

Washington State

Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council

AGENDA

MONTHLY MEETING Tuesday, May 15, 2018 1:30 PM

1300 S Evergreen Park Drive SW Olympia, WA 98504 Meeting Room 139

1. Call to Order		hair
2. Roll Call		taff
3. Proposed Agenda		nair
4. Minutes	Meeting Minutes	nair
	April 11, 2018April 17, 2018	
5. Projects	a. Kittitas Valley Wind Project	
	Operational UpdatesEric Melbardis, EDP Renewab	oles
	b. Wild Horse Wind Power Project	
	Operational UpdatesJennifer Diaz, Puget Sound Ene	∍rgy
	c. Columbia Generating Station	
	Operational Updates	vest
	d. WNP – 1/4	
	Non-Operational Updates	est
	e. Chehalis Generation Facility	
	Operational Updates	tion
	f. Desert Claim	
	Project Update	staff
	g. Columbia Solar Project	
	Project Update	taff
	h. Grays Harbor Energy Center	
	Operational Updates	1000000
	PSD PermitSonia Bumpus, EFSEC S	taff
	EFSEC staff will provide a summary of Amendment 4 to the Prevention of Significant Deteriora Air Permit and the Council may take <i>FINAL ACTION</i> on issuing the draft permit for public comment.	ıtion
6 Adjourn	Kathleen Drew FESEC C	hair

Washington State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council

April 11, 2018



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	1 -000-
	2 April 11, 2018
	3 6:31:18
WASHINGTON STATE	4
ENERGY FACILITY SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL MEETING	5 CHAIR DREW: — everyone? Can you all hear me?
Ellensburg, Washington	6 Oh, you already you took care of the phone?
Wednesday, April 11, 2018	7 MS. AITKEN: I did, yes.
6:30 p.m.	8 CHAIR DREW: My name is Kathleen Drew. And I am the cha
	9 of the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council. Thank you
	all for being here this evening. The first thing I want to
	say is that we do have a speaker sign-in, so if you'd like
DESERT CLAIM WIND PROJECT	to speak, we'd like to be able to come up and have you
PUBLIC HEARING	sign-in. Of course, you can continue to do that until we
Verbatim Transcript of Proceeding	close the public hearing. But I just wanted to let you know
	15 it's to my right, to your left, if you'd like to sign in to
	16 speak. 17 This is the public hearing on the Desert Claim Site
	This is the public hearing on the Desert Claim Site Certification Agreement Proposed Amendment in accordance
	with Washington Administrative Code 463-66-030. I will ask
	the other Councilmembers who are here joining me to
***************************************	21 introduce yourselves.
Transcribed by: Jennifer A.P. Albino, CET	22 And you have to give your mic a second to warm up. It's
Court Certified Transcription	the mute button. Yeah. That's it. Keep pressing. There
	24 we go.
	25 Is yours on? You got it?
Page 2	Page
APPEARANCES	MR. ROSSMAN: Jamie Rossman with the Washington State
Councilmembers:	2 Department of Commerce.
KATHLEEN DREW, Chair JAMIE ROSSMAN, Department of Commerce	3 MR. LIVINGSTON: Mike Livingston, Washington Department
MIKE LIVINGSTON, Department of Fish and Wildlife	4 Fish and Wildlife.
Attorney General's Office:	5 CHAIR DREW: Okay. And our agenda tonight is that we will
ANN C. ESSKO, Assistant Attorney General	6 first hear from the applicant about the project overview.
EFSEC Staff:	7 This is an amendment to a site certification agreement. And
JOAN AITKEN AMI KIDDER	8 then our staff will talk about what that amendment process
SONIA BUMPUS	9 looks like.
STEPHEN POSNER CHRISTINA POTIS	So if we can begin, then, with the representatives from
	11 Desert Claim.
Applicant: RICK MILLER, Director of Wind Business Development	MR. MILLER: Good evening, Council. Thank you very much
EDF Renewable Energy	for this opportunity, and to the public as well for coming.
	14 My name is and Staff as well, thank you my name is
Community Speakers:	15 Rick Miller. I'm the director of Wind Business Development
CHRISTINE COLE. Community member	for the company EDF Renewable Energy. We're here tonight to
JAMES C. CARMODY, Attorney with Meyer, Fluegge and Tenney	discuss the amendment we're proposing for the Desert Claim
MARK PRITCHARD, Professor, College of Business, Central Washington University	18 Wind Project.
KATHI PRITCHARD, Member of Save Our Farms	19 If you could flip to the next slide.
RICHARD CARKNER, Director of Save Our Farms PATTY KINNEY, Community member	20 I'd like to take a quick second
TERESA SLOAN, Community member, local pilot	21 CHAIR DREW: If you could adjust the microphone up a
PAUL JEWELL, Kittitas County Commissioner GINA JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN, Community member	22 little bit
KEN SATRE, Community member	23 MR. MILLER: Sure.
EMILY SATRE, Community member	24 CHAIR DREW: - more. There. You're
JANET NELSON, Community member	25 MR. MILLER: Is that better?

1 (Pages 1 to 4)

	Page 5		Page 7
1	CHAIR DREW: taller than average. There you go.	1	been a concept for the Kittitas Valley for quite a long
2	MR. MILLER: Okay.	2	time. The project originally submitted application back in
3	CHAIR DREW: Thank you.	3	twenty in 2006 and then updated that in February of 2009.
4	MR. MILLER: It doesn't help my basketball skills, though.	4	And with our site certification agreement we have many
5	So for those of you that are not familiar with EDF	5	outstanding agreements that we intend to continue to follow
6	Renewable Energy, our name used to be enXco. That was the	6	through with, with the Counsel for the Environment, with the
7	name of the company. It's the same company, many of the	7	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, with Kittitas
8	same people, but EDF Renewable Energy is and we have many	8	County, and with the Yakima Nation. We have every intention
9	different aspects in our business all having to do with both	9	to both continue to follow those agreements that we have:
10	energy production and management. So we do things like	10	strengthen them, when and if they're going to be necessary,
11	distributed solar and storage. We are the largest	11	as we do this amendment; and continue to abide by all the
12	third-party operations and maintenance provider in the	12	original conditions as they may be updated in this process.
13	country for wind projects. You'll see later on a slide we	13	So we did submit a formal amendment in February just a
14	manage over 14 gigawatts of wind projects globally. We've	14	couple months ago, looking to update the project. And
15	developed approximately 10 gigawatts of renewable power, and	15	you'll see in a couple slides how that update and
16	we still own about half of that fleet, about 5 gigawatts.	16	modification is being proposed.
17	There's 1,000 employees for EDF Renewable Energy. We cover	17	So for those of you that aren't familiar with where the
18	all of North America. We have a headquarters in San Diego,	18	Desert Claim Wind Project is proposed to be sited, it's on
19	California.	19	private land. There's some Department of Natural Resources
20	And then the larger owner of the company is the EDF Group.	20	State land involved in the project. And then there's the
21	They're basically the electricity company in France that	21	project is generally laid out on the north side of
22	runs all the nuclear power plants over there. They've been	22	Smithson Road and to the east of Highway 97, as you can see
23	in business about 70 years, and so the company really has a	23	on this map.
24	very strong expertise in engineering and research and	24	So the project I think, actually, if you could just go
25	development. Probably enough on that.	25	to the next slide. It's a little bit more telling.
	Page 6		Page 8
1	Page 6 If you could switch the slide, please.	1	Page 8 So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the
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2	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline.	2	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms
2	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States	2	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately
2 3 4	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately	2 3 4	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in
2 3 4 5	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few	2 3 4 5	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram or map, rather, is that on the east side of
2 3 4 5	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our	2 3 4 5 6	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for
2 3 4 5 6 7	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our current pipeline in North America is a little over	2 3 4 5 6 7	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for the project. We've added one small area to the northwest, a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our current pipeline in North America is a little over 17 gigawatts.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram — or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for the project. We've added one small area to the northwest, a half section up there. But on bounds, the project is
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our current pipeline in North America is a little over 17 gigawatts. You can go to the next slide.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram — or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for the project. We've added one small area to the northwest, a half section up there. But on bounds, the project is approximately 800 acres smaller. A lot of the — originally
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our current pipeline in North America is a little over 17 gigawatts. You can go to the next slide. So I've already run over many of these numbers. But I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for the project. We've added one small area to the northwest, a half section up there. But on bounds, the project is approximately 800 acres smaller. A lot of the originally the project boundary, which is shown here this is the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our current pipeline in North America is a little over 17 gigawatts. You can go to the next slide. So I've already run over many of these numbers. But I think it would just be important to emphasize that we are a company that builds projects for the long haul. We do	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for the project. We've added one small area to the northwest, a half section up there. But on bounds, the project is approximately 800 acres smaller. A lot of the originally the project boundary, which is shown here this is the full boundary, the reduced boundary is in blue. The biggest geographical change to the project, really, is to eliminate
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our current pipeline in North America is a little over 17 gigawatts. You can go to the next slide. So I've already run over many of these numbers. But I think it would just be important to emphasize that we are a company that builds projects for the long haul. We do the — everything from the very beginning, from the site selection to the resource assessment, monitoring the wind speed at the site or — and we do the product design, the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram — or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for the project. We've added one small area to the northwest, a half section up there. But on bounds, the project is approximately 800 acres smaller. A lot of the — originally the project boundary, which is shown here — this is the full boundary, the reduced boundary is in blue. The biggest geographical change to the project, really, is to eliminate development of turbines and roads or facilities on the east side of Reecer Creek, which is the water feature that runs through, basically the east end of the project through, what
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our current pipeline in North America is a little over 17 gigawatts. You can go to the next slide. So I've already run over many of these numbers. But I think it would just be important to emphasize that we are a company that builds projects for the long haul. We do the everything from the very beginning, from the site selection to the resource assessment, monitoring the wind speed at the site or and we do the product design, the permitting. And then we do all the procurement engineering ourselves, the financing, and then construction, and then, like I said, the long-term management. You saw that we keep approximately half of the projects that we design and build,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram — or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for the project. We've added one small area to the northwest, a half section up there. But on bounds, the project is approximately 800 acres smaller. A lot of the — originally the project boundary, which is shown here — this is the full boundary, the reduced boundary is in blue. The biggest geographical change to the project, really, is to eliminate development of turbines and roads or facilities on the east side of Reecer Creek, which is the water feature that runs through, basically the east end of the project through, what I think is shown there as Section 21. Why don't you do me a — okay. Yeah. That's great. I
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our current pipeline in North America is a little over 17 gigawatts. You can go to the next slide. So I've already run over many of these numbers. But I think it would just be important to emphasize that we are a company that builds projects for the long haul. We do the everything from the very beginning, from the site selection to the resource assessment, monitoring the wind speed at the site or and we do the product design, the permitting. And then we do all the procurement engineering ourselves, the financing, and then construction, and then, like I said, the long-term management. You saw that we keep	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram — or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for the project. We've added one small area to the northwest, a half section up there. But on bounds, the project is approximately 800 acres smaller. A lot of the — originally the project boundary, which is shown here — this is the full boundary, the reduced boundary is in blue. The biggest geographical change to the project, really, is to eliminate development of turbines and roads or facilities on the east side of Reecer Creek, which is the water feature that runs through, basically the east end of the project through, what I think is shown there as Section 21. Why don't you do me a — okay. Yeah. That's great. I was going to say if you go back one, it would show the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our current pipeline in North America is a little over 17 gigawatts. You can go to the next slide. So I've already run over many of these numbers. But I think it would just be important to emphasize that we are a company that builds projects for the long haul. We do the — everything from the very beginning, from the site selection to the resource assessment, monitoring the wind speed at the site or — and we do the product design, the permitting. And then we do all the procurement engineering ourselves, the financing, and then construction, and then, like I said, the long-term management. You saw that we keep approximately half of the projects that we design and build, and then we sell some of them to just recuperate our cap backs (phonetic).	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram — or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for the project. We've added one small area to the northwest, a half section up there. But on bounds, the project is approximately 800 acres smaller. A lot of the — originally the project boundary, which is shown here — this is the full boundary, the reduced boundary is in blue. The biggest geographical change to the project, really, is to eliminate development of turbines and roads or facilities on the east side of Reecer Creek, which is the water feature that runs through, basically the east end of the project through, what I think is shown there as Section 21. Why don't you do me a — okay. Yeah. That's great. I was going to say if you go back one, it would show the current boundary, but this one shows the current boundary as
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	If you could switch the slide, please. So, again, this is just a quick summary of the pipeline. So EDF Renewable Energy is very active in the United States and all of North America. We've put approximately 1,000 gigawatts of projects in the ground in the last few years. In 2015 we did one and a half gigawatts. And our current pipeline in North America is a little over 17 gigawatts. You can go to the next slide. So I've already run over many of these numbers. But I think it would just be important to emphasize that we are a company that builds projects for the long haul. We do the — everything from the very beginning, from the site selection to the resource assessment, monitoring the wind speed at the site or — and we do the product design, the permitting. And then we do all the procurement engineering ourselves, the financing, and then construction, and then, like I said, the long-term management. You saw that we keep approximately half of the projects that we design and build, and then we sell some of them to just recuperate our cap backs (phonetic). Okay. Next slide.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	So the project boundary has been revised slightly in the amendment. We've reduced the project boundary size in terms of acres. Originally, the project size was approximately 5,200 acres; it's now 4,400 acres. And what you can see in this diagram or map, rather, is that on the east side of the project we're removing multiple pieces of property for the project. We've added one small area to the northwest, a half section up there. But on bounds, the project is approximately 800 acres smaller. A lot of the originally the project boundary, which is shown here this is the full boundary, the reduced boundary is in blue. The biggest geographical change to the project, really, is to eliminate development of turbines and roads or facilities on the east side of Reecer Creek, which is the water feature that runs through, basically the east end of the project through, what I think is shown there as Section 21. Why don't you do me a okay. Yeah. That's great. I was going to say if you go back one, it would show the current boundary, but this one shows the current boundary as well. So that's perfect. So the project was originally approved for 190 megawatts. We're reducing the request down to one hun up to

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100 megawatts, and that would be using the Vestas turbine technology. So this site plan here represents the 100-megawatt layout using Vestas turbines. And it's a conceptual layout to show, in general, where turbines would be placed and roads and electrical would be installed to connect the turbine strings. And then you'll see there's a proposed operations and maintenance building on the lower southern half of the project there, kind of right in the middle. And then there's an on-site to-be-built project substation that will allow us to connect directly to the 230 kV Puget Sound Energy lines that run directly through the project.

If you flip to the next slide, you'll see that this is, honestly, a very similar looking layout, but this is what it would look like on the 80-megawatt scenario utilizing the Siemens turbines. For what it's worth, you'll see in the amendment application that we're using a mixture of different turbine types. There's a couple of reasons for that. The first reason is that the project would qualify for the federal production tax credit if it is installed by December of 2020 by utilizing a 5 percent safe harbor. So the machines that are PTC eligible, which make up approximately 5 out of, say, 25 -- there would be five 2-megawatt turbines and approximately 25 of the larger nameplate turbines, that are approximately 4 megawatts. And

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experts that have been doing a lot of the analysis that's gone into the wildlife, vegetation, and habitat wetland studies -- we also find that just having a smaller project and a smaller footprint has also enabled us to reduce some of the impacts to wildlife and vegetation.

So these are these numbers, which I hope I did okay off the top of my head on earlier. But this is a chart to try to make it obvious and easy to look at some of the changes in numbers. So, yes, I accurately stated the project is about 800 acres smaller. The turbines under the two scenarios, which I've kind of described, we wouldn't use more than 31 individual turbines; and before there was up to 95. And then, of course, we talked about the nameplate capacity. The project is generally half the size in terms of the power it will produce. We will have the need for less roads because we'll have less turbines to connect. And then the great - one of the great benefits of the reduction is the disturbance to the land will be significantly smaller. You'll see the temporary disturbance there; we're down to 224 acres for temporary impacts. And we were a little over 300 before. And then the project footprint, you can see those numbers there, a pretty large reduction in the footprint.

Okay. So here's the turbine technology that I have sort discussed previously. It's worth noting the tip height for

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that's how the project would qualify for the production tax credit. So you'll see in the application a range of 2-megawatt machines to 2- to 4.2-megawatt machines. And that — that is the reason why you'll see that. The difference between the Siemens layout and the Vestas layout is Vestas makes a machine with a larger nominal nameplate capacity, up to 4 megawatts, whereas the Siemens are all in the 2-megawatt variety. So utilizing the same footprint of land, we can get up to 100 megawatts with the Vestas machines.

So the key changes to the project, we've sort of touched on them a little bit. But it is a smaller project. It is a reduction in both the size of the land included; it's also a reduction in the number of individual turbines. I believe we had up to maybe 90 individual units in the original SCA. We won't use more than 31 under any scenario in this project revision.

Of course, you know, the turbine technology is not vastly different than it was five years ago. But, you know, these are newer, generally larger machines. And then in the applicant's estimate, we think that the reduction or the change in the project will also reduce impacts to county residents by having less turbines and have them further apart. And we also think there will be less impact on roads to build the project. And then we also find that our

Page 12

these machines. They're — they're still under 500 feet tall, but you'll see the tip height is taller. And then the rotor diameter for the individual turbines is also much greater. But you'll see a little bit later on that we have calculated sort of the rotor swept area. And because there's less turbines, that has also been reduced.

Okay. So as I said earlier, the applicant is of the opinion that the reduced and revised project will result in less impacts to the local community. The reduction in the number of turbines and the distance between the turbines has been — the number of turbines has been decreased. The distance between them has been increased. And so we think there will be less sort of visual clutter, if you will.

And so why don't we go to the next slide.

This slide is intended to sort of highlight some of the — well, there will be some impacts to wildlife and vegetation from the project, but the amended project — revised project should result in less impact. So we've got 30 percent less disturbance to the habitat and vegetation during construction, so a lot less land will be touched. We have a 40 percent less permanent loss of habitat and vegetation due to the reduced footprint. We will have some wetland impacts, but they have been kept below a half an acre of permanent wetland impacts and less than two acres of temporary impacts to wetlands and streams. And as I was

	Page 13		Page 1
1	stating, we have larger turbines, longer turbine blades; but	1	what I would say is I don't think that we're going to have
2	when you look at the rotor swept area, the area where the	2	vastly different results with the newer turbines than we
3	blades spin in space, we reduced that, under the different	3	would with the turbines that are already in the permit. I
4	scenarios, as much as by a third, even up to perhaps a half.	4	think it will be pretty similar.
5	So, you know, that reduction of rotor swept area will result	5	CHAIR DREW: Thank you.
6	in a reduction to hazards to things that fly in the air like	6	MR. LIVINGSTON: Thank you.
7	birds and bats.	7	CHAIR DREW: Mr. Rossman?
8	And that would conclude our prepared presentation. We	8	MR. ROSSMAN: Thank you very much for the presentatio
9	would be happy to take any questions.	9	Looking at the map and I don't know if we could go back
.0	CHAIR DREW: Are there any questions?	10	to, I think it's, Slide 9 or 10. So the turbines that are
.1	Go ahead.	11	marked A1 to A4 there, they appear to be on a steeper
.2	MR. LIVINGSTON: Yeah, I have a couple questions. One,	12	topographic area than most of the rest of the site. And
.3	so	13	I'm not hugely familiar with the site, but could you say
. 4	CHAIR DREW: I'm not sure if your microphone is	14	anything about that? And are you familiar at all with
5	MR. LIVINGSTON: Is it on?	15	whether the research indicates anything different about
.6	CHAIR DREW: it's it looks like it's on, but maybe	16	placing turbines on steeper versus shallower slopes?
7	you're not close enough.	17	MR. MILLER: Well, yeah. There's a little bit of a bench
.8	MR. LIVINGSTON: One question I had was so I agree with	18	there. So you'll see the road kind of hooks around. You
9	the reduction of the number of turbines. Your wind swept	19	know, we'll have maximum gradients that we won't exceed or
2.0	area is less. The impacts are overall	20	those roads. So that's kind of why that road does that.
21	FEMALE SPEAKER: We can't hear back here?	21	But once you get up on that area there, which is, you know,
22	MR. LIVINGSTON: Okay. How's that?	22	the furthest west, the northwest area or the portion of
13	MALE SPEAKER: That (inaudible).	23	the project; it's relatively flat there. So we don't
2.4	MR. LIVINGSTON: I'll move it up my mouth. The reduction	24	we've only done preliminary engineering and designing. But
25	in the number of turbines does in decrease the wind	25	we've been out there. We've had engineers out there and
1	Page 14 swept area, which will reduce the risk of collisions with	1	Page 1
2	swept area, which will reduce the risk of collisions with		augustore aut than Causa doubt and any inque with autting
		1	surveyors out there. So we don't see any issue with getting
	raptors and bats. I'm just curious with this new technology	2	to that part of the of the project, if that's if
3	raptors and bats. I'm just curious with this new technology and these larger turbines, what does — what does the	2	to that part of the of the project, if that's if that's what your question is. I mean, it's not steep in the
3 4	raptors and bats. I'm just curious with this new technology and these larger turbines, what does what does the research say about those relative to risk to flying birds	2 3 4	to that part of the of the project, if that's if that's what your question is. I mean, it's not steep in the sense that, like, the foundation, is going to be sort of on
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	Page 17		Page 19
1	I believe, are 1.8 to 2 megawatts.	1	MR. ROSSMAN: That would be great. Thank you.
2	MR. ROSSMAN: And then a question for you, Mr. Miller.	2	MR. MILLER: That's no problem.
3	You said that you're not aware of any other turbines of this	-3	CHAIR DREW: Thank you.
4	size being installed in the United States. Do you know if	4	MR. ROSSMAN: And that was my last question. Thank you.
5	they've been installed in other countries or installed on a	5	MS. BUMPUS: Councilmember Rossman, I was just going to
6	demonstration basis anywhere?	6	add that in the existing SCA the applicant is required to
7	MR. MILLER: I can say with certainty that these larger	7	develop and EFSEC would also review and approve this a
8	nameplate turbines have been used, certainly, offshore.	8	post-construction avian monitoring plan to look at impacts.
9	There's a lot of 4-megawatt machines. I don't know for sure	9	This plan would basically help them to identify any impacts
10	if 4-megawatt machines have been installed on land. I can	10	that are a result of the operation of the facility.
11	tell you that the technology, the way that the turbine	11	MR. ROSSMAN: Thank you.
12	works, and the way that they generally work is no different	12	CHAIR DREW: Thank you very much for your presentation.
13	than the turbines that are installed here in the valley.	13	MR. MILLER: Thank you.
14	They're generally going to look very, very similar to what	14	CHAIR DREW: Next we will have Sonia Bumpus give us an
15	you see. So I don't I mean, I wouldn't dwell on the fact	15	overview or talk about our process.
	that they generate more megawatts. There is a you know,	16	Thank you.
16 17	a larger rotor, larger blades, but in general they look like	17	MS. BUMPUS: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chair Drew and
		18	Councilmembers.
18 19	modern wind turbines. MR. ROSSMAN: And just to make sure I'm understanding —	19	So in light of the request by Desert Claim to amend their
	그 그 그렇게 뭐 이 경에게 많아 그 그릇들이 가쁜 맛이 되고 있었다. 그 그는 그는 그를 모르는 그리고 있다.	20	2010 Site Certification Agreement or SCA, Staff would like
20 .	and I'm looking at Slide 13, which has the tip height and	21	to discuss the SCA amendment process with the Council just
21	rotor diameter comparison when it says "tip height," is	22	
22	that the top of a rotor, you know, that's entirely vertical?		to give you a sense of what to expect as Staff continues to
23	So that's the maximum height that any part of it reaches?	23	review the amendments that are proposed. EFSEC's rules and
24	MR. MILLER: Yeah. Sometimes it's referred to as sort of	24	WAC 463-66 provide information about EFSEC's SCA amendment
25	the 12 o'clock position. So that's correct. Yeah, one	25	process and what to consider when we receive an amendment
1	Page 18 turbine blade sticking right up at a 12 o'clock position on	1	Page 20 request.
2	a clock.	2	In terms of approving such an amendment request, the
3	MR. ROSSMAN: And so does the diameter of 136 meters	3	Council may either accept it, reject it, or reject it with
4	there that means that it at its height at its	4	conditions determined to be acceptable by the Council. In
5	lowest it's 14 meters off the ground?	5	order to make such a determination, the Council must review
6	MR. MILLER: Um	6	the proposed changes. EFSEC rules, specifically
7	MR. ROSSMAN: Or no, I guess	7	WAC 463-66-050, specifically note that the Council consider
8	CHAIR DREW: Is that the difference for the between the	8	whether the proposed amendment is consistent with the public
9	different	9	health, safety, and welfare as well as considering the
10	MR. MILLER: No, not necessarily. I don't think it	10	short-term and long-term environmental impacts of the
11	MR. ROSSMAN: Okay. No, it	11	proposed changes.
12	MR. MILLER: I don't think I would draw that	12	So when we look at impacts of the amendments, I'm
13	conclusion.	13	referring to rules in WAC 197-11, for the State Environment
14	CHAIR DREW: Are you looking at the tip height 134 to 150?	14	Policy Act, which in EFSEC rules we promulgate in 463-47.
15	MR. ROSSMAN: No. I guess I'm just wondering if the	15	So under SEPA rules we will need to evaluate the proposal
16	CHAIR DREW: Oh.	16	and any new information to determine if there are any
	MR. ROSSMAN: — if the highest that — if the highest	17	substantial changes to the proposal that are likely to have
17	point it will get is 150 meters, and then I'm drawing a	18	significant adverse environmental impacts. Existing SEPA
	DOING IT WILL GELIS TOU THEREIS. AND THEN THE GLAWING A	19	documents, such as the Supplemental Final EIS that was
18			prepared by EFSEC in 2009 could be updated with an addendum
18 19	diameter of 136 meters downwards, then that would seem to	20	
18 19 20	diameter of 136 meters downwards, then that would seem to only be 14 meters off the ground. But maybe I'm maybe	20	
18 19 20 21	diameter of 136 meters downwards, then that would seem to only be 14 meters off the ground. But maybe I'm maybe I'm not understanding something about it.	21	if new analysis is done. We could also develop a SEPA
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20 21 22 23	diameter of 136 meters downwards, then that would seem to only be 14 meters off the ground. But maybe I'm maybe I'm not understanding something about it. MR. MILLER: If it's okay, I'd prefer to follow up with the Council on that or Staff. But I can certainly get some	21 22 23	if new analysis is done. We could also develop a SEPA threshold determination. So there are some options once we've identified what the impacts are.
18 19 20 21 22	diameter of 136 meters downwards, then that would seem to only be 14 meters off the ground. But maybe I'm maybe I'm not understanding something about it. MR. MILLER: If it's okay, I'd prefer to follow up with	21 22	if new analysis is done. We could also develop a SEPA threshold determination. So there are some options once

