



Apsáalooke Nation

*Commercial Wind Development Project
Crow Indian Reservation, Montana*

Greetings from the Tribe

From the great Apsáalooke Nation of Crow Country in Montana, we would like to extend a heartfelt welcome. We are pleased to offer an opportunity to develop commercial wind on our tribal lands. On the following pages, you will learn about our history, our people, and our commitment to create economic sustainability for future generations.

Promising preliminary studies for commercial wind development within Crow Country is revealed in some detail. As we continue to study and develop our resources, we look forward to meeting with you and your organization to discuss potential business arrangements. Thank you for taking an interest in our community.

Sincerely,

Cedric Black Eagle

Cedric Black Eagle
Chairman
Apsáalooke Nation

Business Advantages

- 225,267 acres of tribally-owned land available for commercial wind development
- Wind resource of class 3-7
- Local anemometer towers actively recording data
- Close proximity to transmission lines
- Renewable portfolio standards in Montana and nearby states
- History of successful business endeavors

Introduction

The Apsáalooke Nation or Crow Tribe is proud to present this overview of wind energy potential on Crow lands. The Crow are seeking a company to form a joint venture to develop wind farms on the reservation.

While The Crow Tribe strives to uphold Indian tradition and heritage, we are also known for our successful business endeavors. The tribe continues to actively pursue business opportunities that ultimately provide us diverse and sustainable economic development. Ongoing projects include:

- The Many Stars Project (coal-to-liquids plant): The Crow Tribe along with the Australian-American Energy Company LLC are working together to achieve a first in Indian history –clean coal technology. Construction of the coal-to-liquids plant is set to begin in 2012 with first production of ultra clean diesel and jet fuel scheduled for 2016.
- Compressed Earth Block production and home construction: This project uses natural resources found on the reservation to manufacture pressed bricks which are used to build environmentally sound housing. The first home will be built in 2009.
- Many oil and gas leases.

The Crow People

The Crow Tribe was historically nomadic, migrating throughout the central plains of the United States and Canada and eventually settling near the Big Horn Mountains of Montana. The reservation is the largest of seven reservations in the state. The Crow Tribe has 12,000 recognized members, with approximately 7,900 residing on the reservation.

The Crow People are renowned for their cultural vitality, especially throughout Indian country. We are proud of our heritage, our traditions, and strive to maintain



our unique identity as well as our sovereignty. The tribal language is widely spoken by tribal members and most internal tribal business is still conducted in the Crow Language. Crow Agency is known as the Tepee Capital of the World.

The tribe is particularly well known for Chichaxxaasuaa, or Crow Fair, held annually in August. This event has often been recognized as one of the largest family reunions in the world. During the festivities, some 10,000 Crow people leave normal life to live in an encampment of over 1,700 teepees and 1,200 tents. Crow families actually move entire households of people, including horses, to camp for the duration of the fair. Non-Crow visitors from all over the world also attend the Crow Fair to share and enjoy the culture and festivities.



The fairgrounds, where this event takes place, are located on the banks of the Little Big Horn River -- an area rich in historic significance with the Little Bighorn Battlefield only two miles to the south, and a short distance from the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers, as well as the historic Bozeman Trail. The climax of the event features a large morning parade

of the Crow People and their horses in full regalia, cars and flat bed trucks bedecked with beadwork and attire, an afternoon all Indian rodeo and horse race, and an evening intertribal powwow.

Crow Tribal Government

In 2001 The Crow Tribe adopted a revised constitution that is specifically designed to provide a stable and professional tribal government as well as provide due process and equal protection rights to tribal members. The 2001 Constitution established three branches of government – the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches – similar to that of the United States. Tribal headquarters are located in Crow Agency, Montana. In addition to the 2001 Constitution, the tribal government has recently enacted several laws that provide an attractive business climate for both tribal members and parties seeking to do business with the tribe. These include:

- Tribal Uniform Commercial Code
- Tribal Secured Transactions Act
- Limited Liability Company Act

For more information on these or other provisions of Crow law, the Crow Tribal Legislature's website provides a wealth of information. Please visit the Crow Tribal Legislature's website at www.crowlegislature.org or call the Office of Executive Counsel at (406) 638-2059.

