

will be difficult, no witness has suggested that such construction could not be accomplished. Impacts in the North-South Connector will be reduced to an acceptable level if the line selected for traverse is a 230 kV line. The lower height of tower structures with this line provides greater flexibility in routing and consequently facilitates passage of the flight paths of Spokane International Airport. Impacts on air traffic will be reduced to acceptable levels. Aesthetic impacts of single pole 230 kV lines will be minimal when compared to comparable impacts of 500 kV lattice towers. Low voltage transmission lines presently exist along routes in the North-South connector corridor.

4. Interconnection with BPA Northern Corridor

The five-mile segment from the CGS north to the BPA ROW is largely scabland containing sagebrush and grass. Disruption due to construction and operation of transmission lines will be minimal.

5. Existing Uses

- a. The portion of the Southern 500 kV Alternative Route extending from CGS to the Douglas Switchyard passes many marshes, ponds and wetlands, although the centerline would avoid the most sensitive areas. Eleven miles of agricultural lands would be crossed by this line. No transmission facilities exist along this route at the present time.
- b. The route southeast from CGS to the Marshall Substation is predominately composed of scabland and agricultural land. A significant number of lakes, ponds and creeks are located near the route. Waterfowl use of these areas is frequent. Approximately 100 homes are located within one mile of the centerline. Most of the homes sit on the eastern portion of the route. No transmission facilities presently exist along this route. Detailed environmental studies of this route have not been completed. Right-of-way has not been obtained and the line may yet vary from the proposed corridor.

- c. The BPA Northern Corridor from the Douglas Switchyard to the Bell Substation is presently occupied by transmission facilities. (See XIII B.1.)
6. Tower Construction
- a. The Southern Alternative single circuit 500 kV line would be constructed on free-standing, four-legged galvanized steel towers. The base of the towers would be approximately 35 feet by 35 feet and the towers would be from 100 to 150 feet tall.
  - b. The double circuit 500 kV transmission line in the Northern Alternative will be free-standing, four legged, galvanized steel towers with a base of approximately 35 feet by 35 feet and from 175 to 200 feet tall.
  - c. The 230 kV Preferred Alternative would involve single pole towers with a base of approximately four feet by four feet and a height of 90 to 125 feet. The northern BPA portion of this alternative would involve 500 kV double circuit towers.
  - d. Towers for all alternatives would be spaced about 1,200 feet apart, or 4.4 to the mile. In the northern route, existing 115 kV wood pole lines would be replaced by 500 kV double circuit towers. Since the wood poles are more closely spaced, this will result in fewer poles on the ROW and is considered an improvement by farmers over the existing wood structures. (TR Vol. 9, Cluts, Public Hearing, Creston)

D. Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

I. General

- a. Since the Preferred 230 kV Southern Alternative also involves the construction of 500 kV double circuit lines on the Northern BPA ROW, it has the combined impacts of construction on both routes. The Northern BPA ROW already exists and contains

several lines of transmission facilities. Transmission on this ROW alone, with connection to Marshall by 230 kV service, would result in the least impacts of any of the alternatives.

- b. The Preferred 230 kV Alternative would be constructed along a route where no transmission facilities exist. No right-of-way for such a line presently exists. The Applicant was contacting landowners to receive their input on the proposed southern corridor as this hearing proceeded. Though opposition exists to this line, opponents grant that Water Power has been sensitive to the desires of area residents in the actual placement of the centerline. As a consequence, it is not yet known whether such a line, if physically placed, will wander outside the corridor designated in the Application.
- c. As would be the case with the intrusion of any major transmission facility in a previously uncommitted area, the environmental impacts may be significant. The line will pass through approximately seven miles of forest lands. Several miles are near wetland areas. Nine miles of cultivated agricultural land would be crossed. The construction of the line and consequent road access may complicate the abilities of landowners to use their lands as presently used and as intended for future use. (TR Public Hearing, Creston).

