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Appendix G

Public Scoping Meeting Transcript

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In The Matter Of:
SCOPING SESSION FOR THE FOUNTAIN WIND PROJECT
(Use Permit No. UP 16-007)

TRANSCRIPT OF COMMUNITY COMMENTS
January 24, 2019



Original File SCOPING SESSION FOR THE FOUNTAIN WIND PROJECT (Use Permit No. UP 16-007).txt

Min-U-Script® with Word Index

SCOPING SESSION FOR THE FOUNTAIN WIND PROJECT

(Use Permit No. UP16-007)

---o0o-

Thursday, January 24, 2018

30365 State Highway 299 East
Montgomery Creek, California

7:00 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF COMMUNITY COMMENTS

JULIE A. KELSTROM, C.S.R.

License No. 10547

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1 MARGARET OSSA: I'm Margaret, Maggie, Ossa. I
2 know you talk about the environmental impact, but the
3 reality is this is our environment and this is where we
4 live. So I know that one of my main concerns and
5 questions I'd like to get addressed is where are the
6 visual noise and economic impacts going to be addressed in
7 the study and how do we get information to those, because
8 those affect us, for like property values, tourism to the
9 area, desire to relocate to this area.

10 The other area is what revenues are going to be
11 generated from this for Shasta County and the members of
12 our community and the surrounding communities, because
13 when I talk about the environment for the visual effects,
14 it isn't just. Us you will be able to see these windmills
15 like in Redding, Anderson, Palo Cedro, Bella Vista. I
16 mean, the whole sky line is going to be windmills 600 feet
17 tall. So that's the environment we would have to be
18 living in.

19 And I had some questions on there's three
20 different acreage requirements in the documentation. So
21 the permit has requested -- the initial application was
22 43,473 acres and then there was a document for the
23 description listed 39,196 acres, and the notice was 30,532
24 acres. So what really is the acreage requirements and
25 what's the truth in that area.

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1 we're facing climate change or are these decisions going
2 to be made over economic business plans.

3 I have huge concerns about where our world is
4 going because I've watched here through this region how
5 this region has been beat down, and now we've got this
6 giant project coming. What are the motivations behind it?
7 So I guess that's my big concerns, and I'm very concerned.

8 ---o0o---

9 BETH MESSICK: A lot of you already know me from
10 being involved with the Tank project. My name is Beth
11 Messick, B-E-T-H M-E-S-S-I-C-K.

12 I actually have property that is right under the
13 tip of your project, the northwest quarter or the
14 northwest quarter of section eight. Okay. I can address
15 to you the amount of water that comes off the top of that
16 mountainside and floods out my place already. I can show
17 you the amount of mud and rock and debris that will pick
18 up a 5,000 gallon water tank full of water and move it 35
19 feet through the forest already without that impact.

20 This is sacred land. There may not have ever in
21 fact been an on-written study done, but my daughter just
22 happens to have a Ph.D from Arizona in anthropology and
23 she had her friends come up when we had the Tank project
24 and do an unofficial anthropological study of the area.
25 And they found right underneath your ridge line, within

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1 feet of your ridge line, a native village and around the
2 corner there was where the shaman lived and was a medicine
3 property.

4 I don't know where you're going to find that. The
5 whole Montgomery Creek bowl is a coal belt. Jessie
6 Mussini's (phonetic) brother was the one that did
7 research on this four years ago. I've lived on that
8 property for over 50 years. I've seen how it changes and
9 how it morphs with the change that we do to the land,
10 cutting the trees, with the water impact.

11 What about the EMFs? EMFs don't exist, you know.
12 That's what a lot of scientists will tell us, what are the
13 EMTs coming off these wind turbines and about the power
14 lines themselves and the impact of the those EMFs to us.

15 I can go on past my three minutes, but I think
16 that's my three-minute limit.

17 ---o0o---

18 LAWRENCE CANTRELL: L-A-W-R-E-N-C-E
19 C-A-N-T-R-E-L-L.

20 Okay. I'm here. We did contact -- our tribal
21 treasurer contacted back when you guys sent your letter to
22 us, but we had no response after that. Then it came to --
23 we can start out now with Medicine Lake Highlands. Same
24 thing. We can go to the first dam that was put on the Pit
25 River. Same thing.

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1 How many of you people have benefited off of what
2 them towers are doing up there now? I mean, that's
3 what -- you know, we're all land holders here. Everyone
4 here owns a piece of land here. Everyone here respects
5 what they have. You respect the scenery. You respect --
6 we have tribal graves, like she mentioned, that have never
7 been disturbed. And when you go in there and start to dig
8 these big foundations, you're going to find them.

9 And people don't realize to the Indian people,
10 this is sacred land. We don't hurt it. We don't disgrace
11 it. We try and live where that creator -- on it. So what
12 I have to say is I look around this room. Every one of
13 you have respect for your own property. And I was up in
14 Washington earlier this year -- or last year. And I was
15 talking to a woman out of Canada and she said that slow
16 turbine put around people affects your brain waves.

17 This come out of Canada, and the documentation I
18 really didn't get a hold of, but, you know, you call it
19 hearsay. But just like us not contacting them, it was
20 hearsay. So what we have to do now is we have to take a
21 look at ourselves and figure out what do we want. Do we
22 want to go on living with peace with the earth or do we
23 want to disturb it to where it is going to take everyone
24 out.

25 And if we build green, what is really going to

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1 happen here? In the long run you will be controlled by
2 them things. It will control your everyday life. It will
3 control your heating. It will control everything around
4 you that you take for granted now. So my three minutes.

5 ---o0o---

6 JESSICA JIM: Hi. I'm from Pit River tribe, and I
7 was looking at when they was showing everybody this table
8 that they have up here. I want to speak briefly to the
9 cultural and sensitivity to the cultural activities that
10 they've already been practicing that's already been
11 practiced up there on the mountain known as Hatchet.

12 And as they referred to, there is sites up there.
13 There's village sites all through the area. The Pit River
14 tribe -- when they notified the Pit River tribe, they
15 didn't do it in a timely manner and the people that they
16 issued the letters to wasn't even in -- they wasn't there.
17 They was gone.

18 So we're really concerned about being notified
19 appropriately with CEQA with all areas of impact. I'm
20 going to say briefly that the biggest threat to our
21 community here -- I live in Montgomery Creek. I reside
22 here. I've lived here the majority of my life. I've been
23 involved with the tribe forever.

24 I'm going to say very briefly what I'm going to be
25 asking for is a resolution from our Pit River tribal

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1 counsel opposing this project, and the purpose of that is
2 we have what is known as the Pit River Tribe Constitution.
3 When the three bands of Hatchet they agreed to that area
4 and as a tribe. It was the whole tribe that agreed to it.
5 It was the bands of that area.

6 Well, the band of this area is Medasi. So in our
7 constitution it says that the membership, which is us, has
8 a right to deny that access to the bands. That's why I'm
9 going to be asking my government to oppose this project.
10 And any comments that go forth from any individual or
11 bands, that's where we're going to get into the labor of
12 law of the constitution. Thank you.

13 ---o0o---

14 RON EPPERSON: My name is it Ron Epperson, R-O-N
15 E-P-P-E-R-S-O-N.

16 I didn't know there was this many people living in
17 Montgomery Creek. I've lived here 45 years. Seen a lot
18 of changes in this community.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hold the mic up.

20 JIM EPPERSON: Is that better? I don't want to
21 make them bad noises again, so thank you.

22 I may be speaking a little different than a lot of
23 you. We've got those Hatchet Mountain windmills going up
24 there now. They've been going the last three or so years.
25 People on the Burney side are raising cane about that

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1 saying "Oh, it's going to hurt our ridge line. We're
2 going to see those terrible windmills. They're going to
3 be making horrible noises. And they're being compensated
4 for it right now millions of dollars right now.

5 It goes to revenue. I live closer to those
6 windmills than anybody else around here. I can see them
7 out my bedroom window. I can see them out my kitchen
8 window. I can see them out my front window. Does it hurt
9 my eyes? No. I'll kind of used to seeing them there.