	Page 21		Page 23
1	changes, we can decide what we need to do to document the	1	We live at 7430 Robbins Road. And my first inkling that
2	analysis, whether that be in a new threshold determination	2	something suspicious was afoot was when two men were looking
3	or in an addendum to one to the existing SEPA document.	3	for something at the edge of my property along the road next
4	In this case, the supplemental Final EIS.	4	to my fence. My partner Roger drove down to find out what
5	So I want to go back to the SCA amendment WAC that I was	5	they were doing. And the answer was that they were seeking
6	talking about at the beginning. So once we've made a	6	markers and photographing the turbines.
7	determination on SEPA and we understand the impacts and the	. 7	On contacting the former president of the Sun East
8	extent of those impacts, we would look at the changes to the	8	Property Owners Association where we reside, he had also
9	provision in the original SCA. If the amendments do not	9	noticed and had questions about markers and that were up
10	substantially alter the provisions of the SCA and there are	10	above on the shared road for the owners about a mile north
11	no significant detrimental effects on the environment, the	11	of my place and at a higher elevation. It appears that
12	Council could approve the request for the amendment in the	12	these men had traversed and apparently trespassed beyond a
13	form of a resolution. However, if the amendment	13	very visible warning sign at the Sun East entrance that
14	substantially alters any provisions of the SCA or we	14	states that only property owners are allowed. I don't know
15	identify detrimental environmental effects, the amendment	15	whether or not permission to enter had been granted.
16	would require approval by the Governor.	16	We wonder again if our statements are just another effort
17	So that's sort of the those are the highlights, you	17	in futility. With the County and most of the residents
18	know, as far as options - places where we may go as we do	18	opposed to the Kittitas Valley Wind Power Project site -
19	our review. Right now Staff is working with our consultant	19	the final decision that was left up to Governor Gregoire,
20	and other agencies to review the SCA proposed changes.	20	who is soon to leave office and not be living here - our
21	We're also reviewing an updated SEPA environmental	21	fate was sealed. And we are now left with the constant
22	checklist. And so we're going to keep you posted as that	22	eyesores in view and now with more to come. My feeling is
23	review continues. We'll also keep you posted on how the	23	that the Governor was viewing the east side of the Cascades
24	results of that review are going to affect our process	24	with the eyes of the west side overpopulated and harried
25	moving forward.	25	occupants, but without the view and insight of local folk
			rage 24
1	Are there any questions about that overview?	1	$$\operatorname{{\tt Page}}$\ 24$$ that cherish the open spaces that are anything but desolate
2	CHAIR DREW: Question? Okay.	2	that cherish the open spaces that are anything but desolate and certainly not land to be exploited. In addition, the
2	CHAIR DREW: Question? Okay. Thank you very much.	2 3	that cherish the open spaces that are anything but desolate and certainly not land to be exploited. In addition, the site, now inundated with turbines, is above a
2 3 4	CHAIR DREW: Question? Okay. Thank you very much. At this point we will call forward anyone who would like	2 3 4	that cherish the open spaces that are anything but desolate and certainly not land to be exploited. In addition, the site, now inundated with turbines, is above a forever-spoiled scenic highway that once was incredibly
2 3 4 5	CHAIR DREW: Question? Okay. Thank you very much. At this point we will call forward anyone who would like to speak that is here with us tonight.	2 3 4 5	that cherish the open spaces that are anything but desolate and certainly not land to be exploited. In addition, the site, now inundated with turbines, is above a forever-spoiled scenic highway that once was incredibly beautiful landscape.
2 3 4 5	CHAIR DREW: Question? Okay. Thank you very much. At this point we will call forward anyone who would like to speak that is here with us tonight. And do we have a speaker sign-up? Okay.	2 3 4 5 6	that cherish the open spaces that are anything but desolate and certainly not land to be exploited. In addition, the site, now inundated with turbines, is above a forever-spoiled scenic highway that once was incredibly beautiful landscape. One woman who wrote a letter to the editor of the Daily
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	Page 25		Page 27
1	prior arguments, backed up with testimony from a variety of	1	MR. CARMODY: I think we can see why we're at this point,
2	scientists and folks already subjected to the effects of	2	and that has to do with production tax credits, which is
3	turbines, were sadly deemed irrelevant.	3	what always drives these projects.
4	The smoke from the Taylor Bridge Fire resulted in many	4	I've got some background. I was the attorney that
5	forced evacuations across the northern slopes here,	5	represented local citizens and argued in the Supreme Court
6	including Sun East residents, along with many farm and ranch	6	in the Residents against Kittitas Turbines litigation that
7	animals trailered out with the generous help of friends and	7	went to the Supreme Court. I've been involved in this
8	family and anyone available in search of the (inaudible)	8	community, grew up in this community, and have been a
9	equipment. Information from the firefighters and pilots	9	participant in these projects. I've also represented both
10	operating helicopters and the retardant-dumping airplanes	10	developers and citizen groups in wind farm projects
11	should be consulted as to how how the smoke-shrouded	11	throughout the state.
12	turbines affected their efforts.	12	What I think is significant in this case and significant
13	The placement decisions for these towers was taken from us	13	for your concerns, and it's even broader than this
14	and imposed by others with the same result. As we stated	14	particular application, it's issues facing this valley with
15	many, many times there are less offensive areas to place	15	respect to alternative energy projects. You have a Columbia
16	these turbines. Wild horse is one of them. Desert Claim	16	Solar Project, which is being proposed in agricultural prime
17	Territory is not one of them, and it isn't even desert. I	17	farmlands, disruptive of rural character. And you have
18	believe that it is the perspective of those not living here	18	this this project as well. So they offer and present
19	subjected to the towers.	19	issues that are different than we've seen before.
20	During the previous public testimony, our local county	20	Now, what has changed and what we believe to be
21	representative on the Council asked if the Kittitas Valley	21	significant in this process is this county has gone through
22	Wind Power Project bird kill had been documented. The	22	a very difficult and long process in complying with the
23	representative was unable to provide the answer at the time	23	Growth Management Act. In the amendment process, the Chair
24	and would look into it. How can the dead birds and bats be	2 4	mentioned the standards that you consider. There's an
25	counted it? They are most likely easy meals and edible	25	additional standard, and that is compliance with applicable
1 2	treats for coyotes and other wildlife that consume them. The count becomes uncountable, invisible, and obscure and	1	laws and rules as they apply. And the Growth Management Act
3		2	is very clear in the decision-making needs to bear upon and
	tossed away by the important facts of impact.	3	
4	tossed away by the important facts of impact. Perhaps none of us that oppose these turbines matter, but	1	is very clear in the decision-making needs to bear upon and
4 5		3	is very clear in the decision-making needs to bear upon and respect the preservation and protection of prime farmlands.
	Perhaps none of us that oppose these turbines matter, but	3 4	is very clear in the decision-making needs to bear upon and respect the preservation and protection of prime farmlands. And it also needs to be considerate and — in looking at the
5	Perhaps none of us that oppose these turbines matter, but at least our voice has been raised to hopefully be documented, even if not heard nor taken seriously. Thank you.	3 4 5	is very clear in the decision-making needs to bear upon and respect the preservation and protection of prime farmlands. And it also needs to be considerate and — in looking at the impact on rural character.
5 6	Perhaps none of us that oppose these turbines matter, but at least our voice has been raised to hopefully be documented, even if not heard nor taken seriously. Thank	3 4 5	is very clear in the decision-making needs to bear upon and respect the preservation and protection of prime farmlands. And it also needs to be considerate and — in looking at the impact on rural character. Kittitas County had a case that went to the Supreme Court
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7 (Pages 25 to 28)

	Page 29		Page 31
1	preservation of farmland. So I think that's an important	1	All right. Let me get to the point of the matter in that
2	component in your review and decision-making process.	2	we've got a code that the Council considers in evaluating
3	I was also struck by the fact that the question posited by	3	these. And there are four provisions that are a part of
4	Mr. Livingston with respect to the impacts in study and	4	that consideration. One of the ones that I think is
5	analysis of the new turbines that are being used resulted	5	particularly relevant to what I wanted to address tonight
6	in, really, no knowledge at all for you to assess the	6	was the public health, safety, and welfare of the county in
7	impacts in that regard. And that is a huge change. So you	7	which this development is taking place. And I wanted to
8	talk about a shrinking of the size of the project. That's	8	expressly target the idea of economic welfare.
9	fine. I get that. But the fundamental change in the	9	And let's, first of all, start out by saying larger
10	turbine and the size going from 1.8- or a 2.0-megawatt	10	turbines lead to greater impacts. And that's actually
11	machine to a 4, 4.2 is significant. There's absolutely no	11	documented with some documents that I'll provide tonight.
12	study or analysis that's available for you, and that was	12	Even though the — it wasn't particularly forthcoming
13	admitted tonight.	13	
14	And I think that's what SEPA is all about. There was	14	relative to the height of the towers, these things are as
15			tall as the Seattle as the Seattle Space Needle. And so
	discussions about post-construction avian studies, and	15	we've got some significant impacts.
16	that's part of what Fish and Wildlife have always required	16	But let's look at the first concern: welfare of the
17	as a part of their wind power guidelines and attack	17	community. Economic data collected from 2010 to 2016
18	committee for that that's fine. But that doesn't change the	18	designates Kittitas now as an economically distressed
19	SEPA responsibility that you have, which is to analyze the	19	community. Poverty rates, housing, vacancy rates, change in
20	impacts in advance of construction, not afterwards. So I	20	establishments, median incomes, and change in employment set
21	think that the review and environmental review process needs	21	this county apart as actually having a little more fragile
22	to undertake, either through an addendum or process that you	22	economy than some of the west side counties that you may
23	choose that has some meaningful study and analysis of the	23	well be more familiar with. Facility developments can
24	change in the equipment that's being proposed for the	2.4	produce economic impacts that undermine the public welfare
25	project.	25	of Kittitas. And Kittitas economic welfare is at risk when
	Page 30		Page 32
			tage 32
1	So those are a few of the points that people that I	1	local industry profits and jobs are threatened. And this
1	So those are a few of the points that people that I represent would like you to consider. They're real and	1 2	
	24 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		local industry profits and jobs are threatened. And this
2	represent would like you to consider. They're real and	2	local industry profits and jobs are threatened. And this particular amendment has that potential, that's why I wanted
2	represent would like you to consider. They're real and important in this valley. This is a farming community. The	2	local industry profits and jobs are threatened. And this particular amendment has that potential, that's why I wanted you to consider it.
2 3 4	represent would like you to consider. They're real and important in this valley. This is a farming community. The land is going away. Growth Management came about because of	2 3 4	local industry profits and jobs are threatened. And this particular amendment has that potential, that's why I wanted you to consider it. Basically, we've got a fledgling tourism industry that the Chamber of Commerce and also the Downtown Development
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Page 33 "If one analyzes the employment changes in Kittitas County

impunity. So I would really ask you to look at those 2 documents relative to the German study. It's a landmark study on tourism impacts as it results from turbines.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wage data, one observes the total covered employment increase from 12,000 to 14,000

in the past 12 years from 2004 to 2016 using Washington

State Employment Security Department's annual average

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3 4 One of the interesting quirks of this is this idea of

in 2016, 1,900 jobs and 15 percent expansion. Of that -- of

5 density of turbines versus height of turbines. And what 6 they find is that of the two, it's not about density. It's

these sectors, the ones that made the most impact were in accommodation and food services," which is an industry

7 about the height. It's about the size. That's the thing 8 that actually moves the dial relative to people not going to a

related to tourism. "It provides 1,500" - oh, sorry. Backing up to this. "Many of these jobs are at local hotels

these areas or not being tourists in these regions. So you 10 need to really think about what's going in here. You really need to the think about that these amendments are

and restaurants. Accommodation and food services account for 54 percent of all covered jobs added to this -- these

11 12 significant changes. They're not just a little cosmetic change. That deals with other physiological things. We've 13

sectors in Kittitas. Between 2004 and 2016, looking at these data, it's safe to say" - and in Don's words - "that

14 only talked about things that are above ground, let alone 15 things that go on below ground. I've said nothing about

tourism is extremely important to the Kittitas County labor market. Conversely, state government, which includes jobs at Central Washington, decreased in the same period from

16 hydrology or anything else relative to these entities. 17 All right. Moving on. So this -- you've got your

1,900 to 1,500, 439 jobs in total, a 22 percent reduction in employment opportunities in what is already a distressed county."

18 profiles relative to the county. You've got some of the 19 impacts in Germany, some of the impacts in Scotland that 20 those are listed in. You've also got the Governor's bill 21 protecting tourism: the idea of identifying landscapes that 22

Now, one might be forgiven for thinking maybe the wind turbines, there's only 31 of them, isn't going to have a significant impact. Well, if you look at data that comes

are worth protecting, that are worth conserving as part of the State's mission. So please look at that bill again and

out of Germany from an evaluation, a benchmark study of the impact of tourism on 2,200 municipalities where they studied

look at the mandate that's part of that for preserving landscapes, preserving Washington State for both its

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Page 36

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the number of jobs that diminished alongside of wind farm development, you see a significant impact on the number of tourism jobs, the number of tourism dollars coming into those counties.

You've got the same sort of research and trends happening in Scotland. You've got the same sort of research and trends happening in the U.K. where they're looking at the adverse affects of wind farms on tourism industries. especially scenic landscapes. So the basic two - the two basic fundamental features of tourism attraction are the destination image and that deals with the quality of the landscape. And what we find is that over 55 percent of

visitors don't go to areas that have wind farms in them. They don't want to see manmade constructed turbines on natural landscapes. And so we're having some difficulties. Now, the developer actually mentioned that he didn't know too much about the towers being 460 feet or something of that stripe. But actually what's happened is the U.K. refuses to put those towers on their land. They now move them into the North Atlantic. They won't have them on the land base. So it's a very interesting shift that a European developer, who would know that the impacts are actually being rejected in Europe, is able to bring those here and

place them on Washington State land in prime landscape, in

prime scenic viewpoints and, yet seems to do it with

residents and for potential visitors down the road. In addition to that and a final piece, and I'll close because I know I've probably spoken for way too long, and it has to do with property values. And I know that we haven't really spent that much time, and it sounds like a NIMBY kind of argument to say, "Oh, it's going to affect property values." A landmark study out of the London School of Economics surveyed over 200,000 homes. It actually covered the sale of homes in the U.K. and Wales for a period of ten years. It was published in 2015. But the German article and this one are published only three to four years ago, so most of the data wasn't available when you made the decision in 2010 to move forward with this project. But this one here on valuing property values is significant. We've got another one that I've provided on Ontario, Canada, where

they also talked about property values.

In the British study, you'll see from this survey of over several hundred thousand sales over that ten-year period throughout all of those different counties they looked at the proximity of wind farms to those things and found significant disadvantages accrued to local residents that own those properties. So please look at the numbers. The numbers are even more significant in Canada. They noted a 33 to 38 percent average median drop in price values to properties that were adjacent to these things.

	Page 37		Page 39
1	So those are documented impacts that go with these kinds	1	exceeded the cap for new connections. Local residents are
2	of developments. And they too, just like the tourism side	2	already affected by this since Kittitas PUD is not accepting
3	of things, are significantly impacted when you move from	3	new connections into the grid.
4	small turbines to large turbines.	4	Into a market of oversupply of energy and flat demand, you
5	I think I can stop there. I've got a copy of the points	5	are being asked to consider an amendment with major changes.
6	that I raised. Thank you for hearing us out tonight. We	6	Changes in location and size of turbines are beyond the
7	appreciate you taking the time and coming over.	7	scope of a simple amendment. The effects will be
8	CHAIR DREW: Thank you.	8	far-reaching. Thirty-one turbines the height of the
9	MS. POTIS: Speaker No. 4, Kathi Pritchard.	9	Space Needle will hinder Ellensburg's award winning tourism
10	MS. PRITCHARD: Good evening, Chair Drew and Council.	10	program and the new State Tourism Program, which will add
11	Thank you for visiting our area and listening to our	11	natural vistas to attract visitors. Homeowners may have
12	concerns about this amendment.	12	rooftop solar contracts canceled if large utilities find no
13	My name is Kathi Pritchard, and I am a resident of	13	room on the grid for net metering. Environmental impacts
14	Ellensburg. I am also a member of a grassroots community	14	are numerous, including harms for threatened species,
15	group called Save Our Farms. But this is these are	15	including eagles and bats. And also impacts to ground
16	comments I drafted myself. I have two along with my	16	water.
17	husband, who just spoke years of experience in tourism	17	I respectfully submit several documents to you,
18	marketing. And so I agree with a lot of things he said.	18	documenting the points I've made in this testimony.
19	But I'll be addressing you about economic interests.	19	Included in that is a monthly report documenting the effect
20	RCW am I speaking loud enough for everyone? RCW 80.50	20	to birds already in this region from Wild Horse Wind
21	assigns you the task of balancing increasing energy demand	21	Facility. Wild Horse is being very responsible in going
22	with the broad interests of the State, yet the energy supply	22	forward to the U.S. Forest U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
23	picture has changed dramatically since this legislation	23	in arranging an eagle permit plan for the take of four
24	empowered EFSEC, and more importantly, since Desert Claim	24	eagles. But these cumulative effects, along with effects
25	was approved in 2010. The demand for energy in the	25	that might be occurring from Columbia Solar need to be taken
	Page 38		Page 40
1	Northwest has been flat for the last few years and will	1	into account in the environmental impact of this project and
2	remain so in the future, according to the Northwest Power	2	any other project that this Council is considering.
3	and Conservation Council.	3	I appreciate your listening to my comments and concerns
4	Not only is the demand for energy flat here, demand is	4	and thank you for your attention.
5	flat in California. The big change since 2010 is the surge	5	CHAIR DREW: Thank you.
6	in California's energy output due to the industrial and	6	MS. POTIS: Speaker No. 5, Richard Carkner.
7	rooftop solar. California is giving away excess energy to	7	MR. CARKNER: Good evening, Chairman Drew and the Council.
8	neighboring states in the west. This is documented in an	8	I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to share a few
9	award winning article I've included for you from the	9	thoughts, a lot of which are quite similar to what you just
10	Los Angeles Times environmental reporter Ivan Penn. In part	10	heard, but I think it's worth repeating. My name is Dick
11	because PSE joined California's energy imbalance market	11	Carkner. I'm the director of Save Our Farms organization
12	recently, the amount of energy available in the Northwest is	12	and a resident of Kittitas County. Save Our Farms has
13	abundant.	13	concerns that this project and other proposals before the
14	Several new additional industrial scale projects wind	14	EFSEC Council exceed the amount of peak power needed in the
15	in Thurston and Lewis Counties and new industrial solar	15	State of Washington and further that the EFSEC Council has
16	projects near Spokane, Centralia, and the Tri-Cities will	16	not considered the current or future statewide demand for
17	add to this supply. With so many new industrial-sized	17	wind and solar power. And the Energy Council has not
18	additions our state may be may experience California's	18	balanced the increased demands for energy in terms of
19	current problem: congestion. But the congestion is not on	19	location and operation through the state.
20	their freeways. It's in their transmission lines. What	20	To repeat, I'm sure you're familiar with this, RCW 80.50
21	will excess supply do to existing power companies like	21	provides the guidelines, the legislative guidelines for the
22	Kittitas Valley Wind who already lacks customers? What will	22	intent of putting together the EFSEC Organization. And,
23	this do to homeowners in our state who want to install solar	23	again, balancing increased demand energy demand with the
0.1	onto their rooftops? The State's latest energy report says	24	broad interests of the public. And one of those, of course,
24	onto their recitope. The otate o latest chergy report says		
25	rooftop solar has increased so much that most utilities have	25	that we've talked about tonight is tourism. It's an