## 2. Agricultural Concerns

- a. Siting of a southern line has been opposed in these proceedings by the Lincoln County Agricultural Coalition. This group opposes the placement of any transmission line over agricultural lands previously uncommitted to transmission and asserts: environmental impacts along the northern corridor are more or less fixed; there exists ample capacity on the upgraded corridor; sound policy requires full utilization of existing corridors; and there is, therefore, no need for the southern line. (TR Public Hearings, Spokane and Creston)

- b. The Coalition asserts the following effects will occur to the management of their lands: the presence of the structures will complicate the cultivation of lands, impeding their machines and equipment; the access required for construction and upkeep of the lines results in the uncontrolled entry of the public with consequent degradation of private ownership rights; and, there will be a marked detrimental aesthetic effect particularly where the line passes within sight of residences. Once the lines are in, it will be impossible to prevent future expansion of facilities in the right-of-way, it has been asserted. This group is concerned about possible avoidance responses by domestic animals and reduction in property values. (See generally transcript of public hearings, Spokane and Creston).
  
- c. Though the record supports some of the concerns, others are not supported. For instance, there is no convincing evidence that domestic animals avoid transmission rights-of-way in any significant regard. The evidence of potential health effects fairly strongly supports the conclusion that any such effects are minimal and elusive. On the other hand, the long-term health effects of at least 500 kV and larger lines are not fully known and investigations are on-going. Asserted interference with radio and television is not established by the record except when in close proximity to the line and then only in conditions conducive to corona. Corona conditions and shock to humans and animals do occur but require infrequent and transient atmospheric conditions. In any case, electric shock is not likely to cause harm or injury, short-term or long-term, particularly with 230 kV lines. (TR Vol. 9, 10, Cluts, Lee and others).
  
- d. The presence of transmission lines has a marked detrimental effect on aesthetics and quality of life to those living and working under them. This effect has been articulately and persuasively presented by farmers testifying in these proceedings. (Public Hearings, Spokane and Creston).

- e. Though processes exist for the compensation of landowners for the intrusion represented by these lines, it is apparent farmers do not view such payments as being capable of totally replacing what they perceive to be lost. Such monies will provide no effective compensation to those individuals residing on, and working, land they do not own. It is apparent that farming and residence in Lincoln County do not uniformly follow ownership. Some farmers are both landowners and tenants. It is also apparent that there exists land in Lincoln County which is difficult to value in a simple market sense, having been the residence for several generations of a single family. (Public Hearings, Spokane and Creston).
  - f. Farmers testifying in these proceedings demonstrate a feeling of identity with the land and the fragile renewable resources it fosters. They are concerned that agricultural pursuits and styles may be threatened by larger social, economic and political concerns.
  - g. The concerns of these farmers cannot be determinative to a body charged with responsibility to a large region and all of the diverse interests within it. However, the attitudes of those who must live with transmission facilities provide a background for consideration of the transmission requests of the Applicant. Such facilities should not be placed casually or insensitively, without regard to issues of compelling need.
3. Energy Policy Issues
- a. Farmers have asserted that they, as individuals, may suffer from the conflict between transmission policies of Water Power and BPA. There is some credit to this view. (TR Public Hearing, Creston, Morse p. 25, Guhlke p. 41).

- b. Washington Water Power insists on a policy of ownership of the lines serving its service area. The Bonneville Power Administration asserts a policy disallowing Water Power ownership of any portion of its facilities on the northern corridor. These are matters of stated policy. There is a history of strained relations between Water Power and BPA. (Ex. 123) An upgraded northern corridor has the capacity for transmission of the total output of CGS energy. The Council is cognizant that both BPA and Water Power ultimately represent individuals - transmission customers of the Northwest Grid, in the case of BPA; and rate-payers of its service area, in the case of Water Power. BPA and Water Power assert that the aforementioned policies protect the larger interests of the individuals they ultimately serve.
- c. Though bearing a progressively remote relation to these proceedings, the Applicant asserts that the policy of transmission ownership, translated through values of cost and reliable electric service, requires construction of the southern 230 kV line, the Preferred Alternative. These values depart from the point at issue as consideration proceeds to an assessment of distant system needs and plans bearing no direct relation to certification. Examples are long-term service needs in the Harrington area, and transmission facilities needed to serve loads for times in the distant future.

4. Environmental Criteria

The Applicant has set forth eight criteria from "Environmental Criteria for Electric Transmission Systems" (USDI/USDA, 1970) in its Application at Appendix D.3.3, Evaluation of Alternative Transmission Corridors, page 5-19. The criteria are as follows:

- a. Rights-of-way should be selected to preserve the natural landscape and minimize conflict with present and planned uses of the land on which they are to be located.

