

BEFORE THE
ENERGY FACILITY SITING COUNCIL
OF THE STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of Request for Amendment 3 of the
Site Certificate for the **Leaning Juniper IIA Wind**
Power Facility

)
) FINAL ORDER ON AMENDMENT 3 OF
) THE SITE CERTIFICATE
)

June 12, 2024

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- Attachment B-2: Comments Received on the DPO
- Attachment C: Draft Soil Monitoring Plan
- Attachment D: Decommissioning Unit Costs and General Costs
- Attachment E: Draft Repower Habitat Mitigation Plan
- Attachment F: Draft Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan
- Attachment G: Inadvertent Discovery Plan
- Attachment H: Draft Wildfire Mitigation Plan
- Attachment I: Amended Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**
2

3 On September 22, 2023, Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC (certificate holder), a wholly owned
4 subsidiary of Avangrid Renewables, LLC (Avangrid) filed Request for Amendment 3 of the Site
5 Certificate for the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility (RFA3).
6

7 As described below, the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility (facility) is an operational 90.3
8 megawatt (MW) wind energy generation facility, located in Gilliam County, within a 6,404 acre
9 site boundary. The facility consists of 43 wind turbines, with a 404-foot blade tip height.
10

11 As described in Section II. of this order, in RFA3 the certificate holder requests Council approval
12 for the following changes to the site certificate:
13

- 14 • Repower 36 wind turbines (replacement of rotors, nacelles and generator; and
15 foundation reinforcement); increase blade tip height from 404 to 453 feet.
- 16 • Temporarily disturb approximately 396.2 acres (roads, collector line, turbine pad,
17 laydown and crane assembly areas) within a proposed “RFA3 repower corridor”
- 18 • Install a new underground, 34.5 kilovolt (kV) collector line system
- 19 • Decommission two wind turbines
- 20 • Proposes new site certificate conditions specific to the repower (see RFA3 Attachment 1
21 Section VII)
- 22

23 Based upon review of RFA3, the DPO and the comments received by specific state agencies,
24 local governments, the public, and Council, the Council approves the request and issue a Final
25 Order on RFA3 granting issuance of the Third Amended Site Certificate subject to the existing
26 and recommended new and amended conditions set forth in this order.
27

28 **I.A. Site Certificate Procedural History**
29

30 The Council issued the Site Certificate for the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility on
31 September 21, 2007. Since this initial approval, Council authorized two Site Certificate
32 amendments, on November 20, 2009 and June 28, 2013.
33

34 On September 21, 2007, the Council issued its Final Order on Application for the Site Certificate
35 (*Final Order on ASC*) for the Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility, which authorized the
36 construction and operation of a 279 MW wind power generation facility with up to 133
37 turbines, within an 8,565 acre site boundary. The facility was designed to be divided into two
38 sections, “Leaning Juniper II North” (93 MW) and “Leaning Juniper II South” (186 MW).
39

40 On November 20, 2009, the Council issued its Final Order on Request for Amendment 1 (Final
41 Order on RFA1) of the Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility Site Certificate, authorizing the
42 construction and operation of up to 84 wind turbines (186 MW) and related or supporting
43 facilities within 7,962 acres of new site boundary area, referred to as “Leaning Juniper IIB”
44 (LJIIB). The previously approved facility components and site boundary (formally known as

1 Leaning Juniper II North and Leaning Juniper II South) were referred to as Leaning Juniper IIA
2 (LJIIA).

3
4 On June 28, 2013, the Council issued its Final Order on Request for Amendment 2 (Final Order
5 on RFA2) of the Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility Site Certificate, authorizing the division of
6 the Leaning Juniper II Facility into two separate site certificates.

7 8 **I.B. Approved Facility**

9 10 *I.B.1. Energy Facility*

11
12 The facility is an operational, 90.3 MW wind energy generation facility consisting of 42 wind
13 turbines. The existing turbine blade tip height is 404 feet.

14 15 *I.B.2. Related or Supported Facilities*

16
17 Operational related or supporting facilities include:

- 18 • Above- and belowground 34.5 kV power collection system
- 19 • One substation
- 20 • 230 kV transmission line (400 feet, aboveground)
- 21 • Two meteorological towers
- 22 • One operations and maintenance (O&M) building
- 23 • Control system
- 24 • Access roads

25
26 A description of each related or supporting facility is in Attachment A (Third Amended Site
27 Certificate).

28 29 **I.C. Site Boundary and Micrositing Corridors**

30
31 As presented in Figure 1: *Approved Site Boundary and Vicinity* below, the facility is located
32 within an approximately 6,404 acre site boundary in Gilliam County, Oregon.¹ The facility site is
33 located on private land south of the City of Arlington, and west of State Highway 19.

34
35 The facility micrositing corridors for wind turbines and related or supporting facilities are
36 described in the *Final Order on ASC*, Attachment D.² Corridor widths vary from 400 feet for

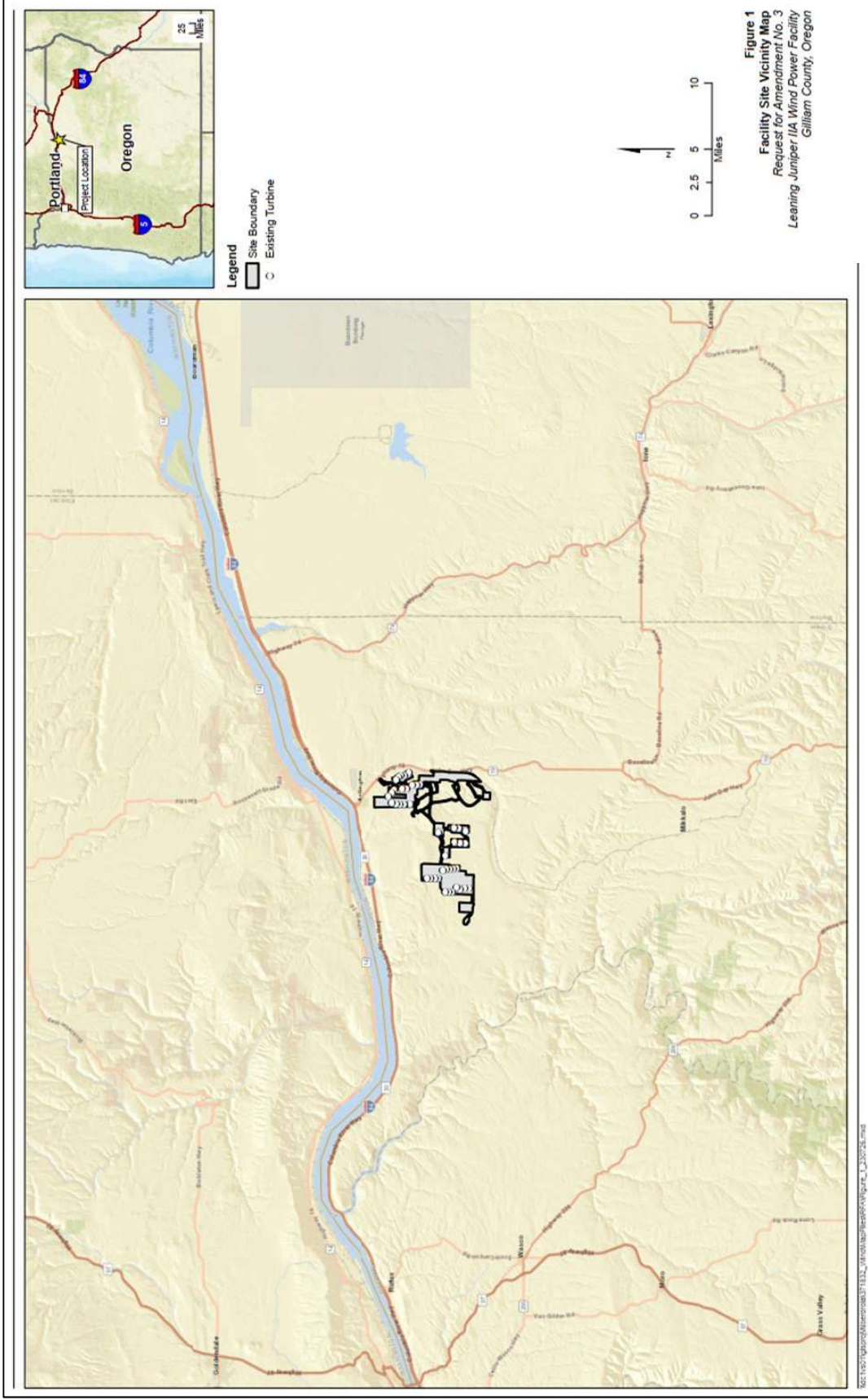
¹ OAR 345-001-0010(31) defines “site boundary” as “the perimeter of the site of a proposed energy facility, its related or supporting facilities, all temporary laydown and staging areas and all corridors and micrositing corridors proposed by the applicant.”

² LJWAPPDoc125-4 LJW Final Order Att D.

- 1 roads connecting turbine strings, to up to 2,640 feet for a road and collector line corridor in the
- 2 northeastern portion of the facility.³
- 3

³ OAR 345-001-0010(21) defines micrositing corridor as, “a continuous area of land within which construction of facility components may occur, subject to site certificate conditions.” Council permits final siting flexibility within a micrositing corridor when the certificate holder demonstrates that requirements of all applicable standards have been satisfied by adequately evaluating the entire micrositing area/corridor, the location of facility components, and temporary construction areas anywhere within the corridor.

Figure 1: Approved Site Boundary and Vicinity



1 **II. AMENDMENT PROCESS**

2
3 **II.A. Proposed RFA3 Changes**

4
5 In RFA3, the certificate holder seeks Council approval for the authorization of:

- 6
7 • Repower 36 wind turbines (replacement of rotors, nacelles and generator; and
8 foundation reinforcement); increase blade tip height from 404 to 453 feet.
- 9 • Temporarily disturb approximately 396.2 acres within a proposed RFA3 repower
10 corridor.⁴ Temporary disturbance actions include road widening, underground collector
11 line trenching, turbine foundation excavation, laydown and crane assembly areas).
- 12 • Install approximately 19 miles of a new underground, 34.5 kilovolt (kV) collector line
13 system.
- 14 • Reduce quantity of operating turbines at the facility from 43 to 40 (includes the already
15 decommissioned Turbine “Z2”, and the decommissioning of turbines “Z1” and “M3”)
- 16 • New conditions (see RFA3 Attachment 1 Section VII).⁵

17
18 Table 1 below provides a summary of changes proposed to existing wind turbines specifications
19 and dimensions.
20

Table 1: Summary of Proposed RFA3 Changes

Component/Dimension	Existing Quantity or Dimension	Proposed RFA3 Change
Turbines	42	40 (4 original Suzlon; 36 repowered turbines; and decommissioned turbines)
Blades and Rotors	289 feet (88 meters) in diameter	381 feet (116 meters) in diameter
Generator Capacity	2.1 MW	2.5 MW
Generation Capacity	90.3 MW	98.4 MW
Tower Hub Height	259 feet (79 meters)	262.8 feet (80.1 meters)
Max. Blade Tip Height	404 feet (123 meters)	453.8 feet (138.1 meters)
Minimum Blade Tip Clearance	115 feet (35 meters)	69 feet (21 meters)
Turbine Foundation	Approximately 90 by 100 feet	No change

21
22
23

⁴ The soils within the proposed repower corridor are cultivated or suitable for cultivation and therefore considered “arable” based on site-specific condition. Based on the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil classification system, soils within the repower corridor are predominately Class 3 and 6 (see evaluation in Section III.D Soil Protection and III.E. Land Use).

⁵ Department also recommends new and amended site certificate conditions, see Attachment A to this order and applicable sections in this order.

1 *Proposed RFA3 Repower Micrositing Corridor*

2

3 Proposed RFA3 changes would be located within a proposed RFA3 repower micrositing
4 corridor. The proposed RFA3 repower micrositing corridors/areas include approximately 1,564
5 acres.⁶ Table 2 lists the maximum temporary disturbance footprint per component/activity
6 associated with the proposed RFA3 changes.^{7,8}

7

Table 2: Maximum Temporary Disturbance, Per Component/Activity

Component	Existing Footprint	RFA3 Temporary¹ Disturbance
Turbine Pads	25 feet (radius)	275 ² feet (radius)
Spur Road	15 feet (width)	85 ² feet (width)
String Road	15 feet (width)	85 ² feet (width)
Collector Line	-	75 feet (width)
Laydown Areas	-	22.8 acres
Crane Paths	-	100 feet (width)

Notes:

1. Certificate holder indicates that no new permanent disturbance is anticipated. Temporarily disturbed areas would be recontoured, revegetated, and restored to current conditions following completion of repowering, and as applicable to site certificate conditions.
2. Does not include existing permanent footprint that will be utilized during repower activities.
3. Where existing project roads cannot be utilized for repower activities, and to provide safe and efficient crane operation and movement between turbine strings, temporary crane paths may be required for the crane walks, operation of equipment, and work areas.

Source: LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14, Section 2.7 and Table 2-2.

8

9 Figures 2 and 3 below illustrate the proposed RFA3 repower corridor within the previously
10 approved site boundary.

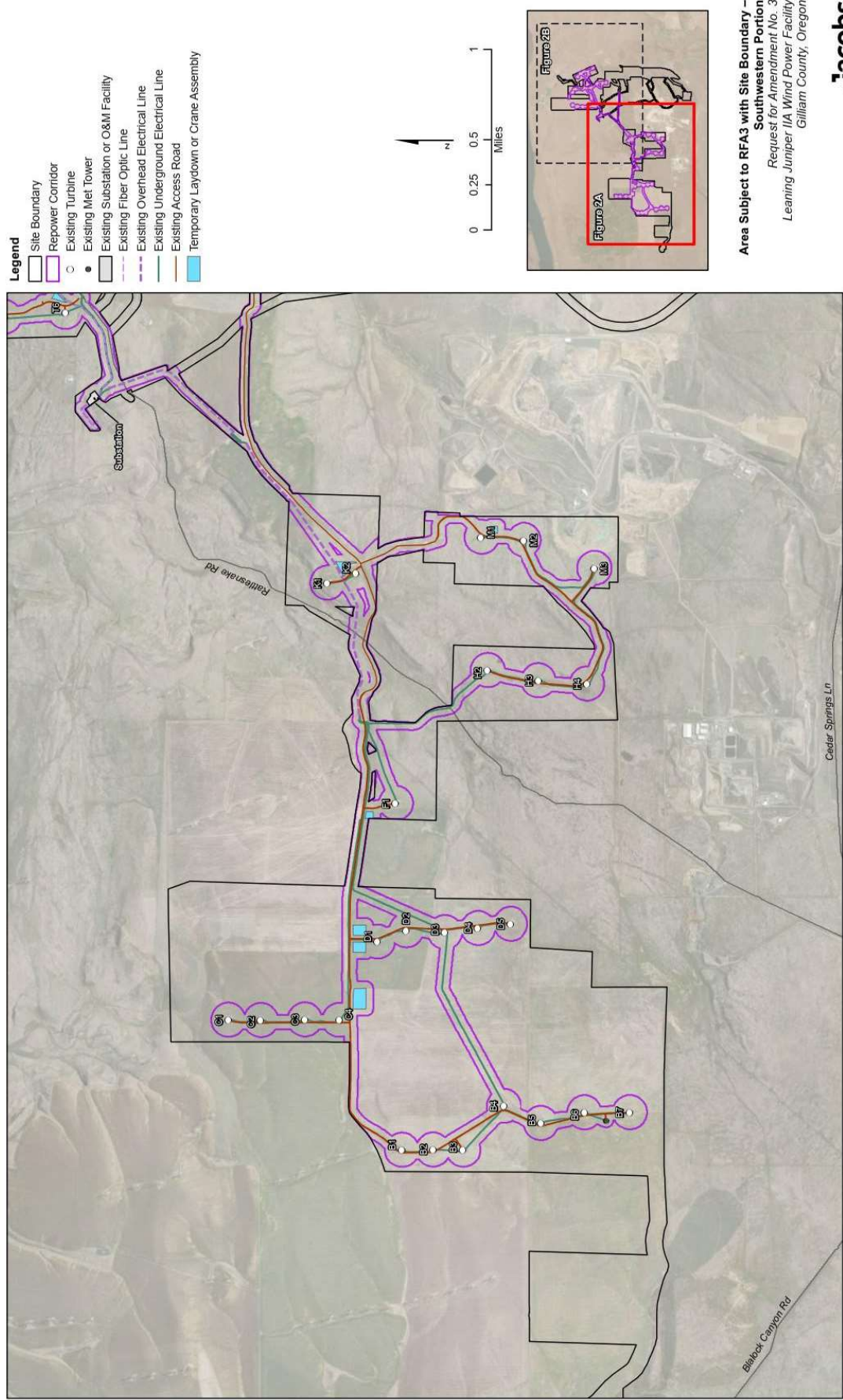
⁶ LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Table 5-2.

⁷ The base of each turbine location, facility roads, collector line corridors, and construction laydown areas include temporary work areas that will be used for crane operation, support equipment operation and storage, truck movement, breakdown and assembly of turbine equipment, and work and parking areas for construction personnel. LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Table 2-2.

⁸ In their comments received on the record of the Draft Proposed Order, the certificate holder clarifies that the evaluation of potential temporary disturbance within repower corridors were based on “estimated approximate disturbance areas per facility component or activity. [Furthermore] these estimates...are based on preliminary designs and do not leave room for any changes that may occur prior to construction or allow flexibility out in the field.” Therefore, the Certificate Holder requested EFSC to revise Table 2 to have it reflect “Approximate Temporary Disturbance” rather than maximum temporary disturbance, and then require that Certificate Holder to “substantially comply with approximate limits, or not exceed 10 percent of the approximated disturbance.” The maximum temporary disturbance quantities by facility component or activity provided in Table 2 of the DPO are consistent with the quantities represented in RFA3. The Department does not recommend a change to the maximum temporary disturbance quantities, or establishing a flexible threshold that allows for an up to 10 percent increase in temporary disturbance. Allowing for flexibility in disturbance quantities of up to a 10 percent increase in what was represented in the DPO would result in impacts not previously evaluated.

LJIIAAMD3 DPO Comments (Certificate Holder) 2024-03-15

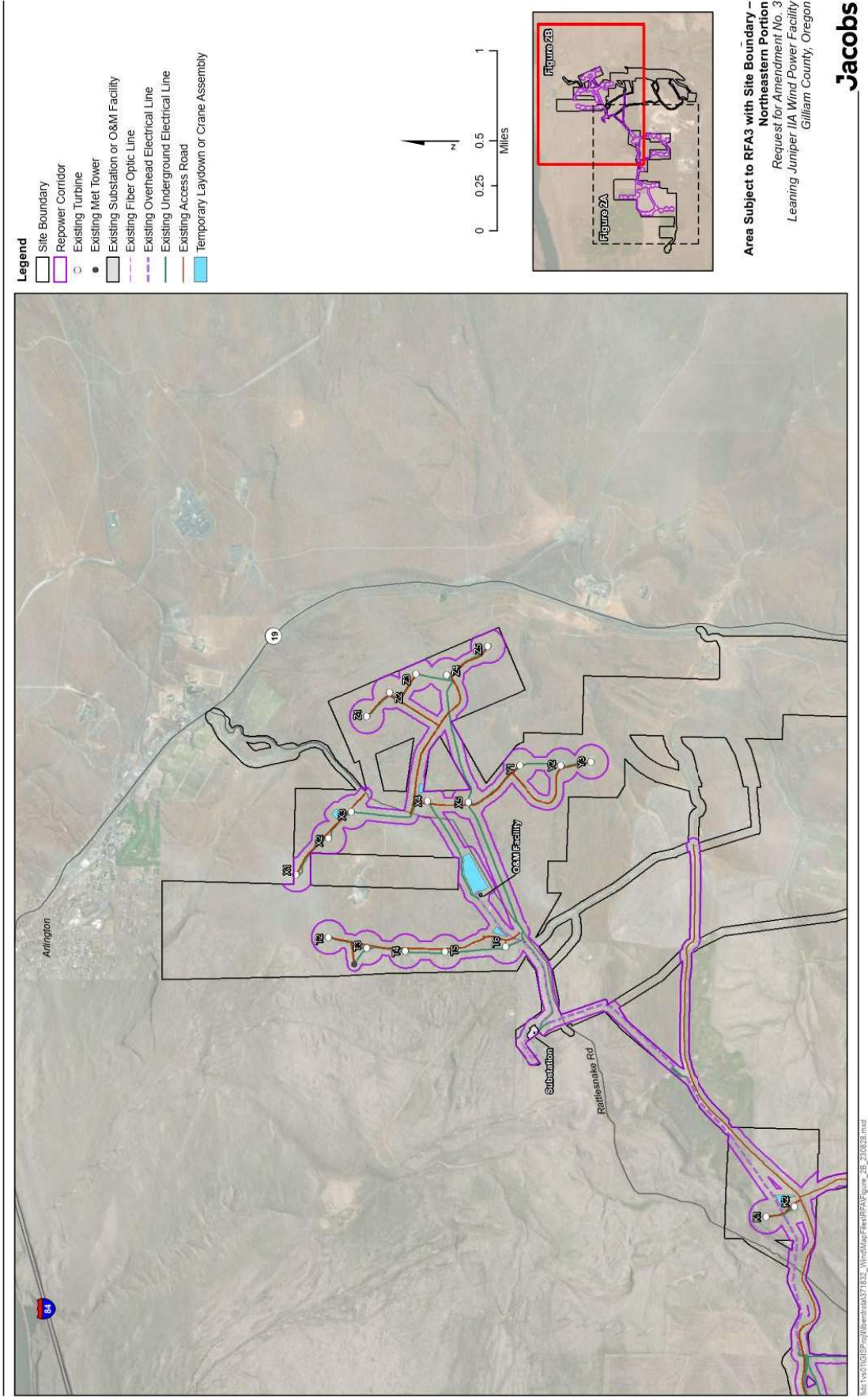
Figure 2: Proposed RFA3 Repower Corridor and Approved Site Boundary (Southwestern Portion)



Area Subject to RFA3 with Site Boundary – Southwestern Portion
 Request for Amendment No. 3
 Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility
 Gilliam County, Oregon

Jacobs

Figure 3: Proposed RFA3 Repower Corridor and Approved Site Boundary (Northeastern Portion)



II.B. Council Review Process

On September 22, 2023, the Department received preliminary Request for Amendment 3 of the Leaning Juniper IIA Site Certificate (pRFA3), inclusive of updated property owner information, and began reviewing pRFA3 to determine whether the request contained sufficient information for the Department to recommend findings of fact and conclusions of law.

On September 28, 2023, the Department issued Public Notice of receipt of pRFA3, as required by OAR 345-027-0360(2).⁹ The Public Notice was mailed to adjacent property owners, the ODOE General Mailing List, special paper-copy mailing list for the facility, Click Dimensions electronic mailing list, reviewing agencies and Special Advisory Group (SAG). Reviewing agency comments were received from Gilliam County, ODFW and SHPO (see Attachment B of this order). Reviewing agency and SAG comments are summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Summary of pRFA3 Reviewing Agency/Consultant Comments

Name, Agency	Date	Comment Summary
Michelle Colby, Planning Director, Gilliam County	10-03-2023, 02-16-2024	Gilliam County request that a new Road Use Agreement be executed prior to beginning repower activities.
Lindsay Somers, Habitat Biologist, ODFW	11-13-2023, 12-06-2023, 02-26-2024, 02-27-2024	ODFW considers repowering activities differently than applications for new site certificates because of prior disturbance. Temporary impacts to WGS habitat with a shrub-steppe component are to be mitigated as Category 2 temporal loss (1:1 mitigation ratio + revegetation) Approved proposed HMA and HMP. ¹⁰
Haley Aldrich	02-23-2024	Concurs with the result of the Barr Foundation Report; recommends that the foundation retrofits be implemented as recommended by Barr, and that the certificate holder be required to implement an anchor bolt inspection program to ensure bolts are properly secured during operations, once repowered.
John Pouley, State Archaeologist, SHPO	12-19-2023	SHPO concurs that impacts from the proposed RFA3 changes will not influence historic properties with the implementation of the recommended buffers for avoidance during repower.

On November 21, 2023, the Department notified the certificate holder that pRFA3 was incomplete and requested additional information be submitted by December 15, 2023.¹¹ On

⁹ LJIIAAMD3Doc2 pRFA3 Public Notice 2023-09-28.

¹⁰ Clarification added to the comment summary of ODFW’s pRFA3 comments added in response to the certificate holders DPO comments.

LJIIAAMD3 DPO Comments (Certificate Holder) 2024-03-15

¹¹ LJIIAAMD3Doc4 Completeness Letter and RAI 2023-11-21

1 December 15, 2023, the certificate holder provided responses to the Department’s Request for
2 Additional Information (RAI).

3
4 On February 9, 2024, the Department notified the certificate holder that pRFA3, in combination
5 with RAI responses, was complete. The certificate holder submitted the complete RFA3 on
6 February 14, 2024.

7
8 *II.B.1. Draft Proposed Order*

9
10 On February 29, 2024 the Department posted the complete RFA3 and an announcement on its
11 project webpage as required by OAR 345-027-0365. On the same day, the Department issued
12 Public Notice of RFA3 and the DPO, initiating a public comment period. The notice was
13 distributed to all persons on the Council’s general mailing list, to the special mailing list
14 established for the facility (i.e. individuals that have signed up to receive paper notices or
15 electronic notices from the Department for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility or for all
16 EFSC energy facilities), to an updated list of property owners supplied by the certificate holder,
17 and to a list of reviewing agencies as defined in OAR 345-001-0010(52). The comment period
18 extended from February 29 through March 29, 2024 and closed on April 1, 2024 at the
19 conclusion of the Public Hearing, unless otherwise extended by Council for good cause.

20
21 The Department received four comments on the record of the draft proposed order, including
22 comments from members of the public, reviewing agencies, and two from the certificate
23 holder. All comments were transmitted to Council for its review and consideration and are
24 included as Attachment B-2 to this order.¹²

25
26 On April 19, 2024, Council reviewed the DPO, and issues raised in comments received on the
27 record of the DPO. Council provided comments to the Department regarding the consistency of
28 the evaluation of both the Organizational Expertise, and Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation
29 Standards, with recent Council Decisions.

30
31 A summary of DPO comments and the Department’s recommendation as incorporated in the
32 proposed order are presented in Table A-1 below.

33
34

¹² All comments received on the record of the DPO were provided to Council as Attachment 2 in the Department’s
April 5, 2024 Staff Report for Agenda Item F, for the April 19, 2024 EFSC meeting.

Table A-1: Summary of DPO Comments and Department Recommendations (as represented in Proposed Order)

Commenter	Comment Subject	Comment Summary	DPO Applicability (Section Reference)	Department's Proposed Order Recommendations, Responses, and Proposed Order Location
<i>Reviewing Agencies Comments</i>				
Oregon Department of Aviation (ODAv)	Review of facility structures for potential impacts to navigable airspace	Submittal of notice of construction and new aeronautical studies for new structures or changes to location and increases of height	III.M. Public Services; Air Traffic Safety (pg. 89)	Based on ODAv determinations submitted as Attachment 19 of RFA3 that conclude that the repowered turbines would not be a hazard. No changes were made in the Proposed Order in response to these comments.
<i>Public Comments</i>				
Oregon-California Trails Association (OCTA)	Interest in historic trails, including but not limited to the Oregon National Historic Trail.	"No comments on the current documentation since [RFA3] indicates that the Oregon National Historic Trail is not directly impacted by the project."	III.L. Recreation; Oregon National Historic Trail Segment (pg. 83)	No changes were made in the Proposed Order in response to these comments.
<i>EFSC Member Comments</i>				
M. Grail	Clarification question to Certificate Holder	Asked the certificate holder for clarification on temporary disturbance estimates.	III.H.1.4. Habitat Mitigation and Recommended Conditions (pgs. 65-68)	n/a

Table A-1: Summary of DPO Comments and Department Recommendations (as represented in Proposed Order)

Commenter	Comment Subject	Comment Summary	DPO Applicability (Section Reference)	Department’s Proposed Order Recommendations, Responses, and Proposed Order Location
A. Beier	Clarification question to Certificate Holder	Asked the certificate holder a clarification question regarding waste minimization and Condition 130.	III.O. Waste Minimization (pg. 100)	n/a
	Consistency with findings in Wildfire and Organizational Expertise Standards	Requested the Department to make sure the information provided for the Wildfire and Organizational Expertise Standards is consistent with recent Council decisions.	III.B. Organizational Expertise; III.N. Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation	The Department incorporated additional requirements/provisions into the draft Wildfire Mitigation Plan, as provided in Attachment H of this order.
K. Imes	Condition 130 and Waste Management Plan	Requested the Department review Condition 130 and provide more information and detail to support the waste management plan and its requirements	III.O. Waste Minimization (pg. 100)	The Department interprets the outcome of Condition 130 to result in either contracts and agreements or a plan that includes a description of methods and vendors for the packaging, transport, and recycling of wind turbine components. No changes were made in the Proposed Order in response to these comments.
	Certificate Holder Comments			
Davis Wright Tremaine LLP; on behalf of the Certificate Holder	Temporary Disturbance evaluation	“The DPO proposes to impose a maximum acreage limit on temporary disturbance by facility component or activity...Certificate Holder evaluated potential	II.A. Proposed RFA3 Changes; Proposed RFA3 Repower Micrositing Corridor	The maximum temporary disturbance quantities by facility component or activity provided in Table 2 of the DPO are consistent with the quantities represented in RFA3. The Department

Table A-1: Summary of DPO Comments and Department Recommendations (as represented in Proposed Order)

Commenter	Comment Subject	Comment Summary	DPO Applicability (Section Reference)	Department’s Proposed Order Recommendations, Responses, and Proposed Order Location
		<p>temporary disturbance within repower corridors and then estimated approximate disturbance areas per facility component or activity. These estimates, however, are based on preliminary designs and do not leave room for any changes that may occur prior to construction or allow flexibility out in the field. Certificate Holder requests that EFSC revise Table 2 to have it reflect “Approximate Temporary Disturbance” and then require that Certificate Holder substantially comply with approximate limits, or not exceed 10 percent of the approximated disturbance.”</p>		<p>does not recommend a change to the maximum temporary disturbance quantities, or establishing a flexible threshold that allows for an up to 10 percent increase in temporary disturbance. Allowing for flexibility in disturbance quantities of up to a 10 percent increase in what was represented in the DPO would result in impacts not previously evaluated. No changes were made in the Proposed Order in response to these comments.</p>
Financial Assurance Contingencies		<p>Clarification requested in the findings (as it relates to recommended Condition 122 and amended Condition 30) to understand the frequency and discretion for ODOE to make adjustments “as appropriate and</p>	<p>III.G. Retirement and Financial Assurance; Site Restoration Conditions (pgs. 56-59)</p>	<p>The Department included the “appropriate and necessary” language in Conditions 122 and 30 as it relates to the protection of Public Health, Safety, and the Environment. Due to future uncertainties such as increased labor rates, equipment rental, tipping fees at</p>

Table A-1: Summary of DPO Comments and Department Recommendations (as represented in Proposed Order)

Committer	Comment Subject	Comment Summary	DPO Applicability (Section Reference)	Department’s Proposed Order Recommendations, Responses, and Proposed Order Location
		<p>necessary” to the contingencies of the bond or letter of credit. The Certificate Holder has proposed amended Condition Language for both Conditions 122 and 30.</p>		<p>a waste management facility, etc., and to reserve the rights of the Council and the Department to adjust contingencies, the Department recommends that Conditions 30 and 122 be retained. However, the Department recommends the removal of “appropriate” from both conditions as it is not necessary to include to reserve the right to adjust the contingencies, and is also a subjective threshold and undefined.</p>
Minor Corrections	Minor Corrections	<p>Table 3. In the Table 3 comment table ODFW’s comment is captured in part by saying that the Category 2 temporary impacts will be mitigated “at a level equivalent with permanent impacts.” Later, the DPO specifies the Category 2 temporary impact ratio as 1:1, not 2:1 that would apply to Category 2 permanent impacts.</p>	<p>III.H.1.4. Habitat Mitigation and Recommended Conditions (pgs. 65-68)</p>	<p>The Department updated the summary of ODFW’s comments in the Proposed Order, Table 3, to be consistent with the evaluation in Section III.H.1.4 (temporal impacts are mitigated based on a 1:1 ratio with revegetation).</p>
Minor Corrections	Minor Corrections	<p>Recommended Amended Condition 27. Certificate Holder requests that Condition 27 in the DPO reflect the current language</p>	<p>III.A. General Standard of Review; Mandatory and Site-Specific Conditions in</p>	<p>The Department recommends the language of Condition 27, as reflected in the DPO be amended to reflect the amended Condition language for</p>

Table A-1: Summary of DPO Comments and Department Recommendations (as represented in Proposed Order)

Commenter	Comment Subject	Comment Summary	DPO Applicability (Section Reference)	Department’s Proposed Order Recommendations, Responses, and Proposed Order Location
		in the redline site certificate.	Site Certificates (pgs. 14-15)	Condition 27 as reflected in the draft Third Site Certificate.

1
2
3

1
2 *II.B.2. Proposed Order*

3
4 On April 24, 2024, the Department issued its proposed order recommending the Council
5 approve the request for amendment to the site certificate, with amended findings and
6 conditions of approval based on the Departments consideration of comments made at the
7 public hearing, written comments received before the close of the record of the public hearing,
8 agency consultation, and Council comments. Concurrent with issuing the proposed order, the
9 Department issued a Public Notice of the proposed order to Council’s general mailing list, any
10 special mailing list for the facility, reviewing agencies, as well as property owners under OAR
11 345-027-0360(1)(f).

12
13
14
15
16
17 The Council’s final order is subject to judicial review by the Oregon Supreme Court as provided
18 in ORS 469.403.

19
20 *II.B.3. Council Evaluation of Requests for Contested Case Proceeding*

21
22 No requests for a contested case proceeding were requested on the record of the DPO public
23 hearing; February 29 through March 29, 2024..

24
25 **II.C. Council Scope of Review**

26
27 The Council’s scope of review is established under OAR 345-027-0375. Council must determine
28 whether the preponderance of evidence on the record supports the conclusion that the facility,
29 with proposed RFA3 changes, complies with the applicable laws or Council standards that
30 protect a resource or interest that could be affected by the proposed change.¹³ OAR 345-027-
31 0375(2)(e) also requires the Council to find that the amount of the bond or letter of credit
32 required under OAR 345-022-0050 is adequate.

33
34 **III. EVALUATION OF COUNCIL STANDARDS**

35
36 Where a standard requires an evaluation of whether or not the design, construction and
37 operation of the facility is likely to result in a significant adverse impact to a resource, the
38 Council defines “significant” as having an important consequence, either alone or in
39 combination with other factors, based upon the magnitude and likelihood of the impact on the
40 affected human population or natural resources, or on the importance of the natural resource
41 affected, considering the context of the action or impact, its intensity and the degree to which

¹³ OAR 345-027-0375(2)(c).

1 possible impacts are caused by the proposed action. No statistical analysis of the magnitude or
2 likelihood of a particular impact is required to determine significance.¹⁴

3
4 **III.A. General Standard of Review: OAR 345-022-0000**

5
6 *(1) To issue a site certificate for a proposed facility or to amend a site certificate, the*
7 *Council shall determine that the preponderance of evidence on the record*
8 *supports the following conclusions:*

9
10 *(a) The facility complies with the requirements of the Oregon Energy Facility*
11 *Siting statutes, ORS 469.300 to 469.570 and 469.590 to 469.619, and the*
12 *standards adopted by the Council pursuant to 469.501 or the overall public*
13 *benefits of the facility outweigh any adverse effects on a resource or interest*
14 *protected by the applicable standards the facility does not meet as described*
15 *in section (2);*

16
17 *(b) Except as provided in OAR 345-022-0030 for land use compliance and except*
18 *for those statutes and rules for which the decision on compliance has been*
19 *delegated by the federal government to a state agency other than the*
20 *Council, the facility complies with all other Oregon statutes and*
21 *administrative rules identified in the project order, as amended, as applicable*
22 *to the issuance of a site certificate for the proposed facility. If the Council*
23 *finds that applicable Oregon statutes and rules, other than those involving*
24 *federally delegated programs, would impose conflicting requirements, the*
25 *Council shall resolve the conflict consistent with the public interest. In*
26 *resolving the conflict, the Council cannot waive any applicable state statute.*

27
28 *(2) The Council may issue or amend a site certificate for a facility that does not meet*
29 *one or more of the applicable standards adopted under ORS 469.501 if the*
30 *Council determines that the overall public benefits of the facility outweigh any*
31 *adverse effects on a resource or interest protected by the applicable standards*
32 *the facility does not meet. The Council shall make this balancing determination*
33 *only when the applicant has shown that the proposed facility cannot meet*
34 *applicable Council standards or has shown, to the satisfaction of the Council, that*
35 *there is no reasonable way to meet the applicable Council standards through*
36 *mitigation or avoidance of any adverse effects on a protected resource or*
37 *interest. The applicant has the burden to show that the overall public benefits*
38 *outweigh any adverse effects on a resource or interest, and the burden increases*
39 *proportionately with the degree of adverse effects on a resource or interest. The*
40 *Council shall weigh overall public benefits and any adverse effects on a resource*
41 *or interest as follows:*

42

¹⁴ OAR 345-001-0010(29).

1 (a) The Council shall evaluate any adverse effects on a resource or interest by
2 considering factors including, but not limited to, the following:

3
4 (A) The uniqueness and significance of the resource or interest that would be
5 affected;

6
7 (B) The degree to which current or future development may adversely affect the
8 resource or interest, if the proposed facility is not built;

9
10 (C) Proposed measures to reduce any adverse effects on a resource or interest
11 by avoidance of impacts;

12
13 (D) The magnitude of any anticipated adverse effects on a resource or interest,
14 taking into account any proposed mitigation.

15
16 (b) The Council shall evaluate overall public benefits by considering factors
17 including, but not limited to, the following:

18
19 (A) The overall environmental effects of the facility, considering both beneficial
20 and adverse environmental effects;

21
22 (B) The degree to which the proposed facility promotes Oregon energy policy as
23 described in ORS 469.010 by demonstrating or advancing new efficiency or
24 renewable technology or by expanding electric generating capacity from
25 renewable energy sources;

26
27 (C) Recommendations from any special advisory group designated by the
28 Council under ORS 469.480;

29
30 (D) Evidence that the benefits are likely to occur only if the proposed facility is
31 built;

32
33 (E) For facilities that are subject to a need standard, evidence underlying the
34 Council's decision on compliance with the rules in OAR 345, Division 23, except
35 that the Council shall not find that need for a facility is sufficient, by itself, to
36 outweigh any adverse effects on a resource or interest affected by the proposed
37 facility.

38 ***15
39

¹⁵ OAR 345-022-0000(2) and (3) do not apply to this RFA because the certificate holder has shown that the proposed facility modifications meet Council standards or that there is a reasonable way to meet the Council standards through mitigation or avoidance of the damage to protected resources.

1 *III.A.1. Findings of Fact*

2
3 OAR 345-022-0000 provides the Council’s General Standard of Review and requires the Council
4 to find that a preponderance of evidence on the record supports the conclusion that the
5 facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, complies with the requirements of EFSC statutes and the
6 siting standards adopted by the Council and that the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes,
7 complies with all other Oregon statutes and administrative rules applicable to the issuance of
8 an amended site certificate for the facility.
9

10 As presented in Section II.A. *Proposed RFA3 Changes*, the certificate holder seeks approval to
11 conduct repower activities within a proposed 1,564 acre repower corridor, with a maximum
12 temporary disturbance of 396 acres (see Table 2 for maximum temporary disturbance footprint
13 per component/activity). Based on the extent of literature review, field surveys and evidence
14 provided in Request for Amendment 3, as presented in the recommended findings of fact and
15 conclusions of law of this order, the Council approves the proposed RFA3 repower corridor as a
16 “micrositing corridor” authorizing flexibility for repower impacts to occur anywhere within.
17

18 *Mandatory and Site-Specific Conditions in Site Certificates [OAR 345-025-0006 and OAR 345-*
19 *025-0010]*

20
21 Council’s mandatory and site-specific conditions, as established in OAR 345 Division 25 are
22 addressed under the General Standard of Review.
23

24 OAR 345-025-0006 lists certain mandatory conditions that the Council must adopt in every site
25 certificate. Council rulemaking in 2020 moved the mandatory conditions from Division 27 to
26 Division 25. Similarly, the site certificate conditions of OAR 345-025-0010 and -0015 were
27 moved from Division 27 to Division 25 through Council’s past rulemaking. As such, the Council
28 amends the citation and language for previously imposed mandatory conditions to be
29 consistent with the current Division 25 rules, as presented in the amended site certificate and
30 provided in Attachment A of this order.
31

32 Council previously imposed Condition 3 to align with OAR 345-025-0006(3)(a), which requires
33 that the certificate holder design, construct, operate, and retire the facility substantially as
34 described in the site certificate. Condition 27 was also imposed by Council to establish wind
35 turbine dimension specifications, such as maximum blade tip height, and minimum
36 aboveground blade tip clearance. Based upon review of the proposed wind turbine dimension
37 changes presented in RFA3 as a result of the repower, the Council finds that establishing
38 specific dimension requirements ignores the mandatory rule language in Condition 3 and OAR
39 345-025-0006(3)(a) that a certificate holder construct and operate the facility “substantially” as
40 described in the site certificate and unnecessarily prohibits minor changes and automatically
41 requires that the certificate holder obtain approval of a site certificate amendment without
42 allowing review of whether an amendment is required based on the significance, or lack
43 thereof, of the potential change.
44

1 To allow for some level of modification and flexibility in final specifications associated with the
2 facility repower, without requiring an amendment, the Council amends Condition 27 to
3 continue to require that the facility be designed and operate consistently with the dimensions
4 currently under review but relieve the automatic amendment in the future if there were to be
5 minor dimensional changes during final engineering. The Council amends Condition 27 as
6 follows:¹⁶

7
8 **Amended Condition 27:** The certificate holder shall design and operate the facility as
9 substantially as described in Section III of the site certificate and must not exceed the
10 following restrictions:

- 11 (a) The total number of turbines at the facility must not exceed 40 turbines.
 - 12 (b) The maximum turbine blade tip height must not exceed 453.8 feet.
- 13 [AMD1, AMD3]

14
15 *Certificate Expiration [OAR 345-027-0313]*

16
17 The facility repower is expected to take up to 12 months to complete.¹⁷ The Council imposes
18 deadlines for the commencement and completion of the facility repower, consistent with OAR
19 345-025-0006(4). To provide adequate time to complete pre-repower site certificate
20 requirements, allow sufficient time to obtain required permits not governed by the site
21 certificate, the Council imposes a new condition establishing a repower commencement
22 deadline within 2 years of execution of the amended site certificate, and a completion deadline
23 three years following date commencement, as follows:

- 24
25 **General Standard Condition 117:** The certificate holder shall:
- 26 (a) Provide written notice to the Department of commencement of the facility repower
27 and shall commence repower actions on or before June 12, 2026.
 - 28 (b) Provide written notice to the Department of repower completion. Repower actions
29 shall be substantively complete within three years of repower commencement.
- 30 [Mandatory Condition OAR 345-025-0006(4), AMD3]

31
32 *III.A.2. Conclusions of Law*

33
34 Based on the administrative project record for RFA3 and the recommended findings of fact and
35 conclusions of law presented in this order, the Council finds that the facility, with the proposed
36 RFA3 changes, would continue to comply with the requirements of ORS 469.300 to 469.570 and

¹⁶ In their comments received on the record of the Draft Proposed Order, the certificate holder identified inconsistency in the Condition 27 language represented in the draft Amended Site Certificate (Attachment A of the DPO), and the language represented in the DPO itself. The Department recognizes the inconsistent language and agrees that both should be consistent. Therefore, the Department has amended the Condition 27 language provided in this order to reflect the language, as represented in Attachment A. No other changes were made to Condition 27.

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¹⁷ LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Section 5.

1 469.590 to 469.619, the Council’s standards in OAR chapter 345, and all other Oregon statutes
2 and administrative rules applicable to the issuance of an amended site certificate.

3
4 **III.B. Organizational Expertise: OAR 345-022-0010**

5
6 *(1) To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that the applicant has the*
7 *organizational expertise to construct, operate and retire the proposed facility in*
8 *compliance with Council standards and conditions of the site certificate. To conclude that*
9 *the applicant has this expertise, the Council must find that the applicant has*
10 *demonstrated the ability to design, construct and operate the proposed facility in*
11 *compliance with site certificate conditions and in a manner that protects public health*
12 *and safety and has demonstrated the ability to restore the site to a useful, non-*
13 *hazardous condition. The Council may consider the applicant’s experience, the*
14 *applicant’s access to technical expertise and the applicant’s past performance in*
15 *constructing, operating and retiring other facilities, including, but not limited to, the*
16 *number and severity of regulatory citations issued to the applicant.*

17
18 *(2) The Council may base its findings under section (1) on a rebuttable presumption that*
19 *an applicant has organizational, managerial and technical expertise, if the applicant has*
20 *an ISO 9000 or ISO 14000 certified program and proposes to design, construct and*
21 *operate the facility according to that program.*

22
23 *(3) If the applicant does not itself obtain a state or local government permit or approval*
24 *for which the Council would ordinarily determine compliance but instead relies on a*
25 *permit or approval issued to a third party, the Council, to issue a site certificate, must*
26 *find that the third party has, or has a reasonable likelihood of obtaining, the necessary*
27 *permit or approval, and that the applicant has, or has a reasonable likelihood of entering*
28 *into, a contractual or other arrangement with the third party for access to the resource*
29 *or service secured by that permit or approval.*

30
31 *(4) If the applicant relies on a permit or approval issued to a third party and the third*
32 *party does not have the necessary permit or approval at the time the Council issues the*
33 *site certificate, the Council may issue the site certificate subject to the condition that the*
34 *certificate holder shall not commence construction or operation as appropriate until the*
35 *third party has obtained the necessary permit or approval and the applicant has a*
36 *contract or other arrangement for access to the resource or service secured by that*
37 *permit or approval.*¹⁸

38
39 ***III.B.1. Findings of Fact***

40
41 ***III.B.1.1. Certificate Holder and Parent Company Organizational Expertise***

42

¹⁸ OAR 345-022-0010, effective April 3, 2002.

1 Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC (certificate holder) is a registered Oregon Limited Liability
2 Company and has a registered agent in Oregon.¹⁹ The certificate holder is a wholly owned
3 subsidiary of Avangrid Renewables, LLC (Avangrid Renewables), the U.S. division of parent
4 company Iberdrola, S.A, and relies upon the organizational expertise and experience of its
5 parent company. Under ORS 63.130(1)(a), members of a limited liability company have “equal
6 rights in the management and conduct of the limited liability’s business.” An executed
7 operating agreement between the certificate holder and its parent company, Avangrid
8 Renewables, was provided in RFA3 Attachment 3a. Avangrid Renewables directs Leaning
9 Juniper II, LLC, in its capacity as the certificate holder, to permit, design, construct, operate, and
10 retire an energy facility.

11
12 Avangrid Renewables has operated renewable energy projects in Oregon since 2001. As of April
13 2023, Avangrid Renewables owns approximately 8.6 gigawatts of utility-scale wind and solar
14 generation, including eight EFSC jurisdictional facilities. Iberdrola is the parent company for two
15 EFSC-jurisdictional natural gas fired power plants in Klamath Falls totaling 620 MW.

16
17 The certificate holder’s parent company has experienced compliance issues within the last 5
18 years for EFSC jurisdictional facilities. The Golden Hills Wind Project received two notices from
19 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) related to water quality issues under the
20 1200-C/Erosion Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) permit. On April 19, 2023, following an April 13,
21 2023 site inspection, the Department issued corrective actions needed at the Montague Solar
22 Facility for failure to protect soils under the 1200-C/ESCP. On October 3, 2023, DEQ issued a
23 warning letter for water quality violations at the Bakeoven Solar Project site (2023-WLOTC-
24 6715). The issues have been resolved or are actively being resolved by the certificate holder.

25
26 RFA3 proposes to temporarily disturb up to 396 acres of high-value farmland. Based on the
27 extent of disturbance and historic issues/challenges of ensuring the best management practices
28 under the 1200-C/ESCP are in place and corrected, as needed, in accordance with the impact
29 timeline, the certificate holder will be required to submit progress reports on the status of
30 compliance with the conditions applicable to the repower every 3-months, rather than every 6-
31 months as established in rule (OAR 345-026-0080(1), for construction) to afford the
32 Department the ability to more closely track compliance status (Soil Protection Condition 120
33 clarifies the regulatory authority of the Department to revise the 1200-C permit). Amended
34 Condition 21 is presented below:

- 35
36 **Amended Condition 21:** OAR 345-026-0080: The certificate holder shall report
37 according to the following requirements:
38 (a) General reporting obligation for energy facilities under construction or operating:
39 (i) Within three months after beginning the facility repower, and every three
40 months thereafter during the facility repower, the certificate holder shall submit
41 a repower progress report to the Department of Energy. In each repower
42 progress report, the certificate holder shall describe any significant changes to

¹⁹ LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14 Attachment 2: Articles of Incorporation

1 major milestones. The certificate holder shall report on the progress of the
2 repower and shall address the subjects lists in subsection (c) of this condition.
3 When the reporting date coincides, the certificate holder may include the
4 progress report within the annual report described in this rule.

5 (b) After January 1 but not later than April 30 of each year after beginning operation of
6 the facility, the certificate holder shall submit an annual report to the Department
7 addressing the subjects listed in subsection (c) of this condition. For the purpose of
8 this condition, the beginning of operation of the facility means the date when
9 construction of a significant portion of the facility is substantially complete and the
10 certificate holder begins commercial operation of the facility as reported by the
11 certificate holder and accepted by the Department. The Council Secretary and the
12 certificate holder may, by mutual agreement, change the reporting date.

13 (i) To the extent that information required by this rule is contained in reports the
14 certificate holder submits to other state, federal or local agencies, the certificate
15 holder may submit excerpts from such other reports to satisfy this rule. The
16 Council reserves the right to request full copies of such excerpted reports.

17 (c) In the annual report, the certificate holder shall include the following information for
18 the calendar year preceding the date of the report:

19 (i) Facility Status: An overview of site conditions, the status of facilities under
20 construction and a summary of the operating experience of facilities that are in
21 operation. The certificate holder shall describe any unusual events, such as
22 earthquakes, extraordinary windstorms, major accidents or the like that
23 occurred during the year and that had a significant adverse impact on the
24 facility.

25 (ii) Reliability and Efficiency of Power Production: For electric power plants, the
26 plant availability and capacity factors for the reporting year. The certificate
27 holder shall describe any equipment failures or plant breakdowns that had a
28 significant impact on those factors and shall describe any actions taken to
29 prevent the recurrence of such problems.

30 (iii) Status of Surety Information: Documentation demonstrating that bonds or
31 letters of credit as described in the site certificate are in full force and effect and
32 will remain in full force and effect for the term of the next reporting period.

33 (iv) Monitoring Report: A list and description of all significant monitoring and
34 mitigation activities performed during the previous year in accordance with site
35 certificate terms and conditions, a summary of the results of those activities and
36 a discussion of any significant changes to any monitoring or mitigation program,
37 including the reason for any such changes.

38 (v) Compliance Report: A report describing the certificate holder's compliance with
39 all site certificate conditions that are applicable during the reporting period. For
40 ease of review, the certificate holder shall, in this section of the report, use
41 numbered subparagraphs corresponding to the applicable sections of the site
42 certificate.

1 (vi) Facility Modification Report: A summary of changes to the facility that the
2 certificate holder has made during the reporting period without an amendment
3 of the site certificate in accordance with OAR 345-027-0350.
4 [AMD3]
5

6 Contractors would be required to complete the actions associated with the facility repower.
7 Contractors have not yet been selected. Once selected, executed contracts will require that the
8 contractor adhere to the applicable conditions established in the Third Amended Site
9 Certificate, and will state, "Contractor shall comply with all environmental, archeological,
10 cultural resources, and wildlife requirements specified in Project permits, Applicable Laws,
11 codes or regulations."
12

13 Council previously imposed Conditions 32, 33, 34 and 35 requiring that the certificate holder
14 select, and identify to the Department, the qualifications and experience of its onsite
15 contractors and managers; and that the certificate holder report any compliance issues within
16 72-hours of discovery. The Council finds that these conditions should apply prior to, during and
17 post repower, as applicable (see Attachment A for conditions).
18

19 The certificate holder's organizational expertise must demonstrate their ability to design
20 construct, and operate the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, in a manner that protects
21 public health and the environment and the ability to restore the site to a useful, nonhazardous
22 condition. In addition, ORS 469.401(2) requires a site certificate to contain conditions for the
23 protection of public health and safety and to ensure compliance with Council's standards. Per
24 ORS 469.401(1), the site certificate or amended site certificate shall authorize the applicant
25 (certificate holder) to construct, operate and retire the facility subject to the conditions set
26 forth in the site certificate or amended site certificate. Pursuant to these statutes and Council's
27 Organizational Expertise and Retirement and Financial Assurance standards (OAR 345-022-0010
28 and 345-022-0050, respectively), Councils review and evaluation of the adequacy of
29 contingencies applied to the certificate holder's decommissioning estimate and accounted for
30 in a bond or letter of credit (required under amended Condition 30, Retirement and Financial
31 Assurance Conditions 108 and 122), based on ongoing site certificate compliance.
32

33 The decommissioning estimate referred to in Retirement and Financial Assurance Conditions
34 108 and 122 presumes the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, is operated in compliance with
35 the terms and conditions of the site certificate and all other applicable state permits. In
36 circumstances where warnings and violations are issued by the Department or other state
37 agencies for permits applicable to facility siting, the ability to decommission the facility and
38 restore the site to a useful, nonhazardous condition based on the estimate provided in RFA3
39 could be in jeopardy of adequately funding site restoration tasks and actions. The Council
40 establishes this authorization by incorporating the following language in Condition 122, and
41 amending existing Condition 30 to include the same language as follows:
42

1 “The Department and Council reserve the right to adjust the contingencies, as necessary
2 to ensure that costs to restore the site are adequate.”²⁰

3
4 *III.B.1.2. Public Health and Safety*

5
6 The facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, could result in health and safety risks from structural
7 failure if the existing foundations and towers are not adequately designed to support changes
8 in design load. This potential impact is evaluated under the Council’s Public Health and Safety
9 Standards for Wind Energy Facilities. The recommended findings of fact, as presented in Section
10 III.P.1. are incorporated herein by reference.

11
12 *III.B.1.3. Third-Party Permits*

13
14 OAR 345-022-0010(3) addresses the requirements for potential third party permits. The
15 certificate holder has not represented or proposed any additional third-party permits necessary
16 for the proposed repower activities. In accordance with the standard, and to ensure that the
17 certificate holder secures third-party permits prior to beginning the facility repower, the
18 Council imposes the following condition to require the certificate holder to identify and obtain
19 all necessary third-party permits in advance of the facility repower, as applicable to the action
20 necessitating the permit:

21
22 **Organizational Expertise Condition 106:** Prior to the facility repower, as applicable, the
23 certificate holder shall identify any necessary permits normally governed by the site
24 certificate for which it plans to obtain via a third-party contractor. Certificate holder
25 shall demonstrate that third-party permits are obtained prior to actions regulated under
26 the associated permit(s).
27 [AMD3]

28
29 *III.B.2. Conclusions of Law*

30

²⁰ In their comments received on the record of the Draft Proposed Order, the certificate holder requested clarification in the findings for Recommended Retirement and Financial Assurance Condition 122 and recommended amended Condition 30, to understand the frequency and discretion for ODOE to make adjustments “as appropriate and necessary” to the contingencies of the bond or letter of credit. The Certificate Holder proposed amended Condition Language for both Conditions 122 and 30, that replaced the “appropriate and necessary” language of the conditions with language that would only allowed for an adjustment to contingencies to occur (by the Department or Council) “upon a material change in facility operation reported in the certificate holder’s annual report.” The Department presented the certificate holders comment to the Council, and the Departments proposed Order recommendation for their review, at the April 19, 2024 Council meeting. The Department recommended the ability of Council or the Department to adjust contingencies be retained, and that Conditions 30 and 122 not be substantially amended, due to future uncertainties. However, the Department recommended the removal of “appropriate” from both conditions as it is not necessary to include to reserve the right to adjust the contingencies, and is also a subjective threshold and undefined.
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1 Based on the foregoing recommended findings of fact and analysis, and subject to the existing
2 and recommended conditions described above, the Council finds that the certificate holder,
3 Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC, would continue to satisfy the requirements of the
4 Organizational Expertise standard in OAR 345-022-0010.

5
6 **III.C. Structural Standard: OAR 345-022-0020**
7

8 *(1) Except for facilities described in sections (2) and (3), to issue a site certificate, the*
9 *Council must find that:*

10
11 *(a) The applicant, through appropriate site-specific study, has adequately*
12 *characterized the seismic hazard risk of the site; and*

13
14 *(b) The applicant can design, engineer, and construct the facility to avoid*
15 *dangers to human safety and the environment presented by seismic hazards*
16 *affecting the site, as identified in subsection (1)(a);*

17
18 *(c) The applicant, through appropriate site-specific study, has adequately*
19 *characterized the potential geological and soils hazards of the site and its*
20 *vicinity that could, in the absence of a seismic event, adversely affect, or be*
21 *aggravated by, the construction and operation of the proposed facility; and*

22
23 *(d) The applicant can design, engineer and construct the facility to avoid dangers*
24 *to human safety and the environment presented by the hazards identified in*
25 *subsection (c).*

26
27 *(2) The Council may not impose the Structural Standard in section (1) to approve or*
28 *deny an application for an energy facility that would produce power from wind,*
29 *solar or geothermal energy. However, the Council may, to the extent it*
30 *determines appropriate, apply the requirements of section (1) to impose*
31 *conditions on a site certificate issued for such a facility.*

32
33 *(3) The Council may not impose the Structural Standard in section (1) to deny an*
34 *application for a special criteria facility under OAR 345-015-0310. However, the*
35 *Council may, to the extent it determines appropriate, apply the requirements of*
36 *section (1) to impose conditions on a site certificate issued for such a facility.²¹*

37
38 ***III.C.1. Findings of Fact***
39

40 The analysis area for the Structural Standard is the area within the site boundary. Earthquakes
41 and faults are evaluated within 50-miles of the site boundary.
42

²¹ OAR 345-022-0020, effective October 18, 2017, as amended by minor correction filed May 28, 2019.

1 The facility site boundary, as approved in the Second Amended Site Certificate, includes 6,404
2 acres in the north-central part of Gilliam County south of the Columbia River and east of the
3 John Day River. Gilliam County is located within the Columbia Plateau physiographic province,
4 and the facility site is located within an informal geographical area known as the Yakima Fold
5 Belt subprovince, an area that is characterized by long, narrow anticlines (upward-arching folds
6 in layered rocks) with intervening narrow to broad synclines (downward-arching folds) that
7 extend in an easterly to southeasterly direction from the western margin of the plateau to its
8 center.

9
10 RFA3 will not change the site or location of the facility. RFA3 proposes to repower 36 existing
11 wind turbines, decommission two turbines, install approximately 19-miles of new underground
12 34.5 kV collector line and temporarily disturb up to 396.2 acres through road widening, crane
13 walks, foundation excavation and temporary laydown areas at turbine pads and other
14 designated locations within the proposed RFA3 repower corridor, a portion of the previously
15 approved facility micrositing corridor. However, the certificate holder is obligated to evaluate
16 whether the site contains any seismic or non-seismic hazards not previously identified that
17 could impact the proposed RFA3 changes.

18
19 The following sources were evaluated to assess current seismic and non-seismic risk at the site:

- 20 • Leaning Juniper ASC Exhibit H²²
- 21 • Barr Engineering Co., August 2009. Geotechnical Engineering Report, Leaning Juniper Ila
22 Wind Project. Prepared for Iberdrola Renewables.²³
- 23 • Barr Engineering Co., July 2023. Leaning Juniper Ila Wind Project, Wind Turbine
24 Foundation Evaluation Report, Repowering with a GE2.5-116.²⁴
- 25 • Barr Engineering Co., December 2023. Technical Memorandum: Leaning Juniper IIA
26 Potential Hazards.
- 27 • City of Portland, 2023. Structural Design Requirements for Commercial Structures.
28 <https://www.portland.gov/bds/structural-engineering/commercial-structures>
- 29 • Madin, IP and MA Mabey, 1996. Earthquake Hazard Maps for Oregon. Oregon
30 Department of Geology and Mineral Industry\ies GMS-100
31 <https://www.oregongeology.org/pubs/gms/gms-100.pdf>
- 32 • Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Oregon HazVu: Statewide
33 Geohazards Viewer. <https://gis.dogami.oregon.gov/maps/hazvu/>²⁵
- 34 • Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, SLIDO 4.4
35 <https://www.oregon.gov/dogami/slido/Pages/index.aspx>²⁶

²² LJIAAPP ASC Exhibit H. 2006. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility Exhibit H. Available at:
<https://www.oregon.gov/energy/facilities-safety/facilities/Facilities%20library/2007-05-15-LJIA-ASC-Exhibits-H-L.pdf>

²³ LJIAAMD3Doc7-a Barr Geotechnical Report 2009-08-05

²⁴ LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 4(d).

²⁵ LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 4(b), Figure 5.

²⁶ LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 4(b), Figure 4.

- 1 • Natural Resource Conservation Service, Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database.
2 <https://sdmdataaccess.sc.egov.usda.gov>
- 3 • United States Department of Agriculture, Web Soil Survey.
4 <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>
- 5 • United States Geological Survey, USGS National Seismic Hazard Model.
6 <https://www.usgs.gov/news/usgs-provides-update-nationalseismic-hazard-model>
- 7 • United States Geological Survey, accessed November 2023. Interactive Fault Map
8 <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults/map/>
- 9 • United States Geological Survey, accessed November 2023. Quaternary Fault and Fold
10 Database of the United States - Arlington-Shutler Butte fault (Class A) No. 847.
11 [https://earthquake.usgs.gov/cfusion/qfault/show_report_AB_archive.cfm?fault_id=847](https://earthquake.usgs.gov/cfusion/qfault/show_report_AB_archive.cfm?fault_id=847§ion_id=)
12 [§ion_id=](https://earthquake.usgs.gov/cfusion/qfault/show_report_AB_archive.cfm?fault_id=847§ion_id=)

14 III.C.1.2. Seismic Hazards

15
16 Based on review of the sources referenced above, seismic hazards in the analysis area are
17 attributable to three sources: the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) interplate events, CSZ
18 intraslab events and crustal events. The Arlington-Shutler Butte fault (a crustal fault) passes
19 across the LJ-North area in a northwest-trending direction.

20
21 The general stratigraphy of the site boundary was characterized as follows:

- 22 • Silt topsoil - The topsoil/root zone thickness is approximately 6 inches, based on soil
23 borings and other field tests soils were identified as consisting primarily of silt with
24 varying amounts of clay and gravel and its thickness is generally determined by the
25 depth of the topsoil vegetation root system.
- 26 • Loess with interspersed caliche - Loess was found in varying thicknesses ranging to
27 greater than 60 feet in depth across most of the site with caliche interspersed within the
28 loess deposits.
- 29 • Basalt gravels and fine grained alluvial soils – Associated with the Alkali Canyon
30 formation consists of cemented, poorly-graded, basaltic cobble and interbedded
31 tuffaceous sand and silt, including plastic silt/clay.
- 32 • Basalt flows – Volcanic basalt bedrock underlies sediments and ranges in depths from
33 4.5-61.5 feet.

34
35 Borings and subsurface drilling conducted as part of the field investigations did not encounter
36 groundwater, but a review of records identified that groundwater is at approximately 150 feet
37 below grade.²⁷

38
39 Based on the above-referenced seismic sources and 2009 Geotechnical Investigation, the
40 analysis area is within a region of moderate to strong seismicity and has a moderate risk of
41 shaking with a possibility of earthquake related ground rupture.²⁸ Figure 4 below identifies the

²⁷ LJIIADoc7-a Barr Geotechnical Report 2009-08-05

²⁸ LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 4(b).

- 1 potential geological hazards and known faults within a 50-mile radius of the site boundary.
- 2 Figure 5 below identifies the potential landslide hazards within the site boundary.
- 3
- 4
- 5

Figure 4: Seismic Hazards within the Analysis Area

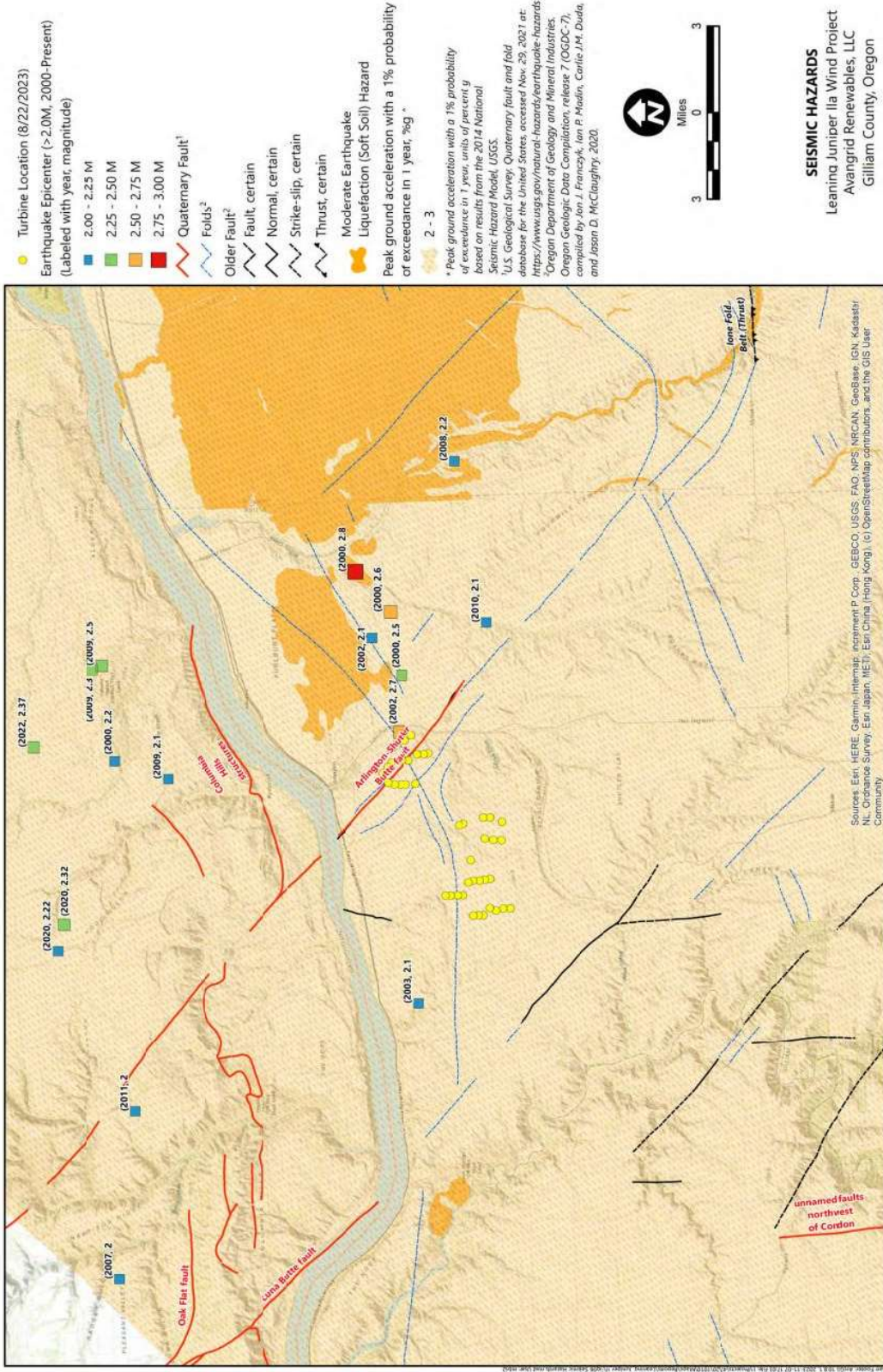
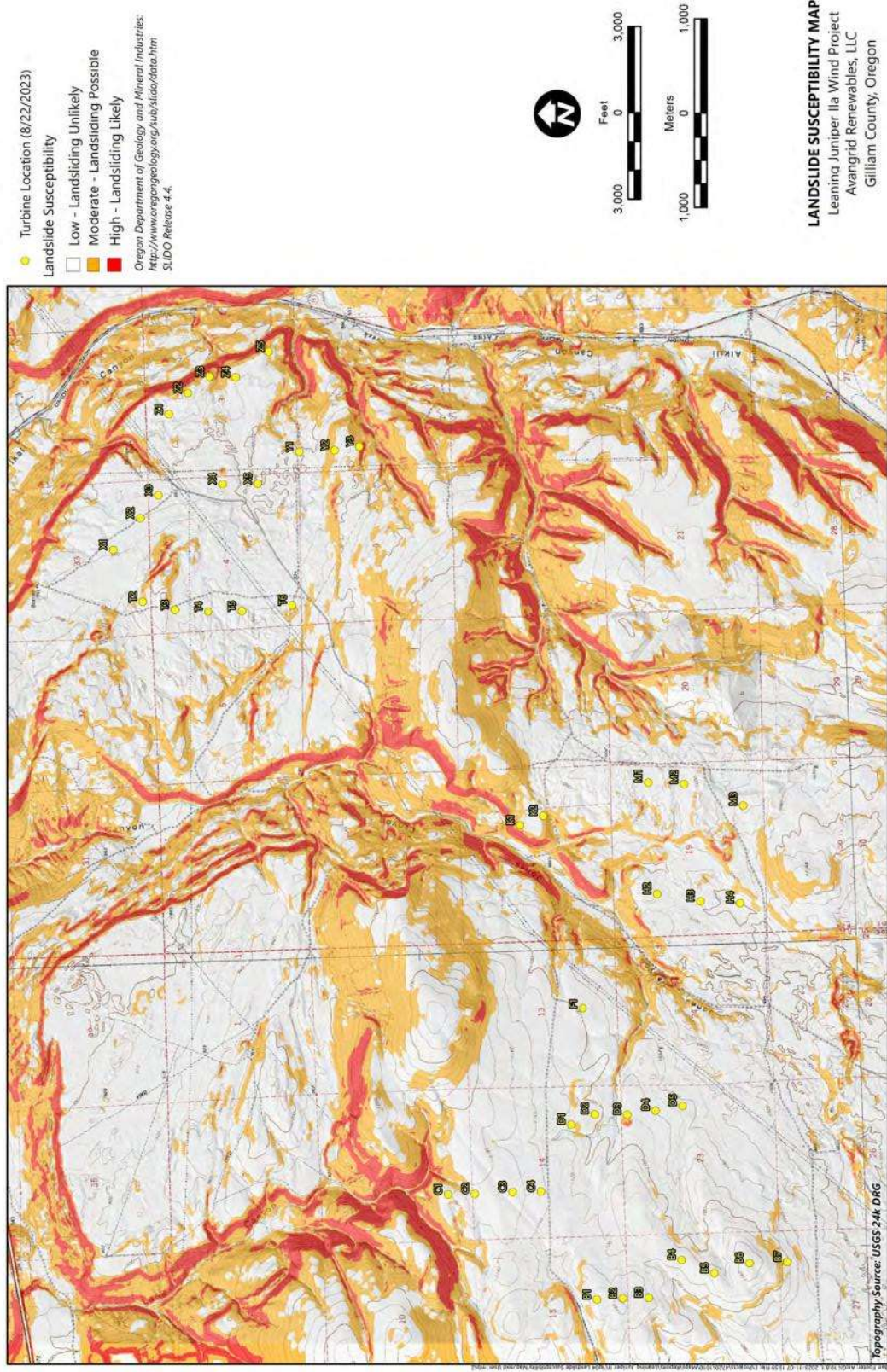


Figure 5: Landslide Risk within the Analysis Area



1 *III.C.1.3. Non-seismic Geologic and Soils Hazards*

2
3 Potential non-seismic risks within the analysis area include erosion, which is comprehensively
4 addressed under Section III.D *Soil Protection* of this order.