Location and Climate

The Crow Reservation is located in south central Montana within the counties of Big Horn, Carbon, Treasure and Yellowstone. See Figure #1. Most of the reservation is comprised of grasslands and plains with the Wolf Mountains to the east and Big Horn Mountains and Pryor Mountains to the southwest. The Big Horn and Little Big Horn Rivers are the primary waterways running through the Crow Reservation. The reservation sits on 2,400 square miles of tribally owned and allotted lands. Temperatures range from -48 degrees to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Average precipitation

is between 12 to 18 inches per year. The reservation has a total area of 2,400 square miles which includes both tribally owned and allotted lands.

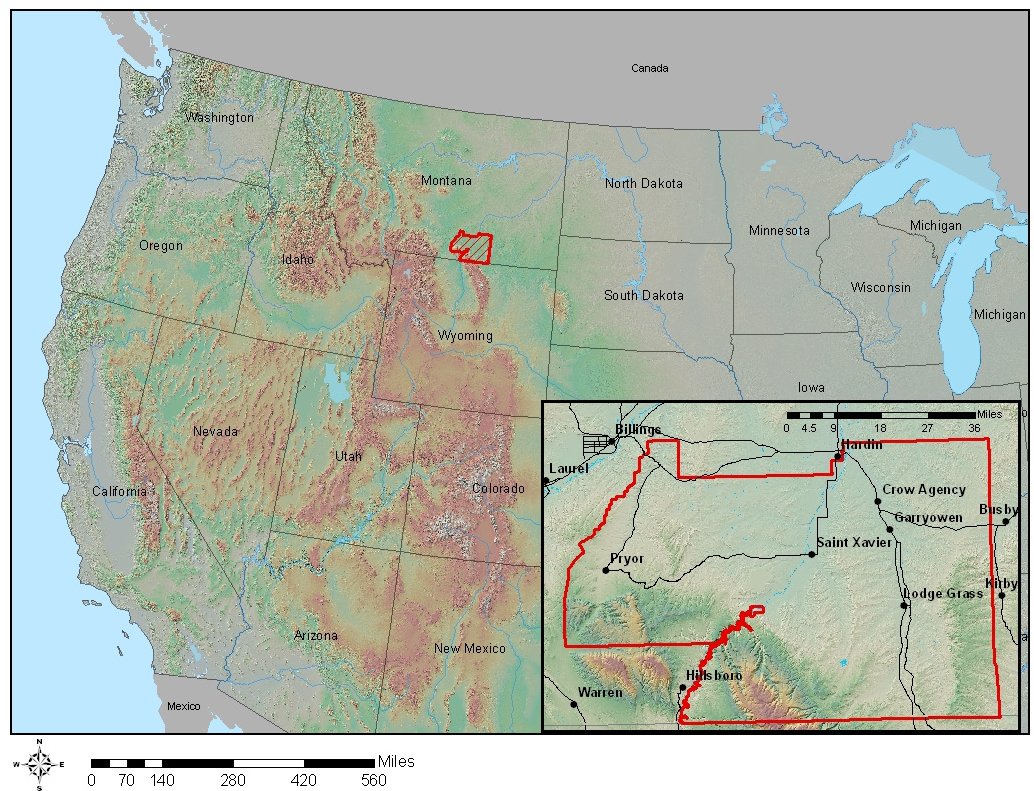


Figure #1: Crow Reservation Location



Project Site and Access

The region with best potential for a commercial scale wind generation facility is located in the western portion of the reservation, along the Big Horn Mountains and Pryor Mountains. The Campbell Bench site is located in this region and is shown in Figure #4 as well as the location of the 50-meter meteorological tower, transmission lines, power plants and neighboring cities.