10 "They're going to be making these terrible whiny
11 noises." On a real quiet night when the wind is flowing
12 just the right direction I can hear a little bit of a
13 wine. I hear far more noise coming up and down this
14 highway, which is four miles away or six miles from my
15 house, than I get off of those windmills.

16 In another 25 years this illustrious state is
17 going to ban all our internal combustion engines. What
18 are you going to be driving? Electric cars. What are you
19 going to power them with?

20 What are you going to plug it into?

21 Oh, yeah, they're going to have these stations
22 where you plug your car in downtown. Where is that power
23 going to come from? Would you rather see a nuclear power
24 plant like Three Mile Island or like Chernobyl? Would you
25 like to see a coal power plant here in your back yard?

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1 Solar. Okay. We'll put in 100 miles of solar
2 panels.

3 MS. SCOTT: Excuse me. I'm not taking your time.

4 I want to ask everybody to respect the speaker.
5 This is his three minutes. You can take your three
6 minutes. Please don't take his. Let him say his piece.

7 JIM EPPERSON: Thank you. Are you going to give
8 me a half a minute you just took?

9 MS. SCOTT: Yes. I stopped the clock. You can
10 have all your time.

11 JIM EPPERSON: That's basically what I've got to
12 say. I don't think those windmills are going to hurt
13 anybody. After they're there for a year or two, you won't
14 even notice them anymore. In fact, when I come out of
15 Bella Vista, I like to look up and see that part of this
16 northwest wind mill is, there's one right out of my back
17 yard and I can tell where my back yard is at.

18 So it doesn't offend me and I don't think it will
19 offend the rest of you either once you're used to them.
20 We're going to get that power from somewhere.

21 How many of you guys have lived here more than 45
22 years.

23 All right. Where does your power come from?

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My roof.

25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I generate my own.

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1 JIM EPPERSON: Good. So do I. But do I get any
2 compensation from that power I can see being made right up
3 here in my back yard, like they do down in Burney? I
4 don't get anything for it, but that's all right.

5 I'm through. Thank you.

6 ---o0o---

7 BOB REITENBACH: My name is Bob Reitenbach, B-O-B
8 R-E-I-T-E-N-B-A-C-H.

9 I've lived up here now 26 years. I don't know
10 what you people think about all this wind power stuff. I
11 saw what they did in Tehachapi, the very first wind power
12 plant ever to be put in California. I seen the ones down
13 on 205, down that way off of I-5 going out toward Frisco.
14 I tell you what. Almost half of them in Tehachapi are
15 still standing, but they don't work. They don't take them
16 down. They don't fix them. What good do they do us. We
17 bought them. We paid for it in our taxes.

18 All right. The other thing is we have water power
19 up here. There used to be quite a few people up here
20 selling power to PG&E off of water. You're lucky to have
21 half of them do that anymore because PG&E and our
22 government made so many restrictions on these people that
23 they cannot sell power and they build it cheaper.

24 What is better, wind and solar or water power?
25 Everything that I've heard of about wind, everybody

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1 complains about the eagles they kill, the birds they kill,
2 stuff like that. Solar, after a while you got to tear it
3 down. That's hazmat. It costs you nothing but money to
4 get rid of. California does not accept your stuff. You
5 have to send it to another state. And when you do that,
6 it's \$2500 at the border that they charge you a fee to get
7 rid of your hazmat.

8 Is that what you want? You want windmills up here
9 and in about 15 years half of them are going to be not
10 working? Because they're not going to go up there and put
11 new generators on it, new propellers on it. All you're
12 going to have is an eye sore and you're paying for it in
13 your taxes because your government just don't give a darn.
14 Thank you.

15 ---o0o---

16 CHARLIE PALATINO: You know, they call -- can
17 everybody hear me? They call wind power green, but
18 nothing's being said -- my wife and I have been doing some
19 research on this and nothing's being said about the plants
20 that have to fire a line to make those huge foundations.
21 There's approximately three times the carbon footprint
22 comes out of that fire for one foundation than what that
23 wind mill will replace in its lifetime.

24 And the other thing is that Bob Reitenbach was
25 saying, in Tehachapi -- I have a daughter that lives in

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1 Tehachapi and my son-in-law used to work wind power. He
2 used to put them things up. He said they're the biggest
3 joke you got going. You drive through there -- I could
4 attest to this. I was just there recently. There's
5 blades laying all over the ground. There's rusting
6 towers. It looks like a garbage dump.

7 So between that and if -- when these things
8 finally live out their life of 20 to 25 years whatever
9 it's supposed to be, who's going to be responsible for
10 going up there and taking them down, digging out the
11 foundations and digging up the wire to put the land back
12 where it was? The taxpayer.

13 ---o0o---

14 OLNEY QUINN: Olney Quinn, Q-U-I-N-N.

15 I grew up in Tulelake just north of here. I chose
16 to retire here 11 years ago because I love this part of
17 California. Eastern part of California is a natural water
18 shed. My question is to the EIR to the contractors,
19 what's enough? We feed one out of every three people in
20 the United States with the Shasta Dam. We send power in
21 the Pit River, one through seven, all south. Yet, as
22 homeowners and as people who live here we see none of the
23 benefit of that.

24 People in this county use the cell phones that are
25 made down in Sacramento and San Francisco and the valley

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1 with the power we provide so they can check to see if
2 their food stamps are in the bank.

3 What's enough? My question to the contractor.
4 You're obviously union. I'm a union electrician retired.
5 How many does this project that's gonna happen, how many
6 people are going to benefit? How many apprenticeship
7 jobs? How many long-term jobs? The project that's up
8 there now, nobody from the community works on them.

9 Economically we're in rough shape up here. All we
10 have is our land, if we decide to sell. I personally am
11 looking real hard at Colorado simply because of this
12 government and the way we're taxed. I take my
13 grandchildren, my nieces and nephews out to try to take
14 them to go fishing. You can't get on the Pit River
15 because of all the projects. I took them up to the
16 windmills to show they to them because they are
17 impressive. I was met with a gate, a security camera and
18 a no trespassing sign. We can't enjoy this part of the
19 environment simply because someone else, the Emerson
20 family, is making a hell of a lot of money off of it.

21 ---o0o---

22 JOHN GABLE: My name is John Gable, like I said,
23 and I represent Moose Camp, and we're right up the street
24 on 299. First, I'd like the Moose Camp members to raise
25 your hands so we can see how many people are represented

16

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1 tonight.

2 So actually wrote a speech because I want this to
3 be very specific in what we say. For over 90 years
4 members of Moose Recreational Camp have sought refuge from
5 life in the city on our 146 acres of wilderness. Today
6 approximately 75 families with 50 cabin residences enjoy
7 spending time outdoor and work outdoors and working hard
8 to keep our land driving in its natural state.

9 Contrary to what was mentioned earlier, we have a
10 park-like setting and we have a playground in Moose Camp
11 and our name for the past 90 years has had "recreational"
12 in it. So I just wanted to make that clear.

13 Our main concern with the Fountain Windmill
14 project is that a small number of the 100 proposed
15 windmills will dominate our view of the land surrounding
16 Moose Camp these windmill sites appear to be located as
17 close as 1750 feet from our property line and at almost
18 600 feet tall would create an unreasonable visual impact
19 whether driving into Moose Camp, driving out of Moose Camp
20 or just standing in front of our social hall on Moose
21 Avenue.

22 We are requesting the Environmental Impact Report
23 take special note of the view shed from Moose Camp
24 concerning windmills 56 through -- excuse me -- windmills
25 through 46 through 50, 65, 66 and 67. These windmills

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1 viewed from Moose Camp would be part of our immediate
2 surroundings in the foreground and not just part of a
3 distant landscape like Hatchet Ridge is today. Thank you.

4 ---o0o---

5 JANIS KARABATS: I'm new up here. I moved up here
6 while they were building -- I'm in Burney -- while they
7 were building and I watched the 747-length wings drive
8 through town up to the mountains. So that's what would
9 have to be recycled.