5
6 *III.C.1.4. Design, Engineer and Construct Proposed Facility to Avoid Potential Seismic and Non-*
7 *Seismic Hazards within Surrounding Area*

8
9 American Society of Civil Engineer (ASCE) standards establish minimum design loads for
10 buildings and other structures. Barr Engineering Co. evaluated the existing turbine foundations
11 based on ASCE 7-16 and relied on the updated ASCE 7-22 for seismic coefficients to evaluate
12 seismic design necessary for the foundations. Foundation design for the proposed repowering
13 of 36 wind turbines is based on the requirements of the 2021 International Building Code. Use
14 of current ASCE and IPC requirements ensures compliance with Condition 12, as presented
15 below.

16
17 Existing site certificate conditions that would ensure compliance with the standard include the
18 following:

19
20 **Condition 12** requires that the certificate holder design, engineer and construct the
21 facility to avoid dangers to human safety presented by seismic hazards affecting the site
22 that are expected to result from all maximum probable seismic events.

23
24 **Condition 13** requires that the certificate holder notify the Department, the State
25 Building Codes Division and the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries promptly
26 if site investigations or trenching reveal that conditions in the foundation rocks differ
27 significantly from those described in the application for a site certificate.

28
29 **Condition 14** requires that the certificate holder notify the Department, the State
30 Building Codes Division and the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries promptly
31 if shear zones, artesian aquifers, deformations or clastic dikes are found at or in the
32 vicinity of the site.

33
34 **Condition 51** requires that the certificate holder design, engineer and construct the
35 facility to avoid dangers to human safety presented by non-seismic hazards. As used in
36 this condition, “non-seismic hazards” include settlement, landslides, flooding and
37 erosion.

38
39 *III.C.2. Conclusions of Law*

40
41 Based on the foregoing recommended findings of fact, and subject to compliance with existing
42 site certificate conditions described above, the Council finds the certificate holder has
43 adequately characterized potential seismic and geologic hazards at the site and can design and

1 operate the facility, with the proposed RFA3 changes, to avoid dangers to human safety and the
 2 environment presented by those hazards.

3
 4 **III.D. Soil Protection: OAR 345-022-0022**

5
 6 *To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that the design, construction*
 7 *and operation of the facility, taking into account mitigation, are not likely to*
 8 *result in a significant adverse impact to soils including, but not limited to,*
 9 *erosion and chemical factors such as salt deposition from cooling towers, land*
 10 *application of liquid effluent, and chemical spills.*

11
 12 *III.D.1. Findings of Fact*

13
 14 The analysis area for the Soil Protection standard is the area within the site boundary.

15
 16 Soil Types and Existing Land Uses

17
 18 Soil types within the analysis area, based on 2022 web-soil survey data from Natural Resources
 19 Conservation Service (NRCS), are presented below in Table 4 and Figure 6.

20
Table 4: Dominant Soil Types in Analysis Area

Soil Name	Drainage	Elevation	Slopes	Principal Use	Native Vegetation
Krebs	Well drained	500 – 900 feet	20 – 40%	Range	Needle & thread and bluebunch wheatgrass
Olex	Well drained	300 – 1,100 feet	0 – 65%	Livestock Grazing	Bunchgrass, forbs and shrubs
Ritzville	Well drained	800 – 3,000 feet	0 – 70%	Dryland Wheat production and Livestock Grazing	Bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, Wyoming big sagebrush, and yarrow
Sagehill	Well drained	400 – 2,600 feet	0 – 60%	Dryland Wheat and Rye production, Livestock Grazing, Irrigated Crop production	Bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, Thurber needlegrass, needle-and-thread, Wyoming big sagebrush
Warden	Well drained	500 – 1,300 feet	0 - 65%	Irrigated Crop production, Dryland Wheat and Rye production, Livestock Grazing	Bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, needle-and-thread, and big sagebrush

Table 4: Dominant Soil Types in Analysis Area

Soil Name	Drainage	Elevation	Slopes	Principal Use	Native Vegetation
Willis	Well drained	500 – 3,000 feet	0 – 65 %	Dryland winter wheat	Bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, arrowleaf, balsamroot, yarrow, and big sagebrush

1

2 To determine existing land uses in the analysis area, the certificate holder reviewed recent
 3 aerial photos, consulted with NRCS data, evaluated current uses from underlying landowners
 4 and their leasers, and reviewed data to determine boundaries of the Columbia Valley American
 5 Viticultural Area (AVA). In addition to the operation of the wind energy facility and its related or
 6 supporting facilities, existing land uses within the site boundary include cultivated as dry-land
 7 wheat and livestock grazing.

8

9 As discussed further in Section III.E. *Land Use*, and in RFA3 Section 5.6.2.2, the area within the
 10 repower corridors remains within Gilliam County Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zone. The soils
 11 within the repower corridor predominately composed of NRCS Class 3 and 6 under the NRCS
 12 soil classification system. Table 5 below, lists the NRCS Soil Classifications at the site and how
 13 much of the RFA3 repower corridor is located within each soil class. Soils within the site are
 14 cultivated or suitable for cultivation and therefore considered “arable” based on site-specific
 15 conditions. However, the proposed RFA3 repower corridor is located in aspects and elevations
 16 of the Columbia Valley American Viticulture Area (AVA), by operation of law and the definition
 17 in ORS 195.300(10)(f)(C), and are therefore defined “high-value farmland”. Approximately 903
 18 acres (57.8 percent) of the 1,565 acre RFA3 repower corridor are within the Columbia Valley
 19 AVA.²⁹

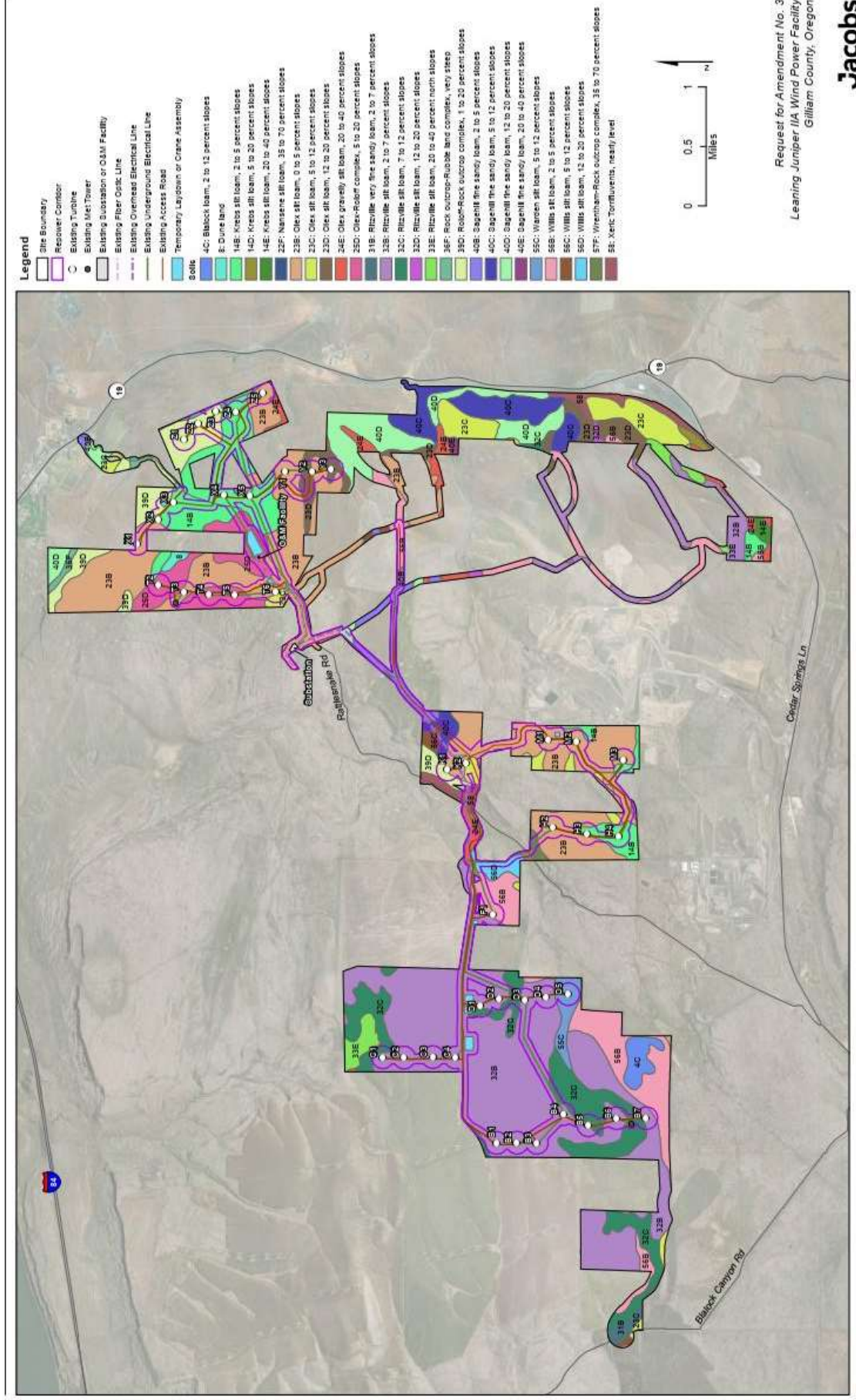
Table 5: Soils in RFA3 Repower Corridor By NRCS Class

NRCS Soil Classification	Acres within RF3 Repower Corridor	Percent (%) of RFA3 Area	RFA3 Temporary Impact Acres
3	531.2	34	146.9
4	199.6	13	42.8
6	824.5	53	205.8
7	4.1	<1	0.5
8	5.1	<1	0.2
Total =	1,564.5		396.2

20

²⁹ LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Section 5.6.2.2, New Applicable Substantive Criteria.

1 Figure 6: Soils Within Analysis Area



1 Potential Adverse Impacts to Soils and Mitigation Measures

2
3 RFA3 will result in approximately 396.2 acres of temporary disturbance, as presented in Table 5
4 above. Table 6 below lists the maximum temporary disturbance by the proposed RFA3 facility
5 component or activity.
6

Table 6: Maximum Temporary Disturbance, Per Component/Activity

Component	Existing Footprint	RFA3 Temporary Disturbance	RFA3 Total Repower Corridor Dimensions
Turbine Pads	25 feet (radius)	275 feet (radius)	300 feet (radius)
Spur Road	15 feet (width)	85 feet (width)	95 feet (width)
String Road	15 feet (width)	85 feet (width)	95 feet (width)
Collector Line	-	70 feet (width)	70 feet (width)
Laydown Areas	-	22.8 acres	22.8 acres
Crane Paths	-	100 feet (width)	100 feet (width)

Source: LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14, Section 2.7 and Table 2-2. See also RFA3 Figures 2A and 2B.

7
8 To minimize potential impacts on soils during repower activities, the certificate holder will
9 adhere to the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
10 Construction Stormwater General Permit 1200-C Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP).
11 This permit is issued by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), under federal
12 delegation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for implementation of the Clean Water
13 Act. Under separate legal authority, Council relies upon the implementation and adherence to
14 the requirements of a NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit 1200-C/ESCP to ensure
15 that impacts to soil from wind and water erosion are minimized, in compliance with the Soil
16 Protection standard.

17
18 Under the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit 1200-C, an ESCP can be revised
19 throughout disturbance activities to address numerous changes.³⁰ The Council imposes new
20 conditions that require the certificate holder to, prior to repower disturbance, obtain a NPDES
21 Construction Stormwater General Permit 1200-C; and, during facility repower, require
22 adherence to the requirements of a 1200-C/ESCP. The Council imposes the following conditions
23 to require the certificate holder or its contractor to revise its ESCP if determined necessary by
24 the Department for protection of soils during the repower:

25
26 **Soil Protection Condition 106:** Prior to the facility repower, the certificate holder shall
27 submit to the Department an ODEQ-issued NPDES 1200-C General Construction Permit
28 and Erosion Sediment Control Plan (ESCP).

³⁰ DEQ Construction Stormwater Application and Forms Manual. Accessed June 11, 2023: [wqp1200cinfo.pdf \(oregon.gov\)](http://wqp1200cinfo.pdf(oregon.gov)), pg. 17-18. ESCP revisions under the 1200-C permit can be made for: emergency situations; registrant change of address; change in size of project; change in size or location of disturbed areas; changes to best management practices; changes in erosion and sediment control inspector; and changes in DEQ or agent requests.

1 [AMD3]

2
3 **Soil Protection Condition 120:** During the facility repower, the certificate holder shall
4 conduct all work in compliance with the NPDES 1200-C General Construction Permit,
5 ESCP or revised ESCP, if applicable. The ESCP shall be revised if determined necessary by
6 the certificate holder, certificate holder’s contractor(s) or the Department. Any
7 Department-required ESCP revisions shall be implemented within 14 days, unless
8 otherwise agreed to by the Department based on a good faith effort to address erosion
9 issues.

10 [AMD3]

11
12 RFA3 Attachment 5 (Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan) includes a draft Repower
13 Soil Monitoring Plan (SMP). The Council amends the draft SMP, as presented in Attachment C of
14 this order. Specifically, the Council will not require implementation of actions proposed in the
15 certificate holder’s SMP including nutrient testing and long-term monitoring to evaluate soil
16 impacts. These actions do not result in the ability to complete additional mitigation actions
17 following review of the results, and therefore is data collection only. While the certificate
18 holder may complete such actions at their will, the Council will not incorporate such
19 representations as requirements that the Department is then obligated to track, review and
20 enforce. The Council requires implementation of actions that have the potential to mitigate
21 impacts, which include a pre-disturbance survey to evaluate existing agriculture features and
22 inform repower design/agricultural feature avoidance and short-term/immediate compaction
23 testing to inform adequacy of decompaction before contractors leave the site.

24
25 To minimize impacts to soils, the Council imposes Soil Protection Conditions 107 and 122,
26 below, requiring the certificate holder to adhere to the requirements of the SMP prior to and
27 during facility repower.

28
29 **Soil Protection Condition 107:** Prior to the facility repower, the certificate holder shall
30 collect the data described in Sections 1.1 and 1.2 of the Soil Monitoring Plan as provided
31 in Final Order on Amendment 3 (Attachment C). Results shall be reported to the
32 Department.

33 [AMD3]

34
35 **Soil Protection Condition 121:** During the facility repower, the certificate holder shall
36 implement the Soil Monitoring Plan, as provided in the Final Order on Amendment 3
37 (Attachment C).

38 [AMD3]

39
40 Council previously imposed conditions that will continue to apply to the facility repower and
41 operations.

- 42
43 • Condition 69 requires that the certificate holder report and cleanup any spill or release
44 at the site.

- 1
2 • Condition 75 requires regular operational inspection at the site for signs of erosion or
3 sedimentation and, as necessary, maintain or repair erosion control measures (BMPs),
4 and reseed areas disturbed during facility repair or maintenance activities.
5

6 *III.D.2. Conclusions of Law*
7

8 Based on the foregoing findings of fact and subject to compliance with the recommended new
9 and existing site certificate conditions described above, the Council finds that potential impacts
10 to soils from the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would not result in significant adverse
11 impacts to soils and, therefore complies with the Council’s Soil Protection standard.
12

13 **III.E. Land Use: OAR 345-022-0030**
14

15 *(1) To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that the proposed facility*
16 *complies with the statewide planning goals adopted by the Land Conservation*
17 *and Development Commission.*
18

19 *(2) The Council shall find that a proposed facility complies with section (1) if:*
20

21 *(a) The applicant elects to obtain local land use approvals under ORS*
22 *469.504(1)(a) and the Council finds that the facility has received local land use*
23 *approval under the acknowledged comprehensive plan and land use*
24 *regulations of the affected local government; or*
25

26 *(b) The applicant elects to obtain a Council determination under ORS*
27 *469.504(1)(b) and the Council determines that:*
28

29 *(A) The proposed facility complies with applicable substantive criteria as*
30 *described in section (3) and the facility complies with any Land Conservation*
31 *and Development Commission administrative rules and goals and any land use*
32 *statutes directly applicable to the facility under ORS 197.646(3);*
33

34 *(B) For a proposed facility that does not comply with one or more of the*
35 *applicable substantive criteria as described in section (3), the facility otherwise*
36 *complies with the statewide planning goals or an exception to any applicable*
37 *statewide planning goal is justified under section (4); or*
38

39 *(C) For a proposed facility that the Council decides, under sections (3) or (6), to*
40 *evaluate against the statewide planning goals, the proposed facility complies*
41 *with the applicable statewide planning goals or that an exception to any*
42 *applicable statewide planning goal is justified under section (4).*
43

1 (3) As used in this rule, the "applicable substantive criteria" are criteria from
2 the affected local government's acknowledged comprehensive plan and land
3 use ordinances that are required by the statewide planning goals and that are
4 in effect on the date the applicant submits the application. If the special
5 advisory group recommends applicable substantive criteria, as described
6 under OAR 345-021-0050, the Council shall apply them. If the special advisory
7 group does not recommend applicable substantive criteria, the Council shall
8 decide either to make its own determination of the applicable substantive
9 criteria and apply them or to evaluate the proposed facility against the
10 statewide planning goals.

11
12 (4) The Council may find goal compliance for a proposed facility that does not
13 otherwise comply with one or more statewide planning goals by taking an
14 exception to the applicable goal. Notwithstanding the requirements of ORS
15 197.732, the statewide planning goal pertaining to the exception process or
16 any rules of the Land Conservation and Development Commission pertaining
17 to the exception process, the Council may take an exception to a goal if the
18 Council finds:

19
20 (a) The land subject to the exception is physically developed to the extent that
21 the land is no longer available for uses allowed by the applicable goal;

22
23 (b) The land subject to the exception is irrevocably committed as described by
24 the rules of the Land Conservation and Development Commission to uses not
25 allowed by the applicable goal because existing adjacent uses and other
26 relevant factors make uses allowed by the applicable goal impracticable; or

27
28 (c) The following standards are met:

29
30 (A) Reasons justify why the state policy embodied in the applicable goal
31 should not apply;

32
33 (B) The significant environmental, economic, social and energy consequences
34 anticipated as a result of the proposed facility have been identified and
35 adverse impacts will be mitigated in accordance with rules of the Council
36 applicable to the siting of the proposed facility; and

37
38 (C) The proposed facility is compatible with other adjacent uses or will be
39 made compatible through measures designed to reduce adverse impacts.

40
41 (5) If the Council finds that applicable substantive local criteria and applicable
42 statutes and state administrative rules would impose conflicting requirements,
43 the Council shall resolve the conflict consistent with the public interest. In
44 resolving the conflict, the Council cannot waive any applicable state statute.

1
2 *(6) If the special advisory group recommends applicable substantive criteria*
3 *for an energy facility described in ORS 469.300(11)(a)(C) to (E) or for a related*
4 *or supporting facility that does not pass through more than one local*
5 *government jurisdiction or more than three zones in any one jurisdiction, the*
6 *Council shall apply the criteria recommended by the special advisory group. If*
7 *the special advisory group recommends applicable substantive criteria for an*
8 *energy facility described in ORS 469.300(11)(a)(C) to (E) or a related or*
9 *supporting facility that passes through more than one jurisdiction or more*
10 *than three zones in any one jurisdiction, the Council shall review the*
11 *recommended criteria and decide whether to evaluate the proposed facility*
12 *against the applicable substantive criteria recommended by the special*
13 *advisory group, against the statewide planning goals or against a combination*
14 *of the applicable substantive criteria and statewide planning goals. In making*
15 *the decision, the Council shall consult with the special advisory group, and*
16 *shall consider:*

17
18 *(a) The number of jurisdictions and zones in question;*

19
20 *(b) The degree to which the applicable substantive criteria reflect local*
21 *government consideration of energy facilities in the planning process; and*

22
23 *(c) The level of consistence of the applicable substantive criteria from the*
24 *various zones and jurisdictions.³¹*

25
26 *III.E.1. Findings of Fact*

27
28 The facility, with the changes proposed in RFA3, is in Gilliam County.

29
30 *III.E.1.1. Gilliam County Applicable Substantive Criteria*

31
32 The Land Use standard requires the Council to find that the facility, with proposed RFA3
33 changes, would continue to comply with statewide planning goals. Council can make this
34 finding based on a determination that the facility with proposed changes complies with
35 applicable substantive criteria from the affected local government's acknowledged
36 comprehensive plan and land use ordinances that are required by the statewide planning goals
37 and in effect on the date the certificate holder submitted the preliminary Request for
38 Amendment (pRFA). The facility is in Gilliam County and the certificate holder submitted pRFA3
39 on September 22, 2023. Therefore, Council analyzes whether the facility, with proposed RFA3
40 changes, would comply with applicable substantive criteria from the Gilliam County Zoning and
41 Land Development Ordinance (GCZO) in effect on September 22, 2023.

42

³¹ OAR 345-022-0030, effective September 3, 2003, as amended by minor correction filed May 28, 2019.

1 Local Applicable Substantive Criteria

2
3
4
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7
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9

The applicable substantive criteria for which the certificate holder must comply are established in the Gilliam County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance (GCZO) and Gilliam County Comprehensive Plan (GCCP), as updated and amended in 2017. The applicable criteria from GCZO and goals and policies from GCCP are presented below in Table 7, *Gilliam County Applicable Substantive Criteria*

Table 7: Gilliam County Applicable Substantive Criteria

Gilliam County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance (GCZO)	
<i>Article 4 – Use Zones</i>	
Section 4.020	Exclusive Farm Use
Section D	Conditional Uses Permitted
Section J	Property Development Standards
<i>Article 7 – Conditional Uses</i>	
Section 7.010	Authorization to Grant or Deny Conditional Uses
Section A	General Approval Criteria
Section 7.020	Standards Governing Conditional Uses
Section A	Conditional Uses, Generally
Section Q	Conditional Uses in Exclusive Farm Use Zones
Section T	Wind Power Generation Facility Siting Requirements
Gilliam County Comprehensive Plan (GCCP)	
(Goal 2) Land Use Planning – Policy 7	
(Goal 3) Agricultural Lands – Policy 3	
(Goal 5) Natural Resources – Policies 2 and 12	
(Goal 6) Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality – Policies 6 and 7	
(Goal 8) Recreation – Policy 3	
(Goal 12) Transportation – Policies 10 and 14	
(Goal 13) Energy Conservation – Policy 3	

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The Gilliam County applicable substantive criteria that are required for a new wind facility are presented in Table 7: *Gilliam County Applicable Substantive Criteria* above. GCZO Article 4 establishes that wind facilities for the primary purpose of generating power for public use by sale are allowed subject to conditional use review, in addition to other referenced standards. GCZO Article 7 covers conditional uses, including wind energy facilities located on Exclusive Farm Use (EFU)-zoned land, such as the Leaning Juniper IIA facility.

At the time of the original site certificate issuance and the first and second certificate amendments, the Council approved the facility’s conditional use permit, and Gilliam County subsequently issued a conditional use permit. Article 7, Section 7.020(T)(7)(c)(2) of the GCZO defines when an amendment to a conditional use permit for a wind energy facility is required. It is noted that the 2017 GCZO update includes specific code provisions that apply to wind energy

1 facilities, including turbine setback requirements and other criteria that were not in effect at
2 the time of the original site certificate authorization or the previous site certificate amendment
3 approval. As presented below, because a conditional use permit amendment is not triggered by
4 the proposed RFA3 changes, these changes do not apply to this review.

5
6 There are two areas of the GCZO Article 7 that could apply to potential amendments to existing
7 conditional use permits. The first is the preamble language in Section 7.010:

8
9 *A conditional use listed in this ordinance shall be permitted, altered or denied in*
10 *accordance with the standards and procedures of this ordinance and this article by*
11 *action of the Planning Commission or Planning Director. In the case of a use existing*
12 *prior to the effective date of this ordinance, and classified in this ordinance as a*
13 *Conditional Use, a change in use or in lot area or an alteration of a Conditional Use, a*
14 *change in use or in lot area or an alteration of structure shall conform with the*
15 *requirements for a Conditional Use.*

16
17 The second area is GCZO Article 7, Section 7.020(T)(7)(c)(2) governing the decision as to when
18 an existing conditional use permit is required to be amended:

19
20 *An amendment to the conditional use permit shall be required if proposed facility*
21 *changes would:*
22 *a. Increase the land area taken out of agricultural production by an additional 20 acres*
23 *or more;*
24 *b. Increase the land area taken out of agricultural production sufficiently to trigger*
25 *taking a Goal 3 exception;*
26 *c. Require an expansion of the established facility boundaries;*
27 *d. Increase the number of towers;*
28 *e. Increase generator output by more than 25 percent relative to the generation*
29 *capacity authorized by the initial permit due to the repowering or upgrading of*
30 *power generation capacity.*

31
32 Because GCZO Article 7, Section 7.020(T)(7)(c)(2) is the more specific language, it should be
33 considered controlling, and Council must only evaluate the criteria in subsections (a) – (e) to
34 determine whether or not an amendment to the Gilliam County conditional use permit is
35 required.

36
37 Based on the record of the request for amendment 3, the RFA3 activities would not:

- 38 • Increase the land area taken out of agricultural production;
- 39 • Require an expansion of the facility site boundary;
- 40 • Increase the number of turbine towers; or
- 41 • Increase generator output by more than 25 percent.

42
43 Based on the recommended findings presented here, the Council finds that the RFA3 activities
44 would not trigger any of the criteria listed in (a)-(e), and as such, the RFA3 activities

1 (repowering) would not require an amended conditional use permit. The Department therefore
2 recommends that no further evaluation of Gilliam County’s applicable substantive criteria must
3 be conducted. Council previously imposed site certificate Condition 39, requiring specific
4 setback distances of facility components from residential properties, public roads, and the lease
5 area. Repowered turbines at 453.6 maximum blade tip height will comply with existing setback
6 requirements, as required under Condition 39.³²

7
8 *III.E.1.2. Directly Applicable Rules*

9
10 *OAR 660-033-0130(37) – Standards for Approval for Wind Power Generation Facility in Exclusive*
11 *Farm Use Zones*

12
13 OAR 660-033-0130(37):

14
15 *(a) For high-value farmland soils described at ORS 195.300(10), the governing body or its*
16 *designate must find that all of the following are satisfied:*

17
18 *(A) Reasonable alternatives have been considered to show that siting the wind*
19 *power generation facility or component thereof on high-value farmland soils is*
20 *necessary for the facility or component to function properly or if a road system or*
21 *turbine string must be placed on such soils to achieve a reasonably direct route*
22 *considering the following factors:*

- 23
24 *(i) Technical and engineering feasibility;*
25 *(ii) Availability of existing rights of way; and*
26 *(iii) The long term environmental, economic, social and energy*
27 *consequences of siting the facility or component on alternative sites, as*
28 *determined under paragraph (B);*

29
30 RFA3 would temporarily affect up to 396.2 acres of land that is predominantly composed of
31 NRCS Class 3 and 6 soils, which are not considered “high value” under the NRCS soil
32 classification system but given the facility’s location within the Columbia Valley AVA, the entire
33 repower corridor must also be considered “high-value farmland” for purposes of GCZO
34 7.020(T)(a)(10) and OAR 660-033-0130(37). The certificate holder maintains that there is no
35 reasonable alternative to the repowering proposed in RFA3 because the facility is an existing,
36 operating wind facility sited on high value farmland.³³ The purpose of RFA3 is to repower
37 existing turbines to extend their operational life and make the facility more efficient. The
38 Council finds that there is no reasonable or technically feasible way to repower the existing
39 facility on an alternative site.

40

³² LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 22 Mapset.

³³ ORS 195.300(10)(f)(C)

1 *(B) The long-term environmental, economic, social and energy consequences resulting*
2 *from the wind power generation facility or any components thereof at the proposed site*
3 *with measures designed to reduce adverse impacts are not significantly more adverse*
4 *than would typically result from the same proposal being located on other agricultural*
5 *lands that do not include high-value farmland soils;*
6

7 The proposed facility repower is not expected to cause any significant economic, social,
8 environmental, and energy consequences within the land use analysis area for the following
9 reasons.

10
11 Regarding environmental consequences, the proposed facility repower would involve only
12 temporary disturbance. The certificate holder’s compliance with the applicable Division 22
13 Standards, including compliance with conditions discussed in this order ensure that
14 environmental impacts (e.g., impacts to soils, fish and wildlife habitat, threatened and
15 endangered species) will be avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated (see Attachment A, Sections
16 IV and V).

17
18 Regarding economic and social consequences, the proposed facility repower would allow
19 continuation of facility operations within the existing site without permanently impacting other
20 agricultural land or removing any additional agricultural land from production. Further, the
21 underlying landowners will benefit from longer lease terms, workers will benefit from the
22 temporary increase in construction jobs and longer durations for operational jobs and the local
23 government will benefit from ongoing and additional property tax payments.

24
25 Regarding energy consequences, the proposed facility repower will allow the ongoing
26 production of clean renewable energy and by repowering an existing facility, considerably less
27 resources would be expended than constructing a new energy facility.

28
29 The Council finds that the long-term environmental, economic, social and energy consequences
30 resulting from repowering the existing wind power generation facility are not significantly more
31 adverse than would result from a similar proposal on other agricultural lands.

32
33 *(C) Costs associated with any of the factors listed in paragraph (A) may be considered,*
34 *but costs alone may not be the only consideration in determining that siting any*
35 *component of a wind power generation facility on high-value farmland soils is necessary;*
36

37 This factor is not applicable. The certificate holder is not proposing to repower the existing
38 facility (which is located on high-value farmland) to save costs compared to constructing or
39 repowering another facility on other lands that are not high value farmland. Rather, it is
40 proposing the repowering to extend the life of the existing facility. Therefore, Council concludes
41 that reasonable alternatives affecting less high-value farmland are not available.

42
43 *(D) The owner of a wind power generation facility approved under subsection (a) shall be*
44 *responsible for restoring, as nearly as possible, to its former condition any agricultural*

1 *land and associated improvements that are damaged or otherwise disturbed by the*
2 *siting, maintenance, repair or reconstruction of the facility. Nothing in this subsection*
3 *shall prevent the owner of the facility from requiring a bond or other security from a*
4 *contractor or otherwise imposing on a contractor the responsibility for restoration; and*
5

6 Under Council’s Retirement and Financial Assurance Standard, OAR 345-022-0050, the
7 certificate holder must demonstrate that the facility, as modified, can be restored to a useful,
8 nonhazardous condition following permanent cessation of operations and is required to
9 provide financial assurance in the form of a bond or letter of credit in an amount Council finds
10 satisfactory to complete that restoration work. As presented in Section III.G *Retirement and*
11 *Financial Assurance*, the certificate holder provided an updated decommissioning estimate for
12 the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, using new, updated methods and assumptions; and
13 has provided an updated financial letter. The certificate holder has a current bond on file with
14 the Department, as part of its existing obligation under the site certificate. Council’s amended
15 Retirement and Financial Assurance Conditions 111 and 112 will require that the bond or letter
16 of credit amount be updated prior to the facility repower, consistent with the changes
17 proposed and evaluated in this order. The Council finds that the certificate holder will be
18 responsible for restoring the site to its former condition.

19
20 *(E) The criteria of subsection (b) are satisfied.*
21

22 For the reasons discussed immediately below, the Council finds this standard is met.
23

24 *(b) For arable lands, meaning lands that are cultivated or suitable for cultivation,*
25 *including highvalue farmland soils described at ORS 195.300(10), the governing body or*
26 *its designate must find that:*
27

28 *(A) The proposed wind power facility will not create unnecessary negative*
29 *impacts on agricultural operations conducted on the subject property. Negative*
30 *impacts could include, but are not limited to, the unnecessary construction of*
31 *roads, dividing a field or multiple fields in such a way that creates small or*
32 *isolated pieces of property that are more difficult to farm, and placing wind farm*
33 *components such as meteorological towers on lands in a manner that could*
34 *disrupt common and accepted farming practices;*
35

36 The proposed facility repower would cause temporary soil disturbance, which would be
37 subsequently remediated and restored pursuant to an updated Revegetation and Weed Control
38 Plan (Condition 82). A draft Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan, as
39 amended by the Council, is provided in Attachment F of this order (and referenced in Condition
40 82). Soil protection would also be governed by the draft Soil Monitoring Plan, Attachment C, of
41 this order and discussed further in Section III.D. *Soil Protection*.
42

43 *(B) The presence of a proposed wind power facility will not result in unnecessary*
44 *soil erosion or loss that could limit agricultural productivity on the subject*

1 *property. This provision may be satisfied by the submittal and county approval of*
2 *a soil and erosion control plan prepared by an adequately qualified individual,*
3 *showing how unnecessary soil erosion will be avoided or remedied and how*
4 *topsoil will be stripped, stockpiled and clearly marked. The approved plan shall be*
5 *attached to the decision as a condition of approval;*
6

7 RFA3 would be subject to an NPDES 1200-C permit, which requires the permittee to implement
8 an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (“ESCP”), satisfactory to the Oregon DEQ, to limit soil
9 erosion and the loss of topsoil during construction. Soil Protection Condition 106 requires the
10 certificate holder to conduct all construction work in compliance with the ESCP and Soil
11 Protection Condition 120 authorizes the Department to revise the 1200-C permit to address
12 erosion issues on site if the measures in the 1200-C permit are insufficient. Based on
13 compliance with this condition, the Council finds that this standard is met.
14

15 *(C) Construction or maintenance activities will not result in unnecessary soil*
16 *compaction that reduces the productivity of soil for crop production. This*
17 *provision may be satisfied by the submittal and county approval of a plan*
18 *prepared by an adequately qualified individual, showing how unnecessary soil*
19 *compaction will be avoided or remedied in a timely manner through deep soil*
20 *decompaction or other appropriate practices. The approved plan shall be*
21 *attached to the decision as a condition of approval; and*
22

23 The Council imposes Soil Protection Conditions 107, and 122 to ensure that areas impacted
24 during construction are adequately decompacted following repower completion following the
25 protocols established in the Soil Monitoring Plan, Attachment C to this order. Based on
26 compliance with these conditions, the Council finds that this standard is met.
27

28 *(D) Construction or maintenance activities will not result in the unabated*
29 *introduction or spread of noxious weeds and other undesirable weeds species.*
30 *This provision may be satisfied by the submittal and county approval of a weed*
31 *control plan prepared by an adequately qualified individual that includes a long-*
32 *term maintenance agreement. The approved plan shall be attached to the*
33 *decision as a condition of approval.*
34

35 Site Certificate Condition 82 requires the certificate holder to implement a weed control plan.
36 RFA3 Attachment 5 includes a draft Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan (Attachment
37 F to this order), specific to the areas disturbed during facility repower. The Council incorporates
38 the requirements of the existing noxious weed control for the facility into this plan, under
39 Condition 82. Subject to Condition 82, the Council finds that this standard is met.
40

41 *III.E.2. Conclusions of Law*

42

43 Based on the foregoing analysis, and subject to compliance with recommended site certificate
44 conditions described above, the Council finds that the facility, with the proposed RFA3 changes,

1 will comply with the statewide planning goals adopted by the Land Conservation and
2 Development Commission.

3
4 **III.F. Protected Areas: OAR 345-022-0040**

5
6 *(1) To issue a site certificate, the Council must find:*

7
8 *(a) The proposed facility will not be located within the boundaries of a*
9 *protected area designated on or before the date the application for site*
10 *certificate or request for amendment was determined to be complete under*
11 *OAR 345-015-0190 or 345-027-0363;*

12
13 *(b) The design, construction and operation of the facility, taking into account*
14 *mitigation, are not likely to result in significant adverse impact to a protected*
15 *area designated on or before the date the application for site certificate or*
16 *request for amendment was determined to be complete under OAR 345-015-*
17 *0190 or 345-027-0363.*

18
19 *(2) Notwithstanding section (1)(a), the Council may issue a site certificate for:*

20 *(a) A facility that includes a transmission line, natural gas pipeline, or water*
21 *pipeline located in a protected area, if the Council determines that other*
22 *reasonable alternative routes or sites have been studied and that the*
23 *proposed route or site is likely to result in fewer adverse impacts to resources*
24 *or interests protected by Council standards; or*

25
26 *(b) Surface facilities related to an underground gas storage reservoir that have*
27 *pipelines and injection, withdrawal or monitoring wells and individual*
28 *wellhead equipment and pumps located in a protected area, if the Council*
29 *determines that other alternative routes or sites have been studied and are*
30 *unsuitable.*

31
32 *(3) The provisions of section (1) do not apply to:*

33
34 *(a) A transmission line routed within 500 feet of an existing utility right-of-way*
35 *containing at least one transmission line with a voltage rating of 115 kilovolts*
36 *or higher; or*

37
38 *(b) A natural gas pipeline routed within 500 feet of an existing utility right of*
39 *way containing at least one natural gas pipeline of 8 inches or greater*
40 *diameter that is operated at a pressure of 125 psig.*

41
42 *(4) The Council shall apply the version of this rule adopted under*
43 *Administrative Order EFSC 1-2007, filed and effective May 15, 2007, to the*
44 *review of any Application for Site Certificate or Request for Amendment that*

1 *was determined to be complete under OAR 345-015-0190 or 345-027-0363*
2 *before the effective date of this rule. Nothing in this section waives the*
3 *obligations of the certificate holder and Council to abide by local ordinances,*
4 *state law, and other rules of the Council for the construction and operation of*
5 *energy facilities in effect on the date the site certificate or amended site*
6 *certificate is executed.*³⁴

7
8 *III.F.1. Findings of Fact*

9
10 The analysis area for protected areas is the area within and extending 20 miles from the site
11 boundary.

12
13 *III.F.1.1. Protected Areas and Potential Impacts from RFA3 Activities*

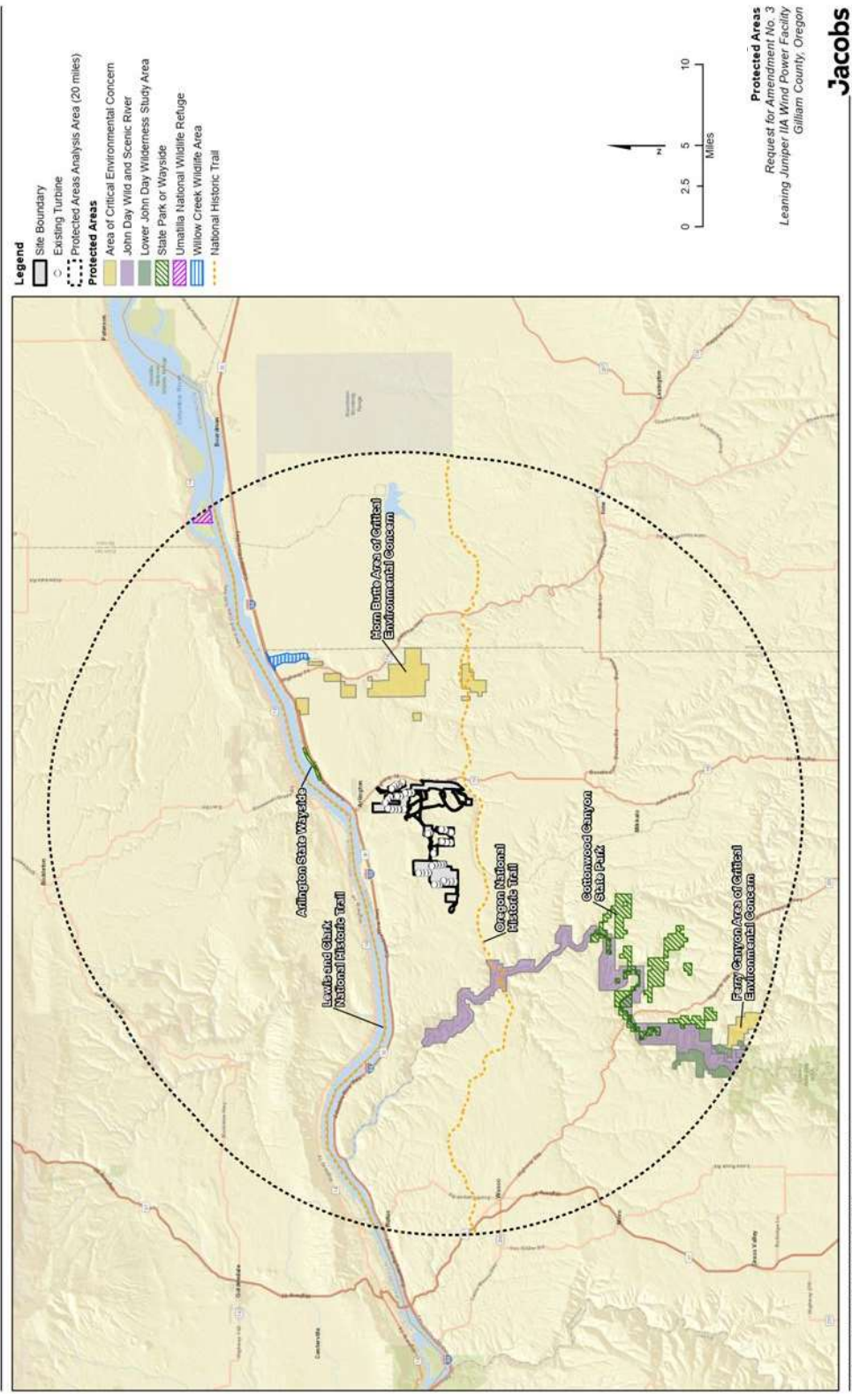
14
15 There are 11 protected areas within the 20-mile analysis area, as presented in Table 8,
16 *Protected Areas within Analysis Area*, below. Figure 7 shows the location of all protected areas
17 within the analysis area. In the *Final Order on ASC*, Council previously evaluated 5 of these
18 protected areas and found that the facility would not be likely to result in significant impacts to
19 these protected areas.
20

³⁴ OAR 345-022-0040, effective December 19, 2022.

Table 8: Protected Areas within Analysis Area

Protected Area Category	Protected Area Name	Distance from Site Boundary	Direction from Site Boundary	Noise Audible from Facility?	Traffic impacts from Facility?	Turbines, with proposed RFA Changes, Visible from Protected Area?	Previously Evaluated by Council?
National Park OAR 345-001-0010(26)(a)	Oregon National Historic Trail	1.4 miles	South	No	No	Yes	Yes – no further evaluation required
National Park OAR 345-001-0010(26)(a)	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	2.2 miles	North	No	No	Yes	No – See evaluation
BLM Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) OAR 345-001-0010(26)(o)	Horn Butte ACEC	3.7 miles	East	No	No	Yes	Yes – no further evaluation required
State Parks and Waysides OAR 345-001-0010(26)(h)	Arlington State Wayside	4.7 miles	Northeast	No	No	No	Yes – no further evaluation required.
Wild and Scenic Rivers OAR 345-001-0010(26)(k)	John Day Wild and Scenic River	5.1 miles	Southwest	No	No	Yes	Yes – no further evaluation required
State Wildlife Refuge OAR 345-001-0010(26)(d)	John Day River State Wildlife Refuge	6.0 miles	West	No	No	No	Yes – no further evaluation required
State Parks and Waysides OAR 345-001-0010(26)(h)	Cottonwood Canyon State Park	8.9 miles	Southwest	No	No	Yes	No – See evaluation
State Wildlife Areas OAR 345-001-0010(26)(p)	Willow Creek Wildlife Area	9.2 miles	Northeast	No	No	No	No – See evaluation
Wilderness Areas OAR 345-001-0010(26)(c)	Lower John Day Wilderness Study Area	17.1 miles	Southwest	No	No	No	No – See evaluation
BLM Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) OAR 345-001-0010(26)(o)	Ferry Canyon ACEC	18.9 miles	Southwest	No	No	No	No – See evaluation
National and State Wildlife Refuges OAR 345-001-0010(26)(d)	Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge	19.6 miles	Northeast	No	No	No	No – See evaluation

1 **Figure 7: Protected Areas within Analysis Area**



2
3
4

1 The facility is an operating, wind energy facility, consisting of 42 turbines with a blade tip height
2 of 404 feet. Repower changes to turbines are presented in Table 1 of this order. Council’s
3 evaluation of facility impacts, as presented in the *Final Order on ASC*, was based on 47 wind
4 turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 492 feet. The maximum blade tip height proposed
5 in RFA3 is 453.8 feet. Therefore, the Council relies on its prior findings for the 5 previously
6 evaluated protected areas and continue to find that the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes,
7 would not be likely to result in significant adverse impacts to protected areas within the
8 analysis area. The following evaluation is for the 6 new or previously unidentified protected
9 areas that are within the RFA3 analysis area.

10
11 Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

12 The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is a discontinuous trail that spans 16 states, multiple
13 jurisdictions, across 4,900 miles of the country from Pennsylvania to the Pacific Ocean and
14 commemorates the routes taken by the Lewis and Clark Expedition between 1803-1806 (See
15 Figure 8 below). It is managed by the NPS under the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
16 Comprehensive Management Plan (NPS 1982) and subsequent Foundation Document (2012).
17 A segment of the trail runs east-west north of the facility boundary, and is mapped along the
18 center of the Columbia River, where the expedition traversed the region by boat. At its nearest
19 point, this trail is approximately 2.2 miles north of the existing facility. The trail is managed by
20 the NPS as an NPS management unit and falls under the designated plans.

21
22 *Noise*

23
24 Maximum modeled noise levels from the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, is 39 dBA at
25 approximately 1,580 feet.³⁵ Noise attenuates based on distance and topography, at a rate of 3
26 dBA per doubling of distance. The noise analysis submitted with RFA3 concluded that noise
27 from the facility would not be audible at a distance beyond 1.4 miles. At 2.2 miles, it is
28 important to note that this resource is down in the river and any ambient or background noise
29 would not be audible due to the noise from wind and river and highway related activities
30 occurring between the river and the facility. Additionally, the noise generated by the facility,
31 with proposed RFA3 changes, would not significantly increase because of repower activities. For
32 these reasons the Council finds that noise from the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would
33 not be audible at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

34
35 Based on these facts, the Council finds that the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would not
36 result in significant noise impacts to this protected area.

37
38 *Traffic*

39
40 The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail within the analysis area is in the Columbia River,
41 commemorating the route taken by boat by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This segment of the
42 Columbia River has been significantly impacted by the construction of the railroad and U.S.

³⁵ LJIIAMD3 Request for Amendment 3 2024-02-16 Attachment 23 Figure 1.

1 Interstate 84 (I-84) on the southern bank of the river and by the construction of hydroelectric
2 dams and associated reservoirs along the lower Columbia River. Traffic along the Columbia
3 River will not be impacted by the construction or operation of the facility during or after the
4 repower. Access points to this river segment of the trail will not be altered or impacted by
5 facility-related traffic. For these reasons, the Council finds that the repower will not have a
6 significant impact on traffic patterns or access to this river segment of the historic trail.

7
8 *Visibility*

9
10 The visual impact assessment provided for RFA3 includes a map showing the visibility of the
11 facility from protected resources (See Figure 8). While the existing facility is visible from some
12 portions of this river corridor, the visual impacts (some visibility of turbine structures) are
13 similar, and at a greater distance, to those previously evaluated by Council for the ONHT for
14 which the Council found while also an important protected area, there was no significant
15 impact as result of the construction and operation of the facility.

16
17 Cottonwood Canyon State Park

18 Cottonwood Canyon State Park is a state park created in 2013 and managed by the Oregon
19 Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) under the Cottonwood Canyon State Park
20 Comprehensive Management Plan³⁶. The park encompasses over 8,000 acres along Cottonwood
21 Canyon and within the John Day watershed and provides visitor access for a range of outdoor
22 recreational activities including hiking, camping, wildlife viewing, hunting, fishing, boating, and
23 river access, picnicking, mountain biking and horseback riding on designated multi-use trails.
24 This state park is approximately 8.9 miles southwest of the site boundary and is accessed via
25 Highway 206.

26
27 *Noise*

28
29 Maximum modeled noise levels from the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, is 39 dBA at
30 approximately 1,580 feet.³⁷ Noise attenuates based on distance and topography, at a rate of 3
31 dBA per doubling of distance. The noise analysis submitted with RFA3 concluded that noise
32 from the facility would not be audible at a distance beyond 1.4 miles. For this reason, at 8.9
33 miles, noise from the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would not be audible.

34
35 Based on these facts, the Council finds that the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would not
36 result in significant noise impacts to this protected area.

37
38 *Traffic*

39

³⁶ Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Cottonwood Canyon State Park Comprehensive Plan. 2011. Available
online at: <https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/PRP/Documents/PLA-Adopted-Cottonwood-2011.pdf> Accessed by the
Department on December 7, 2023.

³⁷ LJIAMD3 Request for Amendment 3 2024-02-16 Attachment 23 Figure 1.

1 Access to Cottonwood Canyon State Park is served via Highway 206. The routes to be used
2 during the proposed RFA3 repower activities include I-84, OR 19, and Rattlesnake Road.
3 Because the primary access road to Cottonwood Canyon State Park will not be used during
4 proposed RFA3 activities, the Council finds that the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would
5 not result in significant traffic impacts to this protected area.

6
7 *Water Use and Wastewater*

8
9 The proposed RFA3 changes do not include water or wastewater use that relates to water or
10 wastewater associated with Cottonwood Canyon State Park. Based on these facts, the Council
11 finds that the RFA3 activities would not result in any significant impacts on water use or
12 wastewater for this protected area.

13
14 *Visibility*

15
16 RFA3 included an updated visual impact assessment for the facility as shown in Figure 8 below.
17 Based upon this analysis, the certificate holder identified that portions of the facility will be
18 visible from this protected area, however, these visual impacts will be like those previously
19 evaluated by Council for the Horn Butte ACEC and the John Day Wild and Scenic River, which
20 are of comparable distance from the facility and comprise areas of similar topography. While
21 the facility was already constructed at the time the park was established, the updated visual
22 impact assessment shows that while the facility will remain visible from certain viewpoints
23 within the park, these visual impacts will not significantly change from those of the approved
24 and constructed facility.

25
26 For these reasons, and with existing site certificate conditions to minimize visual impacts, and
27 the fact that RFA3 proposed changes will not change the maximum allowable height or location
28 of turbines from what was previously approved by Council, the Council finds that RFA3 activities
29 would not result in any significant visual impacts to this protected area.

30
31 Willow Creek Wildlife Area

32 Located approximately 9.2 miles northwest of the facility, this protected area is owned by the
33 US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) and was originally acquired as part of the John Day Lock
34 and Dam Project but is now managed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)
35 under the Columbia Basin Wildlife Areas Management Plan as part of a larger management
36 system on the Columbia under a lease agreement with USACE.³⁸ The wildlife area is managed
37 to protect and enhance fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, while providing public
38 use of those resources. Designated uses for these wildlife areas include public access, hunting,
39 fishing, wildlife viewing and recreation and interpretation. Management goals include the
40 protection, enhancement and management of wetland and upland habitats for the benefit of

³⁸ Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Columbia Basin Wildlife Areas Management Plan. Available online at:
https://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/management_plans/wildlife_areas/docs/columbia_basin.pdf Accessed by
the Department on December 28, 2023.

1 desired fish and wildlife and public education. The Willow Creek Wildlife Area ranges in
2 elevation from approximately 260 feet at water level (Willow Creek Bay) to 480 feet. Willow
3 Creek Wildlife Area native plant communities include: bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria*
4 *spicata*), Needle and Thread, Sandberg bluegrass, Indian ricegrass and big sagebrush. Basin
5 wildrye (*Leymus cinereus*) is typically found in high densities in soil types within the canyon
6 bottom.³⁹

7
8 *Noise*

9
10 Maximum modeled noise levels from the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, is 39 dBA at
11 approximately 1,580 feet.⁴⁰ At 9.2 miles from the facility, any noise resulting from repower or
12 operations activities would not be audible. For these reasons, the Council finds that RFA3
13 activities would not result in any significant noise impacts to this protected area.

14
15 *Traffic*

16
17 This protected area is located adjacent to Interstate 84 (I-84) and while along a designated
18 route for facility-related traffic, these impacts will not exceed, or be different, from what
19 Council previously evaluated for the other I-84 adjacent protected area (Horn Butte ACEC).
20 Further, the certificate holder commits to a staggered schedule for repower construction which
21 will minimize traffic impacts on the previously approved route that includes the use of I-84. For
22 these reasons, the Council finds that there will be no significant impacts to transportation or
23 traffic access to or from this protected area as a result of RFA3 activities.

24
25 *Water Use and Wastewater*

26
27 Due to the distance from the facility, and because the certificate holder is not proposing any
28 water uses or discharges resulting from RFA3 changes that could impact this protected area,
29 the Council finds that the RFA3 activities would not result in any significant impacts to water
30 use or wastewater for this protected area.

31
32 *Visual Impacts*

33
34 Based upon the RFA3 updated visual impact assessment as shown in Figure 8 below, the facility
35 will not be visible from this protected area due to the difference in topography which would
36 block views of the facility from this protected area. For this reason, the Council finds that RFA3
37 activities would not result in any significant visual impact on this protected area.

38
39 Lower John Day Wilderness Study Area

40 Located approximately 17.1 miles southwest of the facility, this protected area is managed by
41 the U.S Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Prineville District, under the John Day Basin Record

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ LJIAMD3 Request for Amendment 3 2024-02-16 Attachment 23 Figure 1.

1 of Decision and Resource Management Plan. Due to the distance from the from the facility and
2 the Council finds there are no significant noise or visual impacts on this protected area, nor is
3 there potential to discharge into protected area waters from this distance, or potential to
4 significantly impact access or transportation to this protected area because of RFA3 activities.
5

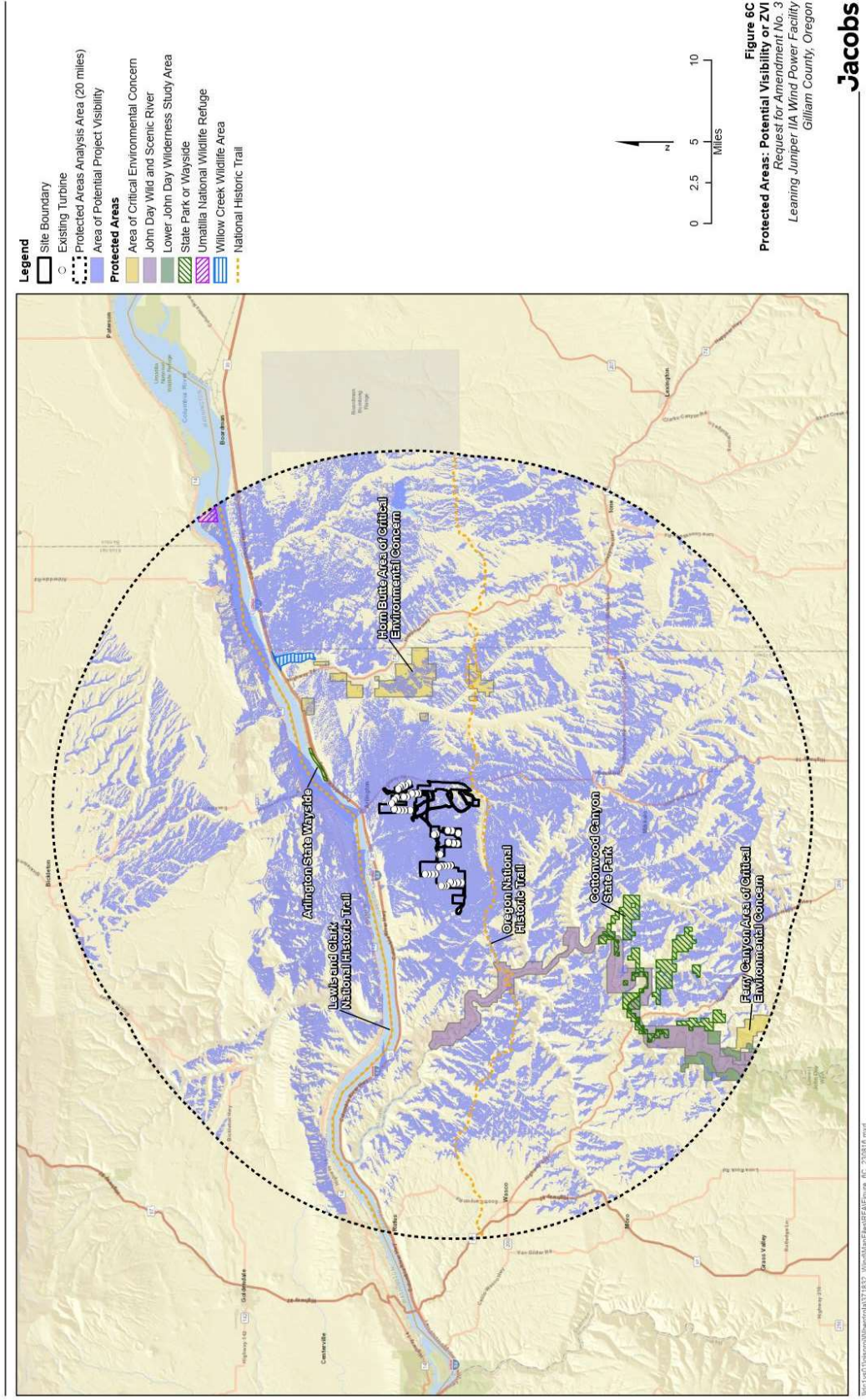
6 Ferry Canyon ACEC

7 Located approximately 18.9 miles southwest of the facility, this protected area is managed by
8 the U.S Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Prineville District, under the John Day Basin Record
9 of Decision and Resource Management Plan. Due to the distance from the from the facility and
10 the Council finds there are no significant noise or visual impacts on this protected area, nor is
11 there potential to discharge into protected area waters from this distance, or potential to
12 significantly impact access or transportation to this protected area because of RFA3 activities.
13

14 Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge

15 Located approximately 19.6 miles southwest of the facility, this protected area is managed by
16 the U.S Forest Service), Umatilla National Forest, under the Umatilla National Forest Land
17 Management Plan. Due to the distance from the from the facility and the Council finds there
18 are no significant noise or visual impacts on this protected area, nor is there potential to
19 discharge into protected area waters from this distance, or potential to significantly impact
20 access or transportation to this protected area because of RFA3 activities.

Figure 8: RFA3 Visual Impact Assessment for Protected Areas



1 *III.F.2. Conclusions of Law*

2
3 Based on the foregoing recommended findings of fact, the Council finds that the facility, with
4 proposed RFA3 changes, is not likely to result in significant adverse impacts to any protected
5 areas and, therefore, complies with the Council’s Protected Areas standard in OAR 345-022-
6 0040.

7
8 **III.G. Retirement and Financial Assurance: OAR 345-022-0050**

9
10 *To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that:*

11
12 *(1) The site, taking into account mitigation, can be restored adequately to a*
13 *useful, non-hazardous condition following permanent cessation of*
14 *construction or operation of the facility.*

15
16 *(2) The applicant has a reasonable likelihood of obtaining a bond or letter of*
17 *credit in a form and amount satisfactory to the Council to restore the site to a*
18 *useful, non-hazardous condition.*⁴¹

19
20 *III.G.1. Findings of Fact*

21
22 **Methods and Assumptions for Decommissioning Cost Estimate**

23
24 Restoration of the site to useful, nonhazardous condition is based on decommissioning of 43
25 turbines (36 existing turbines proposed to be repowered, four existing turbines not repowered,
26 and the three turbines proposed to be decommissioned).

27
28 Existing Condition 9 requires the certificate holder to retire the facility according to a final
29 retirement plan, approved by the Council. As described above in Section II.A. *Proposed RFA3*
30 *Changes*, the certificate holder intends to reduce the quantity of operating turbines following
31 the repower from 43 to 40. One of the three turbines included in the reduction of operating
32 turbines has already been decommissioned, following a fire at the turbine in 2018. The other
33 two would be decommissioned because of the repowering. However, in the absence of a
34 Council approved retirement plan as required by Condition 9, the Council establishes the
35 decommissioning estimate for the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, based on inclusion of
36 the three “decommissioned” turbines.

37
38 Repowered turbines would have a certified life of 20 years; the four remaining turbines, which
39 are 14 years old, will have an estimated 11 to 16 years of additional life.

40

⁴¹ OAR 345-022-0050, effective April 3, 2002.

1 RFA3 Attachment 10 provides an updated retirement cost estimate, prepared by Senior Cost
2 Estimator Robert Wells of Jacobs Engineering Group.⁴² The cost estimate is a Class 4 estimate,
3 as defined by the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering International.⁴³ A Class 4
4 estimate has an accuracy range of 15 to 50%, is based on limited information of 1 to 15%
5 project definition. Costs of tasks and actions are based on labor rates published from Davis-
6 Bacon for Gilliam County, Oregon and RSMMeans.⁴⁴ RFA3 Attachment 10 indicates that the
7 estimate is only valid for a 90-day period.

8
9 The RFA3 cost estimate is based on site layout, manufacturer technical data, client information
10 and decommissioning requirements. Assumptions include the following:

- 11 • Contractor will be allowed to stage construction to obtain the most efficient workflow
- 12 • Contractor will not be required to perform work using the same means or methods used
13 to produce this estimate
- 14 • Contractor will be allowed to use the most appropriate, safest, and efficient methods
15 available to them at the time of performing work
- 16 • Contractor will secure and provide any required demolition permits or certificate
- 17 • Site access is available
- 18 • Crane movement and setup is separate from dismantling operation
- 19 • All recyclable material is processed to manageable sizes for transport
- 20 • Turbine blades will be disposed at waste facilities within 10 miles
- 21 • No salvage value has been applied
- 22 • Dump fees have been included
- 23 • Salvaged roadway material and foundation concrete rubble is stockpiled or delivered to
24 a point onsite where recycler can reclaim and remove materials
- 25 • Substation transformer and switchgear will be recycled
- 26 • Site restoration includes roadway removal and regarding, including deep tilling to
27 remove compaction of soils at road and tower site

28
29 Estimated Costs of Site Restoration

30
31 The estimated decommissioning costs for the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, is \$7.9
32 million (Q3 2023 dollars), as presented in Table 9 below. Attachment D to this order includes
33 additional details for the certificate holders decommissioning unit and general costs. This
34 amount does not include the contingencies that Council applies to support implementation and
35 use of the bond or letter of credit, should it be necessary. These contingencies and adjusted
36 decommissioning estimate are described below.

37

⁴² LJIAMD3 Complete RFA 2024-02-16, Attachment 11 Appendix B.

⁴³ The Cost Estimate Classification System provides phases and stages of cost estimating, ranging from Class 1 to Class 5 (Class 1 being the most accurate, Class 5 being the least).

⁴⁴ RSMMeans is a data source for construction costs, often relied upon by Council in reviewing decommissioning estimates.

Table 9: Decommissioning Cost Estimate (Facility, with Proposed RFA3 Changes)

Wind Facility Components	Quantity	Unit Cost	Unit	Total Cost
<u>Turbines and Towers</u>				
Disconnect Electrical	1	\$6,987.00	Each	\$6,987.00
Fell Turbine Towers	43	\$13,430.75	Each	\$577,522.00
Process Tower for Recycling	43	\$48,110.04	Each	\$2,068,731.72
Remove and Load Nacelle and Hub	43	\$1,984.53	Each	\$85,334.79
Process and Dispose of Blades	129	\$6,066.24	Each	\$782,544.96
Remove Pad Transformers/Foundations	43	\$1,710.43	Each	\$73,548.49
Remove Tower Foundation & Dispose	3093	\$394.90	Cubic Yd.	\$1,221,425.70
<i>Subtotal =</i>				\$4,816,094.91
<u>Met Towers</u>				
Fell Met Towers	2	\$7,827.50	Each	\$15,655.00
Destruct and Dispose Met Towers	2	\$7,250.00	Each	\$14,500.00
<i>Subtotal =</i>				\$30,155.00
<u>O&M Building</u>				
Dismantle and dispose O&M Facility	1	\$25,298.00	Each	\$25,298.00
<i>Subtotal =</i>				\$25,298.00
<u>Substation</u>				
Remove Substation Equipment	1	\$34,086.00	Each	\$34,086.00
Remove Collector Substation	1	\$35,830.00	Each	\$35,830.00
<i>Subtotal =</i>				\$69,916.00
<u>Power Line</u>				
Above-ground Collector 34.5kV Lines	2	\$7,103.00	Miles	\$14,206.00
230 kV Transmission Lines	0.1	\$56,120.00	Miles	\$5,612.00
Remove Below-Ground 34.5kV Tails	43	\$472.30	Each	\$20,309.90
<i>Subtotal =</i>				\$40,126.00
<u>Access Roads</u>				
Road removal, grading and seeding	16.7	\$67,188.29	Miles	\$1,122,044.44
<i>Subtotal =</i>				\$1,122,044.44
<u>Temporary Areas</u>				
Grading and seeding around access roads, met towers, O&M facilities and turbine turnouts	396.2	\$506.67	Acres	\$200,742.65
<i>Subtotal =</i>				\$200,742.65
<u>General Costs</u>				
Permits, mobilization, engineering	1	\$178,102.00	Each	\$178,102.00
<i>Subtotal =</i>				\$178,102.00
RFA3 Subtotal =				\$ 6,482,479.91
Performance Bond	1		Percent	\$ 64,824.79
Gross Cost (Q3 2023 Dollars)				\$ 6,547,304.71

Table 9: Decommissioning Cost Estimate (Facility, with Proposed RFA3 Changes)

Wind Facility Components	Quantity	Unit Cost	Unit	Total Cost
Department Applied Contingencies				
Administration and Project Management Costs	10		Percent	\$654,730.47
Future Developments Contingency	10		Percent	\$654,730.47
<i>Applied Contingencies Subtotal=</i>				<i>\$1,309,460.94</i>
Total Site Restoration Cost			Q3 2023	\$7,856,765.65
Total Site Restoration Cost (rounded to nearest \$1,000)			Q3 2023	\$7,857,000.00

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As presented in Table 9, the Council adds a 10 percent contingency cost for both the administrative and project management expenses, and a future development contingency of 10 percent. A performance bond of 1 percent is also to be applied. For all types of energy facilities, the subtotal of line-item costs, including contractor’s overhead, profit and insurance costs, and specialty contract costs is increased by one percent to account for the cost of a performance bond that would be posted by the contractor as assurance that the work would be completed as agreed, if the facility needs to be retired absent the certificate holder.

The 10 percent contingency for administrative and management expenses is to cover the anticipated direct costs borne by the State in the course of managing site restoration and would include the preparation and approval of a final retirement plan, obtaining legal permission to proceed with demolition of the facility, legal expenses for protecting the State’s interest, preparing specification bid documents and contracts for demolition work, managing the bidding process, negotiations of contracts, and other tasks.

The 10 percent future development contingency the Council applies to all tasks, actions and certificate holder contingencies is necessary to be applied to account for uncertainty in the decommissioning estimate because, if site restoration becomes necessary, it might be many years in the future where there is uncertainty of continued adequacy of the retirement cost estimate. For all types of energy facilities, the subtotal of line-item costs, including contractor’s overhead, profit and insurance costs, and specialty contract costs is increased by one percent to account for the cost of a performance bond that would be posted by the contractor as assurance that the work will be completed as agreed.

The Council finds that \$7.857 million (Q3 2023 dollars) is a reasonable estimate of an amount satisfactory to restore the site to a useful, nonhazardous condition, subject to the Department and Council’s ability to evaluate the adequacy of the applied contingencies, as described below.

As presented in Section III.B. *Organizational Expertise* of this order, the certificate holder’s organizational expertise must demonstrate their ability to design construct, and operate the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, in a manner that protects public health and the environment and the ability to restore the site to a useful, nonhazardous condition. In addition, ORS 469.401(2) requires a site certificate to contain conditions for the protection of public

1 health and safety and to ensure compliance with Council’s standards. Per ORS 469.401(1), the
2 site certificate or amended site certificate shall authorize the applicant (certificate holder) to
3 construct, operate and retire the facility subject to the conditions set forth in the site certificate
4 or amended site certificate. Pursuant to these statutes and Council’s Organizational Expertise
5 and Retirement and Financial Assurance standards (OAR 345-022-0010 and 345-022-0050,
6 respectively), Council reviews and evaluates the adequacy of contingencies applied to the
7 certificate holder’s decommissioning estimate and accounted for in a bond or letter of credit
8 (required under amended Condition 30 and Retirement and Financial Assurance Condition122),
9 based on ongoing site certificate compliance.