Access to this area consists of paved and/or dirt roads. About 19 transmission lines cross the reservation. These lines include 8- 69V, 3- 115V, 2-161V, and 6-230V. The 230 and 161 lines near site, owned by PacifiCorp, MTPC, and Western Area Power Administration, are in proximity to this high wind potential area.

A new, 500 kV transmission line is being installed. This 1000 mile line will begin approximately 87 mi north-west of the reservation in Harlowton, Montana and will end in Las Vegas, Nevada. The new line will have the capability of transmitting 3,000 MW of power, half of which is reserved specifically for wind power generation. A map of the location of Harlowton as well as the local transmission lines is shown in Figure #2.

Wind Resource Description

The wind potential across the reservation ranges from power class 3 to power class 7, with the highest potential in the western part of the reservation as shown by Figure #3. More specifically, the resource on the Crow reservation includes:

- Class 3 - 465,274 acres
- Class 4 - 142,547 acres
- Class 5 - 91,002 acres
- Class 6 - 65,254 acres
- Class 7 - 16,678 acres

The resource across the entire reservation totals about 781,000 acres exceeding 15,000 MW of potential, of which, about 225,000 acres are tribally owned with 4,500 MW of potential. Three meteorological towers have been installed on the reservation; one 50-meter tribally owned tower; one at 20 meters owned by NREL, and one privately owned.

The tribally-owned met tower was installed at a site referred to as Campbell Bench in 2007. Based on recent studies and findings at this site the Crow tribe decided to first develop in the Campbell Bench area. The wind resource in this area ranges from power class 4 to power class 5.