10 My big question, as you went through the EIR, is
11 you said you eliminated human population and housing from
12 the EIR, and I would like to know your criteria for doing
13 that because I see a lot of humans here who are impacted
14 and I feel that you are avoiding something. That's my
15 main point. I'd like to hear what your criteria were and
16 answer.

17 And the other point I want to make is a quick
18 search of what they discovered in Europe, that these
19 turbines -- and smaller than these. These are big --
20 anything closer than two kilometers to housing causes
21 problems, health problems. So we're talking about a
22 number that are going to be closer than that. So mainly
23 are you avoiding problems by eliminating EIRS on human
24 populations and houses. That's all I had to say.

25 ---o0o---

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1 LIONEL LANGLOIS: For those of you who don't know
2 me, I've been here in the area since the late '60s. We
3 used to come up here and fish and hunt and whatever and
4 just visit the area. It was just a great virgin area back
5 then. I think Redding had 50,000 people in it or
6 something and there weren't very many people up here at
7 all except for like a few Cascade people that have dug in
8 in the hills.

9 Anyway, for the last several years starting
10 in '97, I began working for contractors working with
11 PG&E's vegetation management. That would be the guys that
12 come to your house, the Davey Tree guys. I also
13 participated in the inventory that PG&E did throughout the
14 whole state. Mainly I worked on the coast during that.
15 And then I came back here and worked as an inspector for
16 the transmission lines that run through this whole area
17 and even the 12 KV lines that run on the various circuits
18 that run through here.

19 As we see really recently, fire seems to follow
20 transmission lines and power lines. I think the people in
21 Paradise are pretty aware of that right now. Even though
22 they may not pin that on PG&E, because they found some
23 insulators or something that were shot up, PG&E does do a
24 lot of work to try and clear those lines.

25 What it looks like this project is going to do,

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1 it's going to create a new transmission line that is going
2 to run from the area where all these 3.45 megawatt
3 generators are and they're going to send a transmission
4 line down through private property that's outside of the
5 Roseburg land that's there already that they're selling, I
6 guess, to an intermediary is what heard earlier in talking
7 to somebody.

8 So they're selling them that land so that they can
9 generate power. They're going to put in a new fire cord
10 or basically they're going to cut down everything for
11 about 230 feet, depending on whether it's a 115 KV or 230
12 KV, and that's going to be possibly a source of fire. We
13 did have that fire that started at the fountain and
14 inspecting that area later in time, I'm not really sure,
15 but those lines can clink together when it gets really
16 windy.

17 And so my main concern and the concern that I have
18 about all this is that some years ago we had a Tank
19 project that they were actually going to tie in those
20 generators up on the hill they just put in, they were
21 going to tie in the cogen plant and they were going to run
22 it into a Tank line. And the reason for this, is what
23 most people don't understand, if you have a 230 KV line,
24 the darn thing is about this fat. It doesn't look like
25 it's that fat, but it's about this fat.

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1 When you're inspecting it in the fall and winter,
2 it's going to sag and that thing comes down, gets close to
3 vegetation or whatever. And we cut tree tops off. We cut
4 everything off out of the way. We make these great
5 Band-Aids like we have running through Montgomery Creek I
6 can see from my house.

7 I live down in Oak Run. I got 55 acres of forest
8 there. And the thing is is that what's going to happen in
9 the summer is that the lines that we have already, people
10 don't understand, is those things are heated up in the
11 summer. They are really -- they heat them puppies up.
12 And they're taking a lot more than 230 KV and 115. I
13 suppose if you ask PG&E -- yeah, I know I'm going to run
14 out of time.

15 The idea is that what they're going to do as soon
16 as they do put this thing in, they're going to have their
17 little bit of transmission line and then they're going to
18 put in another one.

19 MS. SCOTT: I'm going to cut you off.

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He can have my time.

21 LIONEL LANGLOIS: And when it does that, they're
22 going to create an entire new corridor. They're going to
23 go through more of this EIR and they're going to
24 eventually they may say "Well, we need to put power
25 somewhere, so we're going to eminent domain your property

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1 and put this thing in."

2 ---o0o---

3 KEVIN LUNTEY: As Mr. Epperson talked about
4 earlier, my wife and I are really close. We live in Ron
5 and Judy Hospin's (phonetic) old place. They're just east
6 of Moose Camp on the old highway. I sat in on a lot of
7 the hearings for the Burney project and I was kind of not
8 for or against. We're on spring water. I have deeded
9 water rights with my neighbor to the entire section of my
10 land where we are which borders the stuff on the north
11 side of the road.

12 Nobody's contacted me. Nobody's talked to me.
13 Nobody's asked me any questions about my water, tested my
14 water. Also, some of the concerns that they didn't talk
15 about with the Hatchet project, I think we're probably one
16 of the closest homes to that, I ask you guys to go out and
17 take a look at the chain sign just east of Moose Camp and
18 look at the strobe lights that are on top of the towers
19 that have ruined the view of my back yard.

20 I know that's not -- don't really care about our
21 property values in this forum, but it should be considered
22 in the environmental impact. It affects our nightly
23 enjoyment of our property. If you're close, I'd encourage
24 you to drive up on the highway, sit there on the side of
25 the highway on a clear night and take a look at what the

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1 strobe lights are doing every night.

2 Some of the other things -- that's my concerns for
3 the EIR stuff and for Leo. I don't see Ms. Rickert in the
4 room anywhere. Is Ms. Rickert anywhere?

5 MS. RICKERT: Yep.

6 MR. GABLE: Excellent. Excellent. So maybe you
7 can hear from some of us and have a different forum. A
8 lot of people have been shot down on stuff. Some of the
9 things they talked about on the Hatchet Ridge project,
10 there was a lot of talk about our access to hunting and
11 fishing up in that area. I know the Pit River tribe, that
12 was a lot of their historical hunting grounds up there and
13 there was a lot of concerns there. The first season of
14 deer season I walked up there and got chased off by the
15 crew on the Windmill project, trying to walk and hunt the
16 ridge there.

17 I have some concerns over traffic impacts and the
18 times from the construction company. How long are the
19 windmills going to affect our traffic coming up 299? I
20 was involved in the escorting of those original windmills
21 and it was a pretty amazing feat to get those here, but I
22 do know it truly impacted the traffic coming back and
23 forth from Redding to Burney.

24 So environmental impact stuff, I would encourage
25 you to reach out to all the property owners. Many of the

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1 property owners here in Montgomery Creek and Round
2 Mountain are on spring water. It's where we get our
3 water, it's where we drink from and that's the value of
4 our properties.

5 Ms. Rickert, I beg you to take into consideration
6 any approval for this on our property values and how it's
7 going to affect Moose Camp folks, our 50 places there. My
8 property, I guarantee -- my wife and I have talked about
9 getting an appraisal now and getting an appraisal after
10 they put the windmills in next to it. I guarantee we're
11 going to lose 20 to 30 percent of our property value. For
12 a lot of us, that's all we have. That's my investment.
13 That's my kids' future. So I ask you to take a look at
14 that.

15 The other thing -- and, again, I'm not for this or
16 against this, sir, for the construction company. I'm
17 neutral. I'm open. I think two weeks for us to talk
18 about and spit out these things and for you to get all
19 this information and throw it in the EIR by February 14th
20 is kind of unreasonable. I think we should have a
21 different meeting so everybody here could voice our
22 concerns on environmental impact to our personal impacts,
23 so maybe we can affect you guys and help you make a
24 decision to approve or not approve this.

25 I beg you to do that for us. And we all know this 24

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1 is probably going to go through no matter what we say or
2 do. So just like the Hatchet wind project, I ask the
3 company and the county what are we going to do for
4 mitigation funds. The Hatchet ridge project gave money to
5 the community. I was the president of the Burney Little
6 League at the time. We benefited from the Hatchet Wind
7 Project. That was one of the reasons that I supported it
8 because they supported our kids. So I ask you to reach
9 out to our communities and maybe help out and help affect
10 that impact. I think you would be well served to do that.
11 So thank you.