10
11 Ability of the Certificate Holder to Obtain a Bond or Letter of Credit

12
13 To demonstrate that the certificate holder has a reasonable likelihood of obtaining a bond or
14 letter of credit in the amount necessary for site restoration, RFA3 Attachment 9 includes a
15 November 1, 2023 letter from Liberty Mutual, a financial institution pre-approved by Council,
16 which states that “[Liberty Mutual’s] surety relationship and experience with Avangrid
17 Renewables, LLC has been superior in all respects and is qualified for issuance of a single bond
18 in the amount of \$10,000,000 with an aggregate capacity of \$35,000,000.” In addition, because
19 this facility is an existing, operational facility, the certificate holder is obligated to maintain a
20 bond or letter of credit, and adjust annually for inflation, with the Department. The Council
21 affirms that Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility has in place bond K08640609 with
22 Westchester Fire Insurance Company for \$13.9 million dollars, as of April 2023.

23
24 Based on the November 2023 bank letter and the certificate holder’s demonstrated ability to
25 obtain and submit a bond for the existing facility components, the Council finds that the
26 certificate holder continues to demonstrate a reasonable likelihood of obtaining a bond or
27 letter of credit in the amount necessary for site restoration.

28
29 Site Restoration Conditions

30
31 Council previously imposed Conditions 7, 8, 9, 30, and 31 to ensure the certificate holder could
32 restore the site to a useful, nonhazardous condition in accordance with the Retirement and
33 Financial Assurance standard, as summarized below:

- 34
- 35 • Condition 7 requires that the certificate holder prevent the development of any
- 36 conditions on site that would preclude restoration of the site to a useful, nonhazardous
- 37 condition.
- 38 • Condition 8 requires that the certificate holder submit a bond or letter of credit to the
- 39 State of Oregon, through the Council, in a form and amount satisfactory to the Council
- 40 to restore the site to a useful nonhazardous condition. [the certificate holder has
- 41 provided a bond for \$6,413,000 (Q2 2023), in accordance with the site certificate,
- 42 related to the existing and operational facility components]
- 43 • Condition 9 requires that the certificate holder retire the facility in accordance with a
- 44 Council-approved retirement plan.

- 1 • Condition 30 requires that the certificate holder submit a bond or letter of credit, based
2 on final design, prior to construction.
- 3 • Condition 31 requires the certificate holder to ensure that the surety is obligated to
4 comply with the requirements of applicable statutes, Council rules, and the site
5 certificate when the surety exercises any legal or contractual right it may have to
6 assume construction, operation, or retirement of the facility, if a bond is used to meet
7 the requirements of Condition 30.
8

9 To both accommodate the existing requirements of Condition 30 to include the Department’s
10 suggested adjustments to the decommissioning cost estimate (including increasing the quantity
11 of turbines included, Department applied contingencies, and updated unit costs included to this
12 order as Attachment D), and to delineate the applicability of condition requirements based on
13 phase of repower (preconstruction, construction, operation), the Council amends Condition 30
14 and imposes two new conditions as follows:
15

16 **Retirement and Financial Assurance Condition 108:** Prior to the facility repower, the
17 certificate holder shall submit to the State of Oregon through the Council a bond or
18 letter of credit rider in the amount described herein naming the State of Oregon, acting
19 by and through the Council, as beneficiary or payee. The bond or letter of credit amount
20 is \$7.9 million (in 2023 dollars), adjusted to the date of issuance as described in (b), or
21 the amount determined as described in (a).

22 (a) The certificate holder may adjust the amount of the bond or letter of credit rider
23 based on the final design of the repowered facility by applying the unit costs and
24 general costs illustrated in the Final Order on Request for Amendment 3 (RFA3)
25 Attachment D to the final design of the repowered facility and calculating the
26 financial assurance amount as described in that order, adjusted to the date of
27 issuance as described in (b) and subject to approval by the Department. Any
28 modification to the unit costs of the retirement cost estimate, as presented in the
29 Final Order on RFA3 Attachment D, are subject to review and approval by the
30 Council.

31 (b) The certificate holder shall adjust the amount of the bond or letter of credit rider,
32 using the following calculation and subject to approval by the Department:

33 (i) Adjust the Subtotal component of the (i) bond or letter of credit amount
34 (expressed in 2023 dollars) to present value, using the U.S. Gross Domestic
35 Product Implicit Price Deflator, Chain-Weight, as published in the Oregon
36 Department of Administrative Services’ “Oregon Economic and Revenue
37 Forecast” or by any successor agency (the “Index”) and using the annual
38 average index value for 2023 dollars and the quarterly index value for the date
39 of issuance of the bond or letter of credit rider. If at any time the Index is no
40 longer published, the Council shall select a comparable calculation to adjust
41 2023 dollars to present value.

42 (ii) Add 1 percent of the adjusted Subtotal (i) for the adjusted performance bond
43 amount to determine the adjusted Gross Cost.

1 (iii) Add 10 percent of the adjusted Gross Cost for the adjusted administration and
2 project management costs and 10 percent of the adjusted Gross Cost for the
3 adjusted future developments contingency.

4 (iv) Add the adjusted Gross Cost (ii) to the sum of the percentages (iii) and round
5 the resulting total to the nearest \$1,000 to determine the adjusted financial
6 assurance amount.

7 (c) The certificate holder shall use a form of bond or letter of credit approved by the
8 Council.

9 (d) The certificate holder shall use an issuer of the bond or letter of credit approved by
10 the Council.

11 [AMD3]

12
13 **Retirement and Financial Assurance Condition 122:** During the facility repower, the
14 certificate holder shall describe the status of the bond or letter of credit in the semi-
15 annual report submitted to the Council under Condition 21(a). If repower activities
16 extend for more than 12 months, the certificate holder shall adjust the amount of the
17 bond or letter of credit on an annual basis thereafter as described in Condition 30(b).
18 The Department and Council reserve the right to adjust the contingencies, as necessary
19 to ensure that costs to restore the site are adequate to maintain health and safety of
20 the public and environment.

21 [AMD3]

22
23 **Amended Condition 30:** During facility operation, the certificate holder shall:

24 (a) Annually adjust the amount of the bond or letter of credit thereafter as described in
25 Retirement and Financial Assurance Condition 108(b).

26 (b) Describe the status of the bond or letter of credit in the annual report submitted to
27 the Council under Condition 21(b).

28 (c) Ensure that the bond or letter of credit is not subject to revocation or reduction
29 before retirement of the facility site.

30 The Department and Council reserve the right to adjust the contingencies, as necessary to
31 ensure that costs to restore the site are adequate to maintain health and safety of the
32 public and environment.

33 [AMD2, AMD3]

34
35 *III.G.2. Conclusions of Law*

36
37 Based on the foregoing analysis, and subject to compliance with the existing, recommended
38 amended, and new site certificate conditions described above, the Council finds that the site
39 can be restored adequately to a useful, non-hazardous condition following permanent
40 cessation of operation of the facility, with the proposed RFA3 changes, and that the certificate
41 holder has a reasonable likelihood of obtaining a bond or letter of credit in a form and amount
42 satisfactory to restore the site to a useful, non-hazardous condition.

1 **III.H. Fish And Wildlife Habitat: OAR 345-022-0060**

2
3 *To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that the design, construction*
4 *and operation of the facility, taking into account mitigation, are consistent*
5 *with:*

6
7 *(1) The general fish and wildlife habitat mitigation goals and standards of OAR*
8 *635-415-0025(1) through (6) in effect as of February 24, 2017, and*

9
10 *(2) For energy facilities that impact sage-grouse habitat, the sage-grouse*
11 *specific habitat mitigation requirements of the Greater Sage-Grouse*
12 *Conservation Strategy for Oregon at OAR 635-415-0025(7) and OAR 635-140-*
13 *0000 through -0025 in effect as of February 24, 2017.⁴⁵*

14
15 *III.H.1. Findings of Fact*

16
17 As authorized under OAR 345-027-0360(3), the Department establishes the analysis area for
18 the Fish and Wildlife Habitat standard as the area within the proposed RFA3 repower corridor.⁴⁶

19
20 This standard creates requirements for mitigating impacts to fish and wildlife habitat, based on
21 the functional quantity and quality of the habitat impacted as well as the nature, extent, and
22 duration of the impact. Functional quality is presented using a habitat classification system
23 based on the function and value of the habitat it would provide to a species or group of species
24 likely to use it. ODFW policy identifies six habitat categories, with Category 1 being the most
25 valuable, and Category 6 the least valuable.

26
27 *“Habitat Category 1” is irreplaceable, essential habitat for a fish or wildlife species,*
28 *population, or a unique assemblage of species and is limited on either a physiographic*
29 *province or site-specific basis, depending on the individual species, population or unique*
30 *assemblage.*

31
32 The mitigation goal for Category 1 habitat is no loss of either habitat quantity or quality. This
33 goal requires avoidance of impacts.

34

⁴⁵ OAR 345-022-0060, effective Mar. 8, 2017.

⁴⁶ The Council’s procedural requirements for site certificate amendments (OAR 345-027-0360(3) allow the Department to authorize modifications to analysis areas established in a Project Order, if warranted based on the scope of changes in the Request for Amendment. The November 21, 2006 Amended Project Order establishes the analysis area as the area within the site boundary. As authorized under OAR 345-027-0360(3), following a pre-amendment conference on May 1, 2023, the Department approved a modified analysis area for the Fish and Wildlife Habitat standard based on the scope and extent of potential impacts associated with the proposed RFA3 changes.

1 *“Habitat Category 2” is essential habitat for a fish or wildlife species, population, or*
2 *unique assemblage of species and is limited either on a physiographic province or site-*
3 *specific basis depending on the individual species, population or unique assemblage.*
4

5 If impacts are unavoidable, the mitigation goal for Category 2 habitat is no net loss of either
6 habitat quantity or quality and provision of a net benefit of habitat quantity or quality. The
7 Council interprets this to mean that both habitat quantity and quality must be preserved and
8 both habitat quantity and habitat quality must be improved. To achieve this goal, impacts must
9 be avoided or unavoidable impacts must be mitigated through reliable “in-kind, in-proximity”
10 habitat mitigation to achieve no net loss of either pre-development habitat quantity or quality.
11 In addition, a net benefit of habitat quantity and quality must be provided.
12

13 *“Habitat Category 3” is essential habitat for fish and wildlife, or important habitat for*
14 *fish and wildlife that is limited either on a physiographic province or site-specific basis,*
15 *depending on the individual species or population.*
16

17 The mitigation goal for Category 3 habitat is no net loss of either habitat quantity or quality.
18 The Council interprets this to mean that both habitat quantity and quality must be preserved.
19 The goal is achieved by avoidance of impacts or by mitigation of unavoidable impacts through
20 reliable “in-kind, in-proximity” habitat mitigation to achieve no net loss in either pre-
21 development habitat quantity or quality.
22

23 *“Habitat Category 4” is important habitat for fish and wildlife species.*
24

25 Like Category 3, the mitigation goal for Category 4 habitat is no net loss in either existing
26 habitat quantity or quality. The Council interprets this to mean that both existing habitat
27 quantity and quality must be preserved. The goal is achieved by avoidance of impacts or by
28 mitigation of unavoidable impacts. In contrast to Category 3, mitigation options are less
29 constrained and may involve reliable “in-kind or out-of-kind, in-proximity or off-proximity”
30 habitat mitigation to achieve no net loss in either pre-development habitat quantity or quality.
31

32 *“Habitat Category 5” is habitat for fish and wildlife having high potential to become*
33 *either essential or important habitat.*
34

35 If impacts are unavoidable, the mitigation goal for Category 5 habitat is to provide a net benefit
36 in habitat quantity or quality. The Council has previously interpreted this to mean that there
37 must be some improvement in either habitat quality or quantity. To clarify the “net benefit”
38 goal, ODFW has advised: “The improvement in habitat quantity or quality achieved need not
39 rise to the level of improvement required to meet a goal of ‘no net loss’ (i.e., the level required
40 or recommended in the Mitigation Policy for Habitat Categories 2, 3, and 4).” The goal is
41 achieved by avoidance of impacts or by mitigation of unavoidable impacts through “actions that
42 contribute to essential or important habitat.”
43

1 *“Habitat Category 6” is habitat that has low potential to become essential or important*
2 *habitat for fish and wildlife.*

3
4 Impacts to Category 6 habitat does not require mitigation under the standard.

5
6 *III.H.1.1. Discovery Measures*

7
8 RFA3 included an evaluation prepared by the certificate holder’s qualified biologists (with
9 Jacobs⁴⁷ and WEST⁴⁸) consisting of a literature review and field survey, an avian assessment and
10 a habitat field survey report. The desktop survey delineated potential habitat units using aerial
11 photograph imagery within the approved site boundary to verify previously identified habitat
12 types and categories and to identify any new or additional habitat types or categories within
13 the analysis area.

14
15 Habitat surveys within the proposed repower corridor were conducted in June and August
16 2023. Protocol-surveys for WGS were completed in April and May 2023.⁴⁹ WGS surveys were
17 completed in two rounds (April 17–21 and May 15–23 of 2023) during the active squirrel season
18 (March 1 to May 31) when WGS were most likely to be detected.

19
20 *III.H.1.2. Fish and Wildlife Habitat within Analysis Area*

21
22 The 2023 desktop assessment and field survey report⁵⁰ confirm that the habitat types in the
23 analysis area include: shrub steppe, grassland, exposed basalt bedrock, developed/agricultural,
24 and wetlands/waters.

25
26 Table 10 identifies the habitat types by ODFW habitat category within the analysis area,
27 including Category 2, 3 and 4⁵¹; Figure 9 presents the habitat type/category within the analysis
28 area.

Table 10: Summary of Habitat within Analysis Area

Habitats by Subtype and Description	Acres in Repower Corridor	ODFW Habitat Category¹
HW - Herbaceous Wetland	0.2	2
SSA - Sagebrush-rabbitbrush-snakeweed/bunchgrass-annual grass	154.5	

⁴⁷ LJIIAAMD3 RFA3 Attachment 5. 2023 Confidential Washington Ground Squirrel Survey Report prepared by Jacobs.

⁴⁸ LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 11: Avian Risk Assessment 2023-11-09 Technical Memorandum Prepared by WEST.

⁴⁹ ODFW reviewed and approved the survey methodology before surveys were conducted (citing Cherry, pers. comm. 2023). LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 5 WGS Report Confidential. Page 2. 2023 Washington Ground Squirrel Surveys for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility. Prepared by Jacobs.

⁵⁰ LJIIAMD3 pRFA Attachment 5 WGS Report Confidential. Jacobs. 2023.

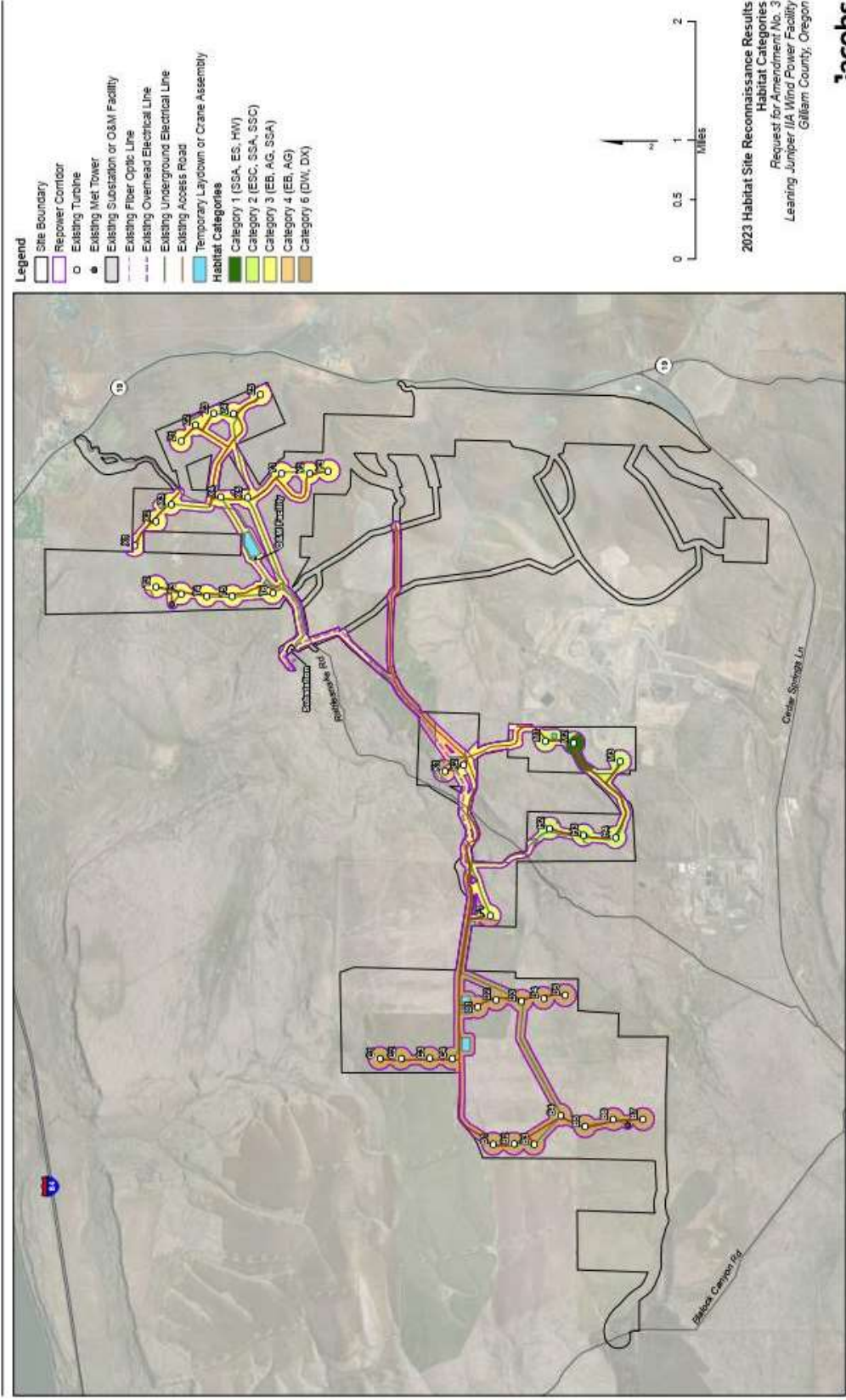
⁵¹ All WGS habitat within the analysis area is categorized as Category 2, based on the definition under OAR 635-415-0025(2). See LJIIAAMD3Doc3-5 pRFA3 Reviewing Agency Comment ODFW 2023-12-06.

Table 10: Summary of Habitat within Analysis Area

Habitats by Subtype and Description	Acres in Repower Corridor	ODFW Habitat Category ¹
ESC – Escarpment	5.9	3
SSC - Erigonum/Poa sandbergii-annual grass	22.4	
AG - Annual Grass and weeds	40.9	
EB – Exposed Basalt	0.5	
SSA - Sagebrush-rabbitbrush-snakeweed/bunchgrass-annual grass	82.1	
SSB - Rabbitbrush-snakeweed-erigonum/bunchgrass	623.4	4
AG - Annual Grass and weeds	50.0	
EB – Exposed Basalt	1.4	
DW – Dryland Wheat	573.3	6
DX – Developed	8.6	
Total acres =	1,563.2	-
<p>Data obtained from LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Table 5-4. Habitat categorization updated per notes below.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In RFA3 Table 5-4, Category 1 WGS habitat is identified. The Council finds that the identified Category 1 WGS habitat be considered Category 2 WGS habitat, as presented in this table, consistent with ODFW’s Habitat Mitigation Policy and habitat categorization. Category 2 is applied for all WGS habitat identified within the analysis area because the habitat has already been disturbed from facility development impacts and includes existing energy infrastructure and therefore does not meet the Category 1 habitat definition. See LJIIAAMD3Doc3-5 pRFA3 Reviewing Agency Comment ODFW 2023-12-06. <p>Source: LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Table 5-4.</p>		

1

1 **Figure 9: Habitat Categories within Fish and Wildlife Habitat Analysis Area**



Jacobs

1 III.H.1.3. Potential Impacts to Fish and Wildlife Habitat in RFA3 Analysis Area

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The facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, will result in approximately 243.6 acres of temporary habitat impacts (Category 2, 3 and 4), as presented in Table 11; and approximately 54 acres of temporal habitat impacts, as presented in Table 12.⁵²

Table 11: Estimated Temporary Habitat Impacts

ODFW Habitat Category	RFA3 Repower Corridor (Acres)	Temporary Impact (Acres)
2	183.0	44.2
3	746.9	186.7
4	51.4	12.7
6	581.9*	152.6
Non-Category 6 Totals	981.3	243.6
*Includes 0.78 acres of existing permanent facility footprint Source: LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Table 5-4: Habitat in Repower Corridor and Estimated Area of Temporary Disturbance.		

7

Table 12: Estimated Temporal Habitat Impacts

Habitat Category and Subtype ¹	RFA3 Repower Corridor (Acres)	Temporal Impacts (acres)
Category 2 SSA	138.0	36
Category 3 SSA	82.1	18
Total	220.1	54
Acronyms: SSA = Sagebrush-rabbitbrush-snakeweed/bunchgrass-annual grass Notes: 1. Only habitats that would result in temporal impacts, and require compensatory mitigation, are included. Sources: LJIIAAMD3 Complete RFA 2024-02-16 Table 5-4.		

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III.H.1.4. Habitat Mitigation and Recommended Conditions

Temporary habitat impacts will be mitigated through a Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan, under Condition 82.

⁵² Temporal loss refers to loss of habitat function and values from the time an impact occurs to the time when the restored habitat provides a pre-impact level of habitat function. Habitat subtypes identified within the survey area, including Sagebrush-rabbitbrush-snakeweed/bunchgrass-annual grass are reasonably expected to require a longer restoration timeframe (5+ years) and therefore would be expected to result in temporal loss requiring compensatory mitigation beyond the certificate holder’s revegetation obligation.

1 The draft Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan is provided in Attachment F of
2 this order. Actions proposed to achieve a no net loss and a net benefit in habitat quality for
3 Category 2, and a no net loss in habitat quality for Categories 3 and 4 include:

- 4
- 5 • Seeding using a mix of Sandberg bluegrass, Sherman big bluegrass, Streambank
6 wheatgrass, Thickspike wheatgrass and sand dropseed
- 7 • Noxious weed control
- 8 • Monitoring based on evaluation of results in paired monitoring and reference sites
- 9 • And, evaluation of results against success criteria (revegetated areas must have cover of
10 50% shrub component, 15% of which should be the dominant species found on
11 reference site; cover of native and desirable species must be at least 85% similar to
12 reference site; presence of noxious weeds must be equal or less than reference sites)
- 13

14 The Department conferred with ODFW on the success criteria and recommended Council find
15 that the success criteria would ensure that the mitigation goals for Category 2 and 3 are met.
16 The draft Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan, as provided in Attachment F
17 of this order, includes several actions that apply prior to facility repowering, which should be
18 completed and used to inform the adequacy of the success criteria at that time. The Council
19 imposes the following conditions requiring that the draft Repower Revegetation and Noxious
20 Weed Control Plan be finalized prior to facility repower, and that the plan be implemented and
21 adhered to during construction and the facility operational lifetime.

22

23 **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 109:** Prior to the facility repower, the certificate
24 holder shall finalize the Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan as
25 provided in Final Order on Amendment 3 Attachment F, subject to approval by the
26 Department in consultation with ODFW. Finalization includes selection of seed mix,
27 predisturbance data collection, selection of monitoring and reference sites and final
28 review of success criteria, as described in the plan.

29 [AMD3]

30

31 **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 123:** During the facility repower, the certificate
32 holder shall implement the Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan, as
33 finalized under Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 109.

34 [AMD3]

35

36 The certificate holder proposes to mitigate temporal habitat impacts through a Habitat
37 Mitigation Plan, as provided in RFA3 Attachment 13. The draft Habitat Mitigation Plan proposes
38 to apply enhancement actions to existing lands secured within its habitat mitigation area
39 (HMA), based on an acreage ratio of 0.5 acre for every 1 acre of Category 2 and 3 habitat (a
40 0.5:1 ratio). As presented above, the mitigation goal for Category 2 impacts requires no net loss
41 and a net benefit in habitat quantity and quality. To achieve this goal for temporal habitat
42 impacts, Council typically relies upon a mitigation ratio of 1:1. The Council continues to rely on
43 a 1:1 ratio for calculating mitigation needed to achieve Category 2 habitat mitigation goals.
44 Based on this proposed methodology, the HMA would be required to include 36 acres of

1 Category 2 and 9 acres of Category 3 habitat as mitigation for temporal habitat loss
 2 (approximately 45 acres total secured in the HMA, depending on final repower impacts).

3
 4 In the draft HMP, the enhancement actions proposed to achieve a net benefit and no net loss in
 5 Category 2 habitat impacts include: a 1-time herbicide treatment for annual grasses followed by
 6 reseeding of native grasses and forbs, if necessary, on up to 27 acres within the HMA with the
 7 goal of increasing native grass and forb percent cover and diversity. The evaluation of whether
 8 the draft HMP demonstrates consistency with Category 2 and 3 habitat mitigation goals in the
 9 table below.

10
Table 13: Council’s Evaluation of Whether RFA3 Habitat Mitigation Plan Achieves Category 2 and 3 Mitigation Goals

Habitat Category	Habitat Subtype	Temporary Impact (Acres)	Mitigation Goal	Mitigation/Success Criteria	Does the draft Repower HMP Meet Category 2 and 3 Mitigation Goals?
2	Sage-brush Rabbitbrush	36.1	Net benefit/No net loss	27 acres included in mitigation area; 27 acres to be treated and seeded	No, not for Category 2 impacts. Mitigation area should include 45 acres; treatment should apply to 45 acres. Yes, for Category 3.
3		18	No net loss		

11
 12 In order for the draft Repower HMP to achieve the applicable mitigation goals, the Council
 13 imposes the following changes to the plan:

- 14
- 15 • Mitigation area must include 45 acres, or be based on a mitigation ratio of 1:1 for
- 16 Category 2 SSA impacts
- 17 • Enhancement actions of treating and seeding shall apply to 45 acres, or as calculated
- 18 prior to the repower based on final design, using the 1:1 acreage ratio for Category 2
- 19 SSA and 0.5:1 ratio for Category 3 SSA habitat categories/subtype
- 20

21 The draft Repower HMP, as provided in Attachment E of this order, includes several actions
 22 that apply prior to facility repowering, which should be completed and used to inform the
 23 adequacy of the proposed treatment, seeding, schedule and success criteria at that time. The
 24 Council imposes the following condition requiring that the draft Repower HMP be finalized
 25 prior to facility repower, and that the plan be implemented and adhered to during construction
 26 and the facility operational lifetime.

27
 28 The Council imposes the following conditions:

29
 30 **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 110:** Prior to the facility repower, the certificate
 31 holder shall finalize the draft Repower Habitat Mitigation Plan as provided in Final Order
 32 on Amendment 3 Attachment E, subject to approval by the Department in consultation
 33 with ODFW. Finalization shall be based on the pre-treatment baseline monitoring results

1 to inform initial monitoring treatment actions and schedule; and establish success
2 criteria.
3 [AMD3]

4
5 **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 124:** During the facility repower, the certificate
6 holder shall implement the Repower Habitat Mitigation Plan, as finalized under Fish and
7 Wildlife Habitat Condition 110.
8 [AMD3]

9
10 *III.H.2. Conclusions of Law*

11
12 Based on the foregoing analysis, and subject to compliance with the existing and recommended
13 new site certificate conditions described above, the Council finds that the design, construction
14 and operation of the facility, with the proposed RFA3 changes, are consistent with the
15 mitigation goals and requirements of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Fish and
16 Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Policy under OAR 635-415-0025.

17
18 **III.I. Threatened And Endangered Species: OAR 345-022-0070**

19
20 *To issue a site certificate, the Council, after consultation with appropriate*
21 *state agencies, must find that:*

22
23 *(1) For plant species that the Oregon Department of Agriculture has listed as*
24 *threatened or endangered under ORS 564.105(2), the design, construction and*
25 *operation of the proposed facility, taking into account mitigation:*

26
27 *(a) Are consistent with the protection and conservation program, if any, that*
28 *the Oregon Department of Agriculture has adopted under ORS 564.105(3); or*

29
30 *(b) If the Oregon Department of Agriculture has not adopted a protection and*
31 *conservation program, are not likely to cause a significant reduction in the*
32 *likelihood of survival or recovery of the species; and*

33
34 *(2) For wildlife species that the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission has listed*
35 *as threatened or endangered under ORS 496.172(2), the design, construction*
36 *and operation of the proposed facility, taking into account mitigation, are not*
37 *likely to cause a significant reduction in the likelihood of survival or recovery of*
38 *the species.*⁵³

39
40 *III.I.1. Findings of Fact*
41

⁵³ OAR 345-022-0070, effective May 15, 2007.

1 As authorized under OAR 345-027-0360(3), the Department establishes the analysis area for
2 the Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species standard as 2,404 acres within and extending
3 1,000 feet of the proposed RFA3 repower corridor, within areas of suitable Washington Ground
4 Squirrel (WGS) habitat.⁵⁴

5
6 Threatened and Endangered Species with Potential to Occur the Analysis Area

7
8 Field surveys for WGS were completed by Jacobs in April and May 2023.⁵⁵ WGS surveys were
9 completed in two rounds (April 17–21 and May 15–23 of 2023) during the active squirrel season
10 (March 1 to May 31) when WGS were most likely to be detected. Qualified biologists walked
11 meandering transects spaced approximately 200 feet (60 meters) apart of the repower corridor
12 and adjacent areas within the larger 2,404-acre WGS study area following the existing methods
13 as outlined in the WMMP and used for operational surveys.

14
15 Category 1 habitat, based on the identification of one new active WGS colony, during 2023
16 surveys is within the proposed RFA3 repower corridor. The WGS colony contained
17 approximately 20 burrows within a gently sloped landform surrounded by predominantly native
18 grasses and forbs with a lower percent coverage of low shrubs.

19
20 Protection and Mitigation Measures

21
22 ODFW acknowledges the validity of WGS protocol-level survey results for a 3-year period. While
23 the 2023 survey data may be relied upon in this order and will be valid through 2026, the
24 Department and ODFW recommend preconstruction reverification (non protocol-level) surveys
25 to validate presence or relocation of the WGS colony prior to the start of facility repower
26 activities, as presented in Threatened and Endangered Species Condition 111 below.

27
28 The certificate holder proposes to adhere to a 150-foot avoidance restriction around any WGS
29 colonies identified during the pre-repower WGS surveys. ODFW concurs that a 150-foot buffer
30 is adequate for protection of direct impacts. The Council imposes the following conditions to
31 ensure avoidance of sensitive WGS habitat, and to protect known WGS burrows during
32 preconstruction and construction of the facility repower:

⁵⁴ The Council’s procedural requirements for site certificate amendments (OAR 345-027-0360(3) allow the Department to authorize modifications to analysis areas established in a Project Order, if warranted based on the scope of changes in the Request for Amendment. The November 21, 2006 Amended Project Order establishes the analysis area as the area within the site boundary. As authorized under OAR 345-027-0360(3), following a pre-amendment conference on May 1, 2023, the Department approved a modified analysis area for the Threatened and Endangered Species standard based on the scope and extent of potential impacts associated with the proposed RFA3 changes.

⁵⁵ ODFW reviewed and approved the survey methodology before surveys were conducted (citing Cherry, pers. comm. 2023). LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 5 WGS Report Confidential. Page 2. 2023 Washington Ground Squirrel Surveys for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility. Prepared by Jacobs.

1 **Threatened and Endangered Species Condition 111:** Prior to the facility repower, in
2 areas of ground disturbance within 1,000-feet of previously identified WGS colonies
3 (2023 Survey), the certificate holder shall perform WGS surveys (non-protocol, spot
4 check) and update maps and flagging. Provide updated maps to the Department and
5 ODFW and identify any significant change in previously identified WGS habitat.
6 [AMD3]

7
8 **Threatened and Endangered Species Condition 125:** During the facility repower,
9 certificate holder shall install flagging/temporary fencing extending 150-feet from any
10 WGS colonies identified during the pre-repower WGS spot check (Threatened and
11 Endangered Species Condition 111). Certificate holder shall require all onsite vehicles to
12 adhere to a 20-mile speed limit.
13 [AMD3]

14
15 Council previously imposed Condition 88 requiring that the certificate holder obtain an
16 Incidental Take Permit from ODFW, to address potential impacts to WGS. This condition
17 continues to apply.

18
19 *III.I.2. Conclusions of Law*

20
21 Based on the foregoing analysis, and subject to compliance with existing and recommended
22 new site certificate conditions described above, the Council finds that the design and operation
23 of the facility, with the proposed RFA3 changes, are not likely to cause a significant reduction in
24 the likelihood of survival or recovery of species listed as threatened or endangered by the
25 Oregon Department of Agriculture or Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission.

26
27 **III.J. Scenic Resources: OAR 345-022-0080**

28
29 *(1) To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that the design,*
30 *construction and operation of the facility, taking into account mitigation, are*
31 *not likely to result in significant adverse visual impacts to significant or*
32 *important scenic resources.*

33
34 *(2) The Council may issue a site certificate for a special criteria facility under*
35 *OAR 345-015-0310 without making the findings described in section (1). In*
36 *issuing such a site certificate, the Council may impose conditions of approval*
37 *to minimize the potential significant adverse visual impacts from the design,*
38 *construction, and operation of the facility on significant or important scenic*
39 *resources.*

40
41 *(3) A scenic resource is considered to be significant or important if it is*
42 *identified as significant or important in a current land use management plan*

adopted by one or more local, tribal, state, regional, or federal government or agency. * * *⁵⁶

III.J.1. Findings of Fact

The analysis area for scenic resources is the area within and extending 10 miles from the site boundary. Based on review of the local, state and federal plans within the analysis area, there are three significant or important scenic resources within the analysis area, as presented in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Significant or Important Scenic Resources within Analysis Area

Name of Scenic Resource	Manager and Management Plan	Distance/Direction	Previously Evaluated by Council? Y/N
John Day State/Federal Wild and Scenic River	BLM Prineville Dist. <i>John Day Basin Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, Wild and Scenic River Designation</i>	5.1 miles/NW	Yes – requires no further evaluation
Blue Mountain Scenic Byway	U.S. Forest Service <i>Umatilla National Forest Management Plan</i>	6.4 miles/E	No – see evaluation
Cottonwood Canyon State Park	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department <i>Cottonwood Canyon State Park Comprehensive Plan Scenic Resources Management</i>	8.9 miles/SW	No – see evaluation

III.J.1.1. Important Scenic Resources in the Analysis Area and Potential Impacts

Blue Mountain Scenic Byway

The Blue Mountain Scenic Byway, designated in 1989 under the National Scenic Byway Program, allows east-west travelers an alternative route between the Columbia River near Arlington and Baker City, Oregon. Portions of this scenic byway cross through lands managed by the Umatilla National Forest and is included as a scenic resource in the Umatilla National Forest’s Management Plan. The byway provides a seasonal route between Arlington and Baker City, spanning 130 miles of paved, two-lane road, crossing Morrow and Umatilla counties in northeast Oregon. The byway contains a variety of scenery along with historic sites and recreation opportunities at various points along the byway. The byway is designated in the plan as providing natural and scenic views⁵⁷. The nearest point to the facility is approximately 6.6

⁵⁶ OAR 345-022-0080, effective December 19, 2022.

⁵⁷ Umatilla National Forest. Blue Mountain Scenic Byway. Available online at: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/umatilla/recarea/?recid=56909> Accessed by the Department: 2023-12-28.

1 miles away. Figure 10 below shows the location of the segment of the byway that falls within
2 the 10-mile analysis area for this standard. Based upon topography, distance and intervening
3 vegetation and landforms, the visual impact assessment submitted with RFA3 shows that the
4 facility will not be visible from the portions of the scenic byway that fall within the analysis
5 area.

6
7 *Potential Impact of Facility Structures*

8
9 At 6.4 miles or more from the facility the visual impact assessment conducted by the certificate
10 holder for RFA3 (See Figure 11 below) shows that the facility will not be visible from this scenic
11 resource. For these reasons, the Council finds that RFA3 repower activities will not have a
12 significant visual impact on this scenic resource.

13
14 *Potential Visual Impact of Loss of Vegetation*

15
16 No vegetation removal is proposed in RFA3 that would result in a loss of vegetation that would
17 alter the visibility of the facility from this scenic resource. At 6.4 miles, the existing vegetation
18 and its ability to block views of facility structures will not be impacted from current conditions.

19
20 For these reasons, the Council finds that RFA3 repower activities will not have a significant
21 visual impact on this scenic resource, nor will repower activities result in a loss of vegetation
22 that would make the facility visible from this scenic resource.

23
24 Cottonwood Canyon State Park

25 Cottonwood Canyon State Park was created in 2013 and is managed by the Oregon Parks and
26 Recreation Department (OPRD) under the Cottonwood Canyon State Park Comprehensive
27 Management Plan (2011). The park encompasses over 8,000 acres along Cottonwood Canyon
28 and within the John Day watershed and provides visitor access for a range of outdoor
29 recreational activities including hiking, camping, wildlife viewing, hunting, fishing, boating, and
30 river access, picnicking, mountain biking and horseback riding on designated multi-use trails.
31 Scenic and natural resources within the park are part of the management plan and values to
32 protect and enhance the natural landscape within the park management area and includes
33 management goals for recreation, interpretation, and important views and viewpoints.⁵⁸ This
34 park is also included and evaluated under the Protected Areas standard (See Section III.F,
35 *Protected Areas*).

36
37 *Potential Visual Impact of Facility Structures*

38

⁵⁸ Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. Cottonwood Canyon State Park Comprehensive Plan. 2011. Page 78.
Available online at:
https://cottonwoodcanyon.files.wordpress.com/2011/07/cottonwood_canyon_20110712_low.pdf Accessed by
the Department: December 28, 2023.

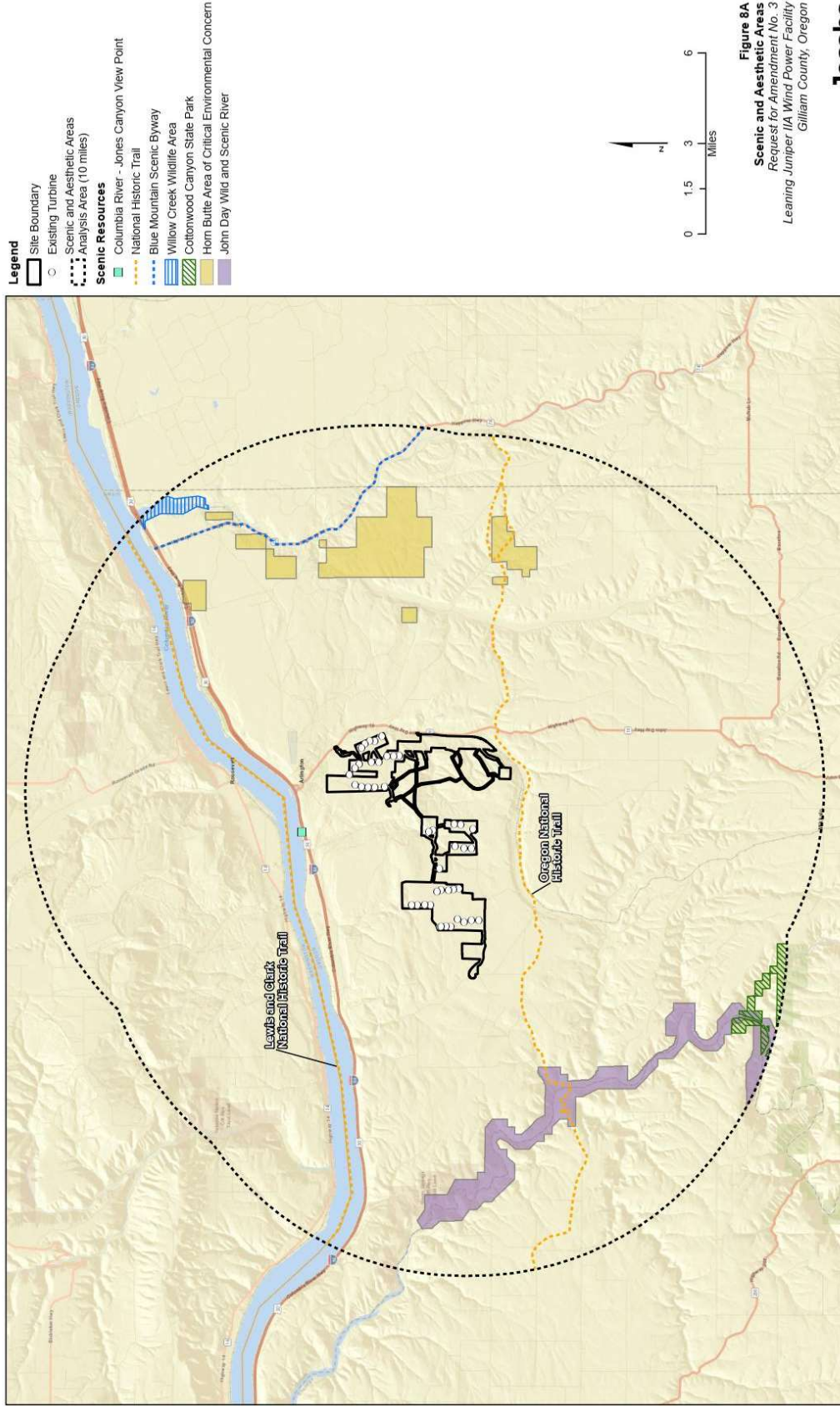
1 At 8.9 miles from the facility the visual impact assessment conducted by the certificate holder
2 for RFA3 (See Figure 11 below) shows that the facility will be visible from some locations within
3 the park, but those visual impacts will not change from current conditions of the existing
4 facility. Because RFA3 repower activities will not change the previously approved height or
5 location of wind turbines, or other related components and the park was established after the
6 construction of the existing facility, the Council finds that RFA3 activities will not result in any
7 change from current conditions with regards to visibility of structures.

8
9 *Potential Visual Impact of Loss of Vegetation*

10
11 No vegetation removal is proposed in RFA3 that would result in a loss of vegetation that would
12 alter the visibility of the facility from this scenic resource. At 8.9 miles, the existing vegetation
13 and its ability to block views of facility structures will not be impacted from current conditions.

14
15 For these reasons, the Council finds that the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, will not have
16 a significant visual impact on this scenic resource, nor will repower activities result in a loss of
17 vegetation that would alter current visibility from some locations throughout the park.

1 **Figure 10: Important or Significant Scenic Resources within Analysis Area**

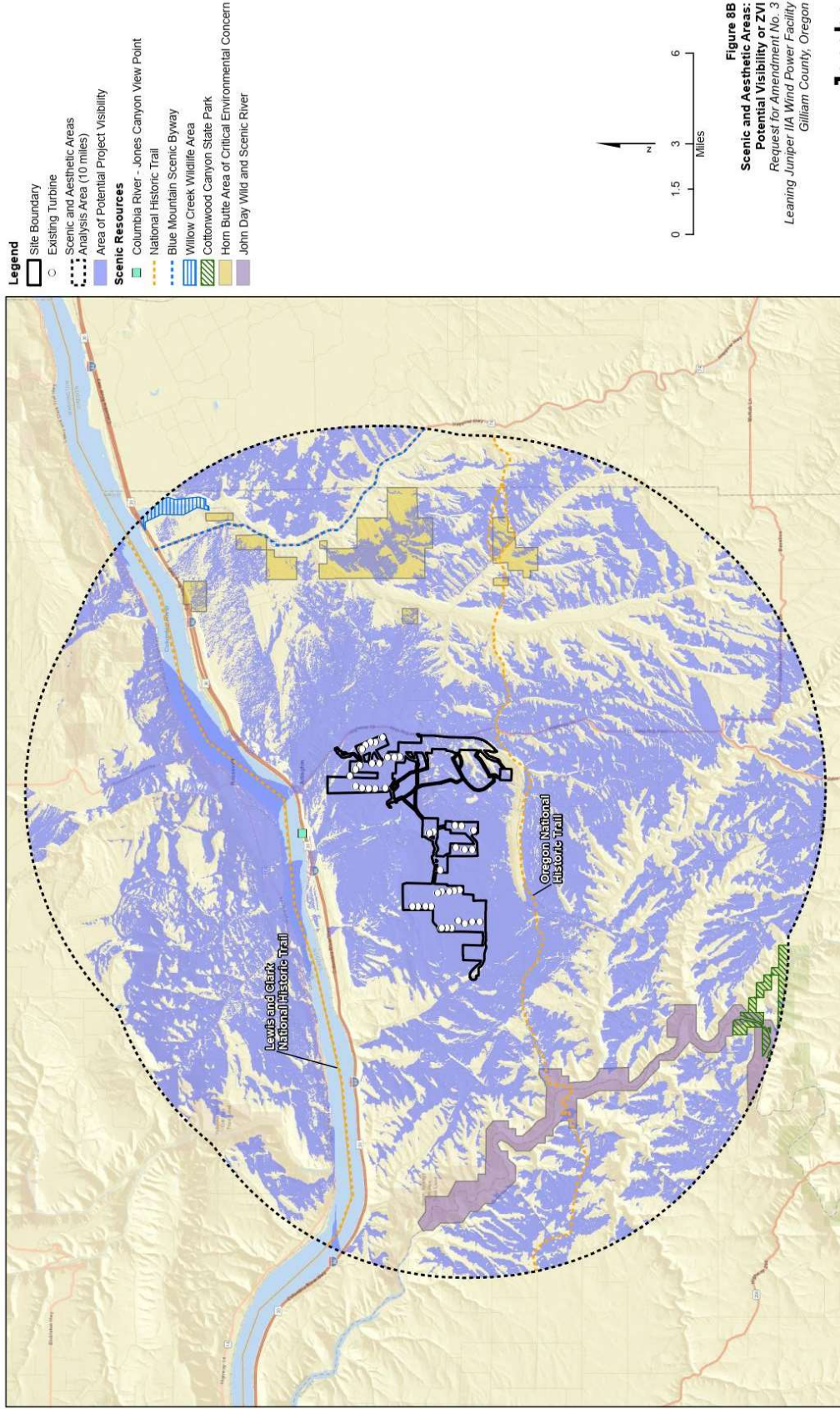


2

3

4

1 **Figure 11: Visual Impact Assessment for Important or Significant Scenic Resources in Analysis Area**



2 **Jacobs**

1 *Potential Impact of Loss of Vegetation*

2
3 No vegetation removal is proposed in RFA3 that would result in a loss of vegetation that would
4 alter the visibility of the facility from this scenic resource. At 6.4 miles, the existing vegetation
5 does not significantly alter the natural landscape features that currently block views of facility
6 structures from the byway. For these reasons the Council finds that RFA3 repower activities will
7 not result in a loss of vegetation that could block views of the facility from the byway.

8
9 *III.J.2. Conclusions of Law*

10
11 Based on the foregoing recommended findings of fact, the Council finds that the facility, with
12 the proposed RFA3 changes, will continue to comply with the Council’s Scenic Resources
13 standard.

14
15 **III.K. Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources: OAR 345-022-0090**

16
17 *(1) Except for facilities described in sections (2) and (3), to issue a site*
18 *certificate, the Council must find that the construction and operation of the*
19 *facility, taking into account mitigation, are not likely to result in significant*
20 *adverse impacts to:*

21
22 *(a) Historic, cultural or archaeological resources that have been listed on, or*
23 *would likely be listed on the National Register of Historic Places;*

24
25 *(b) For a facility on private land, archaeological objects, as defined in ORS*
26 *358.905(1)(a), or archaeological sites, as defined in 358.905(1)(c); and*

27
28 *(c) For a facility on public land, archaeological sites, as defined in ORS*
29 *358.905(1)(c).*

30
31 *(2) The Council may issue a site certificate for a facility that would produce*
32 *power from wind, solar or geothermal energy without making the findings*
33 *described in section (1). However, the Council may apply the requirements of*
34 *section (1) to impose conditions on a site certificate issued for such a facility.*

35
36 *(3) The Council may issue a site certificate for a special criteria facility under*
37 *OAR 345-015-0310 without making the findings described in section (1).*
38 *However, the Council may apply the requirements of section (1) to impose*
39 *conditions on a site certificate issued for such a facility.⁵⁹*

40
41 *III.K.1. Findings of Fact*

42

⁵⁹ OAR 345-022-0090, effective May 15, 2007, amended by minor correction filed on July 31, 2019.

1 As authorized under OAR 345-027-0360(3), the Department establishes the analysis area for
2 the Historic, Cultural and Archeological Resources standard as the area within and extending
3 0.25-mile from the proposed RFA3 repower corridor.⁶⁰ Resources evaluated within the analysis
4 area include archeological sites (ORS 358.905(1)(c)), archeological objects (ORS 358.905(1)(a))
5 and any historic, cultural or archeological resource listed or likely eligible for listing on the
6 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

7
8 The Legislative Commission on Indian Services identified the Confederated Tribes of the Warm
9 Springs Indian Reservation of Oregon (CTWSRO), the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian
10 Reservation (CTUIR), and the Burns Paiute Tribe as culturally affiliated and potentially affected
11 by the proposed RFA3 changes pursuant to OAR 345-001-0010(51)(o). The Department
12 coordinated with these tribes on review of the proposed RFA3 changes.⁶¹

13
14 *III.K.1.1. Discovery Methods and Results*

15
16 The following databases and resources were reviewed to identify previous surveys and
17 recorded resources within the analysis area:

- 18
- 19 • SHPO’s Oregon Archeological Records Remote Access
- 20 • SHPO’s Oregon Historic Sites Database
- 21 • Oregon Historic Trails website
- 22 • Historic maps and aerial photographs (including 1867 U.S. General Land Office plats for
23 Gilliam County; 1934 Gilliam County Atlas)

24
25 Review of the above-referenced sources identified eleven (11) previous studies that overlap
26 with the proposed RFA3 repower corridor including: 9 pedestrian surveys, 1 controlled
27 excavation for the evaluation of a site, and 1 ethnographic study.

28
29 Intensive pedestrian field surveys were conducted on June 6 and 10, July 10 and 13, August 11
30 and November 6, 2023, covering 1,653 acres and following SHPO guidelines.⁶² Seven previously
31 recorded sites (35GM137, 35GM140, 35GM372, 35GM373, 35GM375, 35GM388, LJ-S-2) in or
32 near the proposed RFA3 repower corridor were revisited and assessed for general condition

⁶⁰ The Council’s procedural requirements for site certificate amendments (OAR 345-027-0360(3)) allow the Department to authorize modifications to analysis areas established in a Project Order, if warranted based on the scope of changes in the Request for Amendment. The November 21, 2006 Amended Project Order establishes the analysis area as the area within the site boundary. As authorized under OAR 345-027-0360(3), following a pre-amendment conference on May 1, 2023, the Department approved a modified analysis area for the Historic, Cultural and Archeological Resources standard based on the scope and extent of potential impacts associated with the proposed RFA3 changes.

⁶¹ LJIIAAMD3Doc3, Doc3-1 pRFA receipt Notice 2023-09-29.

⁶² The entire site boundary was surveyed in 2004, 2005, 2006 as part of the original 2007 LJII Application for Site Certificate. These surveys included what is now the LJWIIA site boundary. Multiple surveys have been conducted within the RFA3 repower corridor as part previous evaluations by Council: Ballantyne and McClintock (2005), McClintock (2006a), McClintock (2006b), McClintock and Sharp (2009), Wilt and McClintock (2011).

1 and potential NRHP eligibility. The site boundary of 35GM373 overlaps with the proposed RFA3
2 repower corridor; therefore, six shovel test probes were excavated to confirm the resource site
3 boundary. RFA3 field surveys also attempted to locate the four previously recorded isolates in
4 the proposed RFA3 repower corridor (Isolates: 43-2-IF, 46-2-IF, 549-1-IF, and 551-1-IF). Only
5 one, 43-2-IF, a historic fence line, was located.

6
7 Resources identified during the 2023 literature and field surveys, and potential impacts to those
8 recommended as likely NRHP-eligible, are presented in Table 15 below.

9
10

Table 15: Historic, Archaeological and Cultural Resources within Analysis Area

Resource Type	Site or Resource #	NRHP Status/ Recommended NRHP Eligibility	Potential Impacts/Avoidance Measure	Resource Type (a, b) ¹
Historic site – Homestead and debris scatter	35GM137 (aka LJ-S-1)	Not eligible	NA	NA
Stacked Rock Feature – Possible precontact and/or historic site	35GM140 (aka LJ-S-3)	Unevaluated/Likely NRHP-Eligible	No	(a), (b)
Historic site- Fence	35GM372	Not eligible	NA	NA
Historic site – Ranch or homestead	35GM373	Unevaluated/ Likely or potentially eligible	Yes, 100-foot avoidance buffer	(a), (b)
Historic site - Refuse scatter	35GM375	Unevaluated/Likely NRHP-Eligible	No	(a), (b)
Historic site - Refuse scatter w Depressions	35GM388	Unevaluated/ Likely NRHP-Eligible	Yes, 100-foot avoidance buffer	(a), (b)
Historic site - Refuse scatter, foundation and pits	LJ-S-2	Unevaluated/ Likely NRHP-Eligible	No	(a), (b)
Historic Isolate - glass fragment	43-1-IF	Not eligible	No	NA
Historic Isolate – fenceline	43-2-IF	Not eligible	No	NA
Historic Isolate – cast iron cog/gear	46-2-IF	Not eligible	No	NA

Table 15: Historic, Archaeological and Cultural Resources within Analysis Area

Resource Type	Site or Resource #	NRHP Status/ Recommended NRHP Eligibility	Potential Impacts/Avoidance Measure	Resource Type (a, b) ¹
Historic Isolate – 6 milk glass fragments	549-1-IF	Not eligible	No	NA
Historic Isolate – 1 fuel can	551-1-IF	Not eligible	No	NA
Historic Structure – Hay Cover	-	Not-likely NRHP Eligible	No	NA
Historic Structure - BPA Slat-John Day No. 1 Transmission Line	-	NRHP Eligible	No	(a)
Historic Structure - BPA Morrow Flat-Jones Canyon No. 1 Transmission Line	-	NRHP Eligible	No	(a)
Historic Structure - BPA Jones Canyon-Santiam No.1 Transmission Line	-	NRHP Eligible	No	(a)
Historic Structure - BPA Ashe-Marion No. 2 Transmission Line	-	NRHP Eligible	No	(a)

Notes:
 “shaded” cells represent likely NRHP-resources with site boundaries within the proposed RFA3 repower corridor.
 Resource definition:
 (a) Historic, cultural or archaeological resources that have been listed on, or would likely be listed on the National Register of Historic Places;
 (b) For a facility on private land, archaeological objects, as defined in ORS 358.905(1)(a), or archaeological sites, as defined in ORS 358.905(1)(c).

1
2 *III.K.1.2. Applicable Conditions and Recommended Amended Site Certificate Conditions*

3
4 As presented above, two archeological sites (35GM373 and 35GM388) are recommended as
5 likely NRHP eligible. The certificate holder agrees to avoid direct impacts by installing flagging to
6 demark and support avoidance of direct impacts to the resource during ground disturbing
7 activities. SHPO concurs that the avoidance buffer will ensure that there are no effects to the
8 historic properties.⁶³ The Council imposes the following conditions:

9
10 **Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Condition 112:** Prior to disturbance
11 within 200-feet of recorded sites 35GM373 and 35GM388, the certificate holder shall
12 install flagging extending 100-feet from the site boundaries, excluding areas that extend
13 to existing roads.

14 [AMD3]

15
16 **Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Condition 126:** During the facility
17 repower, the certificate holder shall prohibit ground disturbance within 100-feet from
18 the site boundaries of 35GM373 and 35GM388; the 100-foot buffer does not apply to
19 existing roads. Flagging shall be maintained to protect the resources. Sensitive resource
20 maps identifying the resource location and avoidance area shall be maintained onsite
21 and provided to contractors.

22 [AMD3]

23
24 All projects must have a plan for inadvertent discovery. RFA3 Attachment 16, Attachment D
25 provides an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP), consistent with SHPO’s current template. The IDP
26 is included as Attachment G of this Order. The Council imposes the following condition to
27 require update/finalization of contact information and implementation of the IDP during
28 repower construction and O&M.

29
30 **Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Condition 113:** Prior to the facility
31 repower, the certificate holder shall review/update the contact information presented
32 in Section 2.1.2 (No. 4) of the Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP).

33 [AMD3]

34
35 **Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Condition 118:** The certificate holder,
36 and any onsite contractors, shall adhere to the requirements of the Inadvertent
37 Discovery Plan. The IDP Section 2.1.2 (No. 4) shall be reviewed and updated annually, as
38 applicable.

39 [AMD3]

40
41 *III.K.2. Conclusions of Law*

42

⁶³ LJIIAAMD3Doc3-6 SHPO Response Letter Case Nbr 23-1643 2023-12-19.

1 Based on the foregoing recommended findings of fact, and subject to compliance with
2 recommended conditions described above, the Council finds that the design and operation of
3 the facility, with the proposed RFA3 changes, are not likely to result in significant adverse
4 impacts to historic, cultural or archaeological resources that have been listed on, or would likely
5 be listed on the NRHP or other archaeological objects or sites identified under OAR 345-022-
6 0090.

7
8 **III.L. Recreation: OAR 345-022-0100**

9
10 *(1) To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that the design,*
11 *construction and operation of a facility, taking into account mitigation, are*
12 *not likely to result in a significant adverse impact to important recreational*
13 *opportunities.*

14
15 *(2) The Council must consider the following factors in judging the importance*
16 *of a recreational opportunity:*

17
18 *(a) Any special designation or management of the location;*

19
20 *(b) The degree of demand;*

21
22 *(c) Outstanding or unusual qualities;*

23
24 *(d) Availability or rareness;*

25
26 *(e) Irreplaceability or irretrievability of the opportunity. * * * *⁶⁴*

27
28 ***III.L.1. Findings of Fact***

29
30 The analysis area for important recreational opportunities is the area within and extending 5
31 miles from the site boundary.

32
33 Council has previously evaluated the facility for important recreational opportunities and
34 potential impacts under this standard and found that the facility, as currently approved and
35 constructed, would not have a significant impact on any important recreational opportunities in
36 the analysis area.⁶⁵ In the *Final Order on ASC*, the Council found that there was only one
37 recreational opportunity that would be considered important within the analysis area for this
38 standard, the Oregon National Historic Trail (ONHT). Council additionally found that no
39 important recreational opportunities existed within the facility site boundary. In the *Final Order*
40 *on ASC*, the Council found that the design, construction and operation of the facility would not

⁶⁴ OAR 345-022-0100, effective December 19, 2022.

⁶⁵ LJW Final Order on ASC (2007), Final Order on Request for Amendment 1 (2009) and Final Order on Request for Amendment 2 (2013). Available at: <https://www.oregon.gov/energy/facilities-safety/facilities/Pages/LJA.aspx>

1 be likely to result in a significant adverse impact on any important recreational opportunity in
 2 the analysis area. The Council reviewed the updated information provided in RFA3 and
 3 identified one new important recreational opportunity within the analysis area not already
 4 evaluated in the *Final Order on ASC* or subsequent Amendments 1 or 2, as presented in the
 5 table below.

6 **Table 16: Important Recreational Opportunities within Analysis Area**

Recreational Opportunity	Distance and Direction from Site Boundary	Special Designation/ Management	Degree of Demand	Outstanding/ Unusual Recreational Quality	Availability/ Rareness	Irreplaceable/ Irretrievable
Oregon National Historic Trail	1.4 miles South	National Trails Act, National Historic Trail, National Park Service Management	Low to moderate	Historic and scenic trail	Relatively rare	Relatively irreplaceable
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	2.2 miles North	National Trails Act, National Historic Trail, National Park Service Management	Low to moderate	Historic and scenic trail	Relatively rare	Relatively irreplaceable

7
 8 In RFA3, the certificate holder identified a previously unevaluated segment of the Lewis and
 9 Clark National Historic Trail in the 5-mile analysis area. Both resources are also evaluated under
 10 the Protected Areas and Scenic Resources sections of this order. The two trails are intermittent,
 11 discontinuous and extensive historic trail alignments that follow the approximate routes used
 12 by the Oregon Wagon Trail and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. They cross multiple states and
 13 jurisdictions and range of ownerships. Both historic trails are managed for historic, scenic and
 14 recreational values and are important recreational opportunities under this standard. While
 15 rare and likely irreplaceable resources, the segments that cross through the 5-mile analysis area
 16 under this standard represent a small percentage of the larger trail alignments.

17
 18 *Oregon National Historic Trail Segment*

19
 20 The one previously evaluated important recreational opportunity is a segment of the Oregon
 21 National Historic Trail (ONHT) which trends east-west south of the facility site boundary
 22 approximately 1.4 miles away at its closest point. (See Figure 12 below). The ONHT is managed
 23 by the National Park Service (NPS), Council previously evaluated the potential impacts to the
 24 ONHT under this standard in the *Final Order on ASC* and found there would be no significant

1 impacts to this recreational opportunity because of the construction or operation of the
2 facility.⁶⁶

3
4 *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Segment*

5
6 The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is a discontinuous trail that spans 16 states, multiple
7 jurisdictions, across 4,900 miles of the country from Pennsylvania to the Pacific Ocean and
8 commemorates the routes taken by the Lewis and Clark Expedition between 1803-1806 (See
9 Figure 12 below). It is managed by the NPS under the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
10 Comprehensive Management Plan (NPS 1982) and subsequent Foundation Document (2012).
11 A segment of the trail runs east-west north of the facility boundary, and is mapped along the
12 center of the Columbia River, where the expedition traversed the area by boat. At its nearest
13 point, this trail is approximately 2.2 miles north of the existing facility.

14
15 Like the ONHT, the trail is an important recreational opportunity under this standard. Because
16 this historic river trail segment was not previously evaluated under this standard, the Council
17 reviewed the RFA3 information, additional NPS information, and visual impact assessment
18 submitted with RFA3, and Council’s prior evaluations and findings in the *Final Order on ASC*, and
19 the Final Orders on Amendments 1 and 2.

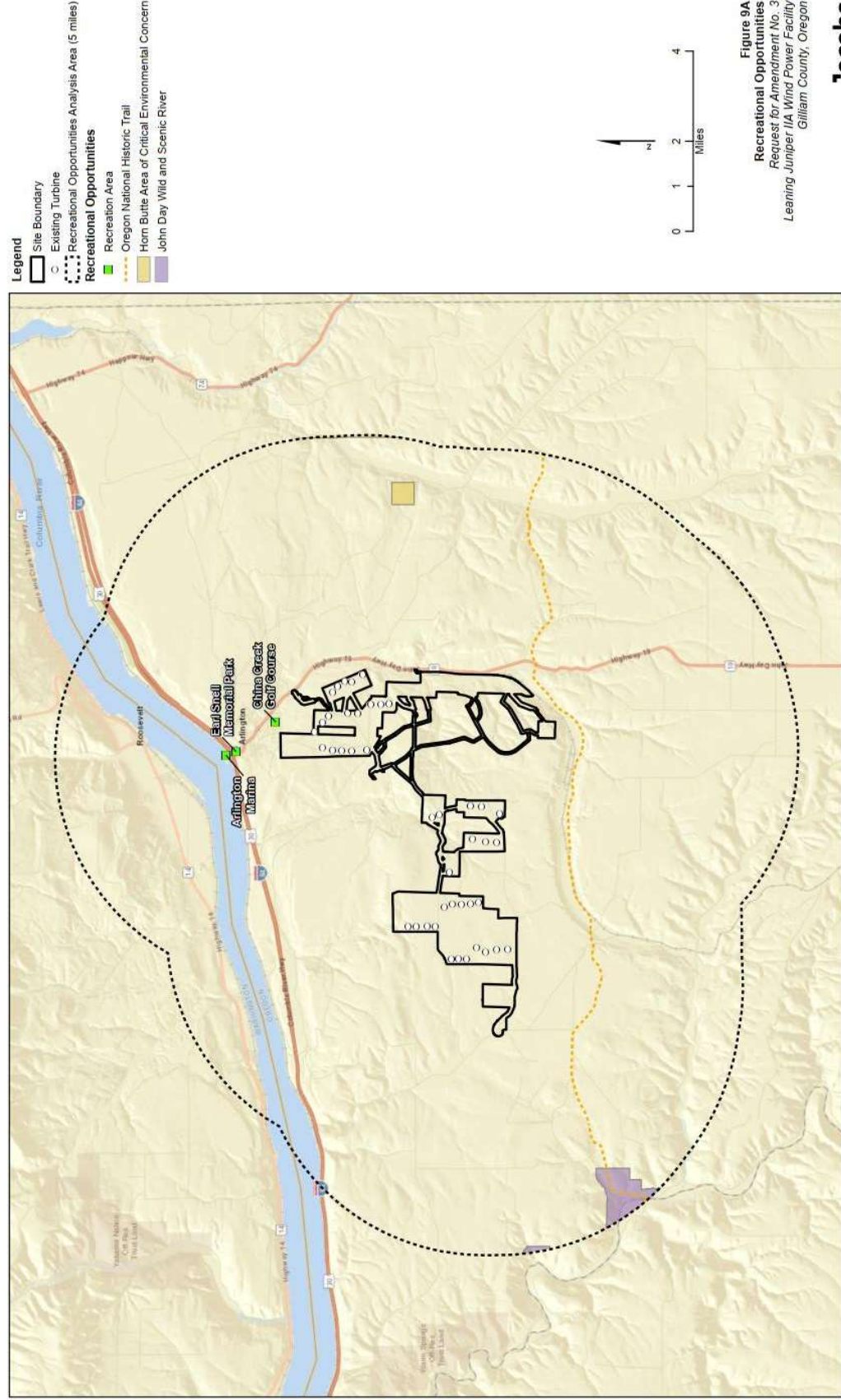
20
21 *Potential Indirect Impacts*

22
23 The visual impact assessment submitted as part of RFA3 shows that while facility may be visible
24 from the Columbia River along portions of this river corridor/ trail alignment within the 5-mile
25 analysis area, it will not be visible from most of this trail alignment from the river, which
26 extends both upstream and downstream of the analysis area (See Figure 12). Based on this
27 visual impacts map, the existing facility is visible from portions of this river corridor, however,
28 the impacts are similar, and at a greater distance, to those previously evaluated by Council for
29 the ONHT for which the Council found while also an important recreational opportunity, there
30 was no significant impact as result of the construction and operation of the facility. RFA3
31 activities will not impede traffic, access or use of this portion of the historic trail alignment
32 within the Columbia River. Due to its location on the Columbia River waterway, any noise from
33 the RFA3 activities is unlikely to be audible from this portion of the historic trail alignment.

34
35 Council has previously found that potential facility impacts (visual, noise and traffic) to a similar
36 and comparable recreational opportunity, the ONHT segment, located at a closer distance to
37 the facility than the Lewis and Clark trail segment, were not significant. For all of these reasons,
38 the Council finds that the facility, with RFA3 proposed changes, will not have a significant
39 impact on this additional recreational opportunity.

⁶⁶ In their comments received on the record of the Draft Proposed Order, the Oregon-California Trails Association (OCTA) explain that “since [RFA3] indicates that the Oregon National Historic Trail is not directly impacted by the project” they have “no comments on the current documentation”.
LIIAAMD3 DPO Comments (OCTA) 2024-03-28

1 **Figure 12: Important Recreational Opportunities within Analysis Area**



2

1 *Direct Loss to Recreational Opportunities*

2
3 A direct loss to a recreational opportunity occurs when construction or operation of the facility
4 alters a resource so that it no longer exists in its current state. Because both important
5 recreational opportunities in the analysis area are outside the site boundary, the Council
6 continues to find that the construction and operation of the facility would not result in direct
7 loss at either of the important recreational opportunities.

8
9 *Indirect Loss to Recreational Opportunities*

10
11 An indirect loss to a recreational opportunity occurs when construction or operation of the
12 facility impacts access or use of a resource due to increased noise, traffic, visual impacts, or
13 other reasons. RFA3 repower activities would not result in any new or additional indirect facility
14 impacts not previously identified and evaluated by Council under this standard. While RFA3 has
15 identified an additional recreational opportunity not previously evaluated within the analysis
16 area, the Council provides the evaluation of this resource above and Council finds that the
17 facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, will not significantly impact any important recreational
18 opportunities within the analysis area.

19
20 *III.L.2. Conclusions of Law*

21
22 The Council continues to find that the facility, with the changes proposed in RFA3, would not
23 likely result in significant adverse noise, visual or traffic impacts to any important recreational
24 opportunities within the analysis area. The Council also continues to find that the facility, with
25 the changes proposed in RFA3, is not likely to result in significant adverse traffic impacts to any
26 important recreational opportunities. Based on these findings, the Council continues to find
27 that the facility, with the changes proposed in RFA3, complies with the Council’s Recreation
28 Standard.

29
30 **III.M. Public Services: OAR 345-022-0110**

31
32 *(1) Except for facilities described in sections (2) and (3), to issue a site*
33 *certificate, the Council must find that the construction and operation of the*
34 *facility, taking into account mitigation, are not likely to result in significant*
35 *adverse impact to the ability of public and private providers within the*
36 *analysis area described in the project order to provide: sewers and sewage*
37 *treatment, water, storm water drainage, solid waste management, housing,*
38 *traffic safety, police and fire protection, health care and schools.*

39
40 *(2) The Council may issue a site certificate for a facility that would produce*
41 *power from wind, solar or geothermal energy without making the findings*
42 *described in section (1). However, the Council may apply the requirements of*
43 *section (1) to impose conditions on a site certificate issued for such a facility.*
44

1 (3) The Council may issue a site certificate for a special criteria facility under
2 OAR 345-015-0310 without making the findings described in section (1).
3 However, the Council may apply the requirements of section (1) to impose
4 conditions on a site certificate issued for such a facility.⁶⁷
5

6 *III.M.1. Findings of Fact*
7

8 *Sewage, Stormwater and Solid Waste*
9

10 The facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, will not result in connection or use of any public
11 sewer/sewage treatment facility or stormwater management system. Therefore, the Council
12 finds that the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would not be likely to have a significant
13 adverse impact on providers of sanitary sewer and sewage treatment services.
14

15 Solid waste generated during the proposed facility repower will be recycled to the maximum
16 extent practicable. As described in Section III.O *Waste Minimization*, the Department
17 recommends Council impose Waste Minimization Condition 131 requiring that the certificate
18 holder recycle turbine parts removed during repower activities to the maximum extent
19 practicable. Based on compliance with the recommended Waste Minimization Condition 131
20 the Council finds that the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would not be likely to have a
21 significant adverse impact on providers of solid waste services.
22

23 *Water*
24

25 The certificate holder anticipates needing up to 35 million gallons of water during facility
26 repower, primarily for dust control and concrete mixing.⁶⁸ Water will likely be obtained from
27 the City of Arlington (City) via truck. RFA3 Attachment 18 provides a November 9, 2023 letter
28 from City of Arlington Public Works Superintendent, Shanna Gronquist, confirming a reasonable
29 ability to provide up to 35 million gallons of water for dust suppression. Based on the evidence
30 provided in RFA3 Attachment 13 from the City of Arlington, the Council finds that the facility,
31 with proposed RFA3 changes, would not be likely to have a significant adverse impact on water
32 service providers.
33

34 *Schools, Housing, Fire Protection and Health Care*
35

36 The facility repower will result in up to 235 temporary workers coming from outside the local
37 area and assumed they would have an average household size of 2.0 persons, resulting in up to
38 470 temporary residents over an anticipated 12 month repowering schedule.⁶⁹ Impacts to

⁶⁷ OAR 345-022-0110, effective April 3, 2002.