Transmission Lines to Harlowton

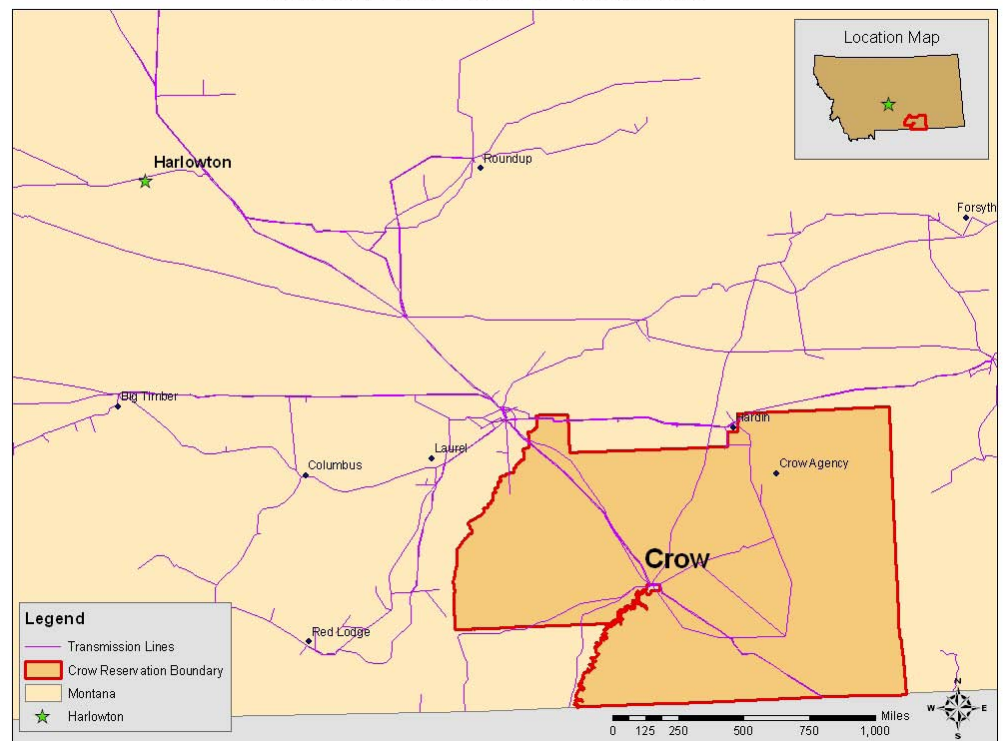


Figure #2