Page 43 Page 41 important part of the public interest. It simply hasn't 1 proposed right now and the specific things that I think 1 2 warrant a new look at the size or whatever process you 2 seen much light of day in the discussions up to this point. 3 choose to use on that. And my other comments are about the 3 As my call my colleague spoke about problems in 4 past and when the wind farm was approved in 2010. California, how excessive peak power generation affects the 4 5 So I brought some pictures because I felt that our distribution of power, we're concerned that in Washington 5 6 comments about the visual impacts of turbines on the the Council is approving projects without examining the 6 7 neighborhoods in the area were not given the weight that 7 demand for power or balancing the public interest related to that. And, again, Steve Simmons from the Northwest Power 8 they deserved. So I'll read from my comments here. 8 9 The pictures I have taken over the years of the landscape 9 Council just in 2017 said, "The demand for inform is flat." 10 as viewed from my property, and I brought these to share Puget Sound Energy report in 2015 said that their energy demand, the demand for electricity is less in '15 than it 11 with you. These are not just my views, but people east, 1.1 12 west, and south of me have very similar views of this was in '13. So despite the flat demand for power, the 12 13 landscape. I want to share these photos with you because I continued permitting of projects in Washington has caused a 13 14 want you to understand the sense of place that we feel here, decline in some electric utilities, and Kittitas PUD in 14 15 the rural character. Each of these photos is typical of any 15 particular, to allow net metering. 16 given year. And I think they accurately portray the beauty 16 This is an important opportunity for people in this 17 we see in this landscape. 17 community and others to participate in the process through 18 Picture No. 1 is from early spring. Table Mountain and personal investment, achieving a return on that investment, 18 19 Lion Rock have just received a dusting of snow. In a couple 19 rather than have this only with the -- or primarily the 20 of years this view could be full of wind turbines obscuring 20 opportunity for large corporations. In approving the Desert 21 Claim Project or any other proposals, the Council should 21 these two popular landmarks from view. 22 22 Picture No. 2 - I'm okay. Picture No. 2 is from late develop a statewide plan that shows the output of any new 23 spring where everything is greening up. But the pastels of 23 proposals that's compatible with the -- well, for example, 24 spring will soon be painted with wide strokes of white 24 these were mentioned as well. It seems like there's just a 25 turbines. 25 haphazard process of siting projects. We've got the Page 42 Page 44 1 Picture No. 3 is from a typical summer evening with the 1 Chehalis coal mining site on-site. We have got a new 2 2 projects coming on near Lind. sun low in the sky and the curvature of the canyons and the 3 Somehow these needs to be coordinated. We need a 3 hills is accentuated. The turbines will be much higher than 4 the top of the hills, and that's what will command our 4 big-picture look at this, rather than allowing incremental 5 5 power production with all the -- all the impacts that you've attention, not the rolling curvature of these hills. 6 6 Picture No. 4 is late summer, early fall. It's rustic heard about tonight. We need to allow some time for 7 7 flavor is what we love about this place. The BPA towers are technology to catch up. Storage technology, in particular, 8 8 in this picture and every picture I've shown you so far. is going to have a, you know, a big role in the decisions as 9 9 They're hardly noticeable, if at all. They blend into their we look ahead in the green energy future. We should also 10 surroundings because they are not white and also because 10 look at other options like community-based green energy 11 11 systems designed to benefit local residents, not they are not taller than the top of the hills. 12 Picture 5. This is what it looks like when the hills are 12 foreign-owned corporations. 13 This permit for Desert Claim and any other Kittitas power 13 burning. This is the Naneum Fire in 2014. And I just 14 production proposal should not be approved unless and until 14 want -- if you can see in the middle ground, there are two 15 15 the EFSEC Council can justify energy production in terms of power poles. 16 And in this next picture, Picture No. 6, is an airplane 16 balancing the demands for energy with the broad interests of the public, not just the interests of utility companies. 17 dropping retardant. If you look between those power poles, 17 18 you'll see it. There's also another plane up in the corner 18 Thank you. 19 of the picture. And there was also that day a yellow plane 19 CHAIR DREW: Thank you. 20 that was dropping retardant. This day was the day after the 20 MS. POTIS: Speaker No. 6 is Patty Kinney. 21 2012 Taylor Bridge Fire. I don't think these planes could 21 MS. KINNEY: I brought some visual aids, and so I'm just 22 have done what they did if turbines were in this area. 22 going to -- if you'll bear with me for a second. 23 My name is Patty Kinney. I live at 2362 Smithson Road, This is Picture 7. It was taken April of 2009. It 23 replicates one of the viewpoints from the Final SEIS. It's 24 and it's on the southern border of the project. My comments 24

two miles from the project from Hayward Hill. I used a

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are in two parts. They're about the amendment that's

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	Page 45		Page 47
1	50 millimeter focal length on my camera. The BPA towers are	1	end quote. Another part of that same law is that EFSEC,
2	the in the background. They're 170 feet tall. What would	2	quote, "assure for all people of Washington safe, healthful,
3	492-foot tall turbines look like? Between this brown	3	productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing
4	this brown house with the green roof to the north of	4	surroundings," end quote.
5	Smithson Road there are about 26 other homes that would be	5	In 2009 the Council, in my mind, gave very little weight
6	looking at the white massive turbines, instead of noticing	6	to this part of the law. Our voices, imploring that we love
7	how blue these hills are.	7	and want to protect not just our views but also our rural
8	Picture 8 is typical of late winter, early spring. It's	8	character, were completely lost on the people who were on
9	from Smithson Road. I did zoom in to about 130 millimeters	9	the Council at that time. Placing turbines right in front
10	and these raptors are near the berm of the north branch	10	of the Wenatchee mountains and right in the middle of a
11	canal. There are about nine of them in here. Three eagles	11	large number of homes should be a last resort, not a first
12	on the ground, one in flight. I believe that's a golden	12	resort.
13	eagle flying in flight and maybe one on the fence post. I	13	Our representative, Mr. Ian Elliot's response to Order 843
14	see more and more eagles every year up here. And they often	14	stated in part, quote, "We have not adequately dealt with
15	perch in a tree on my property. If they're lucky, they'll	15	the visual effect of multiple turbines on relatively flat
16	go away when the turbines come.	16	terrain as it pertains to local residences," unquote.
17	Picture 9 was taken in January of this year from my back	17	hope the Council will deal with the visual impacts on nearby
18	deck. Those are cattle going down Smithson Road. You never	18	residences adequately this time around. And what I mean by
19	know when there's going to be a cattle drive down Smithson.	19	"nearby" is not just those within 2,500 feet. I mean within
20	And even those it's a slow-moving process, it's exciting to	20	two to three miles of the project. These turbines are so
21	watch. This is the essence of our place.	21	huge there will be visual impacts on anyone within a two- to
22	I don't know how this message was lost on EFSEC in 2009.	22	three-mile radius of the project. The National Academy of
23	On page 18 of Order 843 that recommended approval of the	23	Sciences concurs with this; quote, "The most significant
24	wind farm it stated, quote, "Affected nonparticipating	24	visual impacts are likely to occur within three miles of the
25	homeowners did not express specific concerns about the	25	projects with impacts possible from sensitive viewing areas
	Page 46		Page 48
1	effect of nearby turbines on view or aesthetics," end quote.	1	up to eight miles of the project."
2	That interpretation of what happened is completely	2	Can I keep going?
3	inaccurate. I reread the comments from the public hearing,	3	CHAIR DREW: Uh-huh.
4	which I attended, as well as the land use hearing, and many	4	MS. KINNEY: Okay. I want to start with the current
5	people spoke of the aesthetics of turbines near their homes.	5	project and the visual simulations. All the visual
6	Perhaps words such as "monstrosity" or "industrial" were not	6	simulations that are in the amendment use an uncommonly wide
7	interpreted as applying to visual impacts. Perhaps since	7	angle of view of 124 degrees. I think I copied one off. I
8	the words "view" or "viewshed" were not used so much or at	8	will show you in a second here. But what we really need to
9	all, our concerns were not considered specific enough for	9	comprehend the size of turbines near our homes is something
10	the EFSEC author of Order 843. But I read many articulate	10	quite different. When I saw the simulations from
11	informed comments that were specific.	11	Viewpoint 6 in the amendment, I didn't trust that it was
12	The next paragraph on page 18 of Order 843 states, quote,	12	accurate because I know the area, and it didn't look right
13	"Few commenters at the public hearings mentioned visual	13	to me. So I went to Viewpoint 6, which is about a mile east
14	aspects of nearby turbines, and the comments were not	14	of my house on Smithson Road. As soon as I got there I
15	expert," end quote. Again, there were plenty of commenters	15	discovered I was right. The white house is much closer in
16	who spoke of visual concerns. That's how I interpreted what	16	person.
17	I saw and read. The idea that the comments were not expert	17	So I photographed the area, taking in the same view as the
18	is anathema to this whole process of public hearings. Why	18	simulation. I took four photos with my Nikon D7200, which
19	even involve the public if our comments have no rank because	19	has an APS-C sensor, which means it's slightly smaller than
20	they are not considered expert.	20	a full-frame sensor, therefore, I used 44 millimeters as my
21	It seems that interpretation plays as important a role in	21	lens focal length rather than 50 millimeters, which is what
22	this process as the rule of law. The conclusion on page 24	22	I would have used if I had a full-frame sensor. Next I
23	of Order 843 states, quote, "One of the Council's principal	23	sized the photos so that they had the same vertical
24	duties is to ensure that the location of energy facilities	2.4	measurement as the photo simulation I retrieved from the new
25	will produce minimal adverse effects on the environment,"	2.5	project description, which is 2.2 – 6.25 inches. I lined

Page 51 Page 49 27 residences along Howard Road that are not shown. That's 1 up the photos and made one photo that I printed in two parts 1 2 about a third of the total residences that surround that 2 due to paper size limitations. I'll show you what I did. I 3 project. So there is going to be a significant number of 3 know this is a -- may be a little bit hard for you to see 4 people impacted by this, even though they say there's only 4 from where you're at, but this is just a copy of what's in 5 the amendment. And when I saw this picture, this 5 21 [sic] turbines. 6 In addition to these visual impacts I just want to go simulation. I just thought the white house was way too far 6 7 through some things very quickly here, if I can, that I 7 away think might warrant either immunity or making a new SEIS. 8 8 CHAIR DREW: So --9 One, there's a new section of land in the new SCA that 9 MS. KINNEY: So my four pictures that I put together, you 10 wasn't in the previous SCA. Of course, the turbine size has 10 can see the white house, probably, from where you're 11 changed. I have a letter to the editor to the Ellensburg 11 sitting. It's much closer and bigger, and it's more 12 realistic. And I don't know how they did their simulations, Daily Record that I will submit that talks more in-depth 12 13 13 about that. The attorney general in the draft SEIS comments but all -- every simulation must start with a photograph. 14 called for a scale diagram with points of reference to allow 14 And a photograph has to be made with a 50 millimeter lens if 15 you have a full-frame sensor. If you don't, objects look 15 the reader to easily comprehend the turbine size. This has 16 smaller and farther away. And the very first time this 16 never been done. Instead a photograph in the 2018 project 17 description shows, quote, "a typical turbine in use." That 17 project was proposed, that's what they used was a camera 18 is not adequate. We need to see scale drawings of what 18 with a 35 millimeter lens. And they had to go do all their 19 these turbines with look like and have a frame of reference 19 simulations over using a 50 millimeter lens. And I think 20 these simulations need to be examined, and we need to find 20 so we know how big is it really going to be. 21 21 And when I was trying to figure out the size of the rotors out how they were done because I believe that when we look 22 and so forth, I came up with a measurement of 50 feet from 22 at these simulations the towers look so much smaller and 23 ground to the tip of the rotors when they're rotating. I 23 farther away than what they really will look like. 24 24 don't know if that's right or not. I just subtracted the If a wind turbine is within a half a mile it will likely 25 25 dominate a person's field of view. And peripheral vision numbers that they put on, you know, their turb- -- on the Page 50 Page 52 1 will be just that, peripheral. We won't be interested in a 1 chart. So is that right that when that turbine -- those 2 180-degree view. We'll be looking at what's right in front 2 rotors are rotating the lowest it will be is only 50 feet 3 3 of us. According to the National Academy of Sciences, off the ground? We don't know because they don't give us 4 quote, "Photographs should be taken with a 50 millimeter 4 any drawings. 5 lens or digital equivalent that creates a 38.6 degree angle 5 The configuration of turbines is very troubling to me. 6 6 of view, which most closely matches human visual Local residences will view the turbines from closest to 7 perception." There are a lot of people who live within a 7 farthest rather than a string of turbines along a ridge top. 8 half mile of one or more turbines. We need to see how big 8 This will lead to visual disorder on relatively flat but 9 they're really going to look. So I hope new simulations can 9 sloped terrain. The spacing is not consistent creating 10 be done 10 visual clutter from front to back and side to side. It's 11 The number of viewpoints is also inadequate. There should 11 inconsistent because of the number of wetlands in the area 12 be more views from areas where there are the most people 12 and the attempts to avoid crossing them. For example, there 13 nearby who will see turbines. I believe a viewpoint should 13 is one road -- you can see it right back there -- it's about 14 be added at Howard Road, perhaps a quarter mile west, like 14 1.7 miles long that services only two turbines in one 15 the view used in the 2009 Final SEIS. It should be looking 15 configuration and three in another. And I thought that 16 north, as that's where most of the turbines will be located. 16 might be really inefficient use of the roads that they're 17 17 This will actually be the view of many people not shown on building. 18 CHAIR DREW: If I could ask you to wrap up. And perhaps 18 the maps of the project. The maps cut off at Smithson Road. 19 19 If you look at those maps right back there, the bottom of if you have additional written comments -- and we can also 20 the project is right at Smithson Road, and you see nothing 20 have the staff talk to you more because we have about a half 21 below that. But you do see homes -- they have a map of the 21 hour left and --22 nearby homes in the amendment, and you can see houses to the 22 MS. KINNEY: Okav. 23 east and to the northeast of the project that are probably a 23 CHAIR DREW: -- another six speakers. I wanted to --24 mile or a mile and a half away. But none of the homes that 24 MS. KINNEY: Yes. 25 25 CHAIR DREW: -- give people as much time as I could, are south of the project are shown on the map. There are

	Page 53		Page 5
1	but	1	that the SCA is about to expire in 2020, they want EFSEC to
2	MS. KINNEY: Okay. I will	2	hurry up and approve their latest amendment. And I say it's
3	CHAIR DREW: that's fair.	3	time to say, "Not in this place."
4	MS. KINNEY: - skip to my conclusion. Is that good?	4	CHAIR DREW: Thank you.
5	CHAIR DREW: Yes.	5	MS. POTIS: Speaker No. 7, Teresa Sloan.
6	MS. KINNEY: All right.	6	MS. SLOAN: I don't know if the mic will go low enough.
7	CHAIR DREW: And we're happy to get written documentation.	7	Hi, my name is Teresa Sloan. I am a local pilot. I'm
8	And —	8	instrument rated. That means I can fly in the clouds. I
9	MS. KINNEY: I do have that.	9	have an airplane at the Ellensburg airport and I work at the
10	CHAIR DREW: I think your comments are well-taken	10	Ellensburg airport. And my concern is I saw the words
11	MS. KINNEY: Okay.	11	"transportation considerations" on the board back there, but
12	CHAIR DREW: and very well-researched. So we	12	we didn't see anything that specifically mentioned the FAA.
13	appreciate that.	13	Unless there's been an additional long-term study on any
14	MS. KINNEY: Okay. Let me see here.	14	potential impact on the instrument approaches coming into
15	MR. ROSSMAN: And copies of the photos.	15	Bowers Field, I recommend that this project not move forward
16	CHAIR DREW: Oh, copies of the photos are being requested.	16	until that's done.
17	MS. KINNEY: I do have those two digital copies for you	17	If we look at the original wind farm and how it was
18	CHAIR DREW: Okay. Thank you.	18	approved and how our minimums were raised for our instrument
19	MS. KINNEY: for your convenience.	19	approaches after that wind farm went in to the east of us,
20	Okay. I just want to get to my - okay. I'll try not to	20	basically, there was some input sought from the FAA
21	take too much longer.	21	didn't quite get the answer they wanted and went to a
22	CHAIR DREW: Thank you.	22	retired person from the FAA, and got approval for putting in
23	MS. KINNEY: The last thing I have, then, is Desert Claim	23	the turbines that are out there. One of my colleagues,
24	has not demonstrated the need to site this wind farm in this	24	while executing an instrument approach in visual conditions,
25	location. EFSEC has stated in its report to the Governor	2.5	coming in on what's called the intermediate segment coming
2	recommending rejection of the Tesoro Savage Petroleum Terminal on page 59, quote, "Tesoro Savage has the burden of	2	into Ellensburg was actually looking up at the wind towers to the side of him. They were higher than the airplane.
3	demonstrating that the need for the VEDT at the proposed	3	And if you can imagine that being a problem when you're in
4	location. As discussed in Section VIII, even if one accepts	4	the clouds and you can't even see those wind farms.
5	the premise that there is a 'pressing need for energy	5	We had just received that instrument approach, which
6	facilities,' the Council must determine the appropriateness	6	lowered the minimums that airplanes could go down to. And
7	of the proposed location and operation of the proposed	7	we no sooner got those lower minimums when the FAA came and
8	facility in light of the need for energy from that	8	said, "Oh, golly gee, those towers are taller, we need to
9	facility." Not once in Order 843 did EFSEC require Desert	9	raise your minimums back up even higher." And we're afraid
10	Claim to address the need for a wind farm in this particular	10	that that might had an again.
11	location over all others.	11	As you may know, we've recently had one of our two runways
12	Does anyone remember the uproar over the Vantage Wind Farm	12	closed, which means we've lost one of our instrument
13	in 2010? No. Because they worked with the County in the	13	approaches to runway 25. We have a very new instrument
14	overlay zone, and the process worked. The Ellensburg Daily	14	approach for runway 11 that comes in from the northwest for
15	Record quoted Invenergy director of development at the time,	15	landing towards the southeast. And you may have noticed
16	quote, "County staff and commissioners did a good job at	16	we've been having quite a bit of wind from that direction
17	presenting the fair and reasonable conditions in the	17	lately. That particular approach — I just pulled up the
18	development agreement," unquote. The project manager at the	18	approach chart and looked at it, and the proposed wind farm
19	time construction began was also quoted as saying "We're	19	comes pretty close to some of the segments of that
20	moving right along right on schedule." And Commissioner	20	instrument approach.
2.1	Alan Crankoich said, "The County put a thorough wind farm review process in place, and it worked."	21	I believe that there's a minimum of 2,000 feet clearance
		22	between the altitude of the approach and the terrain or any
22		2.2	abataslas an it within a 4 newtiest self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-
22 23	So it's time to say that this is not an appropriate place	23	obstacles on it within a 4-nautical-mile radius on either
21 22 23 24 25		23 24 25	obstacles on it within a 4-nautical-mile radius on either side. And my concern is, has anybody really researched exactly where these towers are going to go in and their

