

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: elena efoli [REDACTED]@yahoo.com]
Sent: Saturday, May 16, 2009 6:15 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

elena efoli

[REDACTED]
Gresham, OR 97030

503-492 [REDACTED]

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Peggy Kirkendall [REDACTED]@comcast.net]
Sent: Saturday, May 16, 2009 8:38 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Peggy Kirkendall

[REDACTED]
West Linn, OR 97068

503-557-[REDACTED]

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Judith Arcana [REDACTED]@earthlink.net]
Sent: Saturday, May 16, 2009 8:48 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would seriously endanger and otherwise negatively affect wildlife.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, and I want you folks to find ways for wind energy to better co-exist with our ecosystem.

Judith Arcana
[REDACTED]
Portland, OR 97212

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Charles Baker [REDACTED]@dsl-only.net]
Sent: Saturday, May 16, 2009 11:05 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Charles Baker

[REDACTED]

Salem, OR 97304

503-363-[REDACTED]

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Charles Baker [REDACTED]@dsl-only.net]
Sent: Saturday, May 16, 2009 11:05 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Charles Baker

[REDACTED]
Salem, OR 97304

503-363-[REDACTED]

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Paul Willson [REDACTED]@msn.com]
Sent: Saturday, May 16, 2009 11:31 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Paul Wilson

[REDACTED]

Portland, OR 97202

503-771-[REDACTED]

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Kathie Phillips [REDACTED]@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 7:07 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Kathie Phillips

Gresham, OR 97080

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Jan Polychronis [REDACTED]@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 8:14 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Jan Polychronis


Portland, OR 97294

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Jackie Bollinger [REDACTED]@msn.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 10:01 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Jackie Bollinger

[REDACTED]
Sandy , OR 97055

503-730-[REDACTED]

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Loreley Drach [REDACTED]@gorge.net]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 11:11 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Whistling Ridge Comment

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

Some places are worth protecting, now and in the future. The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (CRGNSA) is one of those places, as is Mt. Rainer and Olympics National Parks. Of these, the CRGNSA has the distinction of being the only one designated "Scenic" in its title.

We all thought the scenic views and wildlife were protected for generations to come. Now a mere 20 years after the CRGNSA was established, it is facing the threat of industrial development marring the very views that has captured the imagination of movie makers, thrill seekers, and people the world over.

Massive wind turbine facilities lining the mountain ridges overlooking the CRGNSA....is this to be the future? I hope not, and I am confident that there is a huge constituency that will agree with me.

Please EFSEC, help society protect this place and other special places for generations to come. Do not allow this Industrial Energy Development to degrade the CRGNSA and blow the door open for other industrial development to further mar the Scenic Views of a National Scenic Area.

Some places are too special to destroy, for any reason.

Loreley Drach

[REDACTED]
Underwood, WA 98651

541 490-[REDACTED]

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Delores Porch [REDACTED]@runningblue.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 11:54 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Whistling Ridge Energy Project

Allen J. Fiksdal, EFSEC Manager
Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
P.O. Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia, WA 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal:

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington. I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial

purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

Sincerely,

Delores Porch

[REDACTED]

Gresham, OR 97030

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Jann Lane [REDACTED]@msn.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 1:17 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Jann Lane

[REDACTED]
Lake Oswego, OR 97034

503.635. [REDACTED]

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: [REDACTED]@gorge.net
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 1:40 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Whistling Ridge Energy Project

Allen Fiksdal
Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
PO Box 43172, 905 Plum St. SE
Olympia, WA 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal:

As long time residents of the White Salmon Valley we would like to express our opposition to the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project. This industrial wind turbine project violates both the letter and the spirit of the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area Act. These massive turbines will forever alter the scenic landscape which the Gorge Act seeks to protect. It also has the potential to degrade wildlife habitat, negatively impact forests, and will result in extensive road construction within the Scenic Area.

We cannot pursue alternative energy resources at the cost of destroying our natural environment. This is forest resource land that should not be converted to industrial development.

Thomas and Marlene Woodward
[REDACTED]
Husum, Washington 98623

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Marshall Goldberg [REDACTED]@msn.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 2:19 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Marshall Goldberg

██████████
Portland, OR 97225

503-292-██████████

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: Nancy O'Harrow [REDACTED]@msn.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 4:22 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Nancy O'Harrow
[REDACTED]
Canby, OR 97013

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Evelyn Bejarano de Kiraly [REDACTED]@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 4:22 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Evelyn Bejarano de Kiraly



Woodburn, OR 97071

503-984-

Scoping Comment
#292

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Willemina Van Pelt [REDACTED]@yahoo.com]

Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 5:19 PM

To: CTED EFSEC

Subject: Against having wind turbines in the Gorge

I am opposed to having wind turbines being placed in the area of the Columbia Gorge National Scenic area on the Washington side. These would ruin the beautiful and natural look of the Gorge which should be conserved to appreciate the nature and animal life that exists. Please say NO. Thank you, willemina van pelt, Hood River, Oregon.

Scoping Comment
#293

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: TOM THIES [REDACTED]@msn.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 5:49 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Whistling Ridge Energy Project

To: Allen Fiksdal, efsec@cted.wa.gov
From: Dave Thies, President, Columbia Gorge Audubon Society, [REDACTED] White Salmon, WA 98672
Date: May 17, 2009
Re: Public comment on the Whistling Ridge Energy Project.

Dear Mr. Fiksdal,

Columbia River Gorge Audubon Society opposes this proposed wind power project for the following reasons. (This information is in addition to the verbal testimony given at a public hearing on May 6th, by our Conservation Chair, Jill Barker.)

- (1) What little planning that has occurred for regional siting of wind power, has emphasized the importance of dispersing wind power projects throughout the Northwest in order to limit the environmental impacts to any one area. (Source: the WIF Document, "Northwest Wind Integration Action Plan," March 2007, by the Bonneville Power Administration and the Northwest Power and Conservation Council.) Just the opposite has happened do to lack of proper oversight and planning. A vast majority of the projects have been sited along the Columbia River Gorge and surrounding Columbia Plateau. This focuses the environmental impacts of wind power on a very sensitive area for birds: the cross roads of the Pacific Flyway and the east – west flyway used by birds for easy passage through the Cascade Range. As you know, proper siting has long been declared the key to green wind power. So far, the two words that best describes Northwest wind power siting are: Huge Mistake.
- (2) Both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife have consistently expressed the need for regional planning and cumulative impact studies for Northwest wind power. They have expressed this need for almost the last twenty years. But it has never happened. We believe the reason for this is that if planning or cumulative impact studies had occurred, wind power would have been limited, and the energy companies are to powerful to let that be allowed.
- (3) As you well know, Northwest transmission lines are now at capacity. A lot of the time wind towers are "turned off" to avoid overloading the system. This certainly brings into question the need for even more power production. (Source: The WIF Document, "Northwest Wind Integration Action Plan," March 2007.)
- (4) The impacts of wind power should include: The CO2 and other emissions from the new conventional back up power sources that are known to be needed; the potential for significant damages to power producers due to wind power variations overloading the system; the building of extensive new power transmission lines; the addition of new "smart" equipment to adapt the entire transmission system to the inconsistent nature of wind power; and the known need for huge earthen dams, like those being proposed in Klickitat County in the Columbia Hill Important Bird Area, so that wind power can be stored when transmission lines are at capacity. It should be noted that adding large unnatural lakes in or near areas where wind power is being

developed will only aggravate the bird problem by increasing the desirability of the area for birds.

We also believe the fact that border to border wind power development is being allowed in the National Audubon Society designated Columbia Hills Important Bird Area in Klickitat County demonstrates very well the failure of proper siting for wind power.

- (5) In Klickitat County there seems to be a five year grace period on taxes, planning expenses, liability insurance, and decommissioning bonding for wind power. These are impacts and should be recognized as such. We suspect that these practices are standard operating procedure for wind power proponents. We believe some of these practices to be illegal.
- (6) We believe that the primary purpose of dividing projects into smaller components is to avoid proper State Environmental Policy Act regulation and state level oversight. We raised this issue with you in an earlier letter in which we requested information about your responsibilities and information on whether there is a size level for projects to trigger state oversight. We have never received a reply from you regarding this matter.
- (7) We wish to bring to your attention the fact that members of the SDS company tried to permit a large permanent power plant on their mill site using a permitting process for a much smaller (less expensive and less restrictive) mobile power plant. That permit almost went through D.O.E. before the deception was discovered by a local citizen. At that point, the permit application was dropped and later proper permitting was applied for. We believe this story serves to demonstrate two things: the proponent is very powerful and has successfully manipulated an important state oversight agency in the recent past, and they are willing to bend any rule to their own benefit. You should be alert to this.

This information, along with the verbal testimony given by our Conservation Chair, Jill Barker, at the May 6th public hearing, should be considered for scoping and in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Scoping Comment
#294

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: Gretchen Starke [REDACTED]@pacifier.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 6:01 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Cc: GOLDMARK, PETER (DNR)
Subject: whistling ridge energy project, application no. 2009-01
Attachments: wind turbines near columbia gorge, scoping, may 09.doc

Please see the attached comments on the EIS scoping process for the Whistling Ridge project. Thank you.

Gretchen Starke

VANCOUVER AUDUBON SOCIETY

P.O. Box 1966 Vancouver, WA 98668-1966
www.vancouveraudubon.org



308 NE 124th Avenue
Vancouver, Washington 98684
May 17, 2009

Allen J. Fiksdal, EFSEC
Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
P.O. Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia, Washington 98504-3172

RE: WHISTLING RIDGE ENERGY PROJECT – APPLICATION NO. 2009-01

Dear Mr. Fiksdal:

The Vancouver Audubon Society works to save and restore wildlife habitat, especially that for birds. We also realize the need to find sources of energy other than the burning of fossil fuels. We totally understand the threat of human caused global warming due to the release of carbon dioxide from fuel. Global warming threatens to cause the loss of numerous species all over the world, as well as here in the Pacific Northwest.

However, we are faced with a dilemma. The production of wind powered electricity has the potential to do to birds – both migrating and resident – the harm that hydropower has done to salmon. Therefore, the siting of wind turbines must be done with consideration and care to avoid having a disastrous effect on birds, as well as bats. Siting a wind turbine farm in a forested setting may not be a good idea.

In the preparation of the environmental impact statement for SDS Lumber Company's proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project, we request that the following be included.