- b. Where possible, retirement or upgrading of existing lower voltage transmission circuits should be required to allow construction of higher voltage, higher capacity circuits on the existing right-of-way.
- c. Properly sited established rights-of-way should be used where warranted for the location of additions to existing transmission facilities.
- d. The joint use of electric transmission facilities by two or more utilities should be encouraged, when feasible, to reduce the total number of transmission lines constructed.
- e. Rights-of-way should avoid heavily timbered areas, steep slopes, proximity to main highways, shelter belts and scenic areas.
- f. Long views of transmission lines parallel to existing or proposed highways should generally be avoided. Alternative routes away from highways should be considered. Where ridges or timber areas are adjacent to highways or other areas of public view, overhead lines should be placed beyond the ridges or timber areas.
- g. Open expanses of water and marshland, particularly those used as flight lanes by migratory waterfowl and as heavily used corridors by other birds, should be avoided. Areas of wildlife concentrations such as nesting and rearing areas, should be avoided.
- h. A route should be selected that will maximize the use of natural screens to remove transmission facilities from view.

Every Site Certification Agreement this Council has issued has required compliance with "Environmental Criteria for Electric Transmission Systems." (See Site Certification Agreement for Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) Units 3 and 5 at p. 11; Site Certification Agreement for WPPSS Units 1 and 4 at p. 9; Site Certification Agreement for WPPSS Unit 2 at p. 7; Site Certification Agreement for Puget Sound Power and Light Company Units 1 and 2 at p. 13).

5. Cost and Reliability

- a. Each of the proposed alternatives is reliable in terms of prudent utility management and the criteria established by the Western Systems Coordinating Council. (Klinger TR 5529). Given this acceptable level of reliability, discussions of which reliable system is the most reliable have little significance in these proceedings.
  
- b. There remain considerations of cost. The Applicant has presented a thorough, articulate and persuasive case for cost savings to its ratepayers. Water Power strongly opposes the loss of control over costs which would result were it required to utilize BPA facilities to wheel power sixty miles to its service area. In attempting to assess what the actual cost of wheeling will be, estimates have varied widely. The Applicant asserts that this cost will be a minimum of \$139,400,000 over the life of the project. This evidence is persuasive if for no other reason than because Bonneville's rate system is very complex, cumbersome, subject to economic factors over a wide regional area, and presently in the midst of radical alteration. Bonneville asserts that its estimate of the comparable wheeling charges including losses, ranges from \$32,000,000 to \$124,000,000 (TR Vol. 37, p. 5519). BPA can give no assurance of how the rate may vary or what the final figure may be.

- c. Though the concept is subject to change, BPA does presently have two rate approaches in existence. They are the IR-1 rate and the FPT-2 rate. The FPT-2 rate is distance-based (TR Vol. 25, p. 5511). The IR-1 rate is a "postage stamp rate," which does not vary with distance. Applying the FPT-2 rate to CGS transmission to Spokane results in a cost of \$2.61 per kilowatt year. The equivalent IR-1 rate would be \$5.78 per kilowatt year (TR Vol. 25, p. 5513). Should the IR-1 rate become the only rate available in the future, the Applicant would pay a cost per mile of transmission greater than the system average. In view of the 60-mile transmission for the life of the CGS, application of the IR-1 rate would create a disproportionate cost disadvantage to the Applicant.
  
- d. BPA does not pay property taxes or sales and use taxes, whereas Water Power pays such taxes. The payment of such taxes benefits the state and local governments. (TR Vol. 37, p. 5624, Klinger)

E. BPA "Capacity Sharing" Proposal

BPA is willing to allow Water Power an arrangement whereby Water Power would pay 7/8 of the capital cost allocated to the construction of one 500 kV circuit in the northern corridor as well as station service and start-up. (TR Vol. 37, p. 5666, Klinger; p. 5607, Porter; and p. 5531) This would be a one-time payment roughly in the same amount as Water Power would pay if it owned property rights in the northern corridor. If it owned the line, Water Power could send energy east and west, more flexibly enter a variety of electric transmission arrangements, collect revenues for transmission of other companies' power, treat and control challenges to reliability along the route, and enjoy other direct and indirect incidents of ownership. Though paying an ownership amount under BPA's proposal, Water Power would suffer the following additional disadvantages over ownership. It would have to pay BPA a "firming up capacity charge" in the event of an outage on the line, while BPA could use that circuit as a

back-up for its service without paying such a charge. The Applicant could transmit only energy from CGS and only to the Spokane area. In addition, Water Power would be charged for operation and maintenance. (TR Vol. 37, p. 5532)