12 ---o0o---

13 JOYCE KERNS: I believe my question has been
14 addressed. I just simply want to phrase it in a direct
15 question. First, it pertains to if this project were to
16 go through, is there a well-served with PG&E agreement and
17 is there a guarantee that the current lines are sufficient
18 to transmit the electricity that would be generated? And
19 that's the question. Thank you.

20 ---o0o---

21 BRANDY MCDANIELS: I'm a member of the Pit River
22 tribe. I'm also the cultural representative for the
23 Madesi band. Welcome to my home. This is my ancestral
24 home right here. I just -- I want to know everyone's
25 concerns, whether they fit this EIR scope or not. I'm

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1 glad to be here tonight and see y'all. I'd like to know
2 more about who is Agangrid. Who owns them? What country?
3 Because a lot of times it's other countries that own these
4 companies and they don't care about us at all.

5 There's a pattern of behavior to take
6 socio-economically suppressed areas, exploit them for
7 these types of projects that do not even serve the people
8 they affect and displace. There is a significant loss of
9 power when energy is transmitted over long distances.
10 This is inefficient. This is an inefficient project.

11 The best location for power generation is next to
12 its need and use. This means if cities want power, they
13 need to start generating it, not putting it in our back
14 yard for a money grab. That's what it is. Many of the
15 people that live in this area are off grid and choose to
16 live that way. Many of us enjoy the beauty of this area
17 and these do not add to that.

18 Arguably, we can currently see the ones on Hatchet
19 from three counties away. That's crazy. Okay. The
20 current windmills on Hatchet kill protected and endangered
21 species. We meet with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
22 quarterly. And this is illegal. You need a permit to do
23 that. But because this is on government land, they are
24 allowed to self-regulate them. Self-regulation means no
25 regulation. So no reporting. So that's what's happening

26

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1 to our animals, our environment and a lot of reasons why
2 we live in this special, beautiful place.

3 I'm not against -- my band, we're not against
4 green energy when it's true green energy that does not
5 adversely affect the cultural, history, health,
6 sustainability, stability, economy and eco system, to just
7 name a few things. So, for me, I'm for a no project
8 alternative. Thank you.

9 ---o0o---

10 ANDREW MEREDITH: The first thing I wanted to do
11 was thank -- I want to thank the County of Shasta for
12 putting this together. A lot of you guys don't know, but
13 this is something that some awarding agencies or some
14 public agencies waive is doing these Environment Impact
15 Reports.

16 You just have to look down in the City of Redding.
17 The City of Redding waived an Environmental Impact Report
18 on a large hospital project that they're trying to do by
19 the river down on what's considered a natural preserve
20 area, and it took our organization to come forward and
21 make the county -- actually make the City of Redding do
22 that. So I want to commend the County of Shasta for
23 having a that requires these. I want to thank Avangrid
24 for coming forward and participating in this process.

25 I think about projects like this from the

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1 economical advantage standpoints, and I think when you
2 look up the economic benefits to a region, you have to
3 look at when projects like this are constructed where are
4 the people coming from that are doing the work. Are they
5 coming local? Are they local workers that we're putting
6 to work and has a true local benefit.

7 In Redding -- again, using Redding as an example,
8 Shasta County is building a -- there's a brand-new court
9 house that's being built in Shasta County. I don't think
10 there's one single contractor on that project from Shasta
11 County, not one. It's an absolute travesty. I hope that
12 with Agangrid with this project, they'll look at local
13 workers, work out something with the local organization to
14 make sure that the workers on this project come from
15 Shasta County or come from one of our close by counties.

16 If this project is going to get built, it should
17 have a local impact economically. I think there's a big
18 work force here that's ready to do the work and wants to
19 see local workers on that project, and I really hope
20 that's the way that we approach that project. Thank you.

21 ---o0o---

22 LEE LONGBRAKE: Hi. Ninety-nine percent of the
23 people don't know me and that's by design. I've only
24 lived here 22 years. Susan's been here for over 40 or
25 right at 40. My question is all this traffic. The last

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1 time they did it, going up and down the road, you get
2 stopped, you'd be there for two hours because one of your
3 trucks are jackknifed.

4 A lot of these people, as you can tell, have
5 appointments with doctors, lawyers, whatever else in town.
6 Who's going to take care of all this traffic? And what
7 about all the wildlife? We got four or five deer everyday
8 get killed. We will have thousands of these trucks and
9 cars, people coming up here. Who's going to regulate
10 that? That's all I've got to say about it. Thank you.

11 ---o0o---

12 EDMOND BAIER: Some of this was addressed a little
13 earlier. A lot of us have springs, creeks, whatever that
14 we're on. I myself am on Montgomery Creek. I know all
15 the water coming off of this hill where they're proposing
16 this project comes across the highway, ends up in
17 Montgomery Creek, which is a class one feeder for Shasta
18 Lake.

19 Now, when you start running trucks -- we had a
20 spring on our property when we bought it. They came in
21 and logged it. They ran some tractors on it. The spring
22 no longer exists. We get our water from Montgomery Creek
23 because I have riparian rights. I understand that if they
24 do this project where they're talking about, it will
25 affect most of the people living below that area and all

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1 the way down to probably Dunn Moody.

2 Now, there have been water wars in the past.
3 Yeah, still people are fighting over water. If they put
4 this project forward and I lose my water, that's the only
5 water I have. I have riparian rights. That's where I
6 draw my water from my house. A lot of people up here did
7 not sink wells. They work off of springs. If they lose
8 their springs, who's going to pay for them to get a well?
9 I can't personally afford to drill a 500-foot well to get
10 water, even though I'm next door to it. People know what
11 wells cost.

12 When you do your environment study, look where the
13 water is coming from for this entire community. And I'm
14 talking both sides of 299 and Shasta Lake. Thank you.

15 ---o0o---

16 DONNA TROXELL: I've been around here for a lot of
17 years, like a lot of us. My grandfather bought the
18 Troxell Ranch in the '20s. He bought that piece of
19 property to grow apples. When you put these turbines in
20 here and everything, it's going to warm up the
21 environment. We have that already from the fires. Most
22 of our apples were like nothing. This is where we make
23 our money. We feed America.

24 When they put the highway through, my grandmother
25 died at 53, I realized I have to do a lot of improvements.

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1 But anytime they pound our earth, the water table drops.
2 It changes like -- I'm getting all upset. But just like
3 in the canyon up there, they had to put in this wall. It
4 disturbs the springs.

5 I don't think they really -- I know a lot of these
6 people from Sacramento and stuff, they come up and do
7 these impacts. They really do not have the knowledge of
8 the water, the precious water and everything that keeps
9 this part of the country going, and I really feel like
10 we're being taken advantage of.

11 ---o0o---

12 BOB REITENBACH: I got a question. I live over on
13 Dunn Moody. I have two power lines that run through part
14 of my 20 acres. The 2500 line; the 5,000 line. I don't
15 know where you people exactly -- I can't make all this
16 out -- where you're going to do that. But if it comes
17 down anywhere near there, you're going to affect a lot of
18 homes.

19 We have to be 300 foot minimum from any of these
20 power lines. Otherwise, they cause cancer and Alzheimers.
21 I already have one person in my family that's coming down
22 with Alzheimers, probably because of living that close to
23 the power lines. You know, I don't know what you folks
24 you wanted to know about health. It causes cancer. It
25 causes Alzheimers. It causes dementia. It causes a lot

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1 of things, this electricity.

2 So what are you going to do about that? Are you
3 going to buy our property if you get any closer than that
4 to our houses?

5 ---o0o---

6 ANGEL WINN: Thank you, sir. I lived here all my
7 life, went to school here, went to Cedar Creek when they
8 did have a school down there until the fire came and
9 burned everybody's home up, and all those families, they
10 all had to move. So the school is strong, community
11 strong.

12 But this mountain, you know, this mountain, this
13 range, all of you know when there's snow on the mountain.
14 Snow mountain. That's a view that you cherish. That's
15 why you're here. You're on the mountain. You know, sure
16 there's going to be some people that might profit from
17 this. This gentleman over here, this project manager, he
18 said they have these things in 22 states. I don't know
19 how many in California. When is enough enough? I think
20 it's enough. We don't need it here.