Crow Wind Resource

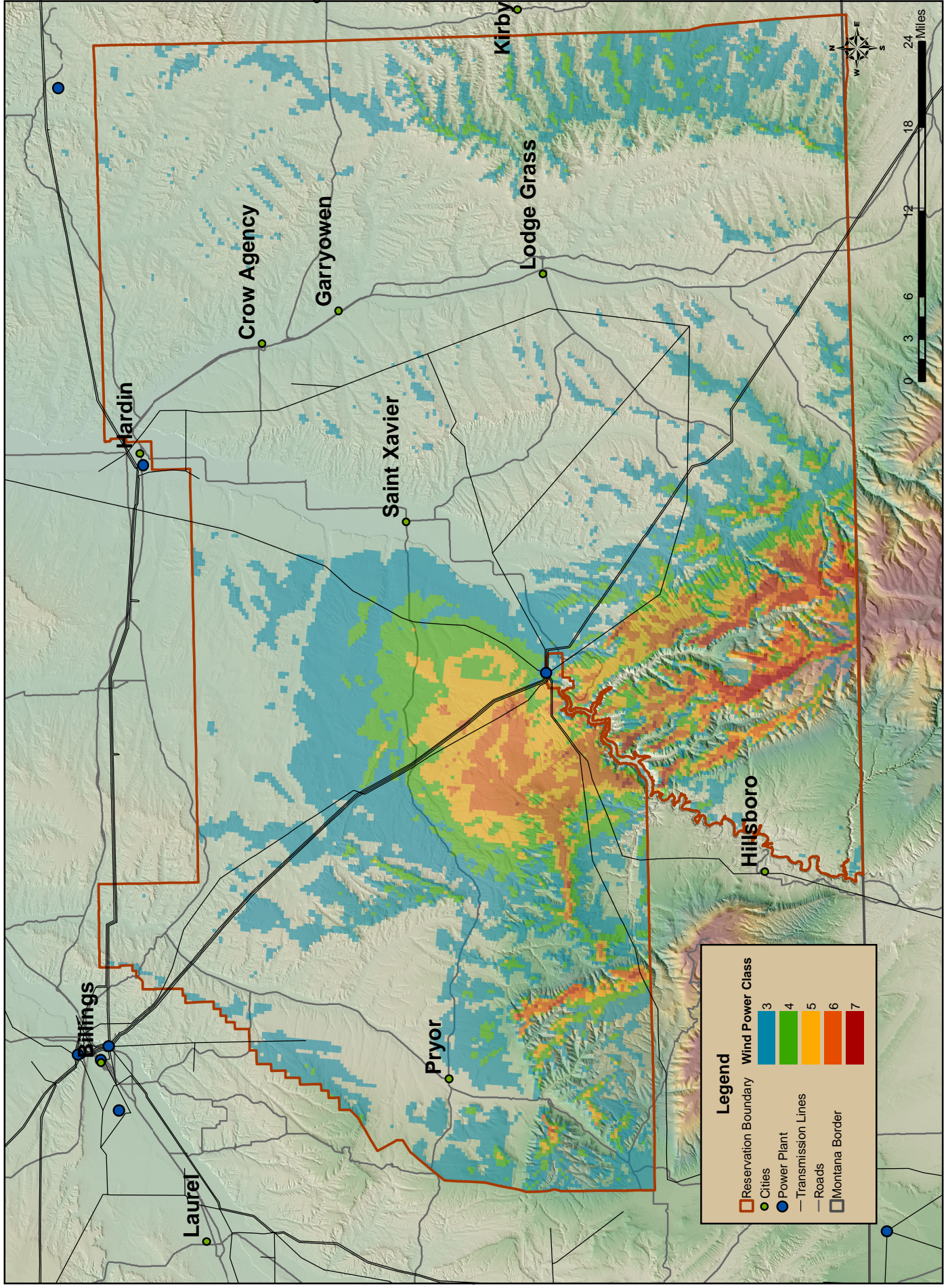
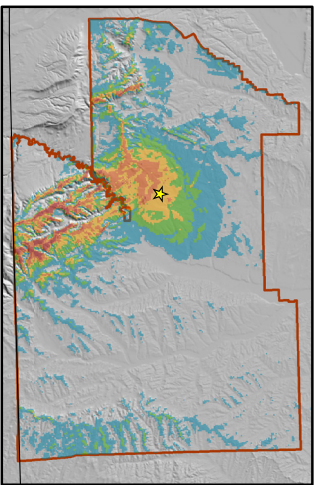


