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Q Would you please identify what has been marked for identification as Exhibit 20-1(CT-1)?

A Exhibit 20-1(CT-1) is a résumé of my educational background and employment experience.

Q Are you sponsoring any portions of the “Application for Site Certification” and “Clarification Information Provided to EFSEC Independent Consultant for EIS Preparation”, for the Kittitas Valley Wind Power Project?

A Yes. I am sponsoring the following sections for which I was primarily responsible for the analysis and development:

Section 1.4 Mitigation Measures, concerning the commitments made by the Applicant. Technical consultants are sponsoring the mitigation measures that relate to technical issues within their area(s) of expertise

Section 1.5 Sources of Information

Clarification Information Section Attachment 1 Sources of Information

Section 1.6 Pertinent Federal State and Local Requirements

Section 3.5 Energy and Natural Resources

Section 7.3 Initial Site Restoration Plan

Q What exhibits that are part of the Application that you are sponsoring?

A I am sponsoring the following Exhibits to the Application:

1 Exhibit 5 'Washington State Department of Natural Resources Wind Power Lease', which
2 replaces Exhibit 5 of the ASC.

3
4 Q Are you familiar with these sections of the Application and Exhibits?

5
6 A Yes.

7
8 Q Did you prepare these sections and exhibits, or, if not, did you direct and/or supervise its
9 preparation?

10
11 A Yes.

12
13 Q Is the information in these sections and exhibits within your area of authority?

14
15 A Yes

16
17 Q Are the contents of these sections and exhibits of the Application either based upon your
18 own knowledge, or upon evidence, such as studies and reports as a reasonably prudent
19 persons in your field are accustomed to rely in the conduct of their affairs?

20
21 A Yes.

22
23 Q To the best of your knowledge, are the contents of these sections and exhibits of the
24 Application true?

25 EXHIBIT 20 (CT-T) - 3
CHRIS TAYLOR
PREFILED TESTIMONY

DARREL L. PEEPLES
ATTORNEY AT LW
325 WASHINGTON ST. NE #440
OLYMPIA, WA 98506
TEL. (360) 943-9528 FAX (360) 943-1611
dpeeples@ix.netcom.com

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A Yes.

Q Do you incorporate the facts and content of these sections and exhibits as part of your testimony?

A Yes.

Q Are you able to answer questions under cross examination regarding these sections and exhibits?

A Yes

Q Do you sponsor the admission into evidence of these sections and exhibits of the Application?

A Yes

Q Are there any modifications or corrections to be made to those portions of the Application that you are sponsoring?

A Yes. Exhibit 5 of the ASC, 'Washington State Department of Natural Resources Wind Power Letter of Intent' should be replaced with Exhibit 20-1 (CT-2) 'Washington State Department of

1 Natural Resources Wind Power Lease’, attached to this testimony, as we have finalized our
2 lease agreement.

3
4 Q. Would you please summarize and briefly describe the information related to “Energy and
5 Natural Resources”.

6
7 A. Section 3.5 summarizes the energy and other natural resources, which will be consumed
8 during construction and operation. Section 3.5 includes information regarding diesel and
9 gasoline use, steel utilized for project components, aggregate, concrete, and water used
10 for road compaction, dust control, and other construction-related purposes. The source of
11 fuel for construction equipment and vehicles will exist, licensed fuel distributors or gas
12 stations. Water will be obtained from a local source with a valid water right, potentially a
13 municipal water utility. Concrete will be purchased from existing suppliers located near
14 the project site. Aggregate will be obtained from existing, permitted local quarries.
15 Electricity for construction will be generated using portable generators.

16
17 During operation of the facilities, the types of energy and natural resources anticipated
18 will be fuel for operation and maintenance vehicles, lubricating oils, a minor amount of
19 electricity for Project operations, and water for domestic use at the operation and
20 maintenance facility.

21
22 Q. Would you please summarize and briefly describe information related to “Initial Site
23 Restoration Plan”.

1 A. Section 7.3 documents the Applicant’s plans for site restoration. As provided in Section
2 7.3, the design life of all major equipment such as turbines, transformers, substation and
3 supporting plant infrastructure is anticipated to be at least 20 years. However, it is
4 expected that the proposed turbine technology will continue to perform well into the third
5 decade of operation. However, the trend in the wind industry is to replace or “repower”
6 older wind energy projects by upgrading older equipment with more efficient turbines. It
7 is likely that the Project would be upgraded with more efficient equipment and, therefore,
8 will endure far beyond the design life of 20 years.

