' status under the EPBC Act |
| September 2009 | DEWHA | Receipt of supplementary assessment requirements provide by DEWHA |
| October 2009 | DoP and Proponent | Submission of Draft EA to DoP for adequacy review |
| October/November 2009 | DoP and Proponent | Submission of final EA to DoP for Public Exhibition |
| Future | | |
| November 2009 | All | Public Exhibition of the EA during which submissions can be made |
| December 2009 | Proponent | Prepares Preferred Project Report /Submissions Report in response to submission |
| April/May 2010 | DoP and DEWHA | Development Consent decision |

6.4 Stakeholder Response

6.4.1 Key Interest Groups

A number of Key Interest Group stakeholders have provided input into the Project, highlighting a broad range of issues for consideration. Such input from local groups and individuals is important during the development of the Project in order to mitigate adverse impacts to the local community as far as practical. Issues raised have been addressed where feasible to do so and have resulted in a number of modifications to the original layout including:

- Removal of 24 wind turbine locations to the east of the Boco Cluster (as proposed in the initial PEA submitted in September 2008) in response to a neighbouring landowners concerns (**Figure 6.1**) with respect to:
 - potential impacts on livestock movement through laneways;
 - perceived aesthetic and noise impacts to the homestead;
 - impact on an active airstrip (see **Chapter 13** Aviation); and
 - turbine locations proposed within 500 m of the fence line.
- An increase in the geographic scope and scale of the Project with respect greater grid capacity availability and landowner acceptance of the Project north of the MacLaughlin River. (Maintaining the commitments from point one above with respect to the airstrip and proximity to the neighbouring fence line – see **Figure 6.1**).
- Relocation of access roads to maximise their utility for both wind farm construction and operation, but also agricultural activities.
- Removal of two wind turbine locations to the west of Avon Lake road with regard to sensitive habitat for the endangered Grassland Earless Dragon (discussed further in **Chapter 10** Flora and Fauna).