	Page 57		Page 59
1	relation to that instrument approach, or are we going to	1	to take us all on vacation and otherwise.
2	lose another instrument approach or have our minimums jacked	2	She mentioned the medevac flights and how important those
3	up so high that it's difficult for an aircraft to get down	3	are. Another really important thing to point out, though,
	low enough to be able to get below the clouds in time to see	4	is it also serves as a wildfire base during the summertime.
4	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	5	DNR operates out of there with a Helitack crew as well as
5	the runway.		TO ESPECIAL DE SE PROPERTY DE SE SE PROPERTY DE SE SE SE PARTICION DE SE PARTICION D
6	Keep in mind we do have some medevac flights coming in.	6	several other flight operations for the wildfires that tend
7	That actually has been a little bit curtailed because of the		to occur regularly in they area. So flight operations,
8	short runway that we have right now, although the plan is to	8 9	regular operations not being affected at Bowers Field is
9	extend that runway in the not-too-distant future. But		really important for us on a regular basis.
10	lowering those minimums to that instrument approach could	10	The second thing I'd like to mention is what I really see
11	further prevent medevac flights from being able to come into	11	as a pretty stark omission in the site certification
12	Ellensburg. So I do highly recommend that the FAA be	12	agreement. And that is any mitigation requirements around
13	completely researched on this subject and that it is only	13	local roads. There's a lot of discussion about project
14	active FAA members that are giving the recommendations.	14	roads and a lot of discussion about internal roads within
15	Thank you.	15	the project, construction of those, what they might look
16	CHAIR DREW: Thank you.	16	like, how wide they'll be, access, et cetera. But there's
17	MS. POTIS: Speaker No. 8, Mr. Paul Jewell.	17	not a lot of discussion about public and state roads. The
18	MR. JEWELL: Good evening.	18	reason I bring that up is we've got some experience now with
19	CHAIR DREW: Good evening.	19	some of these wind farms. We've had three major projects
20	MR. JEWELL: My name is Paul Jewell. I'm a Kittitas	20	here in the county, and with at least two of them we
21	County commissioner. I can't even work my own equipment.	21	experienced major damage and other issues associated with
22	Sorry about that. I also apologize for my appearance this	22	our roadways. The most recent project in the Vantage area,
23	evening. I wasn't planning to speak, but as I was	23	I think it was the Invenergy project, we're still trying to
24	evaluating some of the listening to some of the remarks	24	recover Vantage Highway from some of the road damage that
23	and evaluating some of the paperwork on this, I had a couple	23	occurred.
	Page 58		Page 60
1	of a couple of things to add. I won't take up a lot of	1	With the larger turbines, it sounds like larger trucks; it
2	your time, so I'm going to limit it to two main remarks.	2	sounds like heavier loads. We might see some more impacts.
3	First of all, before I get to those, though, certainly are	3	So I would like you to include some pretty strong language
4	appreciative of all the folks who have shown up tonight and	4	around pre and post road condition, monitoring, and
5	are making some really good comments. We really appreciate		
-	are making some really good comments. We really appreciate	5	certification. And to work with the County to make sure
6	how thoughtful they're being. And we hope you appreciate	5	certification. And to work with the County to make sure that if there is damage that has been caused by these
7			The state of the s
	how thoughtful they're being. And we hope you appreciate	6	that if there is damage that has been caused by these
7	how thoughtful they're being. And we hope you appreciate that as well.	6 7	that if there is damage that has been caused by these projects on our roads, that the applicant is responsible for
7 8	how thoughtful they're being. And we hope you appreciate that as well. Now, to my two main comments. First of all, I want to	6 7 8	that if there is damage that has been caused by these projects on our roads, that the applicant is responsible for that. If you need us to provide you some specific language
7 8 9	how thoughtful they're being. And we hope you appreciate that as well. Now, to my two main comments. First of all, I want to support the comments that were just made about the Bowers	6 7 8 9	that if there is damage that has been caused by these projects on our roads, that the applicant is responsible for that. If you need us to provide you some specific language for some appropriate conditions, we'd be happy to do that.
7 8 9	how thoughtful they're being. And we hope you appreciate that as well. Now, to my two main comments. First of all, I want to support the comments that were just made about the Bowers Airfield operations and the concerns about the operating	6 7 8 9	that if there is damage that has been caused by these projects on our roads, that the applicant is responsible for that. If you need us to provide you some specific language for some appropriate conditions, we'd be happy to do that. CHAIR DREW: Thank you.
7 8 9 10	how thoughtful they're being. And we hope you appreciate that as well. Now, to my two main comments. First of all, I want to support the comments that were just made about the Bowers Airfield operations and the concerns about the operating minimums and how these turbines, especially with the	6 7 8 9 10 11	that if there is damage that has been caused by these projects on our roads, that the applicant is responsible for that. If you need us to provide you some specific language for some appropriate conditions, we'd be happy to do that. CHAIR DREW: Thank you. MR. JEWELL: Thanks very much.
7 8 9 10 11 12	how thoughtful they're being. And we hope you appreciate that as well. Now, to my two main comments. First of all, I want to support the comments that were just made about the Bowers Airfield operations and the concerns about the operating minimums and how these turbines, especially with the increased height, might affect aeronautical operations at	6 7 8 9 10 11	that if there is damage that has been caused by these projects on our roads, that the applicant is responsible for that. If you need us to provide you some specific language for some appropriate conditions, we'd be happy to do that. CHAIR DREW: Thank you. MR. JEWELL: Thanks very much. CHAIR DREW: Thank you.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	how thoughtful they're being. And we hope you appreciate that as well. Now, to my two main comments. First of all, I want to support the comments that were just made about the Bowers Airfield operations and the concerns about the operating minimums and how these turbines, especially with the increased height, might affect aeronautical operations at Bowers Field. You have some really strong language in the	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	that if there is damage that has been caused by these projects on our roads, that the applicant is responsible for that. If you need us to provide you some specific language for some appropriate conditions, we'd be happy to do that. CHAIR DREW: Thank you. MR. JEWELL: Thanks very much. CHAIR DREW: Thank you. MS. POTIS: Speaker No. 9, Gina Jefferson-Lindemoen.
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	how thoughtful they're being. And we hope you appreciate that as well. Now, to my two main comments. First of all, I want to support the comments that were just made about the Bowers Airfield operations and the concerns about the operating minimums and how these turbines, especially with the increased height, might affect aeronautical operations at Bowers Field. You have some really strong language in the site certification agreement that requires FAA approval or certification that installation of the turbines won't affect	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	that if there is damage that has been caused by these projects on our roads, that the applicant is responsible for that. If you need us to provide you some specific language for some appropriate conditions, we'd be happy to do that. CHAIR DREW: Thank you. MR. JEWELL: Thanks very much. CHAIR DREW: Thank you. MS. POTIS: Speaker No. 9, Gina Jefferson-Lindemoen. MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: Hi, I am a resident at the end of Reecer Creek. I was involved in three of the fires. It
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	Page 61		Page 63
1	So that to me is a very big concern.	1	cost of electric prices in Ellensburg? The cost increase
2	I really didn't even realize that this is an amendment. I	2	for your utilities for your electric is because of
3	thought maybe this is to reject this project. And I still	3	Bonneville. Because of the fight that they've had with the
4	haven't even seen what's going to happen here. Is this just	4	dams and the wind turbine companies. I work for the utility
5	to amend the project?	5	companies, for one in particular. And this year alone we
6	CHAIR DREW: The proposal from the applicant is to amend	6	had 8.1 percent increase in our utilities. Last year we had
7	the project —	7	3.7. Since 2010 we've had almost 37 percent increase. Whe
8	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: Okay.	8	Bonneville went to court with the other wind tower company
9	CHAIR DREW: yes.	9	that hasn't sold all their power, of course, the courts went
L 0	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: So it's actually approved to go	10	against Bonneville and our transmission lines had to be used
.1	in.	11	for the wind power, which affected our fish and affected our
.2	CHAIR DREW: No. Oh, the project had been approved, yes.	12	electrical costs. So all the utility companies had to raise
.3	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: Right.	13	their costs because Bonneville had to sell their power at a
.4	CHAIR DREW: There's an existing site certification	14	more expensive price. So 8.1 percent this year.
.5	agreement.	15	Someone brought up that we don't even need this because
6	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: Right. But it they didn't	16	the utility the need for the utilities, we don't have it;
7	comply up to 2015; is that correct? They were supposed to	17	that it's flat. So what's that going to do to our City of
.8	do all their permitting before 2015, and they did not do	18	Ellensburg or the surrounding area for the cost increases?
9	that? So we all thought it was gone and done and over with.	19	I deal with people every day that cannot pay their utility
0	CHAIR DREW: I'll see if our staff is prepared to answer	20	bills and then have to look for federal money to help them
1	that question. If not, we will get back to you	21	through programs such as HopeSource. We have a median
2	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: Okay.	22	income here of around \$12 an hour in this county. How can
3	CHAIR DREW: but	23	we afford to force all of our citizens with these increases
4	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: That was the assumption of all	24	in their electricity? You're all asking us to pay for more.
2.5	us on Reecer Creek: That it was done; it was over. So now	25	Because when the subsidies go away, we pay for it. No one
1	it's all put us all back in a frenzy.	1	else but us pays for it. And I have to hear all the stories
2	CHAIR DREW: Do you want to wait just one second? I'll -	2	every day about how they can't pay for it. People haven't
3	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: Okay.	3	each gotten their bill yet from the City of Ellensburg with
4	CHAIR DREW: see if we have a response for your		
	and the second of the second o	4	the 8.1 increase in their utility rate cap (phonetic).
5	question on the process.	5	the 8.1 increase in their utility rate cap (phonetic). The other thing I would like to say is no jobs will be
6	MR. POSNER: We can check on that, but I'm not aware that	5	the 8.1 increase in their utility rate cap (phonetic). The other thing I would like to say is no jobs will be local. They can tell you whatever they want, but they bring
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	Page 65		Page 67
1	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: — the Council. But I'm	1	have a beautiful view at night, you know, when we look down
2	addressing my neighbors as well.	2	over the town of Ellensburg. And we're not looking forward
3	CHAIR DREW: Right. You the (inaudible)	3	to seeing a bunch of red blinking lights like we see off to
4	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: So also the thing I would like	4	the west, and the towers being as tall as they are.
5	to	5	The other thing I've noticed in the area is we have had an
6	CHAIR DREW: Council.	6	increase in bald eagles, owls, and hawks in the area. Um
7	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: say about this is I went	7	yeah. I guess - you know, the biggest thing is I would
8	through all of it before. I had the assistant attorney	8	think we could do a lot more with conservation work and
9	general at my home. And what he told me this is before	9	you know, with that. We're doing good for the customers.
10	Christine Gregoire approve it. They knew before the Council	10	You know, we're helping more industries, businesses to
11	did anything. He was at my home with all my neighbors, and	11	improve their efficiencies and things like that. And the
12	he said, "Gina, it's not if; it's when."	12	money just goes for a better cause. So that's all I've got
13	And we told him, "Well, the County hasn't approved it."	13	to say.
14	He said, "I'm telling you. It's not if; it's when." So	14	CHAIR DREW: Thank you.
15	what is what are people hiding from us? If you all are	15	MS. POTIS: Speaker No. 11, Emily Satre.
16	the ones that are doing this, how come you all didn't come	16	MS. SATRE: Hello, Council. My name is Emily Satre and
17	out and tell us sooner when they came forth with it in 2009	17	I'm Ken's wife. And I've lived with him a long time to know
18	or 2010? Because he was at my home and he told us it wasn't	18	that he knows what he's talking about. We don't need these
19	if; it was when. That's my other thing.	19	wind turbines. We have too much power. When we have an
20	The other thing I'd like to know is why aren't they	20	excess amount of anything it creates a problem. No one is
21	approaching North Bend? North Bend has a whole bunch of	21	creating a problem for me. I'm just a concerned property
22	wind. Why aren't they being built in King County? I'd like	22	owner.
23	to know that.	23	I had a really hard life, even though it doesn't mean
24	Well, that's about all I really have to say. It's like I	24	anything to you or anybody involved with this project. But
25	feel like we've all been storied to, but I can't imagine why	25	for what I had to survive and get through in life to move to
	Page 66		Page 68
	Page 66		Page 68
1	anyone would allow something to go in where there are	1	where I live right now out on Reecer Creek Road, I feel like
2	anyone would allow something to go in where there are homes that many of them and that tall. That's all I have	2	where I live right now out on Reecer Creek Road, I feel like I was blessed finally with a beautiful place to live. These
2	anyone would allow something to go in where there are homes that many of them and that tall. That's all I have to say.	2 3	where I live right now out on Reecer Creek Road, I feel like I was blessed finally with a beautiful place to live. These wind turbines are going to (inaudible). They're going to
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	Page 69		Page 71
1	done. And I couldn't find anything. This was on the EFSEC	1	Morgan & Son Earthmoving here in Ellensburg. I'm a
2	website. I understand there are studies going on. But I	2	third-generation owner of our company. And we have been
3	wanted to alert you to the fact that there probably have	3	involved with the construction, operation and maintenance,
4	been changes in the last nine or ten years, environmentally,	4	environmental compliance of all three of the existing wind
5	on this area.	5	farms here in Kittitas County. We employ local people. We
6	One thing that I became aware of while I was trying to	6	all live here. We've lived here forever. And I'm able to
7	research it online is that there is an animal called the	7	keep year-round employees now, where I couldn't before.
8	Townsend's ground squirrel, which, evidently, is or may be	- 8	Renewable energy has been very good for us. And I'm in
9	an endangered animal that's found in this area. It's	9	favor of the project. Thank you.
10	actually, I think he's probably found on all the wind farms	10	CHAIR DREW: Thank you.
11	here. And I think that he it's an animal of concern	11	Ma'am, you already had an opportunity to -
12	because I think it's a prey species for golden eagle. You	12	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: Can I say one
13	know the bald eagles live primarily on fish, whereas the	13	CHAIR DREW: speak.
14	golden eagle is eats closer to the ground and is living	14	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: more thing?
15	on various types of rodents and whatnot. And this, I think,	15	CHAIR DREW: No. Thank you.
16	is a rodent.	16	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: Can I ask about the noise level
17	But anyway, I saw it mentioned that there was going to be	17	of these new ones? What will the noise level be?
18	some kind of a special study on this wind farm of that	18	CHAIR DREW: I will direct you to talk to Staff after the
19	animal, and I wasn't really aware of where that came from.	19	hearing here.
20	But evidently this is an something that needs to be	20	MS. JEFFERSON-LINDEMOEN: Okay.
21	researched thoroughly. In fact, I really think well,	21	CHAIR DREW: If we are now completed with our sign-up
22	evidently there's going to be there's a specialist hired	22	sheet, this hearing is adjourned.
23	who's going to compare what was done in 2010 with what's	23	Thank you all for participating.
24	going on there now or go out in the field and examine it.	24	(Meeting is adjourned.)
25	So that's something that definitely needs to be researched.	25	(8:22:55)
3 4 5	eagles killed in this valley. Four of them were killed just 15 miles away on the Wild Horse Wind Farm. And they've gone through all the appropriate studies through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that are required because of the laws that protect golden and bald eagles. But anyway, that has	2 3 4 5	STATE OF WASHINGTON)) COUNTY OF SNOHOMISH)
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	happened here. So I would like to see — I don't know — maybe special studies. I think U.S. — or WDFW can advise on that — what could be done supplemental for that on — for this wind farm if it's approved. And then the other thing I'm more aware of now is, hearing about the height of these towers, is that no one really	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing court proceedings, recorded statements, hearings and/or interviews were transcribed under my direction as a certified transcriptionist; and that the transcript is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and ability, including any changes made by the trial judge reviewing
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	maybe special studies. I think U.S. — or WDFW can advise on that — what could be done supplemental for that on — for this wind farm if it's approved. And then the other thing I'm more aware of now is, hearing about the height of these towers, is that no one really knows what the impact will be to the wildlife, to the birds and bats. So I definitely feel that there needs to be two-year studies done post-construction for birds and maybe bats. If you're going to do one, you might as well do the other. So that's primarily — my concerns are environmental, since that's what Kittitas Audubon is all about. That's it. Thank you. CHAIR DREW: Thank you. Is there anyone else?	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing court proceedings, recorded statements, hearings and/or interviews were transcribed under my direction as a certified transcriptionist; and that the transcript is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and ability, including any changes made by the trial judge reviewing the transcript; that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto, nor financially interested in its outcome. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand

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Verbatim Transcript of Monthly Council Meeting Washington State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council April 17, 2018



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Verbatim Transcript of Monthly Council Meeting - 4/17/2018

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		OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON; APRIL 17, 2018
		2 1:30 P.M.
		3000
WASHINGTON STATE		4 PROCEEDINGS
ENERGY FACILITY SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL		5
Olympia, Washington		6 CHAIR DREW: Good afternoon. This is
process of the second control of the second		7 Kathleen Drew. I'm the Chair of the EFSEC Council, ar
Tuesday, April 17, 2018		it is 1:30, and I'm calling our meeting to order.
1:30 p.m.		9 Will the will Ms. Mastro please call the
		10 roll? 11 MS. MASTRO: Department of Commerce?
		MS. MASTRO: Department of Commerce? MR. ROSSMAN: Jaime Rossman is here.
MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETING		13 MS. MASTRO: Department of Ecology?
Verbatim Transcript of Proceeding		Department of Fish & Wildlife?
volution in another of a roccounty		15 MR. LIVINGSTON: Mike Livingston, here.
		MS. MASTRO: Department of Natural
		17 Resources?
		MR. SIEMANN: Dan Siemann is on the phone.
DEPORTED BY: TAVEER CARLINGUIGE COR COR		MS. MASTRO: Utilities and Transportation
REPORTED BY: TAYLER GARLINGHOUSE, CCR 3358 Buell Realtime Reporting, LLC		20 Commission?
1325 Fourth Avenue		MR. MOSS: Dennis Moss is here.
Suite 1840 Seattle, Washington 98101		MS. MASTRO: Local Government and Optional
(206) 287-9066 Seattle		State Agency for the Columbia Solar Project, Departme
(360) 534-9066 Olympia (800) 846-6989 National		24 of Health?
www.buellrealtime.com		MS. COOPER: Kelly Cooper is here.
	Page 2	Page
APPEARANCES		
Councilmembers:	1	1 MS. MASTRO: Kittitas County?
KATHLEEN DREW, Chair	-	 MS. MASTRO: Kittitas County? MR. ELLIOT: Ian Elliot, here.
JAMIE ROSSMAN, Department of Commerce		1:11년(1) 1 - 1:11년 - 11년 -
JAMIE ROSSMAN, Department of Commerce CULLEN STEPHENSON, Department of Ecology (via phone) MIKE LIVINGSTON, Department of Fish and Wildlife		2 MR. ELLIOT: lan Elliot, here.
JAMIE ROSSMAN, Department of Commerce CULLEN STEPHENSON, Department of Ecology (via phone)		MR. ELLIOT: Ian Elliot, here. MS. MASTRO: Chair, there is the quorum for
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1 (Pages 1 to 4)

Verbatim Transcript of Monthly Council Meeting - 4/17/2018

	Page 5	Page 7
1	MR. SHERIN: Chris Sherin from Grays Harbor	1 Chair Drew, EFSEC Council. This is Eric Melbardis with
2	Energy Center.	2 EDP Renewables for the Kittitas Valley Wind Power
3	MR. MELBARDIS: Eric Melbardis, Kittitas	3 Project. All March operations at the plant were
4	Valley Wind Power Project.	4 routine, and I have nothing further to report.
5	CHAIR DREW: And I believe we also have	5 CHAIR DREW: Okay. Any questions?
6	counsel for The Environment, Bill Sherman, with us.	6 Thank you.
7	MR. SHERMAN: Thank you, Chair. Bill	7 Wild Horse Wind Power Project, Jennifer
8	Sherman for counsel for The Environment.	8 Diaz?
9	CHAIR DREW: Okay, councilmembers. We have	9 MS. DIAZ: Yes. Thank you, Chair Drew and
10	before us the proposed agenda. Is there a motion to	10 councilmembers. For the record, Jennifer Diaz with
11	approve that agenda?	Puget Sound Energy at the Wild Horse Wind and Solar
12	MR. MOSS: Chair Drew, I'll move that we	Facility. I only have one nonroutine update for the
13	approve the agenda as published.	month of March. In accordance with the Operations
14	MR. POSNER: Chair Drew?	14 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, a semiannual
15	CHAIR DREW: Yes?	stormwater inspection was completed on March 14th, and
16	MR. POSNER: Sorry, there is one correction	overall the site responded very well to spring snow
17	on the agenda. It's minor, but just for the record,	melt, and the installed BMTs functioned properly.
18	under "Other, EFSEC Council," that should read, "Fourth	18 That's all I have.
19	Quarter Cost Allocation."	19 CHAIR DREW: Thank you.
20	CHAIR DREW: Thank you, Mr. Posner.	Columbia Generating Station, Debbie Knaub?
21	Okay. With that one correction, all in	MS. KNAUB: Yes, Chair Drew and
23	favor?	22 councilmembers, this is Debbie Knaub from Energy 23 Northwest for the Columbia Generating Station. The only
24	COUNCILMEMBERS: Aye. CHAIR DREW: Opposed? The agenda is	9
25	approved.	1
25	арргочесь.	25 waste inspection with the Department of Ecology, and
	Page 6	Page 8
1		
1	Moving on to the meeting minutes from	that was an unannounced inspection at the Columbia
2	March 20th, 2018.	2 Generating Station. And that included a walkthrough of laboratories, chemical product and waste storage areas.
4	MR. MOSS: I have one correction, Chair Drew.	laboratories, chemical product and waste storage areas, document review, and employee interview.
5	CHAIR DREW: Okay.	5 We also Energy Northwest also received
6	MR. MOSS: On page 19 at line 19, the last	6 first place in group G at the American Public Power
7	word on that line is "main," it should be "name,"	7 Association 2017 Safety Awards of Excellence. And that
8	n-a-m-e, name plate capacity.	is the only update I have.
9	CHAIR DREW: Okay. That's page 19, line 19?	9 CHAIR DREW: Well, congratulations on that
10	MR. MOSS: Yes.	award, and thank you for your report.
11	CHAIR DREW: Oh, okay. I see that. Any	11 MS. KNAUB: Thank you, Chair Drew.
12	other corrections? If not, is there a motion to approve	12 CHAIR DREW: Yes, Mr. Rossman?
13	the minutes with that change?	13 MR. ROSSMAN: Yeah, just a question on the
14	MR. ROSSMAN: Chair Drew, I move that we	14 Ecology inspection. Do you have a sense of when there
15	approve the March 20, 2018 minutes as amended.	will be a report from that and is that going to be
16	MR. LIVINGSTON: I second that.	16 shared with the Council?
17	CHAIR DREW: All those this favor?	MS. KNAUB: We anticipate that we will we
18	COUNCILMEMBERS: Aye.	will be responding to the request for additional
19	CHAIR DREW: The minutes all those	documents this week, and we anticipate that there may be
20	opposed? Minutes are approved.	another request for documents, and then their report
21	Okay. Let's move on, then, to our	would be prepared after that. They haven't given us a
22	operational updates. Kittitas Valley Wind Project.	date yet, but they've assured us that they want to
23	Eric Melbardis, which I believe you are on	prepare the report as quickly as they can after we
24	the phone?	24 respond to the document request.
25	MR. MELBARDIS: That's correct. Thank you,	25 MR. ROSSMAN: Okay. Thank you.
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MS. KNAUB: You're welcome. CHAIR DREW: Then moving on to WNP 1/4.

Also Ms. Knaub?

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MS. KNAUB: Yes, yes. There are no updates for WNP 1/4.

CHAIR DREW: Okay. Moving on to the Chehalis Generation Facility, Mark Miller?

MR. MILLER: Good afternoon, Chair Drew, councilmembers, and Staff. I'm Mark Miller, the plant manager at the PacifiCorp Chehalis Generation Facility. I'd like to highlight three nonroutine comments. During the month of March, the plant conducted the regular annual relative accuracy test audit on the continuous emission monitors for each of the combustion turbine units. The draft report indicates that all monitors are operating within required performance parameters.

Two, the EFSEC contractor from the Southwest Clean Area Agency, Mr. Clint Lamoreaux, conducted the 2018 annual Title V site inspection. The inspection was conducted on March 15th. At the time of the inspection, the Clean Air staff stated there were no compliance issues observed and that a final written report would be forthcoming.

And also, the company recently received verifiable emission reduction greenhouse gas credits

able to do a stormwater sample that day, but they actually came back on Monday and finished that site inspection, got the samples. Other than that,

everything else has been routine this past month.

CHAIR DREW: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Bumpus?

MS. BUMPUS: Thank you, Chair Drew. I wanted to add that -- and this is just to give councilmembers a heads-up that I intend to send a draft PSD permit to councilmembers for your review. This is a permit for prevention of significant deterioration for the Grays Harbor Energy Project. Staff had been working with Grays Harbor Energy on requested modifications to their PSD permit. This would be amendment four.

Staff has coordinated reviews with our contractors at the Department of Ecology, the Olympic --Olympic Region Clean Air Agency, and our AGs. If all goes well with the Council's review, Staff may ask the Council to take action on the permit, make a preliminary determination to approve it for public comment at the May Council meeting.

CHAIR DREW: So as I understand it, the process would be that the councilmembers would receive that information ahead of time, and the action at the Council meeting would be proposed that the Council would

Page 10

from The Climate Trust. These were contracted purchases 1 2 that were part of the carbon offset requirement per 3 Order No. 836, which were conditions for the Site 4 Certificate transfer from SUEZ to PacifiCorp. These 5 are -- there are 2017 Vintage credits from the Lyden 6 Farm project, which PacifiCorp has now received 52,162 7 tons of the contracted 70,000 tons for about 75 percent.

And on a final note, the plan to -- that's requested by EFSEC Staff is drafting an update on the project to date the completion of all the required acquisition commitments including the -- conducting the review of the initial site restoration plan. And that's all I have to say. Are there any questions?

CHAIR DREW: Thank you.

Are there any questions from councilmembers?

Okav. Thank you.

Grays Harbor Energy Center?

MR. SHERIN: Good afternoon, Chair Drew and councilmembers. This is Chris Sherin, plant manager at Grays Harbor Energy Center. The only nonroutine item that I'll point out is that DOE conducted their annual site inspection for NPDES compliance on March 28th.

22 23 They -- there weren't any significant -- there weren't

any findings on that date, and they weren't able to do an alcohol sample because we weren't running and weren't approve it for public comment. We then would have a public comment period and a public hearing before that permit is finalized; is that correct?

MS. BUMPUS: Correct.

CHAIR DREW: Okay. Are there questions from councilmembers?

MR. MOSS: Yes, I have one small point, and it's really in the interest of maintaining continuity in the information that we have in these reports. I see under the "Operations and Maintenance" section, there's a report that the plant generated --

(Brief interruption on phone.)

MR. MOSS: -- 312,857 megawatt hours. Normally we have the capacity factor stated in association with that report. And I'm wondering if, for the sake of completeness, it should be indicated here what the capacity factor was?

CHAIR DREW: Okay.

MR. MOSS: If you know.

CHAIR DREW: And that would be --

MR. SHERIN: I'll add --

22 CHAIR DREW: Yes, okay. Go ahead,

Mr. Sherin.

MR. SHERIN: I'll add the capacity factor in the future. We haven't been reporting that in recent

3 (Pages 9 to 12)

Page 16

Page 13

the changes so that we can get an understanding by being on site of the changes between the original agreement and the proposed changes.

Mr. Rossman?

MR. ROSSMAN: Thank you, Chair Drew. I do think a site visit would be helpful if possible. The other thing I wanted to ask about is I know a number of documents were — or pictures were provided during the hearing and just wondering if there's a sense of when those might be available to us on our shared website.

MS. BUMPUS: I believe we're posting those to the SharePoint site, so they should be up. If they're not already, they should be up in the next day or so. We do have those and our plan is to post those.

CHAIR DREW: And we also have a copy of the prints that were made, which are larger than what you will see on the SharePoint site. So if you ever want to take a closer look, we'll have them there at the office.

MR. ROSSMAN: Great. Thank you very much. CHAIR DREW: So I will ask the Staff, then, to work with dates and see when councilmembers are available for that tour.

MS. BUMPUS: Okay.

24 CHAIR DREW: Any other questions or 25 comments?

Page 14

Okay. Thank you. Moving on to the Columbia
Solar Project.

MS. KIDDER: Good afternoon, Chair Drew an

MS. KIDDER: Good afternoon, Chair Drew and councilmembers. I have a brief SEPA update for you this afternoon.

CHAIR DREW: Ms. Kidder, if you would just introduce yourself.