9
10 Prior to commencement of construction, the Applicant will submit and obtain approval
11 from EFSEC of a detailed “Initial Site Restoration Plan”. As described in Section 7.3,
12 industry experience shows that the scrap value of materials and equipment contained in
13 the Project infrastructure (steel towers, electric generators, copper cables, etc.) would
14 likely exceed the cost of dismantling the Project, based on historic scrap prices. The
15 Applicant will provide financial assurance mechanisms acceptable to EFSEC to cover all
16 anticipated costs associated with decommissioning. Final financial responsibility for
17 decommissioning will rest with the Applicant. Section 7.3 contains additional
18 information regarding site restoration plans and the Applicant’s agreements with Project
19 landowners, which include additional provisions that require the Applicant to pay for
20 prompt decommissioning of all Project infrastructure in the event the Project is no longer
21 operational.

22
23 Near the end of the useful operating life of the Project, the Applicant will review the
24 initial Site Restoration Plan, and modify the Plan to accommodate conditions existing at

1 the time, to meet both future needs for the Project site and site restoration laws and
2 regulations then in effect. To the extent then required by law or regulation, the final
3 restoration plan will be reviewed by appropriate regulatory agencies, and required
4 permits will be obtained. Section 7.3 also addresses the Applicant's plans for an audit
5 and survey for final restoration purposes concerning the potential existence of hazardous
6 materials.

7
8 Q Are you familiar with the Applicant's Request for Preemption, filed with the Energy
9 Facility Site Evaluation Council in this matter?

10
11 A Yes, I am.

12
13 Q Did you participate in preparing the factual information supporting the Request for
14 Preemption?

15
16 A Yes.

17
18 Q Is the factual information supporting the Request for Preemption, including the
19 "Chronology of Kittitas County Approach to Wind Farm Development" and other
20 attachments to the Request for Preemption based upon your own knowledge?

21
22 A Yes.

1 Q To the best of your knowledge, are the contents of the supporting materials attached to the
2 Request for Preemption true?

3
4 A Yes.

5
6 Q Do you incorporate the facts and content of these materials as part of your testimony?

7
8 A Yes.

9
10 Q Are you able to answer questions under cross examination regarding this information?

11
12 A Yes

13
14 Q Do you sponsor the admission into evidence of the attachments to the Request for
15 Preemption, including the “Chronology of Kittitas County Approach to Wind Farm
16 Development?”

17
18 A Yes

19
20 Q Would you please summarize and briefly describe the factual history and reasons that
21 Sagebrush Power Partners LLC is seeking preemption?

22
23 A The Kittitas Valley Wind Power Project is a major project for Kittitas County. Since
24 proposing the project nearly three years ago, we have worked to provide answers and

1 solutions to issues raised by the public and by County officials. For example, we hired
2 leading experts to conduct studies on everything from wildlife to noise. We produced
3 visual simulations and made significant modifications — including removing turbines
4 entirely from Lookout Mountain (one of the best wind resource areas in the valley) — in
5 response to suggestions. The overall project was reduced from over 16,000 acres to just
6 over 7,000 acres.

7
8 Because of our commitment to resolving issues with Kittitas County, the decision to seek
9 preemption of the local zoning process was not an easy one. However, the process was
10 not working. Throughout our discussions with the County, we attempted to clarify the
11 local process. We sought a process that was clear and straightforward. The lack of
12 clarity regarding the County process, coupled with the multiplicity of appeal
13 opportunities available to opponents through the County’s permitting regime, were major
14 reasons that we applied for our permit through the Energy Facility Site Evaluation
15 Council (EFSEC) and not the County wind permitting process, which is new and
16 untested. EFSEC’s process is thorough and settled, having been created specifically for
17 reviewing energy projects and with a proven track record with everything from large
18 fossil-fuel burning generators to nuclear facilities. In fact, a major issue for us was
19 whether the EFSEC process is excessive for siting a wind farm.

20
21 Choosing EFSEC was never, as some opponents have suggested, an attempt to
22 circumvent local opinion or input. As the Applicant, we believe that this is self-evident,
23 when all EFSEC hearings on the project are held locally and the County has a voting
24

1 representative on the Council. The opportunities for public comment and involvement
2 are the same with EFSEC as with the County process.