⁶⁸ LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Section 5.

⁶⁹ Final Order on the Application (9-21-2007), pp. 107-108. Available at: <https://www.oregon.gov/energy/facilities-safety/facilities/Facilities%20library/2007-09-21-LJIA-Final-Order.pdf>

1 schools are not expected because workers are not expected to re-locate their families and
2 temporarily utilize local schools.

3
4 Arlington has three hotels, Boardman has six hotels, Hermiston has nine hotels and Goldendale
5 has seven hotels. Dufur and Morro each have one hotel and Biggs Junction has three hotels.
6 Airbnb identified up to 107 rentals in the Arlington area. Multiple commercial RV parks are also
7 located in the region. When other nearby wind power projects were constructed, some of the
8 construction crews were housed in an RV park in Wasco.⁷⁰ Gilliam County confirmed that, based
9 on recent Avangrid-projects within the county, temporary impacts to housing are not expected
10 to result in a significant impact to housing services.⁷¹ Based on the availability of local housing
11 options and Gilliam County comments, the Council finds that the facility, with proposed RFA3
12 changes, would not be likely to have a significant adverse impact on temporary housing
13 services.

14
15 Facility repower could result in increased onsite fire risk. As evaluated in Section III.N *Wildfire*
16 *Prevention and Risk Mitigation*, the certificate holder would be required to implement a
17 Repower WMP and a long-term operational WMP intended to address wildfire risk from the
18 facility through inspections and vegetation management. Based on compliance with
19 recommended Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation Conditions 116, 128, and 130, the
20 Council finds that the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would not be likely to have a
21 significant adverse impact on fire protection providers.

22
23 Council previously imposed Condition 66 requiring that contractors develop and adhere to
24 health and safety plans, and that the contractors have onsite employees that are trained and
25 equipped with tower rescue and certified in first aid and CPR. The Council finds that this
26 condition applies to the facility repower and is adequate to ensure that impacts to health care
27 service providers would not likely be significant.

28
29 *Police and Traffic Safety*

30
31 Facility repower will result in short-term increases in traffic volume and road wear on state and
32 local roads including I-84, OR 19, and Rattlesnake Road. Increases in traffic volume could have
33 an impact on police resources and on traffic safety.

34
35 To address impacts to police resources that may be impacted by increased patrolling needs in
36 proximity to the facility site, as a result in the increase in population from temporary workers,
37 the Council imposes the following condition to require the certificate holder coordinate/notify
38 local police services of the repower and expected increased vehicular.

39

⁷⁰ LJIAMD3 Complete RFA 2024-02-16. Section 5.14, page.5-30.

⁷¹ LJIAMD3 pRFA3 Reviewing Agency Comments Gilliam County. 2024-02-06.

1 **Public Services Condition 114:** Prior to the facility repower, the certificate holder shall
2 notify local police services of the schedule and expected number of temporary workers
3 and traffic volume to result from repower activities.

4 [AMD3]
5

6 To address local traffic safety impacts, the Department and Gilliam County Planning
7 Department recommend Council impose the following conditions which require the certificate
8 holder execute a Road Use Agreement with the County to ensure that all damages resulting
9 from facility repower are repaired.⁷²

10
11 **Public Services Condition 115:** Prior to the facility repower, the certificate holder shall
12 execute a Road Use Agreement with the Gilliam County Public Works Department.

13 [AMD3]
14

15 **Public Services Condition 119:** During and post-facility repower, as applicable, the
16 certificate holder shall adhere to the terms and conditions of the Road Use Agreement.

17 [AMD3]
18

19 The Council finds that, based upon compliance with the above-recommended conditions,
20 impacts to police services from the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would not likely be
21 significant.

22 23 *Air Traffic Safety*

24
25 RFA3 Attachment 19 includes determinations from the Oregon Department of Aviation (ODAv),
26 dated September 26, 2023, for 43 wind turbines. The determinations are based on ODAV's
27 completion of an aeronautical study and conclude that the repowered turbines are not hazards
28 or obstructions to the imaginary surface as set forth in Federal Aviation Administration FAR 77.

29
30 Based on RFA3 Attachment 19 affirming that the proposed repowered turbines would not be a
31 hazard, the Council finds that impacts to air traffic from the facility, with proposed RFA3
32 changes, would not likely be significant.⁷³

33 34 *III.M.2. Conclusions of Law*

35
36 For the foregoing reasons, and subject to recommended conditions presented in the above
37 section, the Council finds that the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would not have a

⁷² LJIIAMD3Doc3-3 pRFA3 Reviewing Agency Comment Gilliam County 2023-10-03. See Attachment B for complete copy of Gilliam County comments.

⁷³ In comments received on the record of the Draft Proposed Order, ODAV confirms their review and determination (provided as Attachment 19 in RFA3), but clarifies that "changes to the location of the approved turbines, or increases in height greater than what is shown on the public notice dated Feb. 29, 2024 (maximum blade tip height of 492' AGL) will require new notices of construction and new aeronautical studies."

LJIIAAMD3 DPO Comments (ODAv) 2024-03-28

1 significant adverse effect on the ability of public and private providers within the analysis area
2 to provide public services to the facility and, therefore, the certificate holder meets Council's
3 Public Services standard in OAR 345-022-0110.

4
5 **III.N. Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation: OAR 345-022-0115**

6
7 *(1) To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that:*

8
9 *(a) The applicant has adequately characterized wildfire risk within the analysis*
10 *area using current data from reputable sources, by identifying:*

11
12 *(A) Baseline wildfire risk, based on factors that are expected to remain fixed*
13 *for multiple years, including but not limited to topography, vegetation,*
14 *existing infrastructure, and climate;*

15
16 *(B) Seasonal wildfire risk, based on factors that are expected to remain fixed*
17 *for multiple months but may be dynamic throughout the year, including but*
18 *not limited to, cumulative precipitation and fuel moisture content;*

19
20 *(C) Areas subject to a heightened risk of wildfire, based on the information*
21 *provided under paragraphs (A) and (B) of this subsection;*

22
23 *(D) High-fire consequence areas, including but not limited to areas containing*
24 *residences, critical infrastructure, recreation opportunities, timber and*
25 *agricultural resources, and fire-sensitive wildlife habitat; and*

26
27 *(E) All data sources and methods used to model and identify risks and areas*
28 *under paragraphs (A) through (D) of this subsection.*

29
30 *(b) That the proposed facility will be designed, constructed, and operated in*
31 *compliance with a Wildfire Mitigation Plan approved by the Council. The*
32 *Wildfire Mitigation Plan must, at a minimum:*

33
34 *(A) Identify areas within the site boundary that are subject to a heightened*
35 *risk of wildfire, using current data from reputable sources, and discuss data*
36 *and methods used in the analysis;*

37
38 *(B) Describe the procedures, standards, and time frames that the applicant*
39 *will use to inspect facility components and manage vegetation in the areas*
40 *identified under subsection (a) of this section;*

41
42 *(C) Identify preventative actions and programs that the applicant will carry*
43 *out to minimize the risk of facility components causing wildfire, including*

1 *procedures that will be used to adjust operations during periods of heightened*
2 *wildfire risk;*

3
4 *(D) Identify procedures to minimize risks to public health and safety, the*
5 *health and safety of responders, and damages to resources protected by*
6 *Council standards in the event that a wildfire occurs at the facility site,*
7 *regardless of ignition source; and*

8
9 *(E) Describe methods the applicant will use to ensure that updates of the plan*
10 *incorporate best practices and emerging technologies to minimize and*
11 *mitigate wildfire risk.*

12
13 *(2) The Council may issue a site certificate without making the findings under*
14 *section (1) if it finds that the facility is subject to a Wildfire Protection Plan*
15 *that has been approved in compliance with OAR chapter 860, division 300.*

16
17 *(3) This Standard does not apply to the review of any Application for Site*
18 *Certificate or Request for Amendment that was determined to be complete*
19 *under OAR 345-015-0190 or 345-027-0363 on or before the effective date of*
20 *this rule.⁷⁴*

21
22 *III.N.1. Findings of Fact*

23
24 The Council adopted the Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation standard on July 29, 2022,
25 after approval of the site certificate and past site certificate amendments. Compliance with the
26 standard has, therefore, not previously been evaluated by Council and is applicable to the
27 proposed RFA3 changes.

28
29 *III.N.1.1. Characterization of Wildfire Risk within Analysis Area*

30
31 Data from the following three sources was used to evaluate wildfire risk including consideration
32 of site topography, vegetation, existing infrastructure, regional climate, and burn probability
33 within the analysis area:⁷⁵

- 34
35
 - Oregon Community Wildfire Planning Tool (CWPP)⁷⁶
 - Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer⁷⁷

36

⁷⁴ OAR 345-022-0115, effective July 29, 2022.

⁷⁵ LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14 Section 5.

⁷⁶ Oregon Community Wildfire Protection Plan Planning Tool. Available at:
https://tools.oregonexplorer.info/oe_htmlviewer/index.html?viewer=wildfireplanning Accessed by the
Department on 2024-02-13.

⁷⁷ Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer. Available at:
https://tools.oregonexplorer.info/OE_HtmlViewer/index.html?viewer=wildfire Accessed by the Department on
2024-02-13.

- The Gilliam County Multiple-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Baseline⁷⁸

The Council finds that these are reliable data sources to identify and characterize wildfire risk at the site.

III.N.1.2. Baseline Wildfire Risk: OAR 345-022-0115(1)(a)(A)

Data from the Oregon Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) Planning Tool was used to assess overall wildfire risk at the site, as presented in Figure 13 below.⁷⁹ Based on the CWPP Planning Tool, approximately 5 percent of the total acreage within the site boundary has a very high/high wildfire risk, and approximately 95 percent of the site boundary has a low wildfire risk. Areas of low and high risk are dispersed throughout the site boundary (see RFA3 Figures 10C, 10D, 10E, 10F, 10G). The areas of very high risk are attributed to the BPA Slatt-Buckley 500 kV transmission line that crosses the site boundary and that risk is associated with vegetation, existing residential and commercial structures, and the seasonal extremely dry climate. Other areas with high risk to assets identified include areas with developed infrastructure along John Day Highway to the east of the site boundary, and to the southeast near the Columbia Ridge Landfill operations. Underlying topography was not identified to be a contributing factor to the wildfire baseline risk.

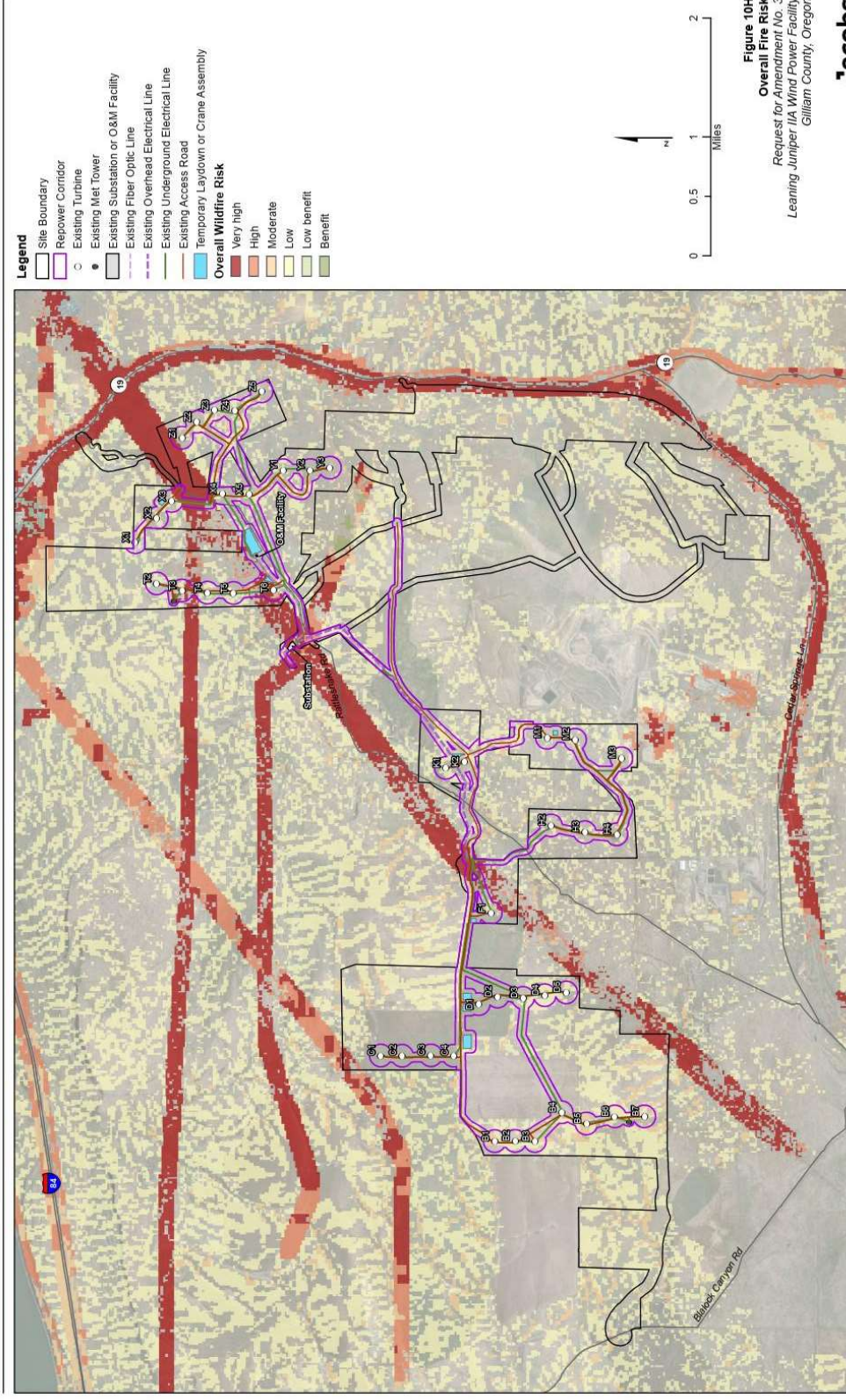
The Gilliam County Multiple-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP) describes a county-wide risk assessment for wildfire as “high” probability and describes many areas in the county as “conducive for large and fast-moving wildfires” due to high winds typical for regional dry conditions and terrain.

⁷⁸ Gilliam County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Available at: <https://cms3.revize.com/revize/gilliamnew/6.20.2022-Gilliam%20County%20NHMP%202019.pdf> Accessed by the Department on 2024-02-13.

⁷⁹ LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Figure: 10.H: Overall Fire Risk. Source: Oregon Community Wildfire Protection Plan Planning Tool. Available at: https://tools.oregonexplorer.info/oe_htmlviewer/index.html?viewer=wildfireplanning

1 **Figure 13: Overall Wildfire Risk and Areas of Heightened Risk**

2



Jacobs

1 *Measures to Prevent and Minimize Wildfire Risk*

2

3 In the *Final Order on ASC*, the Council previously imposed Conditions 61, 62, 64 and 65 to
4 address impacts to public service providers (fire protection districts) from fire risk at the site.
5 While these existing conditions pre-date Council’s Wildfire Standard, they outline fire
6 prevention and emergency measures for the facility and will continue to apply the facility, with
7 proposed RFA3 changes:

8

- 9 • Condition 60 requires that, during operations, the certificate holder maintain a 10-foot
10 non-vegetative cover around turbine pads.⁸⁰
- 11
- 12 • Condition 61 requires that, during operations, the certificate holder develop and
13 implement fire safety plans in consultation with the North Gilliam County Rural Fire
14 Protection District and the Arlington Fire Department to minimize the risk of fire and to
15 respond appropriately to any fires that occur on the facility site. It also requires the
16 certificate holder to meet annually with District and Fire Department personnel to
17 discuss emergency planning.
- 18
- 19 • Condition 62 requires that the certificate holder equip the O&M building and all service
20 vehicles with shovels and portable fire extinguishers of a 4A50BC or equivalent rating.
- 21
- 22 • Condition 64 requires that, during operations, the certificate holder ensure that North
23 Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District and the Arlington Fire Department have an
24 up-to-date list of the names and telephone numbers of facility personnel available to
25 respond on a 24-hour basis in case of an emergency on the facility site.
- 26
- 27 • Condition 65 requires that, during operations, all on-site employees receive annual fire
28 prevention and response training, including tower rescue training, by qualified
29 instructors.
- 30

31 *III.N.1.3. Wildfire Mitigation Plans OAR 345-022-0115(1)(b)*

32

33 The Council’s Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation standard requires that certificate holders
34 have a Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) for construction and operations, which describes the
35 procedures, standards, and timeframes that will be adhered to for inspections and vegetation
36 management.

37

38 RFA3 Attachment 20 provides the certificate holders construction (repower) and operational
39 WMP. This draft WMP is provided as Attachment H of this order, with changes proposed by the
40 Department, based on concerns raised by Council during its review of the DPO and comments
41 on the DPO for this facility and because wildfire is an ongoing and of increasing concern to the

⁸⁰ As presented in Attachment 1 of the Order, the Department recommends minor language changes to Condition 60 to clarify its applicability to operations.

1 Council.⁸¹ Changes made to Attachment H WMP include a requirement that in finalizing the
2 plan the certificate holder coordinate with the North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection
3 District and the Arlington Fire Department, local utilities, and emergency management offices,
4 to determine the location and types of temporary fire breaks needed in the event of a fire on or
5 off site. Finalizing the plan also would include estimated response times by on-site staff and
6 emergency professionals as well as protocols to address fire breaks and the identification of
7 priority areas for fire breaks. The draft WMP has additional provisions and protocols added to
8 address and minimize wildfire risk during construction which include the use of spark arrestors
9 as well as requirements to help or reduce facility construction activities during red flag weather
10 events.

11
12 The draft WMP Section 8 (see Attachment H of this order) establishes the wildfire mitigation
13 measures that will apply during the facility repower and includes a representation that the
14 certificate holder will require its contractor to develop, in consultation with North Gilliam Rural
15 Fire Protection District and the Arlington Fire Department, a site-Specific Fire Safety Plan that
16 will include weather monitoring, personnel training and emergency response and
17 communication procedures.

18
19 The Council imposes the two conditions below to require the draft WMP be developed in
20 accordance with the representations in the draft WMP Section 8, and require the WMP be
21 updated as needed throughout facility repower to address changes in site conditions or wildfire
22 risk at the site:

23
24 **Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation Condition 116:** Prior to the facility repower,
25 the certificate holder shall submit a Final Repower Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) to
26 the Department for review and approval. The Repower WMP shall include requirements
27 for weather monitoring, personnel training and emergency response and
28 communication procedures.

29 [AMD3]

30
31 **Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation Condition 127:** During the facility repower, the
32 certificate holder shall require onsite contractors and employees to adhere to the
33 Repower WMP. The Repower WMP shall be updated, as needed, to address changes in
34 site conditions or wildfire risk at the site.

35 [AMD3]

36
37 The draft WMP, as provided in Attachment H of this order, includes the following monthly,
38 semi-annual and annual inspections following completion of the facility repower:

- 39
40 ■ Monthly inspection requirements during operations:
41 - Ensure equipment is appropriately maintained to control sources of combustible
42 materials.

⁸¹ LJIADoc9 2024-04-19 April EFSC meeting recording

- 1 - Remove and prevent the accumulation of combustible materials.
- 2 - Collect and properly dispose of combustible waste.
- 3 - Ensure flammable chemicals are stored in a flammable cabinet.
- 4 - If any leaks are identified during inspections, stop the leak immediately. If the leak cannot
- 5 be stopped, contain it. Once the leak has been stopped or contained, clean the area
- 6 immediately to mitigate any fire hazard and then report the leak to Avangrid’s
- 7 Environmental Health and Safety Department.
- 8 - Inspect and maintain safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent
- 9 accidental ignition of combustible materials, in accordance with equipment O&M
- 10 manuals.
- 11 - Visually inspect portable fire extinguishers on a monthly basis.
- 12 - Visually inspect substation and surrounding area on a monthly basis and complete Avian
- 13 Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) inspection forms.
- 14
- 15 ■ Semiannual inspection requirements during operations:
- 16 - Each time technicians enter a wind turbine they will inspect the turbine for cleanliness
- 17 and fire hazards.
- 18 - Thoroughly clean and inspect wind turbines on a semiannual basis in accordance with
- 19 Oregon Department of Emergency Management maintenance requirements.
- 20 - Conduct semiannual visual inspections of overhead electrical lines and complete APLIC
- 21 inspection forms.
- 22
- 23 ■ Annual inspection requirements during operations:
- 24 - Test fire protection equipment in accordance with the manufacturer specifications and
- 25 National Fire Protection Association requirements. Portable dry chemical fire
- 26 extinguishers will have a maintenance check annually and a hydrostatic test every 12
- 27 years. Carbon dioxide extinguishers will have an annual maintenance check and a
- 28 hydrostatic test every 5 years. A contractor knowledgeable in the requirements will
- 29 perform the check and testing. This check and testing will also be performed after an
- 30 extinguisher has been used on a fire.

31

32 The existing Suzlon S88 wind turbine models at the facility will adhere to the following

33 additional operational requirements due to a known manufacturer equipment issue associated

34 with the cabling connections in the junction box:

- 35 ■ Temperature strips are to be installed on the aluminum junction boxes at each Suzlon S88
- 36 turbine. Temperature strips will be inspected every time a turbine is visited by a plant
- 37 technician, at least twice per year.
- 38 ■ If the maximum temperature on the strip exceeds 900 degrees Celsius, the cabling
- 39 connections will be trimmed and reterminated by a qualified vendor.

40

41 The draft WMP will also require that the certificate holder mow vegetation under overhead

42 electrical lines, and implement ongoing vegetation management as follows:

43

- 1 ▪ Apply herbicide on gravel pad around turbine pad and turbine access road to prevent
- 2 vegetation, annually at a minimum, and as needed based on site conditions.
- 3 ▪ Apply herbicide on substation gravel pad, annually at a minimum, and as needed based on
- 4 site conditions. Highly compacted gravel foundations of substation are not suitable for
- 5 vegetation ground.
- 6 ▪ Mow vegetation beneath overhead electrical lines to achieve clearance requirements
- 7 between conductor and ground, annually at a minimum, and as needed based on site
- 8 conditions.
- 9 ▪ Monitor success of noxious weed treatments in first five years of operations and develop a
- 10 long-term operational weed control plan in consultation with the Oregon Department of
- 11 Energy (ODOE), Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Gilliam County (if required) after the
- 12 initial five-year monitoring period.
- 13 ▪ Control noxious weed populations, if identified during operational monitoring, through
- 14 manual, mechanical, chemical, and/or biological methods. The specific method of control
- 15 will be chosen based on the most appropriate method for the specific noxious weed
- 16 identified.

17

18 OAR 345-022-0115(1)(b)(D) requires the WMP to identify procedures to minimize risks to public

19 health and safety, the health and safety of responders, and damages to resources protected by

20 Council standards if a wildfire occurs at the facility site, regardless of ignition source. The draft

21 WMP (see Attachment H Table 1) proposes the following measures to minimize risks under this

22 requirement:

23

Public health and safety	<p>The public will be excluded from the substation by fencing. Turbine doors will be locked to prevent unauthorized entry.</p> <p>Pad mount step-up transformers at the base of turbines, and electrical junction boxes, will be surrounded by bollards to minimized inadvertent vehicle and farm equipment collisions with electrical equipment.</p>
First Responders	<p>The certificate holder will offer annual training to local first responders. Training will cover the firefighting responses to electrical fires. Response to fires at the Facility, unlikely as they may be, should focus on controlling spread to adjacent lands.</p> <p>Operational staff will be trained in the use of fire extinguishers for responding to incipient stage fires on site.</p>

Resource Protection

Resources covered by Council standards near the Facility area include agricultural land, shrub-steppe habitat, and cultural resources. The existing county roads will form a fire break between fields that will discourage the spread of wildfire between fields or into wildlife habitat. The two closest cultural sites are Site 35GM373, a historic farmstead or ranch complex located at an intersection of roads in Jones Canyon; and Site 35GM 388, a small debris scatter near the eastern edge of the repower corridor survey area. The certificate holder will avoid these resources during Facility planning and implementation.

The draft WMP Section 7 identifies that the plan will be updated at the certificate holder’s sole discretion, based on their review of best management practices (BMPs) identified through the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), the Oregon Specialist Building Codes (OSBC) and the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC). The draft WMP requires the certificate holder to review and report annually to the Department on the status of updates to BMPs and technologies, rather than provide “sole discretion” to the certificate holder for determination when to evaluate and whether to update the plan. Therefore, the Council imposes the following condition:

Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation Condition 129: During operation, the certificate holder shall adhere to the requirements of the WMP, as provided in the Final Order on Amendment 3 Attachment H. In every annual report required under Condition 21 (OAR 345-026-0080), provide an updated WMP based on changes in best management practices or technologies identified through review of WMP Table 2 sources, as applicable, or as needed based on site conditions and modeled wildfire risk. [AMD3]

III.N.2. Conclusions of Law

Based on the foregoing recommended findings of fact, and subject to compliance with the existing and recommended conditions described above, the Council finds that the certificate holder has adequately characterized wildfire risk at the site using current data from reputable sources, and that, subject to Council approval, the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, will be repowered in compliance with the standard.

III.O. Waste Minimization: OAR 345-022-0120

(1) Except for facilities described in sections (2) and (3), to issue a site certificate, the Council must find that, to the extent reasonably practicable:

(a) The applicant’s solid waste and wastewater plans are likely to minimize generation of solid waste and wastewater in the construction and operation of the facility, and when solid waste or wastewater is generated, to result in recycling and reuse of such wastes;

1 (b) The applicant’s plans to manage the accumulation, storage, disposal and
2 transportation of waste generated by the construction and operation of the
3 facility are likely to result in minimal adverse impact on surrounding and
4 adjacent areas.

5 (2) The Council may issue a site certificate for a facility that would produce
6 power from wind, solar or geothermal energy without making the findings
7 described in section (1). However, the Council may apply the requirements of
8 section (1) to impose conditions on a site certificate issued for such a facility.

9 (3) The Council may issue a site certificate for a special criteria facility under
10 OAR 345-015-0310 without making the findings described in section (1).
11 However, the Council may apply the requirements of section (1) to impose
12 conditions on a site certificate issued for such a facility.⁸²

13 14 *III.O.1. Findings of Fact*

15
16 The Waste Minimization standard requires the Council to find that the certificate holder will
17 minimize the generation of solid waste and wastewater, and that the waste generated would
18 be managed to minimally impact surrounding and adjacent areas. Pursuant to OAR 345-022-
19 0020(2), the Council may issue a site certificate for a wind facility without making findings
20 regarding the Waste Minimization standard; however, the Council may impose site certificate
21 conditions based upon the requirements of the standard.

22
23 Waste generated during the repower would consist primarily of concrete waste from turbine
24 pad reinforcement, wood waste from wood forms for concrete pad reinforcement, and
25 replaced wind turbine components. Other repower construction materials could include
26 erosion control material such as straw bales and silt fencing, and packaging materials for
27 turbine parts and other electrical equipment.⁸³ As discussed in Section III.M *Public Services*
28 above, the certificate holder will take solid waste generated during the RFA3 repowering
29 activities to the Columbia Ridge landfill or another licensed facility by a licensed hauler.⁸⁴
30 Council previously imposed site certificate conditions 98 and 99 which require the certificate
31 holder to implement a waste management plan during construction and establishes
32 requirements specific to the disposal of concrete waste.

33
34 As a result of the proposed RFA3 changes, 38 nacelles (1 nacelle per turbine) and 114 blades (3
35 blades per turbine) would be removed creating solid waste that would need to be recycled or
36 disposed.⁸⁵ RFA3 Attachment 21 provides a Recycling Statement from Mortenson (Mortenson
37 statement), a contractor that has been engaged in the pursuit of the RFA3 repower. The
38 Mortenson statement indicates that the process of decommissioning wind turbine blades

⁸² OAR 345-022-0120, effective May 15, 2007.

⁸³ LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Section 5.16.

⁸⁴ LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Section 5.14.

⁸⁵ The Certificate holder indicates that, due to a turbine fire, one of the fully decommissioned turbines may not be recyclable due to damage. LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Section 5.16.

1 requires multiple steps, including removal of blades from existing wind turbines, initial
2 processing of blades on site for hauling to recycling facility, transport from project site to the
3 recycling facility, and final processing and use of the material within cement kilns, all steps
4 involve multiple parties. The Mortenson statement continues stating that, at the time of the
5 letter, the final processing of the blades within the cement kilns would occur at Veolia North
6 America in Missouri. If selected as the contractor, Mortenson would oversee all the above-
7 described steps and subcontractors. The Certificate holder states that, because a final contract
8 and recycling agreement has not been executed, recycling wind turbine components cannot be
9 guaranteed at the time of the issuance of this order.

10
11 To ensure that turbine blade and component recycling or reuse is achieved, to the maximum
12 extent feasible, to reduce solid waste generated from the RFA3 repower, the Council imposes
13 Waste Minimization Condition 130, listed below. Waste Minimization Condition 130 requires
14 that, prior to facility repowering, the certificate holder submit copies of any agreements or
15 contracts with contractors who will manage the recycling or reuse of wind turbine components.
16 If there is no feasible recycling or reuse options for the wind turbines, then the condition
17 requires the certificate holder to explain the reasons why it is not available and document the
18 process and final disposal of the components. Waste Minimization Condition 130 would also
19 apply during facility operation in circumstances where wind turbine blades or components are
20 damaged, fail, are decommissioned, or otherwise must be recycled or disposed of.⁸⁶

21
22 **Waste Minimization Condition 130:** Prior to the facility repower and during facility
23 operations, as applicable, the certificate holder shall:

- 24 (a) Submit to the Department a copy of the contract or agreement with the contractor
25 for wind turbine component recycling. If not included with contract or agreement,
26 provide a description of methods and vendors for the packaging, transport, and
27 recycling of wind turbine components; or
- 28 (b) Submit to the Department a copy of the contract or agreement with the contractor
29 for wind turbine component use, or description of reuse. If not included with
30 contract, agreement, or description, provide a description of methods and vendors
31 for the packaging, transport, and reuse purpose for wind turbine components; or
- 32 (c) If recycling or reuse of wind turbine components is not feasible. Submit to the
33 Department an explanation of why no reasonable option for the recycling or reuse
34 of wind turbine components is available. Provide description of the methods,
35 vendors, and location for the disposal of wind turbine components.

36 [AMD3]
37

⁸⁶ The Contracts for recycling facility wind components are more reasonable and feasible for facility repowering due to the large number of wind components being removed or replaced from the facility. Recycling of operational replacement of select wind turbine(s) may not be available, in which case, as per sub (c) of Waste Minimization Condition 131, certificate holder shall indicate the process and final disposal location for the wind turbine components.

1 Subject to Conditions 68, 69, 99, 100 and recommended Condition 130 the Council finds that,
2 the facility with the proposed RFA3 changes, would minimize solid waste during repower.

3
4 The certificate holder anticipates the washdown of concrete trucks to be the primary source of
5 wastewater during facility repower and indicates that continued compliance with existing
6 Condition 73 would ensure that wastewater from onsite wash does not run off the construction
7 site and into otherwise undisturbed areas. The certificate holders’ preparation for and response
8 to spills and accidental releases of hazardous materials during construction and operation of
9 the facility (addressed in Condition 69), would continue to apply.

10
11 The would be no changes to waste or wastewater generation once the facility repower is
12 complete.⁸⁷

13
14 *III.O.2. Conclusions of Law*

15
16 Based on the foregoing analysis, and subject to compliance with the recommended and existing
17 site certificate conditions described above, the Council finds that the certificate holder’s solid
18 waste and wastewater plans are likely to minimize generation of solid waste and wastewater
19 from the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, and will manage the accumulation, storage,
20 disposal and transportation of wastes in a manner that will result in minimal adverse impacts to
21 surrounding and adjacent areas.

22
23 **III.P. Public Health and Safety Standards for Wind Energy Facilities: OAR 345-024-**
24 **0010**

25
26 *To issue a site certificate for a proposed wind energy facility, the Council must*
27 *find that the applicant:*

28
29 *(1) Can design, construct and operate the facility to exclude members of the*
30 *public from close proximity to the turbine blades and electrical equipment.*

31
32 *(2) Can design, construct and operate the facility to preclude structural failure*
33 *of the tower or blades that could endanger the public safety and to have*
34 *adequate safety devices and testing procedures designed to warn of*
35 *impending failure and to minimize the consequences of such failure.*⁸⁸

36
37 *III.P.1. Findings of Fact*

38
39 **Potential Public Health and Safety Impacts from Proximity to Turbine Blades**
40

⁸⁷ LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Section 5.14.

⁸⁸ OAR 345-024-0010, effective May 15, 2007.

1 Public health and safety impacts from proximity to turbine blades, once repowered, will be
2 minimized through compliance with existing Condition 39 (setbacks) and 55 (design standards),
3 as described below. Additionally, the facility is located on private lands, limiting public access to
4 the turbines.

5
6 Council previously imposed Condition 39 requiring that the facility be designed to comply with
7 specific setback distances for wind turbines from residential properties, public roads, and the
8 lease area. Repowered turbines at 453.6 maximum blade tip height will comply with these
9 existing setback requirements.⁸⁹ Council previously imposed Condition 55 requiring that the
10 certificate holder preclude public access to wind turbines by ensuring that wind turbines were
11 designed without exterior ladders and with lockable doors. The changes proposed in RFA3 do
12 not propose changes to the existing turbine design, which currently complies with condition
13 requirements.

14
15 The certificate holder is required to report safety incidents to the Department under Condition
16 23. Since the facility commenced operation in 2011, there have not been any incidents of public
17 access or public safety impacts reported.

18
19 *Design, Construct and Operate Proposed Facility to Prevent Structural Failure and have*
20 *Adequate Safety Devices and Testing Procedures (OAR 345-024-0010(2))*

21
22 Repowering existing turbines will include use of new GE parts on existing Suzlon turbines.
23 Because the turbine manufacturer and specifications differ for the existing turbines compared
24 to the repowered turbines, a foundation analysis was prepared to evaluate whether the
25 existing foundations could support changes in design loads based on 2023 industry standards.
26 RFA3 includes a 2023 Foundation Assessment Report⁹⁰ prepared by Barr Engineering Company
27 (Barr). This report was reviewed by registered Structural Engineer, Gary Mochizuki, on behalf of
28 the Department.⁹¹

29
30 Barr's 2023 Foundation Assessment Report concludes that the existing foundation and
31 tower/foundation connection passed all design checks for normal, extreme and fatigue
32 conditions except the concrete fatigue strength in bearing (i.e., side blowout of the concrete
33 podium beneath the bottom flange of the tower). The Barr 2023 Foundation Assessment
34 Report recommends two options to address concrete fatigue strength of the existing
35 foundations:

- 36 1. Provide confinement of the circular pedestal by adding a concrete ring around the
37 pedestal;
- 38 2. Provide confinement of the circular pedestal by adding a fiber-reinforced polymer wrap
39 around the entire vertical face of the pedestal.

⁸⁹ LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 22 Mapset.

⁹⁰ LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 4(d): Barr Engineering Company. 2023 Leaning Juniper Ila Wind Project Wind Turbine Foundation Evaluation Report Repowering with a GE2.5-116.

⁹¹ See Attachment B for technical memo evaluating the 2023 Foundation Assessment Report.

1
2 Registered Structural Engineer, Gary Mochizuki, concurs with the recommendations provided in
3 Barr’s 2023 Foundation Assessment Report.⁹² Based on his professional judgement and
4 expertise, the Department recommends Council require that the foundation strengthening
5 options be implemented as part of the facility repower. Condition 27 requires that the facility
6 be designed, constructed and operated substantially as described in the Site Certificate. The
7 facility description in Section III.1.a of the amended site certificate states the following:

8
9 “Suzlon S88 wind turbines with GE generating components (Repowered turbines)
10 foundations shall be designed and constructed to include foundation retrofits of a
11 concrete ring around the pedestal or by adding a fiber-reinforced polymer wrap around
12 the entire vertical face of the pedestal.”
13

14 Barr recommends that the certificate holder implement a maintenance program, following
15 completion of foundation retrofits described above, that includes routine inspection and
16 maintenance of 10% of the anchor bolts on each foundation for adequate tension at an annual
17 or similar interval and for all bolts to be re-tightened if any bolt fails the tension check. The
18 Council concurred with these recommendations. The Council imposes anchor bolt inspections
19 under the Wildfire Mitigation Plan, which includes numerous other inspection requirements.
20

21 Council previously imposed the following conditions, which will continue to apply, which are
22 intended to minimize health and safety risks from wind turbine structural risks at the site:
23

- 24 • Condition 50: The certificate holder shall design and construct the facility in accordance
25 with requirements set forth by the State of Oregon’s Building Code Division and any
26 other applicable codes and design procedures.
- 27 • Condition 56: The certificate holder shall follow manufacturers’ recommended handling
28 instructions and procedures to prevent damage to towers or blades that could lead to
29 failure.
- 30 • Condition 57: The certificate holder shall have an operational safety monitoring program
31 and shall inspect turbine blades on a regular basis for signs of wear. The certificate
32 holder shall repair turbine blades as necessary to protect public safety.
- 33 • Condition 58: The certificate holder shall install and maintain self-monitoring devices on
34 each turbine, linked to sensors at the operations and maintenance building, to alert
35 operators to potentially dangerous conditions, and the certificate holder shall
36 immediately remedy any dangerous conditions. The certificate holder shall maintain
37 automatic equipment protection features in each turbine that would shut down the
38 turbine and reduce the chance of a mechanical problem causing a fire.
- 39 • Condition 60: The certificate holder shall construct turbines on concrete pads with a
40 minimum of 10 feet of non-flammable and non-erosive ground cover on all sides. The
41 certificate holder shall cover turbine pad areas with non-erosive material immediately

⁹² *Id.*

1 following exposure during construction and shall maintain the pad area covering during
2 operation of the facility.

3
4 *III.P.2. Conclusions of Law*

5
6 The Council finds that, based on information provided in RFA3 and subject to compliance with
7 the above referenced site certificate conditions, the certificate holder has demonstrated the
8 facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, would satisfy OAR 345-024-0010, the Public Health and
9 Safety Standards for Wind Energy Facilities.

10
11 **III.Q. Cumulative Effects Standard for Wind Energy Facilities: OAR 345-024-0015**

12
13 *To issue a site certificate for a proposed wind energy facility, the Council must*
14 *find that the applicant can design and construct the facility to reduce*
15 *cumulative adverse environmental effects in the vicinity by practicable*
16 *measures including, but not limited to, the following:*

17
18 *(1) Using existing roads to provide access to the facility site, or if new roads*
19 *are needed, minimizing the amount of land used for new roads and locating*
20 *them to reduce adverse environmental impacts.*

21
22 *(2) Using underground transmission lines and combining transmission routes.*

23
24 *(3) Connecting the facility to existing substations, or if new substations are*
25 *needed, minimizing the number of new substations.*

26
27 *(4) Designing the facility to reduce the risk of injury to raptors or other*
28 *vulnerable wildlife in areas near turbines or electrical equipment.*

29
30 *(5) Designing the components of the facility to minimize adverse visual*
31 *features.*

32
33 *(6) Using the minimum lighting necessary for safety and security purposes and*
34 *using techniques to prevent casting glare from the site, except as otherwise*
35 *required by the Federal Aviation Administration or the Oregon Department of*
36 *Aviation.⁹³*

37
38 *III.Q.1. Findings of Fact*

39
40 OAR 345-024-0015(4) applies to the proposed RFA3 changes. The proposed RFA3 changes do
41 not trigger or necessitate review of Subparts (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6).

42

⁹³ OAR 345-024-0015, effective May 15, 2012.

1 OAR 345-024-0015(4) requires that the facility be designed to reduce risk of injury to raptors or
2 other vulnerable wildlife. RFA3 Attachment 11 includes a 2022 Avian Risk Assessment; RFA3
3 Attachment 12 includes a Repower (Avian) Fatality Monitoring Plan (1-year post repower
4 fatality study).⁹⁴ Council previously imposed Condition 86, requiring the certificate holder to
5 protect the area within a 1300-foot buffer around active nest sites of Swainson’s hawk,
6 Ferruginous hawk, and Burrowing owl, during sensitive periods specific to each species.
7 Protocol approved by ODFW will be used by the certificate holder to determine active sites. The
8 Department recommends Council find that this condition applies to the facility repower and
9 would ensure that impacts to the three identified species would not likely be significant.

10
11 The 2022 Avian Risk Assessment identifies that the repowered turbines are not expected to
12 result in an increase in avian fatality, and states that the original fatality study conducted from
13 2011-2013 did not exceed the thresholds of concern established for raptor species in the
14 WMMP.

15
16 The Repower Fatality Monitoring Plan proposes to use USGS’s estimator program, GenEst, the
17 most current methodology available and supported for use by ODFW. The Repower Fatality
18 Monitoring Plan requires that mitigation be evaluated if the study results show an exceedance
19 of the established thresholds of concern. The Repower Monitoring Plan will be added to the
20 existing operational Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan which has applicable long-term
21 monitoring requirements. The combined plans are provided in Attachment I of this order, and
22 would be required to be adhered to under existing Condition 87.

23
24 *III.Q.2. Conclusions of Law*

25
26 Based on the foregoing analysis, and subject to compliance with the existing site certificate
27 conditions, the Council finds that the certificate holder has taken practicable measures to
28 design and construct the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, to reduce cumulative adverse
29 environmental effects in the vicinity of the facility.

30
31 **IV. EVALUATION OF OTHER APPLICABLE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

32
33 **IV.A. Noise Control Regulations: OAR 340-035-0035**

34
35 *(1) Standards and Regulations:*

36
37 *(a) Existing Noise Sources. No person owning or controlling an existing*
38 *industrial or commercial noise source shall cause or permit the operation of*
39 *that noise source if the statistical noise levels generated by that source and*
40 *measured at an appropriate measurement point, specified in subsection (3)(b)*

⁹⁴ LJIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 11: Avian Risk Assessment 2023-11-09 Technical Memorandum Prepared by WEST.

1 of this rule, exceed the levels specified in Table 7, except as otherwise provided
2 in these rules.

3
4 *(b) New Noise Sources:*

5
6 *(A) New Sources Located on Previously Used Sites. No person owning or*
7 *controlling a new industrial or commercial noise source located on a*
8 *previously used industrial or commercial site shall cause or permit the*
9 *operation of that noise source if the statistical noise levels generated by that*
10 *new source and measured at an appropriate measurement point, specified in*
11 *subsection (3)(b) of this rule, exceed the levels specified in Table 8, except as*
12 *otherwise provided in these rules. For noise levels generated by a wind energy*
13 *facility including wind turbines of any size and any associated equipment or*
14 *machinery, subparagraph (1)(b)(B)(iii) applies.*

15
16 *(B) New Sources Located on Previously Unused Site:*

17
18 *(i) No person owning or controlling a new industrial or commercial noise*
19 *source located on a previously unused industrial or commercial site shall cause*
20 *or permit the operation of that noise source if the noise levels generated or*
21 *indirectly caused by that noise source increase the ambient statistical noise*
22 *levels, L10 or L50, by more than 10 dBA in any one hour, or exceed the levels*
23 *specified in Table 8, as measured at an appropriate measurement point, as*
24 *specified in subsection (3)(b) of this rule, except as specified in subparagraph*
25 *(1)(b)(B)(iii).*

26
27 *(ii) The ambient statistical noise level of a new industrial or commercial noise*
28 *source on a previously unused industrial or commercial site shall include all*
29 *noises generated or indirectly caused by or attributable to that source*
30 *including all of its related activities. Sources exempted from the requirements*
31 *of section (1) of this rule, which are identified in subsections (5)(b)–(f), (j), and*
32 *(k) of this rule, shall not be excluded from this ambient measurement.*

33
34 *(iii) For noise levels generated or caused by a wind energy facility:*

35
36 *(I) The increase in ambient statistical noise levels is based on an assumed*
37 *background L50 ambient noise level of 26 dBA or the actual ambient*
38 *background level. The person owning the wind energy facility may conduct*
39 *measurements to determine the actual ambient L10 and L50 background*
40 *level.*

41
42 *(II) The “actual ambient background level” is the measured noise level at the*
43 *appropriate measurement point as specified in subsection (3)(b) of this rule*
44 *using generally accepted noise engineering measurement practices.*

1 *Background noise measurements shall be obtained at the appropriate*
2 *measurement point, synchronized with wind speed measurements of hub*
3 *height conditions at the nearest wind turbine location. “Actual ambient*
4 *background level” does not include noise generated or caused by the wind*
5 *energy facility.*

6
7 *(III) The noise levels from a wind energy facility may increase the ambient*
8 *statistical noise levels L10 and L50 by more than 10 dBA (but not above the*
9 *limits specified in Table 8), if the person who owns the noise sensitive property*
10 *executes a legally effective easement or real covenant that benefits the*
11 *property on which the wind energy facility is located. The easement or*
12 *covenant must authorize the wind energy facility to increase the ambient*
13 *statistical noise levels, L10 or L50 on the sensitive property by more than 10*
14 *dBA at the appropriate measurement point.*

15
16 *(IV) For purposes of determining whether a proposed wind energy facility*
17 *would satisfy the ambient noise standard where a landowner has not waived*
18 *the standard, noise levels at the appropriate measurement point are predicted*
19 *assuming that all of the proposed wind facility’s turbines are operating*
20 *between cut-in speed and the wind speed corresponding to the maximum*
21 *sound power level established by IEC 61400-11 (version 2002-12). These*
22 *predictions must be compared to the highest of either the assumed ambient*
23 *noise level of 26 dBA or to the actual ambient background L10 and L50 noise*
24 *level, if measured. The facility complies with the noise ambient background*
25 *standard if this comparison shows that the increase in noise is not more than*
26 *10 dBA over this entire range of wind speeds.*

27
28 *(V) For purposes of determining whether an operating wind energy facility*
29 *complies with the ambient noise standard where a landowner has not waived*
30 *the standard, noise levels at the appropriate measurement point are*
31 *measured when the facility’s nearest wind turbine is operating over the entire*
32 *range of wind speeds between cut-in speed and the wind speed corresponding*
33 *to the maximum sound power level and no turbine that could contribute to the*
34 *noise level is disabled. The facility complies with the noise ambient*
35 *background standard if the increase in noise over either the assumed ambient*
36 *noise level of 26 dBA or to the actual ambient background L10 and L50 noise*
37 *level, if measured, is not more than 10 dBA over this entire range of wind*
38 *speeds.*

39
40 *(VI) For purposes of determining whether a proposed wind energy facility*
41 *would satisfy the Table 8 standards, noise levels at the appropriate*
42 *measurement point are predicted by using the turbine’s maximum sound*
43 *power level following procedures established by IEC 61400-11 (version 2002-*
44 *12), and assuming that all of the proposed wind facility’s turbines are*

1 *operating at the maximum sound power level. [Table not included. See ED.*
2 *NOTE.]*

3
4 *(VII) For purposes of determining whether an operating wind energy facility*
5 *satisfies the Table 8 standards, noise generated by the energy facility is*
6 *measured at the appropriate measurement point when the facility’s nearest*
7 *wind turbine is operating at the wind speed corresponding to the maximum*
8 *sound power level and no turbine that could contribute to the noise level is*
9 *disabled.*

10 *****

11 *DEQ 23-2018, minor correction filed 04/02/2018, effective 04/02/2018*

12 *DEQ 24-2017, minor correction filed 11/08/2017, effective 11/08/2017*

13 *DEQ 14-2017, amend filed 10/30/2017, effective 11/02/2017*

14
15 *IV.A.1. Findings of Fact*

16
17 Council has the authority to interpret and implement other state agency and Commission rules
18 and statutes that are relevant to the siting of an energy facility,⁹⁵ including noise rules adopted
19 by the Environmental Quality Commission and previously administered by the Department of
20 Environmental Quality (DEQ).^{96, 97}

21
22 The DEQ noise control regulations establish standards for noise sources located on previously
23 unused and previously used sites. To show that a facility complies with this test, the certificate
24 holder may use an assumed ambient hourly L50 noise level of 26 dBA or measure the actual
25 ambient hourly noise levels at the receiver in accordance with the procedures specified in the
26 regulation. In this case, the certificate holder elected to use an assumed ambient hourly L50
27 noise level of 26 dBA.

28
29 To demonstrate compliance with the ambient noise degradation test, the noise generated
30 during facility operation must not cause the hourly L50 noise level at any noise-sensitive
31 property to exceed 36 dBA. However, OAR 340-035-0035(1)(b)(B)(iii)(III) relieves the certificate
32 holder from having to show compliance with the ambient noise degradation test “if the person

⁹⁵ See ORS 469.310 (stating that the legislative policy behind EFSC was to establish “a comprehensive system for the siting, monitoring and regulating of the location, construction and operation of all energy facilities in this state”) and ORS 469.401(3) (giving EFSC the authority to bind other state agencies as to the approval of a facility).

⁹⁶ The Environmental Quality Commission and the DEQ suspended their own administration of the noise program because in 1991 the state legislature withdrew all funding for implementing and administering the program. A July 2003 DEQ Management Directive provides information on DEQ’s former Noise Control Program and how DEQ staff should respond to noise inquiries and complaints. The Directive states (among other items) that the Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC), under the Department of Energy, is authorized to approve the siting of large energy facilities in the State and that EFSC staff review applications to ensure that proposed facilities meet the State noise regulations.

⁹⁷ “We (the Oregon Supreme Court) conclude that EFSC had the authority to grant (1) an exception to the noise standards under OAR 340-035-0035(6)(a), and (2) a variance under OAR 340-035-0100 and ORS 467.060.” B2HAPPDoc7 Supreme Court Decision Stop B2H Coalition v. Dept, of Energy 2023-03-09, pp 805-807.

1 who owns the noise sensitive property executes a legally effective easement or real covenant
2 that benefits the property on which the wind energy facility is located” (a “noise waiver”).

3
4 Under OAR 345-035-0035(1)(b)(A), a new industrial or commercial noise source located on a
5 previously used site may not increase ambient statistical noise levels L10 or L50 by more than
6 10 dBA, or exceed the levels provided in Table 17 below.
7

Table 17: Statistical Noise Limits for Industrial and Commercial Noise Sources

Statistical Descriptor	Maximum Permissible Hourly Statistical Noise Levels (dBA)	
	Daytime (7:00 AM – 10:00 PM)	Nighttime (10:00 PM to 7:00 AM)
L50	55	50
L10	60	55
L1	75	60

Note: The hourly L50, L10, and L1 noise levels are defined as the noise levels equaled or exceeded 50 percent, 10 percent, and 1 percent of the hour, respectively.
Source: OAR 345-035-0035, Table 8.

8
9 Under OAR 340-035-0035(1)(b)(B)(iii), the increase in ambient statistical noise levels that result
10 from a wind energy facility may be based on actual measurements or may be based on an
11 assumed ambient background level of 26 dBA. The rule also allows for exceedances of the
12 standards described above if the person who owns the noise sensitive property where the
13 exceedance occurs a legally effective easement or real covenant that benefits the property on
14 which the wind energy facility is located. For noise sources other than a wind energy facility,
15 the rules require actual measurements to be used to determine ambient background levels and
16 no easements are contemplated.
17

18 *IV.A.1.1. Potential Noise Impacts*

19
20 The primary noise generating components associated with the RFA3 changes are the 36
21 turbines proposed to be repowered. RFA3 Attachment 23 includes a noise analysis based on the
22 following sources and sound power levels:
23

- 24 • 36 repowered turbines, based on GE Low-Noise Trailing Edge (LNTE) wind turbine: 105.5
25 dBA
- 26 • 4 existing Suzlon S88 wind turbine: 103.7 dBA

27
28 RFA13 Attachment 24 includes a list of the names and addresses of 237 noise sensitive
29 properties within 1-mile of the site boundary, based on data provided by the Gilliam County
30 Assessor’s Office on January 4, 2024. Of the 237 noise sensitive properties within 1-mile of the
31 site boundary, sound power levels were modeled at 17 noise sensitive properties that were
32 predicted to experience noise levels of 36 dBA or above (representing a 10 dBA increase over
33 an assumed 26 dBA ambient noise level).
34

1 Sound power levels and the Computer Aided Noise Abatement (CadnaA) acoustic modeling
2 software to predict RFA3 facility repower sound pressure levels.⁹⁸ The acoustical model also
3 adopted sound propagation factors from International Organization for Standardization’s (ISO)
4 9613-2 “Acoustics—Sound Attenuation During Propagation Outdoors Part 2: General Method of
5 Calculation” to establish parameters for the noise assessment.

6
7 Operational noise from the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, is compared to the maximum
8 allowable noise limits (OAR 340-035-0035, Table 8) provided above in Table 17, the most
9 restrictive noise limit is 50 dBA at night. The anti-ambient noise degradation standard requires
10 a demonstration that noise generated from the facility, once repowered, must not cause the
11 hourly L50 noise level at any NSR to exceed 10 dBA above ambient statistical noise levels, or in
12 this case, result in operational L50 noise levels of 36 dBA.

13
14 The results of the acoustic modeling were provided as Attachment 23 *Sound Level Analysis* and
15 indicate that two noise sensitive properties would exceed 36 dBA and would require a noise
16 easement. RFA3 Attachment 23 includes fully executed legally effective noise easements for
17 these properties. The noise modeling results demonstrate that the facility, with proposed RFA3
18 changes, would not exceed the maximum allowable decibel threshold of 50 dBA at and noise
19 sensitive property within the analysis area.

20
21 Council previously imposed Condition 95 to require the certificate holder to maintain a
22 complaint response system to address noise complaints, and promptly notify the Department
23 of any complaints received regarding facility noise. Condition 95 would continue to apply to the
24 facility, once repowered.

25
26 *IV.A.2. Conclusions of Law*

27
28 Based on the foregoing recommended findings of fact, and subject to compliance with existing
29 site certificate conditions described above, the Council finds that the facility, with proposed
30 RFA3 changes, will comply with the applicable Noise Control Regulations in OAR 340-035-0035.

31
32 **IV.B. Removal-Fill: OAR chapter 141, division 085.**

33
34 The Oregon Removal-Fill Law (ORS 196.795 through 196.990) and Department of State Lands
35 (DSL) regulations (OAR 141-085-0500 through 141-085-0785) require a removal-fill permit if 50
36 cubic yards or more of material is removed, filled, or altered within any “waters of the state.”⁹⁹
37 When the certificate holder requests that a removal-fill be permit be governed by the site
38 certificate, the Council, in consultation with DSL, must determine whether a removal-fill permit
39 should be issued.

40

⁹⁸ In their Sound level analysis, the certificate holder explains that the CaDnaA version used in its acoustical model was Version 2023.
⁹⁹ ORS 196.800(15) defines “Waters of this state.” The term includes wetlands and certain other waterbodies.

1 As authorized under OAR 345-027-0360(3), the Department establishes the analysis area for
2 Removal-Fill Law as the area within the approximately 1,653 acre proposed RFA3 repower
3 corridor.^{100,101}
4

5 *IV.B.1. Findings of Fact* 6

7 For RFA3, the certificate holder retained qualified wetlands biologists with Jacobs to evaluate
8 wetlands and waters of the state (WOS) within the repower corridor and prepare a technical
9 report submitted in RFA3 Attachment 25 (September 2023 Wetlands Delineation Report).
10

11 The sources reviewed for the September 2023 Wetlands Delineation Report included a desktop
12 review of:

- 13 • CH2M HILL. 2009. Preconstruction Survey Addendum to the Wetlands and Waters
14 Delineation Report for the Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility—LJIIA. Gilliam County,
15 Oregon. Prepared for Iberdrola.
- 16 • Curtis, Katherine E. and Robert W. Lichvar. 2010. Updated Datasheet for the
17 Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the
18 Western United States. ERDC/CRREL TN-10-1. July.¹⁰²
- 19 • Gilliam County Tax Lot Maps (geographic information system data for Gilliam County
20 May 2023)
- 21 • Lichvar, Robert W. and Shawn M. McColley. 2008. A Field Guide to the Identification of
22 the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United
23 States. A Delineation Manual. August.¹⁰³
- 24 • Nadeau, Tracie-Lynn. 2015. Streamflow Duration Assessment Method for the Pacific
25 Northwest. EPA 910-K-14-001, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10,
26 Seattle, Washington.
- 27 • Thorson, T. D., S. A. Bryce, D. A. Lammers, A. J. Woods, J. M. Omernik, J. Kagan, D. E.
28 Pater, and J. A. Comstock. 2003. Ecoregions of Oregon (color poster with map,
29 descriptive text, summary tables, and photographs): Reston, Virginia, U.S. Geological
30 Survey (map scale 1:1,500,000).

¹⁰⁰ The Amended Project Order establishes the analysis area as the area within the site boundary. The analysis area is modified in this order to accurately reflect the extent of literature and field surveys conducted to inform the evaluation of resources and potential impacts. LJWAPPDoc59 LJW pASC Amended Project Order.

¹⁰¹ OAR 345-027-0360(3) For any Council standard that requires evaluation of impacts within an analysis area, the analysis area is the larger of either the study areas, as defined in OAR 345-001-0010(59), or the analysis areas described in the project order for the application for site certificate, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Department following a pre-amendment conference. On May 1, 2023, the Department and certificate holder held a pre-amendment conference. LJIIAAMD3Doc8 Pre-Amendment Conference 2023-05-01.

¹⁰² Available at:

https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Portals/17/docs/regulatory/JD/UpdatedDatasheetforIDOHWM_ERDC_2010.pdf

¹⁰³ Available at:

https://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Portals/12/documents/regulatory/pdf/Ordinary_High_Watermark_Manual_Aug_2008.pdf

- 1 • National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United
- 2 States Department of Agriculture and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
- 3 Administration. 2023. U.S Drought Monitor: Oregon.¹⁰⁴
- 4 • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. National Wetlands Inventory. 2023¹⁰⁵
- 5 • National Geographic Society. USA Topo Maps. 2013.¹⁰⁶
- 6 • USGS. 2023. Hydrography: NHD-Plus High Resolution National Hydrography
- 7 Dataset¹⁰⁷
- 8 • U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2023.
- 9 Arlington, Oregon, WETS Table, Gilliam County, Oregon.¹⁰⁸
- 10 • NRCS. 2023. Web Soil Survey.¹⁰⁹
- 11 • U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands
- 12 Delineation Manual. Vicksburg, MS., U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station,
- 13 Technical Report Y-87-1.
- 14 • USACE. 2008. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation
- 15 Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0). Environmental Laboratory. Vicksburg, MS., U.S.
- 16 Army Engineer Research and Development Center, ERDC/EL TR-08-28. September.
- 17 • USACE. 2020. National Wetland Plant List: Arid West Region. 2020. V.3.5¹¹⁰
- 18 • ESRI Aerial Imagery. 2023. National Agricultural Imagery Program, Oregon. Resolution: 1
- 19 meter.
- 20

21 Jacobs’s wetland biologists conducted field investigations on June 6 and 7, and August 17, 2023.

22 Field investigation of wetlands followed procedures in the Corps of Engineers Wetland

23 Delineation Manual (1987) and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland

24 Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (2008). Information from the desktop study was

25 reviewed to identify areas mapped by the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), National

26 Hydrography Dataset (NHD), and areas with potential signatures of water on aerial imagery. All

27 NWI- and NHD-mapped features in the study area and areas with aerial signature were field-

28 verified to determine whether they contained stream channels, wetlands, or other waters. All

¹⁰⁴ National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Department of Agriculture and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 2023. U.S Drought Monitor: Oregon. Available at: <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?OR>

¹⁰⁵ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2023. National Wetlands Inventory Mapper. Available at: <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/> Accessed by the Department 2024-02-15.

¹⁰⁶ National Geographic Society, I-Cubed. USA Topo Maps. Available at: <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=99cd5fbd98934028802b4f797c4b1732>

¹⁰⁷ U.S. Geological Survey. 2023. Hydrography: NHD-Plus High Resolution National Hydrography Dataset. Available at: <https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/ngp/national-hydrography> Accessed by the Department 2024-02-15.

¹⁰⁸ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2023. *Arlington, Oregon, WETS Table, Gilliam County, Oregon*. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Available at: <http://agacis.rcc-acis.org/>

¹⁰⁹ Ibid. 2022. Web Soil Survey. Available at: <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm> Accessed May 2022.

¹¹⁰ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2020. National Wetland Plant List: Arid West Region. Available at: <http://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/>

1 roads within the study area were driven to observe any additional potential wetlands,
 2 drainages, or culverts. Culvert locations were mapped and evaluated for potential indications of
 3 recent water flow or indications of bed and bank. Wetland biologists used The National
 4 Wetland Plant List: 2020 Arid West Region Ratings to determine the wetland indicator status of
 5 vegetation.¹¹¹

6
 7 No hydric soils are mapped in the study area. NHD drainages are mapped in several locations in
 8 the study area; these features are also mapped as riverine wetlands in NWI. No other NWI
 9 wetlands are mapped in the analysis area. One small freshwater pond is mapped outside of the
 10 study area on the northeast side near Highway 19. Some wetland and drainage signatures can
 11 be seen on the aerial imagery. Field surveys identified two wetlands and two discontinuous
 12 ephemeral waters (Wetlands 1 and 2 and Streams 1 and 2, respectively) within the RFA3
 13 repower corridor.¹¹² Table 18, below, provides a summary of the potential wetland within the
 14 site.

Table 18: Wetlands and Other Waters of the State within Analysis Area

Wetland/WOS	Size / Area in RFA3 Repower Corridor	Likely Federally Jurisdictional?	Likely Oregon Removal Fill Jurisdiction?
Wetland 1	0.071 acres	No	Yes
Wetland 2	0.095 acres	No	Yes
WOS - Stream 1	0.017 acres or 292 linear feet	No	No
WOS - Stream 2	0.030 acres or 260 linear feet	No	No

Mitigation Measures

19 The certificate holder commits to avoiding Wetlands 1 and 2. In lieu of DSL concurrence on the
 20 2023 Wetland Delineation Report, the Council will require that the certificate holder be
 21 required to flag and avoid via 50-meter buffer impacts to Wetlands 1 and 2, and Streams 1 and
 22 2, unless DSL concurrence is obtained and determines that Streams 1 and 2 are not
 23 jurisdictional. Condition 128 is presented below:

Removal Fill Condition 128: During the facility repower, the certificate holder shall flag and monitor a 50-foot buffer from impacts to Wetlands 1 and 2 and Streams 1 and 2, as identified in the September 2023 Wetland Delineation Report. The 50-foot buffer may be

¹¹¹ LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14. Attachment 25: 2023 Wetlands and Nonwetland Waters Delineation Report. Prepared by Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs) for the Leaning Juniper IIA Repower Project. September 2023.

¹¹² LJIIAAMD3 Complete RFA 2024-02-14 Attachment 25: 2023 Wetlands and Nonwetland Waters Delineation Report. Prepared by Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs) for the Leaning Juniper IIA Repower Project. September 2023. DSL #WD2023-0393

1 waived if the certificate holder provides to the Department DSL concurrence that
2 wetlands or streams are not jurisdictional waters of the state.
3 [AMD3]

4
5 *IV.B.2. Conclusions of Law*

6
7 Based on the above recommended findings of fact, and subject to compliance with the
8 recommended conditions, the Council finds that the facility, with the proposed RFA3 changes,
9 will comply with the requirements of Oregon Removal-Fill Law (ORS 196.795 through 196.990)
10 and Department of State Lands (DSL) regulations (OAR 141-085-0500 through 141-085-0785).

11
12 **IV.C. Water Rights: ORS chapter 690**

13
14 *IV.C.1. Findings of Fact*

15
16 Under ORS chapters 537 and 540 and OAR chapter 690, the Oregon Water Resources
17 Department (OWRD) administers water rights for appropriation and use of the water resources
18 of the state. OAR 690 establishes the procedures and standards which shall be applied by the
19 OWRD in the evaluation of applications for a permit to appropriate surface water, ground
20 water, to construct a reservoir and store water, to use reserved water, or to use water stored in
21 a reservoir.

22
23 RFA3 does not include a request for a permit to appropriate surface water, ground water, to
24 construct a reservoir and store water, to use reserved water, or to use water stored in a
25 reservoir. Therefore, Council does not need to make findings of fact or conclusions of law
26 associated with compliance with the regulations that apply to those permits.

27
28 *IV.C.2. Conclusions of Law*

29
30 For the proposed RFA3 changes, the Council does not make findings of compliance with the
31 Water Rights requirements because no permits have been requested by the certificate holder.

32
33
34 **V. CONCLUSIONS AND ORDER**

35
36 Based on the findings of fact and conclusions of law included in this order, under OAR 345-027-
37 0375, the Council find that the preponderance of evidence on the record, supports the
38 following conclusions:

- 39
40 1. The facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, complies with the applicable substantive
41 criteria under the Council’s Land Use standard, as described in OAR 345-022-0030, from
42 the date RFA3 was submitted.

2. The facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, complies with the requirements of the Energy Facility Siting Statutes ORS 469.300 to 469.520.
3. The facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, complies with all applicable standards adopted by Council pursuant to ORS 469.501, in effect on the date Council issues its Final Order.
4. The facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, complies with all other Oregon statutes and administrative rules identified in effect on the date Council issues its Final Order.
5. Taking into account the facility, with proposed RFA3 changes, the amount of the bond or letter of credit required under OAR 345-022-0050 is adequate.

Accordingly, the Council find that the facility, with the proposed RFA3 changes, complies with the General Standard of Review OAR 345-022-0000 and OAR 345-027-0375. The Council finds, based on a preponderance of the evidence on the record, that the site certificate may be amended as requested.

The Council therefore approves Request for Amendment 3 of the Site Certificate for the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility, and issues the 3rd Amended Site Certificate included as Attachment A to this order.

Issued June 12, 2024

ENERGY FACILITY SITING COUNCIL



[Kent Howe \(Jun 12, 2024 23:14 PDT\)](#)

Kent Howe, Chair

Attachments

- Attachment A: Third Amended Site Certificate (red-line)
- Attachment B-1: Reviewing Agency/Consultant Comments on RFA3
- Attachment B-2: Comments Received on the DPO
- Attachment C: Draft Soil Monitoring Plan
- Attachment D: Decommissioning Unit Costs and General Costs
- Attachment E: Draft Repower Habitat Mitigation Plan
- Attachment F: Draft Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan
- Attachment G: Inadvertent Discovery Plan
- Attachment H: Draft Wildfire Mitigation Plan
- Attachment I: Amended Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

1 **VI. NOTICE OF THE RIGHT TO APPEAL**

2
3 The right to judicial review of the Energy Facility Siting Council’s decision in this final order
4 approving the amendment to the site certificate is governed by ORS 469.403 and OAR 345-027-
5 0372(5). Pursuant to ORS 469.403(3), the Oregon Supreme Court has jurisdiction for review of
6 the Council’s approval of an application for an amended site certificate. To appeal you must file
7 a petition for judicial review with the Oregon Supreme Court within 60 days from the day this
8 final order approving the amendment to the site certificate was served. Under ORS 469.403(1),
9 the date of service is the date a copy of this order was delivered or mailed, not the date you
10 received it. The date of service for any persons to whom this final order was not e-mailed or
11 mailed is the date it was posted to the Oregon Department of Energy Siting webpage. If you do
12 not file a petition for judicial review within the applicable time period noted above, you lose
13 your right to appeal the Council’s decision to approve the site certificate amendment.

Attachment A: Third Amended Site Certificate

**ENERGY FACILITY SITING COUNCIL
OF THE
STATE OF OREGON**

**Third Amended Site Certificate
for the
Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility**

ISSUANCE DATES:

Site Certificate	September 21, 2007
First Amended Site Certificate	November 20, 2009
Second Amended Site Certificate	June 21, 2013
Third Amended Site Certificate	June 12, 2024

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Attachments

Figure 1: Facility Site/Site Boundary

Figure 2: Facility Repower Corridor (Southwestern Portion)

Figure 3: Facility Repower Corridor (Northeastern Portion)

The Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council
THIRD AMENDED SITE CERTIFICATE
FOR THE LEANING JUNIPER IIA WIND POWER FACILITY

I. INTRODUCTION

1
2 The Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (Council) issues this site certificate for the
3 Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility (the facility) in the manner authorized under ORS
4 Chapter 469. This site certificate is a binding agreement between the State of Oregon (State),
5 acting through the Council, and Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC (certificate holder)
6 authorizing the certificate holder to construct and operate the facility in Gilliam County,
7 Oregon.

8 The findings of fact, reasoning and conclusions of law underlying the terms and
9 conditions of this site certificate are set forth in the following documents, incorporated herein
10 by this reference: (a) the Council's *Final Order on the Application* for the facility issued on
11 September 21, 2007; (b) the Council's *Final Order on Amendment 1 for LJF* issued on November
12 20, 2009; (c) the Council's *Final Order on Amendment 2 for LJF* issued on June 20, 2013; and (d)
13 the Council's *Final Order on Amendment 3 for LJIIA* issued on June 12, 2024. In interpreting this
14 site certificate, any ambiguity will be clarified by reference to the following, in order of priority:
15 (1) this Third Amended Site Certificate, (2) the *Final Order on Amendment 3 for LJIIA*, (3) the
16 *Final Order on Amendment 2 for LJF*, (4) the *Final Order on Amendment 1 for LJF*, (5) the *Final*
17 *Order on the Application for LJF* and (6) the record of the proceedings that led to the Final
18 Orders on the Application and Amendments 1, 2 and 3.