F. Northern 500/230 kV Transmission Alternative

1. Route Described

Cost and reliability of all of the alternatives for connection of the CGS have been considered. In addition to the alternatives proposed by the Applicant, these values would be served by a line with the following design and routing: a double circuit 500 kV line from Coulee to Bell, transformation from 500 kV to 230 kV in the vicinity of Indian Prairie and a 230 kV line in the North-South Connector to Marshall. This plan would be reliable. It would connect the 500 kV system from Colstrip to Coulee. It would provide two 500/230 kV transformers in the Spokane area. It would wheel all CGS power in a highly reliable fashion to project participants and to Water Power's service area. The plan would be consistent with the policy of maximum utilization of existing transmission corridors prior to embracing new transmission route construction, a policy which this Council endorses.

2. Connection at Indian Prairie

This Northern 500/230 kV Transmission Alternative will require construction of a 500/230 kV transformer at the juncture of the Northern Corridor and the North-South Connector in the vicinity of Indian Prairie. This substation facility would likely be constructed within the transmission corridor identified in the Application. Further, it is in an area which was reviewed by the Applicant in the course of its transmission centerline investigations. (TR Vol. 39, p. 5814) Existing there is a low density of structures (Ex. 117, p. 8) Construction of the substation would require approximately 33 acres of land. (TR Vol. 38, p. 5726) Environmental effects would be minimal, particularly when compared to 500 kV construction in the North-South Connector.

3. Ownership

The record reveals no legal impediment to providing ownership to Water Power of a line in the BPA right-of-way. BPA and the Applicant share a ROW in Montana, for example. The best interests of the people of the State of Washington and the policy of Chapter 80.50 RCW would be served by the Applicant having an interest in the nature of ownership in one 500 kV circuit from CGS to a juncture in the corridor where energy from that line could be conveniently transformed to 230 kV and routed to the Marshall Substation.

4. Advantages

A transmission line in the Northern Corridor would require the least new ROW. It would have the least environmental impacts. It would provide reliability and the lowest electrical losses.

G. Conclusion

1. The construction and operation of transmission facilities in the Northern Corridor are approved and will be certified if Water Power and BPA reach agreement on the following general conditions or their equivalent:

- a. The Applicant has the use of one 500 kV circuit in both directions from CGS to a 500/230 kV transformer in the area of the juncture of the BPA right-of-way and the North-South Connector;
- b. Each 500 kV circuit on the Northern Corridor is considered a backup to the other and no charge is made by the Applicant or BPA for backup power in the event of one circuit outage;
- c. Operation and maintenance costs for both circuits are shared equitably by BPA and the Applicant;
- d. The Applicant pays a reasonable charge for the use of the BPA ROW;

- e. The Applicant and BPA share wheeling revenues derived from wheeling energy other than that used to service the Applicant's loads;
  - f. Only 230 kV transmission facilities are constructed in the North-South Connector;
  - g. Station service is provided to CGS by BPA;
  - h. Total costs of the arrangement are equivalent to the cost of the Applicant's Preferred 230 kV Alternative.
2. Recognizing that this Council cannot compel BPA to enter into the relationship described above, the Council can and does require the Applicant to use its best good faith efforts to secure this arrangement or a similar acceptable arrangement for transmitting power on the described route, and to report to the Council monthly on the status of the negotiations.
  3. In the event an acceptable arrangement cannot be reached between the Applicant and BPA within six months from the time the Site Certification Agreement is executed and signed, use of an identified alternative transmission route must be approved. Such approval must involve a thorough and detailed environmental analysis of an established corridor and identified centerline.
  4. Construction of transmission facilities from the BPA ROW to CGS for station service and backup should be approved as proposed.
  5. Construction of transmission facilities to the CGS site for construction purposes and to the well field site should be approved as proposed.