MS. KIDDER: Oh, my apologies. I'm Ami Kidder, EFSEC Staff. Since the last meeting in March, EFSEC has reviewed public comments received on the Draft MDNS for the proposed Columbia Solar Facility and incorporated information received into the MDNS and SEPA memo.

To recap, the public comment period was open from February 27th through March 13th and 18 comments were received from public and state agencies. In review of these comments, Staff coordinated further with some of its consulting agencies to clearly understand the issues presented.

As a result of the comments received, two mitigation measures were modified. Mitigation Measure No. 6, addressing the availability of water was modified to more accurately reflect the available mechanisms for assuring water availability at the end of the life of the proposed facilities. The method for preserving

Applicant in Data Request 1. This was in March of 2018, and we recently had a response from the Applicant on April 16th. So we're reviewing that information now.

MR. MOSS: Okay. I was actually comparing

CHAIR DREW: Desert Claim. We have a

to the PacifiCorp that we just heard. So I wrongly apparently assumed it was in all the reports. Well, if

Staff needs that, I'm sure they'll be able to get that

information. I'm getting nods to the affirmative.

MR. MOSS: Okay. Thank you.

project update from our Staff, Ms. Sonia Bumpus.

MS. BUMPUS: Thank you. So for Desert

Claim, last week on April 11th, 2018, in Ellensburg,

Washington, EFSEC conducted a public hearing for the

Desert Claim's request to amend their Site Certification

Agreement. During the hearing, the Applicant presented

information about the proposed changes to the SCA, and

In the coming weeks, EFSEC will be reviewing

those comments to identify issues of concern. We heard

concerns about visual impacts and many others, so we'll

we also heard public testimony from the public. We

received ten written comments and heard from 13

be looking at those. EFSEC had also requested

additional information and clarification from the

MS. BUMPUS: Yes, we will

MS. BUMPUS: Thank you.

So as I discussed in the hearing on April 11th, once the SEPA responsible official has reviewed the response materials from the Applicant, the public comments that we received at the hearing, we will be determining if we need more information and gathering all the information we need to make a determination for SEPA. So we will keep you updated as we review that material.

CHAIR DREW: I would like to thank the councilmembers who were able to attend the hearing last week. It was very well attended by the speakers plus a number of other community members. And I think that was a very good hearing for the concerns for the community as well as a proposal from the Applicant. And the transcripts will be available to councilmembers for review in the next couple of weeks. So those of you who were unable to make the hearing, I'm sure you will take a close look at those as well, and then we will approve them in our next monthly meeting, and then they would be online for the public to see as well.

The other thing I would like to ask, if the Council would be interested in a tour of the site and

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speakers

past.

Page 17

water availability in the initial mitigation measure was not available for the proposed sites, so it's been updated to reflect information received by local area water companies.

Additionally, Mitigation Measure No. 10 was modified based on information received from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, DAHP, to reflect the approval of preconstruction cultural resource survey work. Staff will continue to coordinate with DAHP in these efforts.

And additionally, on April 11th, Staff and available councilmembers went on a driving tour of the proposed locations. All five proposed locations were visited, and members of the public and media attended as well. Are there any questions on the SEPA update?

CHAIR DREW: Thank you.

Ms. Bumpus?

MS. BUMPUS: Okay. Thank you, Chair Drew. So, councilmembers, as you know, TUUSSO requested expedited processing in their application for site certification to EFSEC. If you look in your packets, you will see the final draft of the order for expedited processing. I believe councilmembers were provided some time to review the document as it was developed, and we also have received input from Staff who have been

6 and 10 that Ms. Kidder already talked about. And also that the criteria for expedited processing has been satisfied per RCW 80.50.075 and WAC 463-43-050.

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If there aren't any questions, I'll proceed with Staff's recommendation.

CHAIR DREW: Are there any questions?

MS. BUMPUS: So in light of all the --

CHAIR DREW: We have a question. Someone on the phone.

MR. ELLIOT: On your question earlier, is

11 this only questions or statements --

12 CHAIR DREW: Well --

MR. ELLIOT: -- that we will have

14 [inaudible] after the motion to approve?

CHAIR DREW: Mr. Elliot, let's take questions for Staff, and then as we proceed, we'll have discussion on the motion itself.

MR. ELLIOT: Thank you.

CHAIR DREW: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. BUMPUS: So in light of the -- of the conclusions in the revised MDNS, the identification of mitigation measures to mitigate identified impacts and

23 the conclusions in the order, it's Staff's

recommendation to the Council to take action to approve
 the order granting expedited processing per TUUSSO's

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working on the SEPA issues as well as our AGs.

I'm just going to summarize some of the key points from the order. The order describes the nature of the proceeding such as a request for the expedited process, SEPA and land use consistency processes. It also provides a description of the proposed facility. It describes Council's test for consistency and compliance. It considers whether the pertinent local land use provisions prohibit sites expressly or by operation. It determines that the county moratorium is not a land use plan or zoning ordinance for purposes of EFSEC's land use consistency determination.

It also includes that the Applicant has met its burden of proof of demonstrating the site to be consistent and compliant with Kittitas County comprehensive plans and applicable zoning ordinances. It contains findings of fact and conclusions of law, that the project is consistent and in compliance with land use plans, environmental impacts are not significant or can be mitigated to nonsignificant levels.

This is also documented in the MDNS, and I did want to note that as we finalize the revised MDNS, we made sure that the mitigation measures in the order were also updated. So this would be Mitigation Measure

request.

CHAIR DREW: Okay. You've heard the Staff recommendation. Thank you for the project status and the synopsis of the draft order. I also want to thank the councilmembers and members of the public who were able to participate on the tour of the proposed site last week. And you have had that chance to review the draft order granting expedited processing, so I'd like to ask if there is a motion to put that in front of us right now.

MR. MOSS: And that would be for discussion? CHAIR DREW: For discussion.

MR. MOSS: All right. Okay. I would -- Chair Drew, I would move that the Council approve the expedited processing of the application by TUUSSO and direct that the order be signed by the Chair and entered in due course and served on all interested parties.

CHAIR DREW: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Moss.

Is there a second?

20 MR. ROSSMAN: I'll second. 21 CHAIR DREW: Mr. Rossman.

22 Discussion? Mr. Elliot?

MR. ELLIOT: Yeah, I just wanted to be on record to say I am not in agreement with the conclusion of the land use consistency, which it's the lesser issue

5 (Pages 17 to 20)

Page 21

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than with respect to the point I brought up with respect to the bundling of the project. But I feel strongly that the -- that the EFSEC was not in the best interest of the people of Kittitas County by bundling those projects. They were in the best interest of the Applicant in that it saved them money and was able to make the spare projects all one. And I find that an inconsistency, which I think that EFSEC should eliminate as a possibility in the future.

CHAIR DREW: Okay. Thank you.

Are there further comments? Mr. Rossman?

MR. ROSSMAN: Yes, thank you. And,

Mr. Elliot, I hear the point there, and I think it has

made it more difficult to look at this as an application
to be looking at five sites. But for our purpose today,
I think that I'm -- I'm in support of this order. The
type of facility that this would be is defined in the
county code as a major energy -- major alternative
energy facility, and that's a conditionally allowed use
in the -- all of the zones that these parcels happen to
be within.

And so in keeping with the Council's past sort of level of scrutiny at that land use consistency decision point, I think it makes sense that for our purposes, we can move forward viewing it as consistent.

Mr. Rossman, just now. I think he is directly on point, that this is nothing more than a decision to proceed with the expedited process. And the order is specific in its ordering paragraph, that Staff will develop a means to receive information akin to what the County would receive during a conditional use hearing as to site-specific conditions and criteria.

So I don't think we've gotten ahead of ourselves here. I also have had an opportunity to review the entire order twice, and I think it's well reasoned and well supported in terms of its findings and conclusions.

CHAIR DREW: Thank you, Mr. Moss.
Any additional comments? Mr. Livingston?
MR. LIVINGSTON: Yeah. Chair Drew, for me
also one of the clarifying points that helped me was on
page 9, No. 27, "...the Applicant retains the burden of
proving the Sites are consistent." And I'm just
curious, maybe just for clarification purposes, if we
could just briefly hear from Staff on how we would go
forward with the Applicant doing that as well as any
other hearings that we might have going forward.

MS. BUMPUS: Well, one of the things that we are working on is to develop a plan that would allow us to get some additional input about these types of

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And I appreciate that the order also reflects something that the Council said earlier about request of Staff,

which is to put together a plan for gathering future

input akin to what a county would receive in a

conditional use hearing so that we can be sure that if approval is ultimately recommended, that the site — each of the five sites is treated uniquely and appropriately.

So I think that it does make sense to move forward with this. The environmental impact can be mitigated to a nonsignificant level. And broadly speaking, it's consistent with the local land use plans so long as the site-specific conditions are able to preserve real character and do those other things that are needed that would be considered in a conditional use process.

So I just wanted to speak to emphasize that I think it's a limited decision we're making today, and there will be further time in the process to develop site-specific criteria to help us make sure that the use on each individual site is appropriate.

CHAIR DREW: Thank you, Mr. Rossman. Additional comments?

MR. MOSS: Chair Drew, I would just ascribe to and support the comments made by my colleague,

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issues. And so one of the things that we're working on right now is a meeting with the County. One of the questions that we sent them in preparation for that discussion is to ask them about their conditional use permitting process. We're also including our AG in that discussion.

We also are going to seek public input on the five draft site certification agreements. So these are some things that we're working on now to try to get additional information about this. And then, of course, we're going to be -- as we learn more about the conditional use permitting process from the local government, we'll be thinking about other ways that we can get more input.

CHAIR DREW: Thank you.

Other questions or comments? I would like to also say that I think that the point that Mr. Elliot raised is one that we all considered very seriously as we look at this, and the decision that we are going to vote on right now is actually a threshold decision. It's a gatepost. It's not approval or denial. And so as we move forward, we will look at whether or not to approve or deny each of those sites as they are conditioned further in our further public comment that we will receive.

Verbatim Transcript of Monthly Council Meeting - 4/17/2018

	Page 25		Page 27
1	So I think it is one of the critical issues	1	holders get charged each quarter. So the list of
2	that we've looked at, and I believe we have a strong	2	projects is there. For the benefit of those who are on
3	method for moving forward to attain more information on	3	the who have called in, I will go ahead and read off
4	the unique characteristics and needs of each of the	4	the numbers.
5	sites.	5	For the Kittitas Valley Wind Power Project
6	Thank you. There is a motion on the floor.	6	is 8 percent; the Wild Horse Wind Project, 8 percent;
7	I would ask at this point for oh, is there another	7	Columbia Generating Station, 20 percent; the Columbia
8	comment? Okay. I was hearing some voices on the line	8	Solar Project is 18 percent; WNP 1/4 is 4 percent;
9	there. If Ms. Mastro can come forward and call roll.	9	Whistling Ridge Energy Project, 3 percent; Grays Harbor
19 1900	And to restate, the motion is to that the Council is	10	Energy 1 & 2, 12 percent; Chehalis Generation Project, 9
10		11	percent; Desert Claim Wind Power Project, 15 percent;
11	determined that the criteria for expedited processing	12	and Grays Harbor Energy 3 & 4, 3 percent. And that
12	has been satisfied and by approval of this order is	13	
13	granting expedited processing for the proposed TUUSSO	14	concludes my presentation. I would be happy to answer any questions.
14	Energy Project.	1150.00	875000 P
15	MS. MASTRO: Department of Commerce?	15	CHAIR DREW: Are there any questions from
16	MR. ROSSMAN: Aye.	16	councilmembers?
17	MS. MASTRO: Department of Ecology?	17	Okay. Thank you. With that, I believe we
18	MR. STEPHENSON: Aye.	18	have no further business to come before the Council, and
19	MS. MASTRO: Department of Fish and	19	we look forward to continuing on work on the two
20	Wildlife?	20	projects in front of us, and we will be in touch about
21	MR. LIVINGSTON: Aye.	21	the site tour of Desert Claim as we mentioned and also
22	MS. MASTRO: Department of Natural	22	further information on Columbia Solar. Thank you. With
23	Resources?	23	that, the meeting is adjourned.
24	MR. SIEMANN: Aye.	24	(Adjourned at 2:03 p.m.)
2.5	MS. MASTRO: Utilities and Transportation	25	
	Page 26		Page 28
1	Commission?	1	CERTIFICATE
2	MR. MOSS: Aye.	2	
3	MS. MASTRO: Department of Health?	3	STATE OF WASHINGTON
4	MS. COOPER: Aye.	4	COUNTY OF THURSTON
5	MS. MASTRO: Kittitas County?	5	
6	MR. ELLIOTT: Nay.	6	I, Tayler Garlinghouse, a Certified Shorthand
7	MS. MASTRO: Chair?	7	Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby
8	CHAIR DREW: Aye. Motion is adopted.	8	certify that the foregoing transcript is true and
9	Again, thank you all very much for the time	9	accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.
10	and effort of both members of the Council, the Staff,	10	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
11	and all of the people who have participated so far in	11	
12	this process. We will continue moving forward to look	10	
13	at the needs of each specific site and develop draft	12	Jayler Garlinghouse
14	proposed site certification agreements, and we plan to	13	Tayler Gårlinghouse, CCR 3358
15	actually put those out to the public for comment before	14	
16	the Council votes on them. So thank you very much.	15 16	
17	Moving on to Item 6 under "Other." We have	17	
18	the EFSEC Council and then Fourth Quarter Cost	18	
19	Allocation.	19	
20	MR. POSNER: Good afternoon, Chair Drew,	20	
21	councilmembers. Stephen Posner, EFSEC manger. So in	21	
22	your packets is a green sheet which outlines, describes	22	
23	the fourth quarter cost allocation plan. And as we do	23	
24	at the beginning of each quarter, we recalculate the	24	
25	indirect rates that our applicants and certificate	25	
20	mande rated that our applicants and dorthoate		
1		1	

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Kittitas Valley Wind Power Project Monthly Operations Report

April 2018

Project Status Update

Production Summary:

Power generated: 19,564 MWh Wind speed: 6.5 m/s
Capacity Factor: 27%

Safety: No incidents

Compliance:

Project is in compliance

Sound:

No complaints

Shadow Flicker:

Request from Realtor to curtail turbine B6 from casting shadow flicker on an empty lot. The lot in question has no structure (receptor) and Google maps tells me it's >2,500ft away from this turbine (3,324ft).

Environmental:

No incidents

Wild Horse Wind Facility

April 2018

Safety

No lost-time accidents or safety injuries/illnesses.

Compliance/Environmental

Noting to report

Operations/Maintenance

Nothing to report.

Wind Production

April generation totaled 70,478 MWh for an average capacity factor of 35.91%.

Eagle Update

Nothing new to report

Energy Northwest EFSEC Council Meeting April 2018 Operations Report Debbie Knaub

Columbia Generating Station Operational Status

Columbia is online at 100% power and producing 1159 MWs.

Executive Team Changes: Columbia has selected a successor to CEO, Mark Reddemann. Brad Sawatzke, who has most recently served as Columbia's Chief Nuclear Officer, has been selected as CEO, effective immediately. Grover Hettel will be assuming the Chief Nuclear Officer position, also effective immediately.

WNP 1/4 Building Transfer/Water Rights

No change from March 2018 Operations Report

NEPA/Leasing:

Energy Northwest's new lease with the Department of Energy for WNP 1/4 went into effect on July 1, 2017. We have started the planning and some field work on the water distribution system project, which will eventually utilize the Water Rights permit granted by the Department of Ecology.



Chehalis Generation Facility 1813 Bishop Road Chehalis, Washington 98532

Phone: 360-748-1300

Chehalis Generation Facility----Monthly Plant Report - April 2018 **Washington Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council**

Safety:

• There were no recordable incidents this reporting period and the plant staff has achieved 997 days without a Lost Time Accident.

Environment:

- There were no air emissions or stormwater deviations or spills during the month of April 2018.
- Wastewater and Stormwater monitoring results were in compliance with the permit limits for the month of April.

Operations and Maintenance Activities:

- The Plant generated 43,788 MW-hours in April for a 2018 YTD generation total of 425,511 MWhours and a capacity factor of 29.27%.
- The Plant began a planned 24 day Outage to conduct a borescope inspection of both combustion turbines, upgrade the combustion turbine controls to GE Mark 6e, install new inlet air filters and replace expended nitrogen oxide control catalyst in both heat recovery steam generators. All projects are on schedule to be completed by May 10, 2018.

Regulatory/Compliance:

 The Washington State Department of Labor and Industries conducted the annual inspection of the Chehalis plants pressure vessels. No issues were noted by the inspector.

Sound monitoring:

Nothing to report this period.



Carbon Offset Mitigation:

• Nothing to report this period.

Respectfully,

Mark A. Miller

Manager, Gas Plant

Chehalis Generation Facility

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EFSEC Monthly Operational Report

April 2018

1. Safety and Training

- 1.1. There were no accidents or injuries during the month of March.
- 1.2. Conducted scheduled and required monthly training.
- 1.3. Conducted the scheduled Safety Committee meeting.
- 1.4. Method 9 visible emissions training was completed by Grays Harbor O&M staff in March/April.

2. Environmental

- 2.1. The annual greenhouse gas report for 2017 was submitted to EPA and DOE. A 3rd party review is required by August for this submittal.
- 2.2. The discharge monitoring report quality assurance process for 2018 was initiated for ALS and site labs.

3. Operations & Maintenance

- 3.1. Grays Harbor Energy Center (GHEC) operated 24 days and generated 208,901MWh during the month of April. The plants capacity factor was 47%.
- 3.2. DOE finished conducting their annual site inspection on April 16. Outfall and storm water runoff samples were collected. No exceedances were noted in either set of results.
- 3.3. The discharge monitoring report quality assurance (DMR-QA 38) for Grays Harbor's site lab was submitted to ERA for review on April 26.
- 3.4. Tentatively scheduled RATAs and stack testing with Montrose for week of August 13 and confirmed the scope of work with them.
- 3.5. GHEC started our annual maintenance outage April 28.
- 3.6. Waiting on our PSD Amendment 4 to go to public comment.

4. Noise and/or Odor

4.1. None.

5. Site Visits

5.1. April 16, DOE staff member Liem Nguyen visited the site to finish DOE's annual site inspection.

6. Other

6.1. Grays Harbor Energy Center is staffed with 21 personnel.

Proposed FACT SHEET

Grays Harbor Energy Center Grays Harbor Energy, LLC

No. EFSEC/2001-01, Amendment 4

Background

EFSEC has the authority to issue both PSD and minor air permits. During development of the Air Operating Permit for this facility, EFSEC's contractor, the Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA), identified a number of inconsistencies and questions on implementation of various terms of the PSD permit, Amendment 3 for the Grays Harbor Energy Center (GHE). These were communicated to EFSEC in October 2008 and subsequently shared with Grays Harbor Energy.

On August 7, 2009, GHE submitted a request to modify various provisions of the PSD approval. These permit modifications included modification of numerical emission limits on the combustion turbines during start-up and shutdown periods based on the requirements of PSD regulations. Along with their proposed revisions to Amendment 3, Grays Harbor Energy provided explanations for their requests. EFSEC reviewed their requests and carried forward the majority in Amendment 4 to the PSD approval (Amendment 4).

Additionally, ORCAA identified additional editorial and clarifying changes to the PSD approval that were not included in the request from GHE. These changes have been incorporated into Amendment 4 and include the following:

- 1. Correcting misalignments and errors in required testing and monitoring methods.
- 2. Clarifying which methods from 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D apply for SO₂ and H₂SO₄ compliance determinations and monitoring.
- 3. Aligning testing schedules to be uniform throughout the permit.
- 4. Removing cumulative annual emissions limits for emergency and fire pump engines.
- 5. Clarifying start-up and shutdown operations.
- 6. Correctly incorporating federal standards for engines from 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

For the fourth amendment, EFSEC concludes that:

- a. The request was deemed administratively complete on April 1, 2010.
 - No requested change would result in an increase in an allowable emission rate. Therefore, the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) review was not modified.

- ii. The sulfur monitoring has been adjusted to match actual operating conditions and availability of fuel supplier information. The ability to determine compliance is not affected by these changes.
- iii. The allowable time for combustion turbine cold start-up has been lengthened from four hours per turbine to 300 minutes per turbine in response to actual meteorological conditions at the Grays Harbor Energy Center site compared to the design meteorological conditions used by the prior owner/permittee, and in response to a review of the start-up procedures provided by the turbine manufacturer in its operation and maintenance manual. The climate for the site is colder than anticipated by the design conditions, so the turbines require more time to start up the gas and steam turbines compared to the design temperature. Both the actual start-up conditions and actual site design characteristics that affect start-up were unavailable during initial permitting.
- iv. A carbon monoxide BACT limit of 3.0 ppmdv @15% 0₂, on a 1-hour average was established in the original PSD permit based on the application of good combustion practice. The CO limit applicable to the combined cycle gas turbines (CGTs) was revised to 2.0 ppmdv @15% 0₂, on a 1-hour average to comply with EPA Region 10 Administrative Order on Consent, No. CAA-10-2001-0097, dated March 2001. This has resulted in a permitted reduction in sitewide carbon monoxide (CO) emissions from 477 tpy to 146 tpy or a reduction of more than 300 tpy of CO.
- v. EFSEC and GHE agreed that the CGTs are subject to emission limitation, monitoring, and reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG.
- vi. The requirement to comply with normal operation emissions limits during start-up and shutdown for nitrogen oxides (NO_X), CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) has been replaced with added start-up and shutdown emissions limits. Cold, warm, and hot start-ups and shutdown have been defined.
- vii. The applicant has requested that: once per year, each CGT may need to be tested to confirm that the over-speed protection is functioning properly (less than 90 minutes). The permit will have this test account for one start-up/shutdown.

These changes have been explained in detail below.

Ecology, on behalf of EFSEC, drafted a response to the Grays Harbor request. This response was issued the end of September 2009 and included a draft revision to the permit and additional questions related to the request. Grays Harbor's consultant provided additional information on December 28, 2009. The company supplied additional information on March 25, 2010 (in a letter dated March 10, 2010). Based on these additional submittals, the request to revise the permit was determined to be administratively complete on April 1, 2010. At that time, EFSEC worked on the proposed permit amendment, and then, EPA region X took the lead as a coauthor. EPA Region X modified the proposed permit based on multiple reviews of federal requirements from EPA headquarters. EFSEC then finalized the proposed amendment with input from Ecology, EPA, ORCAA, and the applicant regarding start-up/shutdown requirements.

Most recently, the company provided their BACT analysis and underlying data of the start-up and shutdown periods associated with the combustion turbines on September 23, 2014. Additional meetings were held on June 28, July 19, and October 5, 2017, with EFSEC, ORCAA, the applicant, and Ecology to clarify various issues.

What changes to the permit conditions were requested?

Grays Harbor Energy requested a number of minor editorial and clarifying changes be made to a number of approval conditions. ORCAA identified many of the same changes plus a number of additional clarifying changes. Many changes are simple deletions of any unnecessary words, addition of an averaging period, or clarification of a reference to a federal requirement. As such, these are considered by EFSEC to be administrative changes to the PSD approval.

Other changes requested are not considered administrative and are discussed in more detail below. However, none of the changes incorporated into Amendment 4 could lead to an increase in emissions or reduction in the ability of GHE or EFSEC to determine compliance with any emission limitation, or reduce the stringency of those limitations. Each non-administrative change is discussed below along with the rationale for EFSEC to include or deny the request in the amended approval.

1. Overall Units of Measurement

Current air regulatory orders contain only English units and the metric units have been dropped from this order.