19 The definitions in ORS 469.300 and OAR 345-001-0010 apply to terms used in this site
20 certificate, except where otherwise stated or where the context clearly indicates otherwise.
21

II. SITE CERTIFICATION

- 22
- 23 1. To the extent authorized by state law and subject to the conditions set forth herein, the
24 State authorizes the certificate holder to construct, operate and retire a wind energy
25 facility, together with certain related or supporting facilities, at the site in Gilliam County,
26 Oregon, as described in Section III of this site certificate. ORS 469.401(1).
27
 - 28 2. This site certificate is effective until it is terminated under OAR 345-027-0110 or the rules in
29 effect on the date that termination is sought or until the site certificate is revoked under
30 ORS 469.440 and OAR 345-029-0100 or the statutes and rules in effect on the date that
31 revocation is ordered. ORS 469.401(1).
32
 - 33 3. This site certificate does not address, and is not binding with respect to, matters that were
34 not addressed in the Council's Final Orders on the Application and Amendment #1, #2 and
35 #3 for LJIIA. Such matters include, but are not limited to: building code compliance, wage,
36 hour and other labor regulations, local government fees and charges and other design or
37 operational issues that do not relate to siting the facility (ORS 469.401(4)) and permits

1 issued under statutes and rules for which the decision on compliance has been delegated by
2 the federal government to a state agency other than the Council. 469.503(3). [AMD1, 2 and 3]
3

- 4 4. Both the State and the certificate holder shall abide by local ordinances, state law and the
5 rules of the Council in effect on the date this site certificate is executed. ORS 469.401(2). In
6 addition, upon a clear showing of a significant threat to public health, safety or the
7 environment that requires application of later-adopted laws or rules, the Council may
8 require compliance with such later-adopted laws or rules. ORS 469.401(2).
9
- 10 5. For a permit, license or other approval addressed in and governed by this site certificate,
11 the certificate holder shall comply with applicable state and federal laws adopted in the
12 future to the extent that such compliance is required under the respective state agency
13 statutes and rules. ORS 469.401(2).
14
- 15 6. Subject to the conditions herein, this site certificate binds the State and all counties, cities
16 and political subdivisions in Oregon as to the approval of the site and the construction,
17 operation and retirement of the facility as to matters that are addressed in and governed by
18 this site certificate. ORS 469.401(3).
19
- 20 7. Each affected state agency, county, city and political subdivision in Oregon with authority to
21 issue a permit, license or other approval addressed in or governed by this site certificate
22 shall, upon submission of the proper application and payment of the proper fees, but
23 without hearings or other proceedings, issue such permit, license or other approval subject
24 only to conditions set forth in this site certificate. ORS 469.401(3).
25
- 26 8. After issuance of this site certificate, each state agency or local government agency that
27 issues a permit, license or other approval for the facility shall continue to exercise
28 enforcement authority over such permit, license or other approval. ORS 469.401(3).
29
- 30 9. After issuance of this site certificate, the Council shall have continuing authority over the
31 site and may inspect, or direct the Oregon Department of Energy (Department) to inspect,
32 or request another state agency or local government to inspect, the site at any time in order
33 to ensure that the facility is being operated consistently with the terms and conditions of
34 this site certificate. ORS 469.430.
35

36 **III. DESCRIPTION**

37 **1. The Facility**

38 **(a) The Energy Facility**

39 The energy facility is an operating electric power generating plant with an average electric
40 generating capacity of approximately 41 megawatts (MW) and a peak generating capacity of

1 98.4 MW that produces power from wind energy. The facility consists of 40 wind turbines,
2 including four 2.1 MW Suzlon S88 wind turbines and 36 2.5 MW Suzlon S88 wind turbines with
3 GE generating components.¹
4

5 Suzlon S88 wind turbines with GE generating components (repowered turbines) shall be
6 designed and constructed to include foundation retrofits of a concrete ring around the pedestal
7 or by adding a fiber-reinforced polymer wrap around the entire vertical face of the pedestal.
8

9
(b) Related or Supporting Facilities

10 The facility includes the following related or supporting facilities described below and in greater
11 detail in the Final Order on Amendment #2 and #3 for LJIIA:

- 12 • Power collection system
- 13 • Substation and interconnection system
- 14 • Meteorological towers
- 15 • Operations and maintenance facilities
- 16 • Control system
- 17 • Access roads

18
19 **Power Collection System**

20
21 The facility includes two 34.5 kilovolt (kV) underground collector lines. The lines extend
22 approximately 19-miles and are located approximately 3 feet below ground surface. [AMD3]
23

24 **Substation and Interconnection System**

25
26 The facility includes a substation located near the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Jones
27 Canyon Switching Station. An aboveground transmission line carries the power from the
28 substation to a BPA switching station and an interconnection with the regional transmission
29 grid through BPA’s McNary-Santiam 230-kV transmission line. [AMD2]
30

31 **Meteorological Towers**

32
33 The facility includes two permanent meteorological (met) towers. The met towers are non-
34 guyed steel towers approximately 80 meters in height. [AMD2]
35

36 **Operations and Maintenance Facilities**

37

¹ Reference to the turbine model and megawatt capacity shall not be binding. Future changes to turbines are authorized subject to compliance with the maximum number of turbines and blade tip height limitations, as referenced in Condition 27.

1 The facility includes one operations and maintenance (O&M) building with approximately
2 2.0 acres of fenced, graveled parking and storage area. [AMD2]

3
4 **Control System**
5

6 A fiber optic communications network links the wind turbines to a central computer at the
7 O&M buildings. A “supervisory, control and data acquisition” (SCADA) system collects operating
8 and performance data from each wind turbine and from the project as a whole and allows
9 remote operation of the wind turbines.

10
11 **Access Roads**
12

13 The facility includes approximately 3 miles of 15-foot wide access roads to provide access to the
14 turbine strings.
15

16 **(c) Site Boundary, Micrositing Areas and Disturbance Limits**

17 The site boundary is approximately 6,404 acres, as presented in Attachment 1 Figure 1²

18
19 The facility micrositing corridors for wind turbines and related or supporting facilities are
20 described in the *Final Order on ASC*, Attachment D.³ Corridor widths vary from 400 feet for
21 roads connecting turbine strings, to up to 2,640 feet for a road and collector line corridor in the
22 northeastern portion of the facility.⁴
23

24 The facility repower micrositing corridor includes 1,564 acres and is located within the larger
25 micrositing corridor. Temporary disturbance areas shall be limited, per facility
26 component/repower action, as presented in Table 2. The location of the facility repower
27 micrositing corridor is presented in Attachment 1, Figures 2 and 3
28

Table 1: Facility Repower Disturbance Limits

Component	Temporary Disturbance
Turbine Pads	275 feet (radius)
Spur Road	85 feet (width)
String Road	85 feet (width)
Collector Line	75 feet (width)

² OAR 345-001-0010(31) defines “site boundary” as “the perimeter of the site of a proposed energy facility, its related or supporting facilities, all temporary laydown and staging areas and all corridors and micrositing corridors proposed by the applicant.”

³ LJWAPPD0c125-4 LJW Final Order Att D.

⁴ OAR 345-001-0010(21) defines micrositing corridor as, “a continuous area of land within which construction of facility components may occur, subject to site certificate conditions.”

Table 1: Facility Repower Disturbance Limits

Component	Temporary Disturbance
Laydown Areas	22.8 acres
Crane Paths	100 feet (width)
Source: LJIIAAMD3Doc7 Complete RFA_2024-02-14, Section 2.7 and Table 2-2.	

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2. Location of the Facility

The facility is located within an approximately 6,404 acre site boundary, southwest of Arlington, in Gilliam County, Oregon. The site is in Townships 1 and 3 North and Ranges 20 and 21 East. The facility is located on land subject to lease agreements with landowners. [AMD2]

IV. FACILITY REPOWER CONDITIONS

The conditions in Section IV in this Site Certificate are organized by phase, intended to align with the phases of repower development (pre-repower, during repower and post-repower.

(a) Pre-Repower Conditions

Organizational Expertise Condition 105: Prior to the facility repower, as applicable, the certificate holder shall identify any necessary permits normally governed by the site certificate for which it plans to obtain via a third-party contractor. Certificate holder shall demonstrate that third-party permits are obtained prior to actions regulated under the associated permit(s).
[AMD3]

Soil Protection Condition 106: Prior to the facility repower, the certificate holder shall submit to the Department an ODEQ-issued NPDES 1200-C General Construction Permit and Erosion Sediment Control Plan (ESCP).
[AMD3]

Soil Protection Condition 107: Prior to the facility repower, the certificate holder shall collect the data described in Sections 1.1 and 1.2 of the Soil Monitoring Plan as provided in Final Order on Amendment 3 (Attachment C). Results shall be reported to the Department.
[AMD3]

Retirement and Financial Assurance Condition 108: Prior to the facility repower, the certificate holder shall submit to the State of Oregon through the Council a bond or letter of credit rider in the amount described herein naming the State of Oregon, acting by and through the Council, as beneficiary or payee. The bond or letter of credit amount is \$7.9

1 million (in 2023 dollars), adjusted to the date of issuance as described in (b), or the
2 amount determined as described in (a).

3 (a) The certificate holder may adjust the amount of the bond or letter of credit rider
4 based on the final design of the repowered facility by applying the unit costs and
5 general costs illustrated in the Final Order on Request for Amendment 3 (RFA3)
6 Attachment D to the final design of the repowered facility and calculating the
7 financial assurance amount as described in that order, adjusted to the date of
8 issuance as described in (b) and subject to approval by the Department. Any
9 modification to the unit costs of the retirement cost estimate, as presented in the
10 Final Order on RFA3 Attachment D, are subject to review and approval by the
11 Council.

12 (b) The certificate holder shall adjust the amount of the bond or letter of credit rider,
13 using the following calculation and subject to approval by the Department:

14 (i) Adjust the Subtotal component of the bond or letter of credit amount (expressed
15 in 2023 dollars) to present value, using the U.S. Gross Domestic Product Implicit
16 Price Deflator, Chain-Weight, as published in the Oregon Department of
17 Administrative Services' "Oregon Economic and Revenue Forecast" or by any
18 successor agency (the "Index") and using the annual average index value for
19 2023 dollars and the quarterly index value for the date of issuance of the bond
20 or letter of credit rider. If at any time the Index is no longer published, the
21 Council shall select a comparable calculation to adjust 2023 dollars to present
22 value.

23 (ii) Add 1 percent of the adjusted Subtotal (i) for the adjusted performance bond
24 amount to determine the adjusted Gross Cost.

25 (iii) Add 10 percent of the adjusted Gross Cost for the adjusted administration and
26 project management costs and 10 percent of the adjusted Gross Cost for the
27 adjusted future developments contingency.

28 (iv) Add the adjusted Gross Cost (ii) to the sum of the percentages (iii) and round
29 the resulting total to the nearest \$1,000 to determine the adjusted financial
30 assurance amount.

31 (c) The certificate holder shall use a form of bond or letter of credit approved by the
32 Council.

33 (d) The certificate holder shall use an issuer of the bond or letter of credit approved by
34 the Council.

35 [AMD3]

36
37 **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 109:** Prior to the facility repower, the certificate
38 holder shall finalize the Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan as
39 provided in Final Order on Amendment 3 Attachment F, subject to approval by the
40 Department in consultation with ODFW. Finalization includes selection of seed mix,
41 predisturbance data collection, selection of monitoring and reference sites and final
42 review of success criteria, as described in the plan.

43 [AMD3]

1 **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 110:** Prior to the facility repower, the certificate
2 holder shall finalize the draft Repower Habitat Mitigation Plan as provided in Final Order
3 on Amendment 3 Attachment E, subject to approval by the Department in consultation
4 with ODFW. Finalization shall be based on the pre-treatment baseline monitoring results
5 to inform initial monitoring treatment actions and schedule; and establish success criteria.
6 [AMD3]

7
8 **Threatened and Endangered Species Condition 111:** Prior to the facility repower, in areas
9 of ground disturbance within 1,000-feet of previously identified WGS colonies (2023
10 Survey), the certificate holder shall perform WGS surveys (non-protocol, spot check) and
11 update maps and flagging. Provide updated maps to the Department and ODFW and
12 identify any significant change in previously identified WGS habitat.
13 [AMD3]

14
15 **Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Condition 112:** Prior to disturbance
16 within 200-feet of recorded sites 35GM373 and 35GM388, the certificate holder shall
17 install flagging extending 100-feet from the site boundaries, excluding areas that extend
18 to extending roads.
19 [AMD3]

20
21 **Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Condition 113:** Prior to the facility
22 repower, the certificate holder shall review/update the contact information presented in
23 Section 2.1.2 (No. 4) of the Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP).
24 [AMD3]

25
26 **Public Services Condition 114:** Prior to the facility repower, the certificate holder shall
27 notify local police services of the schedule and expected number of temporary workers
28 and traffic volume to result from repower activities.
29 [AMD3]

30
31 **Public Services Condition 115:** Prior to the facility repower, the certificate holder shall
32 execute a Road Use Agreement with the Gilliam County Public Works Department.
33 [AMD3]

34
35 **Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation Condition 116:** Prior to the facility repower, the
36 certificate holder shall submit a Final Repower Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) to the
37 Department for review and approval. The Repower WMP shall include requirements for
38 weather monitoring, personnel training and emergency response and communication
39 procedures.
40 [AMD3]

41 **(b) Specific Repower Conditions**

1 **General Standard Condition 117:** The certificate holder shall:

2 (a) Provide written notice to the Department of commencement of the facility repower
3 and shall commence repower actions on or before June 12, 2026.

4 (b) Provide written notice to the Department of repower completion. Repower actions
5 shall be substantively complete within three years of repower commencement.

6 [Mandatory Condition OAR 345-025-0006(4), AMD3]
7

8 **Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Condition 118:** The certificate holder,
9 and any onsite contractors, shall adhere to the requirements of the Inadvertent Discovery
10 Plan. The IDP Section 2.1.2 (No. 4) shall be reviewed and updated annually, as applicable.

11 [AMD3]
12

13 **Public Services Condition 119:** During and post-facility repower, as applicable, the
14 certificate holder shall adhere to the terms and conditions of the Road Use Agreement.

15 [AMD3]
16

17 **Soil Protection Condition 120:** During the facility repower, the certificate holder shall
18 conduct all work in compliance with the NPDES 1200-C General Construction Permit, ESCP
19 or revised ESCP, if applicable. The ESCP shall be revised if determined necessary by the
20 certificate holder, certificate holder's contractor(s) or the Department. Any Department-
21 required ESCP revisions shall be implemented within 14 days, unless otherwise agreed to
22 by the Department based on a good faith effort to address erosion issues.

23 [AMD3]
24

25 **Soil Protection Condition 121:** During the facility repower, the certificate holder shall
26 implement the Soil Monitoring Plan, as provided in the Final Order on Amendment 3
27 (Attachment C).

28 [AMD3]
29

30 **Retirement and Financial Assurance Condition 122:** During the facility repower, the
31 certificate holder shall describe the status of the bond or letter of credit in the semi-
32 annual report submitted to the Council under Condition 21(a). If repower activities
33 extends for more than 12 months, the certificate holder shall adjust the amount of the
34 bond or letter of credit on an annual basis thereafter as described in Condition 30(b). The
35 Department and Council reserve the right to adjust the contingencies, as necessary to
36 ensure that costs to restore the site are adequate.

37 [AMD3]
38

39 **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 123:** During the facility repower, the certificate holder
40 shall implement the Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan, as finalized
41 under Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 109.

42 [AMD3]
43

1 **Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 124:** During the facility repower, the certificate holder
2 shall implement the Repower Habitat Mitigation Plan, as finalized under Fish and Wildlife
3 Habitat Condition 110.

4 [AMD3]
5

6 **Threatened and Endangered Species Condition 125:** During the facility repower,
7 certificate holder shall install flagging/temporary fencing extending 150-feet from any
8 WGS colonies identified during the pre-repower WGS spot check (Threatened and
9 Endangered Species Condition 125). Certificate holder shall require all onsite vehicles to
10 adhere to a 20-mile speed limit.

11 [AMD3]
12

13 **Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources Condition 126:** During the facility
14 repower, the certificate holder shall prohibit ground disturbance within 100-feet from the
15 site boundaries of 35GM373 and 35GM388; the 100-foot buffer does not apply to existing
16 roads. Flagging shall be maintained to protect the resources. Sensitive resource maps
17 identifying the resource location and avoidance area shall be maintained onsite and
18 provided to contractors.

19 [AMD3]
20

21 **Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation Condition 127:** During the facility repower, the
22 certificate holder shall require onsite contractors and employees to adhere to the
23 Repower WMP. The Repower WMP shall be updated, as needed, to address changes in
24 site conditions or wildfire risk at the site.

25 [AMD3]
26

27 **Removal Fill Condition 128:** During the facility repower, certificate holder shall flag and
28 monitor a 50-foot buffer from impacts to Wetlands 1 and 2 and Streams 1 and 2, as
29 identified in the September 2023 Wetland Delineation Report. The 50-foot buffer may be
30 waived if the certificate holder provides to the Department DSL concurrence that wetlands
31 or streams are not jurisdictional waters of the state.

32 [AMD3]
33

34 **Wildfire Prevention and Risk Mitigation Condition 129:** During operation, the certificate
35 holder shall adhere to the requirements of the WMP, as provided in Final Order on
36 Amendment 3 Attachment H. In every annual report required under Condition 21 (OAR
37 345-026-0080), provide an updated WMP based on changes in best management
38 practices or technologies identified through review of WMP Table 2 sources, as
39 applicable, or as needed based on site conditions and modeled wildfire risk.

40 [AMD3]
41

42 **Waste Minimization Condition 130:** Prior to the facility repower, during facility repower
43 and during operations, as applicable, the certificate holder shall:

- 1 (a) Submit to the Department a copy of the contract or agreement with the contractor
2 for wind turbine component recycling. If not included with contract or agreement,
3 provide a description of methods and vendors for the packaging, transport, and
4 recycling of wind turbine components; or
- 5 (b) Submit to the Department a copy of the contract or agreement with the contractor
6 for wind turbine component use, or description of reuse. If not included with
7 contract, agreement, or description, provide a description of methods and vendors
8 for the packaging, transport, and reuse purpose for wind turbine components; or
- 9 (c) If recycling or reuse of wind turbine components is not feasible. Submit to the
10 Department an explanation of why no reasonable option for the recycling or reuse
11 of wind turbine components is available. Provide description of the methods,
12 vendors, and location for the disposal of wind turbine components.
13 [AMD3]

14
15 This section lists conditions required by OAR 345-027-0020 (Mandatory Conditions in Site
16 Certificates), OAR 345-027-0023 (Site Specific Conditions), OAR 345-027-0028 (Monitoring
17 Conditions) and OAR Chapter 345, Division 26 (Construction and Operation Rules for Facilities).
18 These conditions should be read together with the specific facility conditions listed in Section V
19 to ensure compliance with the siting standards of OAR Chapter 345, Divisions 22 and 24, and to
20 protect the public health and safety. In these conditions, “Office of Energy” means the Oregon
21 Department of Energy, and the other definitions in OAR 345-001-0010 apply.

22
23 The obligation of the certificate holder to report information to the Department or the Council
24 under the conditions listed in this section and in Section V is subject to the provisions of ORS
25 192.502 *et seq.* and ORS 469.560. To the extent permitted by law, the Department and the
26 Council will not publicly disclose information that may be exempt from public disclosure if the
27 certificate holder has clearly labeled such information and stated the basis for the exemption at
28 the time of submitting the information to the Department or the Council. If the Council or the
29 Department receives a request for the disclosure of the information, the Council or the
30 Department, as appropriate, will make a reasonable attempt to notify the certificate holder and
31 will refer the matter to the Attorney General for a determination of whether the exemption is
32 applicable, pursuant to ORS 192.450.

33
34 In addition to these conditions, the site certificate holder is subject to all conditions and
35 requirements contained in the rules of the Council and in local ordinances and state law in
36 effect on the date the certificate is executed. Under ORS 469.401(2), upon a clear showing of a
37 significant threat to the public health, safety or the environment that requires application of
38 later-adopted laws or rules, the Council may require compliance with such later-adopted laws
39 or rules.

40
41 The Council recognizes that many specific tasks related to the design, construction, operation
42 and retirement of the facility will be undertaken by the certificate holder’s agents or
43 contractors. Nevertheless, the certificate holder is responsible for ensuring compliance with all
44 provisions of the site certificate.

- 1
- 2 1 OAR 345-025-0006(1): The Council may not change the conditions of the site certificate
- 3 except as provided for in OAR Chapter 345, Division 27.
- 4
- 5 2 OAR 345-025-0006(2): The certificate holder must submit a legal description of the site to
- 6 the Department of Energy within 90 days after beginning operation of the facility. The
- 7 legal description required by this rule means a description of metes and bounds or a
- 8 description of the site by reference to a map and geographic data that clearly and
- 9 specifically identify the outer boundaries that contain all parts of the facility.
- 10
- 11 3 OAR 345-025-0006(3): The certificate holder must design, construct, operate and retire
- 12 the facility:
- 13 (a) Substantially as described in the site certificate;
- 14 (b) In compliance with the requirements of ORS Chapter 469, applicable Council rules, and
- 15 applicable state and local laws, rules and ordinances in effect at the time the site
- 16 certificate is issued; and
- 17 (c) In compliance with all applicable permit requirements of other state agencies.
- 18
- 19 4 OAR 345-025-0006(4): The certificate holder must begin and complete construction of the
- 20 facility by the dates specified in the site certificate. (*See conditions 25 and 26.*)
- 21
- 22 5 OAR 345-025-0006(5): Except as necessary for the initial survey or as otherwise allowed
- 23 for wind energy facilities, transmission lines or pipelines under this section, the certificate
- 24 holder may not begin construction, as defined in OAR 345-001-0010, or create a clearing
- 25 on any part of the site until the certificate holder has construction rights on all parts of the
- 26 site. For the purpose of this rule, “construction rights” means the legal right to engage in
- 27 construction activities. For wind energy facilities, transmission lines or pipelines, if the
- 28 certificate holder does not have construction rights on all parts of the site, the certificate
- 29 holder may nevertheless begin construction, as defined in OAR 345-001-0010, or create a
- 30 clearing on a part of the site if the certificate holder has construction rights on that part of
- 31 the site and:
- 32 (a) The certificate holder would construct and operate part of the facility on that part of
- 33 the site even if a change in the planned route of a transmission line or pipeline occurs
- 34 during the certificate holder’s negotiations to acquire construction rights on another
- 35 part of the site; or
- 36 (b) The certificate holder would construct and operate part of a wind energy facility on
- 37 that part of the site even if other parts of the facility were modified by amendment of
- 38 the site certificate or were not built.
- 39
- 40 6 If the Council requires mitigation based on an affirmative finding under any standards of
- 41 Division 22 or Division 24 of this chapter, the certificate holder shall consult with affected
- 42 state agencies and local governments designated by the Council and shall develop specific
- 43 mitigation plans consistent with Council findings under the relevant standards. The

1 certificate holder must submit the mitigation plans to the Office and receive Office
2 approval before beginning construction or, as appropriate, operation of the facility.

3
4 7 OAR 345-025-0006(7): The certificate holder must prevent the development of any
5 conditions on the site that would preclude restoration of the site to a useful, non-
6 hazardous condition to the extent that prevention of such site conditions is within the
7 control of the certificate holder.

8
9 8 OAR 345-025-0006(8): Before beginning construction of the facility, the certificate holder
10 shall submit to the State of Oregon, through the Council, a bond or letter of credit in a
11 form and amount satisfactory to the Council to restore the site to a useful, non-hazardous
12 condition. The certificate holder must maintain a bond or letter of credit in effect at all
13 times until the facility has been retired. The Council may specify different amounts for the
14 bond or letter of credit during construction and during operation of the facility. (*See*
15 *Condition 30.*)

16
17 9 OAR 345-025-0006(9): The certificate holder must retire the facility if the certificate holder
18 permanently ceases construction or operation of the facility. The certificate holder must
19 retire the facility according to a final retirement plan approved by the Council, as
20 described in OAR 345-027-0410. The certificate holder must pay the actual cost to restore
21 the site to a useful, non-hazardous condition at the time of retirement, notwithstanding
22 the Council's approval in the site certificate of an estimated amount required to restore
23 the site.

24
25 10 OAR 345-025-0006(10): The Council must include as conditions in the site certificate all
26 representations in the site certificate application and supporting record the Council deems
27 to be binding commitments made by the applicant.

28
29 11 OAR 345-025-0006(11): Upon completion of construction, the certificate holder must
30 restore vegetation to the extent practicable and must landscape all areas disturbed by
31 construction in a manner compatible with the surroundings and proposed use. Upon
32 completion of construction, the certificate holder must remove all temporary structures
33 not required for facility operation and dispose of all timber, brush, refuse and flammable
34 or combustible material resulting from clearing of land and construction of the facility.

35
36 12 OAR 345-025-0006(12): The certificate holder must design, engineer and construct the
37 facility to avoid dangers to human safety and the environment presented by seismic
38 hazards affecting the site that are expected to result from all maximum probable seismic
39 events. As used in this rule "seismic hazard" includes ground shaking, ground failure,
40 landslide, liquefaction, triggering and consequences (including flow failure, settlement
41 buoyancy, and lateral spreading), cyclic softening of clays and silts, fault rupture,
42 directivity effects and soil-structure interaction.

1 13 OAR 345-025-0006(13): The certificate holder must notify the Department, the State
2 Building Codes Division and the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries promptly if
3 site investigations or trenching reveal that conditions in the foundation rocks differ
4 significantly from those described in the application for a site certificate. After the
5 Department receives the notice, the Council may require the certificate holder to consult
6 with the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries and the Building Codes Division to
7 propose and implement corrective of mitigation actions.
8

9 14 OAR 345-025-0006(14): The certificate holder must notify the Department, the State
10 Building Codes Division and the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries promptly if
11 shear zones, artesian aquifers, deformations or clastic dikes are found at or in the vicinity
12 of the site. After the Department receives notice, the Council may require the certificate
13 holder to consult with Department of Geology and Mineral Industries and the Building
14 Codes Division to propose and implement corrective or mitigation actions.
15

16 15 OAR 345-025-0006(15): Before any transfer of ownership of the facility or ownership of
17 the site certificate holder, the certificate holder must inform the Department of the
18 proposed new owners. The requirements of OAR 345-027-0400 apply to any transfer of
19 ownership that requires a transfer of the site certificate.
20

21 16 OAR 345-025-0006(16): If the Council finds that the certificate holder has permanently
22 ceased construction or operation of the facility without retiring the facility according to a
23 final retirement plan approved by the Council, as described in OAR 345-027-0410, the
24 Council must notify the certificate holder and request that the certificate holder submit a
25 proposed final retirement plan to the Department within a reasonable time not to exceed
26 90 days. If the certificate holder does not submit a proposed final retirement plan by the
27 specified date, the Council may direct the Department to prepare a proposed final
28 retirement plan for the Council's approval. Upon the Council's approval of the final
29 retirement plan, the Council may draw on the bond or letter of credit described in section
30 (8) of this rule to restore the site to a useful, non-hazardous condition according to the
31 final retirement plan, in addition to any penalties the Council may impose under OAR
32 Chapter 345, Division 29. If the amount of the bond or letter of credit is insufficient to pay
33 the actual cost of retirement, the certificate holder must pay any additional cost necessary
34 to restore the site to a useful, non-hazardous condition. After completion of site
35 restoration, the Council must issue an order to terminate the site certificate if the Council
36 finds that the facility has been retired according to the approved final retirement plan.
37

38 17 OAR 345-025-0010(4): If the facility includes any transmission line under Council
39 jurisdiction:

- 40 (a) The certificate holder shall design, construct and operate the transmission line in
41 accordance with the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the National Electrical Safety
42 Code approved on June 3, 2011, by the American National Standards Institute; and
43 (b) The certificate holder shall develop and implement a program that provides
44 reasonable assurance that all fences, gates, cattle guards, trailers, or other objects or

1 structures of a permanent nature that could become inadvertently charged with
2 electricity are grounded or bonded throughout the life of the line.

3
4 18 OAR 345-025-0010(5): If the proposed energy facility is a pipeline or a transmission line or
5 has, as a related or supporting facility, a pipeline or transmission line, the Council shall
6 specify an approved corridor in the site certificate and shall allow the certificate holder to
7 construct the pipeline or transmission line anywhere within the corridor, subject to the
8 conditions of the site certificate. If the applicant has analyzed more than one corridor in its
9 application for a site certificate, the Council may, subject to the Council’s standards,
10 approve more than one corridor.

11
12 19 OAR 345-025-0016(6) and -0016: The following general monitoring conditions apply:

- 13 (a) The certificate holder shall consult with affected state agencies, local governments and
14 tribes and shall develop specific monitoring programs for impacts to resources
15 protected by the standards of Divisions 22 and 24 of this chapter and resources
16 addressed by applicable statutes, administrative rules and local ordinances. The
17 certificate holder must submit the monitoring programs to the Department of Energy
18 and receive Department approval before beginning construction or, as appropriate,
19 operation of the facility.
- 20 (b) The certificate holder shall implement the approved monitoring programs described in
21 section (a) and monitoring programs required by permitting agencies and local
22 governments.
- 23 (c) For each monitoring program described in sections (1) and (2), the certificate holder
24 shall have quality assurance measures approved by the Department before beginning
25 construction or, as appropriate, before beginning commercial operation.
- 26 (d) If the certificate holder becomes aware of a significant environmental change or
27 impact attributable to the facility, the certificate holder shall, as soon as possible,
28 submit a written report to the Department describing the impact on the facility and
29 any affected site certificate conditions.

30
31 20 OAR 345-026-0048: Following receipt of a site certificate or an amended site certificate,
32 the certificate holder shall implement a plan that verifies compliance with all site
33 certificate terms and conditions and applicable statutes and rules. As a part of the
34 compliance plan, to verify compliance with the requirement to begin construction by the
35 date specified in the site certificate, the certificate holder shall report promptly to the
36 Department of Energy when construction begins. Construction is defined in OAR 345-001-
37 0010. In reporting the beginning of construction, the certificate holder shall describe all
38 work on the site performed before beginning construction, including work performed
39 before the Council issued the site certificate, and shall state the cost of that work. For the
40 purpose of this exhibit, “work on the site” means any work within a site or corridor, other
41 than surveying, exploration or other activities to define or characterize the site or corridor.
42 The certificate holder shall document the compliance plan and maintain it for inspection
43 by the Department or the Council.

1 21 OAR 345-026-0080: The certificate holder shall report according to the following
2 requirements:

- 3 (a) General reporting obligation for energy facilities under construction or operating:
4 (i) Within three months after beginning the facility repower, and every three months
5 thereafter during the facility repower, the certificate holder shall submit a repower
6 progress report to the Department of Energy. In each repower progress report, the
7 certificate holder shall describe any significant changes to major milestones. The
8 certificate holder shall report on the progress of the repower and shall address the
9 subjects lists in subsection (c) of this condition. When the reporting date coincides,
10 the certificate holder may include the progress report within the annual report
11 described in this rule.
- 12 (b) After January 1 but not later than April 30 of each year after beginning operation of
13 the facility, the certificate holder shall submit an annual report to the Department
14 addressing the subjects listed in subsection (c) of this condition. For the purpose of
15 this condition, the beginning of operation of the facility means the date when
16 construction of a significant portion of the facility is substantially complete and the
17 certificate holder begins commercial operation of the facility as reported by the
18 certificate holder and accepted by the Department. The Council Secretary and the
19 certificate holder may, by mutual agreement, change the reporting date.
20 (i) To the extent that information required by this rule is contained in reports the
21 certificate holder submits to other state, federal or local agencies, the certificate
22 holder may submit excerpts from such other reports to satisfy this rule. The
23 Council reserves the right to request full copies of such excerpted reports.
- 24 (c) In the annual report, the certificate holder shall include the following information for
25 the calendar year preceding the date of the report:
26 (i) Facility Status: An overview of site conditions, the status of facilities under
27 construction and a summary of the operating experience of facilities that are in
28 operation. The certificate holder shall describe any unusual events, such as
29 earthquakes, extraordinary windstorms, major accidents or the like that occurred
30 during the year and that had a significant adverse impact on the facility.
31 (ii) Reliability and Efficiency of Power Production: For electric power plants, the plant
32 availability and capacity factors for the reporting year. The certificate holder shall
33 describe any equipment failures or plant breakdowns that had a significant impact
34 on those factors and shall describe any actions taken to prevent the recurrence of
35 such problems.
36 (iii) Status of Surety Information: Documentation demonstrating that bonds or letters
37 of credit as described in the site certificate are in full force and effect and will
38 remain in full force and effect for the term of the next reporting period.
39 (iv) Monitoring Report: A list and description of all significant monitoring and
40 mitigation activities performed during the previous year in accordance with site
41 certificate terms and conditions, a summary of the results of those activities and a
42 discussion of any significant changes to any monitoring or mitigation program,
43 including the reason for any such changes.

- 1 (v) Compliance Report: A report describing the certificate holder’s compliance with all
2 site certificate conditions that are applicable during the reporting period. For ease
3 of review, the certificate holder shall, in this section of the report, use numbered
4 subparagraphs corresponding to the applicable sections of the site certificate.
5 (vi) Facility Modification Report: A summary of changes to the facility that the
6 certificate holder has made during the reporting period without an amendment of
7 the site certificate in accordance with OAR 345-027-0350.
8

9 22 OAR 345-026-0105: The certificate holder and the Department of Energy shall exchange
10 copies of all correspondence or summaries of correspondence related to compliance with
11 statutes, rules and local ordinances on which the Council determined compliance, except
12 for material withheld from public disclosure under state or federal law or under Council
13 rules. The certificate holder may submit abstracts of reports in place of full reports;
14 however, the certificate holder shall provide full copies of abstracted reports and any
15 summarized correspondence at the request of the Department.
16

17 23 OAR 345-026-0170: The certificate holder shall notify the Department of Energy within 72
18 hours of any occurrence involving the facility if:
19 (a) There is an attempt by anyone to interfere with its safe operation;
20 (b) A natural event such as an earthquake, flood, tsunami or tornado, or a human-caused
21 event such as a fire or explosion affects or threatens to affect the public health and
22 safety or the environment; or
23 (c) There is any fatal injury at the facility.
24

25 The conditions listed in this section include conditions based on representations in the site
26 certificate application and supporting record. The Council deems these representations to be
27 binding commitments made by the applicant. These conditions are required under OAR 345-
28 027-0020(10). The certificate holder must comply with these conditions in addition to the
29 conditions listed in Section IV. This section includes other specific facility conditions the Council
30 finds necessary to ensure compliance with the siting standards of OAR Chapter 345, Divisions
31 22 and 24, and to protect public health and safety. For conditions that require subsequent
32 review and approval of a future action, ORS 469.402 authorizes the Council to delegate the
33 future review and approval to the Department if, in the Council’s discretion, the delegation is
34 warranted under the circumstances of the case.

35 24 [Condition deleted Amendment #2 LJF]

36 25 The certificate holder shall begin construction of the facility by September 24, 2010. Under
37 OAR 345-015-0085(9), a site certificate is effective upon execution by the Council Chair
38 and the applicant. The Council may grant an extension of the deadline to begin
39 construction in accordance with OAR 345-027-0030 or any successor rule in effect at the
40 time the request for extension is submitted. [AMD1]

41 26 The certificate holder shall complete construction of the facility by September 24, 2013.
42 Construction is complete when: 1) the facility is substantially complete as defined by the
43 certificate holder’s construction contract documents, 2) acceptance testing has been

1 satisfactorily completed and 3) the energy facility is ready to begin continuous operation
2 consistent with the site certificate. The certificate holder shall promptly notify the
3 Department of the date of completion of construction. The Council may grant an
4 extension of the deadline for completing construction in accordance with OAR 345-027-
5 0030 or any successor rule in effect at the time the request for extension is submitted.
6 [AMD1]

7 27 The certificate holder shall design and operate the facility substantially as described in
8 Section III of the site certificate and must not exceed the following restrictions:

9 (a) The total number of turbines at the facility must not exceed 40 turbines.

10 (b) The maximum turbine blade tip height must not exceed 453.8 feet.

11 [AMD1, AMD3]

12 28 The certificate holder shall obtain all necessary federal, state and local permits or
13 approvals required for construction, operation and retirement of the facility or ensure that
14 its contractors obtain the necessary federal, state and local permits or approvals.

15 29 Before beginning construction, the certificate holder shall notify the Department in
16 advance of any work on the site that does not meet the definition of “construction” in
17 OAR 345-001-0010 or ORS 469.300 and shall provide to the Department a description of
18 the work and evidence that its value is less than \$250,000.

19 30 During facility operation, the certificate holder shall:

20 (a) Annually adjust the amount of the bond or letter of credit as described in Retirement
21 and Financial Assurance Condition 108(b).

22 (b) Describe the status of the bond or letter of credit in the annual report submitted to the
23 Council under Condition 21(b).

24 (c) Ensure that the bond or letter of credit is not subject to revocation or reduction before
25 retirement of the facility site.

26 The Department and Council reserve the right to adjust the contingencies, as necessary to
27 ensure that costs to restore the site are adequate.

28 [AMD2, AMD3]

29 31 If the certificate holder elects to use a bond to meet the requirements of Condition 30 or
30 Condition 101, the certificate holder shall ensure that the surety is obligated to comply
31 with the requirements of applicable statutes, Council rules and this site certificate when
32 the surety exercises any legal or contractual right it may have to assume construction,
33 operation or retirement of the energy facility. The certificate holder shall also ensure that
34 the surety is obligated to notify the Council that it is exercising such rights and to obtain
35 any Council approvals required by applicable statutes, Council rules and this site certificate
36 before the surety commences any activity to complete construction, operate or retire the
37 energy facility. [AMD1]

38 32 Before facility repower, the certificate holder shall notify the Department of the identity
39 and qualifications of major construction contractor(s) for specific portions of the work.
40 The certificate holder shall select contractors that have substantial experience in the

1 design and construction of similar facilities. The certificate holder shall report to the
2 Department any change of major construction contractors.

3 33 The certificate holder shall contractually require all construction contractors and
4 subcontractors involved in the facility repower to comply with all applicable laws and
5 regulations and with the terms and conditions of the site certificate. Such contractual
6 provisions shall not operate to relieve the certificate holder of responsibility under the site
7 certificate.

8 34 During the facility repower, the certificate holder shall have an on-site construction
9 manager who is qualified in environmental compliance to ensure compliance with all
10 repower-related site certificate conditions. During operation, the certificate holder shall
11 have a project manager who is qualified in environmental compliance to ensure
12 compliance with all ongoing site certificate conditions. The certificate holder shall notify
13 the Department of the name, telephone number, fax number and e-mail address of these
14 managers and shall keep the Department informed of any change in this information.

15 35 Within 72 hours after discovery of conditions or circumstances that may violate the terms
16 or conditions of the site certificate, the certificate holder shall report the conditions or
17 circumstances to the Department.

18 **V. SPECIFIC FACILITY CONDITIONS (SELECT APPLY TO REPOWER AND OPERATION)**

19
20 The conditions in this section only apply to facility repower activities or the operational facility,
21 once repowered, if they are not shaded. All shaded conditions applied to original facility
22 construction and are no longer applicable.

23
24 The non-applicable conditions are maintained in the site certificate should there be a future
25 change or facility modification for which certificate holder seeks to complete at the site and
26 may rely on compliance with preconstruction and construction conditions to evaluate potential
27 impacts and or need for a site certificate amendment given protections afforded through these
28 historic conditions.

29 **1. Land Use Conditions**

30
31 36 The certificate holder shall cooperate with the Gilliam County Road Department to ensure
32 that any unusual damage or wear to county roads that is caused by construction of the
33 facility is repaired by the certificate holder. Upon completion of construction, the
34 certificate holder shall restore county roads to pre-construction condition or better, to the
35 satisfaction of the County Road Department.

36
37 37 During construction, the certificate holder shall implement measures to reduce traffic
38 impacts, including:

- 39 (a) Providing notice to adjacent landowners when heavy construction traffic is
40 anticipated.

- (b) Providing appropriate traffic safety signage and warnings.
- (c) Requiring flaggers to be at appropriate locations at appropriate times during construction to direct traffic reduce accident risks.
- (d) Using traffic diversion equipment (such as advanced signage and pilot cars) when slow or oversize construction loads are anticipated.
- (e) Maintaining at least one travel lane at all times to the extent reasonably possible so that roads will not be closed to traffic because of construction vehicles. [Amendment #1 UF]
- (f) Encouraging carpooling for the construction workforce.
- (g) Including traffic control procedures in contract specifications for construction of the facility.
- (h) Keeping the access from Highway 19 free of gravel that tracks out onto the highway.

38 The certificate holder shall ensure that no equipment or machinery is parked or stored on any county road except while in use.

39 The certificate holder shall construct all facility components in compliance with the following setback requirements:

- (a) All facility components must be at least 3,520 feet from the property line of properties zoned residential use or designated in the Gilliam County Comprehensive Plan as residential.
- (b) Where (a) does not apply, the certificate holder shall maintain a minimum distance of 110-percent of maximum blade tip height, measured from the centerline of the turbine tower to the nearest edge of any public road right-of-way. The certificate holder shall assume a minimum right-of-way width of 60 feet.
- (c) Where (a) does not apply, the certificate holder shall maintain a minimum distance of 1,320 feet, measured from the centerline of the turbine tower to the center of the nearest residence existing at the time of tower construction.
- (d) Where (a) does not apply, the certificate holder shall maintain a minimum distance of 110-percent of maximum blade tip height, measured from the centerline of the turbine tower to the nearest boundary of the certificate holder's lease area.
- (e) The certificate holder shall maintain a minimum distance of 250 feet measured from the center line of each turbine tower to the nearest edge of any railroad right-of-way or electrical substation.
- (f) The certificate holder shall maintain a minimum distance of 250 feet measured from the center line of each meteorological tower to the nearest edge of any public road right-of-way or railroad right-of-way, nearest boundary of the certificate holder's lease area or nearest electrical substation.
- (g) The certificate holder shall maintain a minimum distance of 50 feet measured from any facility O&M building to the nearest edge of any public road right-of-way or railroad right-of-way or the nearest boundary of the certificate holder's lease area.
- (h) The certificate holder shall maintain a minimum distance of 50 feet measured from any substation to the nearest edge of any public road right-of-way or railroad right-of-

1 way or the nearest boundary of the certificate holder’s electrical substation easement
2 or, if there is no easement, the nearest boundary of the certificate holder’s lease area.
3 [AMD1]
4

5 40 The certificate holder shall consult with area landowners and lessees during construction
6 and operation of the facility and shall implement measures to reduce or avoid any adverse
7 impacts to farm practices on surrounding lands and to avoid any increase in farming costs.
8

9 41 The certificate holder shall locate access roads and temporary construction laydown and
10 staging areas to minimize disturbance with farming practices and, wherever feasible, shall
11 place turbines and transmission interconnection lines along the margins of cultivated
12 areas to reduce the potential for conflict with farm operations.
13

14 42 Before beginning construction of any phase of the facility, the certificate holder shall
15 record in the real property records of Gilliam County a Covenant Not to Sue with regard to
16 generally accepted farming practices on farmland adjacent to the construction area
17 consistent with Gilliam County Zoning Ordinance 7.020(T)(4)(a)(5). [Amendment #1 LIF]
18

19 43 The certificate holder shall install lockable gates at the substation and on private access
20 roads.
21

22 44 Within 90 days after beginning operation of any phase of the facility, the certificate holder
23 shall provide to the Department and to the Gilliam County Planning Director the actual
24 latitude and longitude location or Stateplane NAD 83(91) coordinates of each turbine
25 tower, connecting line and transmission line built in that phase. In addition, the certificate
26 holder shall provide to the Department and to the Gilliam County Planning Director, a
27 summary of as-built changes in the facility compared to the original plan, if any.
28

29 [AMD1]
30

31 **2. Cultural Resource Conditions**

32 45 Before beginning construction of the LJIIA components as described in the *Final Order on*
33 *Amendment #1 for IJF*, the certificate holder shall provide to the Department a map
34 showing the final design locations of all LJIIA components and areas that would be
35 disturbed during their construction and also showing the LJIIA areas that were surveyed in
36 2004, 2005 and 2006 for cultural resources as described in the site certificate application.
37 If areas to be disturbed during construction lie outside of the surveyed areas, the
38 certificate holder shall hire qualified personnel to conduct field investigation of those
39 areas. The certificate holder shall provide a written report of the field investigation to the
40 Department and to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). If any historic, cultural or
41 archaeological resources are found during the field investigation, the certificate holder
42 shall ensure that construction and operation of the facility will have no impact on the

1 resources. The certificate holder shall instruct all construction personnel to avoid the areas
2 where resources were identified in the 2004-2006 surveys or were found during pre-
3 construction investigations and shall implement other appropriate measures to protect
4 the resources. [AMD2]

5
6 46 The certificate holder shall ensure that a qualified person instructs construction personnel
7 in the identification of cultural materials and avoidance of accidental damage to identified
8 resource sites.

9
10 47 The certificate holder shall ensure that construction personnel cease all ground-disturbing
11 activities in the immediate area if any archaeological or cultural resources are found
12 during construction of the facility until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the
13 significance of the find. The certificate holder shall notify the Department and the State
14 Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the find. If the archaeologist determines that the
15 resource is significant, the certificate holder shall make recommendations to the Council
16 for mitigation, including avoidance or data recovery, in consultation with the Department,
17 SHPO and other appropriate parties. The certificate holder shall not restart work in the
18 affected area until the certificate holder has demonstrated to the Department that it has
19 complied with the archaeological permit requirements administered by SHPO.

20
21 48 During construction of the LJIA components as described in the *Final Order on*
22 *Amendment #1 for IJF*, the certificate holder shall label all identified historic, cultural or
23 archaeological resource sites on construction maps and drawings as “no entry” areas, and
24 if construction activities will occur within 200 feet of an identified site, the certificate
25 holder shall flag a 50-foot buffer around the site. [AMD2]

26 **3. Geotechnical Conditions**

27
28 49 Before beginning construction of the facility, the certificate holder shall conduct site-
29 specific geotechnical investigation of that phase and shall report its findings to the Oregon
30 Department of Geology & Mineral Industries (DOGAMI). The certificate holder shall
31 conduct the geotechnical investigation after consultation with DOGAMI and in general
32 accordance with DOGAMI open file report 00-04 “Guidelines for Engineering Geologic
33 Reports and Site-Specific Seismic Hazard Reports.” [AMD2]

34
35 50 The certificate holder shall design and construct the facility in accordance with
36 requirements set forth by the State of Oregon’s Building Code Division and any other
37 applicable codes and design procedures. The certificate holder shall design all components
38 of the facility to meet or exceed the minimum standards required by the 2003
39 International Building Code.

1 51 The certificate holder shall design, engineer and construct the facility to avoid dangers to
2 human safety presented by non-seismic hazards. As used in this condition, “non-seismic
3 hazards” include settlement, landslides, flooding and erosion.
4

4. Hazardous Materials, Fire Protection & Public Safety Conditions

5
6 52 The certificate holder shall notify the Department within 72 hours of any accidents
7 including mechanical failures on the site associated with construction or operation of the
8 facility that may result in public health and safety concerns.
9

10 53 Before beginning construction of any phase of the facility, the certificate holder shall
11 submit Notices of Proposed Construction or Alteration to the Federal Aviation
12 Administration (FAA) and the Oregon Department of Aviation identifying the proposed
13 final locations of the turbines and related or supporting facilities in that phase of
14 construction. The certificate holder shall promptly notify the Department of the responses
15 from the FAA and the Oregon Department of Aviation. [AMD1]
16

17 54 To protect the public from electrical hazards, the certificate holder shall enclose the
18 facility substations with appropriate fencing and locked gates.
19

20 55 The certificate holder shall construct turbine towers that are smooth steel structures with
21 no exterior ladders or access to the turbine blades and shall install locked access doors
22 accessible only to authorized personnel.
23

24 56 The certificate holder shall follow manufacturers’ recommended handling instructions and
25 procedures to prevent damage to towers or blades that could lead to failure.
26

27 57 The certificate holder shall have an operational safety monitoring program and shall
28 inspect turbine blades on a regular basis for signs of wear. The certificate holder shall
29 repair turbine blades as necessary to protect public safety.
30

31 58 The certificate holder shall install and maintain self-monitoring devices on each turbine,
32 linked to sensors at the operations and maintenance building, to alert operators to
33 potentially dangerous conditions, and the certificate holder shall immediately remedy any
34 dangerous conditions. The certificate holder shall maintain automatic equipment
35 protection features in each turbine that would shut down the turbine and reduce the
36 chance of a mechanical problem causing a fire.
37

38 59 The certificate holder shall install generator step-up transformers at the base of each
39 tower in locked cabinets designed to protect the public from electrical hazards and shall
40 design the cabinets to avoid creation of artificial habitat for raptor prey.
41

- 1 60 The certificate holder shall maintain turbines on concrete pads with a minimum of 10 feet
2 of non-flammable and non-erosive ground cover on all sides. The certificate holder shall
3 cover turbine pad areas with non-erosive material immediately following exposure during
4 disturbance and shall maintain the pad area covering during operation of the facility.
5
- 6 61 During operation of the facility, the certificate holder shall develop and implement fire
7 safety plans in consultation with the North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District
8 and the Arlington Fire Department to minimize the risk of fire and to respond
9 appropriately to any fires that occur on the facility site. In developing the fire safety plans,
10 the certificate holder should take into account the dry nature of the region and should
11 address risks on a seasonal basis. The certificate holder shall meet annually with District
12 and Fire Department personnel to discuss emergency planning and shall invite District and
13 Fire Department personnel to observe any emergency drill or tower rescue
14 training conducted at the facility.
15
- 16 62 During construction and operation of the facility, the certificate holder shall ensure that
17 the O&M buildings and all service vehicles are equipped with shovels and portable fire
18 extinguishers of a 4A50BC or equivalent rating.
19
- 20 63 During construction, the certificate holder shall ensure that construction vehicles and
21 equipment are operated on graveled areas to the extent possible and that open flames,
22 such as cutting torches, are kept away from dry grass areas.
23
- 24 64 Upon the beginning of operation of the facility, the certificate holder shall provide to
25 North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District and the Arlington Fire Department a
26 site plan indicating the identification number assigned to each turbine and the location of
27 all facility structures. During operation, the certificate will ensure that appropriate District
28 and Fire Department personnel have an up-to-date list of the names and telephone
29 numbers of facility personnel available to respond on a 24-hour basis in case of an
30 emergency on the facility site.
31
- 32 65 During operation, the certificate holder shall ensure that all on-site employees receive
33 annual fire prevention and response training, including tower rescue training, by qualified
34 instructors or members of the local fire department and that all employees are instructed
35 to keep vehicles on roads and off dry grassland, except when off-road operation is
36 required for emergency purposes.
37
- 38 66 During facility repower, the certificate holder shall require that all on-site construction
39 contractors develop and implement a site health and safety plan that informs workers and
40 others on-site what to do in case of an emergency and that includes the locations of fire
41 extinguishers and nearby hospitals, important telephone numbers and first aid techniques.
42 The certificate holder shall ensure that construction contractors have personnel on-site
43 who are trained and equipped for tower rescue and who are first aid and CPR certified.
44

1 67 During operation, the certificate holder shall develop and implement a site health and
2 safety plan that informs employees and others on-site what to do in case of an emergency
3 and that includes the locations of fire extinguishers and nearby hospitals, important
4 telephone numbers and first aid techniques.
5

6 68 The certificate holder shall handle any hazardous materials used on the site in a manner
7 that protects public health, safety and the environment and shall comply with all
8 applicable local, state and federal environmental laws and regulations.
9

10 69 If a spill or release of hazardous materials occurs during construction or operation of the
11 facility, the certificate holder shall notify the Department within 72 hours and shall clean
12 up the spill or release and dispose of any contaminated soil or other materials according to
13 applicable regulations. The certificate holder shall make sure that spill kits containing
14 items such as absorbent pads are located on equipment and storage facilities to respond
15 to accidental spills and shall instruct employees handling hazardous materials in the
16 proper handling, storage and cleanup of these materials.
17

5. Water, Soils, Streams & Wetlands Conditions

18
19 70 The certificate holder shall conduct all construction work in compliance with an Erosion
20 and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) satisfactory to the Oregon Department of
21 Environmental Quality and as required under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
22 System (NPDES) Storm Water Discharge General Permit #1200-C. The certificate holder
23 shall include in the ESCP any procedures necessary to meet local erosion and sediment
24 control requirements and storm water management requirements.
25

26 71 During onsite disturbance, the certificate holder shall limit truck traffic to designated
27 existing and improved road surfaces to avoid soil compaction, to the extent possible.
28

29 72 During construction, the certificate holder shall avoid impacts to waters of the state in the
30 following manner:
31 (a) The certificate holder shall avoid any disturbance, including the placement of poles for
32 the collector line, within 25 feet of the stream channel in the area identified as "S5" on
33 Figure J-1 of the Site Certificate Application.
34 (b) The certificate holder shall avoid any disturbance to the six wetland areas identified as
35 "W1" through "W6" on Figure J-1 of the Site Certificate Application [Amendment #2 LIF].
36 (c) The certificate holder shall avoid any disturbance to the stream channels identified as
37 "S24" and "S25" on Figure J-1 of the Site Certificate Application.
38 (d) Before beginning construction affecting the location identified as "S27" on Figure J-1 of
39 the Site Certificate Application, the certificate holder shall apply for and obtain a
40 Removal/Fill Permit from the Department of State Lands, which, in accordance with
41 ORS 469.401, shall issue the permit substantially in the form of Attachment F of the

1 Final Order on the Application and subject only to the conditions of this site certificate
2 including substantive requirements listed in that attachment.

3 (e) Before beginning construction of any phase of the facility, the certificate holder shall
4 determine whether any construction disturbance in that phase would occur in
5 locations not previously investigated for potential jurisdictional waters as described in
6 the Final Orders on the Application and Amendment #1 for LJF. The certificate holder
7 shall conduct pre-construction investigations to determine whether any jurisdictional
8 waters exist in those locations. The certificate holder shall submit a written report on
9 the pre-construction investigation to the Department of Energy and to the
10 Department of State Lands for approval before beginning construction of any phase of
11 the facility and shall ensure that construction of that phase would have no impact on
12 any jurisdictional water identified in the report. [AMD2]

13
14 73 During facility repower, the certificate holder shall ensure that the wash down of concrete
15 trucks occurs only at a contractor-owned batch plant or at tower foundation locations. If
16 such wash down occurs at tower foundation locations, then the certificate holder shall
17 ensure that wash down wastewater does not run off the construction site into otherwise
18 undisturbed areas and that the wastewater is disposed of on backfill piles and buried
19 underground with the backfill over the tower foundation.

20
21 74 The certificate holder shall restore areas outside the permanent footprint that are
22 disturbed during construction according to the methods and monitoring procedures
23 described in the *Revegetation Plan* that is incorporated in the *Final Order on Amendment*
24 *#2 for LJF* as Attachment F and as amended from time to time. [AMD2]

25
26 75 During facility operation, the certificate holder shall routinely inspect and maintain all
27 roads, pads and trenched areas and, as necessary, maintain or repair erosion control
28 measures. The certificate holder shall restore areas that are temporarily disturbed during
29 facility maintenance or repair activities to pre-disturbance condition or better.

30
31 76 During facility operation, the certificate holder shall obtain water for on-site uses from one
32 or more on-site wells, subject to compliance with any applicable permit requirements, not
33 exceeding 5,000 gallons per day. The certificate holder shall not change the source of
34 water for on-site uses without prior Department approval.

35
36 77 During facility operation, if blade-washing becomes necessary, the certificate holder shall
37 ensure that there is no runoff of wash water from the site or discharges to surface waters,
38 storm sewers or dry wells. The certificate holder shall not use more than 50 gallons of
39 water per blade and shall not wash more than eight turbines (24 blades) per week. The
40 certificate holder shall not use acids, bases or metal brighteners with the wash water. The
41 certificate may use biodegradable, phosphate-free cleaners sparingly.
42

6. Transmission Line & EMF Conditions

1
2 78 The certificate holder shall install the 34.5-kV collector system underground to the extent
3 practical. The certificate holder shall install underground segments of the collector system
4 at a minimum depth of three feet. Where geotechnical conditions or other engineering
5 considerations require, the certificate holder may install segments of the collector system
6 aboveground, but the total length of aboveground segments must not exceed 30 percent
7 of the collector system. The certificate holder shall construct aboveground segments of
8 the collector system using single or double circuit monopole design as described in the site
9 certificate application. [AMD2]

10
11 79 At least 30 days before beginning preparation of detailed design and specifications for the
12 electrical transmission lines, the certificate holder shall consult with the Oregon Public
13 Utility Commission staff to ensure that transmission line designs and specifications are
14 consistent with applicable codes and standards.

15
16 80 To protect public safety, the certificate holder shall design and maintain the transmission
17 lines so that:
18 (a) Alternating current electric fields during operation do not exceed 9 kV per meter at
19 one meter above the ground surface in areas accessible to the public.
20 (b) Induced voltages during operation are as low as reasonably achievable.

21
22 81 The certificate holder shall take reasonable steps to reduce or manage human exposure to
23 electromagnetic fields, including but not limited to:
24 (a) Constructing all aboveground transmission lines at least 200 feet from any residence
25 or other occupied structure.
26 (b) Ensuring that the area near the facility substation is inaccessible to the public by
27 fencing the area.
28 (c) Constructing aboveground 34.5-kV transmission lines with a minimum clearance of 25
29 feet from the ground.
30 (d) Constructing all aboveground 230-kV transmission lines with a minimum clearance of
31 30 feet from the ground.
32 (e) Providing to landowners a map of underground and overhead transmission lines on
33 their property and advising landowners of possible health risks.
34 [AMD1]

7. Plants, Wildlife & Habitat Protection Conditions

36
37 82 During operation of the facility, the certificate holder shall implement the Revegetation
38 and Noxious Weed Control Plan, as finalized under Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition
39 109.
40

1 83 The certificate holder shall design all aboveground transmission line support structures
2 following the practices suggested by the Avian Powerline Interaction Committee (2006)
3 and shall install anti-perching devices on transmission pole tops and cross arms where the
4 poles are located within ½ mile of turbines. [AMD1]
5

6 84 The certificate holder may construct turbines and other facility components within the site
7 boundary as described in the Final Orders on the Application and Amendment #1 for the
8 LJF, subject to the following requirements addressing potential habitat impact:

- 9 (a) The certificate holder shall not construct any facility components within areas of
10 Category 1 habitat and shall avoid temporary disturbance of Category 1 habitat.
11 (b) The certificate holder shall design and construct facility components that are the
12 minimum size needed for safe operation of the energy facility.
13 (c) In the final design of the facility within microsites, the certificate holder shall
14 reduce impact on essential or important habitat (Category 4 and above) to the extent
15 practical.
16 (d) As a protective measure during construction, the certificate holder shall install
17 exclusion fencing around confirmed populations of sessile mousetail (identified in
18 Figure Q-3 of the site certificate application). The certificate holder shall not install
19 facility components or cause temporary disturbance within these areas. Before
20 beginning construction, the certificate holder shall verify the protected status of
21 sessile mousetail and notify the Department. If the species has been upgraded to
22 threatened or endangered under State or federal law, the certificate holder shall take
23 appropriate mitigation actions, subject to Department approval. [AMD2]
24 (e) If construction would affect locations within the microsites that were not
25 previously surveyed for the occurrence of State or federal threatened or endangered
26 species as described in the Final Orders on the Application and Amendment #1 for LJF,
27 the certificate holder shall conduct additional pre-construction surveys of those
28 locations, notify the Department of the findings and implement appropriate avoidance
29 or mitigation measures for any threatened or endangered species detected, subject to
30 Department approval.

31 [AMD2]
32

33 85 The certificate holder shall implement measures to mitigate impacts to sensitive wildlife
34 habitat during construction and operation including, but not limited to, the following:

- 35 (a) Preparing maps to show sensitive areas, such as nesting or denning areas for sensitive
36 wildlife species, that are off limits to construction personnel.
37 (b) Before beginning construction of any phase of the facility, the certificate holder shall
38 have a qualified biologist place exclusion markers around sensitive wildlife habitat
39 areas for that phase of construction, including Category 1 Washington ground squirrel
40 (WGS) areas and an appropriate buffer around these areas. The certificate holder shall
41 maintain the exclusion markings until that phase of construction has been completed.
42 (c) Ensuring that a qualified person instructs construction and operations personnel to be
43 aware of wildlife in the area and to take precautions to avoid injuring or destroying
44 wildlife or sensitive wildlife habitat.

- (d) Avoiding unnecessary road construction, temporary disturbance and vehicle use.
- (e) Posting and maintaining speed limit signs (not to exceed 20 miles per hour) on access roads throughout the site. The certificate holder shall ensure that all construction and operations personnel are instructed to observe caution when driving in the facility area to avoid injury or disturbance to wildlife enforce and for personal safety.

[AMD1]

86 During facility repower, the certificate holder shall protect the area within a 1300-foot buffer around active nests of the following species during the sensitive period, as provided in this condition:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Sensitive Period</u>	<u>Early Release Date</u>
Swainson’s hawk	April 1 to August 15	May 31
Ferruginous hawk	March 15 to August 15	May 31
Burrowing owl	April 1 to August 15	July 15

During the year in which the repower occurs, the certificate holder shall use a protocol approved by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) to determine whether there are any active nests of these species within a half-mile of any areas that would be disturbed during construction of that phase. If a nest is occupied by any of these species after the beginning of the sensitive period, the certificate holder shall not engage in high-impact construction activities (activities that involve blasting, grading or other major ground disturbance) or allow high levels of construction traffic within 1300 feet of the nest site. In addition, the certificate holder will flag the boundaries of the 1300-foot buffer area and shall instruct construction personnel to avoid any unnecessary activity within the buffer area. The certificate holder shall hire an independent biological monitor to observe the active nest sites during the sensitive period for signs of disturbance and to notify the Department of any non-compliance with this condition. If the monitor observes nest site abandonment or other adverse impact to nesting activity, the certificate holder shall implement appropriate mitigation, in consultation with ODFW and subject to the approval of the Department, unless the adverse impact is clearly shown to have a cause other than construction activity. The certificate holder may begin or resume high-impact construction activities before the ending day of the sensitive period if any known nest site is not occupied by the early release date. If a nest site is occupied, then the certificate holder may begin or resume high-impact construction before the ending day of the sensitive period with the approval of ODFW, after the young are fledged. The certificate holder shall use a protocol approved by ODFW to determine when the young are fledged (the young are independent of the core nest site).

[AMD1]

87 The certificate holder shall conduct wildlife monitoring as described in the *Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan* that is incorporated in the *Final Order on Amendment #3 for LJF* as Attachment I and as amended from time to time. [AMD2, AMD3]

88 Before beginning construction of the LJIIA components as described in the *Final Order on Amendment #1 for LJF*, the certificate holder shall obtain an Incidental Take Permit (ITP)

1 letter from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) that incorporates the
2 terms and commitments of the ITP application as set forth in Attachment E of the Final
3 Order on the Application. [AMD2]

4 **89** The certificate holder shall acquire the legal right to create, enhance, maintain and protect
5 a habitat mitigation area as long as the site certificate is in effect by means of an outright
6 purchase, conservation easement or similar conveyance and shall provide a copy of the
7 documentation to the Department. Within the habitat mitigation area, the certificate
8 holder shall improve the habitat quality as described in the *Habitat Mitigation Plan* as
9 finalized under Fish and Wildlife Habitat Condition 110, and as amended from time to
10 time. [AMD2, AMD3]

8. Visual Effects Conditions

11 **90** To reduce the visual impact of the facility, the certificate holder shall:

- 12 (a) Mount nacelles on smooth steel towers, painted uniformly in a neutral white color.
- 13 (b) Paint substation structures in a neutral color to blend with the surrounding landscape.
- 14 (c) Not allow any advertising on any part of the facility.
- 15 (d) Use only those signs required for facility safety or required by law, except that the
- 16 certificate holder may erect a sign to identify the facility.
- 17 (e) Maintain any signs allowed under this condition in good repair.

18 **91** The certificate holder shall design and construct the operation and maintenance buildings
19 to be generally consistent with the character of similar buildings used by commercial
20 farmers or ranchers in the area and shall paint the building in a neutral color to blend with
21 the surrounding landscape.

22 **92** The certificate holder shall not use exterior lighting at the facility except:

- 23 (a) The minimum turbine tower lighting required or recommended by the Federal
- 24 Aviation Administration.
- 25 (b) Security lighting at the operations and maintenance buildings and at the substations,
- 26 provided that such lighting is shielded or downward-directed to reduce glare.
- 27 (c) Minimum lighting necessary for repairs or emergencies.
- 28 (d) Minimum lighting necessary for construction directed to illuminate the work area and
- 29 shielded or downward-directed to reduce glare.

30 [AMD1]

9. Noise Control Conditions

32
33 **93** To reduce noise impacts at nearby residential areas, the certificate holder shall:

- 34 (a) Confine the noisiest operation of heavy construction equipment to the daylight hours.
- 35 (b) Require contractors to install and maintain exhaust mufflers on all combustion engine-
- 36 powered equipment; and
- 37 (c) Establish a complaint response system at the construction manager's office to address
- 38 noise complaints.

1 94 Before beginning construction of any phase of the facility, the certificate holder shall
2 provide to the Department:
3 (a) Information that identifies the final design locations of all turbines to be built in that
4 phase of construction.
5 (b) The maximum sound power level of the turbines and substation transformers based
6 on manufacturers' warranties or confirmed by other means acceptable to the
7 Department.
8 (c) The results of noise analysis of the facility to be built according to the final design
9 performed in a manner consistent with the requirements of OAR 340-035-
10 0035(1)(b)(B)(iii)(IV) and (VI) demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Department that
11 the total noise generated by the facility (including the noise from turbines and
12 substation transformers) would meet the ambient noise degradation test and
13 maximum allowable test at the appropriate measurement point for all potentially-
14 affected noise sensitive properties.

15
16 (d) For each noise-sensitive property where the certificate holder relies on a noise waiver
17 to demonstrate compliance in accordance with OAR 340-035-0035(1)(b)(B)(iii)(III), a
18 copy of the a legally effective easement or real covenant pursuant to which the owner
19 of the property authorizes the certificate holder's operation of the facility to increase
20 ambient statistical noise levels L₁₀ and L₅₀ by more than 10 dBA at the appropriate
21 measurement point. The legally-effective easement or real covenant must: include a
22 legal description of the burdened property (the noise sensitive property); be recorded
23 in the real property records of the county; expressly benefit the certificate holder;
24 expressly run with the land and bind all future owners, lessees or holders of any
25 interest in the burdened property; and not be subject to revocation without the
26 certificate holder's written approval.

27 [Amendment #1 LJF]
28

29 95 During operation, the certificate holder shall maintain a complaint response system to
30 address noise complaints. The certificate holder shall promptly notify the Department of
31 any complaints received regarding facility noise and of any actions taken by the certificate
32 holder to address those complaints.
33

34 **10. Waste Management Conditions**

35 96 The certificate holder shall provide portable toilets for on-site sewage handling during
36 construction and shall ensure that they are pumped and cleaned regularly by a licensed
37 contractor who is qualified to pump and clean portable toilet facilities.
38

39 97 During operation, the certificate holder shall discharge sanitary wastewater generated at
40 the O&M building to a licensed on-site septic system in compliance with county permit
41 requirements. The certificate holder shall design the septic system design with a capacity
42 that is less than 2,500 gallons per day.
43

1 98 The certificate holder shall implement a waste management plan during construction that
2 includes but is not limited to the following measures:

- 3 (a) Training construction personnel to minimize and recycle solid waste.
- 4 (b) Minimizing the generation of wastes from construction through detailed estimating of
5 materials needs and through efficient construction practices.
- 6 (c) Recycling steel and other metal scrap.
- 7 (d) Recycling wood waste.
- 8 (e) Recycling packaging wastes such as paper and cardboard.
- 9 (f) Collecting non-recyclable waste for transport to a landfill by a licensed waste hauler.
- 10 (g) Segregating all hazardous wastes such as used oil, oily rags and oil-absorbent
11 materials, mercury-containing lights and lead-acid and nickel-cadmium batteries for
12 disposal by a licensed firm specializing in the proper recycling or disposal of hazardous
13 wastes.

14
15 99 The certificate holder may dispose of waste concrete on site with the permission of the
16 landowner and in accordance with OAR 340-093-0080 and other applicable regulations.
17 The certificate holder shall dispose of waste concrete on site by placing the material in an
18 excavated hole, covering it with at least three feet of topsoil and grading the area to
19 match existing contours. If the waste concrete is not disposed of on site, the certificate
20 holder shall arrange for proper disposal in a landfill.

21
22 100 The certificate holder shall implement a waste management plan during operation that
23 includes but is not limited to the following measures:
24 (a) Training employees to minimize and recycle solid waste.
25 (b) Recycling paper products, metals, glass and plastics.
26 (c) Recycling used oil and hydraulic fluid.
27 (d) Collecting non-recyclable waste for transport to a landfill by a licensed waste hauler.
28 (e) Segregating all hazardous, non-recyclable wastes such as used oil, oily rags and oil-
29 absorbent materials, mercury-containing lights and lead-acid and nickel-cadmium
30 batteries for disposal by a licensed firm specializing in the proper recycling or disposal
31 of hazardous wastes.

32
33 101 [Condition deleted by Amendment 2 LJF]

34 102 [Condition deleted by Amendment 2 LJF]

35 103 [Condition deleted by Amendment 2 LJF]

36 104 [Condition deleted by Amendment 2 LJF]

1
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4
VI. SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS

To transfer this site certificate or any portion thereof or to assign or dispose of it in any other manner, directly or indirectly, the certificate holder shall comply with OAR 345-027-0400.