#### XIV. WATER RIGHTS

##### A. Proposed Water Use

1. Waters for construction purposes for the first and second units will be obtained from wells located on the site itself. The use will average 50 gallons per minute (gpm) with a peak use of 200 gpm during the construction period. (TR Vol. 8, p. 1156, Hamill) The source of these waters will be the same as two wells presently used by Mr. Merwin Houger, for potable, stock, and irrigation water. These two wells presently draw up to 1060 gpm. (TR Vol. 8, p. 1157, Hamill) Water Power will either use the existing wells on-site or drill new wells to supply construction water for the first and second units. In either case, total water usage will not exceed what is presently permitted.
2. Except for water allocated for domestic and stock water supply, all irrigation withdrawal is now limited to the irrigation season, or April 1 to September 30.
3. Construction water requirements would require year-round use from the wells.
4. Water Power has proposed acquiring water for operation of the CGS project from the Columbia River at FDR Lake. The application proposes installing a well field and withdrawing waters from an aquifer which is in direct hydraulic continuity with FDR Lake.
5. In the operation of the plant, the Applicant proposes to pump a maximum of 62 cfs. The total annual requirement is 32,000 acre-feet.

##### B. Existing Federal Water Rights

The Federal Bureau of Reclamation has a Columbia River water permit for 13,450 cfs mainly for irrigation purposes with a priority date of May 10, 1938 (Exhibit III). The Bureau also has a 1938 Columbia River water right to a maximum of 75,000 cfs for power generation purposes (Exhibit III). The Bureau has a storage water certificate for storage of 6,400,000 acre

feet of water behind Grand Coulee Dam for irrigation and hydroelectric power. (Exhibit III). The Bureau also has various other interests in waters behind Grand Coulee Dam. (Exhibit 111)

C. Availability of Water

1. The proposed use of water by CGS is a consumptive and beneficial use of water. The proposed withdrawal of water for operation of the CGS project by the Applicant will not have a physically measurable effect on the use of Columbia River waters by others downstream or on instream flows. (TR Vol. 32, p. 4942)
2. There are sufficient ground waters physically available for the proposed project.

D. Columbia River Water Management

The Department of Ecology has adopted certain minimum flow and management requirements for the pertinent reach of the Columbia River, by the adoption of Chapter 173-563 WAC. This is known as the Columbia River Instream Resources Protection Program (CRIRPP) which became effective on June 24, 1980. These regulations were adopted after numerous meetings and communications with various groups using the Columbia River.

E. Public Interest

1. The public will greatly benefit from the generation of electrical energy by the CGS. Further, an assured supply of water is essential to the construction and operation of the CGS.
2. The use of water from FDR Lake will result in the generation of approximately 2,000 times the power that would be generated by the same water at Grand Coulee Dam and approximately 650 times as much as would be generated by the same amount of water at all of the other hydroelectric projects on the Columbia River below Grand Coulee Dam, assuming that all of the water used in the CGS was

available for use to generate electrical energy at all of the hydro-electric plants on the Columbia River from Grand Coulee downstream. (App. Sect. 5.3.2).

3. Based on the above, in addition to the full record, the Council finds that there are overriding considerations of public interest, for which reason the Council should grant an exemption to the Applicant from the regulatory provisions of CRIRPP as set out in Chapter 173-563 WAC.

F. Request of Bureau of Reclamation

1. The Bureau of Reclamation has applied to the Washington Department of Ecology for a change in purpose of use of the waters in active storage in the reservoir behind Grand Coulee Dam. (TR Vol. 36, p. 5405). If granted by the Department of Ecology, it is contemplated that at least a portion of the water would be used by the CGS.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having considered the whole record in this proceeding, and the foregoing Findings of Fact, the Council makes the following Conclusions of Law:

1. The Council has jurisdiction over the subject matter of Application No. 80-1 and the parties to this proceeding.
2. The Application for Site Certification is in compliance with the Council's guidelines for such applications contained in Chapter 463-42 WAC.
3. The Council has satisfied the statutory requirements contained in Chapter 80.50 RCW and in Chapter 43.21(C) RCW (SEPA) by evaluating the application; commissioning independent consultant review; conducting zoning and land use consistency and compliance hearings; conducting evidentiary hearings into compliance of the Application with the Council's guidelines as set forth in Chapter 463-42 WAC; conducting required and optional public hearings; developing and issuing a draft and final Environmental Impact Statement; and developing from the evidence, exhibits and other materials presented to the Council, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, constituting the required recommendation of the Council to the Governor of the State of Washington.
4. The proposed Creston Generating Station and associated facilities are consistent with and in compliance with Lincoln County, Douglas County, Spokane County, Grant County, City of Grand Coulee and City of Spokane land use plans and zoning ordinances, and are required for the public convenience and necessity.
5. To legally withdraw ground waters appropriated for irrigation use, under the existing Houser water right, it will be necessary for the Applicant to obtain from WDOE a temporary change in purpose of use to industrial/construction supply for the period of April 1 to September 30 (irrigation season).
6. The Council has authority, under the provisions of RCW 80.50.110 and .120, to authorize ground water withdrawal for construction supply during the non-irrigation season (October 1 through March 31, annually).