21 You know, I run on a generator. I don't use that
22 power. Our tribe don't benefit from the hydropower over
23 there. Some of them are going defunct. But they're
24 historic sites now for PG&E. I mean, they burnt the land
25 up. The Fountain fire, burnt it all up. Now you have

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1 this Carr fire down here. You got mountains all burnt
2 off. Go develop down there. Go build some roads down
3 there. Do your transmission lines down there. See if
4 they like it. There's nothing there. All burned.
5 Perfect for it.

6 Same thing down there, like our cultural rep said,
7 go build that where the city needs it where they need it.
8 But I have a hard time because it seems like you're
9 smiling when you're up here talking, like this is a funny
10 thing. It's not to me. You know, when those other
11 windmills went up, we opposed them. That's all we can do
12 is say "Hey, I don't like it. Don't do it."

13 You can speak your mind, so I had to come up here
14 and say what I need to say, you know, for all the creepy
15 crawlers, the four leggeds, the winged, all those things
16 that are part of our world here, the planet. We're
17 encroaching on it. This mountain range from, you know,
18 like Quincy all the way down from Feather Falls that way,
19 all the way up north, now they got these windmills here.
20 It's ugly. It's just ugly. I don't think that the value
21 of that is worth it to us. Thank you.

22 ---o0o---

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SHASTA)

I, JULIE A. KELSTROM, do hereby certify:

That said public meeting was taken down in shorthand by me, a Certified Shorthand Reporter, at the time and place therein stated, and was thereafter reduced to typewritten form using computer-aided transcription, and that the transcript is a true record thereof.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties hereto, or in any way interested in the event of this cause, and that I am not related to any of the parties hereto.

WITNESS BY HAND THIS 6th day of February, 2019

JULIE A. KELSTROM, CSR #10547

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Appendix H

Written Scoping Input Received

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Agencies



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Northern Region
601 Locust Street
Redding, CA 96001
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



February 19, 2019

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SHASTA COUNTY

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Lio Salazar
Shasta County Department of Resource Management
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
Redding, CA 96001

DEPT OF RESOURCE MGMT
PLANNING DIVISION

Subject: Review of the Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the Fountain Wind Project, Use Permit Number UP 16-007, State Clearinghouse Number 2019012029, Shasta County, California

Dear Mr. Salazar:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) has reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and associated biological reports for the Fountain Wind Project (Project). The Department appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Project, relative to impacts to biological resources.

As a Trustee for the State's fish and wildlife resources, the Department has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and their habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (Fish & G. Code, §§ 1801 & 1802). As the Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources, the Department provides requisite biological expertise to review and comment upon California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents and makes recommendations regarding those resources held in trust for the people of California.

The Department may also assume the role of Responsible Agency. A Responsible Agency is an agency other than the Lead Agency that has a legal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project. A Responsible Agency actively participates in the Lead Agency's CEQA process, reviews the Lead Agency's CEQA document, and uses that document when making a decision on a project. The Responsible Agency must rely on the Lead Agency's CEQA document to prepare and issue its own findings regarding a project (CEQA Guidelines §§ 15096 & 15381). The Department most often becomes a Responsible Agency when a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et. seq.) or a California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Incidental Take Permit (ITP) (Fish & G. Code, § 2081(b)) is needed for a project. The Department relies on the CEQA document prepared by the Lead Agency to make a finding and decide whether to issue the permit or agreement. It is important that the Lead Agency's Environmental Impact

Conserving California's Wildlife Since 1870

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Report (EIR) consider the Department's Responsible Agency requirements. For example, CEQA requires the Department to include additional feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures within its powers that would substantially lessen or avoid any significant effect a project would have on the environment (CEQA Guidelines § 15096 (g) (2)).

The Department offers the following comments and recommendations on this Project in our role as a Trustee and Responsible Agency pursuant to CEQA, California Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.

Project Description and Location

As described in the NOP and Initial Study (IS), the Project proposes a 347 megawatt wind energy development consisting of up to 100 wind turbines, associated infrastructure, and ancillary facilities located in the vicinity of the communities of Burney, Moose Camp, Hillcrest, Wengler, Montgomery Creek, and Round Mountain, in Shasta County, California. Project infrastructure and ancillary facilities include 17 construction laydown areas, two possible temporary batch plants, temporary construction and equipment area, construction trailer area and associated parking, 87 miles of existing access roads that may need to be upgraded, and up to an additional 21 miles of new access roads, up to 56 miles of underground and up to 16 miles of overhead collector lines, an operations and maintenance facility, storage sheds, an onsite substation and switching station, and two permanent meteorological towers.

Consultation History

The Department provided preliminary comments on the Project's Biological Resources Work Plan presented at the June 2017 consultation meeting in a letter dated July 25, 2017. The Department also provided comments during early consultation in a letter dated March 2, 2018. Many of the comments and issues raised in those letters are still relevant and should be reviewed as part of the DEIR development.

Comments and Recommendations

In addition to the NOP and IS, the Department received many survey reports and additional Project information to review, including the following:

- Year 1 Avian Use Study Report and Risk Assessment for the Fountain Wind Project, dated November 5, 2018.
- Great Gray Owl Habitat Assessment, dated October 22, 2018.
- Bat Acoustic Survey Report, dated October 24, 2018.
- 2018 Foothill yellow-legged frog and Cascades frog habitat assessments and surveys dated October 22, 2018.

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- Rare Plant Surveys and Natural Vegetation Community Mapping, dated October 17, 2018.
- 2018 Willow Flycatcher Survey Results, dated October 17, 2018.
- 2018 Northern Goshawk Nest Survey Results, dated October 15, 2018.
- Nocturnal Migrant Risk Summary, dated October 10, 2018.
- 2018 Eagle Nest Status Survey Report, dated September 19, 2018.
- 2017 Raptor Nest Survey Report, dated September 19, 2018.
- Site Characterization Study Report, dated January 2017.

The Department has continued to receive pertinent Project information regarding biological resources subsequent to the release of the NOP including:

- Response to CDFW Comments letter, dated November 2018, received January 28, 2019.
- Raptor Nest Survey Clarification Memo, dated January 24, 2019, received January 28, 2019.
- Rare Plant Clarification Memo, dated January 10, 2019, received January 28, 2019.
- Aquatic Resources Survey Report, dated January 31, 2019, received January 31, 2019.

The Department is unable to fully evaluate the NOP, technical studies, and associated documentation to provide a complete and detailed response during the 30-day review period. Although requested in previous communications, the Department has not been provided a seasonally appropriate site visit. Therefore, while the Department is providing this letter in response to the NOP, the Department may continue to identify resource issues and potentially significant impacts of this Project as the environmental review process continues.