5
6
7
8
9
10
VII. SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

If any provision of this agreement and certificate is declared by a court to be illegal or in conflict with any law, the validity of the remaining terms and conditions shall not be affected, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be construed and enforced as if the agreement and certificate did not contain the particular provision held to be invalid.

11
12
13
14
VIII. GOVERNING LAW AND FORUM


This site certificate shall be governed by the laws of the State of Oregon. Any litigation or arbitration arising out of this agreement shall be conducted in an appropriate forum in Oregon.

15
16
17
18
19
IX. EXECUTION

This site certificate may be executed in counterparts and will become effective upon signature by the Chair of the Energy Facility Siting Council and the authorized representative of the certificate holder.

20
21
22
23
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this site certificate has been executed by the State of Oregon, acting by and through its Energy Facility Siting Council, and by Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Avangrid Renewables, LLC.


ENERGY FACILITY SITING COUNCIL

By: 
Kent Howe (Jun 12, 2024 23:14 PDT)

Kent Howe, Chair
Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council

Date: 12-Jun-2024


LEANING JUNIPER WIND POWER II, LLC

By: 
Sara M Parsons (Jun 12, 2024 15:09 PDT)

Print: Sara M Parsons

Date: 12-Jun-2024

and

By: 

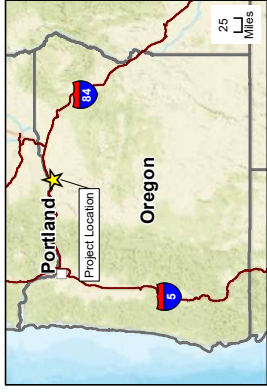
Print: Stephanie La Pier

Date: 12-Jun-2024

and

By: 

Figure 1: Facility Site/Site Boundary



- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Existing Turbine

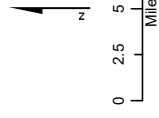
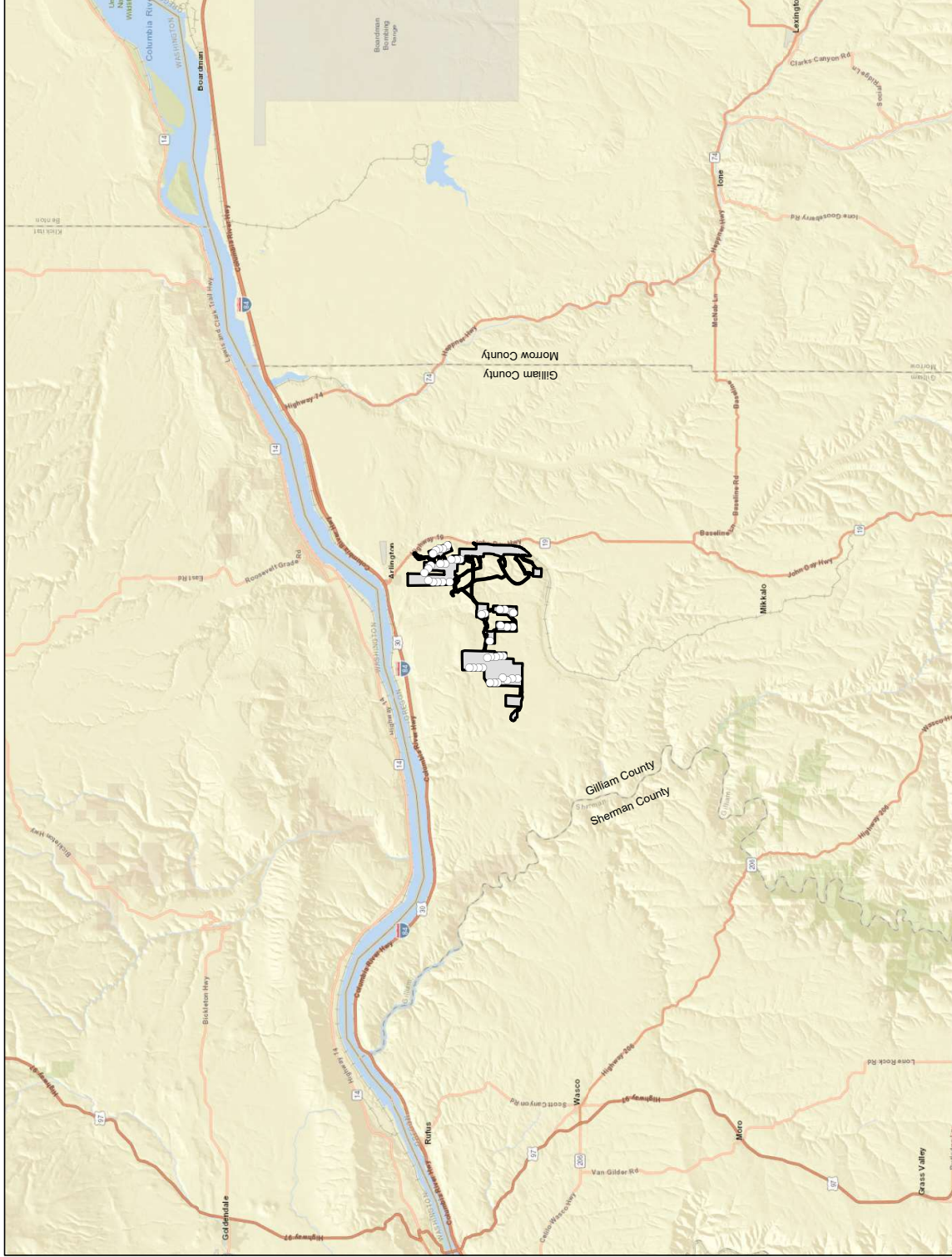


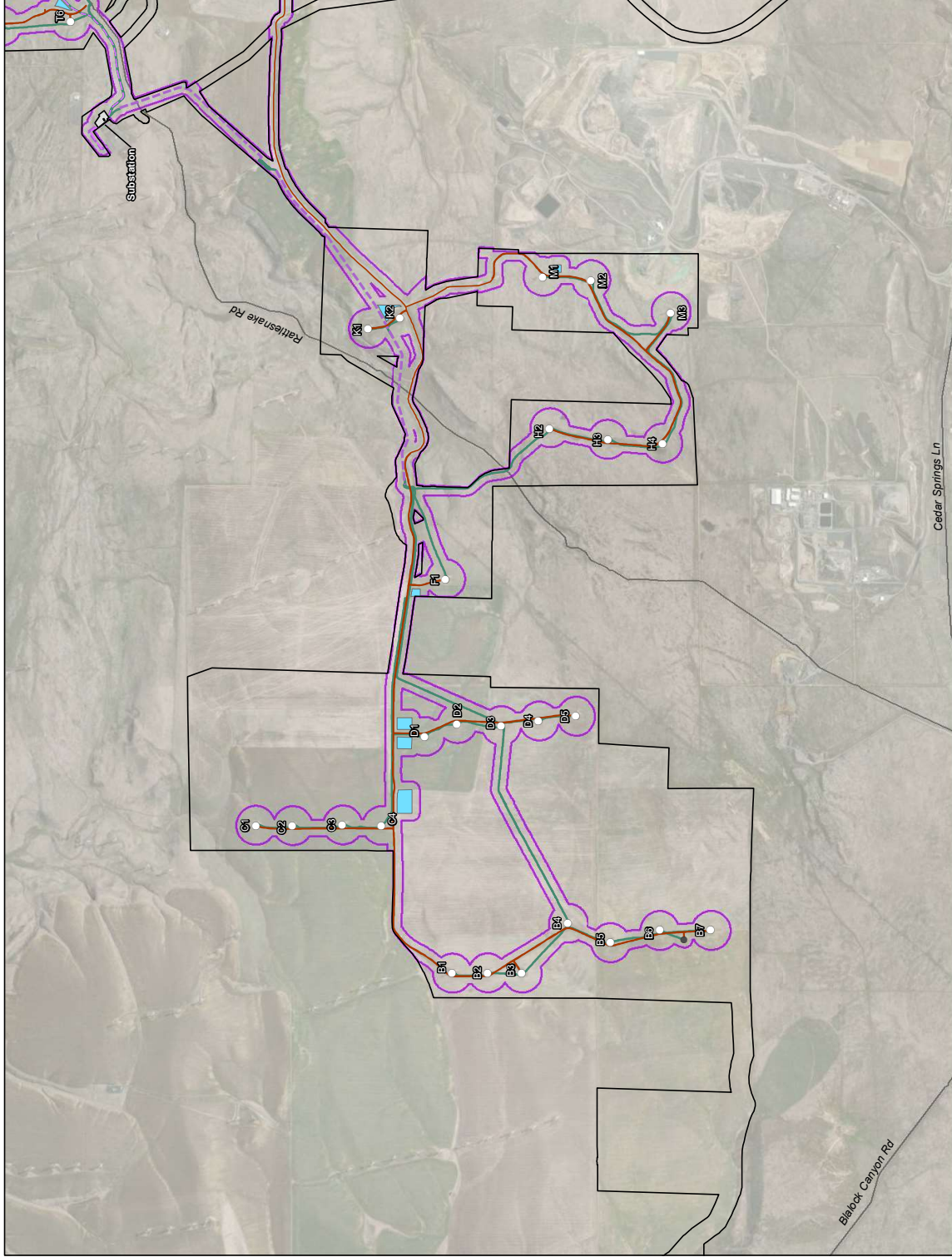
Figure 1
Facility Site Vicinity Map
 Request for Amendment No. 3
 Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility
 Gilliam County, Oregon

Jacobs



\\net\vo\GIS\Proj\lib\roads\71832_WindMap\newRFAM\Figure_1_280726.mxd

Figure 2: Facility Repower Corridor (Southwestern Portion)



- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Repower Corridor
 - Existing Turbine
 - Existing Met Tower
 - Existing Substation or O&M Facility
 - Existing Fiber Optic Line
 - Existing Overhead Electrical Line
 - Existing Underground Electrical Line
 - Existing Access Road
 - Temporary Laydown or Crane Assembly

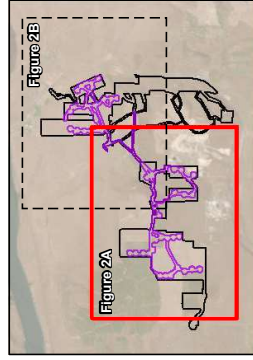
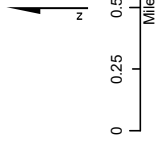
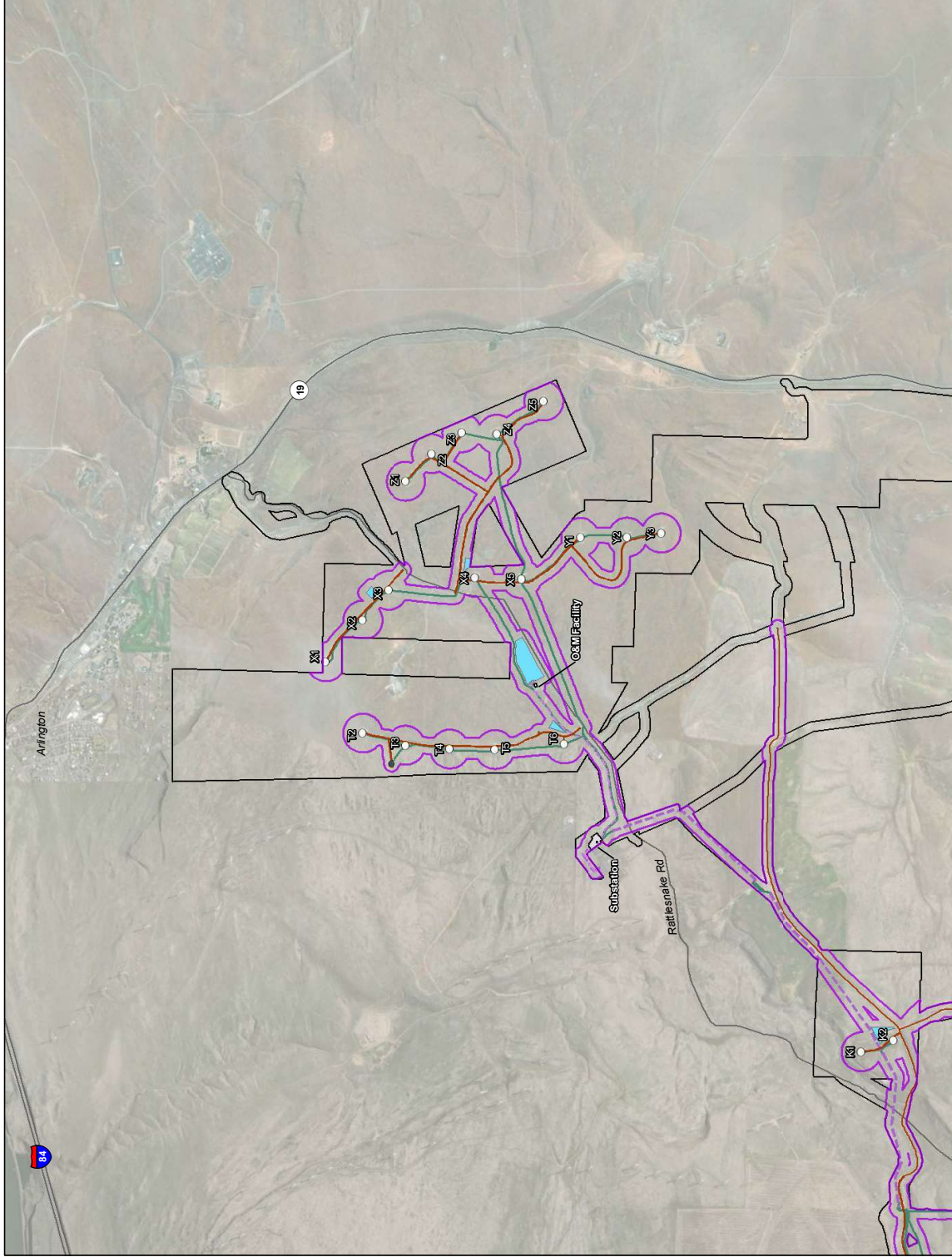


Figure 2A
Area Subject to RFA3 with Site Boundary –
Southwestern Portion –
Request for Amendment No. 3
Leaning Juniper I/A Wind Power Facility
 Gilliam County, Oregon

Jacobs

Figure 3: Facility Repower Corridor (Northeastern Portion)



- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - ▭ Repeater Corridor
 - Existing Turbine
 - Existing Met Tower
 - ▭ Existing Substation or O&M Facility
 - Existing Fiber Optic Line
 - Existing Overhead Electrical Line
 - Existing Underground Electrical Line
 - Existing Access Road
 - ▭ Temporary Laydown or Crane Assembly

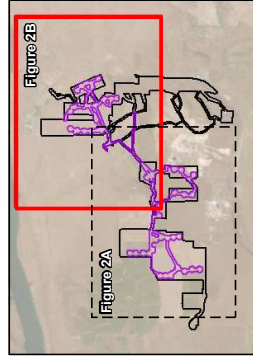
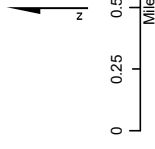


Figure 2B
 Area Subject to RFA3 with Site Boundary –
 Northeastern Portion
 Request for Amendment No. 3
 Learning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility
 Gilliam County, Oregon

Jacobs

Signature: 
Megan Chang (Jun 14, 2024 12:36 PM)
Email: megan.chang@avangrid.com

**Attachment B-1: Reviewing Agency and Consultant Comments Received for
Leaning Juniper IIA Request for Amendment 3**

Reviewing Agency Comment Summary Index

Name, Agency	Date	Comment Summary
Michelle Colby, Planning Director, Gilliam County	10-03-2023	Gilliam County request that a new Road Use Agreement be executed prior to construction or mobilization.
Lindsay Somers, Habitat Biologist, ODFW	11-13-2023, 12-06-2023, 02-26-2024, 02-27-2024	ODFW considers repowering activities differently than applications for new site certificates because of prior disturbance. Temporary impacts to WGS habitat buffer are to be mitigated as Category 2, and at a level equivalent with permanent impacts. Enhanced monitoring for WGS. Approved proposed HMA and HMP.
Haley Aldrich	02-23-2024	Concurs with the result of the Barr Foundation Report; recommends that the foundation retrofits be implemented as recommended by Barr, and that the certificate holder be required to implement an anchor bolt inspection program to ensure bolts are properly secured during operations, once repowered.
John Pouley, State Archaeologist, SHPO	12-19-2023	SHPO concurs that impacts from the proposed RFA3 changes will not influence historic properties with the implementation of the recommended buffers for avoidance during repower.

From: [Michelle Colby](#)
Sent: Tuesday, October 3, 2023 9:26 AM
To: [MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase * ODOE](#)
Cc: [Dewey Kennedy](#); [Hutchinson, Matthew](#)
Subject: RE: Email Summary of Public Notice of Receipt of Preliminary Request for Amendment 3 for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site Certificate

Importance: High

Follow Up Flag: Follow up

Flag Status: Flagged

Chase, good day

In the matter of Amendment for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site certificate, in discussions with Roadmaster Kennedy we, the county, need to make sure all parties are aware as a previous condition and a continued condition of this amendment a new road usage agreement is required prior to any improvements implemented or mobilization of equipment. Gilliam County process dictates any road usage agreement be sign-off/reviewed by Roadmaster, Planning Director and then final approval by Gilliam County Court, at a court meeting, therefore the sooner this is executed the better.

Thanks.

Roadmaster Kennedy's contact information

dewey.kennedy@co.gilliam.or.us

(541) 980-5716 cell

Michelle Colby

Planning Director

Gilliam County

221 S. Oregon St.

PO Box 427

Condon, OR 97823

Ph. 541-351-9517

Michelle.colby@co.gilliam.or.us

Planning Dept. Office hours

Monday–Thursday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Friday by appointment only

Disclaimer: Please note that the information in this email is an effort to provide accurate information and shall not be deemed to constitute final County action effecting a change in the status of a person's property or conferring any rights, including any reliance rights, on any person. This correspondence does not constitute a Land Use Decision per ORS 197.015. It is informational only and a matter of public record.

From: MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase * ODOE <chase.mcveigh-walker@energy.oregon.gov>

Sent: Friday, September 29, 2023 12:56 PM

To: Michelle Colby <michelle.colby@co.gilliam.or.us>; Dewey Kennedy <dewey.kennedy@co.gilliam.or.us>; Elizabeth Farrar <elizabeth.farrar@co.gilliam.or.us>; Delaney Watkins <delaney.watkins@co.gilliam.or.us>; Pat Shannon <pat.shannon@co.gilliam.or.us>; Leah

Watkins <leah.watkins@co.gilliam.or.us>; Miranda Rees <Miranda.rees@co.gilliam.or.us>
Subject: FW: Email Summary of Public Notice of Receipt of Preliminary Request for Amendment 3 for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site Certificate

Some people who received this message don't often get email from chase.mcveigh-walker@energy.oregon.gov. [Learn why this is important](#)

This is an external email. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

From: Oregon Department of Energy <odoe@cd.energy.oregon.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 28, 2023 5:18 PM
To: MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase * ODOE <chase.mcveigh-walker@energy.oregon.gov>
Subject: Email Summary of Public Notice of Receipt of Preliminary Request for Amendment 3 for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site Certificate

Click [here](#) if you are having trouble viewing this message.



ENERGY FACILITY SITING COUNCIL

Email Summary of Public Notice of Receipt of Preliminary Request for Amendment 3 for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site Certificate

On September 22, 2023, the Department received preliminary Request for Amendment 3 to the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility site certificate (pRFA3) under the Type A review process. Under Type A review, in addition to the written public comment period, there will be a public hearing which includes an opportunity for oral comments.

The pRFA3 seeks Council approval for wind turbine upgrades to 36 of the 43 existing turbines that would include replacing the wind turbine rotors and Nacelles, refurbishing the turbine generators, and reinforcing the turbine foundations. Installation of a new 34.5 collector system and the decommissioning of three of the 43 existing turbines is also included in the amendment request. The upgrades would require Condition 27 to be amended, lowering the minimum aboveground wind turbine blade tip clearance from 30 to 21 meters for the 36 turbines proposed to be upgraded.

The pRFA3 and Public Notice of Receipt of the pRFA3 are available on the [Department's website](#).

The Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility is an operational 90.3 megawatt (MW) wind energy generation facility, located within a site boundary of 6,404 acres. The facility consists of 43 wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 492 feet.

For more information, please contact Chase McVeigh-Walker, Senior Siting Analyst:

Chase McVeigh-Walker, Senior Siting Analyst
550 Capitol Street NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone: (971) 600-5323
Fax: (503) 373-7806
Email: chase.mcveigh-walker@energy.oregon.gov

You received this notice either because you previously signed up for email updates related to specific siting projects, all Energy Facility Siting Council activities (the "General List"), or Rulemaking activities. You may manage your subscriptions to updates on various ODOE and Energy Facility Siting Council projects by logging in to our [ClickDimensions page](#).

If you have any questions or comments about ClickDimensions please feel free to contact Nancy Hatch at 503-378-3895, toll-free in Oregon at 800-221-8035, or email to Nancy.hatch@oregon.energy.gov

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Click [here](#) to unsubscribe or [here](#) to change your Subscription Preferences.

ESTERSON Sarah * ODOE

From: Sarah.ESTERSON@energy.oregon.gov
Subject: Leaning Juniper IIA Request for Amendment 3 - Request for Review of Call Summary Notes

From: Michelle Colby <michelle.colby@co.gilliam.or.us>
Sent: Friday, February 16, 2024 4:29 PM
To: ESTERSON Sarah * ODOE <Sarah.ESTERSON@energy.oregon.gov>
Subject: RE: Leaning Juniper IIA Request for Amendment 3 - Request for Review of Call Summary Notes

Sarah, the notes look adequate.
Thanks
Hopefully you and Dewey Kenned, Roadmaster were able to connect.

All my best,
Michelle

Michelle Colby
Planning Director
Gilliam County
221 S. Oregon St.
PO Box 427
Condon, OR 97823
Ph. 541-351-9517
Michelle.colby@co.gilliam.or.us
Planning Dept. Office hours
Monday –Thursday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm
Friday by appointment only

Leaning Juniper IIA – Preliminary Request for Amendment 3 of the Site Certificate

Oregon Department of Energy and Special Advisory Group/Gilliam County Planning Department
February 6, 2024 – Call Notes Summary

Facts

Preliminary Request for Amendment 3 (pRFA3) seeks approval from the Energy Facility Siting Council to amend the Leaning Juniper IIA Site Certificate to authorize the following changes to an existing, operational wind facility in Gilliam County:

- Repower 36 of 43 existing 2.1 MW turbines including replacement of rotors and nacelles, refurbish generators, and reinforce foundations. Once repowered, turbines would generate 2.5 MW, each.
- Temporarily disturb approximately 850 acres of high-value farmland
- Install a new 34.5 kV underground collector system
- Decommission three existing wind turbines (one has already been decommissioned)

Land Use

The existing facility is in Exclusive Farm Use zoned land. The facility has been in operation since 2011. During permitting of the facility, LCDC's OAR 660-033-0130(37) was not in place. Therefore, compliance with this rule will be evaluated.

The changes proposed in pRFA3 were evaluated against GCZO Section 7.020(T)(7)(c)(2)

An amendment to the conditional use permit shall be required if proposed facility changes would:

- a. Increase the land area taken out of agricultural production by an additional 20 acres or more;*
- b. Increase the land area taken out of agricultural production sufficiently to trigger taking a Goal 3 exception;*
- c. Require an expansion of the established facility boundaries;*
- d. Increase the number of towers;*
- e. Increase generator output by more than 25 percent relative to the generation capacity authorized by the initial permit due to the repowering or upgrading of power generation capacity.*

The existing capacity is 90.3 MW (although permitted at 124 MW). Once repowered under pRFA3, the capacity would be 98.4. The increase in generator output either on an individual generator or as a facility would not increase by more than 25%. Therefore, a conditional use permit amendment is not required; compliance with conditional use requirements is therefore not evaluated. The evaluation through ODOE/EFSC will rely on previously imposed conditions that apply during construction and O&M, and the adequacy of those conditions to minimize local impacts.

Condition Summary

- **Condition 36** requires the certificate holder to “cooperate with the Gilliam County Road Department to ensure that any unusual damage or wear to county roads that is caused by construction of the facility is repaired by the certificate holder. Upon completion of construction, the certificate holder shall restore county roads to pre-construction condition or better, to the satisfaction of the County Road Department.”
 - County will confirm if they have Road Use Agreement template that should be required for this condition.
- **Condition 82** requires that the certificate holder implement a Noxious Weed Control Plan, in consultation with Gilliam County Weed Control Board.
 - ODOE will contact Gilliam County Weed Supervisor about observations or complaints at the site to determine if changes or additional requirements specific to monitoring, treatment and/or communication should be included for the repower impacts.
- **Condition 98 and 100** require that the certificate holder implement a waste management plan during construction and operation, respectively. The Department will be recommending a new or amended condition to require reuse/recycling of wind turbine blades, hubs, and other removed wind turbine components resulting from the repower activities.

Other Comments/Recommendations

- The County recommends certificate holder be required to consult with Gilliam County Soil and Water Conservation staff prior to, during and post disturbance of the approximately 850 acres of high-value farmland to ensure that impacts can be minimized and controlled throughout the construction process.
- While temporary impacts to RV parks could be an issue during construction, significant impacts are not expected based on recent experience with other local, Avangrid-based projects.

RE: LJIIA- Ongoing Habitat Impact Discussions

SOMERS Lindsay N * ODFW <Lindsay.N.SOMERS@odfw.oregon.gov>

Mon 11/13/2023 9:19 AM

To: PATRICK, MARCELLA <marcella.patrick@avangrid.com>

Cc: CHERRY Steve P * ODFW <Steve.P.CHERRY@odfw.oregon.gov>; ESTERSON Sarah * ODOE <Sarah.ESTERSON@energy.oregon.gov>; MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase * ODOE <Chase.MCVEIGH-WALKER@energy.oregon.gov>

EXTERNAL SENDER: Be cautious, especially with links and attachments. Report phishing if suspicious.

Hi Marcy,

I read through the 2022 report for the LJIIA/B HMA, I think the following options could provide significant uplift at the site based on the provided photos. The site has sage recruitment and native bunchgrass, but appears to have a high percentage of cheatgrass that is likely competing with beneficial grasses/forbs and further slowing sagebrush recruitment. Because impacts to Cat 2 and 3 Sagebrush-rabbitbrush-snakeweed/bunchgrass-annual grass habitats are to be mitigated I think the following would be appropriate.

- Herbicide treatment for annual grasses, followed by reseeding of native grasses and forbs with the goal of increasing native grass and forb percent cover/diversity.
 - This would be in addition to existing noxious weed control of ODA listed species (i.e. starthistle, skeletonweed, etc).
 - I would recommend a year of monitoring following treatment to determine if seeding is necessary. If there are enough native plants to reestablish in the treated area, seeding may not be needed.
 - Sagebrush is already regenerating, so removing competing annual grasses will likely increase recruitment of young plants.

OR

- Planting of additional shrub species (i.e. bitterbrush, greasewood, fourwing saltbrush or winterfat) to increase percent shrub cover or shrub diversity.
 - If species are supported by site soils/aspects

These are only suggestions, and any uplift at the site will need to be based on site conditions, but I hope this is helpful!

Lindsay

From: SOMERS Lindsay N * ODFW <Lindsay.N.SOMERS@odfw.oregon.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, November 7, 2023 1:31 PM

To: PATRICK, MARCELLA <marcella.patrick@avangrid.com>

Subject: RE: LJIIA- Ongoing Habitat Impact Discussions

Thank you Marcy!

I will forward you some uplift actions that we have recommended in the past for this region early next week at the latest. I will be out of the office the rest of the week for a hunting trip, but if I get that done today I will send it your way.

Best,

Lindsay

From: PATRICK, MARCELLA <marcella.patrick@avangrid.com>

Sent: Tuesday, November 7, 2023 1:27 PM

To: SOMERS Lindsay N * ODFW <Lindsay.N.SOMERS@odfw.oregon.gov>

Cc: Bensted, Amy <amy.bensted@tetrattech.com>; HALEY, TALIA <taliam.haley@avangrid.com>

Subject: RE: LJIIA- Ongoing Habitat Impact Discussions

And 2022 report – you should have all of the most recent reports now!

Marcy Patrick (she/her/Ms.) Cell: 801.946.1092
Permit Manager – Renewables

Internal Use

From: PATRICK, MARCELLA

Sent: Tuesday, November 7, 2023 1:26 PM

To: 'SOMERS Lindsay N ODFW' <Lindsay.N.SOMERS@odfw.oregon.gov>

Cc: 'Bensted, Amy' <amy.bensted@tetrattech.com>; HALEY, TALIA <taliam.haley@avangrid.com>

Subject: RE: LJIIA- Ongoing Habitat Impact Discussions

2021 report

Marcy Patrick (she/her/Ms.) Cell: 801.946.1092
Permit Manager – Renewables

Internal Use

From: PATRICK, MARCELLA

Sent: Tuesday, November 7, 2023 1:25 PM

To: 'SOMERS Lindsay N ODFW' <Lindsay.N.SOMERS@odfw.oregon.gov>

Cc: 'Bensted, Amy' <amy.bensted@tetrattech.com>; HALEY, TALIA <taliam.haley@avangrid.com>

Subject: RE: LJIIA- Ongoing Habitat Impact Discussions

2020 report

Marcy Patrick (she/her/Ms.) Cell: 801.946.1092
Permit Manager – Renewables

Internal Use

From: PATRICK, MARCELLA
Sent: Tuesday, November 7, 2023 1:24 PM
To: 'CHERRY Steve P ODFW' <Steve.P.Cherry@stateoforegon.mail.onmicrosoft.com>; 'SOMERS Lindsay N ODFW' <Lindsay.N.SOMERS@odfw.oregon.gov>
Cc: 'Bensted, Amy' <amy.bensted@tetratech.com>; 'Albrich, Elaine' <ElaineAlbrich@dw.com>; HALEY, TALIA <talia.haley@avangrid.com>
Subject: RE: LJIIA- Ongoing Habitat Impact Discussions

Hi Lindsay, as promised, attached is the HMA monitoring report from 2019. I'll be sending you the additional reports from years 2020-2022 individually in separate emails due to file size.

Thank you!
 Marcy

Marcy Patrick (she/her/Ms.) Cell: 801.946.1092
 Permit Manager – Renewables

Internal Use

From: PATRICK, MARCELLA
Sent: Monday, November 6, 2023 5:29 PM
To: HALEY, TALIA <talia.haley@avangrid.com>; CHERRY Steve P ODFW <Steve.P.Cherry@stateoforegon.mail.onmicrosoft.com>; SOMERS Lindsay N ODFW <Lindsay.N.SOMERS@odfw.oregon.gov>; Bensted, Amy <amy.bensted@tetratech.com>; Albrich, Elaine <ElaineAlbrich@dw.com>
Cc: ESTERSON Sarah ODOE <Sarah.ESTERSON@energy.oregon.gov>; MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase ODOE <Chase.MCVFIGH-WALKER@energy.oregon.gov>
Subject: RE: LJIIA- Ongoing Habitat Impact Discussions

Good evening everyone, ahead of our call tomorrow, I am sending a brief agenda and some information to help guide our discussion.

- Confirm temporary impacts anticipated from repowering LJIIA.
 - Amounts reported in pRFA are greater than what is actually anticipated. Refer to table below for updated estimates on limit of disturbance (LOD).
- Confirm habitat subtypes that could potentially require temporal loss mitigation.
 - Following the previously approved HMP (attached), only the SSA habitat subtype would potentially require mitigation for temporal loss.
- Confirm mitigation approach, if mitigation is deemed necessary.
 - Review existing HMA area in relation to actual as-built impacts from initial project construction.
 - Refer to the table below – Avangrid would like to discuss excess mitigation from initial project construction as a credit towards any temporal loss mitigation requirements for the repower.

Have a great night, and talk to you all tomorrow!
 Marcy

Estimated Temporary LOD - Repower for LJIIA

Category and Habitat Type	Habitat Subtype	Habitat Description	Temporary Impacts (ac)	Mitigation Acres (0.5:1)
<i>Category 2</i>				
E	ESC	Escarpment	0.1	
SS	SSA	Sagebrush-rabbitbrush-snakeweed/bunchgrass-annual grass	36.1	18.05513
SS	SSC	Erigonum/Poa sandbergii-annual grass	8.0	
<i>Category 3</i>				
G	AG	Annual Grass and weeds	6.5	
SS	SSA	Sagebrush-rabbitbrush-snakeweed/bunchgrass-annual grass	17.8	8.8899625
SS	SSB	Rabbitbrush-snakeweed-erigonum/bunchgrass	162.4	
<i>Category 4</i>				
G	AG	Annual Grass and weeds	12.7	
<i>Category 6</i>				
D	DW	Dryland wheat	151.1	
D	DX	Developed	1.5	

**As-Built Impacts for Initial Project Construction
 (source: Appendix B Reveg Report from 2011)**

Phase	Total Mitigation Area Require
IIA	28.07
IIB	18.36
SUM 2011 CONSTRUCTION =	
	46.43
ACTUAL HMA =	
	92
MITIGATED IN EXCESS =	
	45.57

SUM REPOWER CONSTRUCTION =	26.9450925
-----------------------------------	-------------------

Marcy Patrick (she/her/Ms.) Cell: 801.946.1092
 Permit Manager – Renewables

-----Original Appointment-----

From: HALEY, TALIA <talia.haley@avangrid.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 1, 2023 8:11 AM
To: HALEY, TALIA; PATRICK, MARCELLA; CHERRY Steve P ODFW; SOMERS Lindsay N ODFW; Bensted, Amy; Albrich, Elaine
Cc: Bainter, Allison; CHERRY Steve P * ODFW; ESTERSON Sarah ODOE; MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase ODOE
Subject: LJIIA- Ongoing Habitat Impact Discussions
When: Tuesday, November 7, 2023 12:00 PM-1:00 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).
Where: Microsoft Teams Meeting

A call to continue the discussion regarding the habitat impacts as part of the LJIA repower project.

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Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Fish and Wildlife

John Day Watershed
East Region
73471 Mytinger Lane
Pendleton, Oregon 97801
(541) 276-2344
FAX (541)276-4414

November 27, 2023

Chase McVeigh-Walker
Oregon Department of Energy
550 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97301

RE: Request for comments on Preliminary Request for Amendment 3 of Site Certificate for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility

Dear Chase,

Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) has requested comments from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) on the Preliminary Request for Amendment (pRFA) for the Leaning Juniper IIA (LJIIA) Wind Power Facility which is located in Gilliam County. This letter contains 1) ODFW contact information for the project; and 2) ODFW's comments on the pRFA.

Contacts

I will be the main contact person for ODFW for the Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) permitting process and my contact information is: Lindsay Somers, 73471 Mytinger Lane, Pendleton, OR 97801. My phone number is 541-276-2344, Lindsay.n.somers@odfw.oregon.gov. In addition, please copy Steve Cherry, District Wildlife Biologist, Steve.p.cherry@odfw.oregon.gov, on communications.

General Comments

ODFW appreciates the early and frequent communication from the Certificate Holder prior to conducting repower activities in areas occupied by Washington Ground Squirrels (WGS) (*Urocitellus washingtoni*) which are listed under the Oregon Endangered Species Act (ORS 496.171 through 496.192).

WGS can be found in shrub-steppe or grassland habitat where they occupy sites with deep, loose, sandy loam soil suitable for burrows and with abundant forbs. Historical and current habitat loss and fragmentation has reduced the range of the WGS within Oregon. Occupied WGS habitat, with a 785-foot buffer, is considered essential, limited, and irreplaceable habitat and is

protected by definition under the ODFW Habitat Mitigation Policy (OAR Chapter 635, Division 415).

ODFW classifies wildlife habitats according to our mitigation policy, which describes six habitat categories and establishes mitigation goals and standards for each wildlife habitat ranging from Category 1 (irreplaceable, essential, limited) to Category 6 (non-habitat). WGS colonies are known to shift through time and recent surveys of the LJIIA Wind Facility identified a new colony of WGS adjacent to, but outside, the repower corridor proposed within the pRFA. The Certificate Holder has proposed to temporarily impact habitat within 785-feet of the active WGS colony, but within the disturbance footprint of the original LJIIA construction activities.

ODFW considers repowering activities differently than applications for new site certificates, as the existing infrastructure has already provided an impact to the landscape. Upgrades to existing infrastructure inherently avoids impacts from additional project development, and as such minimizes and avoids impacts to intact WGS habitat. Temporary impacts to these previously disturbed habitats within the original project footprint, but in proximity to an occupied WGS colony, should be mitigated as Category 2 habitat.

Specific Comments

- ODFW recommends project impacts be minimized as practical to previously developed areas or habitats within previous disturbance footprint, all impacts to habitats be temporary in nature, and areas of disturbance be revegetated.
- ODFW recommends flagging of restricted access areas, limiting offroad travel, speed limits on project roads, and monitoring during major construction activities to ensure no impacts outside of approved boundary. If offroad (i.e., not within existing roadbed or gravel pad) or off hard surface activities are necessary, extra preventative measures such as erosion control mats should be used to minimize impacts to soil and vegetation. Additionally, do not blade and remove vegetation, crushing is preferred if there is no risk of wildfire.
- In addition to avoidance and minimization measures, ODFW recommends enhanced monitoring of the potentially impacted WGS colony, including locating the known extent of the colony and monitoring pre- and post-construction to ensure no negative impacts.
- In order to avoid and/or minimize impacts to wildlife during construction of the project ODFW requests that any ground disturbance or vegetation removal within the project boundary be conducted prior to or after the critical period for ground nesting birds, April 15-September 1. Should ground disturbance occur during this period, ODFW requests that vegetative removal occur prior to the critical nesting period.
- ODFW recommends that the Certificate Holder conduct raptor nest surveys be conducted within 2 miles of the project area during the active nesting season: Ferruginous hawk (March 15-August 15), Swainson's hawk and burrowing owl (April 1-August 15), and that no construction occur within 0.25 miles of an active raptor nest, during the nesting season.

ODFW appreciates the opportunity to comment on this pRFA. Don't hesitate to reach out if you have any questions regarding recommendations.

Sincerely,

Lindsay Somers

Lindsay Somers
Regional Habitat Biologist

Cc: Steve Cherry, District Wildlife Biologist

From: [SOMERS Lindsay N * ODFW](#)
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2024 3:53 PM
To: [ESTERSON Sarah * ODOE](#)
Cc: [MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase * ODOE](#)
Subject: LJIA request for amendment 3

Hi Sarah,

Thank you for sending the Draft LJIA revegetation plan, repower fatality monitoring plan, and avian risk assessment for review.

I concur that the fatality study will sufficiently describe impacts to birds and bats within the facility following repower activities. Also, the success criteria for the revegetation plan are robust, although having data from the selected reference sites will help determine if noxious weeds are present at reference sites, and if the success criteria are reasonable to achieve.

Regarding mitigation of temporary impacts, ODFW generally considers temporary impacts to be those that last no longer than one life cycle for the shortest-lived species that depends on the affected habitat. Because Washington Ground Squirrels have a life span averaging 2-3 years, impacts to habitat such as sagebrush-steppe, may have a negative impact on more than one generation. For this reason, ODFW recommends mitigating for temporary impacts in slow-recovery habitat types in addition to revegetation. The level of compensatory mitigation recommended for temporal loss of habitat resulting from a temporary impact depends on the Habitat Category impacted, the habitat type impacted, and the average estimated time to recover that habitat to its pre-disturbance ecological function and quality. ODFW would recommend mitigating for each acre of temporary impacts within slow recovering category 2 habitat with at least an acre of mitigation to address this temporal loss.

Please reach out with any questions,

Lindsay

Lindsay Somers
Habitat Biologist-John Day Watershed
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
73471 Mytinger Ln
Pendleton, OR 97801
Office: 541-388-6294
Cell: 541-314-1236

From: [ESTERSON Sarah * ODOE](#)
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 1:39 PM
To: [MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase * ODOE](#)
Subject: FW: LJIA temporary impacts discussion

FYI

From: SOMERS Lindsay N * ODFW <Lindsay.N.SOMERS@odfw.oregon.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 1:38 PM
To: PATRICK, MARCELLA <marcella.patrick@avangrid.com>
Cc: ESTERSON Sarah * ODOE <Sarah.ESTERSON@energy.oregon.gov>
Subject: LJIA temporary impacts discussion

Hi Marcy,

To follow up on temporary impacts guidance, ODFW generally considers temporary impacts to be those that last no longer than two years, and impacts are addressed through revegetation of the impacted habitat.

For habitat types that take more than two years to return to pre-construction form and function, ODFW will recommend compensatory mitigation to account for temporal loss of habitat quantity for wildlife during that extended time to recovery, in addition to revegetation, typically at ½ the rate of permanent impacts (dependent on quality and function of the habitat being impacted).

For habitat types that take a significant number of years to recover their pre-disturbance form and function (for example sagebrush-steppe), the temporal loss of habitat will likely have a negative impact on more than one generation within that affected wildlife population. Because of the proximity and status of Washington Ground Squirrels to this project area, they are the primary species of interest. They are also a short-lived species, averaging 2-3 years. For this reason, ODFW recommends compensatory mitigation for temporary impacts in these slow-recovery habitat types at a level equivalent with permanent impacts (dependent on quality and function of the habitat being impacted, with a minimum of 1:1 recommended).

Lindsay

Lindsay Somers
Habitat Biologist-John Day Watershed
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
73471 Mytinger Ln
Pendleton, OR 97801
Office: 541-388-6294
Cell: 541-314-1236

MEMORANDUM

20 February 2024
File No. 203737-000

TO: Oregon Department of Energy
Sarah Esterson, Senior Policy Advisor

FROM: Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
Gary Mochizuki, P.E., S.E.
Senior Technical Specialist

SUBJECT: Review of Request for Amendment 3 Attachment 4d (Foundation Evaluation Report with Preliminary Retrofit Design) for the Leaning Juniper IIA Site Certificate (OAR 345-024-0010)

On behalf of the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), Haley & Aldrich, Inc. (H&A), an environmental and geotechnical engineering consulting firm, reviewed the report by Barr Engineering Company (Barr) issued for Avangrid Renewables, LLC, titled "Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Project, Wind Turbine Foundation Evaluation Report, Repowering with a GE 2.5-116," dated December 14, 2023, signed "*DRAFT FOR REVIEW.*"

The purpose of the Barr foundation evaluation was to determine whether the existing wind turbine foundations at the Leaning Juniper IIA site (constructed in 2009) could accommodate the design loads associated with replacing the existing Suzlon S88 nacelles and rotors with new GE 2.5-116 nacelles and rotors using 2023 industry standards. The analysis and conclusions of the Foundation Evaluation Report assess the existing foundations based on the new load demands as provided by GE for the GE 2.5-116 turbine installed on the existing support towers. Independent verification of the loads was not conducted by Barr and was not reviewed by H&A. Barr used the August 5, 2009 geotechnical report to determine the seismicity of the site. Barr's evaluation was conducted solely by calculation and did not include a physical inspection or condition assessment of the existing foundations.

We generally recommend using the latest versions of codes and standards, but we are aware that some revisions from edition to edition are minor; but we advise that the latest site-specific seismicity be reviewed to assure it has not significantly changed from the 2009 geotechnical report used in the Barr evaluation. Also, to assure there is no significant damage to the foundations, a physical condition assessment of the foundations should be incorporated into the foundation evaluation.

The existing foundations consist of reinforced concrete footings. The analysis conducted by Barr included calculations assessing:

- Foundation global stability, bearing capacity, and stiffness,
- Tower/foundation connection for ultimate strength,
- Reinforced concrete ultimate strength and fatigue strength, and
- Grout Strength.

The report concluded that the foundation and tower/foundation connection passed all design checks for normal (operational), extreme, and fatigue conditions except the concrete fatigue strength in bearing was found to be inadequate. The concrete bearing strength referred to in the report is the side blowout of the concrete podium beneath the bottom flange of the tower.

Barr recommended two options for strengthening the foundation. The two options are as follows:

1. Provide confinement of the circular pedestal by adding a concrete ring around the pedestal,
2. Provide confinement of the circular pedestal by adding a fiber-reinforced polymer wrap around the entire vertical face of the pedestal.

The strengthening of the foundation concepts proposed by Barr appear to be adequate to increase the fatigue strength in bearing.

In closing, we take no exception to the conclusions of the report assuming the following conditions are met:

- The "DRAFT FOR REVIEW" stamp is removed from the foundation evaluation report,
- A field condition assessment report is incorporated as part of the evaluation,
- The most recent known site-specific seismicity is considered in the evaluation, and
- The remainder of the report otherwise remains the same.

We recommend all anchor bolts be retightened at the time of the foundation retrofit construction. We also recommend that 10 percent of the bolts for each foundation be checked at least annually and that all bolts be tightened if any bolt fails the tension test.

If you have any questions about the contents of this memo, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



EXPIRES 12/31/2024

Gary Mochizuki, P.E., S.E. (WA,OR,CA,HI)
Senior Technical Specialist



Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

Oregon Heritage/
State Historic Preservation Office
725 Summer St. NE, Suite C
Salem, OR 97301-1266
(503) 986-0690
Fax (503) 986-0793
oregonheritage.org



December 19, 2023

Ms. Kathleen Sloan
Oregon Department of Energy
550 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97391

RE: SHPO Case No. 23-1643

ODOE Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility

Proposed repowering of existing wind facility components within areas that have been permitted by EFSC
Multiple legals, Arlington, Gilliam County

Dear Kathleen Sloan:

Thank you for submitting information for the undertaking referenced above. Oregon SHPO concurs there will be no historic properties affected for this undertaking, if the following recommendations in the report are followed:

"1. Site 35GM373 can be avoided by prohibiting ground-disturbing activities north of the access road as shown on Figure 4A in Appendix A.

2. Site 35GM388 can be avoided by establishing a 100-foot (30-meter) buffer around the site boundary as shown on Figure 4B in Appendix A.

The remaining five archaeological sites are either not eligible or are located outside of the Facility repower corridor and no further archaeological work is recommended. The following describes the archaeological resources found within or near the Facility repower corridor with further descriptions on the site, NRHP eligibility, and avoidance recommendations."

If the undertaking design or effect changes or if additional historic properties are identified, further consultation with Oregon SHPO will be necessary before proceeding with the proposed undertaking. Additional consultation regarding this case must be sent through Go Digital. In order to help us track the undertaking accurately, reference the SHPO case number above in all correspondence.

Our office has assigned the report SHPO biblio number 34268. Details will be available in the bibliographic database.

Please contact our office if you have any questions, comments or need additional assistance.

Sincerely,

John Pouley, M.A., RPA
State Archaeologist
(503) 480-9164
john.pouley@opr.d.oregon.gov

cc: David Sheldon, Jacobs Engineering

Attachment B-2: Comments Received on the DPO

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March 15, 2024

VIA EMAIL Sarah.ESTERSON@energy.oregon.gov

Sarah T. Esterson
Senior Policy Advisor
Oregon Department of Energy
550 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97301

Re: Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility –Comments on Draft Proposed Order

Dear Sarah:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments on behalf of Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC (Certificate Holder). We appreciate working with Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) and look forward to receiving the Third Amended Site Certificate from the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC).

Overall, the Certificate Holder agrees with the findings and proposed conditions in the Draft Proposed Order (DPO) on Request for Amendment 3 (RFA3) with the following considerations:

Maximum v. Approximate Temporary Disturbance. The DPO proposes to impose a maximum acreage limit on temporary disturbance by facility component or activity. See DPO, Table 2. Certificate Holder evaluated potential temporary disturbance within repower corridors and then estimated approximate disturbance areas per facility component or activity. These estimates, however, are based on preliminary designs and do not leave room for any changes that may occur prior to construction or allow flexibility out in the field. Certificate Holder requests that EFSC revise Table 2 to have it reflect “*Approximate* Temporary Disturbance” and then require that Certificate Holder substantially comply with approximate limits, or not exceed 10 percent of the approximated disturbance.

Financial Assurance Contingencies. ODOE proposes language in new Recommended Condition 122 and Recommended Amended Condition 30 that allows ODOE to “* * * *reserve the right to adjust the contingencies, as appropriate and necessary to ensure that costs to restore the site are adequate to maintain health and safety of the public and environment.*” ODOE proposes findings to explain this new language and discretion yet does not define “appropriate

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and necessary” or the frequency at which ODOE may make just adjustments. We request clarification in the findings to understand when this discretion may be triggered.

Minor Corrections

- Table 3. In the Table 3 comment table ODFW’s comment is captured in part by saying that the Category 2 temporary impacts will be mitigated “at a level equivalent with permanent impacts.” Later, the DPO specifies the Category 2 temporary impact ratio as 1:1, not 2:1 that would apply to Category 2 permanent impacts.
- Recommended Amended Condition 27. Certificate Holder requests that Condition 27 in the DPO reflect the current language in the redline site certificate.

Very truly yours,

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP



Elaine R. Albrich

Enclosure

cc: Marcella Patrick, Avangrid
Talia Haley, Avangrid
Tyler Hoffbuhr, Avangrid

From: [ESTERSON Sarah * ODOE](#)
Sent: Friday, March 15, 2024 1:18 PM
To: [MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase * ODOE](#)
Subject: FW: Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility –Comments on Draft Proposed Order
Attachments: [Leaning Juniper II_DPO Comment Cover Letter to ODOE_031524.pdf](#)

From: Bainter, Allison <AllisonBainter@dwt.com>
Sent: Friday, March 15, 2024 12:23 PM
To: ESTERSON Sarah * ODOE <Sarah.ESTERSON@energy.oregon.gov>
Cc: Albrich, Elaine <ElaineAlbrich@dwt.com>; PATRICK, MARCELLA <marcella.patrick@avangrid.com>; HALEY, TALIA <taliam.haley@avangrid.com>; Hoffbuhr, Tyler <Tyler.Hoffbuhr@avangrid.com>
Subject: Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility –Comments on Draft Proposed Order

Hi Sarah,

On behalf of Elaine Albrich, attached is Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC's comment letter on the draft proposed order.

Thank you,



Allie Bainter
Legal Assistant | Davis Wright Tremaine LLP

P 503.778.5424 E allisonbainter@dwt.com
A 560 SW 10th Avenue, Suite 700, Portland, OR 97205

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[in](#) [X](#)

Comments on Leaning Juniper II Energy Project

welchdj@comcast.net <welchdj@comcast.net>

Thu 3/28/2024 10:50 AM

To:SLOAN Kathleen * ODOE <kathleen.sloan@energy.oregon.gov>

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Ms. Sloan:

This comment is submitted on behalf of the Oregon-California Trails Association. I am the energy projects review coordinator for the Northwest Chapter of OCTA.

We have no comments on the current documentation since it indicates that the Oregon National Historic Trail is not directly impacted by the project. It is indicated that the trail is located “just south of the facility.”

OCTA’s interest is the historic trails including, but not limited to, the Oregon National Historic Trail. We would like to be informed of any future activities that would impact the trails. Also, we would like to continue to receive communications regarding this project.

*Dave Welch
OCTA Northwest Chapter
welchdj@comcast.net*

From: [PIKE Brandon](#)
Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2024 4:30 PM
To: [SLOAN Kathleen](#) * ODOE
Cc: [MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase](#) * ODOE
Subject: RE: Email Summary of Public Notice of Complete Request for Amendment 3 for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site Certificate, Draft Proposed Order, Public Comment Period, and Public Hearing

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good afternoon Kate,

Thank you for providing the opportunity for the Oregon Department of Aviation (ODAV) to comment on this application.

ODAV has reviewed the proposal and prepared the following comment(s):

1. The Leaning Juniper II project was previously reviewed by ODAV, with associated aeronautical studies completed (aviation reference nos. 2023-ODAV-480-OE through 2023-ODAV-486-OE and 2023-ODAV-489-OE through 2023-ODAV-524-OE). Any new turbines not previously reviewed by ODAV or the FAA will require the applicant to submit notice of construction to ODAV and the FAA for the new structures. Additionally, changes to the location of the approved turbines, or increases in height **greater than what is shown** on the public notice dated Feb. 29, 2024 (maximum blade time height of 492' AGL) will require new notices of construction and new aeronautical studies.

Please reach out if you have questions or concerns.

Best,

BRANDON PIKE
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION
AVIATION PLANNER



PHONE 971-372-1339

EMAIL brandon.pike@odav.oregon.gov

3040 25TH STREET SE, SALEM, OR 97302

WWW.OREGON.GOV/AVIATION

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From: MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase * ODOE <chase.mcveigh-walker@oregon.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 29, 2024 5:43 PM
To: BLEAKNEY Leann <bleakney@nwcouncil.org>; CANE Jason * OSFM <Jason.CANE@state.or.us>; MILLS David * OSFM <David.MILLS@state.or.us>; BROWN Jordan A * ODA <jordan.a.brown@oda.oregon.gov>; JOHNSON James * ODA <James.JOHNSON@oda.oregon.gov>; PIKE Brandon <Brandon.PIKE@odav.oregon.gov>; SVELUND Greg * DEQ <svelund.greg@deq.state.or.us>; KENNEDY Mike * DEQ <Mike.KENNEDY@deq.oregon.gov>; CRUSE Martha * DEQ <Martha.Cruse@deq.oregon.gov>; THOMPSON Jeremy L * ODFW <Jeremy.L.THOMPSON@odfw.oregon.gov>; SOMERS Lindsay N * ODFW <Lindsay.N.Somers@odfw.oregon.gov>; TOKARCZYK John A * ODF <John.A.TOKARCZYK@odf.oregon.gov>; MCCLAUGHRY Jason * DGMI <Jason.MCCLAUGHRY@dogami.oregon.gov>; FITZGERALD Richard W * DSL <Richard.W.FITZGERALD@dsl.oregon.gov>; SALGADO Jessica * DSL <Jessica.SALGADO@dsl.oregon.gov>; FOOTE Hilary * DLCD <Hilary.FOOTE@dlcd.oregon.gov>; JININGS Jon * DLCD <Jon.JININGS@dlcd.oregon.gov>; MULDOON Matt * PUC <matt.muldoon@state.or.us>; RASHID Yassir * PUC <Yassir.RASHID@puc.oregon.gov>; CLEARANCE ORSHPO * OPRD <orshpo.clearance@oregon.gov>; GABRIEL Jessica * OPRD <Jessica.Gabriel@opr.oregon.gov>; TSOLAKOS Dylan * OPRD <Dylan.Tsolakos@opr.oregon.gov>; POULEY John * OPRD <John.POULEY@opr.oregon.gov>; BJORK Mary F * WRD <mary.f.bjork@state.or.us>; PETERS Scott <Scott.PETERS@odot.oregon.gov>; Mark.Bailey@state.or.us; Lissa.DRUBACK@state.or.us; arlington_mayor@gorge.net; cityofa@oregontrail.net
Subject: FW: Email Summary of Public Notice of Complete Request for Amendment 3 for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site Certificate, Draft Proposed Order, Public Comment Period, and Public Hearing

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Good evening,

Below, please find the "Courtesy email" notification sent out this afternoon for the Public Notice of Complete Request for Amendment 3 for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site Certificate, Draft Proposed Order, Public Comment Period, and Public Hearing. I have also attached the Public Notice to this email.

The complete RFA, the Public Notice, and the DPO are available to download and view from the Department's website at: <https://www.oregon.gov/energy/facilities-safety/facilities/Pages/LJA.aspx>

Thank you, and please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions.
-Chase



Chase McVeigh-Walker
Senior Siting Analyst
pronouns: he/him/his
550 Capitol St. NE | Salem, OR 97301
P: 971-600-5323
P (In Oregon): 800-221-8035



Stay connected!

From: Oregon Department of Energy <odoe@cd.energy.oregon.gov>

Sent: Thursday, February 29, 2024 4:19 PM

To: MCVEIGH-WALKER Chase * ODOE <chase.mcveigh-walker@oregon.gov>

Subject: Email Summary of Public Notice of Complete Request for Amendment 3 for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site Certificate, Draft Proposed Order, Public Comment Period, and Public Hearing

Click [here](#) if you are having trouble viewing this message.



ENERGY FACILITY SITING COUNCIL

Email Summary of Public Notice of Complete Request for Amendment 3 for Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site Certificate, Draft Proposed Order, Public Comment Period, and Public Hearing

On February 29, 2024, the Oregon Department of Energy issued its Draft Proposed Order (DPO) on Request for Amendment 3 (RFA3) of the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Site Certificate. On the same date, the Department issued a Public Notice of a public comment period on the RFA3, DPO, and public hearing. These documents and the notice are available on the [Department's website](#).

RFA3 seeks Council approval for wind turbine upgrades to 36 of the 43 existing turbines that would include: replacing the wind turbine rotors, Nacelles, refurbishing the turbine generators, and reinforcing the turbine foundations. Installation of a new 34.5 collector system, and the decommissioning of two of the 43 existing turbines is also included in the amendment request. The upgrades would require Condition 27 to be

amended, lowering the minimum aboveground wind turbine blade tip clearance from 30 to 21 meters for the 36 turbines proposed to be upgraded.

Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility is an approved and existing wind energy facility located within a site boundary of 6,404 acres. The facility consists of 43 wind turbines, with a maximum blade tip height of 492 feet, with a peak generating capacity of approximately 90.3 megawatts.

The facility is located in Gilliam County, southwest of Arlington. The certificate holder is Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Avangrid Renewables, LLC, the U.S. division of parent company Iberdrola, S.A.

Comment Period:

Written comments on the DPO and RFA3 must be received by ODOE **by the public comment deadline of March 29, 2024** and must be submitted in writing through the [public comment portal](#), by mail, email, or fax, or via oral written comments submitted at the public hearing.

Kathleen Sloan, Senior Siting Analyst
Oregon Department of Energy
550 Capitol Street NE, 1st Floor
Salem, OR 97301
Email: kathleen.sloan@energy.oregon.gov
Phone: 971-701-4913

The goal of the [online comment portal](#) is to provide a convenient option to submit input on projects.

To get started, choose the “Leaning Juniper IIA RFA3” project from the drop-down menu. Click “Next” and follow the instructions on screen. You will receive an email confirmation after submitting your comment.

ODOE also has a new [docket system](#) available which displays comments that have been submitted. Comments for this RFA3 and DPO will be posted to the docket and will normally be available to view within 3 business days of receipt.

Public Hearing:

A public hearing on the RFA3 and DPO will be held on March 21, 2024 in Hermiston to provide the public opportunity to comment. It will be held both in person and remotely. Details on how participate remotely are included in the Public Notice that is posted to the [project website](#).

In Person/Webinar Public Hearing Information:

Date: March 21, 2024
Start Time: 5:30 p.m. PDT
Location: Oxford Suites (Oxford Room)
1050 N. First Street
Hermiston, Oregon

Additional Information:

The Public Notice on Request for Comments on the Complete Request for Amendment 3, Draft Proposed Order, and Public Hearing are [available online](#).

You received this notice either because you previously signed up for email updates related to specific siting projects or all Energy Facility Siting Council activities. You will automatically receive all future notices unless you unsubscribe via [ClickDimensions](#) or by contacting ODOE.

If you have any questions or comments about ClickDimensions please feel free to contact ODOE's Administrative Assistant Nancy Hatch at 503-428-7905, toll-free in Oregon at 800-221-8035, or email to Nancy.Hatch@energy.oregon.gov

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April 1, 2024

VIA EMAIL Sarah.Esterson@energy.oregon.gov

Sarah T. Esterson
Senior Policy Advisor
Oregon Department of Energy
550 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97301

Re: Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility – Comments on Draft Proposed Order

Dear Sarah:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments on behalf of Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC (Certificate Holder). The Certificate Holder provided written comments on March 15, 2024, and presented those comments orally during a public hearing on March 21, 2024. The Certificate Holder would like to provide additional comments regarding the financial assurance contingencies language.

ODOE proposes language in new Recommended Condition 122 and recommended Amended Condition 30 that allows the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) to “* * * *reserve the right to adjust the contingencies, as appropriate and necessary to ensure that costs to restore the site are adequate to maintain health and safety of the public and environment.*” As pointed out in our written comments and during the public hearing, ODOE does not define “appropriate and necessary” or the frequency at which ODOE may make such adjustments. To resolve this uncertainty, the Certificate Holder proposes to adopt the following language as part of new Recommended Condition 122 and recommended Amended Condition 30:

Recommended Amended Condition 30: During facility operation, the certificate holder shall

- (a) Annually adjust the amount of the bond or letter of credit thereafter as describer in Retirement and Financial Assurance Condition 111(b).
- (b) Describe the status of the bond or letter of credit in the annual report submitted to the Council under Condition 21(b).
- (c) Ensure that the bond or letter of credit is not subject to revocation or reduction before retirement of the facility site.

Upon a material change in facility operation reported in the certificate holder’s annual report, ~~the Department and Council reserve the right to adjust the contingences, as appropriate~~

April 1, 2024
Page 2

~~and necessary~~ to ensure that costs to restore the site are adequate to maintain health and safety of the public environment.

Recommended Retirement and Financial Assurance Condition 122: During the facility repower, the certificate holder shall describe the status of the bond or letter of credit in the semi-annual report submitted to the Council under Condition 21(a). If repower activities extends for more than 12 months, the certificate holder shall adjust the amount of the bond or letter of credit on an annual basis thereafter as described in Condition 30(b). **Upon a material change in facility operation reported in the certificate holder's annual report,** ~~The Department and Council reserve the right to adjust the contingences, as appropriate and necessary~~ to ensure that costs to restore the site are adequate.

Best regards,

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP



Olivier Jamin

cc: Marcella Patrick, Avangrid
Talia Haley, Avangrid
Tyler Hoffbuhr, Avangrid

Attachment C: Draft Soil Monitoring Plan

Draft Repower Soil Monitoring Plan

Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Gilliam County, Oregon

**Prepared for
Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC**

Prepared by



December 2023

Revisions by the Department in Sections 1.0 and 2.0

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1.2	Compaction.....	2
2.0	Reclamation Measures.....	3
3.0	References	3

Figure

Figure 1. Soil Classification Types

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1.0 Introduction

Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility (Facility) is an operational wind power facility with 43 turbines and a maximum generating capacity of 90.3 megawatts (MW) located within a site boundary of approximately 6,404 acres in Gilliam County, Oregon. Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC (Certificate Holder) is seeking a third amendment to the Facility Site Certificate to repower 36 of the Facility turbines and decommission 3 turbines, which will result in 40 operational turbines. The proposed changes to the Facility, as identified in the Request for Amendment 3 (RFA 3), would not alter the previously approved site boundary or micrositing corridors. All repower disturbance would occur in a portion of the micrositing corridor designated by Certificate Holder as the “repower corridor.” Additional details regarding proposed activities associated with the Facility repower are provided in the RFA 3. The Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) requested, as part of RFA 3, that the Certificate Holder develop a soil monitoring plan for the Facility repower.

This Plan has been prepared to describe the methods, success criteria, and monitoring and reporting requirements for soils that may be temporarily disturbed during Facility repower construction. As required by the Oregon Administrative Rule’s (OAR) 345-022-0022 Soil Protection Standard, the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) can issue a Site Certificate only if EFSC finds that the design, construction, and operation of the Facility, considering mitigation, are not likely to result in a significant adverse impact to soils.

The soils in the repower corridor consist of silty and sandy loams typically less than 15 feet thick. These soil types consist of deep, well-drained soils with slow to rapid runoff and slow to moderate permeability (LJII 2006). The Certificate Holder has confirmed that the six soil types (Krebs, Olex, Sagehill, Ritzville, Warden, Willis) and conditions within the repower corridor have remained the same since the original Site Certificate was issued in 2007. Temporary disturbance associated with RFA 3 construction would impact up to approximately 396 acres within previously approved micrositing corridors located in the repower corridor; no new permanent disturbance is anticipated.

Temporary disturbances to soil from construction activities within the repower corridor would involve topsoil removal and stockpiling, grading and excavation of subsoil, and soil compaction from laydown activities, heavy equipment movement, and vehicle traffic. Areas within the repower corridor that contain steady high winds, where vegetation has been removed and soil has been disturbed and left bare, would likely experience erosion from water or wind until they are stabilized; thus, the potential for erosion in these areas is considered moderate. There is also the increased potential for dust generation within the repower corridor during construction when the soil is exposed or excavated. Unless adequate measures are taken to prevent soil removal, soil quality could deteriorate over time. Left unprotected, the soil within the repower corridor would further degrade by erosion and begin to adversely affect the surrounding environment. Therefore, soil best management practices would be implemented by the construction contractor through the Facility’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 1200-C Stormwater

Construction Permit to mitigate the potential for erosion and mitigation efforts will be required under the Erosion Control Plan and the NPDES 1200-C permit. The condition of the soils prior to construction would be recorded and would include, but not be limited to soil compaction. This Plan supports these efforts and provides direction for monitoring soil quality in the repower corridor prior to and after the construction of the wind turbines.

1.1 Agricultural Landscape Features

Prior to construction, certificate holder or its surveyors will identify and record any agricultural landscape features such as berms and ditches within the repower corridor. In addition, certificate holder or its surveyors will document current farming practices and check for a plow pan or the compacted layer of soil that forms beneath the depth at which traditional plowing or tilling equipment operates. This documentation shall be submitted to the Department and the construction contractor. Construction activities shall avoid impacting important agricultural landscape features unless approved by landowner or lessees.

1.2 Compaction

Soil scientists use a soil penetrometer to field measure subsurface compaction in soil. This tool measures resistance (pressure) to the advance of a cone-tipped rod with a T-handle, vertically through the soil column. The metric intends to measure soil compaction that can inhibit the ability of plants to penetrate the soil. An operator pushes the penetrometer rod with a cone base into the ground with consistent force. A pressure gauge records pressure in pounds per square inch (psi), equaling levels of resistance at differing soil layers. Resistance is measured at 3-inch intervals until the meter goes above 300 psi, which is a level of soil compaction most roots cannot penetrate. For this test compaction would be measured at 3, 6, 9, and 12 inches if the soils allowed.

1. Baseline and post-construction soil compaction measurements and testing must be done in conditions favorable to soil testing (e.g. non-saturated or frozen soils).
2. Baseline soil compaction measurements will be documented and established by using the above protocol, or other protocol as approved by the Department, to establish baseline soil conditions within:
 - a. One (1) adjacent plot to each turbine work area;
 - b. Adjacent plots, established by Department and certificate holder, along facility roads where temporary impacts are wider than 50 feet from operational road width;
 - c. Adjacent plots, established by Department and certificate holder, along underground collector lines where temporary impacts are wider than 50 feet from operational width.
3. Recordation of the baseline soil plots must be represented on a map based on facility design and temporary impact areas. (Draft site plans are included as Attachment 1 to this plan)

4. Prior to construction completion at a facility site and prior to construction contractor moving from the location, soil compaction testing following the above protocols must be done within the temporary work area.
5. If soil measurements demonstrate that the soils within the work areas are more than 10% compacted than the adjacent baseline plot, then remediation activities must be completed prior to construction contractor moving to a new location or off-site. See Section 3.0 below, the facility NDES 1200-C permit, and applicable site certificate conditions.

2.0 Reclamation Measures

Impacts to soils from compaction would be mitigated by the certificate holder and its construction contractor by:

- The facility National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 1200-C general stormwater permit, and Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). The ESCP may be revised by the Department or certificate holder to address erosion, compaction, or impacts to soils at the site if the BMPs in the ESCP are not mitigating soil impacts.
- Adaptive management techniques may be used including, but not limited to, decompaction of impacted soils, the addition of supplementary nutrients or minerals to adjust the pH, or the addition of composed organic matter.