3
4 After the application for site certification was submitted to EFSEC, one of EFSEC's first
5 questions was whether wind farms are compatible with Kittitas County zoning. EFSEC
6 rules require the Applicant to make the necessary application for the changes in, or
7 permission under the local land use ordinances, and obtain compliance within a 90 day
8 period after a determination of noncompliance, although extensions may be granted if
9 requested by the Applicant. It is my understanding that such issues are usually resolved
10 fairly quickly. In the most recent project EFSEC approved, the 1300 MW gas-fired
11 Wallula plant, local land use compliance resolved with Walla Walla County within
12 approximately 60 days of the applicant's submission of a request to the County, causing
13 no EFSEC duplication or delays.

14
15 In Kittitas County, the Board of County Commissioners repealed a 1-year-old zoning
16 code provision that allowed commercial scale wind power facilities, by conditional use
17 permit. In its place, the County enacted the "Wind Farm Overlay" ordinance, codified at
18 KCC 17.61A. On November 20, 2002, I submitted written testimony on behalf of Zilkha
19 Renewable Energy (Zilkha) to the Kittitas County Board of County Commissioners
20 identifying some of the procedural and substantive problems with the proposed ordinance
21 (attached hereto as Exhibit 20-2 (CT-2)). County officials have advised us that this
22 ordinance was patterned after the approach the County used to site Mountain Star, a
23 Master Planned Resort. Applicant believes that the Kittitas Valley Wind Power Project
24 and the resort facility are entirely dissimilar, and that the Mountain Star model is ill-

1 suited to the Kittitas Valley situation. This ordinance is unusual for energy projects (and
2 applies only to wind power projects, not fossil fuel, nuclear, or other types of facilities)
3 and is described in the Request for Preemption and other testimony. Due to the novelty
4 and untested nature of the ordinance, the lack of any clear timeframe for decision, and
5 attributes of the ordinance which appeared to blend legislative decisions with highly site-
6 specific permit decisions (based entirely upon the unfettered discretion of the Board of
7 County Commissioners), it was very difficult for us to see how the County could
8 decouple the comprehensive plan and rezone approvals required under their new
9 ordinance from the very site-specific determinations which would be made by the
10 EFSEC. In other words, the County has adopted a site-specific permitting process that
11 duplicates the EFSEC permitting process.

12
13 We repeatedly sought clarification from County staff concerning how the decision would
14 be made, the process, and the timing. The County refused to supply this requested
15 clarification. The County declined to consider ways to decouple the comprehensive plan
16 and rezone components of the process from the site-specific permit review components of
17 the local process in order to avoid duplication of the EFSEC process. At first, the County
18 contended that it had to go through a full SEPA EIS process creating its own EIS. After
19 much discussion and pointing out that RCW 80.50.180 exempts the County from
20 developing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the County finally agreed. The
21 County then maintained that it would not start its process until issuance of the EFSEC
22 DEIS, so that this document could be used in the County's decision making process. We
23 acceded to this demand because we hoped that it might have been possible to complete
24 the County process and obtain land use consistency with out delay of the EFSEC process.

1
2 During the course of our meetings with the County, we offered the following
3 recommendations:

4 (1) We requested the County to disclose and reduce to writing, its process and
5 schedule, in order to assess whether it could be conducted in such a manner that it
6 would not duplicate or cause delays in the EFSEC process

7 (2) We proposed that the County adopt one of two alternative zoning code text
8 amendments to enable permitting through EFSEC without local duplication. One
9 alternative would be the approach used by Walla Walla County for the Wallula
10 project. In that example, the County adopted a text amendment, providing land use
11 compliance contingent upon issuance of a Site Certificate by EFSEC. The other text
12 amendment would have clarified that the County would make the comprehensive
13 planning and zoning decisions, and the EFSEC would then make the site-specific
14 permit decisions;

15 (3) We recommended that the County issue its local decisions, with finality held in
16 abeyance until issuance of the EFSEC FEIS, and/or until final action by the EFSEC.

17
18 The County rejected all of these recommendations. Instead, the County added new
19 conditions and took the position that it would not move forward on the local decision
20 process until after the County had determined, in its own judgment, that the EFSEC
21 DEIS, and response to all DEIS comments, was adequate. Further complicating the
22 situation, the County proposed to hear appeals on its decision regarding the adequacy of
23 the EFSEC EIS, even though the County is exempt from SEPA in this case pursuant to
24

1 RCW 80.50.180. . This was an unacceptable approach, as it would potentially delay
2 EFSEC’s issuance of the Site Certification by 6 months to a year.