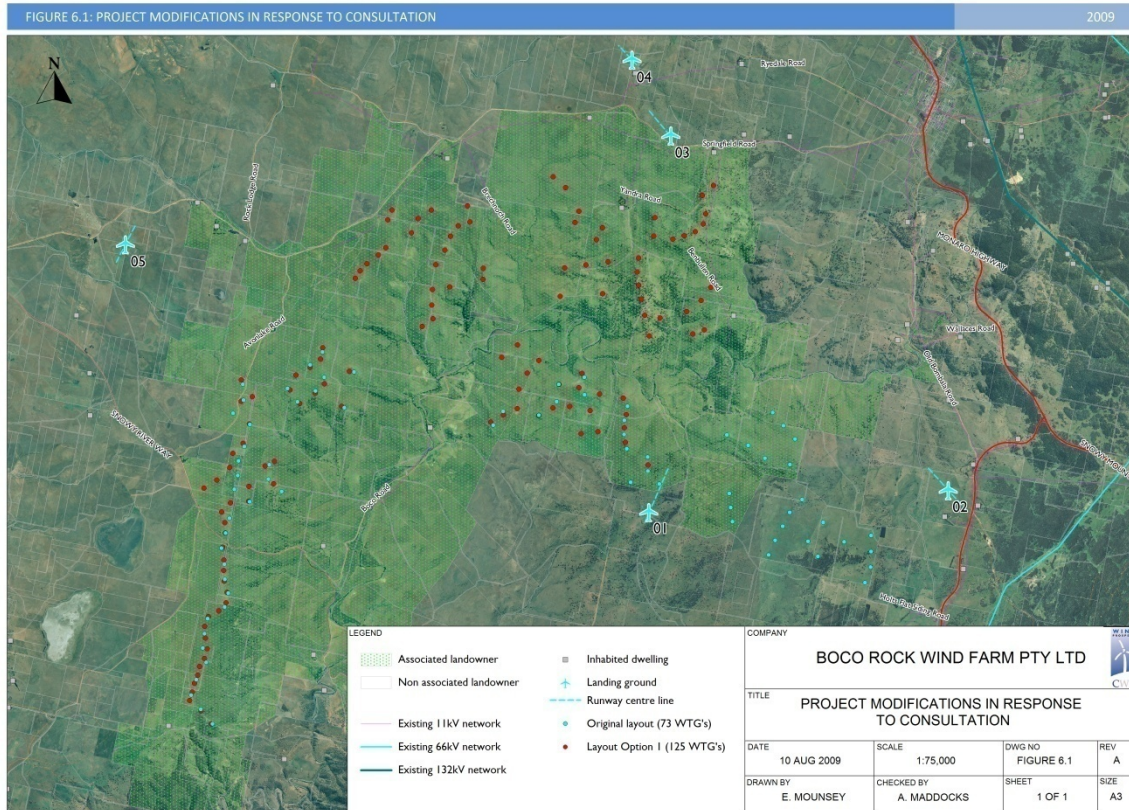


Figure 6.1 Modifications to the Boco Rock Wind Farm
(An A3 size version of this Figure is displayed in Volume 2)

Other issues raised by the Key Interest Groups concerned broader aspects of the development that are considered throughout this EA, detailed below in **Table 6.5**.

Table 6.5 Summary of the broader Key Interest Group issues and where addressed within the EA

| Key Interest Group | Issue Raised | Addressed |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Local Aboriginal Groups | Archaeological and cultural heritage survey participation | Chapter 11 |
| Neighbouring Residents and Local Community and Businesses | Visual impact | Chapter 8 |
| | Noise impact | Chapter 9 |
| | Economic value | Chapters 4 and 19 |
| | Community fund | Chapter 19 |
| | Bushfire risk | Chapter 16 |
| | Greenhouse emissions | Chapter 4 |
| | Dissemination of information | Chapter 6 (this chapter) |
| | Communication impacts | Chapter 14 |
| Aviation impacts | Chapter 13 | |

Throughout the Project planning stage Public Opinion Surveys were distributed to Key Interest Group stakeholders. In addition, a “Have Your Say” feature of the website provided the same functionality via a different media to capture stakeholder views, comments and concerns about the Project. The following tables show the number of responses received and their opinion on the proposed development for each question asked.

1. Do you approve of wind being used to generate renewable electricity

| | | |
|-------------|----|------|
| No Answer | 1 | 3 % |
| Yes | 23 | 72 % |
| No | 7 | 22 % |
| No view | 1 | 3 % |
| Respondents | 32 | |

2. On hearing of our proposal, what was your initial view?

| | | |
|--------------------|----|------|
| No Answer | 0 | 0 % |
| I support it | 22 | 69 % |
| I don't support it | 6 | 19 % |
| Undecided | 4 | 12 % |
| Respondents | 32 | |

3. How close do you live to the proposed wind farm?

| | | |
|-------------|----|------|
| No Answer | 0 | 0 % |
| <15km | 28 | 52 % |
| >15km | 26 | 48 % |
| Respondents | 54 | |

4. Does the website provide adequate information?

| | | |
|-------------|----|------|
| Yes | 7 | 70 % |
| No | 3 | 30 % |
| Respondents | 10 | |

Note: Respondents did not always answer each question posed, resulting in a range of respondent sample groups as evident above.

Whilst the number of returned surveys and questionnaires are statistically too small to determine any trend in overall positive or negative support for the wind farm development, they do provide a ‘snap shot’ into local community views as received.

6.4.2 Key Government Consultees

Various environmental stakeholders have provided advice on flora and fauna species of potential significance in the area. Such stakeholders include the DECC, the DPI, the DWE and the Commonwealth DEWHA. Consultation with such agencies is ongoing, with their input into the development process being critical for the appropriate environmental management of the Project site.

In addition to receiving the DGR's for the Project, the DoP also provided broader agency input used in defining assessment requirements. Again, these are summarised below with respect to the relevant chapter of the EA in which the issue is addressed. Moreover, there are a number of additional Key Government Consultees that did not have the opportunity to provide input from the outset. However, through identification and subsequent consultation, their opinions have been sought and are also summarised below.

Generally the requirements of the Key Government Consultees are more prescribed in their nature and easily captured in the general requirement, key assessment and general environmental assessment chapters of this EA.