- A careful evaluation must be done of all wildlife in the area, especially the birds. It is not enough to go out just once or twice and count birds. There must be numerous surveys over the course of a year. This is a minimum. The surveys must be done in all seasons. Nesting and wintering birds must be noted. It is particularly important to determine whether or not the site is part of a migration area. The species and numbers of raptor and owl prey species must especially be determined.
- As a listed species, the Northern Spotted Owl must be given particular consideration. It is not enough to determine whether or not owls are present. The presence of potential owl habitat needs to also be determined. As the NSO is declining in Washington at an alarming rate, potential habitat must be kept available for young owls to disburse in. This is particularly the case on public land, as publicly owned forests belong to the people of the state.

- Cumulative effects of this project in relation to any other development, both present or possible future, must be considered. Too often I have seen EISs either ignore or treat lightly the potential cumulative effects of a number of projects. The impact of a project of this magnitude must be analyzed in relation to other development, such as timber harvest. Even the possibility of disastrous wipeout of habitat from natural causes such as fire must be analyzed.
- It must be stated in the EIS that there will be a need for long term monitoring to determine if the turbines are causing any mortality. Monitoring must include observations at night as well as in the daytime. Carcasses of birds and bats killed by turbines do not stay on the ground long. Scavengers find them quickly.
- The EIS must cover the environmental impacts of developing the project and of long term operation of the project. Impacts on birds in both phases of the project must be included.

Thank you for the opportunity for commenting on the scoping for the EIS for this wind power project. In addition, we request to be interveners in this EFSEC process, should we deem it necessary to protect the interests of the Vancouver Audubon Society.

Sincerely,

Gretchen Starke
Conservation Chair,
Vancouver Audubon Society

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: Lee Lloyd [REDACTED]@hotmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 6:11 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I would like to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington. I currently live in Underwood, WA, not far from the proposed spot for the windmills. I am very concerned and upset by this project. I moved from the busy city of Seattle, WA to live in our beautiful neighbourhood. To me, there are few untouched landscapes left in this world, due to large scale projects like the one proposed. I feel like we receive many visitors to this area to appreciate the natural beauty of the Gorge and tourism is a very large part of our economy.

In addition to destroying the beautiful landscape and views of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, I feel like the proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts. The other night I discovered that from my deck of my home in Underwood, I am able to see the flashing lights of the windmills that are significantly farther down the Gorge. The lights that we saw we all the way in Maryhill. How will this impact people who live in White Salmon, Underwood, and Hood River? Also I am surprised to hear of a project so close to a National Scenic Area. It took us about 2 years to have the plans for our

home approved and there is no way that our home is visible from Hwy 84. I feel like this is a huge contradiction.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

I would ask you to carefully consider the impacts of this project to the environment and the people who love this place. It is a place that is very special to my heart and I hope to raise my children in this wonderful area.

Lee Lloyd


Underwood, WA 98651

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: Don Stephens [REDACTED]@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 6:29 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

I am a windsurfer and during the summers I stay in a house in west White Salmon that would have a line-of-sight view of these outrageous towers. The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or

adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Don Stephens
Biochemist

[REDACTED]
Portland, OR 97202

503-235-[REDACTED]

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: John and Polly Wood [REDACTED]@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 6:52 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

John and Polly Wood

[REDACTED]
Hood River, OR 97031

541-387-[REDACTED]

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: John and Polly Wood [REDACTED]@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 6:52 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

John and Polly Wood

[REDACTED]
Hood River, OR 97031

541-387-[REDACTED]

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Cherie Hunton [REDACTED]@aol.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 7:19 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

I am all for wind energy -- just not in National Scenic Areas.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

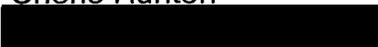
This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Cherie Hunton


Oregon City, OR 97045

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Tom Quinn [REDACTED]@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 7:52 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Tom Quinn


Portland, OR 972123

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: [REDACTED]@gorge.net
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 9:25 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Whistling Ridge Energy Project

Allen Fiksdal,

I am writing to you with great concern over the Whistling Ridge Energy Project proposed by SDS Lumber. I live in White Salmon, Washington, and the turbines will be visible from my property. I have lived here for 20 years and enjoyed the Gorge and the wonderful views of the Columbia River and Mt. Hood.

This project just doesn't make any sense to me putting it in this location. To have 426 foot turbines with red flashing lights on them in a scenic area that attracts tourism is baffling to me. This is a recreation area that generates an economy for lots of local people. Don't get me wrong, I support the wind generated power but think it should be in less populated areas. Two weeks ago we camped at Maryhill Campground and saw what the turbines in that area look like--they have a huge impact. I don't understand how the DNR can even consider leasing forest land to SDS to expand the project in the future. Doesn't DNR stand for Department of Natural Resources and aren't they managing the public land?

Turbines are not my idea of wise management of natural resources. Please give this project your most serious consideration and don't approve something that will have such a huge impact on our incredible area. White Salmon is a poor little town that needs the tourism to help its economy, tell SDS to build their turbines in a more appropriate location.

Thank you giving this your consideration, Dee Hulbert

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: Cheyne Cumming [REDACTED]@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 10:04 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Cheyne Cumming

Portland, OR 97212

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: Steven Erickson [REDACTED]@AOL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 10:14 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Steven Erickson


White Salmon, WA 98672

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Steven Erickson [REDACTED]@AOL.COM]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 10:17 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Steven Erickson

[REDACTED]
White Salmon, WA 98672

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Tood Douglass [redacted]@gorge.net]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 10:22 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

I am outraged that what has already been declared a National Scenic Area - to protect unique scenic beauty, history, wildlife, forrests, plants and views - is being threatened by this large scale project.

1. The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.
2. The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.
3. This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. Several affected species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.
4. Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.
5. Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or

adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS RESPONSIBLY FOR THE LONG TERM -- PROTECT WHAT LITTLE SCENIC TREASURES ARE LEFT. COME SEE HOW BUSY THE TRAILHEADS AND ROADS AND RIVER IS THROUGHOUT THE GORGE ON A BEAUTIFUL WEEKEND. THOUSANDS TRAVEL HERE AND TREASURE ITS RARE BEAUTY.

THANK YOU!
Carol Douglass
Hood River

Tood Douglass
[REDACTED]
Hood River, OR 97031

541-806-[REDACTED]

Scoping Comment
#307

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: RICHARD POTTER [REDACTED]@embarqmail.com]

Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 10:30 PM

To: CTED EFSEC

Subject: Whistling Ridge Energy PProject

Deliver to Allen Fiksdal

I am a resident of Underwood, Washington and am writing this email in support of the application of SDS Lumber for a permit to build a wind farm on their property for the following reasons:

1. We need green energy, even if it is in my backyard. Our President has told us that green energy, including wind, is the future. We also need renewable energy to comply with a recently approved Washington state initiative. This is clean and renewable power
2. This project will give Skamania County an economic boost which will include construction jobs, permanent maintenance jobs, and a substantial increase in tax revenue for the county and schools.

I uge EFSEC to approve this application for Site Certification.

Richard Potter

[REDACTED] Underwood, Washington 98651

rhpotter@embarqmail.com

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: James Milling [REDACTED]@millingtreecare.net]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2009 11:41 PM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

James Milling

[REDACTED]
Hood River, OR 97031

Scoping Comment
#309

Bhavnani, Monica (CTED)

From: LaSpina, Jim (CTED)
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 12:58 PM
To: Talburt, Tammy (CTED); Bhavnani, Monica (CTED)
Subject: Please document: Whistling Ridge Energy Project Public Comment
Attachments: Whistling Ridge comments.doc

From: PAUL SPENCER [mailto:██████████@embarqmail.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 6:33 AM
To: LaSpina, Jim (CTED); LaSpina, Jim (CTED)
Subject: Whistling Ridge Wind Turbine project

Jim -

Attached are my comments on this project. If you are not the correct recipient, please forward this to the appropriate person.

Paul Spencer
Stevenson, WA

EFSEC Members

May 16, 2009

Re: Whistling Ridge Wind Turbine Project

At this point y'all are simply announcing your role and your processes in development of an EIS and, finally, of a siting recommendation for this project. All public comments to-date are preliminary and may or may not inform your work and that of your staff. Although I am sure that you have the technical expertise and breadth of understanding necessary to cull irrelevant opinions, I will, nonetheless, make a few remarks that contradict some of the commentary from the May 6th meeting in Stevenson, WA.

First, a comment was made that storage of electrical energy was a precondition to development of wind-based power generation. This is not true. Storage is an adjunct concern with respect to very large-scale deployment of wind turbine generating systems. We're not close to such a situation. At this point in the game, the intermittency of wind is a non-factor, because wind-generated electrical power merely supplants some portion of supply from expensive peak-power-generating facilities.

Base supply – generally, hydro-driven, nuclear-heated, or coal-fired – remains just that: base supply. Wind-power is not currently pervasive enough in any country to constitute a base supply. Instead, when the wind blows sufficiently, the power generated by wind turbines can be used to meet some portion of peak demand. This reduces the need for energy-system managers to call up supplemental generating capacity (usually gas-fired) – sometimes called “peaker” plants. From a market-cost standpoint, the energy from these plants is substantially more expensive than base supply and vastly more costly than that delivered from wind turbines. Therefore, the wind-based power is added preferentially over the conventional “peaker” plant power. The upshot is that storage is not an issue, until wind-derived power is a major factor in the regional power system.

The second comment – of a similar nature – was that wind turbines require an equivalent amount of non-wind-driven generating capacity as back-up (gas-fired facilities, as I gathered from the commenter). This comment was less cogent than the first; but the case could be made for this idea, if (and only if) wind-driven generating systems were the mainstay of generation capacity. At that point wind intermittency becomes an element in system design. We're not close to that situation as yet.

The third set of comments of interest concerned the effects of sub-sound vibration on human health. I am sure that your EIS will speak to this issue. Meantime, I've done some informal research on this question. I find that there are 2 main groups that take the position that low-frequency vibrations are detrimental to humans: one in New England and one in England.

The New England group is led by a physician named Nina Pierpont who seems determined to find, name, and own a syndrome (Wind Turbine Syndrome – how original). If you go to her web-site, you will see letters from folks who live near 'wind farms' in a wide array of states. Unfortunately for her viewpoint, there are rarely as many as two complaints from the same area. One of the letters on her site is from a veteran who received a severe war-related injury, whose sensitivity to vibration has been aggravated by wind turbines near his home. Of course, this could well be the case. However, is it the case that we make rules and policy that disadvantage no single individual?

The English group has attracted a very few residents who live near some 'industrial wind farms' in several different areas. I use the word “few” advisedly, because they represent a small portion of the total population who live in the immediate vicinity of these “wind farms”.