2. Conditions 3 & 4 - Fuel Sulfur Content

A numerical limit (500 ppm sulfur) was established in the permit based on regulation at the time the GHE application was considered complete in April 2010. After 2015, the law limited the sulfur content of diesel oil available in Washington to 15 ppm sulfur. Therefore, although the 500 ppm limit remains in the permit, actual sulfur emissions will be lower. Because so little diesel oil is used at the plant, the change in the sulfur content of diesel oil will result in less than 1.0 tpy reduction in SO₂ emissions from diesel oil combustion at the plant.

3. Condition 5 – Added Exemption for Start-up and Shutdown

In the past, emissions occurring during start-up and shutdown were excluded from penalties per WAC 173-400-107. The current permit adds enforceable emission limits that must be met during start-up and shutdown (Condition 11). The permit also clarifies that the emission limits in Condition 5 apply, "except during start-up and shutdown as provided in Condition 11." The emissions limits added to Condition 11 are discussed below.

4. Condition 5 – Stack Testing Schedules Aligned

Stack testing schedules for all the limits in Condition 5 were aligned to a 5-year schedule for consistency and to harmonize with the 5-year permit renewal schedule required under Title V.

To achieve a uniform 5-year mandatory testing schedule, the requirement that testing revert to annual when any test indicates noncompliance, was deleted from all conditions containing it. EFSEC and its contractors felt the ratcheting schedule was overly prescriptive, and complicated because it was not applied uniformly to all required testing. Additionally, EFSEC has the authority to require testing at any time. Therefore, more frequent testing is not precluded by simplifying and aligning the testing schedules to once every five years.

5. Condition 5 – Ongoing Compliance with Hourly Emission Limits

The requirements of Approval Condition 18.6 were added to the Section 5 language regarding ongoing compliance with the hourly emissions limit when pollutant concentration is determined continuously (NO_x, CO, and NH₃). Those requirements state how the exhaust rate is to be calculated based on EPA method 19.

6. Condition 5.1.1 – NO_X Mass Rate Limit Applies to each CGT

Changes were made to consistently refer to each GE 7FA combustion turbine and its associated duct burner and HRSG as a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CGT). Also, the phrase, "For CGTs 1 and 2, emissions from each exhaust stack," was added to the beginning of Condition 5. These changes help clarify that the emissions limits in Condition 5 apply to all emissions from each CGT regardless of operating scenario, except for start-up and shutdown as explained above. Therefore, the limits apply to duct firing, combustion turbine firing alone, or operating the CGTs in a combined cycle mode. The applicant indicated that the unit cannot operate during duct firing alone.

The phrase "when duct firing" was eliminated from Condition 5.1.1. The phrase, "when duct firing" in Condition 5.1.1 restricted the hourly NO_x rate limit to only operating scenarios when the duct burners were firing, resulting in a void or no NO_x limit when just the combustion turbine was operating. The phrase "when duct firing" in Condition 5.1.1 also resulted in a less stringent hourly NO_x rate limit, and a more complex compliance monitoring situation because different modes of operation needed to be distinguished.

Applying the Condition 5 limits to emissions in each CGT stack allows the phrase, "when duct firing" in Condition 5.1.1 to be deleted, resulting in more stringent application of the hourly NO_x

rate limit and enabling more straightforward compliance monitoring because the limits apply regardless of the operating scenario, except start-up and shutdown as explained above.

7. Condition $5.1.5 - NO_x$ Emission Testing

This section was added to clarify how the initial compliance test was determined per 40 CFR Subpart GG and EPA Reference Method 20. EFSEC may choose to use this method in the future.

8. Conditions 5.3, 5.4, and 6.31 – Natural Gas Fuel Sulfur Determination

The company initially requested that the permit reference the natural gas sulfur monitoring methods in 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG generically rather than referencing specific paragraphs in the subpart. Upon further discussion and demonstration to the company of the measured concentrations of sulfur in the natural gas coming from Canada carried by the Northwest Pipeline, the company agreed to modify the request to ask that the permit reference the methods in 40 CFR Part 75 used for Acid Rain Program reporting.

The text has been changed to reference the Part 75 methods, or use of monthly grab samples analyzed by methods identified in Part 75, Appendix D. Condition 5.3 was also revised to require monthly sampling and analysis of the gas burned and mass balance calculations for determining ongoing compliance with both long- and short-term average SO₂ rate limits. In addition, the more specific sections from Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 75 are referenced to clarify what sampling and analysis methods should be used for ongoing compliance determination and monitoring.

Changes were also made in Condition 5.3 to clarify that EPA Reference Method 8 stack testing is a compliance determination method that can be used only for the hourly average SO₂ rate limit, and not for both the short- and long-term SO₂ limits as worded in Amendment 3. These changes were made because stack test results alone cannot be used for determining compliance with long-term average limits.

To apply stack test results for determining compliance with a long-term average limit, the stack test results must either be assumed as constant over the averaging period, or must be converted to an emissions factor and then applied over the averaging period using fuel use data. Assuming the measured stack test rate of SO₂ is constant over the averaging period is erroneous because this assumption evaluates a long-term limit as if it were a short-term limit. Using the stack test to derive an emissions factor and then applying it to fuel use data to calculate a long-term average is possible, but not accurate considering the variability of sulfur in the gas delivered to GHE.

Conditions 5.4 and 6.3 were amended similarly to Condition 5.3.

¹ All references to permit approval conditions refer to their numbering in Amendment 3.

9. Condition 5.5, 5.6 & 6 – Emission Testing (Pounds per Hour Limits)

Method 19 was added to the emissions testing to clarify how exhaust flow shall be determined during the emission test. This is consistent with the method used for the hourly emissions with the CEMS.

10. Condition 5.6 – Particulate Matter Daily Limit Changed to Hourly

A 24-hour mass rate PM limit in Condition 5.6.1 has no value because a particulate CEMS was not required and, therefore, the 24-hour PM rate cannot be monitored. Also, it is highly impractical to test for because testing would need to last a full 24 hours for a single run. Therefore, the 24-hour limit was converted to an equivalent hourly limit in this condition.

Also, Condition 5.6.6 was deleted because applying a source test derived emission factor to evaluate an hourly emissions rate limit would not result in any more insight beyond simply comparing the stack test results directly with the limit, provided the testing was conducted at or near the maximum heat rate. Condition 5.6.6 does not add any value to compliance assurance monitoring and was deleted.

11. Condition 6.2 - Delete Reference to 100 Percent Load

Reference to 100% load in Condition 6.2 was deleted because it has the unintended consequence of restricting the limit to just 100% load operating scenarios and because it is not needed. Also, worst-case emissions scenarios might not coincide with 100% load and it is implied that testing be conducted at worst-case scenarios.

12. Condition 6.6.1 – Opacity Determination

The language was clarified to "observations are to be performed daily for a month." If readings are less than the standard for a month, then monitoring frequency is reduced to weekly. We do not expect this source to have visible emissions. Therefore, reduced monitoring is consistent with current approvals of boilers and heaters.

13. Conditions 7 & 8 – Limits Replaced with Reference to Federal Engine Requirements

The emissions limits in Conditions 7 and 8 were removed and replaced with a general reference to the requirements in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ. For ongoing compliance, owners and operators are required to maintain engines per the manufacturer's recommended maintenance plans and to combust low-sulfur diesel. Emergency service engines are additionally required to limit engine testing hours to less than 50 hours per year. Emissions testing is required only if an engine is rebuilt. These engines were installed prior to the NSPS triggering date. (Fire water pump/engine 300 BHP – 2001, Emergency generator/engine 400 KW - 2002)

14. Condition 9.1.3 and 9.1.4 – Cooling Tower PM/PM₁₀ Emissions

The company requested an increase in the allowable PM emissions to allow them to increase the total dissolved solids content of the tower and its blowdown to reduce the quantity of water

discharged. Based on subsequent discussions with the company, they dropped this initial request. The company also expressed some concern over clarity of the compliance provisions.

Discussion and Response

The company withdrew its request to modify the allowable PM emissions from the cooling tower. Based on discussions with the company, EFSEC has clarified this condition and added the formula from the application and the Fact Sheet to the approval conditions. The formula is used to calculate the cooling tower emissions limitation.

15. Condition 10 – Annual Limits Diesel Emergency Generator Deleted

The annual emissions limits for the diesel emergency generator engine were removed from Condition 10. Annual emissions from the engine are limited by limiting the generator to operating only during power outages and limiting testing of the engine to less than 50 hours per year. These provide ample assurance that annual emissions from the engine will not cause or contribute to violations of any ambient standards.

16. Conditions 5 and 19 (Annual Tests and RATA Testing)

The company asked EFSEC to harmonize all combustion turbine testing frequency and CEM relative accuracy test audit (RATA) testing frequency with actual operating conditions of the facility. The company also wished to make the emission testing requirements consistent with the testing requirements in other combustion turbine projects permitted by EFSEC.

Discussion and Response

EFSEC discussed the requests with the facility officials, and through clarification of the references to federal criteria, agreed to establish RATA conditions that will avoid requiring the company starting the facility solely for the purposes of performing a RATA test.

A new Condition 19 is proposed to clarify the frequency of RATA testing. The referenced requirements in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B allow for a RATA test once every four operating quarters with a frequency of no less often than once every eight calendar quarters. The term "operating quarter" is defined in 40 CFR 72.2 to be a quarter with at least 168 hours of operation.

17. Condition 11 Regarding Emission Limits During Turbine Start-up and Shutdown

The existing permit does not provide relief from short-term emission limits during turbine start-up and shutdown events, and does not clarify what "short-term" means. Grays Harbor requested clarification of what "short-term" emission limits refer to. Also, under the PSD program, BACT emission limits must be met on a continual basis at all levels of operation. Grays Harbor could not meet the normal operating BACT limits during start-up and shutdown periods. Therefore the new permit establishes separate BACT limits for NO_x, CO, and VOC that apply during start up and shutdown.

Grays Harbor Energy also requested changes in the duration allowed for cold start-ups contained in Condition 11.5 from the current four hours to 300 minutes to address cold start-up in the winter. The company also requested provisional emission factors for start-up and shutdown to be removed and CEM information used instead for NOx and CO.

Discussion and Response

We have attempted to clarify the term "short-term" emission limitations as they apply to the combustion turbines. The term "short-term emission limitation" is modified to clarify that it applies to those limits with 1-hour, 3-hour, and 24-hour averages. Only NO_X, CO, and VOC have 1-hour average emission limitations, while NO_X also has a 24-hour average limitation. These are the only pollutants for which a different set of emission standards has been developed to cover start-up conditions. The text of the start-up condition has been modified to identify the specific emission limitations that are not applicable during CGT start-up and shutdown.

The company has requested the start-up period to be extended. The start-up period ends based on one of three operating conditions, originally intended to prevent a turbine from being in "start-up" mode for extended periods during the initial years of plant operation when discontinuous plant operation was anticipated. The least restrictive of the conditions is the maximum hours allowed to be in start-up mode.

The company presented new information that demonstrates why the original 4-hour start-up mode cannot be consistently met, especially during winter conditions. The steam and combustion turbines are not enclosed in buildings, which is typical of other combined cycle combustion turbines in Washington. As a result, the equipment is open to the weather within its weatherproof acoustic shielding. The limited amount of insulation provided is primarily for soundproofing rather than thermal protection. During the winter, the turbines are exposed to ambient daytime high temperatures averaging below 50°F along with rain and wind conditions. The design by Duke Energy for this facility was a stock design that anticipated locating the turbine in an area where ambient temperatures did not average below 50°F.

The issued permit provides a set of default emission factors to use for start-up emissions until CEM or stack test information is available for use. Information is now available from the company to reset these provisional limitations with actual limits. These actual limits are based on the information provided by the company in December 2009, May 2010, and July 2010, supplemented by information acquired from the company's reports to the EPA Clean Air Markets Division. This information indicates that there is reason to adjust the default start-up emission values and make them cold start-up limits. This is one of two approaches to establishing cold start-up emissions limits that have been used by other states and EPA in PSD permits to account for start-up and shutdown periods of operation.

The evaluation of the 12 start-up periods available in the CAMD records (plus the information supplied by the company and its consultant) indicates that the NO_X and CO emission limitations contained in Approval Condition 5 cannot be reliably achieved during unit start-up.

The NO_X BACT start-up emission limitation is based on the third highest NO_X emissions rate (175 lb/hr) converted to the 5-hour start-up period. The first turbine will take up to five hours,

but the second turbine starts operation in about two hours, starting about two hours after the first unit has begun operation. This is documented in the "GHE start-up history version 1" spreadsheet submitted by the company and their submittals of September 23, 2014, and January 22, 2015. The limit proposed is based on actual emissions as measured by the CEMs installed on the turbines. The CO BACT start-up limitation is based on a similar analysis using the third highest actual emissions value. These limits only apply to the CGTs as the duct burners are prohibited from operating during start-up or shutdown periods per Condition 11.9.

A review of the data indicated the highest NO_X emissions during start-up were 884 lb on April 27, 2011. Therefore, the proposed start-up emission limit was set at 900 lb per turbine start-up. Yearly emissions were estimated for all three modes of start-up up to the maximum NO_X limits for the turbine. The limiting case was 105 hot mode start-ups, resulting in limiting yearly CO emissions from each turbine to 71.6 tpy. This is a reduction in allowable emissions of over 330 tpy. Grays Harbor Energy supplied emissions test data for carbon monoxide and VOC's that indicated a 1.2 factor for VOCs/carbon monoxide emissions. Therefore the 600 lbs/startup/shutdown was developed based on 500 lbs/startup/shutdown event for carbon monoxide time the 1.2 factor.

Emission Limit per Pollutant Turbine per Start-up/shutd	
NOx	900 lbs/start-up/shutdown
CO	500 lbs/start-up/shutdown
VOC	600 lbs/start-up/shutdown

On November 4, 2013, in a letter to EFSEC, Grays Harbor Energy established the operating temperatures of the oxidation and SCR catalysts along with the dry-low-NO_X burners associated with the combustion turbine as required by PSD permit Amendment 3, Approval Condition 11.8. This information has been included in Amendment 4, Condition 11.5 to make these operating limits enforceable as a practical manner as these conditions are part of how the beginning and end of the start-up and shutdown periods are defined.

18. Conditions 5.8 and 6.6, Visible Emission Monitoring

Grays Harbor expresses concern about use of daily EPA Method 9 readings or use of a COM on the combustion turbines and auxiliary boiler. The company proposes instead a version of EPA Method 22 that has been utilized by ORCAA in their permits as a replacement for daily Method 9 observations. The proposal is to reduce visible emissions monitoring from once per day to once per "operating month."

Discussion and Response

For opacity monitoring of the auxiliary boiler, we have changed the requirement to use a once per day survey method when operating. If the survey method detects visible emissions, then the company must investigate the cause of the emissions and repair the problem or take EPA Method 9 observations for determining compliance. For the combustion turbines, the text has been clarified that a continuous opacity monitor may be used as a direct substitute for visible

emissions reading. Method 9 may also be used for opacity monitoring of the combustion turbine exhaust.

19. Conditions 7.1.3 and 7.2.3, Operating Records

The conditions of the existing permit require records of some operating parameters used to establish compliance with emission requirements. One in particular is hours of operation, which is not a component of the calculation of hourly emissions.

Response

The determination of hourly emissions from the diesel engines is based on an emission factor based in part on the engine speed and the duration each hour that the engine is operated. In Conditions 3.2, 7.1 and 8.2, the permit also contains an hourly limit on the annual use of each diesel engine of 500 hours (Maintenance and testing of 50 hour per year).

The engine operating time is to determine compliance with the annual operating hours' limitation and for determination of compliance with the annual emission limitation in Condition 10. We propose to modify the pertinent paragraphs of Conditions 7 and 8 to clarify that the record of hours of operation is for compliance with Conditions 3.2 and 10.

20. Condition 15

The company wishes to delete the requirement to install sampling ports and platforms on the diesel engines. In addition, the engine compliance method specified refers to EPA's "in-use" requirements, not emission testing.

Discussion and Response

The condition is modified to require installation of ports and safe access if emission testing of a diesel engine is requested in writing by EFSEC.

21. Throughout permit: Request to delete redundant emission limitations, ppm, and kg/hr (tpy)

The company sees having mass and concentration limits as duplicative and increasing complexity. They note other recently permitted combustion turbine projects do not have both mass and concentration limits. They also note that if compliance with ambient impacts has been determined based on worst-case emission estimates, a mass limitation is not required and a concentration limit is sufficient.

Discussion and Response

The concentration and mass emission limitations are not duplicative or redundant. Each serves a different purpose. Concentration limits in general assure proper operation of the control equipment. Mass limitations assure that the ambient air quality is protected, and that short-term and seasonal variations that affect operation are accounted for. For example, the CO and NO_X

mass limitations (1- and 24-hr averaging periods) were intended to cover emissions during warm and cold start-up conditions without having to establish a specific concentration limitation that applies during start-up. The hourly emission limit in Condition 5.1.1 considers the additional NO_X emitted during duct firing (while still complying with the concentration limit) and assumes that duct firing does not occur during start-up.

We propose to leave the emission limitations unchanged.

Other Changes Made to the Approval Order

- **22.** Condition 5.7.3 regarding ammonia limitation during start-up and shutdown operations is deleted. The condition is unnecessary since during start-up, there will be no ammonia applied to the flue gas until the catalyst has reached operating temperature (one of the defined points ending start-up). Additionally, shutdown is a rapid process taking relatively little time, again with ammonia injection ending when the catalyst is too cool to operate or there is no fuel being fired in the CGT. The 24-hour averaging period for the emission limitation also eliminates the need for the ammonia limitation during start-up and shutdown events.
- 23. Condition 15 has been modified to clarify that sampling ports and platforms on the diesel generators are required only when requested. The CGTs and auxiliary boiler have stack testing requirements and will need test ports installed as part of initial construction.
- **24. Condition 22 (now 23)** requiring the company to have an Operation and Maintenance manual and to have a Start-Up, Shutdown, and Malfunction Procedures manual has been simplified by removal of extraneous text.

EPA Comments on the Draft Revision 4

EPA reviewed the proposed revisions and requested additional support for specific monitoring requirements contained in the approval.

25. EPA commented that Finding 20 needs to be revised to reflect that the CO BACT limit applicable to the combustion turbines should be 2.0 ppmvd based on a 1-hour average, and that 40 CFR Subpart Da for an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, but before May 4, 2011, is applicable to both Heat Recovery Generators systems used with duct burners.

Response

Ecology/EFSEC proposes to add these findings to Finding 20. In addition, Approval Condition 5.2.1 was revised to reflect the 2.0 ppmvd CO limit.

The CO limit was revised from 3.0 to 2.0 ppm to comply with the Region 10 Administrative Order on Consent, CAA-10-2001-0097, dated March 2001(see page 8, paragraphs 11 and 13 as excerpted below). The Order requires that this facility comply with a CO limit of 2.0 ppm, 1-

hour average prior to commencing commercial operation. Existing emissions data (performance tests and CEMS data) from this facility appears to show that the existing turbines and duct burners operating with an oxidation catalyst are achieving emission levels of 0.1 to 0.3 ppm on an hourly basis. Paragraph 11 of the proposed permit: "In its PSD permit application, Duke Energy and Energy Northwest shall request that the carbon monoxide emission from each CTG/HRSG of the Satsop CT Project not exceed 2.0 ppmdv corrected to 15% O2 calculated on an hourly average."; and Paragraph 13 of the proposed permit: "Duke Energy and Energy Northwest shall not commence commercial operation of the Satsop CT Project until it receives a new PSD permit at least as protective as the conditions in paragraphs 7-12." The BACT cost analysis was not updated.

40 CFR Subpart GG applies to the turbine engine (compressor, combustor, and turbine sections). The duct burners are subject to 40 CFR Subpart Da for an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, but before May 4, 2011, because Grays Harbor Energy (owner) did not undertake and complete a continuous program of construction of the HRSGs and duct burners until on or about February 2007.

26. EPA commented that Approval Condition 6, **Monitoring Requirements** for the auxiliary boiler do not seem to provide a means to assure continuous compliance with the daily emission limitation and BACT.

Response

Ecology/EFSEC proposes to use periodic stack testing using EPA reference method testing to determine and assure compliance with these emission limitations. This level of monitoring is commensurate with the scale of the emissions from the unit. In the permit writer's experience, small boilers of this size do not exhibit a great deal of variability in operating characteristics or emissions. As limited in Condition 10, the emissions from the auxiliary boiler are small. On its own, this boiler would not be subject to state NSR because the emissions are below the de minimis emission rates in state rule.

The various periodic stack testing conditions for the auxiliary boiler are amended to add "every five years or as requested by EFSEC."

27. EPA commented on Approval Condition 9.1.3.2, relating to determining compliance with the cooling tower emission limitation.

Response

There is no Condition 9.1.3.2 in the proposed revision to the permit. This condition in Amendment 3 was replaced by amended Condition 9.1.4, which requires a monthly calculation of emissions based on the formula contained in the condition. Cooling tower total dissolved solids concentration and recirculating water flow rate are the primary factors affecting PM emissions from the cooling tower.

28. EPA commented on Approval Condition 23.1 (22.1 in Revision 3) concerning the requirement for an Operation and Maintenance manual and a Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction Procedures manual.

Response

The permit continues to require Grays Harbor Energy to have these documents. The revision deletes a listing of example considerations to include in the manuals. The revision continues to require manuals to be maintained at the plant site and be subject to EFSEC review on request. If excess emissions occur (as required to be reported by Approval Condition 22 in the proposed revised permit), a determination of whether the procedures in these manuals was followed is part of the process to determine whether a violation subject to enforcement occurred.

29. EPA provided a letter from Donald Dossett dated June 28, 2016, regarding NSPS applicability.

Response

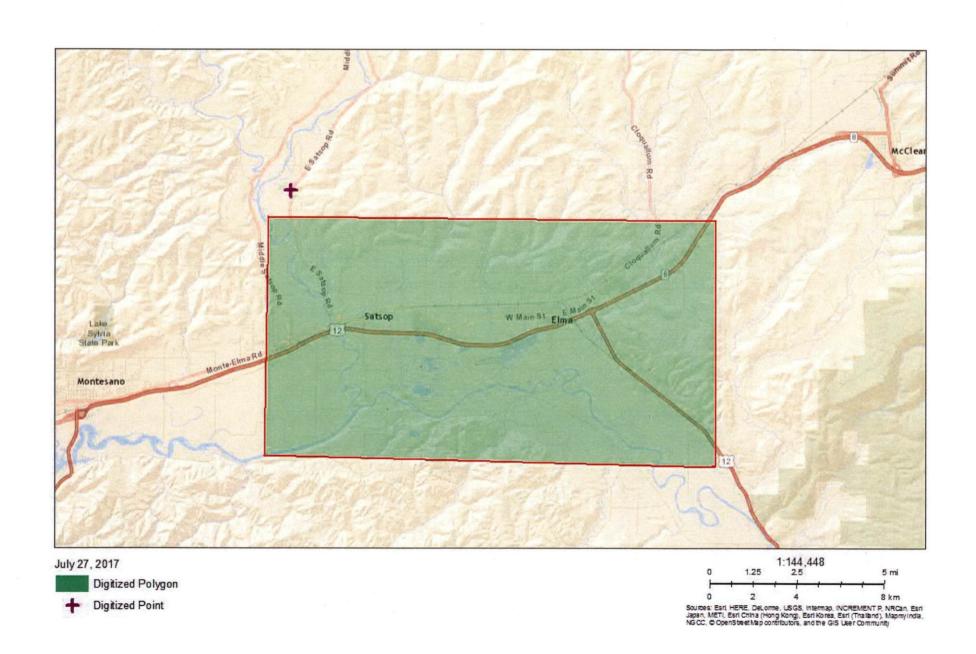
Section 13 of the Finding section includes the NSPS applicability for the various equipment.