Figure #3: Map produced by DEMD using data from NREL, Platts, and the National Geospatial Resource Center.

Campbell Bench Site and Crow Anemometer Tower Location



Legend

- ★ Tribal 50m Met Tower at Campbell Bench
- ▭ Reservation Boundary
- Power Plant
- Transmission Company, Voltage (kV)
 - Clark Fork & Blackfoot, LLC, 230
 - Western Area Power Administration, 230
 - Western Area Power Administration, 115
 - PacifiCorp, 230
 - PacifiCorp, 161
 - PacifiCorp, 69
- Surface Ownership
 - ▨ Tribal
 - ▨ Allotment
- Wind Power Class
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
- Roads

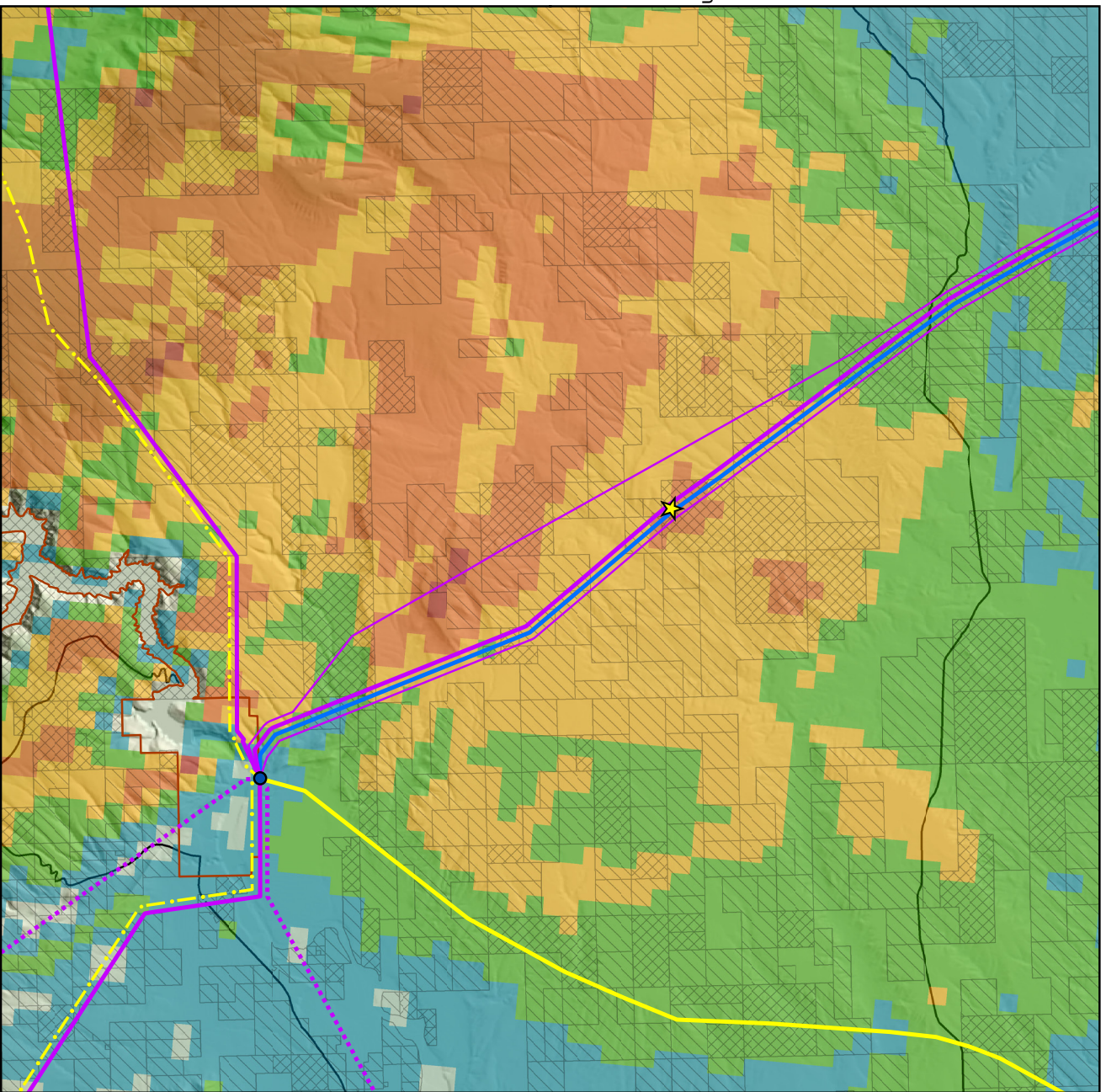


Figure #4: Map produced by DEMD using data from NREL, Platts, and the National Geospatial Resource Center.



Markets for Wind Power Generation

Renewable Portfolio Standards

Twenty eight states have Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and five states have renewable energy goals, creating a large market for wind energy production. This is accomplished through Power Purchase Agreements (PPA's) with utilities and with the sale of Renewable Energy Certificates (green tags) to non-utility partners. The PPAs and green tags can be bundled together with a PPA or in some cases sold separately to the utility or other entities.

Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) for the state of Montana is 15% by 2015. In addition to Montana, other states of interest for the Crow wind development project include:

- Washington – RPS of 15% by 2020
- Oregon – RPS of 25% by 2025 (large facilities) and 5-10% by 2025 (small facilities)
- North Dakota - state goals of 10% by 2015
- South Dakota - state goals of 10% by 2015

See Figure #5.

Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and Transmission Lines in the Northwestern US