In fact one of the failings of both the English and New England 'studies' is that they fail to consider this comparative aspect. The question in my mind becomes, are we working under a reasonable standard of democratic political process, or do we have to have absolute consensus?

These wind-turbine opponents are a small fraction of the total affected population and, yet, they declaim dire consequences for all. As to such warnings – we should all admit that there are risks in every endeavor, so the point should be that, lacking strong data signals, we should proceed with due caution and monitor for possible problems. This includes the possibility that low-frequency vibration can impact health negatively. However, “monitor” is the key word here, not prevent.

In this regard, here is an arrangement from a recent siting decision in Maine: “... *Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention* 'finds no evidence in peer-reviewed medical and public health literature of adverse health effects from the kinds of noise and vibrations associated with wind turbines other than occasional reports of annoyances.' *First Wind* [the developer] must pay for and 'implement an operational compliance assessment methodology for use during very selective, meteorological and background sound conditions' to ensure its compliance with state regulations. If the project breaches its limits of 55 decibels at daytime and 45 dBA nightly, *First Wind* would have 60 days to submit a remediation plan or face fines....” This could serve as a template for similar rule(s) regarding the Whistling Ridge project.

My fourth objection is to a class of statements regarding danger to animal life. I think that I can safely assume that this subject is an important facet of your EIS and will require substantial fieldwork, plus literature review. Some commenters, however, seemed to assume that existing studies falsely understate current damage to birds and bats – or that the life of a single bird or bat is grounds for a siting denial.

I think that the same argument applies to this issue as applies to the human health issue. So the question becomes, what is the threshold at which the damage is viewed as too costly to proceed with the project? It seems to me that EFSEC should answer such questions early-on, in order to establish criteria for the various related studies.

Fifth on my list – various subjective opinions were heard concerning the visual impact of the turbines/towers and of the warning lights associated with them. All that I can do in this case is supply my own subjective appraisal. I like the looks of wind turbines. I think that they are aesthetically pleasing – majestic, if you will. Last month I drove from Austin, Texas to Stevenson. I saw many wind turbines in West Texas, a bunch in the area of the Colorado/Utah border, and a substantial number on either side of the Columbia River in both Oregon and Washington. Magnificent.

I live in Stevenson in a house with a Gorge view – a gorgeous view, in fact. A small part of that view is the Bridge of the Gods, Cascade Locks, a flashing light on a cellular tower above Cascade Locks, part of Stevenson, the Interpretative Center, and a bit of Skamania Lodge. I think that I have a world-class view, and a number of my friends around the world agree. I asked my wife, who also thinks that we have a world-class view, if the cell tower light bothered her. She said that she doesn't even notice it. That light is substantially closer to us than the lights on the turbine towers will be to I-84 or to Hood River or to most viewpoints. Granted that there will be more of them, the array will still be quite narrow with respect to the overall view from any observation point.

One commenter mentioned the fluctuating (pulsing?) red glow under clouds, when he was driving at night near a 'wind farm' in Klickitat County. I submit that he was in close proximity to the towers, and the particular arrangement of the clouds in such a case is rare. When the clouds are low, they will obscure the lights; when they are high, they will not “glow”. In any case some observations of existing developments should suffice to answer this concern.

Finally, your EIS must include socio-economic effects. I know that you know, but I will repeat it anyway: Skamania County is a poor county. We are hamstrung by federal agencies that control 85% of our land base. Outside forces have 'locked up' the Gifford Pinchot National Forest (78% of the land in the county) to the point that the last vestiges of timber-related industry here buy logs from distant locations in, for instance, Idaho.

Then there's the National Scenic Area. Mr. Luce may remember that, when the related legislation was proposed, more than 80% of county residents opposed it. Nonetheless, here we are with another 7% of county land tied up by NSA restrictions. Seems as though them 'outside forces', that one hears so much about, have won again.

That brings us to Tourism. Outside forces have decided that we have enough facilities apparently. They oppose the Broughton development; they oppose the Cascade Locks casino project; they oppose; they oppose.

Perhaps you noticed that, at your meeting in Stevenson on May 6, the majority of those opposed were "outside forces" - at least with respect to Skamania County. How about if we win one for the home team for once? Nine permanent jobs (plus a couple of years of large-workforce construction) may not seem too impressive in Seattle or Vancouver; but in a county of 10 - 11,000 with the traditional distinction of leading the state in unemployment percentage, the impact of these jobs is substantial.

Paul Spencer

Stevenson, WA 98648
509-427-██████

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: Rebecca Dondlinger [REDACTED]@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 6:46 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

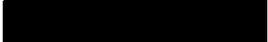
This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Rebecca Dondlinger


Portland, OR 97232

Scoping Comment
#311

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Ron Reynier [REDACTED]@gorge.net]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 7:18 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Public Comment Whistling Ridge EP

Public Comment Whistling Ridge Energy Project

Kristi Reynier
61 Scenic Heights Road, Underwood, WA 98651

Dear EFSEC:

We oppose this project as to its scope and necessity. Our family has lived in Underwood for 22 years. The typical type of stress we face on a daily basis is getting stuck behind the school bus on the way down Cook-Underwood Road. This project will change everyone's way of life here in a negative way.

We live within 150 yards of the intersection of Kollock-Knapp and Cook Underwood. The applicant proposes reconfiguring the intersection and removing trees. Many families in our neighborhood take walks on a daily basis through that area, and we wonder why we must subsidize the applicant by destroying our peace and quite, having flagging crews near our driveway and thus ruining our lifestyle.

We also drive through the intersection and the 3.5 miles down Cook-Underwood road at least 6 times per day to get to work, to take children to school, to attend extra curricular activities, all of which are time sensitive. Why should we, as a community, have to schedule around road closures just so the applicant can make a dime. 20 minute delays or an alternate route triples a normal 10 minute drive to White Salmon.

The applicant has shown little sensitivity in their historical projects that affect what the public must view. Given the opportunity to leave limited tree buffers along popular biking and other public roadways, they chose not to. While this is their choice on their land, it speaks to how sensitive they will be if allowed to rip up intersections and clog our roads.

Underwood has become a place where people come to see the expanse of the Gorge and the Hood River Valley. Cook-Underwood Road is a major sightseeing attraction as evidenced by the large numbers of bikers and motorcycle groups that travel through from one end to the next. Why ruin that?

We also are concerned about the negative effects to personal health and wildlife. The area is diverse with wildlife. We have elk, bear, bobcat and a variety of birds of prey. Why risk this refuge for the applicant's corporate gain?

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Kristi Reynier and family.

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: Glenn Johndohl [REDACTED]@hotmail.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 7:50 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Glenn Johndahl
[REDACTED]
Portland, OR 97211

503-335-[REDACTED]

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Maureen Busby [REDACTED]@excite.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 7:52 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Maureen Busby

[REDACTED]
Hood River, OR 97031

Scoping Comment
#314

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: Adrienne Ruderman [REDACTED]@msn.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 8:13 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: [Suspected Spam] Whistling Ridge Energy Project
Attachments: details00000.txt; Whisting Ridge Energy Project

Comments in regards to the project:

I am against the project as currently proposed for a number of reasons:

1. Wind Power in the current location - as I understand, due to the wind in current location wind generation would occur about 40% of the time. Natural Gas would be required as a backup. Looking at this from a purely objective stand point, this is not a good location for a wind powered facility. I think that people are jumping on the band wagon for wind power when this is an old technology that is extremely expensive and not efficient. There is a need for clean/green energy but I don't think that this is it.
2. Jobs - this project looks to create 8 long term jobs. The project is being presented as a way to bring "jobs" to a depressed community/county. There has been other projects/developments proposed that would have brought hundreds of jobs to our community - these were turned down by the local councils..... Should the goal to be to revitalize the job market and economy in our community I think that these projects should have been approved. One project in particular would have taken advantage of government stimulus funds....I think that we need to call a spade a spade - this project will be a positive for SDS but not for the local communities.
3. Scenic area - I keep hearing the argument that you should be able to do what you want to on your property. Those of us who live in this area have all had to abide by certain rules pertaining to how we can develop our land in order to preserve the National Scenic Area. We did this in order to maintain the beauty of an area unsurpassed in this world. Once this has been compromised there is no going back. The SDS lumber company has thus far been exempt from following the guidelines of the National Scenic Area. I think that it is time to change this - the rules should apply to everyone.

In summary, when weighing out the pluses and minuses of this project I feel that there are far more negatives. I believe that the estimates for "clean/green" power are being greatly over-estimated along with the projections for economic growth and job creation. I feel that the downsides to the environment and the destruction of the National Scenic Area will have a far more negative impact on our community and it's future growth.

Adrienne Ruderman
[REDACTED]
Underwood, WA 98651
801 518 [REDACTED] - cell

5/18/2009

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Tyler Bech [REDACTED]@bechmarine.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 8:22 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Tyler Bech



Hood River, OR 97031

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Pat Hazlett [REDACTED]@aracnet.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 8:23 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

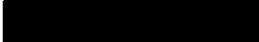
This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Pat Hazlett


Portland, OR 97219

Talbur, Tammy (CTED)

From: John Christensen [REDACTED]@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 8:31 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

John Christensen



Corbett, OR 97019

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Liz Kingslien [REDACTED]@lizbiz.biz
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 8:31 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Liz Kingslien



Lyle, WA 98635

312-246-

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: dave bisset [REDACTED]@dakine.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 8:56 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

dave bisset

[REDACTED]
hood river, OR 97031

Scoping Comment
#320

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Wirt T. Maxey [REDACTED]@msn.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 9:40 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Cc: Fiksdal, Allen (CTED)
Subject: Whistling Ridge Energy Project---EIS Scoping Comment
Attachments: fp2702754.pdf

Dear EFSEC

The EIS for the referenced project should include in depth studies of environmental impacts in connection with (1) unstable lands in the project area; (2) endangered or threatened species in or in close proximity to the project area; (3) scenic impacts.

(1) & (2) Attached is FPA # 2702754.

The second page of the document (Office Checklist and Summary) indicates the project area has " Unstable Slopes", "High Erosion Potential" and "High Mass Wasting Potential" and that the project is within a Spotted Owl Special Emphasis Area (SOSEA).

The Notice of Decision (second to last page of the document) disapproves the application because:

"This application is disapproved due to unstable land features. Four shallow landslides and earth flows were identified, including a shallow landslide with bedrock hollow and Perennial Initiation Point, and inner gorge"

As well the Notice of Decision indicates that; "Bull Trout, a federally listed threatened species, may occur in the area..."