Changes from Permit Writer (Ecology)

30. Environmental Justice

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EFSEC conducts EJ review to ensure no group of people bears a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences as the result of the permitting action.

The initial step in this review is to identify any affected populations or communities of concern. EFSEC used EPA's environmental justice screening and mapping tool EJSCREEN. The area of the map shown below, which includes a total of 42 square miles (Elma/Satsop Area) was selected for the analysis.



The EJSCREEN American Community Survey (ACS) report estimates that approximately 12 percent of the population in the area consists of minorities, with approximately two percent of the total population speaking English "less than well." A copy of the ACS report with more detailed information will be filed as part of the supporting documentation for the project.

The NAAQS analysis indicates that the project is protective of the community as a whole and no other review is needed. It also appears that a majority of the population in the selected area can understand and speak English proficiently. EFSEC is not expecting any communication barrier to posting notice on the legal page of the predominant newspaper in the Elma area. EFSEC also determines that an enhanced outreach effort is not needed due to the nature and scope of this project.

- 31. This permit amendment modifies a PSD permit originally issued before various newer NAAQS were established and appropriate Significate Impact Levels (SIL). This permit amendment does not increase emissions, therefore, a new BACT and ambient analysis is not required. The NAAQS that apply are the NAAQS that were in effect on original permit date of November 2, 2001.
- **32.** On June 29, 2017, EFSEC was given full delegation of the PSD program by EPA. Therefore, at this time, EPA is not required to cosign the PSD permit. The language in the draft permit was modified to address this change.

33. STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

Under Washington State rules, a final PSD permit shall not be issued for a project until the applicant has demonstrated that State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review has been completed for the project. Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) is the lead agency for SEPA for this project. EFSEC issued a SEPA Determination on April 6, 2001, to amend the existing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Environmental impact statement (EIS) for this project. The scope of the project is the same as in April of 2001, and this amendment does not increase emissions. Therefore, no additional action is required. EFSEC concludes that the applicant has adequately demonstrated compliance with SEPA requirements.

34. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) – To request ADA accommodation or materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Mike Mills at (360) 407-6800 (Voice), or (TTD) (360) 956-2218.

35. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

This PSD permitting action is subject to a minimum 30-day public comment period under WAC 173-400-740. A newspaper public notice announcing the public comment period was published in the Montesano Vidette on (TBD). In accordance with WAC 173-400-740(2)(a), application materials, and other related information were made available for public inspection at two locations:

Proposed Fact Sheet Grays Harbor Energy Center May 10, 2018

EFSEC 1300 S. Evergreen Park Dr. S.W. P.O. Box 43172 Olympia, WA 98504-3172

W.H. Able Memorial Library 125 S. Main St. Montesano, WA 98563

The permit documents were posted on EFSEC's website: www.efsec.wa.gov

A public meeting and hearing on the proposed PSD permit is yet to be determined. The public comment period is May 15, 2018 to June 13, 2018..

36. AGENCY CONTACT

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ENERGY FACILITY SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL P.O. BOX 43172 OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98504-3172

IN THE MATTER OF:	NO. EFSEC/2001-01, AMENDMENT 4	
	1	
Grays Harbor Energy Center] PROPOSED	
Grays Harbor Energy, LLC	APPROVAL OF THE PREVENTION	
Electrical Generating Facility	OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION	
Elma, Washington	(PSD) AND NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION	N

This amendment supersedes air quality PSD and NOC approval EFSEC 2001-01, Amendment 3 dated April 3, 2006. Pursuant to the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) Permit Regulations for Air Pollution Sources, Chapter 463-78 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), regulation for air permit applications WAC 463-60-536, the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) regulations for new source review WAC 173-400-110 and Chapter 173-460 WAC; and based upon the Notices of Construction Application (NOC), submitted by Duke Energy Grays Harbor, LLC., and Energy Northwest; the Administrative Order on Consent, Docket No. CAA-10-2001-0097, between the Satsop Combustion Turbine (Satsop CT) Project and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, dated March 30, 2001; the request for second extension submitted by Grays Harbor Energy LLC, dated August 31, 2005; the request for modifications to Amendment 3 from Grays Harbor Energy LLC, dated August 7, 2009, amended Dec. 30 2010, and March 25, 2010, and the technical analysis performed by Ecology for EFSEC, EFSEC now finds the following:

FINDINGS

- 1. Duke Energy Grays Harbor, LLC, and Energy Northwest (jointly "Duke Energy") applied to construct the Satsop Combustion Turbine Project located near Elma, Washington. EFSEC previously approved the construction of this project (a.k.a. Satsop Phase I), which is designed to produce a maximum of 650 megawatt (MW) of electrical power. This project received final approval on November 2, 2001 (No. EFSEC/2001-01).
- 2. Amendment 1 was approved on January 2, 2003. Amendment 1 modified the operating requirements and emission limitations in the original approval, added equipment as part of the project, and removed certain operational restrictions.
- 3. Amendment 2 was approved on October 19, 2004. Amendment 2 authorized a delay in continuous construction to not later than January 20, 2006, and modified the monitoring requirements and BACT emission limitations based on recently available information. Amendment 2 did not change or add any emission units that were either proposed for installation or already installed at the facility. In approving Amendment 2, EFSEC concluded that:

- 3.1. The request for the second amendment was timely and complete (April 10, 2004).
- 3.2. Best Available Control Technologies (BACT) for all anticipated pollutants had not changed from the amendment 1 permit determination.
- 3.3. Interim source growth did not affect conclusions from the original permit analysis regarding air quality impact of this project.
- 4. On February 23, 2005, EFSEC approved transfer of ownership of the Satsop CT Project from Duke Energy and Energy Northwest to Grays Harbor Energy, LLC.
- 5. On August 31, 2005, Grays Harbor Energy, LLC requested a third amendment. Amendment 3 authorized a second delay in continuous construction to not later than July 20, 2007, and makes several administrative corrections to errors in Amendment 2. After January 20, 2006, the sum of all delays in continuous construction may not exceed 18 months.
- 6. On August 7, 2009, Grays Harbor Energy, LLC requested a fourth amendment to the approval. Amendment 4 established emissions limits during start-up and shutdown and rectifies issues with the approval identified in both the development of the Air Operating Permit for the facility and as a result of the first year of operation of the facility.
- 7. The total project is proposed to consist of the following major components which is consistent with the original permit and amendments 1 through 3 unless noted:
 - Two General Electric combustion gas turbines (GE 7FA); each turbine having a
 maximum rating of 1,671 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr), and each
 turbine will have a supplementary duct burner with a maximum rating of 505
 MMBtu/hr.
 - Two heat recovery steam generators (HRSG).
 - One steam turbine generator (STG) rated at 300 MW.
 - One auxiliary boiler rated at 29.3 MMBtu/hr.
 - One cooling tower system.
 - One emergency backup diesel generator (Manufactured in 2002, 400 KW).
 - One diesel engine-driven fire water pump (Manufactured on 10/25/2001, 300 BHP).

Each gas turbine/duct burner/HRSG unit is defined as a combined cycle gas turbine (CGT). Each CGT has its own exhaust stack. These components are configured in a "power island" comprised of CGT 1 and CGT 2 and sharing one common steam turbine. Each CGT can operate independently with the steam turbine.

8. The project is subject to permitting requirements under WAC 173-400-700 as a fossil fuel fired steam electric generator, one of 28 listed industries that becomes a "major source," when

emitting more than 100 tons per year (tpy) of any regulated pollutant. The Grays Harbor Energy Center CT Project has the potential to emit PSD significant quantities of nitrogen oxides (NO_X), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), sulfuric acid mist (H₂SO₄), particulate matter (PM), particulate matter less than 10 micrometers (PM₁₀), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

- 9. The project is subject to permitting under the requirements of WAC 463-78-005(1) and 005(4) (adopting by reference Chapters 173-400 and 173-460 WAC, respectively) for ammonia (NH₃). Emissions of NO_x are reduced by the addition of NH₃. NH3 emission are limited in the permit to protect the NO_x catalyst and minimize NH₃ emissions (air toxic and visibility regulations).
- 10. The combustion turbines, duct burners, and auxiliary boilers will only use natural gas. The fuel for the diesel engines powering the emergency generator and emergency fire water pump is to be on-road specification diesel fuel.
- 11. The site is within an area that is in attainment with all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and state air quality standards. The site is approximately 60 kilometers from the nearest Class I area, Olympic National Park.
- 12. The project is subject to new source review requirements under Chapter 463-78 WAC, which adopts by reference Chapter 173-400 WAC and Chapter 173-460 WAC. The facility is also subject to emission limitation, monitoring and reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60 Subpart Da (applicable to the duct burners), Dc (applicable to the auxiliary boiler), and GG (applicable to the combustion turbines). Chapter 173-400 WAC, 40 CFR 60 Appendices A, B, and F, 40 CFR 75; and gas fuel monitoring requirements under 40 CFR Part 75 Appendix D are applicable to both the turbines and associated HRSGs.
- 13. BACT as required under WAC 173-400-113(2), and toxic best available control technology (T-BACT) as required under WAC 173-460-040(4), will be used for the control of all air pollutants which will be emitted by the proposed project. The following table lists the plant-wide allowable emissions and BACT control technologies based on Amendment 4 requirements.

Pollutant	Plant-Wide	Best Available Control Technology				
	Potential to Emit, tpy	CGTs	Auxiliary Boiler	Diesel-Fired Emergency Equipment	Cooling Tower	
NOx	246.5	Selective Catalytic Reduction plus low NO _X burners (Turbine & HSRG)	Flue gas recirculation and low NO _x burners	Limited to emergency uses as defined by 40 CFR 63 Subpart	Not applicable	
СО	146.1	Good combustion practice	Good combustion practice	ZZZZ	Not applicable	
SO ₂	29.2*	Natural gas fuel		Use only on-road	Not applicable	
H ₂ SO ₄	19.0	Natural gas fuel		specification diesel oil	Not applicable	

V Dia Mi	Plant-Wide	Best Available Control Technology			
Pollutant	Potential to Emit, tpy	CGTs	Auxiliary Boiler	Diesel-Fired Emergency Equipment	Cooling Tower
VOCs	74.6	Natural gas fuel and good combustion practice		Limited to	Not applicable
PM and PM ₁₀	203	Natural gas fuel and good combustion practice		emergency uses as defined by 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ	Drift eliminator with less than 0.001% loss of the recirculating water
NH ₃	141	5 ppm ammonia slip limitation	Not applicable		
 Based or 	n an annual av	erage natural gas tot	al sulfur content	t of 0.5 grains/100 scf	

- 14. Allowable emissions, from the new emissions units, will not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of:
 - 14.1. Any state or national ambient air quality standard.
 - 14.2. Any applicable PSD increment.

The following table indicates the maximum Class I and Class II increment consumed by this project:

Pollu	ıtant	Maximum Ambient Class II Area Impact Concentration (μg/m³)	Class II Area Allowable Increment (µg/m³)	Maximum Ambient Class I Area Impact Concentration (μg/m³)	Class I Area Allowable Increment (µg/m³)
PM ₁₀ *	24-hr	4.86	17	0.23	8
	Annual	0.91	30	0.01	4
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)*	Annual	0.898	25	0.008	2.5
SO ₂	3-hr	13.54	20	0.26	25
	24-hr	3.5	91	0.032	5
	Annual	0.29	512	0.001	2

Evaluated at a higher emission rate than proposed to be permitted. See attached Fact Sheet for the Nov. 2001 approval and application materials for details.

- 14.3. Ammonia is the significant toxic air pollutant emitted by this facility. The emissions of ammonia and all other toxic air pollutants from this facility will not exceed an acceptable source impact level established under WAC 173-460-150 and 160 (effective Feb. 14, 1994.
- 15. Ambient Impact Analysis indicates that there will be no significant impacts resulting from pollutant deposition on soils and vegetation in either of the closest Class I areas, Olympic and Mt. Rainier National Parks. The permitted turbine project will have deposition levels significantly below the National Park Service's level of concern.
- 16. Ambient air quality analysis indicates that there will be no adverse impacts resulting from pollutant deposition in the Class II areas surrounding the project site.
- 17. Ambient Impact Analysis indicates that degradation of regional visibility or vistas from Olympic National Park due to the Grays Harbor Energy Center project is acceptable to the National Park Service based on an emission limitation of 2.0 ppm NOx, 24-hr average on the CGTs.
- 18. No significant effect on industrial, commercial, or residential growth in the Elma area is anticipated due to the project.
- 19. As reflected in the Third Amendment Order, for the third amendment, EFSEC concluded that:
 - 19.1. The request for the third amendment was timely and complete (September 30, 2005).

19.2. BACT:

- 19.2.1. Based on comparable permit actions since 2002, EFSEC concluded that BACT for VOC emissions from the auxiliary boiler using good combustion practice was 0.0055 lb/MMBtu (one-hour average). This determination is not changed in Amendment 4.
- 19.2.2. For all other anticipated pollutants from the gas combustion turbines, heat recovery steam generators, auxiliary boiler, and cooling tower system BACT was the same as determined in Amendment 2. This determination is not changed in Amendment 4.
- 19.3. Interim source growth did not affect conclusions from the original permit analysis regarding air quality impact of this project.
- 20. For the fourth amendment, EFSEC concludes that:
 - 20.1. The request was deemed administratively complete on April 1, 2010.

- 20.2. No requested change results in an increase in an annual emission rate.
- 20.3. The sulfur monitoring is adjusted to match actual operating conditions and availability of fuel supplier information. The ability to determine compliance is not affected by the changes.
- 20.4. The allowable time for combustion turbine cold start-up is lengthened from four hours per turbine to 300 minutes per turbine in response to actual meteorological conditions at the Grays Harbor Energy Center site compared to the design meteorological conditions used by the prior owner/permittee, and in response to a review of the start-up procedures provided by the turbine manufacturer in its operation and maintenance manual. The climate for the site is colder than anticipated by the design conditions, so the turbines require a longer time to start up the gas and steam turbines compared to the design temperature. Both the actual start-up conditions and actual site design characteristics that affect start-up were unavailable during initial permitting.
- 20.5. For the CGTs, a Carbon monoxide BACT limit of 3.0 ppmdv @15% 0₂, on a 1-hour average was established in the original PSD permit based on the application of good combustion practice. The CO limit applicable to the CGTs was revised to 2.0 ppmdv @15% 0₂, on a 1-hour average to comply with EPA Region 10 Administrative Order on Consent, No.-CAA-10-2001-0097, dated March 2001.
- 20.6. EFSEC and Grays Harbor Energy agree that the CGTs are subject to emission limitation, monitoring and reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60 Subpart GG.
- 20.7. The requirement to comply with normal operation emissions limits during start-up and shutdown for NO_X CO and VOC is replaced with added start-up and shutdown emissions limits. Cold, warm, and hot start-ups and shutdown are defined.
- 20.8. For the emergency backup diesel generator and diesel engine-driven fire water pump, BACT constitutes the use of on-road diesel as 500 ppm sulfur defined in the Federal Code of Regulations (2007 to 2014) and limitation contained in 40 CFR 63, subpart ZZZZ.
- 21. EFSEC finds that all requirements for new source review (NSR) and PSD are satisfied and that as approved below, the emissions units comply with all applicable federal new source performance standards. Approval of the PSD and NOC application is granted subject to the following conditions:

APPROVAL CONDITIONS

- 1. This amendment supersedes air quality PSD approval EFSEC 2001-01, Amendment 3 dated April 3, 2006.
- 2. The CGTs (each consisting of a GE 7FA combustion turbine and its associated duct burner and HRSG) and auxiliary boiler are limited to the use of natural gas.
- 3. The diesel emergency generator shall:
 - 3.1. Use only on-road specification diesel oil with 500 ppm or less sulfur content.
 - 3.2. Not exceed 500 hours per any 12 consecutive months of operating time.
- 4. The emergency fire water pump engine shall use only on-road specification diesel oil with 500 ppm or less sulfur content.
- 5. Emissions from CGT1 or CGT2 exhaust stack shall not exceed the following, except during start-up and shutdown (CGT over-speed protection testing), when they must meet the requirements in Condition 11:
 - 5.1. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions:
 - 5.1.1. 21.7 pounds/hour (lb/hr), 1-hour (1-hr) average.
 - 5.1.2. 17.4 lb/hr, 24-hr rolling average.
 - 5.1.3. 2.5 parts per million by volume, dry (ppm), 1-hr average, corrected to 15% oxygen (O₂).
 - 5.1.4. 2.0 ppm, 24-hr rolling average, corrected to 15% O₂.
 - 5.1.5. Initial compliance with the limits in Conditions 5.1.1 and 5.1.3 shall be determined in accordance with 40 CFR Subpart GG and EPA Reference Method 20, except that the instrument span shall be set between zero and 25 ppm.
 - 5.1.6. Ongoing compliance with all limits in Condition 5.1 shall be indicated by continuous emission monitors for NO_X and O₂. The continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) and flow measurement to determine lb/hr emissions shall meet the requirements of Approval Conditions 18.1 and 18.6.
 - 5.2. Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions:
 - 5.2.1. 2.0 ppm, corrected to 15% O₂, 1-hr average.

- 5.2.2. 10.6 lb/hr, 1-hr average.
- 5.2.3. EPA Reference Method 10 shall determine initial compliance for each CGT, or an equivalent method agreed to in advance by EFSEC. The span and linearity calibration gas concentrations in Method 10 are to be modified as appropriate to the CO concentration limits specified in this condition.
- 5.2.4. Ongoing compliance shall be indicated through use of a continuous emission monitor meeting the requirements of Approval and flow measurement to determine lb/hr emissions shall meet the requirements of Approval Conditions 18.3 and 18.6.

5.3. Sulfur dioxide emissions:

- 5.3.1. 19.8 lb/hr, 1-hr average.
- 5.3.2. 3.3 lb/hr, rolling annual-average of emissions determined monthly when the CGTs operate.
- 5.3.3. Compliance with the limit in Condition 5.3.1 shall be determined based on stack testing using EPA Reference Method 6c, or an equivalent method approved in advance by EFSEC.
- 5.3.4. Compliance shall be determined for each CGT through stack testing once per calendar quarter for the first year of commercial operation, and thereafter at 5-year intervals.
- 5.3.5. Ongoing compliance with both limits in Condition 5.3 shall be determined monthly by calculating the hourly average SO₂ emission rates from each CGT in pounds per hour for all hours of operation during the previous month, and the average emission rate in lb/hr over the previous 12-consecutive month period.
- 5.3.6. The following emission rates shall be calculated based on the actual quantity of natural gas used by each CGT and sulfur content of natural gas consumed by each CGT:
 - 5.3.6.1. SO₂ rates shall be determined per protocols and test methods described in Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 75, <u>Optional SO₂ Emissions Data Protocol for</u> <u>Gas-Fired and Oil-Fired Units.</u>
 - 5.3.6.2. The quantity of SO₂ converted to H₂SO₄ shall be subtracted from SO₂ emissions rates for compliance determination purposes. The quantity of SO₂ converted to H₂SO₄ shall be based on the unit specific conversion rate of potential SO₂ to H₂SO₄ determined per Condition 5.4.2 below.

- 5.3.6.3. The hourly rate of natural gas burned shall be continuously monitored per the methods in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D, Section 2.1.
- 5.3.6.4. Sulfur content of natural gas shall be determined at least once per calendar month by sampling the natural gas burned and analyzing samples for total sulfur content per the method specified in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D for high variability, non-pipeline quality natural gas. Any other analysis method listed in 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix D may be used after the use is approved by EFSEC. Valid sulfur test results from the previous month, or an average of valid sulfur data approved by EFSEC may be used when monthly sampling and analysis of the natural gas is inconclusive or results in invalid data.
- 5.3.7. Grays Harbor Energy, LLC shall record monthly and report to EFSEC on a quarterly basis the quantity and average sulfur content of the natural gas burned at the facility, and purchase records and vendor's reports of total sulfur content in the natural gas delivered.

5.4. Sulfuric acid mist emissions:

- 5.4.1. 2.17 lb H₂SO₄/hr, rolling annual average calculated monthly.
- 5.4.2. Hourly H₂SO₄ rates and the unit-specific ratios of H₂SO₄ to SO₂ shall be determined for each CGT based on stack testing using EPA Reference Method 8, or an equivalent method approved by EFSEC. Stack testing shall be performed once per calendar quarter for the first year of commercial operation at each exhaust stack, and thereafter at 5-year intervals.
- 5.4.3. Unit-specific ratios of H₂SO₄ to SO₂ shall be used as conversion factors to apportion the calculated potential SO₂ emissions into sulfuric acid mist emissions and SO₂ emissions.
- 5.4.4. Compliance with the limit in Condition 5.4.1 shall be determined monthly by calculating the average H₂SO₄ emission rate over all hours of operation during the previous month and 12 consecutive month periods based on the quantity and sulfur content of natural gas used by each CGT per Condition 5.3.6 above.
- 5.5. Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions:
 - 5.5.1. 6.3 lb/hr, 1-hr average, reported as carbon equivalent.
 - 5.5.2. 2.8 ppm, 1-hr average, reported as carbon equivalent at 15% O₂.
 - 5.5.3. Use of EPA Reference Method 19 and EPA Reference Method 25A, 25B, or South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 25.3, shall determine initial

- compliance for each CGT or an equivalent method agreed to in advance by EFSEC. After the initial three years of tests on each CGT stack have been completed, each CGT stack shall be tested at 5-year intervals.
- 5.5.4. Ongoing compliance shall be monitored by calculating hourly VOC emissions rates using:
 - 5.5.4.1. Hours of operation.
 - 5.5.4.2. Fuel flow to each CGT.
 - 5.5.4.3. Application of an emission factor for VOCs derived from the most recent stack testing of the installed CGT.
 - 5.5.4.4. Emission testing of each CGT using one of the methods listed in Approval Condition 5.5.3 is required.
- 5.6. Particulate matter and particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micrometers (aerodynamic diameter) (PM_{10}) emissions:
 - 5.6.1. 22.6 lb/hr of filterable plus condensable PM₁₀.
 - 5.6.2. Use of EPA Reference Method 19 and Methods 5, 201, or 201A, plus Reference Method 202, or an equivalent PM₁₀ test method approved by EFSEC shall be used to determine initial compliance for each CGT exhaust stack with the limit in Condition 5.6.1. Use of EPA Reference Method 5 assumes all filterable particulate is PM₁₀. Use of EPA Reference Method 201 or 201A assumes that the mass of filterable PM is equal to the mass of filterable PM₁₀. If Method 201 or 201A is used, the mass of particulate retained in the cyclone shall be determined and reported.
 - 5.6.3. The results of the filterable and condensable particulate analyses shall be reported as total particulate, filterable particulate, and condensable particulate.
 - 5.6.4. After the initial three years of tests on each CGT stack have been completed, each CGT stack shall be tested at 5-year intervals.
- 5.7. Ammonia (free NH₃ and combined measured as NH₃) emissions:
 - 5.7.1. 5.0 ppm, 24-hr average corrected to 15% O₂.
 - 5.7.2. 16.1 lb/hr, 24-hr average.
 - 5.7.3. Initial compliance for each CGT shall be indicated by Bay Area Air Quality Management District Source Test Procedure ST-1B, "Ammonia, Integrated

- Sampling;" EPA Conditional Test Method 027; or an equivalent method approved in advance by EFSEC.
- 5.7.4. Compliance shall be determined through use of a CEMS, which meets the requirements of Approval Condition 18.2 or Grays Harbor Energy, LLC may propose alternative means for continuous assessment and reporting of NH₃ emissions for approval by EFSEC. Any proposed alternative NH₃ reporting shall be, at a minimum, equivalent to a CEMS meeting the requirements of Approval Condition 18.2 and 18.6.
- 5.7.5. The SCR catalyst system treating the exhaust from one CGT shall be repaired, replaced, or have additional catalyst bed installed at the next scheduled outage, following a calendar month when the average ammonia slip cannot be maintained at or below 4.5 ppm, corrected to 15% oxygen, based on the actual operating hours of the CGT. No month with less than 200 hours of actual operation (excluding start-up and shutdown hours) shall be used for this evaluation. The outage to repair, replace, or install additional catalyst to the SCR system shall be no later than 12 months after the month the ammonia slip exceeds the 4.5 ppm criteria given above in this condition.
- 5.8. Opacity at each CGT exhaust stack:
 - 5.8.1. Is not allowed to exceed a 6-minute average opacity of five percent.
 - 5.8.2. Shall be determined by use of EPA Reference Method 9 or an equivalent method approved in advanced by EFSEC.
 - 5.8.3. Ongoing compliance with the opacity limit in Condition 5.8.1 shall be monitored once per day (or weekly if Condition 5.8.3.3 is satisfied) as follows:
 - 5.8.3.1. A certified opacity reader shall read and record the opacity of each operating unit during daylight hours per 5.8.3 frequency, or
 - 5.8.3.2. Opacity shall be monitored using a Continuous Opacity Monitoring system on each CGT as an alternative to EPA Reference Method 9 readings. If installed, the continuous opacity monitor must be installed in the exhaust stack at a location meeting the requirements of Approval Condition 18.4.
 - 5.8.3.3. If readings from daily monitoring are less than the opacity limit in Condition 5.8.1 for the last calendar month, the manual opacity monitoring frequency is reduced to weekly. Readings above the opacity limit in Condition 5.8.1 will require daily manual opacity readings for at least 30 days.