Table 6.6 Summary of the broader Key Government Consultee issues and where addressed within the EA

| Key Government Consultee | Issue Raised | Addressed |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cooma-Monaro Shire Council | Stakeholder Consultation | Chapter 6 |
| | Community fund | Chapter 4 and 19 |
| Bombala Council | Stakeholder Consultation | Chapter 6 |
| | Roads and maintenance | Chapter 12 |
| | Land use conflicts | Chapter 4 |
| | Noise impact | Chapter 9 |
| | Visual impact | Chapter 8 |
| DECC | Water | Chapter 17 |
| | Air quality | Chapter 18 |
| | Noise | Chapter 9 |
| | Greenhouse emissions | Chapter 4 |
| | Waste | Chapter 18 |
| | Construction staging | Chapter 3 and 10 |

| Key Government Consultee | Issue Raised | Addressed |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Contaminated land | Chapter 18 |
| | Threatened species | Chapter 10 |
| | Vegetation clearing | Chapter 10 |
| DPI | Mineral licences | Chapter 19 |
| | Aquatic biodiversity | Chapter 18 |
| | Agricultural management | Chapter 3 and 10 |
| DWE | Water supply | Chapter 3 and 17 |
| | Water courses, riparian corridors and Groundwater Dependant Ecosystems | Chapter 18 |
| NOW | Water supply | Chapter 3 and 17 |
| | Water courses, riparian corridors and Groundwater Dependant Ecosystems | Chapter 18 |
| DoL | Trig. stations | Chapter 18 |
| | Crown lands / Native title | Chapter 18 |
| RTA | Roads and maintenance | Chapter 12 |
| RFS | Fire and bushfire risk | Chapter 16 |
| DoD | Aviation hazard | Chapter 13 |
| | Communication impact | Chapter 14 |
| CASA | Aviation hazard | Chapter 13 |
| AA | Aviation hazard | Chapter 13 |
| DEWHA | Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 | Chapter 3 and 10 |
| Southern Rivers CMA | Vegetation clearing | Chapter 10 |
| Transgrid | Grid connection | See below |
| Country Energy | Grid connection | See below |

The Proponent has entered in to a Connection Investigation Agreement (CIA) with Country Energy to progress the connection of the wind farm to the grid. This process is a formal arrangement that

incorporates Transgrid and the Australian Electricity Market Operator (AEMO, formerly National Electricity Market Management Company (NEMMCO)) in determining the electrical connection requirements.

6.4.3 **Other Government and Non-Government Organisations**

Consultation also occurred with a range of Other Government and Non-Government Organisations, a full list of these stakeholders is provided in **Table 6.3**, in **Section 6.3**.

The Aerial Agricultural Association of Australia (AAAA) provided a response with respect to the proposed impact from the wind farm on neighbouring airstrips. AAAA indicated that, due to internal resource constraints, the organisation was unable to provide a full assessment of the proposed impact. To determine this matter a separate assessment was conducted by consulting with two NSW aerial operators and an aviation risk assessment group, Argus Consulting. A thorough assessment of aviation related hazards in conjunction with the responses received from the DoD, CASA and AA can be seen in **Chapter 13** Aviation.

Some users or managers of various radio communications, telecommunication and television services have provided advice on the likely effect of the proposed wind turbines on their transmission signals. All advice received has been used in conjunction with results of electromagnetic interference studies (see **Chapter 14** Communication) to develop a compliant turbine layout.

6.5 **Summary**

Consultation for the Boco Rock Wind Farm proposal was conducted by way of letters of notification to stakeholders, face-to-face contact with neighbouring residents, a public exhibition and consultation meetings with various stakeholders. The Project website (www.bocorockwindfarm.com.au) presents an ongoing, active consultation medium for people to track the development of the Project and provide comment.

Stakeholders included statutory bodies, local interest groups and regional residents. A number of consultees have responded, providing input or advice for the Project which has subsequently resulted in the modification of the Project design.

The public exhibition, held at the Nimmitabel Country Club on 26th March 2009, was attended by over 100 local and regional residents. Results of the Public Opinion Surveys collected to date show that 69 % of survey respondents supported the Project.

6.6 **Proposed Transmission Line**

The proposed transmission line will be assessed separately to this EA under Part 5 of the *EP&A Act*. However the planning process for the wind farm has involved consultation with landholders that have the potential to be affected by the proposed transmission line connection. As a result of this process, a number of landowners who are opposed to transmission line infrastructure and easements on their land have been identified which in turn have shaped the design of corridors.

Potential transmission line development corridors were identified and presented at the Public Exhibition Open Day to provide local residents and interested stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the proposed routes.

Ongoing consultation and the necessary field surveys are currently underway in preparation of a Review of Environmental Factors.

Country Energy will assess and determine the electricity transmission line in accordance with its statutory obligations as a determining authority under Part 5 of the *EP&A Act* and clause 228 of the *EP&A Regulations*.

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