DEIR Components

To enable Department staff to adequately review and comment on the proposed Project, we recommend the following information be included in the DEIR, as applicable:

1. A complete assessment of the flora and fauna within and adjacent to the Project area should be conducted, with particular emphasis upon identifying special-status species including rare, threatened, and endangered species. This assessment should also address locally unique species, rare natural communities, and wetlands. The assessment area for the Project should be large enough to encompass areas potentially subject to both direct and indirect Project effects. Both the Project footprint and the assessment area (if different) should be clearly defined and mapped in the DEIR. Several surveys have been

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conducted for this Project to date, including bat surveys, several avian surveys, and several focused, species-specific surveys. As stated above, the Department has not had adequate time to review and address all surveys conducted; however, comments on several of these surveys are addressed below. For the remainder of the biological resources with potential to be impacted by the Project, the following information is required in order for the Department to fully analyze potential impacts from the Project:

- a. The Department's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) should be queried to obtain current information on previously reported sensitive species and habitat, including Significant Natural Areas identified under Chapter 12 of the Fish and Game Code. In order to provide an adequate assessment of special-status species potentially occurring within the Project vicinity, the search area for CNDDDB occurrences should include all United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles with Project activities, and all adjoining 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles. The DEIR should discuss how and when the CNDDDB search was conducted, including the names of each quadrangle queried, or why any areas may have been intentionally added to, or excluded from, the CNDDDB query. As a reminder, the Department cannot and does not portray the CNDDDB as an exhaustive and comprehensive inventory of all rare species and natural communities statewide. Field verification for the presence or absence of sensitive species will always be an important obligation of its users. Likewise, your contribution of data to the CNDDDB is equally important to the maintenance of the CNDDDB. Whenever possible, the Department requests that data be submitted using the online field survey form along with a map with the rare populations or stands indicated.
- b. In addition to the CNDDDB, other electronic databases such as those maintained by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) should be queried.
- c. A complete assessment of rare, threatened, and endangered invertebrate, fish, wildlife, reptile, and amphibian species should be presented in the DEIR. Rare, threatened, and endangered species to be addressed should include all those which meet the CEQA definition (see CEQA Guidelines § 15380). Seasonal variations in use of the Project area should also be addressed. Several focused species-specific surveys have been conducted; however, additional surveys may be necessary. All surveys should be conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the species are active or otherwise identifiable. The impact of abnormal hydrologic conditions (e.g. drought or late season lingering snow accumulations) and

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the possible impact of those conditions on survey results should be discussed. Species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with the Department and the USFWS. Links to some survey procedures are provided on the Department's website at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Survey-Protocols>.

The 2012 USFWS *Land-Based Wind Energy Guidelines* (WEG) states that multiple years of pre-construction studies may be needed in order to "establish a trend in site use and conditions that incorporates annual and seasonal variation in meteorological conditions, biological factors, and other variables." Multiple years of surveys may be necessary to determine impacts to CESA listed species such as willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*), foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*), and Cascades frog (*R. cascadae*).

- d. Species of Special Concern (SSC) status applies to animals generally not listed under the federal Endangered Species Act or CESA, but which nonetheless are declining at a rate that could result in listing, or historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. SSC should be considered during the environmental review process (see CEQA Guidelines § 15380 & CEQA Guidelines Appendix G (IV)(a)). Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines clearly indicates that SSC should be included in an analysis of Project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein.

Sections 15063 and 15065 of the CEQA Guidelines, which address how an impact is identified as significant, are particularly relevant to SSC. Project-level impacts to listed (rare, threatened, or endangered) species are generally considered significant thus requiring lead agencies to prepare an EIR to fully analyze and evaluate the impacts. In assigning "impact significance" to populations of non-listed species, analysts usually consider factors such as population-level effects, proportion of the taxon's range affected by a project, regional effects, and impacts to habitat features.

Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*) and yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) are both SSC species that are discussed in the Site Characterization Study Report as having been observed during nearby U.S. Geological Survey breeding bird surveys; however, these species were omitted from further analysis as to the potential for them to occur on the Project site. The Department recommends addressing these species in the DEIR.

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- e. Fully Protected animals may not be taken or possessed at any time and the Department is not authorized to issue permits or licenses for their incidental take¹. Fully Protected animals should be considered during the environmental review process and all Project-related take must be avoided. Impacts to Fully Protected species habitat should be mitigated in the DEIR. In addition to the other species addressed in the Site Characterization Study Report, ring-tailed cat (*Bassariscus astutus*) is a Fully Protected species that has the potential to be impacted by the Project. This species should be addressed in the DEIR.
 - f. A detailed vegetation map should be prepared, preferably overlaid on an aerial photograph. The map should be of sufficient resolution to depict the locations of the Project site's major vegetation communities, and show Project impacts relative to each community type. The Department's preferred vegetation classification system should be used to name the polygons; however, the vegetation classification ultimately used should be described in detail. Additional information for vegetation mapping can be found on the Department's website at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP>. Special status natural communities should be specifically noted on the map.
 - g. The DEIR should include survey methods, dates, and results; and should list all plant and animal species (with scientific names) detected within the Project study area, including common and incidentally observed species. Special emphasis should be directed toward describing the status of rare, threatened, and endangered species in all areas potentially affected by the Project. All necessary biological surveys should be conducted in advance of the DEIR circulation, and should not be deferred until after Project approval.
2. A thorough discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources, with specific measures to offset such impacts, should be included:
- a. The DEIR should present clear thresholds of significance to be used by the Lead Agency in its determination of environmental effects. A threshold of significance is an identifiable quantitative, qualitative, or performance level of a particular environmental effect (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.7).
 - b. CEQA Guidelines section 15125 (a-e) directs that knowledge of environmental conditions at both the local and regional levels is critical

¹ Scientific research, take authorized under an approved NCCP, and certain recovery actions may be allowed under some circumstances; contact the Department for more information.

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- to an assessment of environmental impacts and that special emphasis shall be placed on resources that are rare or unique to the region.
- c. Direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with initial Project implementation as well as long-term operation, maintenance, decommissioning, and site remediation of the Project should be addressed in the DEIR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15126.2 (a).
 - d. In evaluating the significance of the environmental effect of the Project, the Lead Agency should consider direct physical changes in the environment, which may be caused by the Project, and reasonably foreseeable indirect physical changes in the environment, which may be caused by the Project. Expected impacts should be quantified (e.g., acres, linear feet, number of individuals taken, volume or rate of water extracted, etc.).
 - e. Project impacts should be analyzed relative to their effects on offsite habitats and species. Specifically, this may include public lands, open space, downstream aquatic habitats, areas of groundwater depletion, or any other natural habitat or species that could be affected by the Project (CEQA Guidelines Appendix G (IV and IX)). The Project site abuts both the Lassen National Forest and the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. The Department recommends consulting with USFS biologists to determine potential impacts to sensitive habitats or species occurring on USFS lands that may cross into the Project area.
 - f. Impacts to and maintenance of wildlife corridor/movement areas and other key seasonal use areas should be fully evaluated and provided (CEQA Guidelines Appendix G (IV), Fish & G. Code, § 1930).
 - g. Project direct and indirect impacts on each candidate, sensitive, or special-status plant and animal species, and their habitats should be thoroughly addressed. Impacts are based on the sensitivity of each biological resource receptor; in this case, each identified species and habitat. Examples are included below:
 - The Department recognizes the effects of artificial lighting on birds and other nocturnal species. The effects are numerous and include impacts to singing and foraging behavior, reproductive behavior, navigation, and altered migration patterns. To minimize adverse effects of artificial light on wildlife, the Department recommends that lighting fixtures associated with the Project be downward facing, fully-shielded, and designed and installed to minimize photo-pollution. The NOP specifies that flashing red lights

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will be installed on turbines and meteorological towers to improve nighttime visibility for aviation. In order to minimize impacts to birds moving across the landscape at night, the Department recommends following the USFWS WEG and Communication Tower Guidance (USFWS 2016) for tower lighting by utilizing the minimum number of lights required, at the minimum intensity, and the minimum number of flashes per minute (i.e., longest duration between flashes and “dark phase”), with all lights synchronized to flash simultaneously.

- Noise at even moderate levels (40-60 dB) is associated with physiological and behavioral changes in birds, terrestrial mammals, amphibians, and bats. Anthropogenic noise can disrupt the communication of many wildlife species including frogs, birds, and bats. Noise can also impact predator-prey relationships as many nocturnal animals such as bats and owls primarily use hearing to hunt. Additionally, many prey species increase their vigilance behavior when exposed to noise because they need to rely more on visual detection of predators when auditory cues may be masked by noise. Noise has also been shown to reduce the density of nesting birds and cause increased stress that results in decreased immune responses. The USFWS has recommended guidelines for Project-generated sound levels to avoid certain impacts on northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*). The DEIR should analyze Project noise contributions to ensure Project activities do not significantly impact the local fauna. To avoid or minimize potentially significant impacts to wildlife, the Department recommends restricting the use of equipment to hours least likely to disrupt wildlife (e.g., not at night or in early morning).
- Hazardous features could trap, displace, or lead to death of wildlife. Examples include: open vertical and horizontal pipes; open trenches and exposed excavation areas; pipe networks; materials to control erosion using gabions or non-biodegradable meshes; night lighting; stockpiled vegetation and soils; tarped areas; trash, garbage and open containers; vents on sheds and buildings; and oil leaks from heavy equipment. These potential impacts should be evaluated to reduce or eliminate risks to wildlife.
- Wildlife mortality can occur as a result of road construction, and there is a great deal of research showing that roads can increase the spread of invasive species. Additionally, roads can cause soil erosion and surface run-off that can transfer sediment into streams.