(3) Scenic Impacts

It is beyond argument that the project, if allowed to proceed, would completely dominate the viewshed of the National Scenic Area, day and night, with turbines that are 450 +/- feet tall, equipped with strobe lights on top. Measure 937 (codified as RCW 19.285) provides for "appropriately sited" renewable energy projects. Please see below.

RCW 19.285.020

Declaration of policy.

Increasing energy conservation and the use of appropriately sited renewable energy facilities builds on the strong foundation of low-cost renewable hydroelectric generation in Washington state and will promote energy independence in the state and the Pacific Northwest region. Making the most of our plentiful local resources will stabilize electricity prices for Washington residents, provide economic benefits for Washington counties and farmers, create high-quality jobs in Washington, provide opportunities for training apprentice workers in the renewable energy field, protect clean air and water, and position Washington state as a national leader in clean energy technologies.

5/19/2009

[2007 c 1 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 937, approved November 7, 2006).]

In light of the Whistling Ridge Project's potential enormous impact on the NSA's scenic resources, it is urged that EFSEC adopt the Gorge Commission's standard of " Visual Subordination" as the standard for determining if this project is "appropriately sited" as required by RCW 19.285.020.

There is only one NSA. It cannot be picked up and moved elsewhere. On the other hand, there are numerous alternative places in Washington where wind projects can be sited.

Thank You

Wirt T. Maxey
Peters, Maxey, Short and Maxey P.A.
Attorneys at Law
3001 Ponce De Leon Blvd. #200
Coral Gables Fla. 33134
305 4467666 (Office)
305 4461290 (Fax)
305 4397091 (Cell)

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE

This email message may be protected by the attorney/client privilege, work product doctrine or other confidentiality protection. If you believe that it has been sent to you in error, do not read it. Please reply to the sender that you have received the message in error, and then delete it. Thank you.



Forest Practices Application/Notification Office Checklist & Summary

FPA #: 2702754

FP Forester: Jonny

Harvest Name: _____

Contact/Rep: JOHN STEVENSON

Phone number: 509.493.2733

Date Received: 9.16.03

Landowner: Broughton

Review Comments Due: 9.30.03

Timber Owner: " "

Decision Due Date: 10.16.03

Operator: " "

Shutdown Zone: 660

RMAP#: R-2700105-L

Legal: S 3,10 - T 3 - R 9E

Class of Application

- Class II
- Class III-14 day
- Class III-30 day
- Class III-45 day
- Class IV General- 30 day
- Class IV Special- 30 day

Type of Activity

Harvest Chemical _____ Road Work ONLY _____

EARR Tax Credit:

- Non-Eligible
- RMAP
- Forest Practices Rules (RMZ Wetlands Unstable)
- HCP (RMZ Wetlands Unstable)
- Watershed Analysis (Wetlands Unstable)

Geographic Information

WRIA Wind White Salmon WAU Dog Mtn. 1

Watershed Analysis: No Status In Progress Complete

FPA Review

- Platted after January 1, 1960
- Landowner Intends to Convert within 3 years
- Within city limits
- Within a public park
- Within 500 ft of public park
- FREP requested
- Aerial Chemical app (attach spray matrix)
- Shorelines Permit (200 feet of OHWM or Flood Way)
- Water Protocol Surveys
- Watershed Analysis Prescriptions
- Within 30 feet of a Type 4 (Np) and/or Type 5 (Ns)
- Within 130' of RMZ/CMZ of Type 1-4 water (East)
- Within 200 feet of Wetlands
- RMZ for 20-acre SLO Exempt
- Timber harvest**
 - Units greater than 120 acres
 - Equipment on slopes > 40%
 - Potentially unstable slopes or landforms
- Roads** (*constructed, abandoned or rock pit*)
 - Road construction on slopes > 65%
 - Potentially unstable slopes or landforms

Plan Review

- Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP)
- Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Plan
- Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP)
- Landowner Option Plan for N. Spotted Owl (LOP)
- Alternate Plan
- Bald Eagle Management Plan
- Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP)
- Cooperative Habitat Enhancement Agreement (CHEA)
- Landowner Landscape Plan (LLP)
- Regeneration Plan
- Ten-year Forest Plan
- Wetland Mitigation Plan

Office Review

- Unstable Slopes
- High Erosion Potential
- High Mass Wasting Potential
- Forested wetland
- Type A wetland
- Type B wetland
- Hydric Soils
- Spotted owl
 - [] Inside Habitat Outside Habitat
 - [] Inside Circle Outside Circle
- Inside SOSEA White Salmon
- Outside SOSEA
- Western Gray Squirrel
- Cultural site
- Historic site
- Archaeological site
- PHS: _____
- Rain-On-Snow & outside approved WA
- 303(d) stream segment
- SASSI
- Hatchery
- Bald eagle
- Mountain caribou
- Sandhill crane
- Gray wolf
- OR silverspot butterfly
- Grizzly bear
- Peregrine falcon
- Western pond turtle
- Other:
- Heritage Location
- Other (list species) _____



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

FPA/N #: 2702754
DATE RCVD: 9-16-03
REGION: SE

Forest Practices Application/Notification

REFER TO THE INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSIST IN THE COMPLETION OF THIS FORM. TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT INK.

1) Full legal name of <u>Landowner</u> Business Contact: <u>Broughton LBR. Co.</u> Mailing Address <u>92 office Rd.</u> City, State or Province, Country, and Zip or Postal Code <u>Underwood, WA, 98651</u> Phone <u>(509) 493 2733</u> E-Mail:	2) Full legal name of <u>Timber Owner</u> Business Contact: <u>Same</u> Mailing Address City, State or Province, Country, and Zip or Postal Code Phone () E-Mail:	3) Full legal name of <u>Operator</u> Business Contact: <u>Same</u> Mailing Address City, State or Province, Country, and Zip or Postal Code Phone () E-Mail:
---	---	---

- 4) Is a perpetual timber owner submitting this FPA/N without a landowner signature?
 Yes. See Instructions for required additional documents.
 No.
- 5) If any timber will be harvested, enter the Forest Tax Reporting Account Number of the Timber Owner: 800 010 463
 For tax reporting information or tax numbers call 1-800-548-8829.
- 6) Legal description and county of the forest practice activity.

Sub-Division (¼ ¼)	Section	Township	Range	E/W	County
<u>NE¼ SE¼</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3N</u>	<u>9E</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Skamania</u>
<u>NW¼ NE¼</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3N</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Skamania</u>
<u>SW¼ SW¼</u> } <u>same unit</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3N</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Skamania</u>
<u>NW¼ NW¼</u> }	<u>10</u>	<u>3N</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Skamania</u>

7) We affirm that the information contained herein is true, and understand that this proposed Forest Practice is subject to the current rules and regulations of the forest practices act, as well as any applicable federal, state or local rules and regulations. Compliance with this application/notification does not ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act, or other federal, state, or local laws.

Signature of <u>Landowner</u> : <u>John R. Stevenson</u> Date: <u>9/10/03</u>	Signature of <u>Timber Owner</u> : <u>Same</u> Date:	Signature of <u>Operator</u> : <u>Same</u> Date:
Print <u>Landowner</u> name: <u>John R. Stevenson</u>	Print <u>Timber Owner</u> name:	Print <u>Operator</u> name:

2702754

Forest Practices Application/Notification General Questions

COMPLETE ALL QUESTIONS AND COMPLETE APPROPRIATE SECTIONS INDICATED BY ANY OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ANSWERED WITH A "YES"

- 1) Is the forest practice activity within city limits?
 Yes. If Yes, name of city: _____
 No.
- 2) Is the forest practice activity within a public park?
 Yes. If Yes, name of park: _____
 No.
- 3) Is the forest practice activity within 500 feet of a public park?
 Yes. If Yes, name of park: _____
 No.
- 4) Was land platted after January 1, 1960?
 Yes. If Yes, see instructions.
 No.
- 5) Does the landowner intend to convert this land to a use that is incompatible with growing timber within 3 years?
 Yes. If Yes, see instructions.
 No.
- 6) Does landowner have an approved Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP) for the land where landowner intends to conduct a forest practice?
 Yes. If Yes, include a copy of the approved COHP.
 No.
- 7) Is the landowner interested in the Forest Riparian Easement Program, a compensation program for small forest landowners harvesting timber near a stream, river, wetland, pond or lake?
 Yes. If Yes, see instructions.
 No.
- 8) Is the proposal within 50 miles of salt water and does the landowner own 500 acres or more of forest land?
 Yes. If Yes, complete the Marbled Murrelet Section or if landowner is applying an approved State and/or Federal Conservation Agreement attach prescriptions.
 No.
- 9) Does the forest practice involve aerial application of chemicals?
 Yes. If Yes, complete the Aerial Chemical Application Section.
 No.
- 10) Will there be any harvest or road construction within 200 feet of the ordinary high water mark or the floodway of a Type 1 water?
 Yes. If Yes, compliance with Shoreline Management Act Chapter 90.58 RCW is required. See instructions.
 No.

11) Will there be any harvest activity, road activity or aerial chemical application within 200 feet of the Bank Full Width (BFW) or Channel Migration Zone (CMZ) of any water (river, stream, stream channel, wetland, pond or lake)?

- Yes. If Yes, continue.
 No. If No, go to Question #19.

12) Has there been a previous water type field verification, per the interim water type rules, verifying all Type 4, 5 waters within the proposed forest practice area and within 200 feet of the area?

- Yes. If Yes, provide documentation for those streams (i.e. Protocol Survey or waiver).
 No. If No, identify and label correctly all waters on activity map(s) and complete Water Type Section.
 Both. If Both, provide documentation for those streams that have been verified and also complete the Water Type Section for the remaining streams.

13) Is the landowner claiming the 20-acre small landowner parcel riparian rule exemption?

- Yes. If Yes, complete Small Landowner Riparian Exemption Section and skip to Question #16 in this general question section.

No.

14) Will there be any harvest within 30 feet of the BFW of a Type 4 or 5 water?

- Yes. If Yes, a 30-foot equipment limitation zone is required or if landowner is applying an approved State and/or Federal Conservation Agreement attach prescriptions.

No.

15) Will there be any harvest within 200 feet in western Washington or 130 feet in eastern Washington of the BFW or CMZ, whichever ever is greater, of a Type 1, 2, 3, or 4 water?

- Yes. If Yes, complete Riparian Harvest Section or if landowner is applying an approved State and/or Federal Conservation Agreement attach prescriptions.

No

16) Will there be any harvest or road construction within 200 feet of a wetland edge?