7. In the event the Applicant does not elect to use existing wells on the site as the source of water for construction purposes, the Council has authority pursuant to RCW 80.50.110 and 120, to authorize ground water withdrawal for the construction of units one and two from a new well or wells. In this circumstance, the Applicant should be authorized to withdraw an average of 50 gallons per minute (gpm) not to exceed 200 gpm for these purposes.
8. The Applicant should be authorized to withdraw, not to exceed 62 cubic feet per second (cfs) or 32,000 acre-feet per year, water from its proposed well field near FDR Lake for use at the Creston Generating Station. These waters will be exempt from the provisions of Chapter 173-563 WAC. This authorization would not preclude the Applicant from obtaining a superior priority right from the Bureau of Reclamation or others.
9. The Application for Site Certification constitutes a "Notice of Construction" for purposes of Chapter 463-39 WAC. The Project, if constructed and operated according to the conditions of this document and the Site Certification Agreement, will be in accord with Chapter 70.94 RCW (Washington Clean Air Act) and the applicable rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that Chapter.
10. The Creston Generating Station, if constructed and operated according to the conditions of this document and the Site Certification Agreement, will be consistent with Chapter 80.50 RCW.
11. The Creston Generating Station, if constructed and operated according to the conditions of this document and the Site Certification Agreement, will not result in discharges requiring a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit.
12. The Governor of the State of Washington will act within the purpose of the statutes contained in Chapter 80.50 RCW by approving certification of the proposed site, provided that such certification is conditioned upon the application of each and every limitation stated in this Order and the Site Certification Agreement.

13. The Council is authorized to and should submit the following recommendation and order to the Governor of the State of Washington. Certification should be contingent upon execution by the Governor and the Applicant of the Site Certification Agreement for the Creston Generating Station.

### XIII. TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

#### A. Introduction

1. CGS will require transmission for up to 2,032 MW of electric output. Water Power has proposed various methods for provision of power within its service area and integration of the balance of the power into the Northwest Power Grid for the use of other participants in the project.
2. The service needs of other participants lie to the west of Creston. The only subscriber with a service area to the east is Washington Water Power. However, since transmission devices are many and varied, involving exchanges, sales and a variety of modes of transmission, it is too simplistic to say that 75 percent of the power will flow only west and 25 percent will flow only east.
3. The Council has an obligation to view an application in its totality. An essential element of any thermal power plant is the provision of sufficient associated transmission facilities to connect that plant to the Northwest Power Grid. RCW 80.50.020(6)

#### B. Transmission Setting and Need for Integration

1. The site of the plant is located approximately five miles from the major Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) east-west corridor. On this corridor presently exist one steel double circuit 230 kV line, one steel single circuit 230 kV line and two wood pole 115 kV lines. The present BPA system is not adequate to integrate CGS output.
2. BPA has indicated its intention to upgrade this corridor to add a double circuit 500 kV line running the length of the route from the Douglas Switchyard near Grand Coulee to the Bell Substation near Spokane. Authorization for monies for this upgrade has been submitted in the budgetary request of BPA for Fiscal Year 1983. Energization of the upgraded line is scheduled to occur by July of 1987. (Exhibit 115).

RECOMMENDATION AND ORDER

Having considered the entire record in this proceeding, including the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Council hereby reports to the Governor of the State of Washington that the Application for Site Certification for the Creston Generating Station is in compliance with the applicable law and regulations, and recommends to the Governor that he approve the Application for Site Certification and certify the site for construction and operation of the Project contingent upon execution by the Governor and the Applicant of the Site Certification Agreement for the Creston Generating Station.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That the foregoing report and recommendation, together with the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, shall be, and the same are hereby, forwarded forthwith to the Governor of the State of Washington for his consideration and action.

DATED at Olympia, Washington, and effective this 17<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1982.

WASHINGTON STATE ENERGY FACILITY  
SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL

By Nicholas D. Lewis

Nicholas D. Lewis  
Chairman