3.0 References

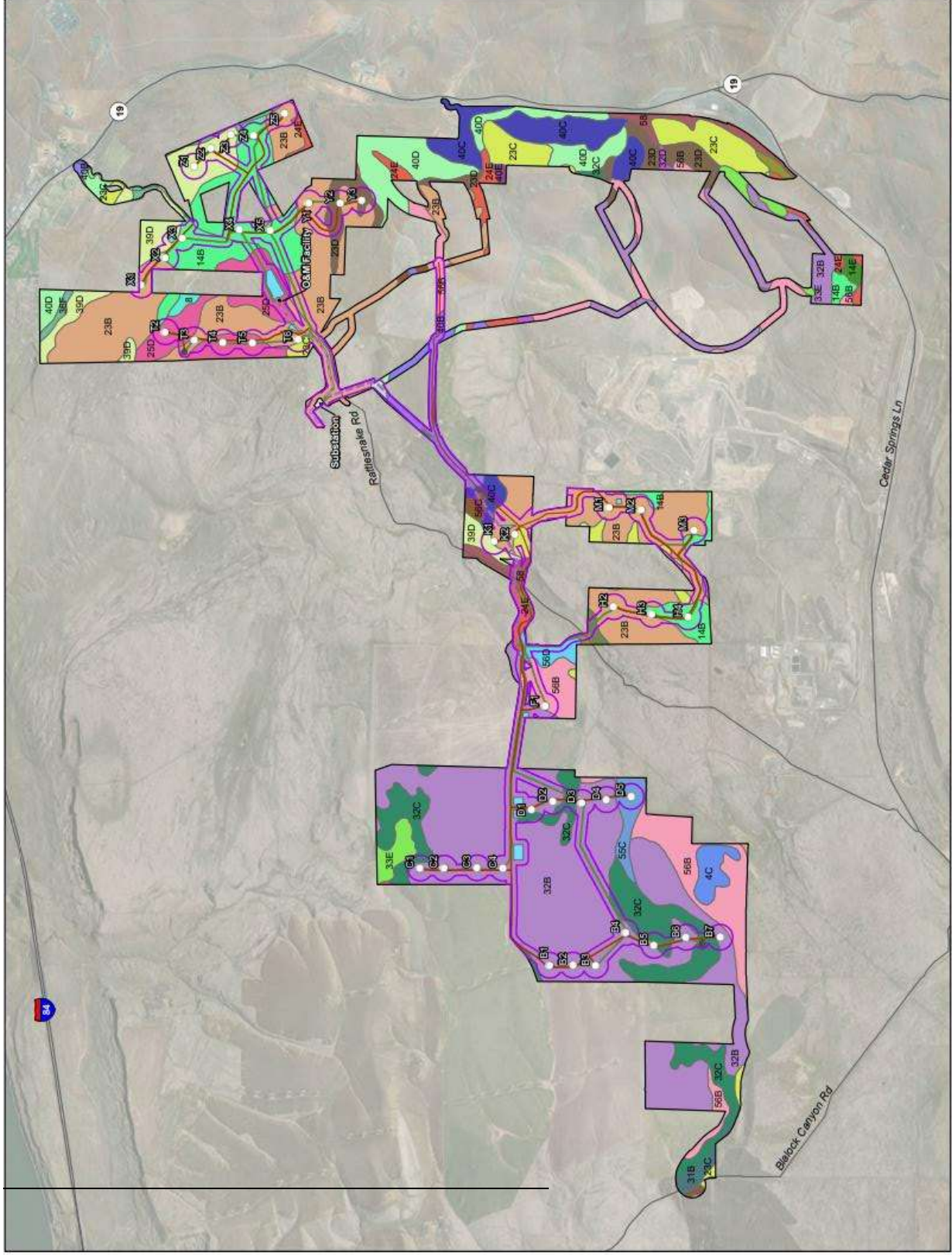
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<https://agrillifeextension.tamu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/ESC-009-essential-nutrients-for-plants.pdf>

Attachment 1

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Draft Repower Soil Monitoring Plan



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Repower Corridor
- Existing Turbine
- Existing Met Tower
- Existing Substation or O&M Facility
- Existing Fiber Optic Line
- Existing Overhead Electrical Line
- Existing Underground Electrical Line
- Existing Access Road
- Temporary Laydown or Crane Assembly

Soils

- 4C: Blacklock loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes
- 8: Dune land
- 14B: Krebs silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
- 14D: Krebs silt loam, 5 to 20 percent slopes
- 14E: Krebs silt loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes
- 22F: Nansene silt loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes
- 23B: Olex silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- 23C: Olex silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes
- 23D: Olex silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes
- 24E: Olex gravelly silt loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes
- 25D: Olex-Rockoff complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes
- 31B: Rizville very fine sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- 32B: Rizville silt loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes
- 32C: Rizville silt loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes
- 32D: Rizville silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes
- 33E: Rizville silt loam, 20 to 40 percent north slopes
- 33F: Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, very steep
- 39D: Road/Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 20 percent slopes
- 40B: Sagehill fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
- 40C: Sagehill fine sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes
- 40D: Sagehill fine sandy loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes
- 55C: Warden silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes
- 56B: Willis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
- 56C: Willis silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes
- 56D: Willis silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes
- 57F: Wrentham-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes
- 58: Xeric Torrifluents, nearly level



Figure 1
Soil Classification Types
Request for Amendment No. 3
Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility
Gilliam County, Oregon

Jacobs

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Attachment D: Decommissioning Unit Costs and General Costs

Bid Item	Area	Description	Takeoff Quantity	Labor Quantity	Labor Amount	Material Amount	Equip Amount	Total Amount
01		TURBINES AND TOWERS						
	01A	DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL AND READY FOR DISASSEMBLY						
		Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average crew of four	0.40 week	64 mth	5,672	-	-	5,672
		Rent aerial lift, telescoping boom to 60' high, 600 lb cap	2.00 day	-	-	-	1,315	1,315
	01B	01A DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL AND READY FOR DISASSEMBLY	1.00 EA	64 hrs	5,672		1,315	6,987
		FELL TURBINE TOWERS (40 AFTER REPOWER)						
		Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average, crew of two	13.00 week	1,040 mth	92,171	-	-	92,171
		Rent dozer, crawler, torque converter, diesel 700 HP	65.00 day	-	-	-	390,650	390,650
		Selective demolition, torch cutting, steel, 1" thick plate -- CUT FOR FELLING	1,400.00 lf	160 mth	20,300	5,975	418	26,692
		Wire rope, 6 x 19, 1/2" diam, fiber core, 5000' rolls	18,000.00 lf	-	-	27,717	-	27,717
	01C	01B FELL TURBINE TOWERS (40 AFTER REPOWER)	40.00 EA	1,200 hrs	112,471	33,692	391,068	537,230
		PROCESS FOR RECYCLING, TOWER						
		Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average	50.00 week	2,000 mth	177,251	-	-	177,251
		Rent excavator diesel hydraulic crawler mounted 2 CY capacity	250.00 day	-	-	-	401,876	401,876
		Rent excavator attachment, grapples	250.00 day	-	-	-	64,688	64,688
		Operating costs for cutting torch, including tips and gas	978.00 day	-	-	-	270,600	270,600
		Selective demolition, torch cutting, steel, 1" thick plate -- CUT FOR RECYCLING	325,968.00 lf	7,800 mth	989,626	-	20,361	1,009,987
	01Ca	01C PROCESS FOR RECYCLING, TOWER	40.00 EA	9,800 hrs	1,166,877		757,524	1,924,401
		REMOVE AND LOAD NACELLE AND HUB (36 AFTER REPOWER)						
		Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average, crew of two	3.00 week	240 mth	21,270	-	-	21,270
		Rent crane truck mounted, hydraulic, 80 ton capacity	15.00 day	-	-	-	58,111	58,111
	01Cb	01Ca REMOVE AND LOAD NACELLE AND HUB (36 AFTER REPOWER)	40.00 EA	240 hrs	21,270		58,111	79,381
		PROCESS AND DISPOSE OF BLADES						
		Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average, crew of two	48.00 week	3,840 mth	340,323	-	-	340,323
		Rent excavator diesel hydraulic crawler mounted 2 CY capacity	120.00 day	-	-	-	192,900	192,900
		Rent excavator attachment, bucket thumbs	120.00 day	-	-	-	35,715	35,715
		Selective demolition, dump charges, typical urban city, building construction materials, includes tipping fees only	886.26 ton	-	-	96,179	-	96,179
		Hauling, excavated or borrow material, loose cubic yards, 5 mile round trip, 1 load/hour, 16.5 C.Y. dump trailer, highway haulers, excludes loading	3,545.04 cy	280 mth	29,236	-	33,597	62,832
	01D	01Cb PROCESS AND DISPOSE OF BLADES	120.00 EA	4,120 hrs	369,558	96,179	262,212	727,949
		REMOVE AND LOAD PAD TRANSFORMERS						
		Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average, crew of two	2.00 week	160 mth	14,180	-	-	14,180
		Rent crane truck mounted, hydraulic, 80 ton capacity	14.00 day	-	-	-	54,237	54,237

Bid Item	Area	Description	Takeoff Quantity	Labor Quantity	Labor Amount	Material Amount	Equip Amount	Total Amount
		01D REMOVE AND LOAD PAD TRANSFORMERS	40.00 EA	160 hrs	14,180		54,237	68,417
01E		FOUNDATION PAD REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL (43 AFTER REPOWER)						
		Original 43 Bldg. footings and foundations demolition, remove concrete footing, 2' thick, 3' wide, excludes disposal costs and dump fees	2,193.00 cy	800 mh	97,075	-	237,974	335,049
		Extra for 36 Bldg. footings and foundations demolition, remove concrete footing, 2' thick, 3' wide, excludes disposal costs and dump fees	900.00 cy	400 mh	48,537	-	97,664	146,201
		Selective demolition, dump charges, typical urban city, building construction materials, includes tipping fees only	6,186.00 ton	-	-	671,316	-	671,316
		Hauling, excavated or borrow material, loose cubic yards, 5 mile round trip, 1 load/hour, 16.5 C.Y. dump trailer, highway haulers, excludes loading	4,000.00 cy	296 mh	30,935	-	37,908	68,844
		01E FOUNDATION PAD REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL (43 AFTER REPOWER)	3,093.00 CY	1,496 hrs	176,548	671,316	373,546	1,221,410
		01 TURBINES AND TOWERS	40.00 EA	17,080 hrs	1,866,576	801,187	1,898,013	4,565,776
02		MET TOWERS						
	02A	FELL MET TOWERS						
		Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average, crew of two	0.40 week	32 mh	2,836	-	-	2,836
		Rent dozer, crawler, torque converter, diesel 700 HP	2.00 day	-	-	-	12,020	12,020
		Selective demolition, torch cutting, steel, 1" thick plate -- CUT FOR FELLING	4.00 lf	0 mh	12	17	0	30
		Wire rope, 6 x 19, 1/2" diam, fiber core, 5000' rolls	500.00 lf	-	-	770	-	770
		02A FELL MET TOWERS	2.00 EA	32 hrs	2,848	787	12,020	15,655
02B		DESTRUCT MET TOWERS						
		Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average, crew of two	0.40 week	32 mh	2,836	-	-	2,836
		Rent excavator diesel hydraulic crawler mounted 2 CY capacity	2.00 day	-	-	-	3,215	3,215
		Rent excavator attachment, grapples	2.00 day	-	-	-	518	518
		Operating costs for cutting torch, including tips and gas	2.00 day	-	-	-	553	553
		Selective demolition, torch cutting, steel, 1" thick plate -- CUT FOR RECYCLING	1,000.00 lf	24 mh	3,048	4,268	63	7,378
		02B DESTRUCT MET TOWERS	2.00 EA	56 hrs	5,884	4,268	4,349	14,500
		02 MET TOWERS	2.00 EA	88 hrs	8,732	5,055	16,369	30,156
03		O&M BUILDING						
	03B	DISMANTLE AND DISPOSE OF O&M FACILITY						
		Rent dozer, crawler, torque converter, diesel 200 HP	7.00 day	-	-	-	14,191	14,191
		Building demolition, small buildings or single buildings, steel, includes 20 mile haul, excludes salvage, foundation demolition or dump fees	6,000.00 cf	19 mh	1,926	-	1,689	3,615
		Bldg. footings and foundations demolition, remove concrete footing, 2' thick, 3' wide, excludes disposal costs and dump fees	13.04 cy	5 mh	651	-	1,415	2,066

Bid Item	Area	Description	Takeoff Quantity	Labor Quantity	Labor Amount	Material Amount	Equip Amount	Total Amount
	03B	DISMANTLE AND DISPOSE OF O&M FACILITY Selective demolition, dump charges, typical urban city, building construction materials, includes tipping fees only	50.00 ton	-	-	5,426	-	5,426
		03B DISMANTLE AND DISPOSE OF O&M FACILITY	1.00 EA	25 hrs	2,577	5,426	17,294	25,298
	04	03 O&M BUILDING SUBSTATION & POWER LINE	1.00 LS	25 hrs	2,577	5,426	17,294	25,298
	04A	REMOVE ABOVE-GROUND 34.5-KV COLLECTOR (PER MILE) Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average crew of two	1.00 week	80 mth	7,090	-	-	7,090
		Rented truck, flatbed, GVW = 20,000 Lbs	5.00 day	-	-	1,636	-	1,636
		Selective demolition, utility poles & cross arms, utility poles, wood, 35'-45' high -- 60'	10.00 ea	40 mth	4,860	-	566	5,426
		Selective demolition, dump charges, typical urban city, building construction materials, includes tipping fees only	0.50 ton	-	-	54	-	54
		04A REMOVE ABOVE-GROUND 34.5-KV COLLECTOR (PER MILE)	2.00 MI	120 hrs	11,950	54	2,202	14,206
	04B	REMOVE 230-KV TRANSMISSION LINE (PER MILE) Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average crew of three	0.50 week	40 mth	3,545	-	-	3,545
		Rented truck, flatbed, GVW = 20,000 Lbs	3.00 day	-	-	-	982	982
		Selective demolition, utility poles & cross arms, utility poles, wood, 35'-45' high -- 60'	2.00 ea	8 mth	972	-	113	1,085
		04B REMOVE 230-KV TRANSMISSION LINE (PER MILE)	0.10 MI	48 hrs	4,517	-	1,095	5,612
	04C	REMOVE BELOW-GROUND 34.5-KV COLLECTOR TAILS Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average crew of three	1.00 week	120 mth	10,635	-	-	10,635
		Rent excavator diesel hydraulic crawler mounted 2 CY capacity	5.00 day	-	-	-	8,038	8,038
		Rented truck, flatbed, GVW = 20,000 Lbs	5.00 day	-	-	-	1,636	1,636
		04C REMOVE BELOW-GROUND 34.5-KV COLLECTOR TAILS	43.00 EA	120 hrs	10,635	-	9,673	20,308
	04D	REMOVE SUBSTATION EQUIPMENT Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average, crew of two	1.00 week	80 mth	7,090	-	-	7,090
		Electrical Disconnect and Safe off	1.00 week	1 week	7,626	-	-	7,626
		Rent crane truck mounted, hydraulic, 80 ton capacity	5.00 day	-	-	-	19,370	19,370
		04D REMOVE SUBSTATION EQUIPMENT	1.00 LS	120 hrs	14,716	-	19,370	34,086
	04E	DEMOLISH SUBSTATION Field personnel, general purpose laborer, average, crew of two	2.00 week	160 mth	14,180	-	-	14,180
		Rent crane truck mounted, hydraulic, 80 ton capacity	5.00 day	-	-	-	19,370	19,370
		Selective demolition, utility poles & cross arms, utility poles, wood, 35'-45' high -- 60'	4.00 ea	16 mth	1,944	-	226	2,170
		Selective demolition, dump charges, typical urban city, building construction materials, includes tipping fees only	1.00 ton	-	-	109	-	109

Bid Item	Area	Description	Takeoff Quantity	Labor Quantity	Labor Amount	Material Amount	Equip Amount	Total Amount
		04E DEMOLISH SUBSTATION	1.00 LS	176 hrs	16,124	109	19,597	35,829
		04 SUBSTATION & POWER LINE ACCESS ROADS	1.00 LS	584 hrs	57,942	163	51,937	110,042
05	05A	ROAD REMOVAL, GRADING AND SEEDING (PER MILE)						
		Rent backhoe-loader wheel type 112 HP, 1-1/2 CY capacity	110.00 day	880 mh	92,918	-	112,760	205,678
		Rent scrapers, self-propelled, dual engine 21 CY capacity	110.00 day	-	-	-	361,284	361,284
		Rent water truck, off highway, 6000 gallon capacity	100.00 day	-	-	7,333	209,862	217,195
		Stripping, strip topsoil, clay, dry & soft, 200 HP dozer, ideal condn	34,843.88 cy	240 mh	25,553	-	44,150	69,703
		Excavation, bulk, scrapers, bank measure, sandy clay & loam, 3000' haul, 21 C.Y. bucket, self propelled scrapers, 1/4 push dozer	34,843.88 bcy	560 mh	60,338	-	159,055	219,393
		Seeding, seeding only, field seed	32.39 acre	40 mh	3,820	39,188	5,783	48,791
		05A ROAD REMOVAL, GRADING AND SEEDING (PER MILE)	16.70 MI	1,720 hrs	182,630	46,520	892,894	1,122,044
		05 ACCESS ROADS TEMPORARY AREAS	16.70 MI	1,720 hrs	182,630	46,520	892,894	1,122,044
06	06A	SEED TEMPORARILY DISTURBED AREAS						
		Seeding, seeding only, field seed	396.20 acre	14 mh	1,337	174,439	24,965	200,741
		06A SEED TEMPORARILY DISTURBED AREAS	396.20 AC	14 hrs	1,337	174,439	24,965	200,741
		06 TEMPORARY AREAS GENERAL COSTS	396.20 AC	14 hrs	1,337	174,439	24,965	200,741
07	07A	PERMITS, MOBILIZATION, ENGINEERING, OVERHEAD, UTILITY DISCONNECTS (UNIT COST)						
		Field personnel, field engineer, average	10.00 week	10 week	31,970	-	-	31,970
		Field personnel, superintendent, average	20.00 week	20 week	68,193	-	-	68,193
		Field personnel, Safety Professional, average	20.00 week	20 week	68,193	-	-	68,193
		Mobilization or demobilization, dozer, loader, backhoe or excavator, above 150 H.P., up to 50 miles	12.00 ea	40 mh	4,176	-	5,570	9,746
		07A PERMITS, MOBILIZATION, ENGINEERING, OVERHEAD, UTILITY DISCONNECTS (UNIT COST)	1.00 LS	2,040 hrs	172,532		5,570	178,102
		07 GENERAL COSTS	1.00 LS	2,040 hrs	172,532		5,570	178,102

Estimate Totals

Description	Amount	Totals	Rate
Labor	2,292,326		hrs
Material	1,032,790		
Subcontract			
Equipment	2,907,043		hrs
Other			
Total Site Restoration Cost	6,232,159	6,232,159	
Total		6,232,159	

Attachment E: Draft Repower Habitat Mitigation Plan (HMP)

Draft Repower Habitat Mitigation Plan

Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Gilliam County, Oregon

**Prepared for
Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC**

Prepared by



Revised by the Department and by Tetra Tech February 2024

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Figure

Figure 1. Repower Mitigation Area

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1.0 Introduction

Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility (Facility) is an operational wind power facility with 43 turbines and a maximum generating capacity of 90.3 megawatts (MW) located within a site boundary of approximately 6,404 acres in Gilliam County, Oregon. The Facility's approved Habitat Mitigation Plan (HMP) includes enhancement and monitoring of a 92-acre Habitat Mitigation Area (HMA) in Gilliam County, Oregon, that Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC (Certificate Holder) has successfully implemented (MB&G 2023, State of Oregon 2013). The Certificate Holder is seeking a third amendment to the Facility Site Certificate to repower 36 of the Facility turbines and decommission 3 turbines, which will result in 40 operational turbines. The Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) requested that, as part of Request for Amendment 3 (RFA3), the Certificate Holder identify enhancement actions at the existing HMA to mitigate for temporal loss of habitat during the Facility repower. Therefore, this Repower Habitat Mitigation Plan (Plan) describes the proposed enhancement actions to mitigate for the Facility repower habitat impacts, as well as proposed monitoring and success criteria, consistent with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Habitat Mitigation Policy (635-415-0025).

As described in Section 3.0, the 92-acre HMA provided mitigation for the original Facility construction in excess of the amount required due to a reduction in impacts during construction compared to estimated impacts during Facility permitting. This Plan identifies enhancement actions above and beyond the actions included in the original HMP required to mitigate for the original Facility impacts. These enhancement actions will provide additional habitat uplift within the HMA that would not otherwise be performed, ensuring the Facility repower is consistent with the ODFW Habitat Mitigation Policy.

2.0 Methods for Calculating the Mitigation Need

Proposed Facility repower impacts by habitat category are described in RFA3. The proposed changes to the Facility identified in RFA3 would not alter the previously approved site boundary or microsite corridors. All repower disturbance would occur in a portion of the microsite corridor designated by Certificate Holder as the "repower corridor." Areas of permanent impact from the repower are contained within areas of permanent impacts associated with the original Facility construction and operation. All areas of temporary disturbance are located in areas previously disturbed by the original Facility construction that have subsequently been revegetated (MB&G 2015). Consistent with the approved HMP for the Facility, this Plan proposes habitat mitigation for temporary impacts to habitat subtypes anticipated to take longer than 3 to 5 years to recover to account for temporal loss of habitat while these habitats recover following revegetation at the Facility. Only one habitat subtype will be disturbed during Facility repower that meets this criteria: SSA habitat (sagebrush-rabbitbrush-snakeweed/bunchgrass/annual grass). Approximately 54 acres of SSA habitat are anticipated to be temporarily disturbed during Facility repower, including

approximately 36 acres of Category 2 SSA and approximately 18 acres of Category 3 SSA. Applying a mitigation ratio of 1:1 and 0.5:1, consistent with Council and ODFW recommendations, approximately 45 acres of mitigation are needed for Facility repower compliance with the ODFW Habitat Mitigation Policy (Table 1).

Table 1. Mitigation Calculation

Habitat Category and Subtype ¹	Temporary Impact (acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Need (acres)
Category 2 SSA	36	1:1	36
Category 3 SSA	18	0.5:1	9
Total	54	0.5:1	45
1. Only impacted habitat subtypes that require mitigation are included here.			

3.0 Mitigation

The Certificate Holder’s existing 92-acre HMA has been protected and enhanced to mitigate for the Facility’s original construction habitat impacts, consistent with the ODFW Habitat Mitigation Policy and the approved HMP (MB&G 2023, State of Oregon 2013). Areas temporarily disturbed during original Facility construction had met or were trending towards meeting revegetation success criteria at the end of the 5-year revegetation monitoring period, indicating no additional mitigation is needed to compensate for revegetation failure (MB&G 2015).

Similarly, ongoing monitoring at the HMA has identified increases in native cover and diversity in the shrub-steppe and bunchgrass communities to the extent that the success criteria of the HMP are being met (MB&G 2023). Ongoing enhancement actions include grazing exclusion, weed control, and habitat protection. Although sagebrush and native bunchgrass recruitment have been successful, ongoing monitoring shows moderate cover of the invasive (but not noxious) annual grass cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). Therefore, the Certificate Holder proposes to perform herbicide treatment for annual grasses followed by reseeding of native grasses and forbs, if necessary, on 45 acres within the HMA (i.e., repower mitigation area) with the goal of increasing native grass and forb percent cover and diversity. These proposed enhancements would be performed in addition to ongoing HMA enhancements (e.g., in addition to existing site-wide monitoring and treatment of Oregon Department of Agriculture–listed noxious weed species such as yellow starthistle [*Centaurea solstitialis*] and rush skeletonweed [*Chondrilla juncea*]).

As described in Section 5.0 below, monitoring of the repower mitigation area will be conducted in the summer following the herbicide treatment to determine if seeding of native plants is necessary based on any reestablishment of native plants observed in the treated area. If native plants are found not to be reestablishing, or cheatgrass remains abundant in treated areas, an additional round of herbicide treatment followed by seeding of native grasses and forbs will be conducted. Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) is already regenerating at the HMA, so removing competing

annual grasses has the potential to increase recruitment of young sagebrush plants. These proposed enhancements are based on coordination with ODFW, review of the annual HMA monitoring reports, and a site visit conducted at the HMA in November 2023.

The Certificate Holder's implementation of additional enhancements (i.e., herbicide treatment and potentially seeding of native grasses and forbs) on 45 acres of the 92-acre HMA is sufficient to meet the Category 2 mitigation goal of "no net loss of habitat quantity or quality and to provide a net benefit of habitat quantity or quality" and the Category 3 mitigation goal of "no net loss of habitat quantity or quality."

Enhancement and conservation of the existing HMA were based on the anticipated impacts from original Facility construction. Actual construction impacts of the original Facility were reduced compared to the anticipated impacts such that 46 acres of mitigation would have been sufficient to meet the Facility's mitigation need (MB&G 2011). As a result, the 92-acre HMA that was implemented provided 46 acres of additional mitigation in excess of the amount required. Thus, the Certificate Holder provided double the mitigation needed to meet the ODFW Habitat Mitigation Policy for the original Facility. With implementation of additional enhancements on 45 acres of the 92-acre HMA, the Facility will continue to be consistent with the ODFW Habitat Mitigation Policy considering the temporary re-disturbance of habitat during repower activities. The final extent of the enhancement actions will be determined based on the actual habitat impacts during Facility repower.

4.0 Repower Mitigation Area Selection

As noted above, a site visit was conducted at the HMA in November 2023. During this site visit, 45 acres within the HMA were identified for treatment of cheatgrass and seeding of native grasses and forbs, if applicable. As shown on Figure 1, this repower mitigation area selected for treatment primarily encompasses areas mapped as the SSA habitat subtype. During the site visit, this habitat subtype was noted as containing higher cover of cheatgrass and lower cover of native perennial bunchgrasses than the adjacent GB (perennial bunchgrass) and SSC (Sandberg bluegrass-annual grass) habitat subtypes. However, areas of SSC and GB habitats were also included in the 45-acre repower mitigation area to assess the effectiveness of cheatgrass treatment in all three habitat subtypes within the HMA.

During the site visit, three locations for establishment of monitoring transects within the 45-acre repower mitigation area were also selected (Figure 1). In addition, two alternate monitoring locations were identified in case one of the selected monitoring locations is deemed unsatisfactory during pre-treatment baseline monitoring (see Section 5.0). Monitoring locations were selected in areas with high cover of cheatgrass to best monitor treatment success. Final selection of monitoring locations will be determined during pre-treatment baseline monitoring, with the goal of placing monitoring locations within representative sections of the repower mitigation area to capture the range of potential responses to treatment.

5.0 Monitoring and Treatment Schedule

The Certificate Holder will monitor the 45-acre repower mitigation area to document pre- and post-treatment conditions. This monitoring will document changes in species diversity and composition. Monitoring will be conducted by the Certificate Holder and the results of monitoring will be reported to ODFW and ODOE. Calendar years (e.g., 2025, 2026, etc.) are provided for the monitoring schedule along with treatment and monitoring years (e.g., Year 0, Year 1, etc.) for ease of reference, but the actual calendar years of implementation may be adjusted, if needed, based on the timing of habitat disturbance for the repower.

The monitoring and treatment schedule for the 45-acre repower mitigation area is as follows:

- Year 0 (e.g., 2025/2026):
 - Late spring/early summer 2025: document pre-treatment baseline conditions.
 - Fall 2025/early spring 2026: herbicide treatment. Timing of treatment will depend on herbicide being used for cheatgrass control and recommendations of herbicide applicator.
 - Continue ongoing annual monitoring of entire 92-acre HMA, including the 45-acre repower mitigation area.
- Year 1 (e.g., 2026/2027):
 - Late spring/early summer 2025: monitor post-treatment conditions to document annual grass response to herbicide treatment and determine native plant reestablishment and thus need for seeding.
 - Fall 2026/early spring 2027: additional herbicide treatment, as needed. Timing of treatment will depend on herbicide being used for cheatgrass control and recommendations of herbicide applicator.
 - Winter 2026/early spring 2027: seeding of native forbs and grasses, as needed.
 - Continue ongoing annual monitoring of entire 92-acre HMA, including treated 45-acre repower mitigation area.
- Year 2 and on (2027+): continue ongoing annual monitoring of 92-acre HMA including assessment of the general vegetation conditions through photo plots and a meandering pedestrian survey, including within the 45-acre repower mitigation area.

In addition to assessment of vegetation conditions through photo plots and a meandering pedestrian survey, monitoring in Year 0 and Year 1 in the 45-acre repower mitigation area will also include collecting quantitative data along three 50-meter-long monitoring transects within the 27 acres. Data collected will include vegetative composition and cover, as well as the percent cover of litter, biotic crust, and bare ground. The Daubenmire method (NRCS and BLM 1999) will be used to assess total vegetative cover and species composition and cover along each transect. A 0.5-meter by 0.5-meter quadrat will be placed every 5 meters along the transect, and the percent cover of each plant species within each quadrat will be recorded using Daubenmire cover classes. Cover classes within each quadrat will then be used to determine canopy cover of each species along the entire

transect. Transect monitoring will continue in Year 2 and on until the success criteria are met (see Section 6.0).

In addition to the cover of each species within the quadrat, the percent cover of bare soil, litter, and biotic crusts within each quadrat will be recorded. The collected data will be used to determine the percent cover of vegetation differentiated by life form (i.e., graminoid, forb, shrub) and nativity (i.e., native vs. non-native), which will be used to determine whether seeding is needed following herbicide treatment. Photographs will be taken at the end of each transect, and the compass bearing will be recorded for each photograph taken.

6.0 Success Criteria

Following initial Year 0 baseline monitoring as described in Section 5.0, the Certificate Holder will coordinate with the Department and ODFW to develop success criteria for the repower mitigation area. The mitigation will be considered successful and the Facility's mitigation obligations met when all treatments have been performed and documented in accordance with the methods described in this Plan and the established success criteria have been met. This mitigation, as proposed, will satisfy the ODFW Habitat Mitigation Policy Goals for temporal impacts to Category 2 and 3 habitat.

7.0 References

- MB&G (Mason, Bruce & Girard, Inc.). 2011. 2011 Revegetation Monitoring Report. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Project. Gilliam County, Oregon. November 22, 2011.
- MB&G. 2015. 2015 (Year-5) Revegetation Monitoring Report. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Project. Gilliam County, Oregon. December 7, 2015.
- MB&G. 2023. Leaning Juniper IIa and IIb: 2023 (Year-13) Habitat Mitigation Area (HMA) Photo-Monitoring and Reporting. August 2, 2023 memo from Daniel Covington of MB&G to Brant Ivey of Avangrid Renewables.
- NRCS and BLM (Natural Resources Conservation Service and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management). 1999. Sampling Vegetation Attributes. Interagency Technical Reference. BLM/RS/ST-96/002+1730. Pp 55-63. First published in 1996; revised in 1997 and 1999.
- State of Oregon. 2013. Final Order on Request for Amendment 2 to the Site Certificate. p. 39. June 21.








Figure

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**Leaning Juniper IIA
Repower
Habitat Mitigation Plan**

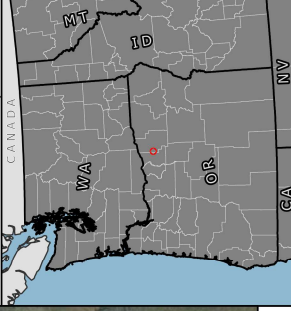
**Figure 1
Repower Mitigation Area**

MORROW COUNTY, OR

-  Habitat Mitigation Area
-  Repower Mitigation Area
-  Preliminary Transect Location
-  Alternate Transect Location
- Habitat Subtype**
-  **GB Habitat:** Perennial Bunchgrass
-  **SSA Habitat:** Sagebrush - Rabbitbush - Snakeweed / Bunchgrass - Annual Grass
-  **SSC Habitat:** Sandberg Bluegrass - Annual Grass



Reference Map



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

WGS 1984 UTM Zone 10N

1:4,000



Attachment F: Draft Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan

Draft Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan

Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Gilliam County, Oregon

**Prepared for
Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC**

Prepared by



December 2023

Revisions by the Department in Section 3.0

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Appendix A. Seed Suppliers

Appendix B. Revegetation Monitoring Datasheet

1.0 Introduction

Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility (Facility) is an operational wind power facility with 43 turbines and a maximum generating capacity of 90.3 megawatts (MW) located within a site boundary of approximately 6,404 acres in Gilliam County, Oregon. Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC (Certificate Holder) is seeking a third amendment to the Facility Site Certificate to repower 36 of the Facility turbines and decommission 3 turbines, which will result in 40 operational turbines. The proposed changes to the Facility, as identified in the Request for Amendment 3 (RFA 3), would not alter the previously approved site boundary or micrositing corridors. All repower disturbance would occur in a portion of the micrositing corridor designated by Certificate Holder as the “repower corridor.” Additional details regarding proposed activities associated with the Facility repower are provided in the RFA 3. The Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) requested, as part of RFA 3, that the Certificate Holder develop a revegetation and noxious weed control plan for the Facility repower. This Draft Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan (Plan) supersedes the Revegetation Plan prepared for the Facility in 2013 (Attachment F of the Final Order on Amendment #2).

This Plan has been prepared to describe methods, success criteria, and monitoring and reporting requirements for the restoration and revegetation of areas temporarily disturbed during Facility repower construction. In addition, this Plan provides methods to prevent and minimize the introduction and spread of noxious weeds from the construction and operation of the Facility repower. The Certificate Holder and its contractors will be responsible for implementing the methods detailed in this Plan.

2.0 Existing Conditions and Description of Impacts

2.1 Existing Conditions

The Facility repower site is located on private land used primarily for livestock grazing, dry land winter wheat production, and operation of the existing wind Facility. A habitat survey was conducted in June and August 2023 to update the existing Facility habitat mapping. Habitat subtypes mapped within the repower corridor include the following:

- Dryland Wheat (DW)
- Developed: Other (DX)
- Exposed Basalt (EB)
- Escarpment (ESC)
- Annual Grass and Weeds (AG)
- Sagebrush-Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed/Bunchgrass-Annual Grass (SSA)

- Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed-Eriogonum/Bunchgrass (SSB)
- Eriogonum/Poa sandbergii – Annual Grass (SSC)
- Ephemeral Stream (ES)
- Herbaceous Wetland (HW)

2.2 Description of Impacts

Construction of the repower will result up to approximately 396 acres of temporary impacts. All areas of temporary disturbance are located in areas previously disturbed by the original Facility construction that have subsequently been successfully revegetated (MB&G 2015).

Table 1 presents the anticipated acreage of temporary impacts to habitat subtypes associated with Facility repower construction and operation. Table 1 will be updated prior to construction to reflect the final impact acreage by habitat subtype for the final layout. Figures depicting the location of Facility repower infrastructure, as well as habitat types and habitat categories mapped within the repower corridor, are included as Figures 7a and 7b of RFA 3.

Table 1. Anticipated Temporary Impacts by Habitat Subtype

ODFW ¹ Habitat Category	Habitat Subtype	Temporary Disturbance (Acres) ²
2	Sagebrush-Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed/Bunchgrass-Annual Grass (SSA)	36.1
	Eriogonum/Poa sandbergii – Annual Grass (SSC)	8.0
	Escarpment (ESC)	0.1
3	Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed-Eriogonum/Bunchgrass (SSB)	162.4
	Sagebrush-Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed/Bunchgrass-Annual Grass (SSA)	17.8
	Annual Grass and Weeds (AG)	6.5
4	Annual Grass and Weeds (AG)	12.7
Category 1, 2, 3, and Habitat Total		243.6
6	Dryland Wheat (DW)	151.1
	Developed: Other (DX)	1.5
Category 6 Habitat Subtotal		152.7
Grand Total¹		396.2
<p>Note: Totals in this table may not appear to sum correctly due to rounding.</p> <p>1. ODFW = Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife</p> <p>2. Temporary disturbance acreages generally include a 280-foot radius around turbines (except for M2 which is located near a Washington ground squirrel [<i>Urocitellus washingtoni</i>] colony), 60-foot width for access roads, 50-foot width for underground collection lines, temporary laydown areas, all clipped to the site boundary and excluding the existing permanent limits of disturbance.</p>		

3.0 Revegetation Methods

Revegetation of temporarily disturbed agricultural habitat will be conducted as described in Section 3.1. Revegetation of temporarily disturbed non-agriculture (i.e., Dryland Wheat) and non-

developed (i.e., Developed: Other) habitat will be conducted as described in Section 3.2. Restoration of temporarily disturbed developed habitat will be determined on a case-by-case basis and is not further discussed in this Plan.

Revegetation will begin as soon as feasible after completion of each construction phase. Seeding and planting will be done in a timely manner and in the appropriate season to facilitate germination and establishment of seeded species. Site preparation will involve standard, commonly used methods, and will take into account all relevant site-specific factors, including slope, size of area, and erosion potential. The Certificate Holder shall restore temporarily disturbed areas by preparing the soil and seeding using common application methods. The Certificate Holder shall use mulching and other appropriate practices to control erosion and sediment during construction and during revegetation work. As noted in the Final Order on RFA3, construction activities would need to comply with the Facility's Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System 1200-C Stormwater Construction Permit. In addition, the Certificate Holder will implement a soil compaction monitoring program to ensure that construction and operation of the repower are not likely to result in a significant adverse impact to soils.

3.1 Revegetation of Agricultural Lands

Temporarily disturbed agricultural lands (i.e., dryland wheat fields) will be reseeded with the appropriate crop or maintained as fallow in consultation with the landowner or farm operator. The Certificate Holder will consult with the landowner or farm operator to determine seed mix, application methods, and rates for seed and fertilizer. Success of cropland revegetation will have been achieved when production of the revegetated area is comparable to that of adjacent, non-disturbed croplands of the same type. Success determination will involve consultation with the landowner or farm operator, and the Certificate Holder will report to ODOE on the success of cropland restoration efforts.

3.2 Revegetation of Wildlife Habitat

Following construction, all areas, with the exception of temporarily disturbed agricultural lands and developed lands, will be reseeded with a mix of native or native grasses (see Section 3.2.2). All seeds will be obtained from a reputable supplier in compliance with the Oregon Seed Law (Oregon Administrative Rule 603-056). Seeding and planting will be done in a timely manner and in the appropriate season to facilitate germination and establishment of seeded species.

3.2.1 Seeding Methods

The seeding methods and timing of planting will be appropriate to the seed mixes (see Section 3.3.2), weather conditions (e.g., precipitation, wind speed, temperature, etc.), and site conditions (including area size, slope, and erosion potential) based upon consultation with ODFW and the seed supplier. Seeding between late-fall and late-winter/early-spring is typically recommended; however, the Certificate Holder will consult with ODFW and/or the seed supplier to determine the optimal timing for seed application based on climatic conditions of the particular year when

construction and revegetation efforts are implemented. Three common seed application methods that may be used are broadcast seeding, drill seeding, and hydroseeding.

3.2.2 Seed Mixes and Shrub Plantings

One seed mix is being proposed for revegetation efforts throughout all temporarily disturbed wildlife habitat areas of the Facility repower corridor. This seed mix, presented in Table 2, includes native grass species selected based on relative availability (i.e., are species commonly available from seed suppliers) and compatibility with local growing conditions. Appendix B provides a list of vendors within the region who supply or can be contracted to collect the seeds included in the proposed seed mix. Composition of the final seed mix will be determined following pre-construction baseline surveys (see Section 5.2) and in consultation with ODOE and ODFW.

The Certificate Holder will make all attempts to procure the approved seed mix. However, if the species included in the seed mix are not available at the time of procurement, the Certificate Holder will obtain approval from ODOE prior to making substitutions to the approved seed mix.

Table 2. Proposed Seed Mix

Common Name	Scientific Name	Percent of Mix
Sandberg bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i> ssp. <i>secunda</i>	25
Sherman big bluegrass; alkali bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i> ssp. <i>juncifolia</i> (syn. <i>Poa ampla</i>)	25
Streambank wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i> ssp. <i>riparius</i> (syn. <i>Agropyron riparium</i>)	20
Thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i> ssp. <i>lanceolatus</i>	20
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	10

For the approximately 54 acres of temporarily disturbed Sagebrush-Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed/Bunchgrass-Annual Grass habitat (Table 1), basin big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* var. *tridentata*) seeds would be added to the proposed seed mix at a rate of 0.1 to 0.2 pounds of pure live seed per acre. Due to the ability of broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*) and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*, *Ericameria nauseosa*) to recolonize disturbed areas, these species are not proposed for planting. However, if revegetation monitoring (see Section 5.0) indicates these species are not recolonizing temporarily disturbed areas of the Sagebrush-Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed/Bunchgrass-Annual Grass (SSA) and Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed-Eriogonum/Bunchgrass (SSB) habitat subtypes, remedial actions such as seeding of these species will be implemented.

4.0 Revegetation Documentation

Records will be kept of revegetation efforts, both for agricultural lands and other habitat. Records will include the following:

- Date construction phase or construction activity was completed;
- Description of the impacted area (location, acres impacted, pre-disturbance condition);
- Date revegetation was initiated;
- Description of the revegetation effort;
- Supporting figures representing the location, acres affected, and pre-disturbance condition of the revegetation area; and
- Confirmation from the landowner that temporary disturbances in cropland have been satisfactorily restored.

The Certificate Holder will update these records as revegetation work occurs and will provide ODOE with copies of these records, along with submission of the annual report required by the Site Certificate.

5.0 Revegetation Monitoring

Following implementation of revegetation efforts, the Certificate Holder will monitor the temporarily disturbed wildlife habitat areas, unless the landowner has converted the area to land uses that preclude meeting revegetation success criteria. Monitoring will be conducted by a qualified botanist or revegetation specialist annually for five years starting the first growing season after seeding.

Following annual monitoring, a monitoring report will be prepared and will include the following:

- The results of annual monitoring;
- The investigator's assessment of whether the revegetated areas are trending toward meeting the success criteria;
- Assessments of factors impacting the ability of the revegetated area to trend towards meeting the success criteria; and
- Recommendations of remedial actions, if any.

Based on the fifth annual assessment, a long-term monitoring plan will be developed in coordination with ODOE and ODFW. This may include remedial actions, additional monitoring, and/or additional mitigation for areas that have been determined by ODOE, in consultation with ODFW, not to have met the success criteria. If it is determined, in consultation with ODOE and ODFW, that revegetated areas have met the success criteria prior to the fifth annual assessment, annual monitoring will be deemed complete and a long-term monitoring plan will be developed in coordination with ODOE and ODFW.

5.1 Monitoring and Reference Sites

To determine if revegetation efforts are meeting the success criteria outlined in Section 5.4, paired monitoring (i.e., treatment) and reference (i.e., control) sites will be established in each of the habitat subtypes that will be temporarily disturbed by construction (with the exception of agricultural land). Reference sites are intended to represent target conditions for the revegetation effort. Vegetation within monitoring sites in revegetation areas will be compared with those in the associated reference sites to measure success of the revegetation activities.

Seventeen paired monitoring and reference sites (34 total sites) will be established and monitored. Table 3 presents the number of monitoring and reference sites that will be established within each habitat subtype anticipated to be temporarily disturbed. The number of paired monitoring and reference sites was based on the extent of anticipated temporary disturbance as follows:

- Less than 1 acre of temporary disturbance = 0 sites
- 1 to 10 acres of temporary disturbance = 1 site
- 11 to 35 acres of temporary disturbance = 2 sites
- For each additional 25 acres of impacts, one additional site will be added (e.g., 36-60 acres of impact = 3 sites, 61-85 acres = 4 sites, etc.)

Table 3. Number of Monitoring and Reference Sites within Each Habitat Subtype

Habitat Category	Habitat Subtype	Temporary Disturbance (Acres)	Number of Monitoring Sites	Number of Reference Sites
2	Sagebrush-Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed/Bunchgrass-Annual Grass (SSA)	36.1	3	3
	Eriogonum/Poa sandbergii – Annual Grass (SSC)	8.0	1	1
	Escarpment (ESC)	0.1	0	0
3	Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed-Eriogonum/Bunchgrass (SSB)	162.4	8	8
	Sagebrush-Rabbitbrush-Snakeweed/Bunchgrass-Annual Grass (SSA)	17.8	2	2
	Annual Grass and Weeds (AG)	6.5	1	1
4	Annual Grass and Weeds (AG)	12.7	2	2
TOTAL		243.6	17	17

Preliminary locations of monitoring and reference sites are provided on Figure 1. Locations were randomly selected using existing habitat mapping. Additional monitoring and reference site locations were also chosen as alternative locations in case one of the selected monitoring and reference site locations is deemed unacceptable during pre-construction baseline surveys (see Section 5.2). The locations of these alternative monitoring and reference sites are also provided on Figure 1.

5.2 Pre-Construction Baseline Surveys

Prior to initiation of construction, surveys will be conducted to evaluate baseline conditions within the proposed monitoring and reference sites shown on Figure 1. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected during the pre-construction baseline surveys as described in Section 5.3.1. Selection of appropriate sites and collection of pre-construction data will ensure that monitoring and reference sites are located in areas of similar habitat type and quality prior to disturbance. This will help ensure that comparison between monitoring and reference sites is appropriate for determining successful revegetation.

If it is determined during pre-construction baseline surveys that one of the selected monitoring or reference sites is deemed unacceptable (e.g., an area has been converted to cropland), one of the alternate monitoring and/or reference sites will be selected, and baseline monitoring will be conducted for those sites. In addition, a reconnaissance survey of alternate monitoring and reference sites that are not selected will be conducted to ensure that these sites are located in suitable areas (e.g., in the appropriate habitat type and habitat quality) in case one of these alternate sites is needed during future monitoring (e.g., one of the selected monitoring or reference sites is converted to a different land use).

5.3 Revegetation Monitoring Methods

5.3.1 Data Collection

Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected during pre-construction baseline surveys and post-construction annual monitoring. Quantitative data will be collected along one 50-meter long transect located within each selected monitoring and reference site. During pre-construction baseline surveys (Section 5.2), the exact locations of these transects will be established and the ends of each transect line will be recorded using a global positioning system unit capable of submeter accuracy. The Daubenmire method (NRCS and BLM 1999) will be used to assess vegetative cover and species composition along each transect. A 0.5-meter by 0.5-meter quadrat will be placed every 5 meters along the transect, and the percent cover of each plant species, as well as bare soil, litter, and biotic crust within each quadrat, will be recorded using Daubenmire cover classes. Site characteristics including slope, aspect, elevation, soil type, and habitat type will also be recorded. The datasheet for recording data is provided in Appendix C. In addition, photographs will also be taken at the end of each transect, and the compass bearing will be recorded for each photograph taken.

Qualitative monitoring will supplement quantitative data and help to describe overall site conditions and assess the need for remedial actions to ensure sites are progressing toward the success criteria outlined in Section 5.4. Qualitative data that will be collected during pre-construction baseline surveys and annual monitoring will include the following:

- Evidence of ongoing, recent, or past disturbance
- Evidence of wildlife use

- Degree of erosion (high, moderate, or low)
- Overall plant vigor

5.3.2 Data Analysis

Based on data collected, the following parameters will be assessed for each reference and monitoring site:

- Total vegetative cover;
- Cover of native and desirable grass species;
- Cover of shrubs;
- Percent cover of invasive species and state and county-designated noxious weeds;
- Proportion of native and desirable plant species; and
- Species diversity (number of plant species observed).

These results will then be compared for each monitoring site and paired reference site to determine if the revegetated areas are trending toward meeting or have met the success criteria as described in Section 5.4.

5.4 Revegetation Success Criteria

Each monitoring report will include an assessment of whether the temporarily disturbed revegetated areas are meeting or trending toward meeting the success criteria. Revegetation areas would be deemed successfully revegetated when the following success criteria are met:

- **Native Forbs:** No success criteria will be applied as forbs are not included in the proposed revegetation seed mix due to concerns regarding noxious weed control.
- **Native Shrubs:** The average cover of the shrub component should be at least 50 percent of the reference site within 5 years. At least 15 percent of the shrub cover should be the dominant species found on the reference site. The diversity of shrub species within the revegetated areas should at least equal the shrub species diversity measured on the reference site.
- **Native and Desirable Grasses:** Cover of native and desirable (i.e., species included in seed mixes and/or native species that have naturally colonized) grass species is at least 85 percent similar to reference sites.
- **Noxious Weeds:** Presence and cover of noxious weeds is equal to or less than that of the reference site.

Final determination of whether the Certificate Holder has met the revegetation obligations will be made by ODOE, in consultation with ODFW.

6.0 Remedial Action

After each monitoring visit, the Certificate Holder's qualified investigator will report to the Certificate Holder regarding the revegetation progress of each revegetation area. If applicable, the investigator will make recommendations to the Certificate Holder for reseeding, weed control, or other remedial measures for areas that are not showing progress toward achieving revegetation success. The investigator will provide a description of factors that may be contributing to the lack of revegetation success. The Certificate Holder will include the investigator's recommendations for remedial actions and the measures taken in that year's monitoring report. ODOE may require reseeding or other remedial measures in cases where success criteria have not been met.

7.0 Noxious Weed Control

The management of noxious weeds will be considered throughout all stages of construction and operation of the Facility repower and will include the following:

- **Prevention:** Implementing measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds during construction, operation, and maintenance activities.
- **Treatment:** Treating noxious weed populations with their appropriate control methods, at appropriate time intervals.
- **Monitoring:** Assessing noxious weed changes within the Facility site boundary over time and ensuring that legacy as well as new weed populations are not increasing their distributions.

7.1 Prevention

Prior to the start of construction, all personnel will be instructed on the importance of noxious weed control. The Certificate Holder or their construction contractor will provide information and training to all construction personnel regarding noxious weed identification and prevention strategies. Operations and maintenance personnel will be similarly informed.

Implementation of best management practices will also aid in minimizing the spread of noxious weeds during construction activities, revegetation efforts, and operation and maintenance activities. Best management practices that will be implemented include:

- Limiting vehicle access to designated routes, whether existing roads or newly constructed roads, and the outer limits of construction disturbances per the final design for the Facility;
- Limiting vehicle traffic in noxious weed-infested areas;
- Cleaning construction vehicles prior to entering the Facility for the first time and upon completion of work at the Facility at a wash station located at an onsite location, or at a public car wash in the vicinity of the Facility;

- Cleaning vehicles and equipment associated with ground disturbance and movement of topsoil utilizing a mobile wash station after performing work in noxious weed-infested areas and prior to performing work in non-infested areas;
- Where feasible, not moving topsoil and other soils from noxious weed-infested areas outside of the infested areas and returning them to their previous location during reclamation activities;
- Providing information regarding target noxious weed species at the operations and maintenance building;
- Revegetating the site with appropriate, local native seed or native plants; when these are not available, non-invasive, and non-persistent non-native species may be used; and
- Ensuring that seed and straw mulch used for site rehabilitation and revegetation are certified free of noxious weed seed and propagules.

7.2 Treatment

Noxious weed treatment will focus on control of existing populations of noxious weeds within areas disturbed by repower construction. Existing noxious weed populations will be prevented from expanding in size and density and spreading to new sites. Where practicable, existing populations of noxious weeds should be eradicated. Additionally, if it is determined that noxious weeds have invaded areas immediately adjacent to the Facility (e.g., areas visible just beyond the outer limits of construction disturbances associated with the Facility or along access roads) as a result of construction, the Certificate Holder will contact the landowner and seek approval to treat those noxious weed populations. New noxious weeds detected during post-construction restoration will also be considered a result of construction activities and shall be controlled and treated accordingly.

Control of noxious weeds will be implemented through manual, mechanical, chemical, or biological control measures. Manual control methods include hand-pulling and using hand tools to remove noxious weeds. Mechanical control includes mowing or disking with machinery. Chemical application is accomplished through use of herbicides targeted to the individual weed species. Biological control is the use of non-native agents, including invertebrate parasites and predators, and plant pathogens, to reduce populations of non-native invasive plants (USFS 2005). Several state and county-designated noxious weeds have been targeted for biological control (ODA 2023a). The most appropriate control method depends on the noxious weed species being treated, the size of infestation, and the terrain and habitat needing treated. Standard treatment methods for noxious weeds can be found in the Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook (Peachey 2023), the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Oregon Noxious Weed Profiles (ODA 2023b), and *Weed Control in Natural Areas in the Western United States* (DiTomaso et al. 2013).

The Certificate Holder will be responsible for hiring a qualified (e.g., possesses a Commercial or Public Pesticide Applicator license from the ODA, has training in noxious weed management) contractor to implement the treatment of noxious weeds. In addition, the Certificate Holder or their contractor will ensure that noxious weed treatment does not affect revegetation efforts.

7.3 Noxious Weed Monitoring

Monitoring for noxious weeds will be conducted for the first five years following construction to assess weed growth and inform noxious weed control measures. Monitoring for noxious weed infestations will also enable the Certificate Holder to respond to new noxious weeds infestations in a timely manner and ensure the success of the site's revegetation. Noxious weed inspections will occur across the entire Facility through visual inspection of the site while driving and/or walking. These inspections will be used to inform ongoing noxious weed control efforts.

Monitoring will assess the success of noxious weed treatments and will document any new noxious weed infestations observed. These results will be summarized in annual monitoring reports that describe the noxious weeds identified, treatments implemented, and treatment success, and will make recommendations to improve treatment success (if necessary) and note any new target noxious weed species or emergence. Reports will be submitted to ODOE, ODA, ODFW, and Gilliam County annually.

Based on the success of control efforts after the fifth year of annual monitoring, the Certificate Holder will consult with ODOE, ODA, and Gilliam County to design a long-term weed control plan. The Certificate Holder will maintain ongoing communication with individual landowners, ODA, Gilliam County, and ODOE regarding noxious weeds within the Facility. Landowners may also contact the Certificate Holder directly to report the presence of noxious weeds related to Facility activity. The Certificate Holder will control the noxious weeds on a case-by-case basis and prepare a summary of measures taken for that landowner. During the operational period of the Facility, the Certificate Holder will control noxious weeds as described in the long-term weed control plan.

8.0 Roles and Responsibilities

The Certificate Holder is the overall responsible party for construction and operation of the Facility repower and implementation of the noxious weed management activities described in this document. However, the Certificate Holder may use contractors to complete tasks associated with noxious weed management and monitoring. Example responsible parties and their roles may include the following:

Monitoring Contractor

- Perform site visits (annually as needed) to document noxious weed occurrences.
- Provide summary memo after each visit to the Certificate Holder's operations manager outlining findings and treatment recommendations.
- Communicate directly with Weed Management Contractor and provide maps and photos of noxious weed species locations to Weed Management Contractor.
- Communicate with ODA and Gilliam County about noxious weed survey findings and treatment plans.

- Prepare annual report for the Facility describing noxious weed monitoring findings and treatments.
- Organize and attend quarterly calls with the Certificate Holder and Weed Management Contractor.
- Attend calls with ODA and Gilliam County as needed.

Certificate Holder Site Manager

- Communicate findings and recommendations from Monitoring Contractor to the Weed Management Contractor.
- Review annual reports to ensure all treatments performed by Weed Management Contractor are documented.
- Maintain landowner communications, providing guidance to Monitoring Contractor and Weed Management Contractor regarding landowner restrictions/requests for performing noxious weed monitoring and treatment on their properties.
- Attend quarterly calls with Monitoring Contractor and Weed Management Contractor.
- Attend calls with ODA and Gilliam County as needed.

Weed Management Contractor

- Review Monitoring Contractor memos describing noxious weed occurrences and recommendations and plan appropriate treatment to address those issues.
- Communicate treatment plan to Certificate Holder.
- Maintain records of when, where, and what type of noxious weed treatments are being performed and provides documentation of work being performed to the Certificate Holder Site Manager.
- Maintain all appropriate documentation of chemicals applied. Share documentation during quarterly calls with Certificate Holder and Monitoring Contractor, and prior to annual report preparation. Documentation should include type and quantity of herbicides applied, dates applied, and any associated U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Oregon Department of Environmental Quality licensing/documentation of chemicals used.
- Attend quarterly calls with Monitoring Contractor and Certificate Holder.

An example noxious weed monitoring schedule is presented in Table 4. This monitoring schedule will be revised, as applicable, based on conditions observed on site (e.g., if noxious weeds are being successfully controlled, monitoring frequency will be reduced).

Table 4. Example Noxious Weed Monitoring Schedule

Monitoring Site Visits	Frequency	Focus
------------------------	-----------	-------

March-April	Once	Conduct a full site-wide noxious weed survey to identify areas for treatment. Work with Weed Management Contractor on a post-emergent chemical treatment, mechanical, or other treatment plan to manage small populations. Report on previous treatments' effectiveness, as applicable.
April-August	Monthly, or as needed	Monitor treated areas for effectiveness, identify new noxious weed populations, make recommendations for chemical retreatment or mechanical or other controls to manage new or existing small noxious weed populations.
July-August	Once	Monitor and collect data on noxious weed populations in revegetated areas.
September-October	Once	Conduct a full site-wide noxious weed survey to monitor treated areas, identify new noxious weed populations, make recommendations for chemical retreatment or mechanical or other controls and plan for pre-emergent chemical applications.

9.0 Plan Amendment

This Plan may be amended from time to time by agreement of the Certificate Holder and the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC). Such amendments may be made without amendment of the Site Certificate. EFSC authorizes ODOE to agree to amendments to this Plan. ODOE shall notify EFSC of all amendments, and EFSC retains the authority to approve, reject, or modify any amendment of this plan agreed to by ODOE. This Plan may also be amended periodically as the Certificate Holder continues to evaluate and modify, as needed, agricultural dual-use activities at the Facility.

10.0 References

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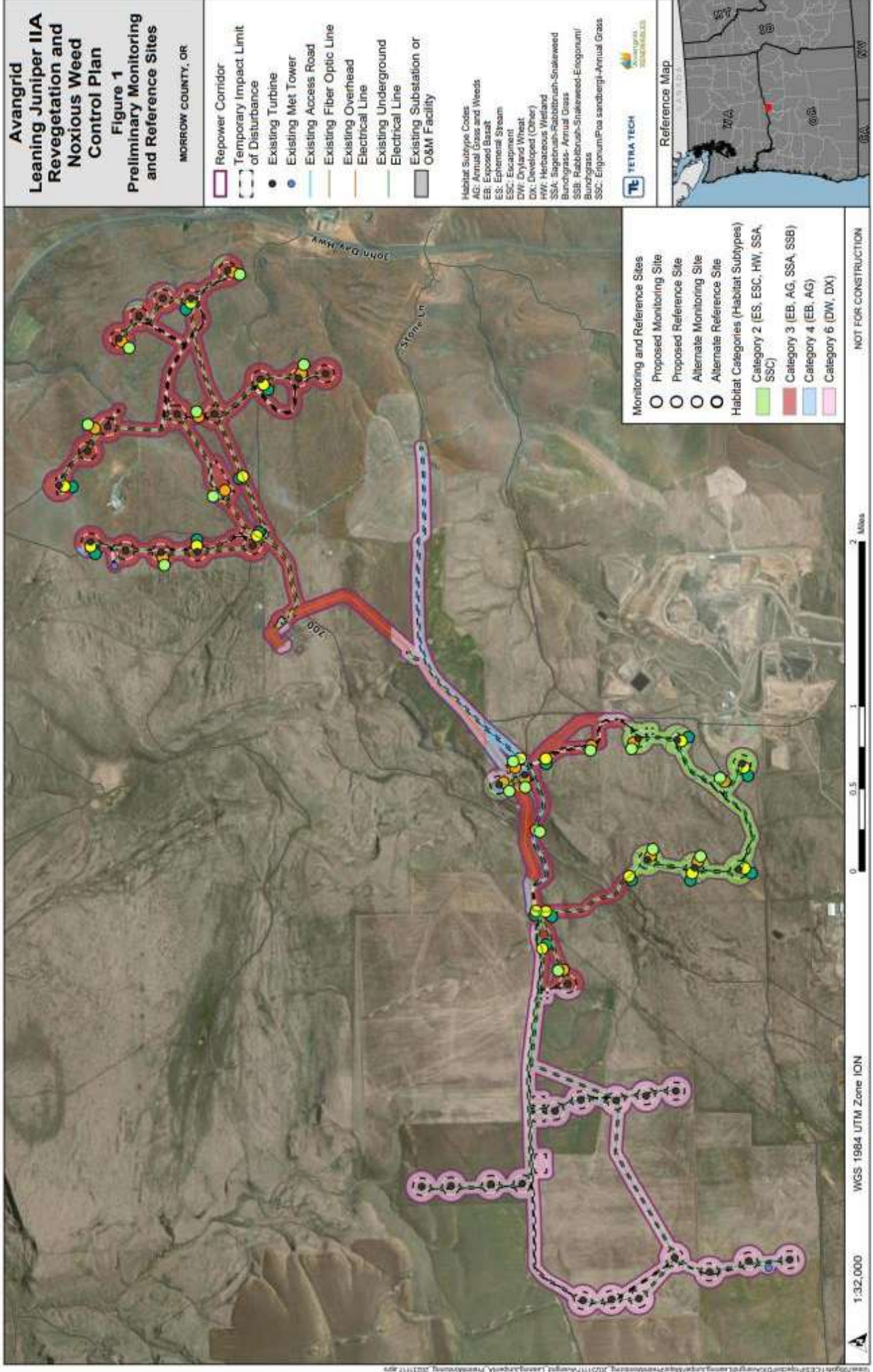
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Figure 1

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Draft Repower Revegetation and Noxious Weed Control Plan



Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility

Appendix A. Seed Suppliers

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Table A-1. Seed Suppliers

Company	City, State	Web Address	Contact
BFI Native Seeds	Moses Lake, WA	http://www.bfinativeseeds.com/	(509) 765-6348
Emerald Seed & Supply	Redmond, OR	http://www.emeraldseedandsupply.com/	(541) 504-0307
Great Basin Seed	Ephraim, UT	https://greatbasinseeds.com/	(435) 283-1411
L&H Seeds	Connell, WA	https://www.lhseeds.com/	(509) 234-4433
Plants of the Wild	Tekoe, WA	www.plantsofthewild.com	kathy@plantsofthewild.com
Rainier Seeds, Inc.	Davenport, WA	www.rainierseeds.com	(509) 215-1690
Wildlands, Inc.	Richland, WA	www.wildlandsnursery.com/nursery	(509) 375-4177

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Appendix B. Revegetation Monitoring Datasheet

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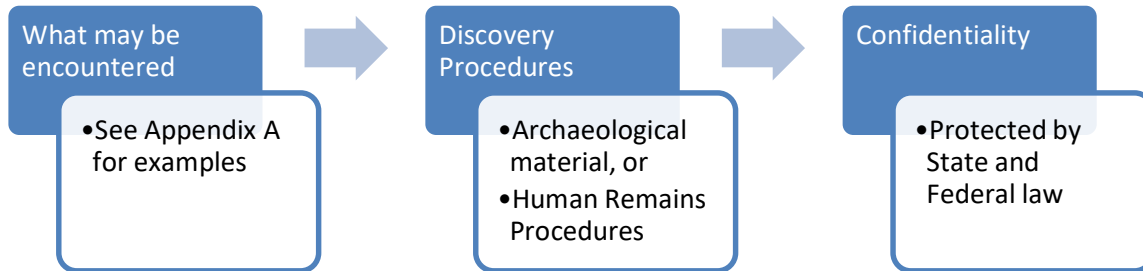
Attachment G: Inadvertent Discovery Plan

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN (IDP)

Leaning Juniper IIA Repowering Project

James Gregory September 11, 2023 SHPO Case #06-0268

1 HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT



Archaeology consists of the physical remains of the activities of people in the past. This IDP should be followed if any archaeological sites, objects, or human remains are found. These are protected under federal and state laws and their disturbance can result in criminal penalties.

This document pertains to the work of the contractor, including any and all individuals, organizations, or companies associated with Avangrid Renewables, LLC.

2 WHAT MAY BE ENCOUNTERED

Archaeology can be found during any ground-disturbing activity. If encountered, all excavation and work in the area **MUST STOP**. Archaeological objects vary and can include evidence or remnants of historic-era and precontact activities by humans. Archaeological objects can include but are not limited to:

- **Stone flakes, arrowheads, stone tools, bone or wooden tools, baskets, beads**
- Historic building materials such as **nails, glass, metal** such as cans, barrel rings, farm implements, **ceramics, bottles, marbles, beads**
- Layers of **discolored earth** resulting from hearth fire
- Structural remains such as **foundations**
- **Shell** middens
- **Human skeletal remains** and/or **bone fragments** which may be whole or fragmented

For photographic examples of artifacts, please see Appendix A. (Human remains not included.)

If there is an inadvertent discovery of any archaeological objects, see procedures below.

If in doubt call it in.

2.1.1 DISCOVERY PROCEDURES: WHAT TO DO IF YOU FIND SOMETHING

1. Stop ALL work in the vicinity of the find.
2. Secure and protect area of inadvertent discovery with 30-meter/100-foot buffer. Work may continue outside of this buffer.
3. Notify Project Manager and Agency Official.
4. Project Manager will need to contact a professional archaeologist to assess the find.
5. If archaeologist determines the find is an archaeological site or object, contact the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). If it is determined to *not* be archaeological, you may continue work.

2.1.2 HUMAN REMAINS PROCEDURES

1. If it is believed the find may be human remains, stop ALL work.
2. Secure and protect area of inadvertent discovery with 30-meter/100-foot buffer, then continue work outside of this buffer with caution.
3. Cover remains from view and protect them from damage or exposure, restrict access, and leave in place until directed otherwise. **Do not take photographs. Do Not Call 911. Do not speak to the media.**
4. Notify:
 - Project Manager: James Gregory/Jacobs Engineering at 503-358-3880
 - Contracted Archaeologist: David Sheldon/Jacobs Engineering at 360-219-6953
 - Agency Official: N.A.
 - Legislative Commission on Indian Services: Patrick Flanagan at 503-986-1067
 - Oregon State Police, Lt. Craig Heuberger at 503-508-0779 or cheuber@osp.oregon.gov
 - SHPO: State Archaeologist, John Pouley at 503-480-9164 *OR* Assistant State Archaeologist, Jamie French at 503-979-7580
 - Burns Paiute: Diane Teeman – Chairwoman, Cultural Resources Lead at 541-413-9910
 - Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs of Oregon: Mars Galloway – Cultural Resource Manager at 541-553-3583
 - Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation: Teara Farrow Ferman – Program Manager at 541-429-7203
5. If the site is determined not to be a crime scene by the Oregon State Police, do not move anything! The remains will continue to be *secured in place* along with any associated funerary objects, while protected from weather, water runoff, and shielded from view.
6. Do not resume any work in the buffered area until a plan is developed and carried out between the State Police, SHPO, Legislative Commission on Indian Services, and appropriate Native American Tribes and you are directed that work may proceed.

2.2 CONFIDENTIALITY

Avangrid Renewables, LLC, and employees shall make their best efforts, in accordance with federal and state law, to ensure that personnel and contractors keep the discovery confidential. The media, or any third-party member or members of the public, are not to be contacted or have information regarding the discovery, and any public or media inquiry is to be reported to SHPO.

Prior to any release, the responsible agencies and Tribes shall concur on the amount of information, if any, to be released to the public.

To protect fragile, vulnerable, or threatened sites, the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (Section 304 [16 U.S.C. 470s-3]), and Oregon State law (ORS 192.501(11)) establishes that the location of archaeological sites, both on land and underwater, shall be confidential.

2.3 APPENDICES AND SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

A. Visual Reference Guide to Encountering Archaeology

B. Figures

APPENDIX A

VISUAL REFERENCE GUIDE TO ENCOUNTERING ARCHAEOLOGY



Photo 1: Stone Flakes



Photo 2: Stone Tool Fragments



Photo 3: Cordage



Photo 4: Shell Midden



Photo 5: Historic Glass Artifacts

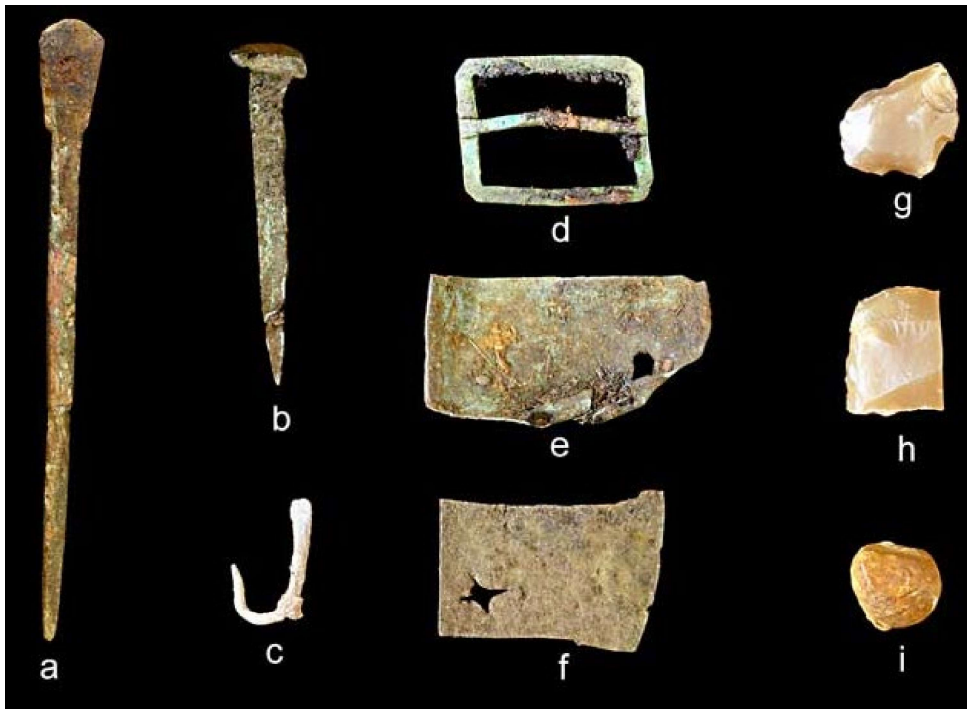


Photo 6: Historic Metal Artifacts



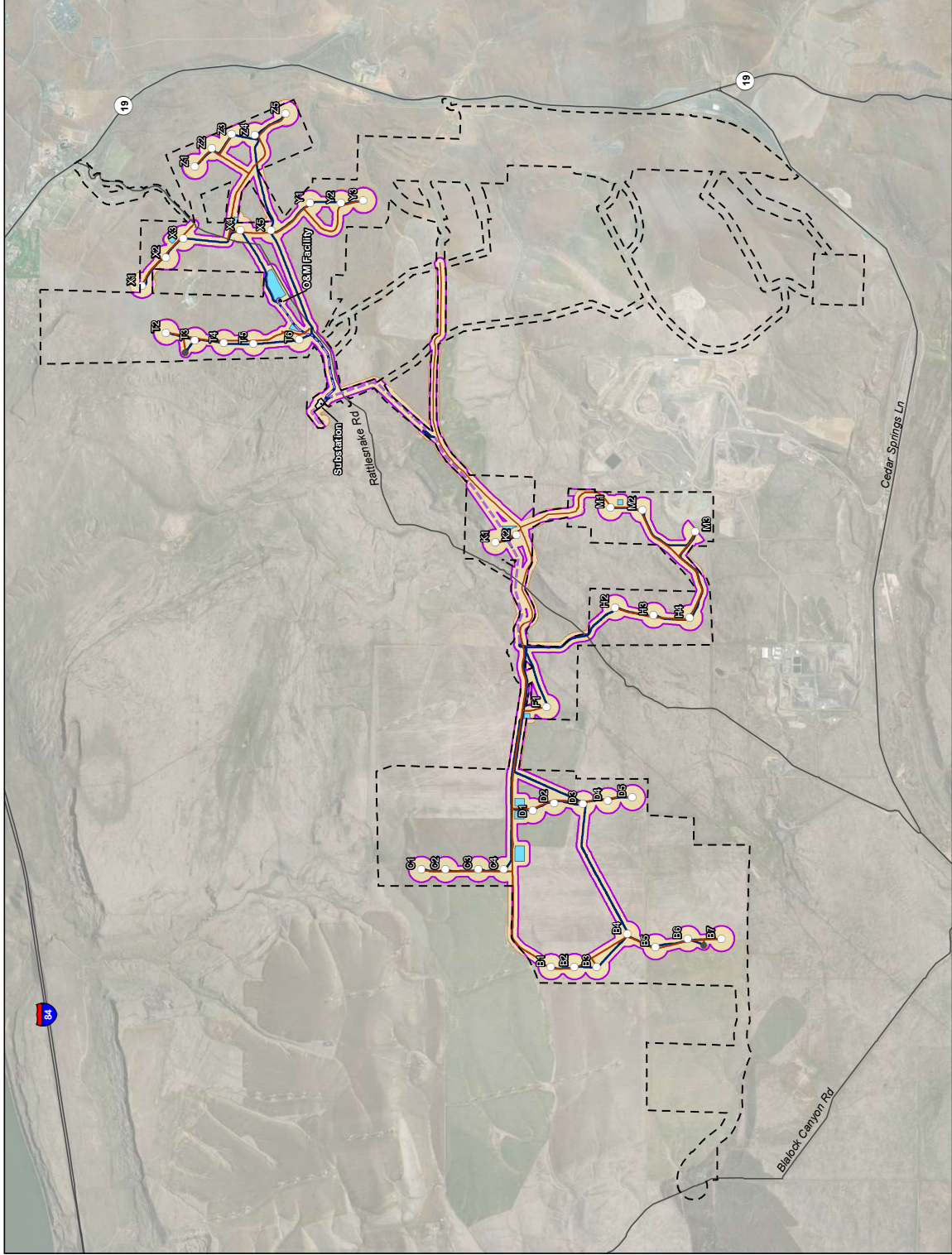
Photo 7: Historic Building Foundations



Photo 8: 18th Century Ship

APPENDIX B

FIGURES



Legend

- - - Site Boundary
- ▭ Repower Corridor
- ▭ 2023 Cultural Survey Area
- Existing Turbine
- Existing Met Tower
- ▭ Existing Substation or O&M Facility
- ▭ Existing Fiber Optic Line
- ▭ Existing Overhead Electrical Line
- ▭ Existing Underground Electrical Line
- ▭ Existing Access Road
- ▭ Temporary Laydown or Crane Assembly

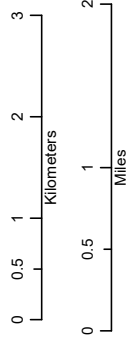


Figure 2
2023 Survey Area on Aerial Background
 Request for Amendment No. 3
 Learning Juniper I/A Wind Power Facility
 Gilliam County, Oregon

Jacobs

Attachment H: Draft Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP)



Draft Wildfire Mitigation Plan for the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility

Document No: 230717173800_d50dfc00

Version: Final



Leaning Juniper IIA Repowering Project

February 2024

Revisions by the Department in Sections 3, 6, 7, and 8



Draft Wildfire Mitigation Plan for the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility

Client name: Avangrid Renewables, LLC
Project name: Leaning Juniper IIA Repowering Project
Document no: 230717173800_d50dfc00 **Project no:** D3747400
Version: Final **Project manager:** James Gregory/Jacobs
Date: February 2024 **Prepared by:** Olivia Roberts/Jacobs

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1	Wildfire Risk to Assets
2	Overall Fire Risk

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACP	American Clean Power
APLIC	Avian Power Line Interaction Committee
Certificate Holder	Leaning Juniper Wind Power, LLC
CWPP	<i>Community Wildfire Protection Plan</i>
Facility	Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility
LJIIA	Leaning Juniper IIA
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
O&M	operations and maintenance
ODOE	Oregon Department of Energy
OSBC	Oregon Specialty Building Codes

1. Introduction

Leaning Juniper Wind Power, LLC (Certificate Holder), a wholly owned subsidiary of Avangrid Renewables, LLC, proposes to repower the Leaning Juniper IIA (LJIIA) Wind Power Facility (Facility) in Gilliam County, Oregon. Once repowered, the Facility will generate up to 98.4 megawatts with 43 wind turbines within a site boundary of approximately 6,404 acres.