- Yes. If Yes, complete Wetland Section or if landowner is applying an approved State and/or Federal Conservation Agreement attach prescriptions.

No.

NOTE: Work within or over Type 1, 2, or 3 water will require a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA). Work within Type 4 or 5 water may require a HPA. Completion of Questions #17 and #18 will serve as your request for a HPA from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). If you have any questions concerning the HPA, call WDFW or visit their website at: <http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/habitat.htm>

To expedite overall processing time for the HPA, applicant can complete drawings as specified in the FPA/N instructions listed for Questions #17 and #18.

17) Will there be any activity within or over Type 1, 2 or 3 water?

- Yes. If Yes, see instructions and provide details in Question #26.

No.

18) Will there be any activity within or over Type 4 or 5 water?

- Yes. If Yes, see instructions and provide details in Question #26.

No.

19) Will cutting and/or removing timber (including road right-of-way) be done as part of this proposal?

- Yes. If Yes, complete Timber Section.

No.

20) Will roads be constructed, abandoned, have maintenance performed or will a rock pit be developed or expanded as part of this proposal?

- Yes. If Yes, complete Roads Section.
- No.

21) Is there a DNR assigned Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) number for the roads within the proposal?

- Yes. If Yes, list RMAP # R2700105L
- No. If No, see instructions.

22) Is the landowner requesting a permit for longer than 2 years (see instructions)?

- Yes. If Yes, see instructions. Attach detailed schedule or delineate in Question #26 below. What is the length requested? _____ years (specify 3, 4, or 5 years).
- No.

23) Is the landowner submitting an alternate plan?

- Yes. If Yes, include copy of plan.
- No.

24) From the landowner's lands in the state of Washington:

- (a) For the three years prior to the filing of this forest practice application/notification, has the landowner harvested on average less than or equal to two million board feet per year of timber volume? AND,
- (b) Does the landowner, expect, on average, to harvest less than or equal to 2 million board feet per year of timber over the next ten years from the filing date of this application/notification?

- Yes.
- No.

25) Does the landowner own less than 500 acres of forest land within this DNR region?

- Yes.
- No.

26) Provide any details that will give a better understanding of your project. Attach additional paper if needed.

Stream A unit 2 is Dry from the confluence of 3 class 5
Stream 3 into Stream A unit 1 in Sec 3 (SE 1/4) all the way to
The Property Line South of the Power Line in Sec 10.

Forest Practices Application/Notification
Water Type Section
WAC 222-16-031

EASTERN WASHINGTON WATER TYPE WORKSHEET

- 1) Has the applicant had the stream surveyed using the protocol outlined in Section 13 of the Forest Practices Board Manual or does the stream have the waiver characteristics for WAC 222-16-031(3)(b)(ii)?

Stream ID: A unit 1

- Yes, attach documentation
 Fish Found, Type 3 water
 No fish, go to Question #6
 No, go to Question #2

Stream ID: B unit 2

- Yes, attach documentation
 Fish Found, Type 3 water
 No fish, go to Question #6
 No, go to question #2

Stream ID: C unit 2

- Yes, attach documentation
 Fish Found, Type 3 water
 No fish, go to Question #6
 No, go to question #2

- 2) List date Stream observations were made for water typing:

Stream ID: A unit 1
Date observed: 9/10/03
Go to Question # 3

Stream ID: B unit 2
Date observed: 9/10/03
Go to Question # 3

Stream ID: C unit 2
Date observed: 9/10/03
Go to Question # 3

- 3) Were fish observed or are fish known to use the stream any time of the year?

Stream ID: A unit 1
 Yes, Type 3 water
 No, go to Question #4

Stream ID: B unit 2
 Yes, Type 3 water
 No, go to Question #4

Stream ID: C unit 2
 Yes, Type 3 water
 No, go to Question #4

- 4) Is the average bankfull width of the stream channel three feet or wider, AND is the average channel gradient of the stream segment 16% or less?

Stream ID: A unit 1
 Yes, Type 3 water
 No, go to Question #5

Stream ID: B unit 2
 Yes, Type 3 water
 No, go to Question #5

Stream ID: C unit 2
 Yes, Type 3 water
 No, go to Question #5

see question 26 for more info

- 5) Is the average bankfull width of the stream channel three feet or wider, AND is the average channel gradient of the stream greater than 16% and less than or equal to 20%, AND is the contributing basin to the stream greater than 175 acres?

Stream ID: A unit 1
 Yes, Type 3 water
 No, go to Question #6

Stream ID: B unit 2
 Yes, Type 3 water
 No, go to Question #6

Stream ID: C unit 2
 Yes, Type 3 water
 No, go to Question #6

6) Does the stream / stream segment contain water at all times during a normal rainfall year?

Stream ID: A unit 1

Yes, Type 4 water

No, go to Question #7

Unknown, go to Question #7

Stream ID: B unit 2

Yes, Type 4 water

No, go to Question #7

Unknown, go to Question #7

Stream ID: C unit 2

Yes, Type 4 water

No, go to Question #7

Unknown, go to Question #7

7) Is the stream/stream segment downstream of a perennial source of water?

Stream ID: A unit 1

Yes, Type 4 water

No, go to Question #9

Can't Determine, go to Q#8

Stream ID: B unit 2

Yes, Type 4 water

No, go to Question #9

Can't Determine, go to Q#8

Stream ID: C unit 2

Yes, Type 4 water

No, go to Question #9

Can't Determine, go to Q#8

8) Is the contributing basin area 300 acres or more for this stream/stream segment?

Stream ID: A unit 1

Yes, Type 4 water

No, go to Question #9

Stream ID: B unit 2

Yes, Type 4 water

No, go to Question #9

Stream ID: C unit 2

Yes, Type 4 water

No, go to Question #9

9) Is the stream/stream segment physically connected by an above ground channel to a type 1,2,3, or 4 water?

Stream ID: A unit 1

Yes, Type 5 water

No, non-typed water

Stream ID: B unit 2

Yes, Type 5 water

No, non-typed water

Stream ID: C unit 2

Yes, Type 5 water

No, non-typed water

Forest Practices Application/Notification

Timber Harvest Section WAC 222-30-020

1) Complete the chart below.

Unit #	Type Of Harvest (even-aged, uneven-aged, salvage, right-of-way)	Method Of Yarding (high lead, skyline, shovel, rubber tired skidder, tracked skidder, animal, helicopter, feller buncher, cable)	Acres Per Unit	Steepest Slope % (within Harvest Unit)	Trees Per Acre Remaining After Harvest		Estimated Volume To Be Harvested (board feet)
					Equal or Greater Than 10"	Less Than 10" (dbh)	
1	Even Aged	Rubber tired Skidder	40	20	2+	2+	1000
2	" "	High Lead	30	40+	2+	2+	750
3	" "	High Lead	30	40+	2+	2+	750

2) Indicate how required Wildlife Reserve Trees (WRTs) and Green Recruitment Trees (GRTs) will be left.

Check all that apply: See WAC 222-30-020(11)

Wildlife Reserve Trees (WRTs)

Green Recruitment Trees (GRTs)

Clumped

Clumped

Other

Other

NOTE: At least two down logs per acre shall be left. At a minimum, down logs shall be 12 inches in diameter at the small end and 20 feet long or the equivalent volume.

3) Will the landowner be harvesting timber on any potentially unstable landforms?

Yes. See instructions or if landowner is applying prescriptions for an approved Watershed Analysis, attach prescriptions.

No.

4) What reforestation method will you use? Add additional details on separate paper and attach to application if needed.

Planting. List species: DF 1-1 or P-1 or P-0

Natural. Submit a reforestation plan. See instructions.

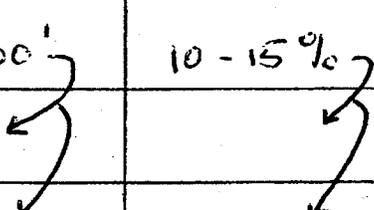
Reforestation is not required under WACs 222-34-010(1)(b), 222-34-020(1)(b) or 222-34-050.

5) Describe how harvest boundaries are marked on the ground, AND show and label the following items on the Activity map(s). Include location of each harvest unit, landing location(s), WRTs and GRTs (if clumping option is chosen) and for every even-aged unit provide the ages for all adjacent forest stands owned by the landowner (WAC 222-30-025). Add additional details on separate paper and attach to application if needed.

All units RibBoned with Red tape Leave trees are Painted with Red Paint and also left at Loggers Discretion Large Defective trees will be left where ever possible

**Forest Practices Application/Notification
Roads Section
WAC 222-24**

1) Complete the chart below.

Type of Activity	Total Length In Feet	Steepest Side Slope Road Crosses (%)	Abandonment Date Month/Year
Proposed Road Construction (include "Reconstruction")	$< 1000'$ 	$10 - 15\%$	<u>Does Not Apply</u>
Temporary Roads			
Road Abandonment			
Road Maintenance		<u>Does Not Apply</u>	<u>Does Not Apply</u>

10) Will you be opening or expanding a rock pit as part of this proposal?

Yes. Indicate size in acres _____.

No.

3) Do any proposed roads cross any potentially unstable landforms?

Yes. See instructions or if landowner is applying prescriptions for an approved Watershed Analysis, attach prescriptions.

No.