- 6. The auxiliary boiler exhaust stack emissions are not to exceed the following:
 - 6.1. NO_X emissions:
 - 6.1.1. 1.03 lb/hr, 1-hr average.
 - 6.1.2. 30 ppm at 3% O₂, 1-hr average
 - 6.1.3. Initial compliance shall be determined in accordance with 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Reference Method 7E and Method 19.
 - 6.1.4. Compliance shall be determined through periodic stack tests performed at 5-year intervals after the initial compliance test. Upon written request by EFSEC, GHE shall perform emissions testing using the method in Condition 6.1.3.

6.2. CO emissions:

- 6.2.1. 50.0 ppm, corrected to 3% O₂, 1-hr average.
- 6.2.2. 1.07 lb/hr, 1-hr average.
- 6.2.3. EPA Reference Method 10 and Method 19 or an equivalent method agreed to in advance by the EFSEC shall determine initial compliance. The span and linearity calibration gas concentrations in Method 10 shall be appropriate to the CO concentration limits specified in this condition.
- 6.2.4. Compliance shall be determined through periodic stack tests performed at 5-year intervals after the initial compliance test. Upon written request by EFSEC, GHE shall perform emissions testing using the method in Condition 6.2.3.

6.3. SO₂ emissions:

- 6.3.1. 0.07 lb/hr annual average, calculated monthly.
- 6.3.2. One ppm at 3% O₂, 1-hr average.
- 6.3.3. EPA Reference Method 8 shall determine initial compliance with the limit in Condition 6.3.2 for the auxiliary boiler, or an equivalent method approved in advance by EFSEC.
- 6.3.4. Ongoing compliance with the limit in Condition 6.3.1 shall be determined by mass-balance calculations utilizing the:
 - 6.3.4.1. Monthly Fuel consumption records for the auxiliary boiler, and

6.3.4.2. Sulfur content of the natural gas per Condition 5.3.6.4.

6.4. VOC emissions:

- 6.4.1. 0.16 lb/hr, 1-hr average, reported as carbon equivalent.
- 6.4.2. EPA Reference Method 19 and Method 25A or 25B or an equivalent method agreed to in advance by EFSEC shall determine initial compliance for the auxiliary boiler.
- 6.4.3. Ongoing compliance shall be determined through periodic stack tests, using one of the above referenced methods, at 5-year intervals after the initial compliance test. Upon written request by EFSEC, GHE shall perform emissions testing using methods in Condition 6.4.2.

6.5. PM_{10} emissions:

- 6.5.1. 0.292 lb/hr, hourly average.
- 6.5.2. 0.005 gr/dscf, 1-hr average, at 3% O₂.
- 6.5.3. Initial compliance with the limits in Condition 6.5 for the auxiliary boiler exhaust stack shall be determined by EPA Reference Method 19, Method 202 and either Reference Method 5, 201, or 201A, or an equivalent method agreed to in advance by EFSEC. Use of EPA Reference Method 5 assumes all particulate has an aerodynamic diameter less than 10 microns. Use of EPA Reference Method 201 or 201A assumes that the mass of filterable PM is equal to the mass of filterable PM₁₀.
- 6.5.4. The results of the filterable and condensable particulate analyses shall be reported as total particulate, filterable particulate, and condensable particulate.
- 6.5.5. Compliance shall be determined through periodic stack tests, using the above specified methods, taken at 5-year intervals after the initial compliance test. Upon written request by EFSEC, GHE shall perform emissions testing using the methods in Condition 6.5.3.

6.6. Opacity at the auxiliary boiler exhaust stack:

- 6.6.1. Is not allowed to exceed a 6-minute average opacity of five percent.
- 6.6.2. Shall be determined using EPA Reference Method 9 or an equivalent method approved in advance by EFSEC.
- 6.6.3. Ongoing compliance with the opacity limit in Condition 6.6.1 shall be monitored as follows:

- 6.6.3.1. An opacity reader shall survey the boiler stack daily to determine if any opacity is present. If opacity is not observed over the course of a week, the frequency for surveying the boiler stack may change to monthly. If the survey detects visible emissions, then the company must investigate the cause of the emissions and repair the problem or take EPA Method 9 observations for determining compliance.
- 7. The diesel generator engine shall meet the following requirements:
 - 7.1. The engine shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.
 - 7.1.1. The facility shall maintain engine operation and maintenance records verifying the engine has been operated, maintained, and repaired in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's emission-related specifications. A copy of the manufacturer's recommendations for maintaining the engine shall be kept on-site and made available upon request.
 - 7.2. The engine shall be operated only during routine maintenance, testing, and periods when electricity is not available from the power grid. Maintenance and testing shall not exceed 50 hours per any 12 consecutive month period.
 - 7.3. The engine shall burn only diesel fuel, biodiesel, or a mixture of both. In any case, the fuel used shall have a maximum sulfur content that does not exceed 500 ppm by weight. A fuel certification from the fuel supplier may be used to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.
 - 7.4. The engine shall be equipped with an operable, non-resetting hour meter.
 - 7.5. Visible emissions from the engine shall not exceed an average of ten percent (10%) opacity during any 6-minute period except cold start-up, as determined in accordance with EPA Method 9 (Title 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A Method 9). Unless defined by the engine manufacturer, "cold start" as used in this condition shall be defined as the period beginning when the engine is started and ending when the temperature of the engine coolant reaches 150°F.
 - 7.5.1. Initial compliance with the limit in Condition 7.5 shall be determined based on EPA Method 9 readings.
 - 7.5.2. Weekly a qualified opacity reader shall survey and record if opacity is present from the engine whenever the engine is operated for testing and after the engine achieves normal operating temperature. If opacity is observed then Method 9 readings shall be performed during the next time the engine is started. The Survey frequency can be reduced to monthly once four readings without opacity are observed.

- 7.6. Visible emissions of ten percent (10%) opacity or more shall trigger prompt (within a week) action to initiate maintenance and/or repair the engine and eliminate opacity exceeding this standard. Maintenance and repair actions shall be documented and available for inspection.
- 8. The emergency fire water pump engine:
 - 8.1. The engine must comply with requirements in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ.
 - 8.1.1. The facility shall maintain engine operation and maintenance records verifying the engine has been operated, maintained, and repaired in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's emission-related specifications. A copy of the manufacturer's recommendations for maintaining the engine shall be kept on-site and made available upon request.
 - 8.2. The engine shall be operated only during routine maintenance, testing, and periods when electricity is not available from the power grid. Maintenance and testing shall not exceed 50 hours per any 12 consecutive month period.
 - 8.3. The engine shall burn only diesel fuel, biodiesel, or a mixture of both. In any case, the fuel used shall have a maximum sulfur content that does not exceed 500 ppm by weight. A fuel certification from the fuel supplier may be used to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.
 - 8.4. The engine shall be equipped with an operable, non-resetting hour meter.
- 9. The emissions from the cooling tower are not to exceed:
 - 9.1. 24.5 lb/day PM₁₀, annual average.
 - 9.2. 4.5 tpy PM₁₀, rolling total, calculated monthly.
 - 9.3. Initial compliance shall be determined by:
 - 9.3.1. An affirmative report by the cooling tower drift eliminator manufacturer, based on an on-site inspection of the completed installation, that its product has been installed in accordance with its specifications accompanied by the results of a test or analysis of the cooling tower drift eliminator material indicating that the material has a drift loss of less than 0.001% of the recirculating water flow rate. The required test could be performed on a full size mist eliminator module under laboratory conditions that match the worst case operations scenario of the actual cooling tower.
 - 9.4. Compliance is determined by using the following formula:

 $Q \times C \times DL \times 60 \times 8.34 / 1000000 = D$

Where:

Q = Monthly average recirculation rate in gallons per minute

C = Monthly average total dissolved solids concentration in parts per

million by weight (ppmw)

 $D = PM_{10}$ emission rate in lb/hr.

DL = the drift loss rate in gallon lost/gallon of recirculating cooling water

- 9.5. Calculate the PM₁₀ emissions from the cooling tower once each month. The monthly calculations shall use the formula in Condition 9.4 above. The monthly average recirculating water flow rate for each month shall be used for "Q" in the formula. The monthly average recirculating water flow rate should be at or below the design recirculating water flow rate of 175,000 gpm. The monthly average total dissolved solids content measured or calculated during the month shall be used for "C" in the formula.
- 9.6. Prior to operation of the cooling tower, Grays Harbor Energy, LLC shall submit to EFSEC, a report describing the manufacturer's recommendations for installing, operating, and testing the drift eliminators.

10. Annual Emissions.

10.1. Annual emissions, calculated as a rolling 12-month average, shall not exceed the limits in the following table. These limits apply to total emissions over each 12 consecutive month period and include emissions from all units during start-up, shutdown and periods of malfunction.

Pollutant	CGT 1 and 2 Individually tpy	Auxiliary Boiler tpy	Cooling Tower tpy
NOx	121.7*	1.3	
CO	71.6*	1.3	
SO ₂	14.5	0.088	
H ₂ SO ₄	9.5		
PM/PM ₁₀	99.0†	0.4	4.5
VOC	37.5*	0.6	
NH₃	70.5		

^{*} Includes the emissions from start-up and shutdown events of the CGTs and diesel generators. CGT start-up emissions are equally apportioned between the two turbines.

10.2. Rolling 12-month total emissions shall be calculated monthly based on the total monthly emissions from each permitted unit summed for the preceding 12 months. The actual emissions shall be based on CEMS, where installed, mass balance and

[†] PM and PM₁₀ conservatively assumed to be equal.

emission factor calculations for SO₂ and H₂SO₄, and emission factors for other pollutants and emission units where CEMs are not installed.

- 11. Start-up and shutdown of CGTs 1 and 2 (including CGT over-speed protection testing).
 - 11.1. Each CGT is limited to two start-ups per calendar day. This limitation does not apply during the period between initial firing of a combustion turbine for testing purposes and the start-up condition specified in Approval Condition 13.
 - 11.2. A start-up begins when fuel is first fired in the combustion turbine, and ends when the earlier of one of these events occurs:
 - 11.2.1. The operating temperatures of the oxidation and SCR catalysts serving an operating CGT reach 500°F and 525°F, respectively and when the associated combustion turbine achieves operational Mode 6, or
 - 11.2.2. One of the following time limits has been reached, as applicable:
 - 11.2.2.1. Three hundred minutes have elapsed since fuel was first introduced to the applicable turbine on a cold start-up. A cold start-up is any start-up occurring after the applicable turbine has not operated for 48 hours or more.
 - 11.2.2.2. One hundred eighty minutes have elapsed since fuel was first introduced to the applicable turbine on a warm start-up. A warm start-up is any start-up occurring after the applicable turbine has not operated between 8 and 48 hours.
 - 11.2.2.3. One hundred twenty minutes have elapsed since fuel was first introduced to the applicable turbine on a hot start-up. A hot start-up is any start-up occurring after the applicable turbine has not operated for 8 hours or less.
 - 11.2.2.4. Once per year it is estimated that each CGT will need to be tested to confirm that the over-speed protection is functioning properly (less than 90 minutes). Each test will account for one start-up.
 - 11.3. The Shutdown is defined as the period beginning when the combustion turbine leaves operational Mode 6 and ends when fuel is no longer being introduced to any burner. The turbine manufacturer defines operational Mode 6 as the low emission mode during which all six of the burner nozzles are burning a lean premixed gas steady-state operation. Duration of a planned shutdown period shall not exceed 30 minutes per occurrence.
 - 11.4. During start-up, ammonia injection shall begin no later than when the SCR reaches an operating temperature of 525°F.

11.5. During a start-up and associated shutdown of a CGT, the combined emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Limit Per Pollutant Turbine Per Start-Up/Shu		
NOx	900 lb	
CO	500 lb	
VOCs	600 lb	

- 11.5.1. Ongoing compliance with the NOx limits in Condition 11.5 shall be indicated by continuous emission monitors for NO_X and O₂. The continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) and flow measurement to determine NOx lb/hr emissions shall meet the requirements of Approval Conditions 18.1 and 18.6.
- 11.5.2. Ongoing compliance with the CO limits in condition 11.5 shall be indicated by continuous emission monitor for CO and O₂. The CEMS and flow measurement to determine CO lb/hr emissions shall meet the requirements of Approval Conditions 18.3 and 18.6.
- 11.6. To account for VOC emissions during start-up and shutdown when determining monthly or annual emissions, VOC emissions shall be calculated using a VOC emission factor of 177 lb/startup/shutdown/CGT. The emission factor accounts for combined VOC emissions during start-up and shutdown.
- 12. Within 180 days after formal, initial start-up of each combustion turbine, auxiliary boiler, and installation of the diesel generators, Grays Harbor Energy, LLC shall conduct the initial performance tests for NO_X, ammonia, SO₂, opacity, VOC, CO, PM₁₀, and H₂SO₄ noted above. An independent testing firm shall perform the initial performance testing. A test plan shall be submitted to EFSEC for approval at least 30 days prior to the testing.
- 13. The initial compliance testing, CEM system performance testing, and testing for other, non-acid rain program purposes must occur by the earlier of the following dates:
 - 13.1. The earliest date that electrical power is offered for sale (not test generation) from a CGT and its associated steam turbine, or
 - 13.2. One hundred eighty days after the first CGT in the power island has been synchronized to the electrical distribution grid.
- 14. Grays Harbor Energy, LLC shall notify EFSEC in writing at least 30 days prior to:
 - 14.1. Initial start-up of any permitted emissions unit for operational testing and manufacturers certification purposes.

- 14.2. Formal, initial start-up defined in Approval Condition 13.
- 14.3. The date any emissions testing required by this permit shall be performed when the time between tests is specified to be longer than 30 days.
- 14.4. The date(s) CEMS performance testing or Relative Accuracy Test Audits will be performed.
- 15. Sampling ports and platforms shall be provided on each CGT stack, after the final pollution control device. The ports shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, Method 20. Upon request by EFSEC for emissions testing, sampling ports and platforms shall be installed on diesel engines as appropriate. Sampling ports and platforms shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 1.
- 16. Adequate permanent and safe access to the test ports shall be provided. Other arrangements may be acceptable if approved by EFSEC prior to installation.
- 17. Operating Records for Emissions Units:
 - 17.1. Unless otherwise specified above, operating records shall contain information necessary to determine the operational status of the equipment.
 - 17.2. Specific parameters and acceptable ranges of those parameters shall be specified in the Operation and Maintenance Manual.
 - 17.2.1. Example operating record information includes, but is not limited to:
 - 17.2.1.1. Fuel heat and sulfur content.
 - 17.2.1.2. Fuel consumption during the period (hourly, monthly, etc.).
 - 17.2.1.3. Unit operating parameters:
 - 17.2.1.3.1. Exhaust temperature.
 - 17.2.1.3.2. Percent oxygen.
 - 17.2.1.3.3. Output rate (lb of steam/hr, kW output, etc.).
 - 17.2.1.3.4. Operating hours during the reporting period and cumulative for the year.
 - 17.2.1.3.5. For each combustion turbine, unit start-up and shutdown information.
 - 17.2.1.3.5.1. Start-up day and time.

- 17.2.1.3.5.2. Time Mode 6 attained.
- 17.2.1.3.5.3. Error codes during start-up and their effect on start-up.
- 17.2.1.3.5.4. Ammonia flow as registered on an ammonia flow meter.
- 17.2.1.3.6. For the auxiliary boiler, start-up and shutdown information.
 - 17.2.1.3.6.1. Start-up day and time.
 - 17.2.1.3.6.2. Shutdown day and time.
- 18. Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS):
 - 18.1. CEMS for NO_X and O₂ compliance shall meet the requirements contained in 40 CFR 75, Emissions Monitoring.
 - 18.2. CEMS for ammonia shall meet the requirements contained in 40 CFR, Part 63, Appendix A, Reference Method 301, Validation Protocol, and 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures, or other EFSEC-approved performance specifications and quality assurance procedures.
 - 18.3. CEMS for CO shall meet the requirements contained in 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 4 or 4A, and in 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures.
 - 18.4. Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems shall meet the requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 1 and in 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix F, Quality Assurance Procedures.
 - 18.5. Continuous emission and opacity monitors must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.13, except that the term "applicable subpart" as used in 40 CFR 60.13 means this permit. Monitors shall be capable of determining emissions during start-up, shutdown, and periods of malfunction.
 - 18.6. Stack flows for calculating mass emissions must be determined in accordance with the following. Natural gas combusted in the CGT's and boiler must be sampled and analyzed based on the sampling and analysis frequencies established in the requirements of Approval Condition 5.3.6.4 for composition using Universal Oil Products (UOP) Laboratory Test Method 539-97 "Gas Analysis by Gas Chromatography" or equivalent. The gas composition must be used to determine the heat content of the gas in terms of British thermal unit, high heat value, per standard cubic foot (Btu/scf) and to determine the EPA Method 19 Fd factor for the gas. An alternative method to EPA Method 19 can be used to determine the Fd factor if preapproved by EFSEC.

- 19. Relative Accuracy Test Audits (RATA) for NO_X and CO Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems:
 - 19.1. RATA testing is to be performed at the calendar year/calendar quarter frequency required by the quality assurance procedures referenced in Condition 18, except as provided for in Conditions 19.2 and 19.3.
 - 19.2. The testing shall be based on "QA operating quarters" as that term is defined in 40 CFR 72.2.
 - 19.3. A RATA is to be performed for all pollutants measured by CEMs as required by 40 CFR Part 75, Appendix B, Section 2.3, including the minimum frequency of once every eight calendar quarters.
 - 19.4. A test plan shall be prepared and submitted to EFSEC and Olympic Regional Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) for review at least 30 days prior to the RATA test. The test plan shall cover all pollutants required to be monitored during that RATA test. The test plan shall include the proposed dates of the testing. The permittee must revise the test plan to address comments provided by EFSEC or ORCAA.
 - 19.5. A report of the results of the RATA and other emission testing shall be submitted to EFSEC and ORCAA within 45 days of completing the test.
- 20. CEMS and process data shall be submitted quarterly, in written form (or electronic if permitted by the EFSEC) within 30 days of the end of each calendar quarter to EFSEC and ORCAA.
- 21. The format of the reporting described in Approval Condition 20 shall match that required by EPA for demonstrating compliance with the Title IV Acid Rain program reporting requirements. Pollutants not covered by that format shall be reported in a format approved by EFSEC that shall include at least the following:
 - 21.1. Process or control equipment operating parameters.
 - 21.2. The hourly maximum and average concentration, in the units of the standards, for each pollutant monitored.
 - 21.3. The duration and nature of any monitor downtime.
 - 21.4. Results of any monitor audits or accuracy checks.
 - 21.5. Results of any required stack tests.
 - 21.6. Results of any other stack tests performed after the initial performance test.

- 21.7. The above data shall be retained at the Grays Harbor Energy Center for a period of at least five years.
- 22. For each occurrence of monitored emissions in excess of the limits in this permit, the quarterly emissions report (per Approval Conditions 20 and 21) shall include the following:
 - 22.1. For parameters subject to monitoring and reporting under the Title IV, Acid Rain program, the reporting requirements in that program shall govern excess emissions report content.
 - 22.2. For all other pollutants:
 - 22.2.1. The time of the occurrence.
 - 22.2.2. Magnitude of the emission or process parameters excess.
 - 22.2.3. The duration of the excess.
 - 22.2.4. The probable cause.
 - 22.2.5. Corrective actions taken or planned.
 - 22.2.6. Any other agency contacted.
- 23. Grays Harbor Energy, LLC shall have on-site, and shall follow, an Operating and Maintenance manual, and an equipment Start-up, Shutdown, and Malfunction Procedures manual for all equipment that has the potential to affect emissions to the atmosphere. Copies of the manuals shall be available to EFSEC or ORCAA at the facility. Emissions that result from a failure to follow the requirements of the manuals may be considered evidence that emission violations have occurred. The above manuals must be reviewed annually and updated as needed. EFSEC and ORCAA shall be notified whenever the manual is updated.
 - 23.1. The Operating and Maintenance manual should contain equipment-specific operating parameter and maintenance information.
 - 23.2. The Start-up, Shutdown, and the Malfunction manual shall contain information on the proper procedures, and sequencing of actions for plant operations staff to follow in order to safely, efficiently start and stop the various equipment at the station under all reasonably ascertainable normal and abnormal start-up and shutdown situations.
- 24. Any activity, which is undertaken by Grays Harbor Energy, LLC, or others, in a manner, which is inconsistent with the application and this determination, shall be subject to enforcement under applicable regulations. Specific elements in the application to be followed are the structure locations and sizes depicted on site plans, emitting and process equipment specifications, and

- emitting equipment stack height and diameters used for demonstrating compliance with ambient air quality impacts.
- 25. Nothing in this determination shall be construed so as to relieve Grays Harbor Energy, LLC of its obligations under any state, local, or federal laws or regulations.
- 26. At all times, Grays Harbor Energy, LLC must maintain and operate the emission units covered by this permit, including all associated emission control equipment and work practices, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operation and maintenance procedures are being used shall be based on information available to EFSEC or ORCAA. This information may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, operating and maintenance procedures, all operation and maintenance records, and site inspections.
- 27. Access to the source by EFSEC or ORCAA, shall be permitted upon request for the purpose of compliance assurance inspections. Failure to allow access is grounds for action under the Washington Clean Air Act.

Prepared by:		
Scott M. Inloes, P.E.	Date	
Air Quality Program Washington Department of Ecology		
Approved by:		
Kathleen Drew Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council	Date	