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Vegetation clearing for road construction can also increase the amount of light that penetrates the forest floor, which may result in changes in species composition. Vehicle traffic on roads can have a number of environmental impacts including alteration of the physical and chemical environments such as soil compaction, dust mobilization that limits plants' ability to photosynthesize, and disruption of surface water flow. Road use can also result in wildlife mortality, altered abundances and diversity of wildlife, and modification of animal behavior. In order to minimize significant impacts from the construction of new roads, the Department recommends limiting the construction of new roads and use existing roads when possible. When new roads must be constructed, the Department recommends using best management practices that minimize erosion, environmental impacts, and wildlife mortality.

- Clearing/grading may result in the colonization of invasive plant species that reduce habitat quality. The DEIR should require the adoption of site-specific invasive species management plans.
 - Forest conversion can lead to loss of nutrient-rich topsoils, disrupted nutrient cycling, and increased erosion. It may also result in increased exposure of species to predation risk and climate stress. The DEIR should analyze the impacts of forest conversion and the Project should be designed to minimize edge habitat and fragmentation.
 - Access routes should also be analyzed for biological impacts if new roads or grading is required for Project sites. Construction of new access routes can lead to many substantial adverse impacts on watershed integrity, such as increased erosion.
- h. The cumulative effects analysis should include all species and habitats potentially affected by the Project, and for each resource in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G as described under CEQA Guidelines section 15130. General and specific plans, as well as past, present, and anticipated future projects, should be analyzed relative to their impacts to species and habitats. The short- and long-term effects on wildlife of the wind turbine construction and the effects of turbine operations over the anticipated 40-year life of the Project should be analyzed in the DEIR. The DEIR should also forecast additional potential wind energy development that may be enabled as a result of the current Project proposal, and correspondingly include likely future wind energy

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generation projects, timber harvest activities, and forest conversion projects in the vicinity of this Project in the cumulative impacts analysis.

3. A range of Project alternatives should be analyzed to ensure the full spectrum of alternatives to the proposed Project are fully considered and evaluated. Alternatives which avoid or otherwise minimize impacts to sensitive biological resources shall be identified.
 - a. If the Project will result in any impacts described under the Mandatory Findings of Significance (CEQA Guidelines § 15065) the impacts must be analyzed in depth in the DEIR, and the Lead Agency is required to make detailed findings on the feasibility of alternatives or mitigation measures to substantially lessen or avoid the significant effects on the environment. When mitigation measures or Project changes are found to be feasible, such measures should be incorporated into the Project to lessen or avoid significant effects.
4. Mitigation measures for adverse Project-related impacts to sensitive plants, animals, and habitats should be developed and thoroughly discussed. Mitigation measures should first emphasize avoidance and reduction of Project impacts. For unavoidable impacts, the feasibility of onsite habitat restoration or enhancement should be discussed. If onsite mitigation is not feasible, offsite mitigation through habitat creation, enhancement, acquisition and preservation in perpetuity should be addressed:
 - a. Feasible, enforceable mitigation through turbine layout or design modifications, establishment of buffer zones, operational (seasonal or weather dependent) restrictions, curtailment, detection devices, acquisition and protection of compensatory habitat, or other means should be proposed to reduce Project-related impacts and cumulative effects to less than significant.
 - b. The Department generally does not support the use of relocation, salvage, and/or transplantation as mitigation for most impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered species. Studies have shown that these efforts are experimental in nature and largely unsuccessful. If considered, these types of mitigation measures must be discussed with the Department prior to release of the DEIR.
 - c. Areas reserved as mitigation for Project impacts should be legally protected from future direct and indirect development impacts. Potential

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issues to be considered include public access, conservation easements, species monitoring and management programs, water pollution, and fire management.

- d. Plans for restoration and revegetation should be prepared by persons with expertise in northern California ecosystems and native plant revegetation techniques. Each plan should include, at a minimum: (a) the location of the mitigation site; (b) the plant species to be used, container sizes, and/or seeding rates; (c) a schematic depicting the mitigation area; (d) planting/seeding schedule; (e) a description of the irrigation methodology; (f) measures to control exotic vegetation; (g) specific success criteria; (h) a detailed monitoring program; (i) contingency measures should the success criteria not be met; and (j) identification of the party responsible for meeting the success criteria and providing for long-term conservation of the mitigation site.
5. Fuel modification impacts on vegetation should be included in the biological resources section of the DEIR. All impacts including future maintenance should be quantified and described.
6. Take of species of plants or animals listed as endangered or threatened under CESA is unlawful unless authorized by the Department. However, a CESA section 2081 (b) ITP may authorize incidental take during Project construction or over the life of the Project. The DEIR must state whether the Project could result in any amount of incidental take of any CESA-listed species. Early consultation for incidental take permitting is encouraged, as significant modification to the Project's description and/or mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain an ITP. Information on how to obtain an ITP is available through the Department's website at:
<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/CESA/Incidental-Take-Permits>.

The Department's issuance of a CESA Permit for a project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by the Department as a Responsible Agency. The Department as a Responsible Agency under CEQA will consider the Lead Agency's EIR for the Project. The Department may require additional mitigation measures for the issuance of a CESA Permit unless the Project CEQA document addresses all Project impacts to listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of a CESA Permit.

In the Department's implementation of CESA, multiple spatial, temporal, and functional impacts are utilized to measure the level of take and its resulting impacts, including indirect impacts, to listed species. Additionally, during ITP preparation, the Department evaluates the scope and duration of incidental

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take-related impacts of projects. The Department assesses ecological functions and characteristics of impacted areas by looking at several factors. These factors include assessing the quality of available habitat impacted and the density of listed species in the impacted habitat. Whenever available, actual numbers of listed species or qualitative proxy may be considered. The value of the impacted habitat to species range-wide is another important consideration. Impacts to essential breeding habitat, movement/dispersal corridors, and foraging areas are also assessed.

Acreage-based assessments consider the total amount of habitat lost or degraded and the extent to which the project reduces habitat suitability, and how a project has affected species habitat on a landscape scale. Factors such as total acreage lost; habitat degradation related to changes in structure and resource availability, community constituents (i.e., invasive species), disturbance, new access roads, staging or storage areas and other facilities; the amount of fragmentation/edge being created; and the distance to other suitable habitat are all considered. Temporal considerations include determining the duration of a listed species' habitat being lost or degraded and the length of time the species would be subjected to activities causing impacts, to characterize the impact on essential behaviors or life requirements of the covered species. Considerations include permanent versus temporary loss of use, the duration of actual impacts, the duration of restoration/recovery, the duration of impacts to generation time, movement and other relevant aspects of the life history of the covered species.