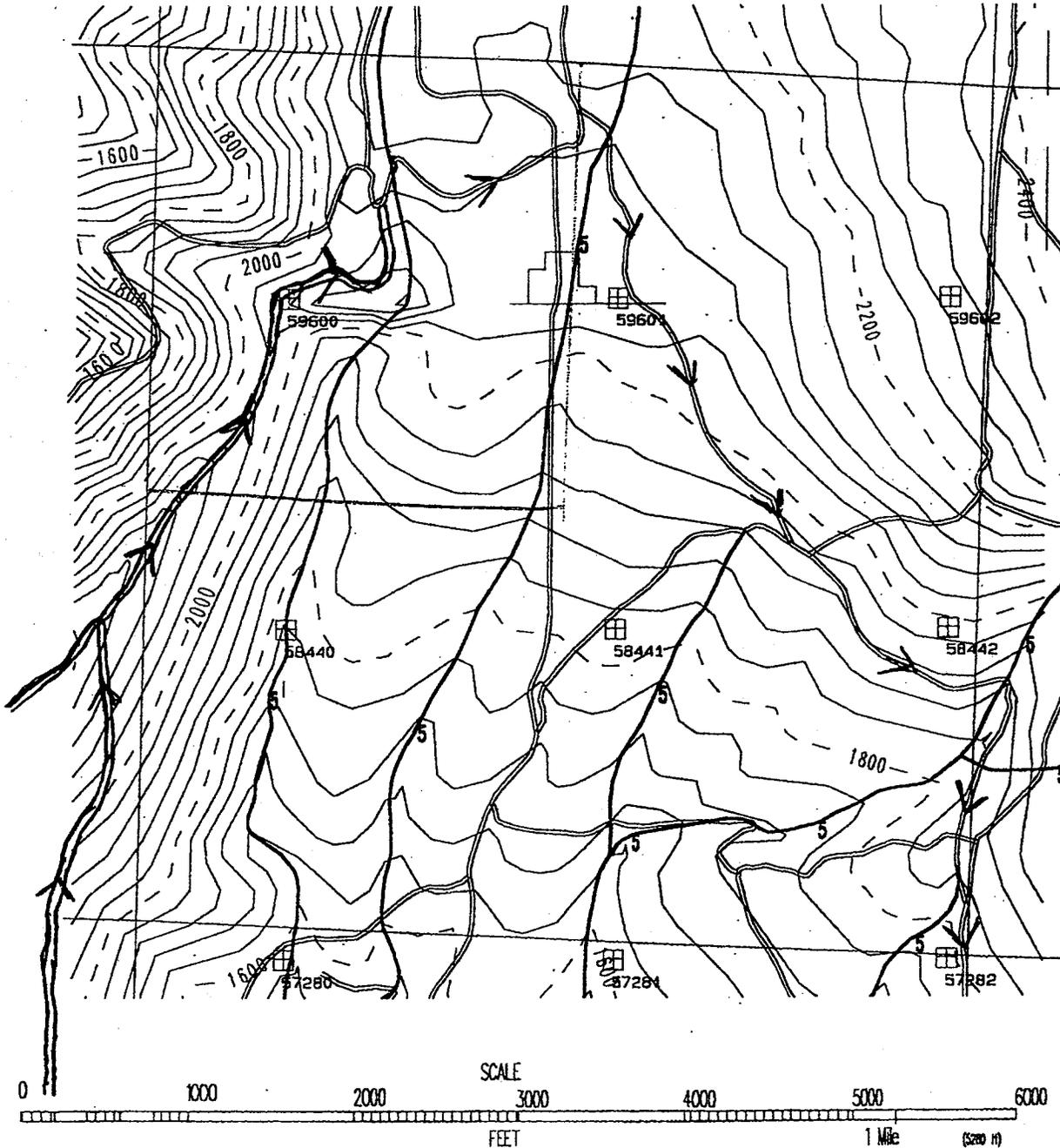
4) Describe how the right-of-way limits and/or centerline for the road construction will be marked on the ground. Describe location and type of road maintenance. Add additional details on separate paper and attach to application if needed. Show the following information on the activity map(s): location of all construction, existing roads, temporary roads, abandonment and landings within the forest practice proposal area; location of water stream crossing structures to be installed or removed (include structure's dimensions); location of endhaul/overhaul construction and waste areas; location of rock pit(s) identified in Question #2 above; location of potentially unstable landforms.

Orange Ribbon will be used for Road construction
for unit 1 all other units will have landings next
to existing roads. Temporary ROAD for unit 1 will be
Replanted and ABANDONED.

2702754

FOREST PRACTICE BASE MAP

TOWNSHIP 03 NORTH, RANGE 10 EAST (W.M.), SECTION 18
APPLICATION # *FOR UNIT #3*



*haul Route
for unit #3*



MAP DATE: February 25, 1999

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 40 Feet
NAD 27

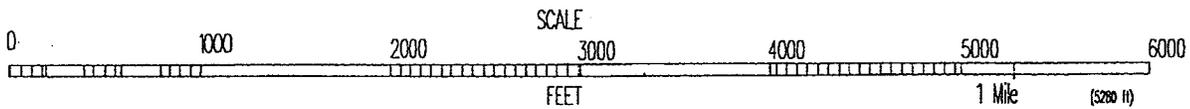
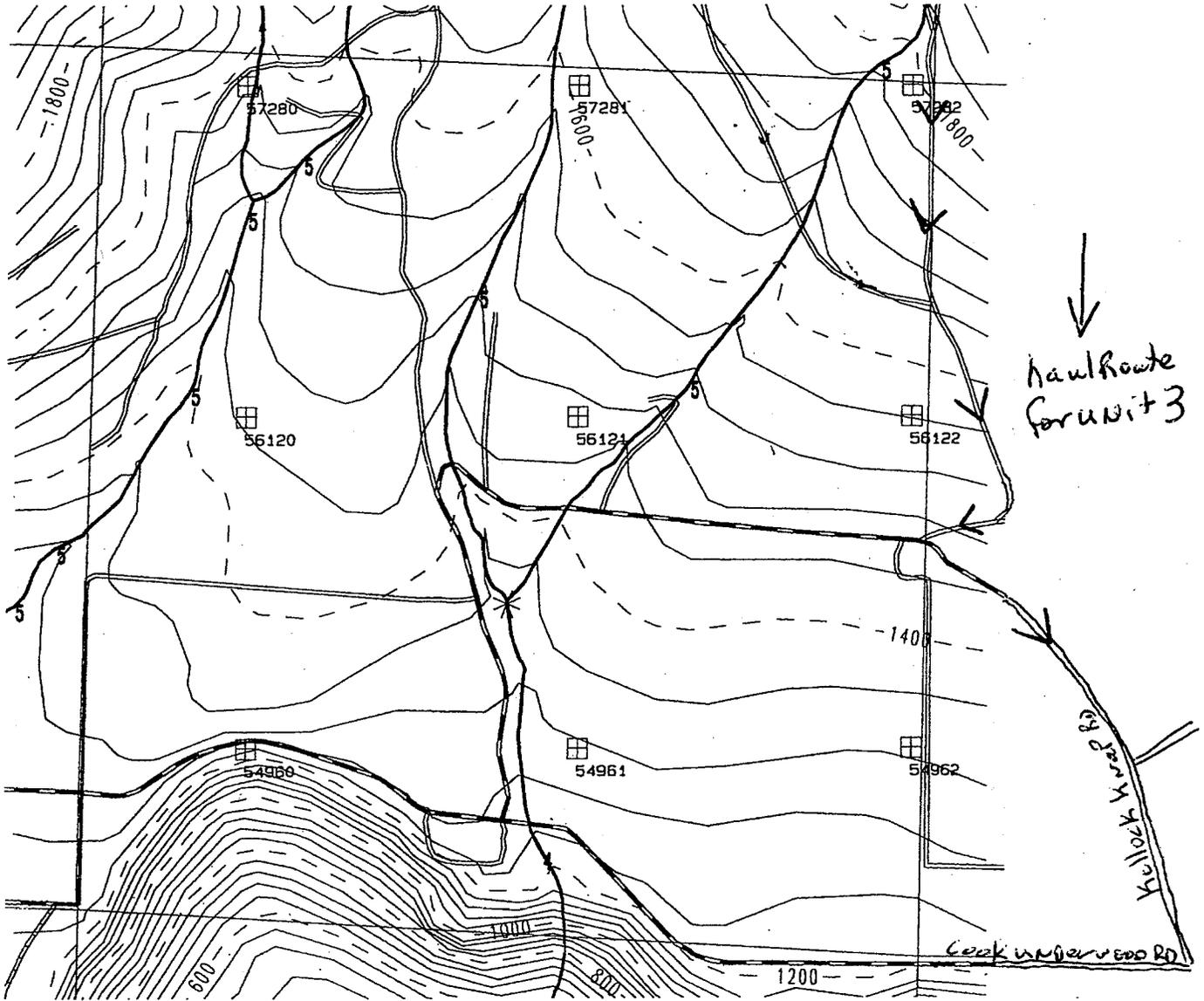
LEGEND: See Instructions
DISCLAIMER: See Legend

Water/Wetlands including their location and class may be incorrectly displayed or not shown on the Base Map. Applicants are responsible for verification and correction.

2702754

FOREST PRACTICE BASE MAP

TOWNSHIP 03 NORTH, RANGE 10 EAST (W.M.), SECTION 19
APPLICATION # FOR UNIT #3



MAP DATE: February 25, 1999

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 40 Feet
NAD 27

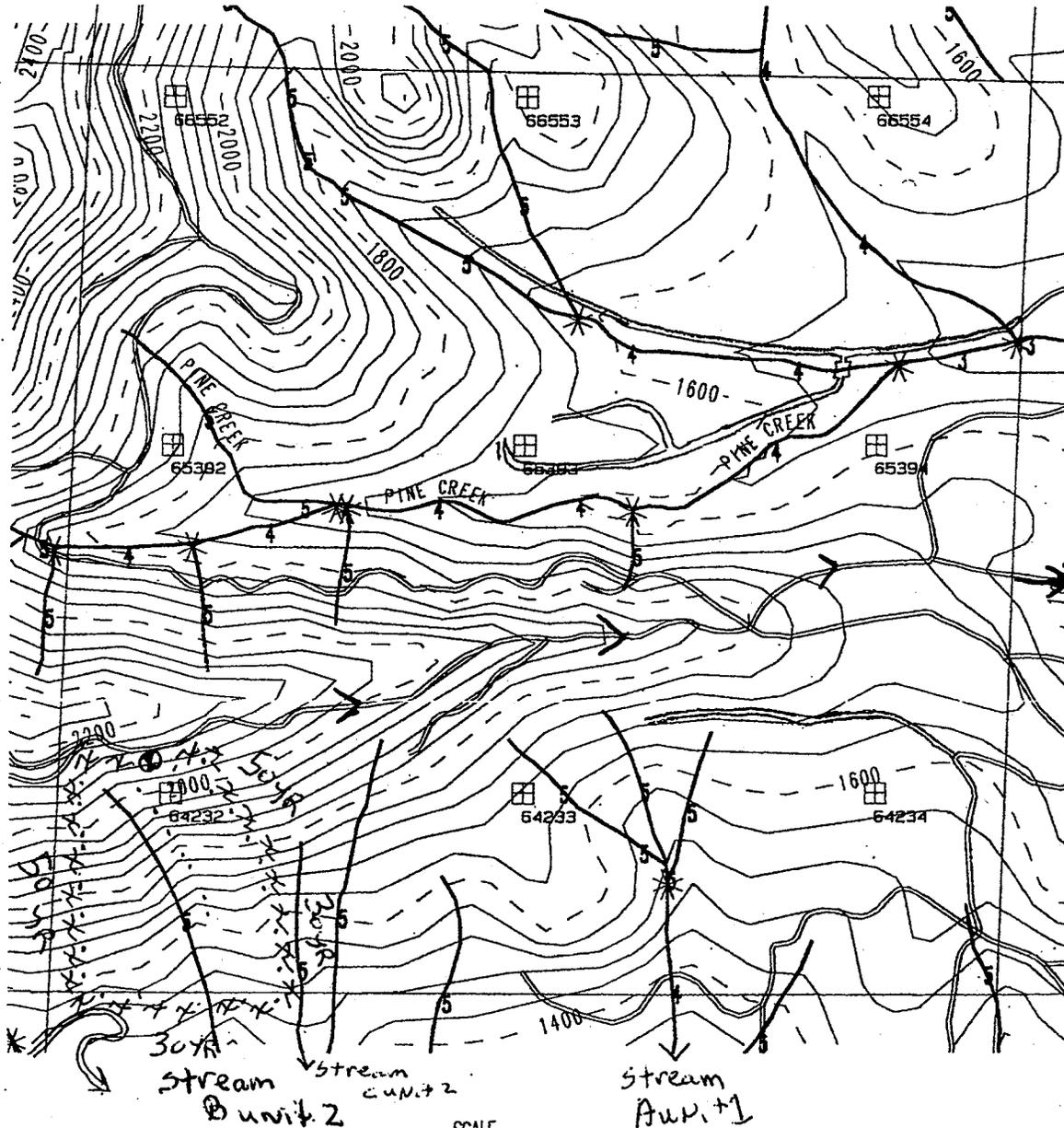
LEGEND: See Instructions
DISCLAIMER: See Legend