3
4 The “Chronology of Kittitas County Approach to Wind Farm Development,”
5 correspondence, and other documents and information attached to the Request for
6 Preemption document our attempts to seek clarification from the County, and our efforts
7 to achieve a determination of land use consistency, even in a highly unpredictable
8 procedural and substantive legal setting.

9
10 Three times we asked EFSEC to grant extensions to allow additional time for resolution
11 of local land use consistency issues, but by January 2004— a full year after we submitted
12 our application — there was neither a decision nor a clear timeline for when one might be
13 made. Only after being specifically directed by Chairman Luce to provide an explanation
14 in writing of the County’s process and timeframe for a decision, the County submitted a
15 one page diagram which we found to be convoluted and confusing, that indicated another
16 eight months or more might be necessary before the County would render its decision.
17 (Request for Preemption, Exhibit 2). Moreover, the process diagram put the County in
18 the position of second-guessing and hearing appeals of the EFSEC EIS. We believed that
19 this kind of duplication was untenable, and would seriously impede EFSEC’s ability to
20 expeditiously complete the permit review process as required by state law.

21
22 EFSEC is directed by statute to complete its process in one year. In 2001 the legislature
23 amended the EFSEC statute to emphasize that EFSEC was to ensure that their decisions
24 were to be made timely, without unnecessary delay and costly duplication. It is our belief

1 that if a major fossil fuel facility such as Wallula (1300MW), with substantial
2 environmental impacts (water usage, air pollution etc.), could obtain land use consistency
3 from Walla Walla County and a final EFSEC decision within approximately one year, it
4 should not be so difficult or impossible to seek a determination from Kittitas County
5 within a reasonable period of time.

6 The County process has been pushed far beyond what was requested by EFSEC. The
7 County's decision that it could not move forward without first determining the adequacy
8 of EFSEC's EIS has been particularly disturbing to us, particularly since state law
9 appears to provide that only the primary agency (here, EFSEC) makes such a review and
10 the local authority is exempt. The County's position effectively meant that we faced two
11 permitting processes, with redundant and sometimes conflicting requirements and
12 expectations. It has been my understanding that the legislature created EFSEC
13 specifically to eliminate such duplication of government effort and waste of taxpayer
14 money.

15
16 Meanwhile, the clock has continued to run. It is a matter of public record that every
17 Investor Owned Utility (IOU) in Washington is actively seeking new electricity from
18 wind power facilities. Zilkha Renewable Energy has responded to Requests for
19 Proposals (RFPs) from major private utilities. If the land use consistency process is
20 dragged out for years, utilities could be forced to buy electricity from other, likely more
21 polluting, sources. Moreover, confusing and impossible local permitting processes with
22 Kittitas County threatened to add years of delay. This would put us in a highly
23 disadvantageous position in competing against other developers with projects located in
24 other jurisdictions in these RFP processes.

1
2 We found ourselves in the situation of needing to exercise our right under Washington
3 law to ask for preemption of the local zoning review, asking EFSEC to make the land use
4 ruling itself. The process outlined by the County, set forth in Request for Preemption
5 Exhibit 2, as well as the contradictory positions taken by the County in the SEPA EIS
6 processes for the Kittitas Valley Wind Power Project and the enXco Desert Claim Wind
7 Power Project (Exhibit 3), ultimately convinced us that we could not take any other
8 reasonable steps to gain a non-duplicative local determination of consistency with local
9 land use plans and ordinances, within any reasonable period of time. This was not a
10 decision that was made lightly, and we knew it would cause controversy. But it was
11 necessary.

12
13 Q Have you been responsible for seeking participation of the Yakama Nation in review and
14 analysis of the cultural and natural resource aspects of the Kittitas Valley Wind Power
15 Project?

16
17 A Yes.

18
19 Q Would you please summarize and briefly describe your efforts to involve the Yakama
20 Nation in the review and analysis of cultural and natural resources aspects of the Project?
21

22 A We contacted Johnson Meninick, Cultural Resources Director of the Yakama Nation, by
23 certified letter on September 10, 2002, to follow up on a previous telephone conversation
24 and to notify the Yakama Nation of the planned cultural resources studies for the Kittitas
25

1 Valley Wind Project. The purpose of the letter was to request a personal meeting to
2 discuss the desired role of the Yakama Nation in planned studies, including tribal
3 participation in evaluating potential Traditional Cultural Properties, implementing field
4 surveys and in monitoring during project construction.