2. Wildfire Risk

This Wildfire Mitigation Plan has been prepared to meet Oregon Administrative Rule 345-022-0115(1)(b), which requires the following:

(A) Identify areas within the site boundary that are subject to a heightened risk of wildfire, using current data from reputable sources, and discuss data and methods used in the analysis;

The data sources used in this mitigation plan to identify areas within the site boundary subject to heightened risk of wildfire include the *Oregon CWPP Planning Tool* (CWPP 2018), and the *Gilliam County Multiple-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* (Gilliam County 2018). Both data sources are reputable for the following reasons: (1) the *Community Wildfire Protection Plan* (CWPP) planning tool is a government database developed to meet the requirements of Senate Bill 762 and associated administrative rules, and (2) the *Gilliam County Multiple-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* was reviewed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and has an effective date through January 2024.

The CWPP data include a Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment located on the Oregon Explorer website (CWPP 2018). The data indicate that approximately 95 percent of the site boundary has a low wildfire risk, with less than 5 percent of the area having a very high/high wildfire risk (Figures 1 and 2). The *Gilliam County Multiple-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* describes a county-wide risk assessment of wildfire as “high” probability and describes many areas in the county as “conducive for large and fast-moving wildfires” due to high winds typical for regional dry conditions and terrain. The plan identifies risk factors for starting wildfires in the county as highways, railroads, lighting, power lines, debris burning, and equipment.

The existing structures within the LJIIA Facility site boundary include the Bonneville Power Administration Slatt-Buckley 500-kilovolt transmission line, wind turbines, substation, and an operations and maintenance (O&M) structure. If a wildfire were ignited onsite, the areas subject to heightened risk would be the areas associated with these structures. However, the LJIIA Facility site is bordered by John Day Highway running north and south that would serve as a fire break were a wildfire to occur east. Rattlesnake Road bisects the Facility site boundary running east and west and also serves as a fire break were a wildfire to occur south of the site boundary.

3. Operational Procedures and Inspections

(B) Describe the procedures, standards, and timeframes that the applicant will use to inspect facility components and manage vegetation in the areas identified under subsection (a) of this section;

The Facility components that could cause electrical fires are the wind turbines, substation, and overhead electrical lines. During operations, the Certificate Holder will conduct housekeeping inspections for maintaining a Facility that minimizes the risk of fire. Operational procedures and inspections follow.

- Monthly inspection requirements during operations:
 - Ensure equipment is appropriately maintained to control sources of combustible materials.
 - Remove and prevent the accumulation of combustible materials.
 - Collect and properly dispose of combustible waste.

Draft Wildfire Mitigation Plan for the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility

- Ensure flammable chemicals are stored in a flammable cabinet.
- If any leaks are identified during inspections, stop the leak immediately. If the leak cannot be stopped, contain it. Once the leak has been stopped or contained, clean the area immediately to mitigate any fire hazard and then report the leak to Avangrid's Environmental Health and Safety Department.
- Inspect and maintain safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent accidental ignition of combustible materials, in accordance with equipment O&M manuals.
- Visually inspect portable fire extinguishers on a monthly basis.
- Visually inspect substation and surrounding area on a monthly basis and complete Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC) inspection forms.
- Semiannual inspection requirements during operations:
 - Each time technicians enter a wind turbine they will inspect the turbine for cleanliness and fire hazards.
 - Thoroughly clean and inspect wind turbines on a semiannual basis in accordance with Oregon Department of Emergency Management maintenance requirements.
 - Conduct semiannual visual inspections of overhead electrical lines and complete APLIC inspection forms.
- Annual inspection requirements during operations:
 - Test fire protection equipment in accordance with the manufacturer specifications and National Fire Protection Association requirements. Portable dry chemical fire extinguishers will have a maintenance check annually and a hydrostatic test every 12 years. Carbon dioxide extinguishers will have an annual maintenance check and a hydrostatic test every 5 years. A contractor knowledgeable in the requirements will perform the check and testing. This check and testing will also be performed after an extinguisher has been used on a fire.
 - Conduct routine inspection and maintenance of 10% of the anchor bolts on each retrofitted foundation for adequate tension. All bolts to be re-tightened if any bolt fails the tension check.

In the event that any discrepancies are identified in the inspections outlined above, remedial actions will be taken to resolve the issue immediately and reported to the Plant Manager. If the issue cannot be resolved immediately by the technician, the Plant Manager will schedule remedial actions and monitor the equipment until the issue is resolved to ensure maintaining a Facility that minimizes the risk of fire.

In addition to the inspection requirements above, the Certificate Holder will maintain a fire safe Facility by prohibiting smoking and sources of open flames in areas where combustible materials are located. Smoking will be authorized in designated areas only.

The existing Suzlon S88 wind turbine models at the Facility will adhere to the following additional operational requirements due to a known manufacturer equipment issue associated with the cabling connections in the junction box:

- Temperature strips are to be installed on the aluminum junction boxes at each Suzlon S88 turbine. Temperature strips will be inspected every time a turbine is visited by a plant technician, at least twice per year.
- If the maximum temperature on the strip exceeds 900 degrees Celsius, the cabling connections will be trimmed and reterminated by a qualified vendor.

To reduce the availability of fuels for wildfire near electrical components, the Certificate Holder will maintain the existing nonflammable gravel pads around the wind turbines and substation, mow vegetation under overhead electrical lines, and implement ongoing vegetation management:

- Apply herbicide on gravel pad around turbine pad and turbine access road to prevent vegetation, annually at a minimum, and as needed based on site conditions.
- Apply herbicide on substation gravel pad, annually at a minimum, and as needed based on site conditions. Highly compacted gravel foundations of substation are not suitable for vegetation ground.
- Mow vegetation beneath overhead electrical lines to achieve clearance requirements between conductor and ground, annually at a minimum, and as needed based on site conditions.
- Monitor success of noxious weed treatments in first five years of operations and develop a long-term operational weed control plan in consultation with the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Gilliam County (if required) after the initial five-year monitoring period.
- Control noxious weed populations, if identified during operational monitoring, through manual, mechanical, chemical, and/or biological methods. The specific method of control will be chosen based on the most appropriate method for the specific noxious weed identified.

4. Preventative Actions During Operations

(C) Identify preventative actions and programs that the applicant will carry out to minimize the risk of facility components causing wildfire, including procedures that will be used to adjust operations during periods of heightened wildfire risk;

During operations, the Certificate Holder will conduct vegetation management inspections each spring, prior to the summer months when fire risk is heightened. During these inspections, the technician will ensure vegetation setbacks from installed equipment is adequate and will enact vegetation control measures if needed. During this period, the turbine pads, access roads, electrical collector systems, and the substation will also have herbicide applied to control vegetation growth.

The Certificate Holder will also monitor for periods of heightened fire risk through the third-party contractor StormGeo, which provides weather monitoring to track conditions at the Facility. Through this monitoring system, the Plant Manager will be notified of Red Flag Warnings and weather conditions that produce an increased risk of fire danger.

If maintenance activities need to occur at the Facility during periods of heightened fire risk, Certificate Holder will deploy the following additional measures to prevent a wildfire:

- If regrowth around Facility components is observed, the Plant Manager will enact measures to control the growth through either mechanical or chemical measures, dependent on the vegetation.
- Maintenance activities at the Facility will be scheduled with consideration to heightened fire risk. All activities will require a Hot Work Permit issued by the Plant Manager, which characterizes the fire risk of the maintenance activity and necessary precautions.
- When possible, maintenance work involving a spark risk will be postponed.
- If maintenance activities cannot be postponed until weather conditions improve, the Plant Manager will enact fire risk prevention procedures to ensure the continued operation of the Facility. A contractor will be hired to monitor fire risk and will be onsite with a water truck overseeing the maintenance activities as a fire watch.

5. Personnel Training During Operations

In addition to the preventative actions described above, workers, contracting employees, and other personnel performing official duties at the Facility will undergo regular training exercises throughout the operational life of the Facility, as follows:

- Twice-annual tabletop drills, including training on response measures in the event of a fire.

- Annual drills involving local first responders, such as emergency medical services, law enforcement, and/or fire and rescue personnel. Discussion of potential fire-fighting hazards within the Facility, including transformer fires that contain energized components and large reservoirs of oil, the risk of falling debris from blades/nacelle burning, the importance of ensuring that equipment is de-energized before firefighting is attempted, and site layout awareness to ensure response times are optimized.

6. Minimization Procedures During Operations

(D) Identify procedures to minimize risks to public health and safety, the health and safety of responders, and damages to resources protected by Council standards in the event that a wildfire occurs at the facility site, regardless of ignition source; and

On an annual basis, at a minimum, the certificate holder will work directly with local emergency responders to compile and maintain a current list of adjacent landowners/property owners with contact information. The final Wildfire Mitigation Plan will identify the best notification procedures of adjacent landowners/property owners to provide to local and regional emergency services for emergency notifications, in the event of an ignition or fire at the facility.

In the event of a wildfire at or in the vicinity of the Facility, the Plant Manager will notify onsite personnel via radio or telephone to initiate Emergency Response Procedures and designate the safe assembly location for all personnel to evacuate to. The Plant Manager will contact 911 and request the appropriate emergency services, providing all pertinent information concerning the fire emergency. A designee will be assigned to account for all personnel at the Facility and locate any missing persons while the Plant Manager coordinates with emergency response personnel. In the event of a wildfire at the Facility, the Certificate Holder will report the incidence to ODOE within 72 hours.

Procedures to minimize risks to public health and safety, first responder health and safety, and damages to Council-protected resources are identified in Table 1 to supplement the measures described earlier in this plan.

Table 1. Procedures to Minimize Wildfire Risk

Topic	Procedures
Public health and safety	The public will be excluded from the substation by fencing. Turbine doors will be locked to prevent unauthorized entry. Pad mount step-up transformers at the base of turbines, and electrical junction boxes, will be surrounded by bollards to minimized inadvertent vehicle and farm equipment collisions with electrical equipment.
First Responders	The Certificate Holder will offer annual training to local first responders. Training will cover the firefighting responses to electrical fires. Response to fires at the Facility, unlikely as they may be, should focus on controlling spread to adjacent lands. Operational staff will be trained in the use of fire extinguishers for responding to incipient stage fires on site.
Resource Protection	Resources covered by Council standards near the Facility area include agricultural land, shrub-steppe habitat, and cultural resources. The existing county roads will form a fire break between fields that will discourage the spread of wildfire between fields or into wildlife habitat. The two closest cultural sites are Site 35GM373, a historic farmstead or ranch complex located at an intersection of roads in Jones Canyon; and Site 35GM 388, a small debris scatter near the eastern edge of the repower corridor survey area. The Certificate Holder will avoid these resources during Facility planning and implementation.

7. Plan Updates

(E) Describe methods the applicant will use to ensure that updates of the plan incorporate best practices and emerging technologies to minimize and mitigate wildfire risk.

. The Certificate Holder shall track and report annually to the Department (pursuant to OAR 345-022-0080(2), Condition 21) whether the industry groups and applicable design standards outlined in Table 2 have changed or been updated resulting in new technologies or best practices that could be implemented at the Facility. The Plan shall be updated based on changes in best practices or technologies deemed necessary and appropriate at the site, or as needed at the site based on changes in site conditions and modeled wildfire risk.

Table 2. Resources for Future Best Practices

Reference	Description	Method
American Clean Power (ACP)	ACP establishes best practices for renewable energy projects.	The Certificate Holder’s parent company is a member of ACP and participates in best practice development. ^a
North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)	NERC develops electrical standards for large energy facilities.	The Certificate Holder will follow NERC Standard FAC-003-0 for its vegetation management program of transmission lines, ^b or updates to this standard as approved by NERC.
Oregon Specialty Building Codes (OSBC)	OSBC designs building codes applicable to inhabitable spaces, including the O&M structure and the substation enclosure.	Remodeling of the O&M structure and substation enclosure that requires permits will follow any updates to the OSBC at that time.
APLIC	APLIC develops avian protection methods for electrical facilities to minimize fire risk to bird/mammal nests on electrical equipment.	The Certificate Holder’s parent company is a member of APLIC. ^c An operational wildlife monitoring program will inspect for wildlife nesting on facilities that could cause fire, and take actions following applicable laws (for example, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act).

^a Link to ACP Standards & Practices: <https://cleanpower.org/resources/types/standards-and-practices/>.

^b NERC FAC-003-0: <https://www.nerc.com/pa/Stand/Reliability%20Standards/FAC-003-0.pdf>.

^c Link to APLIC member organization: https://www.aplic.org/member_websites.php.

8. Repower Wildfire Mitigation and Measures

The Certificate Holder will require the contractor completing construction activities to update, as necessary and adhere to the provisions designated in this WMP during facility repower. Measures necessary to minimize and control the risk of fire during facility repower, include weather monitoring, personnel training, and emergency response and communication procedures. This WMP will be completed in consultation with the North Gilliam County Rural Fire Protection District and the Arlington Fire Department and provided to ODOE. Certificate holder will consult with local fire districts listed above, as well as local emergency management professionals and local utilities to receive and incorporate input, as appropriate, about the location of temporary fire breaks needed in the event of a fire on or off site.

During construction, the certificate holder or its contractor will work directly with local emergency responders to compile and maintain a current list of adjacent landowners/property owners with contact information. The final Wildfire Mitigation Plan will identify the best notification procedures of adjacent landowners/property owners to provide to local and regional emergency services for emergency notifications, in the event of an ignition or fire at the facility.

3.1 Construction

Draft Wildfire Mitigation Plan for the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility

The facility will be deenergized for most of the construction period, only during the final commissioning stage is it expected to be connected to grid. During construction, the contractor(s) will follow all relevant Occupational Safety and Health Administration and National Fire Protection Association requirements related to fire hazards including a no smoking policy, fire permit requirement, hazardous material and combustible storage areas, pre-task planning to assess fire risks, relevant fire awareness training, lockout-tagout requirement, hazardous materials documentation, appropriate management, and disposal.

3.1.1 Fire Watch and Hot Work

A Fire Weather Watch indicates the potential for weather conducive to large fire spread in the next 12 to 72 hours. A Red Flag Warning is issued when current weather conditions are conducive to large fire growth in the next 24 hours. Personnel monitoring these conditions must halt construction or overland vehicle travel in high-risk locations or employ the additional mitigation measures described below. High risk locations may include areas of extremely combustible material such as grass, brush, or timber. Mitigation measures during a Red Flag Warning include, but are not limited to, communicating to on-site staff of the Red Flag Warning, communicating with local fire protection agency personnel of on-going conditions, driving or parking on roads to avoid sparking a fire in grass or brush, and halting construction activities that may increase fire risk such as hot work. All hot work (any cutting, welding, or other activity that creates spark or open flame) must be conducted on road or turbine pad surfaces that are cleared of vegetation, and an onsite Fire Safety Supervisor will be notified prior to the work, and that fire suppression equipment will be immediately available during hot work activities. Following the completion of hot work, the Certificate Holder or contractor(s) must maintain a fire watch for 60 minutes to monitor for potential ignition.

3.1.2 Vegetation Management

The Certificate Holder and contractor(s) will maintain vegetation within the Site Boundary and will also maintain a defensible space clearance along Facility features. Defensible space will be free of combustible vegetation or other materials. Roads and parking areas will be maintained to be free of vegetation tall enough to contact the undercarriage of the vehicle. Minimizing Fire Risk from Construction Activities

The following best management practices to minimize fire risk from vehicle travel and fueling activities would be implemented at the site during construction. Additional measures identified in the Application for Site Certificate, Exhibit U and Request for Amendment 1 (RFA1) Exhibit U may be required by the Oregon Department of Energy.

- The movement of vehicles will be planned and managed to minimize fire risk.
- The contractor(s) will be responsible for identifying and marking paths for all off-road vehicle travel. All off-road vehicle travel will be required to stay on the identified paths. No off-road vehicle travel will be permitted while working alone. Travel off road or parking in vegetated areas will be restricted during fire season.
- Areas with grass that are as tall or taller than the exhaust system of a vehicle must be wetted before vehicles travel through it.
- Workers will be instructed to shut off the engine of any vehicle that gets stuck, and periodically inspect the area adjacent to the exhaust system for evidence of ignition of vegetation. Stuck vehicles will be pulled out rather than “rocked” free and the area will be inspected again after the vehicle has been moved.
- All combustion engines (including but not limited to off road vehicles, chainsaws, and generators) will be equipped with a spark arrester that meets U.S. Forest Service Standard 5100-1.
- The contractor(s) will designate a location for field fueling operations at the temporary construction yards. Any fueling of generators, pumps, etc. shall take place at this location only.

Draft Wildfire Mitigation Plan for the Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility

- Fuel containers, if used, shall remain in a vehicle or equipment trailer, parked at a designated location alongside a county right-of-way. No fuel containers shall be in the vehicles that exit the right-of-way except the five-gallon container that is required for the water truck pump.
- Smoking shall only be allowed in designated smoking areas at the Facility.

3.1.3 Emergency Response

Emergency response is outlined in the Wheatridge Emergency Action Plan. Additionally, an Emergency Management Plan (per Site Certificate Condition PRE-PS-05) and Site Health and Safety Plan (per Site Certificate Condition PRE-PS-06) will be implemented during construction. Personnel will be trained on the RACE (i.e., Remove, Alarm, Confine and Extinguish or Evacuate) procedure to implement in the event of a fire start. RACE procedure includes:

- Rescue anyone in danger (if safe to do so);
- Alarm – call the control room, who will then determine if 911 should be alerted;
- Contain the fire (if safe to do so); and
- Extinguish the incipient fire stage (if safe to do so).

Personnel on site will carry fire suppression equipment during the fire season in their vehicles. This equipment shall include, at a minimum:

- Fire Extinguisher: Dry chemical. 2.5 or 2.8 pound. 1A-10B: C U/L rating, properly mounted or secured;
- Pulaski or Hand Shovel: Round point. 26 to 28 inch "D" Handle, blade - 12 inches long and 10 inches wide;
- Collapsible Pail or Backpack Pump: 5-gallon capacity; and
- Drip Can: 5-gallon capacity.

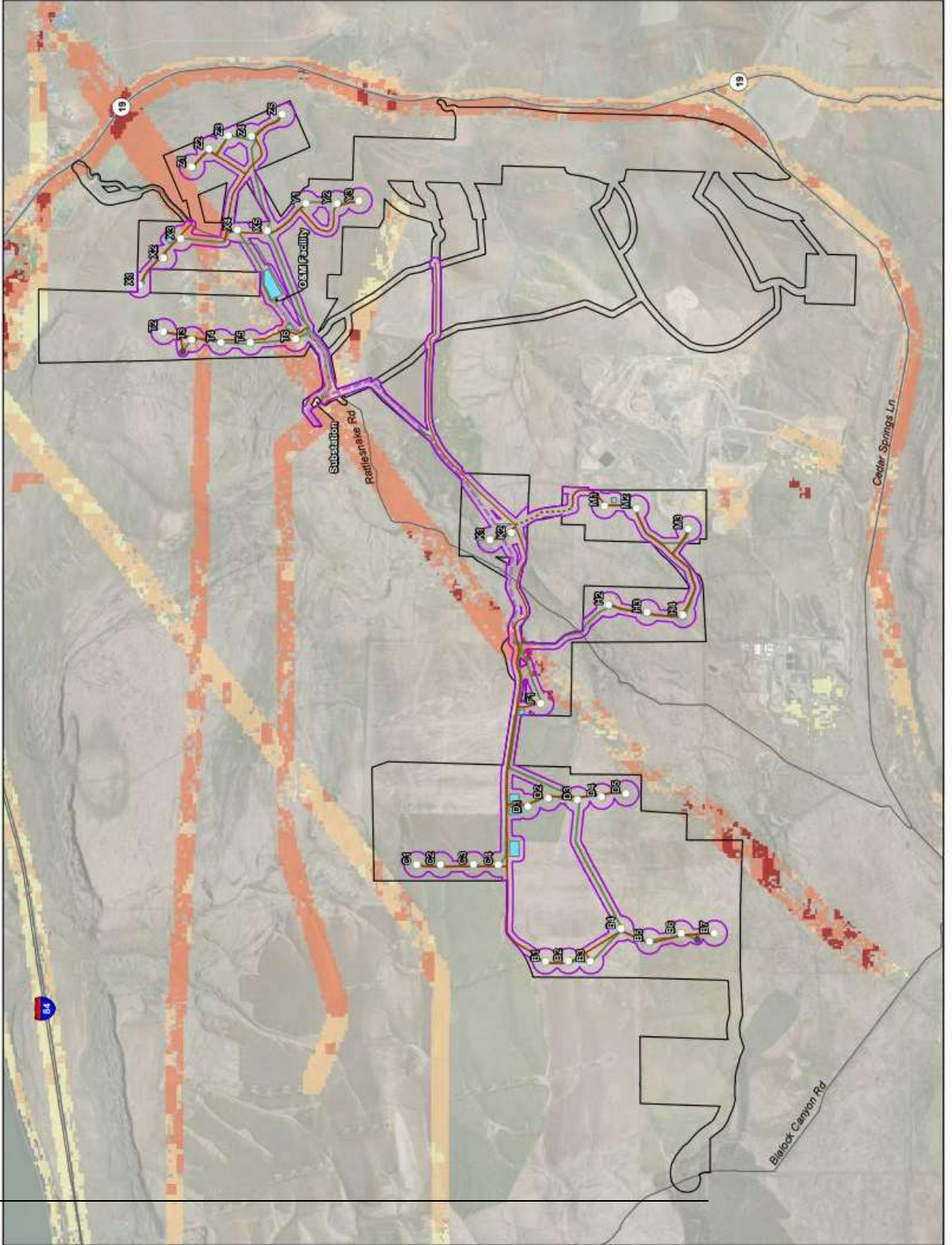
Personnel will receive training on use of suppression equipment. Prior to construction and operation of the Facility, the Certificate Holder will provide employee fire prevention and response training that shall include instruction on Facility fire hazards, fire safety, emergency notification procedures, use of fire safety equipment, and fire safety rules and regulations. Equivalent training shall be provided to new employees or subcontractors working on site that are hired after the start of construction (per Site Certificate Conditions GEN-PS-03 and PRE-PS-05). All personnel shall also be equipped with communication equipment capable of reaching the control room from all locations within the Site Boundary.

9. References

CWPP. 2018. *Oregon CWPP Planning Tool*. Available on the Oregon Explorer website: https://tools.oregonexplorer.info/oe_htmlviewer/index.html?viewer=wildfireplanning.

Gilliam County. 2018. *Gilliam County Multiple-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*. Effective January 17, 2019 through January 16, 2024. [6.20.2022-Gilliam County NHMP 2019.pdf \(revize.com\)](https://www.revize.com/6.20.2022-Gilliam%20County%20NHMP%202019.pdf)

Figures



- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Repower Corridor
 - Existing Turbine
 - Existing Met Tower
 - Existing Substation or O&M Facility
 - Existing Fiber Optic Line
 - Existing Overhead Electrical Line
 - Existing Underground Electrical Line
 - Existing Access Road
 - Proposed Crane Walk
 - Temporary Laydown or Crane Assembly
- Wildfire Risk to Assets**
- Very High
 - High
 - Moderate
 - Low



Figure 1
Wildfire Risk to Assets
 Request for Amendment No. 3
 Learning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility
 Gilliam County, Oregon

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Repower Corridor
- Existing Turbine
- Existing Met Tower
- Existing Substation or O&M Facility
- Existing Fiber Optic Line
- Existing Overhead Electrical Line
- Existing Underground Electrical Line
- Existing Access Road
- Proposed Crane Walk
- Temporary Laydown or Crane Assembly

Overall Wildfire Risk

- Very high
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Low benefit
- Benefit

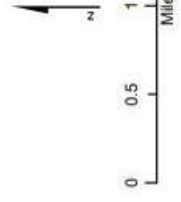
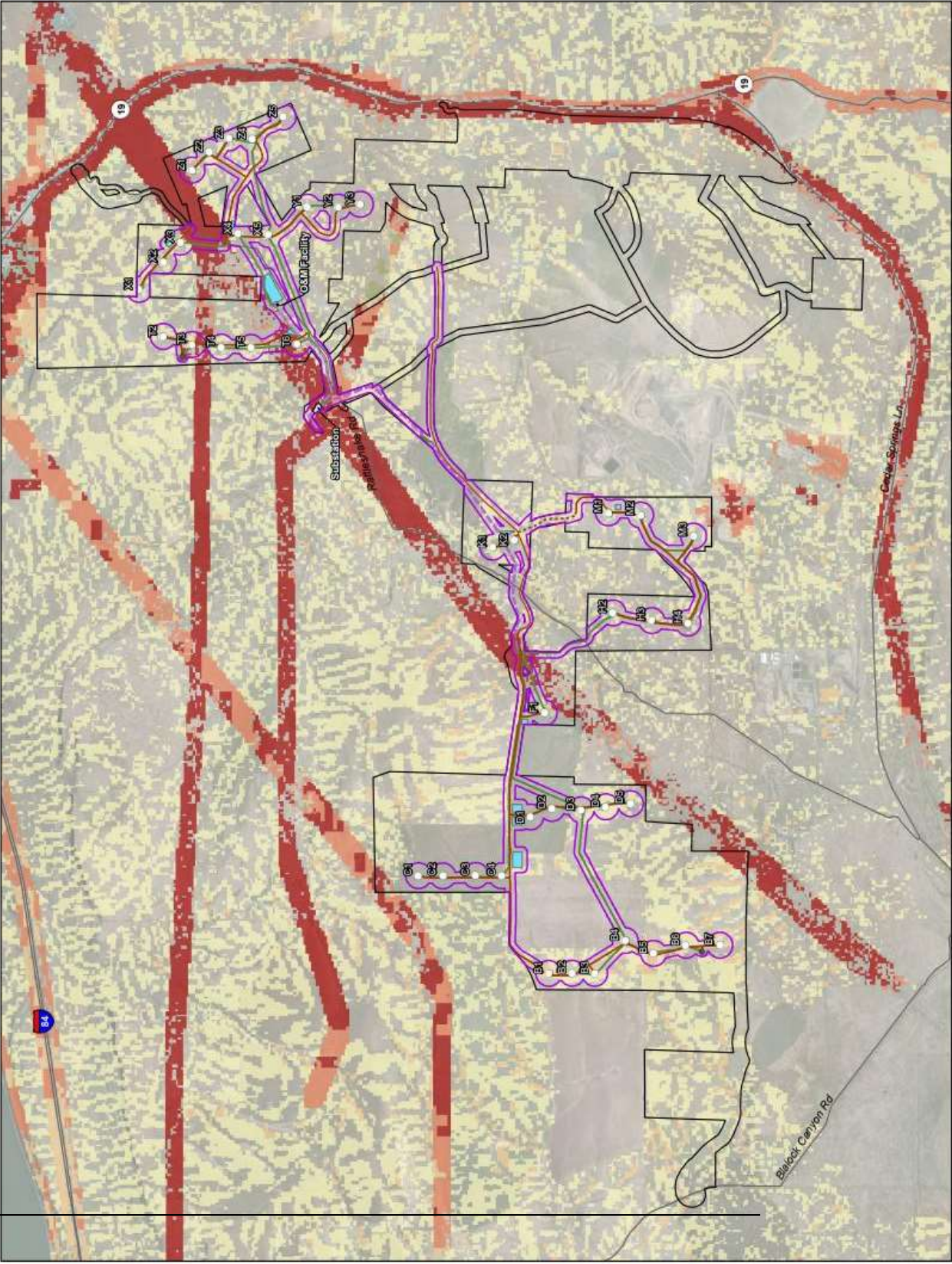


Figure 2
Overall Fire Risk
 Request for Amendment No. 3
 Leaning Juniper I/A Wind Power Facility
 Gilliam County, Oregon

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**Attachment I: Operational Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (WMMP) and Repower
Fatality Monitoring Plan**

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Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB Wind Projects: Ongoing Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

NOVEMBER 6, 2015

1 This Ongoing Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (the Plan) describes wildlife
2 monitoring that the certificate holders shall conduct during operation of the Leaning Juniper IIA
3 and IIB Wind Power Facilities. The ongoing monitoring objectives are to determine whether the
4 facility causes significant fatalities of birds and bats and to determine whether the facility results
5 in a loss of habitat quality.

6 Following Amendment 2 of the original Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility site
7 certificate, the single facility was divided into two separate facilities, with LJIIA and LJIIB each
8 receiving its own site certificate. However, the site certificate holders agreed to share mitigation
9 and environmental responsibilities. Therefore, the requirements for the facility as a whole,
10 including both LJIIA and LJIIB, remain in this Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
11 (WMMP) and each individual site certificate holder remains bound by its terms.

12 Collectively, LJIIA and LJIIB ('the Facilities' or 'LJIIA/B') consists of 117 wind
13 turbines, four non-guyed meteorological (met) towers and other related or supporting facilities as
14 described in the site certificate. The permanent facility components occupy approximately 111
15 acres, of which up to 52 acres is Category 5 wildlife habitat or better, based on the Oregon
16 Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) standards (OAR 635-415-0025).¹

17 Each certificate holder shall use experienced personnel to implement the ongoing
18 monitoring required under this plan and properly trained personnel to conduct the monitoring,
19 subject to approval by the Oregon Department of Energy (Department) as to professional
20 qualifications. For all components of this plan except the Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting
21 System (WMRS), each certificate holder shall hire an independent third party (not employees of
22 the certificate holder) to perform monitoring tasks.

23 The Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for the Facilities originally included the
24 following components:

- 25 1) Fatality monitoring program including: (completed, Downes et al. 2013)
 - 26 a) Removal trials
 - 27 b) Searcher efficiency trials
 - 28 c) Fatality search protocol
 - 29 d) Statistical analysis
- 30 2) Raptor nesting surveys (ongoing)
- 31 3) Washington ground squirrel surveys (ongoing)
- 32 4) Grassland bird study (completed, Downes and Gritski 2014)
- 33 5) Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System (ongoing)

¹ A more complete description of the habitat areas affected by the Facilities, LJIIA and LJIIB, is provided in the Final Order on Amendment #1, Section IV.4(b), which expanded the site boundary to include LJIIB.

Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

[NOVEMBER 6, 2015]

1 Since the original Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan was adopted on November
2 20, 2009 (and updated in June 21, 2013), the requirements of (1) and (4) and the initial
3 requirements of (2), (3), (5), and (6) above have been completed, as reflected and described in
4 this Plan. This Plan reflects the ongoing, long-term monitoring and mitigation requirements for
5 raptor nesting surveys (Section 2), Washington ground squirrel surveys (Section 3), and the
6 Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System (Sections 5 and 6). Section 8, Literature Cited, was
7 added to provide references and sources for completed requirements of the Plan.

8 Based on the results of the monitoring programs, mitigation of significant impacts may be
9 required. The selection of the mitigation actions should allow for flexibility in creating
10 appropriate responses to monitoring results that cannot be known in advance. If the Department
11 determines that mitigation is needed, the certificate holders shall propose appropriate mitigation
12 actions to the Department and shall carry out mitigation actions approved by the Department,
13 subject to review by the Oregon Energy Facility Council (Council).

14 1. Fatality Monitoring

15 The certificate holders conducted two years of post-construction fatality monitoring
16 following substantial completion or commercial operations date (COD) of the Facilities
17 reflecting operating impacts on wildlife. The results of the post-construction fatality monitoring
18 are presented in Downes et al. (2013).

19 2. Raptor Nest Surveys

20 The objectives of raptor nest surveys are: (1) to estimate the size of the local breeding
21 populations of raptor species that nest on the ground or aboveground in trees or other
22 aboveground nest locations in the vicinity of the facility; and (2) to determine whether operation
23 of the facility results in a reduction of nesting activity or nesting success in the local populations
24 of the following raptor species: Swainson's hawk, golden eagle, ferruginous hawk and burrowing
25 owl. For each phase of LJIIA/B, the certificate holder conducted the first year of post-
26 construction raptor nest surveys in 2011 (Downes et al. 2012), the first raptor nesting season
27 after construction of that phase was completed. The second year of surveys was done in 2015
28 with results presented in Gerhardt and Kronner (2015). Hereafter, the certificate holders shall
29 conduct long-term raptor nest surveys as described below and summarized in Section 2(d). The
30 certificate holder will share the data with state and federal biologists

31 (a) Survey Protocol**32 • For Raptor Species that Nest Aboveground**

33 During long-term survey years, each certificate holder shall use aerial and ground surveys
34 to evaluate nest success by gathering data on active nests, on nests with young and on young
35 fledged. Each certificate holder will conduct aerial surveys to determine nest occupancy in late
36 May or early June within the site and a 2-mile buffer around the site (as identified in Downes et
37 al., 2012, Leaning Juniper II Wildlife Monitoring Report for 2011–2012). Two helicopter visits
38 to each nest may be required to determine *occupancy*. These surveys may be coordinated with
39 adjacent wind facilities. All nests discovered during pre-construction surveys and any nests
40 discovered during post-construction surveys, whether active or inactive, will be given
41 identification numbers. Nest locations will be recorded on U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute
42 quadrangle maps. Global positioning system coordinates will be recorded for each nest.
43 Locations of inactive nests will be recorded because they could become occupied during future

Leaning Juniper IIA and IIB Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

[NOVEMBER 6, 2015]

1 years. For occupied nests, the certificate holder shall determine nesting *success* by a minimum
2 of one ground visit to determine species, number of young and young fledged. “Nesting success”
3 means that the young have successfully fledged (reach advanced stage of development, the
4 young are capable of independent movements). Nests that cannot be monitored due to the
5 landowner denying aerial or ground access will be checked from a distance where feasible.

6 For Burrowing Owls The certificate holders monitored burrowing owl nests in 2011 and
7 in 2015 (Downes et al. 2012, Gerhardt and Kronner 2015). Hereafter, each certificate holder will
8 survey burrowing owl nest sites discovered during pre- and post-construction surveys (as
9 identified in Downes et al., 2012, Leaning Juniper II Wildlife Monitoring Report for 2011–2012)
10 as a part of the long-term raptor nest monitoring program described above and in Section 2(d).
11 Any nests discovered during future post-construction surveys, whether active or showing signs
12 of intermittent use by the species will be given identification numbers and monitored. Nest
13 locations will be recorded on U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. Global
14 positioning system coordinates will be recorded for each nest site. Coordinates for ancillary
15 burrows used by one nesting pair or a group of nesting pairs will also be recorded. Locations of
16 inactive nests will be recorded because they could become occupied during future years.

17 (b) Analysis

18 For each phase of the facility, the certificate holders analyzed the raptor nesting
19 data collected after two survey years to determine whether a reduction in either nesting success
20 or nest use has occurred in the vicinity of the facility (see Gerhardt and Kronner 2015).. The
21 number of nests and raptor species composition demonstrated natural variation within the typical
22 range of the various species, between 2011 and 2015. The Swainson’s hawk nesting density
23 continued to be high for a landscape dominated by natural habitats. Much of this variability can
24 be attributed to natural conditions associated with precipitation levels, available prey base (voles,
25 ground squirrels, and invertebrates), and interspecies (common raven) competition.

26 (c) Mitigation

27 The certificate holders shall propose mitigation for the affected species in consultation
28 with the Department and ODFW and shall implement mitigation as approved by the Council (see
29 Section 2(d)).

30 (d) Long-term Raptor Nest Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

31 In addition to the two years of post-construction raptor nest surveys described in Section
32 2(a), each certificate holder shall conduct long-term raptor nest surveys at five-year intervals for
33 the life of the facility.² The certificate holders shall conduct the first long-term raptor nest survey
34 in 2020. In conducting long-term surveys, the certificate holders shall follow the same survey
35 protocols as described above in Section 2(a) and in Gerhardt and Kronner (2015) unless the
36 certificate holders propose an alternative protocol that is approved by the Department. In
37 developing an alternative protocol, the certificate holders shall consult with ODFW.

38 Each certificate holder shall analyze the raptor nesting data collected after each year of
39 long-term raptor nest surveys to determine whether a reduction in either nesting success or nest
40 use has occurred in the vicinity of the facility. If the analysis indicates a reduction in nesting

² As used in this plan, “life of the facility” means continuously until the facility site is restored and the site certificate is terminated in accordance with OAR 345-027-0110.

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1 success or nest use by Swainson's hawks, golden eagles, ferruginous hawks or burrowing owls
2 within the facility site or within 2 miles of the facility site, then the certificate holders shall
3 propose appropriate mitigation for the affected species as described in Section 2(a) and shall
4 implement mitigation as approved by the Council. At a minimum, if the analysis shows that any
5 raptors of these species have abandoned a nest territory within the facility site or within ½ mile
6 of the facility site or has not fledged any young over the two survey years within that same area,
7 the certificate holders shall assume the abandonment or unsuccessful fledging is due to operation
8 of the facility unless another cause can be demonstrated convincingly.

9 Any reduction in nesting success or nest use could be due to operation of the facility,
10 operation of another wind facility in the vicinity or some other cause, including changes in land
11 use patterns after construction of the facility. The certificate holders shall attribute the reduction
12 to operation of LJIIA/B if the wind turbine closest to the affected nest site is an LJIIA/B turbine
13 unless the certificate holder demonstrates, and the Department agrees, that the reduction was due
14 to a different cause.

15 Given the low raptor nesting densities in the area and the presence of other wind energy
16 facilities nearby, statistical power to detect a relationship between distances from a wind turbine
17 and nesting parameters (e.g., number of fledglings per reproductive pair) will be very low.
18 Therefore, impacts may have to be judged based on trends in the data, results from other wind
19 energy facility monitoring studies and literature on what is known regarding the populations in
20 the region.

3. Washington Ground Squirrel Surveys

21 For the LJIIA/B area, the certificate holders conducted surveys in 2011, the year
22 following construction, and 2014 to collect data on Washington ground squirrel (WGS) activity
23 within the lease boundary (Downes et al. 2012, 2014). A qualified professional biologist
24 monitored the WGS sites in the facility identified during the pre-construction surveys (2005
25 through 2007) and the buffer area within 500 feet in all directions from the identified WGS sites
26 in suitable habitat. The sites include the historic areas at LJIIA/B (as identified in Downes et al.
27 2012). Overall, WGS are active in the area but have shifted areas of occupancy from pre-
28 construction boundaries.
29

30 Hereafter, the certificate holders shall conduct long-term WGS use surveys at LJII-A/B)
31 every three years for the life of the facility (2017, 2020, 2023...). Post-construction WGS
32 monitoring for the LJIIA/B areas will assess the status (occurrence) and use (extent) of
33 colonies. Surveyors will conduct standard recording protocols (level of use, notes on natal sites
34 and physical extent of the sites) during meandering pedestrian (40-60 m spacing) surveys of the
35 identified sites and suitable habitat within 500 ft. buffer twice between late March and late
36 May, during the active WGS periods. The biologist will also record incidental observations
37 (including mapping and dates of observation) during other survey activities on the facility
38 sites. These observations shall also include current land use and any land use or project-caused
39 conditions (erosion, declines in vegetation quality) that may adversely affect WGS sites. This
40 monitoring will be consistent with the Incidental Take Permit (ITP) application for LJIIA as set
41 forth in Attachment E of the Final Order on the Application. These surveys may be coordinated
42 with adjacent wind facilities to enhance data collection and analysis of WGS activity in the area.

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4. Grassland Bird Study

The grassland bird study was a 2-year, post-construction evaluation of grassland bird use in the Facility area. Parts of the Facility occupy native habitat suitable for various ground-nesting bird species that nest in grassland or open low shrub habitat. The objective of the post-construction grassland bird study is to determine if there are noticeable changes in the presence and overall use by special status grassland bird species compared to pre-construction data collected in 2006.

(a) Study Area

The study areas were located within the LJIIA/B area and covered approximately 1,362 acres.³ The study areas were selected because they are somewhat removed from human activity (except low traffic use on facility access roads and one county road) and contain a large area of grassland/shrub-steppe habitat (mapped as habitat sub-type “SSB”) that is not proposed to be altered during project construction or operations.

(b) Survey Protocol

The certificate holders conducted the first year of post-construction grassland surveys in 2011, the first spring following the beginning of commercial operation of the facility (Downes et al. 2012). The certificate holders conducted a second year of grassland surveys in 2014. Findings of the grassland bird study were presented Downes and Gritski (2014).

(c) Data Analysis and Reporting

After the first survey year (2011), the certificate holders submitted a preliminary summary report to the Department (Downes et al. 2012). After the second survey year (2014), the certificate holders submitted a more comprehensive final report (Downes and Gritski 2014). Overall, no noticeable change in presence and overall use by special status grassland birds was observed when compared to pre-construction findings.

5. Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System

The Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System (WMRS) is an on-going monitoring program to report avian and bat casualties found by maintenance personnel during operation of the facility. It consists of weekly Environmental Coordinator (EC) Inspections of selected turbines conducted during both spring and fall migration seasons, monthly SPCC Turbine Checks of every turbine, and Incidental Observations with discovery of bird and bat carcasses and injured wildlife incidental to operations and maintenance. The certificate holders’ maintenance personnel will be trained in the methods needed to carry out this program.

All avian and bat carcasses discovered by the certificate holders’ maintenance personnel will be reported to the on-site EC for same day data recording (species, location, date, conditions) and for photo documentation. This information will be processed within WRMS and reviewed by the certificate holders biologists for confirmation of information and identification. If the carcass is suspected to be an eagle or a state or federally- listed endangered or threatened

⁴ The certificate holders may establish a Technical Advisor Committee (TAC) but are not required to do so. If the certificate holders establish a TAC, the TAC may offer comments to the Council about the results of the monitoring required under this plan.

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1 species, the certificate holders will contact ODFW and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
2 to report and coordinate collection. The certificate holder will secure the carcass (e.g., cover with
3 a container) until, if appropriate, collection is completed. The certificate holders will not handle
4 or transport any bat or bat carcass without a state or federal scientific collection or special use
5 permit (SPUT).

6. Data Reporting

7 Each certificate holder will report wildlife monitoring data and analysis to the
8 Department. Monitoring data include fatality monitoring program data; raptor nest survey data;
9 WGS survey data, incidental observation, and assessment reports; grassland bird study data; and
10 WMRS (specifically eagles or state and federally-listed endangered or threatened species) data.
11 The certificate holders may include the reporting of wildlife monitoring data and analysis in the
12 annual report required under OAR 345-026-0080 or submit this information as a separate
13 document at the same time the annual report is submitted. In addition, the certificate holder shall
14 provide to the Department any data or record generated in carrying out this monitoring plan upon
15 request by the Department.

16 The certificate holders shall notify USFWS and ODFW immediately if any federal or
17 state endangered or threatened species are killed or injured on the facility site.

18 The public will have an opportunity to receive information about monitoring results and
19 to offer comment. Within 30 days after receiving the final versions of reports that are required
20 under this plan, the Department will make the reports available to the public on its website and
21 will specify a time in which the public may submit comments to the Department.⁴

7. Amendment of the Plan

23 This Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan may be amended from time to time by
24 agreement of the certificate holders and the Council. Such amendments may be made without
25 amendment of the site certificate. The Council authorizes the Department to agree to
26 amendments to this Plan and to mitigation actions that may be required under this Plan. The
27 Department shall notify the Council of all amendments and mitigation actions, and the Council
28 retains the authority to approve, reject, or modify any amendment of this Plan or mitigation
29 action agreed to by the Department.

8. Literature Cited (Documents cited are available on the Oregon Department of Energy web site)

32 Downes, S., B. Gritski, B. Anderson, and S. Zielin. 2012. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power
33 Facility Wildlife Monitoring Study Annual Report, March 2011—July 2012. Prepared for
34 Leaning Juniper II, LLC, Portland, Oregon. Prepared by Northwest Wildlife Consultants,
35 Inc. dated October 23, 2012.

36 Downes, S., B. Gritski, and S. Woods. 2013. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility Wildlife
37 Fatality Monitoring Study January 2011-July 2013. Prepared for Iberdrola Renewables,
38 Portland, Oregon. Prepared by Northwest Wildlife Consultants, Inc., Pendleton, Oregon
39 dated November 27, 2013.

⁴ The certificate holders may establish a Technical Advisor Committee (TAC) but are not required to do so. If the certificate holders establish a TAC, the TAC may offer comments to the Council about the results of the monitoring required under this plan.

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- 1 Downes, S. and B. Gritski. 2014. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility 2014 Wildlife
2 Monitoring. Prepared for Iberdrola Renewables, Portland, Oregon. Prepared by
3 Northwest Wildlife Consultants, Inc., Pendleton, Oregon dated December 8, 2014.
- 4 Gerhardt R. and K. Kronner. 2015. Leaning Juniper II Wind Power Facility Raptor Nest
5 Survey 2015. Report prepared by Northwest Wildlife Consultants, Inc. dated September
6 15, 2015 Leaning Juniper Wind Power II (LJWP II), LLC. 2013. Leaning Juniper IIA and
7 IIB Wind Project: Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. June 21, 2013. Oregon
8 Energy Facility Siting Council of the State of Oregon, Final Order on Amendment #2-
9 Attachment D. Second Amended Site Certificate for the Leaning Juniper II Wind Power
10 Facility

Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility Repower Fatality Monitoring Plan

**Prepared for
Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC**

Prepared by



December 2023

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1.0 Introduction

Leaning Juniper IIA Wind Power Facility (Facility) is an operational wind power facility with 43 turbines and a maximum generating capacity of 90.3 megawatts (MW) located within a site boundary of approximately 6,404 acres in Gilliam County, Oregon. The Facility's approved Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (WMMP) includes a fatality monitoring program and grassland bird study that were completed in 2013 and 2014, respectively (Downes et al. 2013; Downes and Gritski 2014). The approved WMMP also includes the following ongoing components: raptor nesting surveys, Washington ground squirrel (*Urocitellus washingtoni*) surveys, and a Wildlife Monitoring and Reporting System (State of Oregon 2013). Leaning Juniper Wind Power II, LLC (Certificate Holder) is seeking a third amendment to the Facility Site Certificate to repower 36 of the Facility turbines and decommission 3 turbines which will result in 40 operational turbines. The Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) requested that, as part of Request for Amendment 3, the Certificate Holder develop a fatality monitoring plan as an attachment to the approved WMMP that includes one year of post-construction fatality monitoring of the repowered turbines according to current methodological and analytical approaches. Therefore, this Repower Fatality Monitoring Plan (Plan) describes the proposed fatality monitoring program for the repower while leaving unchanged the ongoing monitoring associated with the approved WMMP.

This Plan has the following components:

- 1) Post-repowering avian and bat fatality monitoring program including:
 - Standardized carcass searches;
 - Carcass persistence trials;
 - Searcher efficiency trials; and
 - Data analysis and fatality estimation.

Based on the results of the monitoring program, mitigation of significant impacts may be required. The selection of the mitigation actions should allow for flexibility in creating appropriate responses to monitoring results that cannot be known in advance. If ODOE determines that mitigation is needed, the Certificate Holder will propose appropriate mitigation actions to ODOE and will carry out mitigation actions approved by ODOE, subject to review by the Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC).

2.0 Fatality Monitoring

The objective of fatality monitoring is to estimate the number of bird and bat fatalities that are attributable to Facility operation. The Certificate Holder will employ qualified and properly trained personnel (investigators) to perform fatality monitoring. The program will include standardized carcass searches to detect fatalities, methods to adjust for sources of bias inherent in fatality detection, and the estimation of annual fatality rates attributable to facility operation based on

these data. Sources of bias will be measured through (1) carcass persistence trials to estimate the mean length of time that a carcass persists and is available for detection; (2) searcher efficiency trials to estimate the proportion of carcasses detected by investigators; and (3) estimation of the portion of the carcass fall distribution searched. Methods and results of all components of the fatality monitoring program will be reported to ODOE following the full year of monitoring. If an investigator determines that a carcass found at the Facility (during searches or incidentally) is a state or federally threatened or endangered species, reporting timelines specified in the WMMP will be followed.

2.1 Standardized Carcass Searches

The objective of standardized carcass searches is to systematically search around Facility turbines for one year for bird and bat fatalities that occur in proximity to Facility infrastructure. As bias parameters (e.g., low searcher efficiency) can introduce uncertainty into fatality estimates making evaluation against fatality thresholds (Section 2.6) ambiguous, this fatality monitoring plan uses transect plots and large bird scans to reduce uncertainty.

2.1.1 Search Plot Size and Configuration

This fatality monitoring effort focuses on three size classes of fatalities: bats, small birds, and large birds. Turbine-related fatalities are distributed non-uniformly around a turbine (fall distribution). As a result, carcass density is not the same at all distances from a turbine, but typically rises over a short distance and eventually decreases to zero (Huso et al. 2016; Dalthorp 2020). The fall distribution depends on a number of factors including species' size and body mass (e.g., larger, heavier carcasses tend to land farther from turbines than lighter carcasses; Hull and Muir 2010; Huso et al. 2016; Choi et al. 2020), the maximum blade tip height of a turbine, and operational speed of the turbine. Therefore, search plot size and configuration selected for standardized carcass searches is intended to minimize bias in fatality estimation by maximizing (1) the spatial coverage of Facility turbines, (2) the visibility of smaller carcasses (Good et al. 2012; Maurer 2017), and (3) the proportion of the fall distribution searched for large birds (Hull and Muir 2010; Hallingstad et al. 2018).

Two plot types will be surveyed including transect plots and large bird scan plots. Transect sampling plots will allow for detection of the three size classes and will include a circular plot centered on the turbine with a radius of 100 meters extending from the turbine. The entirety of this radius will be searched using transects that will be spaced at 6-meter intervals to ensure full coverage of the plot. Transect plots will be utilized at 12 of the 40 (30%) available turbines across the Facility.

Large bird scan plots will be completed at all 40 turbines and will focus on detecting large birds out to 120 meters from the turbine. At a scan plot, an observer will use binoculars to scan the landscape out to 120 meters for large birds. The effectiveness of large bird scans can vary based on vegetation conditions, and areas that are not visible due to topographic limits or vegetation will be delineated as unsearchable.

2.1.2 Search Schedule and Interval

Fatality monitoring will begin just prior to the start of the first full season following the Facility repower. Fatality monitoring will commence with a “clearance search.” The clearance search serves to identify fatalities that occurred prior to the initiation of the fatality monitoring program and for which the time period of occurrence cannot be assigned (see Section 3.4). After the initial clearance search, standardized carcass searches will begin the first week of the first full season following completion of the repower.

Fatality estimates are sensitive to carcass persistence time (see Section 2.2) and search intervals that are shorter than average persistence can introduce uncertainty into fatality estimates. Thus, the carcass searches will be completed weekly at transect plots during the spring, summer and fall seasons to capture migration and breeding seasons of birds and bats and every 14 days in winter. Large bird scans will be completed every 14 days in all seasons. Study attributes are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Search Methods For Fatality Monitoring at the Facility

Season	Search Method	Search Interval	Target Taxa	Number of Turbines	Rationale
Spring: March 16 to May 31 Summer: June 1 to August 15	Transect Plots	7 days	Bats, small birds	12	30% of turbines searched to 100-meter (m) search plot with transects to capture high proportion of small bird and bat carcass distribution
Fall: August 16 to November 15	Large Bird Scans	14 days	Large birds	40	100% of available turbines searched to capture a high proportion of carcass distribution searched Facility-wide.
Winter November 16 to March 15	Transect Plots	14 days	Bats, small birds	12	30% of turbines searched to 100-m search plot with transects to capture high proportion of small bird and bat carcass distribution
	Large Bird Scans	14 days	Large birds	40	100% of available turbines searched to capture a high proportion of carcass distribution searched Facility-wide

2.1.3 Search Strategy and Fatality Documentation

Searches in transect plots will involve walking transects within the 100-meter search radius centered on the turbine, with transects spaced at 6-meter intervals to ensure full search coverage of the entire search radius. Areas within the transect plot that cannot be searched will be mapped as unsearchable areas (Hallingsstad et al. 2018). Examples of unsearchable areas may include a wetland, cliff face, high fence, private property boundary, or any area that precludes a searcher from safely conducting their search.

Large bird scans will involve binocular scans made from the turbine base and one to three topographical high points within the search plot. From the turbine base, the investigators will scan 90 degrees from each of the four cardinal directions out to the extent of the 120-meter circular search plot. Additionally, to address any portions of the large bird plot that are not visible from the base of the turbine due to topographical or other features, investigators will walk out to points in the plot where those areas become visible. Areas within the search plot that cannot be searched will be mapped as unsearchable areas (Hallingstad et al. 2018). Examples of unsearchable areas may include a wetland, cliff face, high fence, tall or dense vegetation, private property boundary, or any area that precludes visibility through the binocular scan method. Searchable areas and time spent scanning may be adjusted for habitat types and search methods after evaluation of the first searcher efficiency trial (see Section 2.3).

Investigators will flag all bird and bat carcasses discovered. Carcasses are defined as a complete carcass or body part, three or more primary flight feathers, five or more tail feathers, or 10 or more feathers of any type concentrated together in an area 3 meters square or smaller. When parts of carcasses and feathers from the same species are found within a search plot, investigators will make note of the relative positions and assess whether these are from the same fatality.

All carcasses (bird and bat) found during the standardized carcass searches will be photographed, recorded, and labeled with a unique number. Investigators will record the location of the carcass using a global positioning system (GPS)-enabled device. Data collected per carcass found will include the date; the turbine number; the distance from and bearing from the nearest turbine; the species, age, and sex of the carcass when possible; the extent to which the carcass is intact; the estimated time since death; the habitat in which the carcass was found; whether the carcass was collected or left in place; and whether the carcass was found during a standardized carcass search or incidentally. Additional measurements may be required to identify the species of bat carcasses. Investigators will describe all evidence that might assist in determination of cause of death, such as evidence of electrocution, vehicular strike, wire strike, predation, or disease. If the necessary collection permits are not acquired by the Certificate Holder, all carcasses will be discreetly marked so as to avoid double counting and will be left in place.

2.1.4 Duration

The investigators will perform one full year of fatality monitoring starting in the first year of Facility repower operation. When the year of monitoring at the Facility has been completed, the raw data will be compiled by the investigators and the Certificate Holder in a comprehensive report, which will include fatality estimates. The results will be compared with other wind energy facilities in the region. If fatality rates for the first year of monitoring at the Facility exceed any of the thresholds of concern (see Section 2.6) or the range of fatality rates found at other wind power facilities in the region (as available), the Certificate Holder will consult with ODOE and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) regarding potential mitigation. If mitigation is deemed appropriate, the Certificate Holder will propose appropriate mitigation for ODOE and ODFW review within 6 months after reporting the fatality rates to the ODOE.

2.2 Carcass Persistence Trials

Carcass persistence is defined as probability that a carcass will persist in the study area for a given amount of time (e.g., until the next survey), and accounts for carcass removal bias. Carcasses may be removed from the survey plot due to scavenging or other means (e.g., decomposition, farming practices). Carcass persistence is measured by the number of days a carcass remains within the search plot before it is no longer detectable by an investigator within a given search interval. It is assumed that carcass removal occurs at a constant rate and does not depend on the time since death of the organism. The objective of carcass persistence trials is to estimate the length of time bird and bat carcasses remain within the search area and available to be detected by investigators. Estimates of carcass persistence will be used to adjust raw carcass counts for removal bias.

The investigators will conduct a carcass persistence trial within each season during a fatality monitoring year. A minimum of 10 each of large bird, small bird, and bat surrogate trial carcasses will be placed each season. The investigators will select species with the same coloration and size attributes as species expected to occur at or near the Facility, if possible. Trial carcass species may include legally obtained domestic species (e.g., ring-necked pheasants, juvenile Japanese quail), unprotected species (e.g., European starling, house sparrows) and dark mice as a surrogate for bats. If a fresh raptor carcass is discovered, it may be used as an “opportunistic” large bird carcass persistence trial carcass, checked on a similar schedule. Such an opportunistic trial would be included with the seasonal assessment in which it was found.

Trial carcasses will be marked discreetly for recognition by investigators and other personnel. Carcasses will be placed at randomly generated locations within the search plots. Small birds and bat surrogates will be placed within transect plots and large bird carcasses will be placed within the large bird scan plots on day 0 of the trial. To minimize overseeding the site with carcasses available to scavengers or creating an unnatural attractant to potential scavengers, the Certificate Holder will use the results from large bird carcasses placed within the large bird scan plots as correction for scavenging bias for all large bird fatalities detected, regardless of plot type. Additionally, efforts will be made to place carcasses using methods that do not visually alert wildlife to their placement.

Trial carcasses will be left in place until the end of the carcass persistence trial. An approximate schedule for assessing removal status is once daily for the first 4 days, and on days 7, 10, 14, 21, 28, and 35. This check schedule may be extended to include the possibility of longer persistence times after initial placement (e.g., 60 or 90 days) to capture potentially longer large bird persistence times. This check schedule may also be adjusted depending on actual carcass persistence rates, weather conditions, and coordination with the other survey work. The condition of scavenged carcasses will be documented during each assessment, and at the end of the trial all traces of the carcasses will be removed from the site. Scavenger or other activity could result in complete removal of all traces of a carcass in a location or distribution of feathers and carcass parts to several locations. This feather distribution will not constitute complete carcass removal if evidence of the carcass remains within an area similar in size to a search plot and if the evidence would be detectable to a searcher during a normal survey.

2.3 Searcher Efficiency Trials

Searcher efficiency is defined as the probability that investigators will find a carcass that is available to be found within the search plot. Several factors influence searcher efficiency, including investigator experience, vegetation conditions within a search plot, and characteristics of individual carcasses (e.g., size, color). The objective of searcher efficiency trials is to estimate the percentage of bird and bat fatalities that investigators are able to find.

A trained Searcher Efficiency Proctor will conduct searcher efficiency trials within each of the seasons for each method used. A minimum of 12 each of large bird, small bird, and bat surrogate trial carcasses will be placed in the spring, summer, and fall seasons within the transect plots. In winter, when bat fatalities are not anticipated, a minimum of 12 each of large bird and small bird carcasses will be placed in transect plots. A minimum of 12 large bird trials will be placed within three distance bins per season at large bird scan plots (i.e., 0–40 meters, 40–80 meters, 80–120 meters) to account for possible distance effects on searcher efficiency. Although trials will be conducted across seasons, data will be pooled so that there are 16 trials per distance bin.

Investigators will not be notified of carcass placement or test dates. The Searcher Efficiency Proctor will vary the number of trials per season to capture seasonal variation in site conditions that may affect the ability to detect fatalities, and the number of carcasses per trial so that the investigators will not know the total number of trial carcasses being used in any trial. Similar to carcass persistence trials, searcher efficiency trial carcass species may include legally obtained domestic species (e.g., ring-necked pheasants, juvenile Japanese quail), unprotected species (e.g., European starling, house sparrows), raptor carcasses (as necessary collection permits allow), feathered turkey decoys (Hallingstad et al. 2018), and dark mice as a surrogate for bats.

The Searcher Efficiency Proctor will mark the trial carcasses to differentiate them from other carcasses that might be found within the search plot and in a manner that does not increase carcass visibility. On the day of a standardized carcass search before the beginning of the search, the Searcher Efficiency Proctor will place trial carcasses at randomly generated locations within search plots (one to three trial carcasses per search plot). The number and location of trial carcasses found during the standardized carcass search will be recorded. The number of efficiency trial carcasses available for detection during each trial will be determined immediately after the trial by the Searcher Efficiency Proctor. Following the standardized carcass search, all traces of searcher efficiency trial carcasses will be removed from the site.

2.4 Incidental Finds and Injured Birds

Incidental finds are carcasses that are detected outside the parameters of standardized carcass searches. Investigators may discover carcasses in areas surrounding the turbines but outside of the plots, while completing carcass persistence checks, or while moving through the Facility. Additionally, carcasses detected during clearance surveys do not have an associated timeframe for fatality occurrence and therefore are considered incidental finds. For each incidental find, the searcher will identify, photograph, record data, and collect the carcass as would be done for carcasses detected during standardized carcass searches. If the incidental find is located in a search

plot within a reasonable timeframe from when that plot was to be searched (e.g., while placing searcher efficiency carcasses on the same day as the search), the fatality data will be included in the calculation of fatality rates. If the incidental find is found outside a formal search plot or search time, the data will be reported separately and excluded from statistical analysis.

The Certificate Holder will contact a qualified rehabilitation specialist approved by ODOE¹ to respond to injured wildlife. The Certificate Holder will pay costs, if any, charged for time and expenses related to care and rehabilitation of injured native birds found on the site, unless the cause of injury is clearly demonstrated to be unrelated to the Facility operations.

2.5 Fatality Estimation

Estimated annual fatality rates for the Facility will be calculated at the end of the monitoring year. Annual fatality rates will be estimated by adjusting raw fatality counts for sources of bias including carcass persistence, searcher efficiency, and the proportion of the fall distribution that was searched for each size class (Huso and Dalthorp 2014).

A correction factor (density weighted proportion [DWP]) will be used to adjust for the proportion of the fall distribution that was searched for each size class within the transect plots and for large birds within the large bird scan plot. For both search plot types, the DWP will be calculated as the product of the percentage of a 10-meter annulus that is covered by the searched area within the plot and the proportion of the fall distribution of a given size class that overlaps that 10-meter annulus. The product of these values for each 10-meter annulus that overlaps the search plot will be summed to calculate the overall proportion of the fall distribution searched for each size class within the respective search plot type. Calculations will utilize ballistic modeling results presented in Hull and Muir (2010) for small birds and bats, and Hallingstad et al. (2018) for large birds. Other peer-reviewed models that update the state of the science may be utilized if they become available within the duration of the monitoring period.

Annual fatality rates will be estimated for nine categories, provided a sufficient sample size has been reached to allow estimation. The nine categories are:

1. All birds;
2. Small birds;
3. Large birds;
4. All bats;
5. Migratory tree-dwelling bats;
6. Raptors;
7. Raptor species of special concern;

¹ Approved specialists include of Blue Mountain Wildlife, a wildlife rehabilitation center in Pendleton, and the Audubon Wildlife Care Center in Portland. The Certificate Holder must obtain ODOE approval before using other specialists.

8. Grassland species; and
9. State and federally listed threatened and endangered species and State Sensitive Species listed under Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 635-100-0040.

The fatality estimator program, GenEst (Dalthorp et al. 2018), will be used to estimate annual fatality rates. GenEst provides the most current state-of-the-science software for fatality estimation by minimizing biases and allowing users to select the most appropriate methods and assumptions for project-specific circumstances. Rigorous testing of the performance of GenEst compared to other estimators using simulated data has shown GenEst to be the least biased, enabling more precise fatality estimation and reliable comparison of fatality estimates among projects (Simonis et al. 2018). Additionally, with sufficient sample size, GenEst allows for fatality estimates to be split into subcategories, which allows for estimates to be parsed by parameters such as season, year, or turbine type.

The estimation of annual fatality rates will account for:

1. The search interval;
2. The number of carcasses detected during standardized carcass searches within the monitoring period where the cause of death is assumed to be the operation of the Facility;
3. Carcass persistence expressed as the probability that a carcass remains in the study area (persists) and is available for detection by the investigators during persistence trials;
4. Searcher efficiency expressed as the probability that a trial carcass is found by investigators during searcher efficiency trials; and
5. The portion of the fall distribution that was searched at the Facility (DWP) for the given size class and search plot type.

2.6 Mitigation

The Certificate Holder will use best available science to resolve any uncertainty in the fatality monitoring results and to determine whether the results indicate that additional mitigation should be considered. ODOE may require additional, targeted monitoring if the data indicate the potential for significant impacts that cannot be addressed by analysis and appropriate mitigation.

Mitigation may be appropriate if fatality rates exceed a “threshold of concern” (Table 2). For the purpose of determining whether a threshold has been exceeded, the Certificate Holder will determine the mean estimated annual fatality rate for species groups after the year of monitoring (provided three or more detections within any of the species groups listed in Table 2 are available to accurately determine estimates for these groups). Based on current knowledge of the species that are likely to use the habitat in the area of the Facility, the thresholds of concern established by EFSC (Table 2) will be used in conjunction with most current regional fatality rates published by the Renewable Energy Wildlife Institute (formerly the American Wind and Wildlife Institute) and/or other organizations (e.g., WEST 2021) to evaluate the fatality rates associated with the Facility and guide discussions on appropriate mitigation.

Table 2. Fatality Thresholds of Concern by Species Group

Species Group	Threshold of Concern ¹ (Fatalities per MW)
Raptors ² (All eagles, hawks, falcons and owls, including burrowing owls.)	0.09
Raptor species of special concern (Swainson's hawk, ferruginous hawk, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, bald eagle, burrowing owl.)	0.06
Grassland species (All native bird species that rely on grassland habitat and are either resident species occurring year-round or species that nest in the area, excluding horned lark, burrowing owl and northern harrier.)	0.59
State sensitive avian species listed under OAR 635-100-0040 (Excluding raptors listed above.)	0.20
Bats ³	2.50
<p>1. EFSC adopted the concept of "thresholds of concern" for raptors, grassland species, and state sensitive avian species in the Final Order on the Application for the Klondike III Wind Project (June 30, 2006) and for bats in the Final Order on the Application for the Biglow Canyon Wind Farm (June 30, 2006). The exceeding of a threshold, by itself, would not be a scientific indicator that operation of the Facility would result in range-wide population-level declines of any of the species affected.</p> <p>2. Regionally, the median fatality rate for all raptors in the Northern Rockies avifaunal biome (includes eastern Oregon; 25 studies) was 0.06 birds/MW/year (AWWI 2020a). 75 percent of studies in the Northern Rockies reporting raptor estimates reported approximately 0.12 birds/MW/year.</p> <p>3. Regionally, the median fatality rate for all bats in the USFWS Pacific Region (includes Oregon; 37 studies) was 0.69 bats/MW/year (AWWI 2020b). Seventy-five percent of studies in the Pacific Region reporting bat estimates reported approximately 1.88 bats/MW/year .</p>	

If the data from the year of monitoring show that a threshold of concern for a species group or individual state sensitive bird species has been exceeded, the Certificate Holder will consult with ODOE and ODFW to determine if mitigation is appropriate based on analysis of the data and consideration of any other significant information available at the time. ODFW, ODOE, and the Certificate Holder may review fatality data on a per turbine basis to aid in discussions. If mitigation is determined to be necessary, the Certificate Holder will propose mitigation measures designed to benefit the affected species or species group. ODOE may recommend additional, targeted data collection if the need for mitigation is unclear based on the information available at the time. If, following consultation and any such additional data collection, ODOE determines that mitigation is required, the Certificate Holder will propose mitigation measures designed to benefit the affected species or species group, commensurate with the level of impact.

Acceptable mitigation may include, but is not limited to, contributions to wildlife rehabilitators, conducting or making a contribution to research that will aid in understanding more about the affected species or species group and its conservation needs in the region, improving wildfire response, constructing and maintaining artificial nest structures for raptors, or habitat mitigation. Habitat mitigation may include, but is not limited to, protection of nesting, foraging, or roosting

habitat for the affected species or group of native species through a conservation easement or similar agreement. Tracts of land that are intact and functional for wildlife are preferable to degraded habitat areas. Preference should be given to protection of land that would otherwise be subject to development or use that would diminish the wildlife value of the land. In addition, habitat mitigation measures might include enhancement of the protected tract by weed removal and control; increasing the diversity of native grasses and forbs; and planting sagebrush or other shrubs. This may take into consideration whether the mitigation required or provided in other Facility plans would also benefit the affected species.

3.0 References

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