Water/Wetlands including their location and class may be incorrectly displayed or not shown on the Base Map. Applicants are responsible for verification and correction.

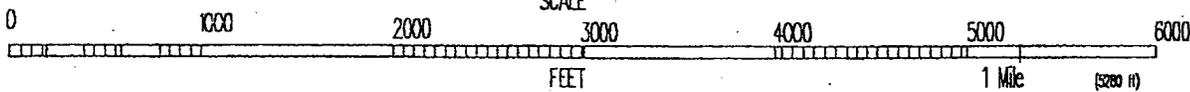
2702754

FOREST PRACTICE BASE MAP

TOWNSHIP 03 NORTH, RANGE 09 EAST (W.M.), SECTION 03
APPLICATION # UNIT #2



- ⊙ LANDING
- ∴ GRT
- WRT
- - - unit Boundary
- GASLINE RD.
- - - Haul Route
- - - To Cook
- - - Underused R.



MAP DATE: February 25, 1999

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 40 Feet
NAD 27

LEGEND: See Instructions
DISCLAIMER: See Legend

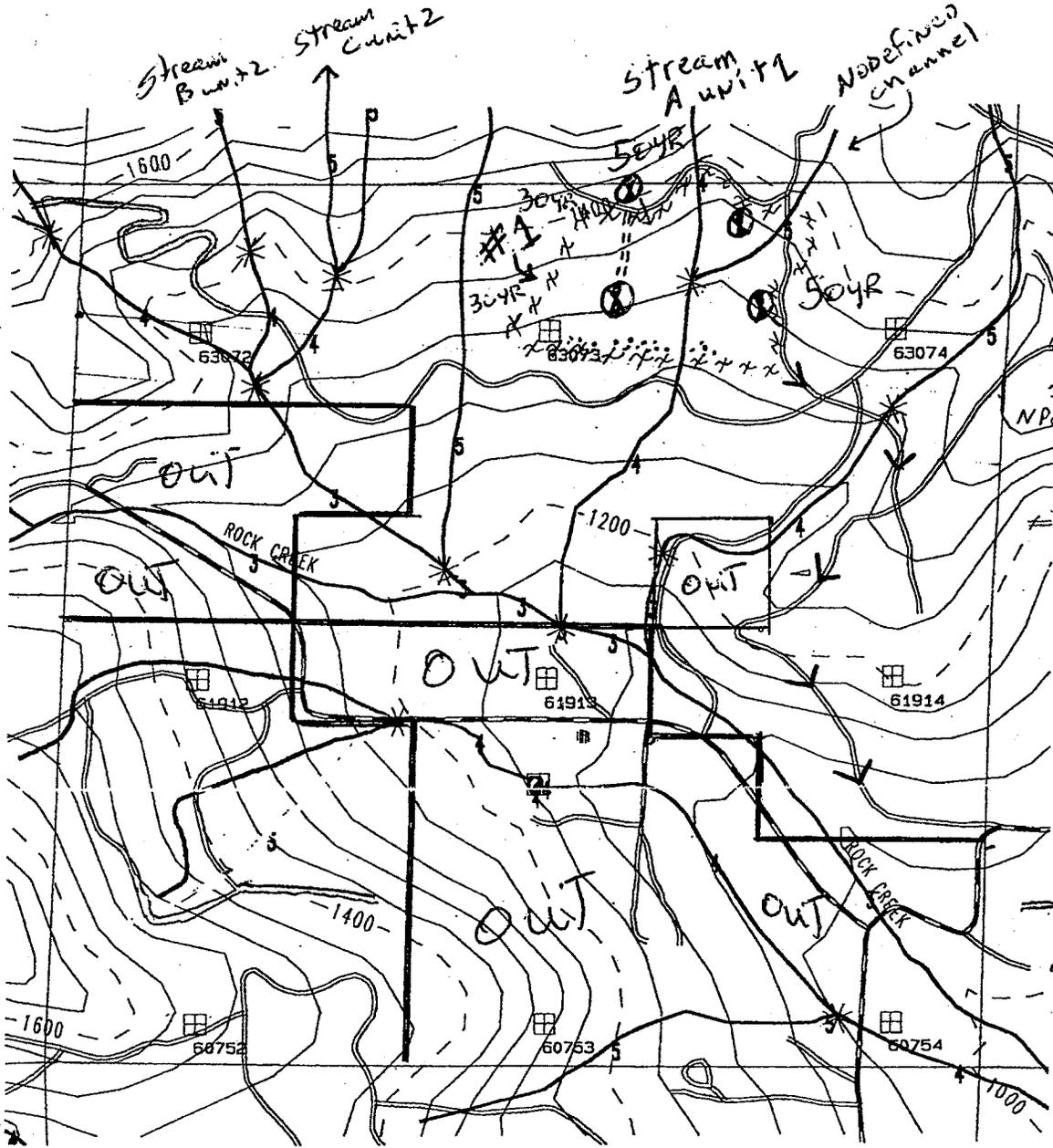


Water/Wetlands including their location and class may be incorrectly displayed or not shown on the Base Map. Applicants are responsible for verification and correction.

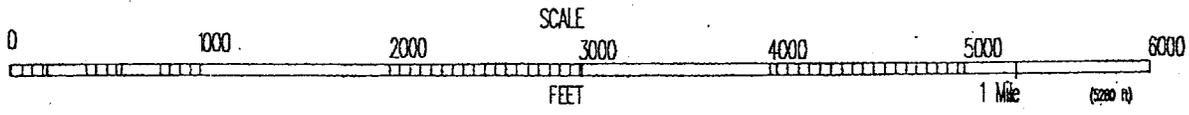
2702754

FOREST PRACTICE BASE MAP

TOWNSHIP 03 NORTH, RANGE 09 EAST (W.M.), SECTION 10
APPLICATION # _____ UNIT #1



- = out = Do not own ∴ GRTWRT
- ⊙ = Landing
- === = Road Construction
- = Haul Route
- - - - = Unit Boundary



MAP DATE: February 25, 1999

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 40 Feet
NAD 27

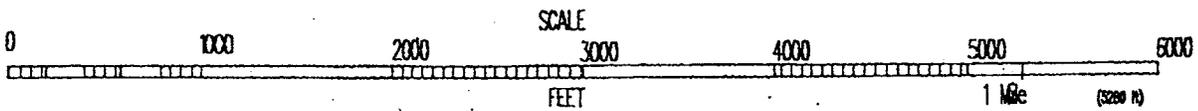
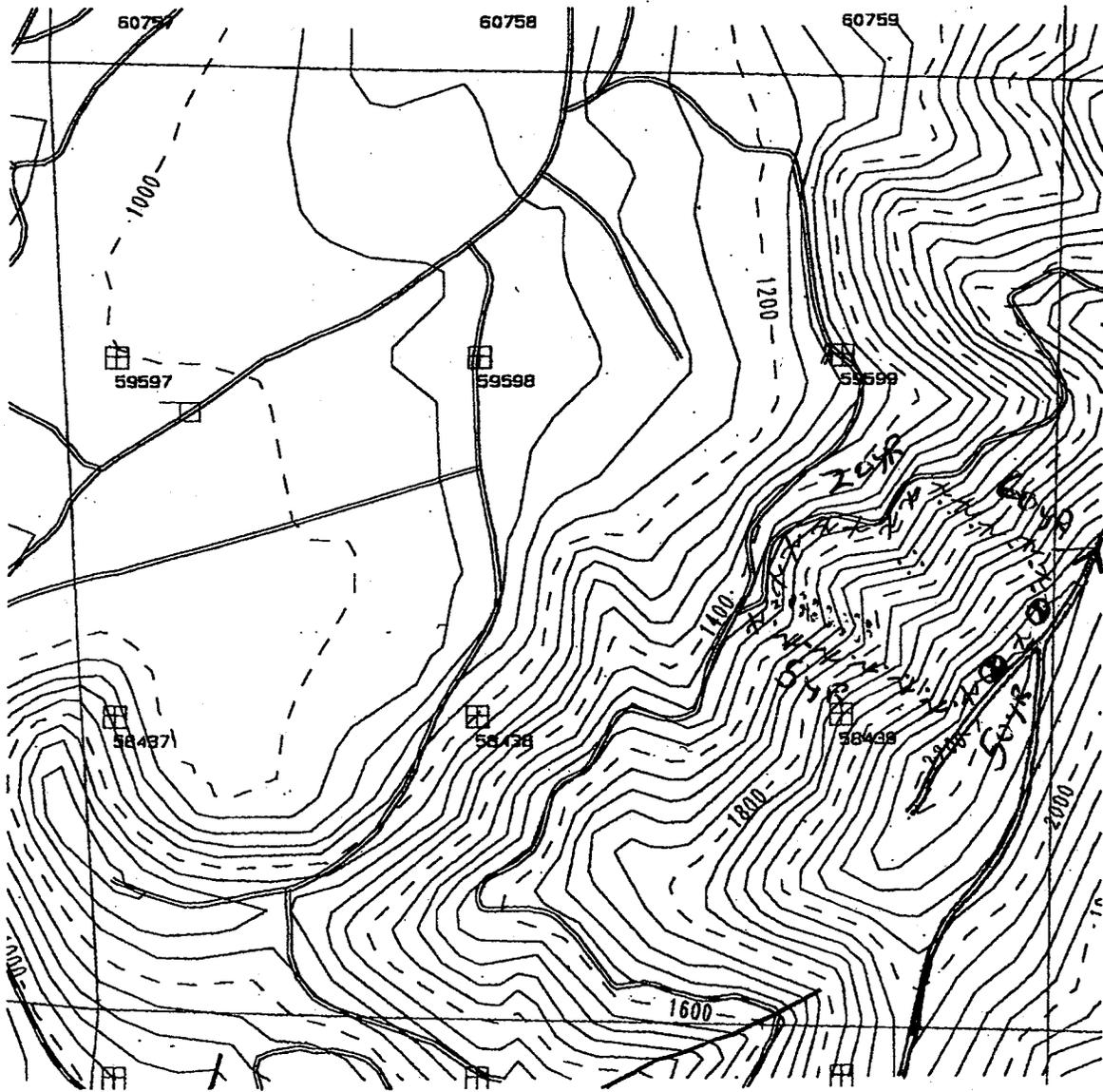
LEGEND: See Instructions
DISCLAIMER: See Legend

Water/Wetlands including their location and class may be incorrectly displayed or not shown on the Base Map. Applicants are responsible for verification and correction.