5
6 In May 2002, I met with Carroll Palmer, Yakama Nation Natural Resources Director, at
7 the tribe's offices in Toppenish. I also invited Johnson Meninick to that meeting, but he
8 did not attend. Carroll and his staff discussed the natural resource and wildlife issues at
9 length with me. I sent a letter to Mr. Meninick even before we retained Lithic Analysts
10 to conduct the cultural resource surveys, asking for the Nation's input concerning whom
11 to hire to conduct the cultural resources work. Yakama Nation representatives never
12 responded to that letter either.

13
14 On October 14, 2002, by letter, Lithic Analysts contacted Johnson Meninick, Cultural
15 Resources Director of the Yakama Nation, to inform him of the archaeological survey
16 work to be conducted on the Kittitas Valley Wind Project. We did not receive a response
17 from Mr. Meninick, either for the letter from the Applicant or Lithic Analysts.

18
19 David Powell, Ceded Lands Archaeologist for the Yakama Nation, was also contacted by
20 telephone by Lithic Analysts to inform him of the planned archaeological survey work to
21 be conducted on the Project. Mr. Powell was invited to visit the project area during the
22 archaeological survey, but declined because his schedule was particularly busy during
23 that time. Copies of the completed archaeological survey report were forwarded to Mr.
24 Meninick and Mr. Powell in January 2003 for their review and comment. Mr. Powell

1 verbally thanked us for sending the report to him, but no other response was received at
2 that time.

3
4 On January 5, 2004, Mr. Meninick sent a letter to Allen Fiksdal, EFSEC, in response to
5 the DEIS. He stated that archaeological resources were only one type of cultural resource
6 and the Yakama would like all resources of cultural value preserved and protected for
7 future generations. He further stated that among those resources are lithosols, which Mr.
8 Meninick contends contain a number of important medicinal and subsistence plants
9 important to the Yakama Nation, protecting riparian areas, and visual impacts of the
10 project. I understand that the Yakama Nation opposes the project due to a tribal
11 resolution of several years ago (referenced in their letter), which takes a blanket stand of
12 opposing all wind projects. We understand from the resolution and the letter that the
13 Yakama Nation opposes wind power facilities categorically.

14
15 On March 25, 2004, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT) sent a
16 letter to the Applicant stating they had not been given a chance to comment on the
17 Kittitas Valley project as an interested party, but wish to continue receiving material in
18 the future.

19
20 I sent an additional letter to Johnson Meninick of the Yakama Nation on April 5, 2004,
21 acknowledging Yakama opposition to all wind power projects and to highlight the
22 continued and extensive wildlife and cultural assessments for the Project. I again
23 requested a meeting with Yakama Nation representatives to discuss the Yakama Nation's
24 concerns. In the April 5 letter, I informed the Yakama Nation of the proposed mitigation

1 parcels for habitat enhancement and restoration at both the Kittitas Valley Wind Power
2 Project and the Wild Horse Wind Power Project and offered the members of the Yakama
3 Nation the use of these two parcels of land which we will be purchasing (over 1,000 acres
4 total between the two projects) for cultural and spiritual practices, including the gathering
5 of traditional foods and medicines throughout the lifetime of the projects. No response
6 has yet been received.

EXHIBIT 20-1 (CT-1)

Christopher Taylor Project Development Manager Zilkha Renewable Energy

EDUCATION

Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.
Princeton, NJ. Master of Public Affairs (MPA), 1999. Certificate in Science, Technology and Environmental Policy.

Amherst College, Amherst, MA. BA, Political Economy, *magna cum laude*, 1991.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Zilkha Renewable Energy, Ellensburg, WA/Portland, OR, *Project Development Manager*.
2001-present. Responsible for all aspects of project development for Kittitas Valley and Wild Horse wind power projects, two proposed wind energy projects. Retain and manage technical consultants and oversee all permit-related work and interaction with all levels of government. Represent Zilkha and the wind industry in negotiations with regulatory agencies re. permitting and mitigation requirements for wind projects.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Portland, OR. *Manager, Solid Waste Policy and Program Development*. 1999-2001. Managed statewide solid waste and recycling programs. Led development of proposed legislation and administrative rules. Managed a staff of 15 and an annual budget of \$5 million. Represented Oregon DEQ in national stakeholder negotiations with the electronics and carpet industries.