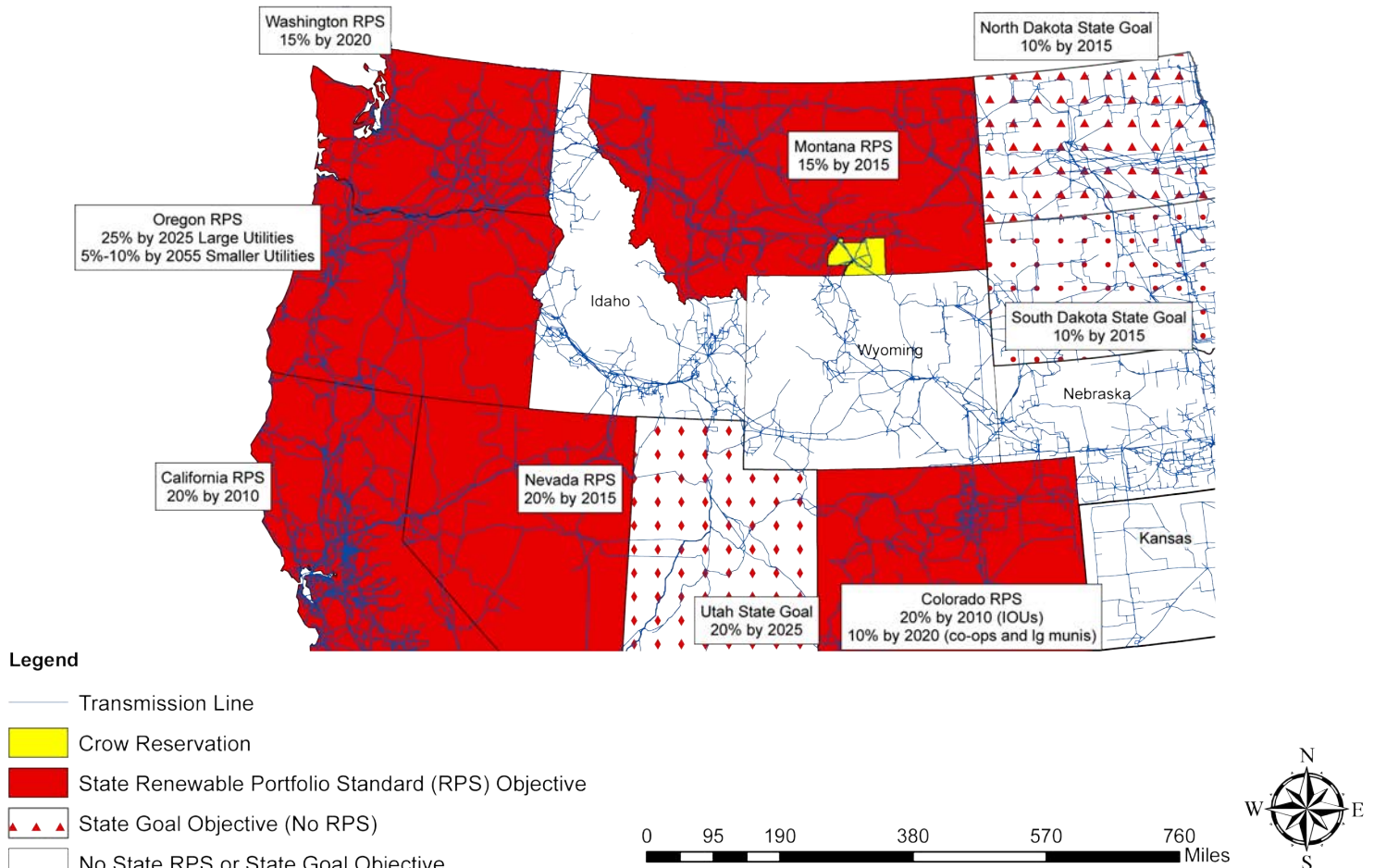



Figure #5



Additional potential will arise with the installment of the new 500kV transmission line in Harlowton. With 50% of the capacity being committed to only wind power generation, the wind development market extends to the southwestern states as well.

Federal Regulations

Many regulations exist for the development of wind generation facilities. These include regulations pertaining to environmental impacts and the various agreements between the land owners, project owners, developers and power purchasers.

Environmental concerns include interference with avian and bat migration, existing stream and river channels, local airports and aviation facilities, local community noise disturbances, and other potentially harmful pollutants. No study has yet been completed and will need to be done before any development takes place.

More specifically these regulations pertain to the following acts, compliances and guidelines:

- Avian Protection Plan Guidelines
- Bureau of Indian Affairs Land Use Lease or Easement
- Tribal Employment Rights Office Licenses
- National Environmental Policy Act Compliance
- Archaeological Resource Protection Act Compliance
- Sacred Sites compliance
- National Ambient Air Quality Standards Compliance
- National Electric Safety Code Compliance
- National Electric Code Compliance
- Fish and Wildlife Act
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Federal Aviation Administrations Lighting Regulation Compliance
- Noise Control Act of 1972 Compliance
- Clean Air Act Compliance
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Compliance
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Other important consultations include:

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Endangered Species Act
- Federal Aviation Administration: 49 USC 44718
- EPA: Oil Pollution Act – Spill Prevention, Control, Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan
- Bats study

Taxation

Although the Tribe does not pay state or federal taxes, an income tax credit of \$0.021/kWh produced exists for renewable energy production that a developer could take advantage of depending of the business agreement. The tax credit is set to expire December 31st, 2012.

Possible Business Arrangements

- Lease land to developer
- Joint Venture



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