FOREST PRACTICE BASE MAP

TOWNSHIP 03 NORTH, RANGE 09 EAST (W.M.), SECTION 13
APPLICATION # UNIT #3



MAP DATE: February 25, 1999

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 40 Feet
NAD 27

LEGEND: See Instructions
DISCLAIMER: See Legend

Water/Wetlands including their location and class may be incorrectly displayed or not shown on the Base Map. Applicants are responsible for verification and correction.



**Forest Practices Application/Notification
Notice of Decision**

FPA/N Number: 2702754
Effective Date: September 30, 2003
Legal: S3,10 - T3 - R9E

DECISION:

- NOTIFICATION Operations shall not begin before the effective date.
- APPROVED This Application is approved and is subject to the conditions listed below.
- DISAPPROVED** **This Application is disapproved for the reasons listed below.**
- CLOSED-OUT Cancelled by DNR Withdrawn by applicant

CONDITIONS / REASONS:

NOTICE: Bull trout, a federally listed threatened species, may occur in the area covered by this forest practices permit. For information regarding compliance with federal law, please contact the Field Supervisor, USFWS at (360) 753-9440 for Western Washington or (509) 921-0160 for Eastern Washington.

This application is disapproved due to unstable land features. Four shallow landslides and earthflows were identified, including a shallow landslide with bedrock hollow and Perennial Initiation Point, and inner gorge.

Issued By: Tony W. Gilmer	Title: Forest Practice Forester
Region: Southeast	Date: September 29, 2003

**Copies to: Landowner, Timber Owner and Operator: Broughton Lumber
Tony Gilmer, DNR**

THE FOLLOWING IS PROVIDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

Forest Practice Application/notifications are posted to the Internet by the Forest Practice Application Review System (FPARS). Applicants, reviewers and interested parties can review existing proposals if they have completed a reviewer profile and the DNR has issued a login and password. You may get a profile form from the FPARS web site at:

<http://www.wa.gov/dnr/htdocs/forestpractices/>

You may also get a copy of your application / notification from you local DNR region office.

Also available from the FPARS website are the FPA/N form and instructions, FPA/N maps, Renewal forms, other required forms and helpful information.

Appeal Information:

RCW 76.09.220 (8) provides any aggrieved person the right to appeal the approval or disapproval of a forest practices application. RCW 43.21C.075 provides any aggrieved person the right to appeal issues arising under the State Environmental Policy Act. Appeals must be filed within 30 days of the approval or disapproval of the forest practices application. Appeals must be filed with the **FOREST PRACTICES APPEALS BOARD**, PO BOX 40903, 4224-6th Ave SE Bldg #2, Lacey, WA 98504-0903. Appeals must be filed in writing on the form required in Title 223-08. Concurrently with filing of the Forest Practices Appeals Board, copies of the appeals must also be filed with the **OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR, DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**, 1111 Washington St SE, 4th Floor Natural resources Bldg., PO BOX 47012, Olympia, WA 98504-7001, and with the **ATTORNEY GENERAL**, PO BOX 40100, OLYMPIA, WA 98504-0100.

Other Applicable Laws:

Operating as described in this application/ notification **does not ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act, or other federal, state, or local laws.**

Change of Operator, Landowner or Timber Owner:

If the landowner changes the **operator**, the landowner shall **notify the DNR in writing within 48 hours** of the change. Appropriate forms are available at the DNR region office and at the above FPARS website. Use this form to also notify DNR of a change in landowner and/or timber owner.

Notice of Sale or Transfer of Land or Timber:

Sellers and Buyers of land and perpetual timber rights have certain rights and responsibilities when the land or perpetual timber rights are sold or transferred. Where the land is subject to certain continuing forestland obligations including without limitation reforestation, Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plans and Harvest Strategies along Type 4 Waters in Eastern Washington, **prior to the sale or transfer of the land or perpetual timber rights the law requires that the following occur:** 1) the seller shall notify the buyer of the existence and nature of the obligations and 2) the buyer shall sign a Notice of Continuing Forestland Obligation Form indicating the buyer's knowledge of such obligation. At the time of sale or transfer of the land or perpetual timber rights the seller shall send the signed Form to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Form may be obtained from your DNR region office.

If the seller fails to notify the buyer about the continuing forest land obligation referenced above, the seller shall pay the buyer's costs related to such continuing forest land obligation, (including all legal costs) incurred by the buyer in enforcing the continuing forestland obligation against the seller. Failure by the seller to send the required notice to the DNR at the time of sale shall be prima facie evidence, in an action by the buyer against the seller for costs related to continuing forest land obligation, that the seller did not notify the buyer of the continuing forest land obligation prior to sale. See RCW 76.09.070, RCW 76.09.390 and WAC 222-20-055.

There are also other types of continuing forestland obligations subject to certain requirements, including without limitation Small Forest Landowner Forest Riparian Easements and Landowner Landscape Plans. For more information contact the DNR Regional Office.

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Barbara Miller [REDACTED]@well.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 9:49 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concerns about Whistling Ridge energy project

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

My understanding, from reports prepared by Friends of the Columbia Gorge, is that the proposed project would create significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would moreover degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania County and the Klickitat County portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

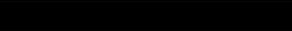
Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, worsening the scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I strongly support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic

treasure.

Barbara Miller


Portland, OR 97212

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Sharon McCormack [REDACTED]@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 10:16 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Windmills

Hello,

I am a firm believer in renewable power; Always have been.

ARE YOU CRAZY?

Have you even seen a MAP of Klickitat County???

Can you see the VAST AMOUNT OF **EMPTY SPACE** to the east of our very populated and highly treasured tourist/scenic area? Maybe you should take a drive!!!

Don't you see the reason this area has become more popular (expensive/desirable) is **BECAUSE OF THE NATURAL BEAUTY?????**

MY PROPERTY TAXES DOUBLED, because of this scenic beauty. Values will certainly be lessened as a result, I.E. **TAX dollars** will be lessened. Tourism will be lessened.

There is an **ENORMOUS** amount of empty space in the east of the county, windmills are **GREAT** out there; **PLUS** there is **MORE WIND OUT THERE!**

No trees need cutting, there **ARE** no trees there.

PLEASE, TAKE A LOOK AT THE MAP OF THE COUNTY! Crazy that you are even considering this.

Sharon McCormack

Sharon McCormack
[REDACTED]
White Salmon WA 98672
Hm: 509-493-[REDACTED]
Cell: 541-490-[REDACTED]
sharon4d@gmail.com
www.mccormackholography.com

Talburt, Tammy (CTED)

From: Charlotte Nuessle [REDACTED]@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 10:41 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Charlotte Nuessle

[REDACTED]
Ashland, OR 97520

Talbert, Tammy (CTED)

From: Pepper Trail [REDACTED]@ashlandnet.net]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 10:46 AM
To: CTED EFSEC
Subject: Concern about Whistling Ridge

Allen Fiksdal
Manager, Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council PO Box 43172
905 Plum Street SE
Olympia , 98504-3172

Dear Mr. Fiksdal, ,

I am writing to comment on the proposed Whistling Ridge Energy Project in Skamania County, Washington.

The proposed project would cause significant negative impacts to sensitive wildlife and plant habitat and would degrade the outstanding scenic beauty of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Whistling Ridge proposal includes more than 80 wind turbines in two counties, yet the application filed with EFSEC discusses only 50 turbines in Skamania County. The EIS must review the cumulative environmental impacts of all portions of the project, including both the Skamania Co. and Klickitat Co. portions.

This proposal is likely to have different and greater wildlife impacts than any other wind energy facility proposed in the State of Washington, because this project is proposed at a heavily forested site. The project would permanently disturb large areas of forested habitat and result in direct and indirect impacts to multiple wildlife species through habitat loss and displacement, direct collisions with turbine blades, and other factors. The potentially affected species include northern spotted owl, western gray squirrel, northern goshawk and other raptors, several species of bats, multiple migratory bird species, mule deer, black-tailed deer, and elk. Several of these species are listed as sensitive or threatened in Washington State.

Locating 426-foot-tall turbines on the ridgeline of the Columbia River Gorge would also degrade the scenic values of the Gorge. The turbines would be highly visible from several designated key viewing areas within the National Scenic Area, including Interstate 84, the Historic Columbia River Highway, Cook-Underwood Road, and Panorama Point. The project would introduce highly visible industrial facilities into the natural, forested landscape, protruding above ridgelines and detracting from the natural scenic beauty of the Gorge. The wind towers would have daytime and nighttime warning lights, which would worsen the aggravate scenic impacts.

Finally, the proposed project would be located partially within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Specifically, the applicant proposes to construct, expand, and improve more than two miles of roads within the National Scenic Area in order to haul industrial materials with gross vehicle weights of up to 53 tons. This proposal to construct and use Scenic Area lands for industrial purposes is prohibited by the National Scenic Area Act and Management Plan, and must be denied.

I support renewable energy, but I am opposed to industrial-scale wind energy development within or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, a designated national scenic treasure.

Pepper Trail


Ashland, OR 97520