Oregon State Public Interest Research Group, (OSPIRG) Portland, OR. *Environmental Advocate*. 1994-1997 Responsible for policy analysis and development for all recycling and energy issues. Represented OSPIRG before the Oregon legislature, governor's office, regulatory agencies, congressional delegation, and local governments. Served on

US Peace Corps, Tabou, Cote d'Ivoire (West Africa). *Urban Environmental Management Volunteer*, 1991-1993. Designed and implemented urban environmental projects with local government and international agencies. Served as site supervisor for \$250,000 UN-funded sanitation project serving Liberian refugees.

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS:

- Leadership Award, North American Hazardous Materials Management Association, 2001.
- American Marshall Memorial Fellowship, German Marshall Fund of the US, 2000.
- Donald Stokes Prize, the top honor awarded to a graduating MPA candidate at the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, 1999.
- John Woodruff Simpson Fellow, Amherst College, 1991.
- Phi Beta Kappa, Amherst College, 1990.

EXHIBIT 20-1 (CT-1)

- Harry S. Truman Scholar, Truman Scholarship Foundation, 1989.

CIVIC INVOLVEMENT:

- Coalition for School Funding Now – Steering Committee member, '00-present
- Portland Public Schools – Facilitator, Strategic Planning Action Team, '99-'00
- Metro Regional Government- Solid Waste Advisory Committee, 1999-'01
- Portland-Khabarovsk Sister City Assoc. – Advisor, Waste Management Initiative. '99-'01
- Oregon DEQ Solid Waste Advisory Committee- Member, '94-97
- Oregon Recycling Markets Development Council - Executive Committee, '94-'97
- Portland Utilities Review Board - Subcommittee Chairman, '96-'97
- Oregon Conservation Network - Steering Committee member, '94-'97
- Renewable Northwest Project- Board member, '96-'97
- Fair and Clean Energy Coalition - Steering Committee member, '96-'97



www.zilkha.com

Ellensburg Offices
222 Fourth Street
Ellensburg, WA 98926
Phone: 509-962-1122
Fax: 509-962-1123

Northwestern Regional Office
210 SW Morrison
Suite 310
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: 503-222-9400
Fax: 503-222-9404

Kittitas County Board of Commissioners
205 West 5th Street
Ellensburg, WA 98926

November 20, 2002

RE: Proposed Utilities Ordinance Amendment for Windfarm Resource Overlay Zone

As you know, Zilkha Renewable Energy is a wind energy developer with offices in Ellensburg that is actively developing prospective wind power projects in Kittitas County. We have testified in person and in writing several times on various proposals regarding permitting procedures for wind projects.

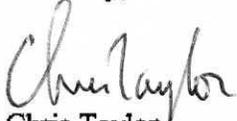
While we understand and appreciate the expressed intent of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) to elevate the decision making process for permitting of wind farms from the Board of Adjustment to the BOCC, we have significant concerns regarding the language of the proposed text amendment to Chapter 17.61. The proposed permitting process for major wind energy developments would require applicants to navigate several procedural hurdles rather than a single Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process, as under the current utilities ordinance.

The proposal to require a development agreement, comprehensive plan amendment, rezone, and a development permit to site a wind farm is far more onerous than the requirements to site a thermal power plant, mining operation, or many other types of facilities that would have far greater impacts on surrounding land uses. The proposed process, by its very complexity, would also greatly increase the potential for delay and legal challenges by opponents of such facilities. Such delay and litigation would not serve the interests of the County, wind energy developers or the public.

As you have noted at several public meetings, consideration of proposed wind energy facilities is best done on a site-specific basis. It is important for the County and the public to have ample opportunity to review pertinent information and make informed decisions regarding the siting of wind farms. This goal can be met without the burdensome process proposed in the utilities ordinance amendment. Wind energy facilities have been permitted successfully in many other jurisdictions around the country with far simpler processes than that proposed here. Adoption of the proposed ordinance would make the process for permitting a wind farm in Kittitas County unnecessarily complex.

As always, please feel free to contact our office for more information or to discuss any questions you may have. We appreciate this opportunity to offer input on this important matter.

Sincerely,



Chris Taylor
Project Development Manager