To expedite the CESA permitting process, the Department recommends the DEIR address the following CESA Permit requirements:

- a. The impacts of the authorized take are minimized and fully mitigated;
 - b. The measures required to minimize and fully mitigate the impacts of the authorized take and: (1) are roughly proportional in extent to the impact of the taking on the species; (2) maintain the applicant's objectives to the greatest extent possible, and (3) are capable of successful implementation;
 - c. Adequate funding is provided to implement the required minimization and mitigation measures and to monitor compliance with and the effectiveness of the measures; and
 - d. Issuance of the permit will not jeopardize the continued existence of a State-listed species.
7. The Department has responsibility for wetland and riparian habitats. It is the policy of the Department to strongly discourage development in wetlands and the conversion of wetlands to uplands. The Department opposes any

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development or conversion which would result in a reduction of wetland acreage or wetland habitat values, unless, at a minimum, Project mitigation assures there will be “no net loss” of either wetland habitat values or acreage. If applicable, the DEIR should demonstrate that the Project will not result in a net loss of wetland habitat values or acreage. Mitigation should take into account temporal losses of ecosystem functions and the likelihood of recreating or restoring disturbed habitats to the naturally functioning ecosystem they are meant to replace and propose appropriate mitigation ratios:

- a. The Project site has the potential to support aquatic, riparian, or wetland habitat; therefore, a delineation of lakes, streams, and associated riparian habitats potentially affected by the Project should be provided for agency and public review. This report should include a preliminary jurisdictional delineation including wetlands identification pursuant to the USFWS wetland definition² as adopted by the Department³. Please note that some wetland and riparian habitats subject to the Department’s authority may extend beyond the jurisdictional limits of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The jurisdictional delineation should also include mapping of ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial stream courses potentially impacted by the Project. In addition to “federally protected wetlands” (see CEQA Appendix G), the Department considers impacts to any wetlands (as defined by the Department) as potentially significant.
- b. The Project will require notification to the Department for a Lake or Streambed Alteration (LSA) Agreement pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. prior to the applicant’s commencement of any activity that will substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank (which may include associated riparian resources) of a river, stream, or lake, or use material from a streambed. The Department’s issuance of an LSA Agreement for a project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by the Department as a Responsible Agency. The Department as a Responsible Agency under CEQA may consider the local jurisdiction’s (Lead Agency) EIR for the Project. To minimize additional avoidance, minimization and mitigation requirements by the Department pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. and/or under CEQA, the DEIR should fully identify the potential impacts to lakes, streams and

² Cowardin, Lewis M., et al. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.

³ California Fish and Game Commission Policies: Wetlands Resources Policy; Wetland Definition, Mitigation Strategies, and Habitat Value Assessment Methodology; Amended 1994.

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associated riparian resources, and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSA Agreement. An LSA notification package may be obtained through the Department's website at:

<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/LSA>. The type of LSA Agreement required will be determined based on Project-specific activities described in the DEIR.

8. CEQA requires that information developed in EIRs and negative declarations be incorporated into a database that may be used to make subsequent or supplemental environmental determinations (Public Resources Code § 21003 (e)). Accordingly, any special status species and sensitive natural communities detected during Project surveys must be reported to the CNDDDB. The online submission and CNDDDB field survey forms, as well as information on which species are tracked by the CNDDDB, can be found at the following link: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Submitting-Data>.

The Department requests that field survey forms also be submitted to the Northern Region office at: Attn: CEQA, 601 Locust Street, Redding, CA 96001.

Bat acoustic data should also be submitted to the Bat Acoustic Monitoring Portal (BatAMP). Information on BatAMP and submitting data can be found at: <https://batamp.databasin.org/>.

Project Specific Comments

Project Maps

Several versions of the turbine location and Project boundary maps are provided in the NOP, IS, and survey reports. The maps show various turbine locations and survey corridors. For example, Figure 1 of the NOP and Figure 2 of the IS show different turbine locations which don't match with the survey corridors depicted in the survey reports for frogs, rare plants, and great gray owl. Additionally, the Site Characterization Survey Report and Rare Plant Survey Report maps depict different Project boundaries. The inconsistency of Project maps makes it difficult to determine where impacts will occur and whether surveys are adequate to address potential impacts to sensitive species and habitats. Surveys must be conducted in all areas of potential direct and indirect disturbance. The DEIR should include updated Project maps with current boundaries, accurate turbine locations, survey corridors, and disturbance areas. A clear explanation of the difference between map versions should also be provided. Changes to turbine locations between maps should also be discussed if relocation occurred due to sensitive biological resources.

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Survey Corridors

The Project utilizes survey corridors for several of the biological surveys conducted, which constitute areas of temporary and permanent ground-disturbing activities. As previously noted, inconsistencies between maps indicate that turbine locations may not be finalized, and some locations where turbines are proposed have not been surveyed for all potential species. The survey area for the Project must encompass all areas of direct impact and areas in which reasonably foreseeable indirect Project impacts will occur, including areas in which special status species or their habitat would be impacted by noise from construction or ongoing maintenance activities, noise and vibrations from blasting, fugitive dust, Project temporary and permanent lighting, habitat fragmentation, and downstream impacts to waters of the State. The survey area should encompass an area large enough to obtain an understanding of wildlife usage and movement within the entire Project site, including habitat features that could attract or concentrate birds and/or bats, in order to document potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to wildlife, and thus allow for proper siting of turbines.

Candidate Amphibian Species Surveys

The Department has reviewed the *2018 Foothill yellow-legged frog and Cascades frog habitat assessment and surveys* report. Both foothill yellow-legged frog and Cascades frog are candidate species pursuant to CESA. During CESA candidacy, a species is afforded protections as a listed species and “take” as defined by Fish and Game Code section 86 is prohibited unless authorized by the Department as discussed above. Take authorization pursuant to CESA requires Project- and species-specific avoidance and minimization measures, as well as full mitigation for Project related impacts.

A desktop analysis was conducted for both foothill yellow-legged frog and Cascades frog, with focused visual encounter surveys (VES) conducted in “*the most suitable habitats identified*” for foothill yellow-legged frog only. The Department’s informal consultation letter specifically recommended completion of a habitat assessment and subsequent focused surveys for these species in all areas of the Project that may directly or indirectly impact species habitat...including aquatic and terrestrial habitat, migration routes, and critical Cascades frog habitat adjacent to the Project site. Prior to the commencement of these surveys, a Survey Plan must be developed **and submitted to the Department for review**. The Survey Plan shall include what life-stage(s) shall be surveyed for, survey method(s), timing of surveys, and location of surveys. The Survey Plan shall provide justification for timing and methodology or survey design (e.g., watershed characteristics, regional snow pack, timing and rate of spring runoff, day length, average ambient air and water temperatures, local and seasonal conditions). For sites with suitable breeding habitat, two consecutive seasons of negative egg mass/larval surveys are recommended to support a negative finding.

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Species subject to CESA take authorizations require robust surveys, often with multiple years of survey effort. Department guidance for foothill yellow-legged frog (van Hatten and Mantor 2018) recommends the completion of two or more surveys in order to increase the likelihood of detection, including a tadpole survey in late spring/early summer followed by a second survey for subadults and adults in late summer. Additionally, the guidance suggests conducting follow-up surveys two to four weeks after the initial survey for surveys that fail to detect foothill yellow-legged frog in suitable habitat. More specifically, the guidance recommends the following:

- Conduct one or two adult frog VES during the breeding and/or oviposition period (generally, April-June). VES during the spring breeding period usually provide the best opportunity for observing adults and egg masses.
- Conduct a tadpole survey four to eight weeks after completing breeding survey(s) (usually from June through early August).
- Conduct a subadult survey during the latter part of the summer or during early autumn (generally late August to early October).

The surveys conducted for foothill yellow-legged frog occurred during one survey period, September 1-4, with no surveys for tadpoles or egg masses and no follow-up surveys. The Department recommends continuation of appropriate foothill yellow-legged frog surveys prior to circulation of the DEIR.

Potential Cascades frog habitat exists within and surrounding the Project site. As stated in the Department's informal consultation letter, while Cascades frog typically utilizes lentic water bodies for breeding, the species can utilize a variety of aquatic habitats during different life history stages. In portions of their range, Cascades frog populations utilize stream habitat more often in the summer due to more xeric habitat conditions and lentic water bodies drying out. Wetland and meadow complexes occur on both sides of the southern portion of the Project. These complexes may provide connectivity throughout this portion of the Project. Because this species is known to undergo long distance seasonal migrations, surveys within the Project site and adjacent habitat must occur in order to gain an understanding of migratory pathways within the Project site and to ensure the preservation of connectivity between populations. Dispersing animals are vital to maintaining the genetic flow and population viability of this species. Additionally, the Department cautions against relying entirely on the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) model for a species that is very restricted in its range and lacks survey efforts in this area. The CWHR does not supplant the need for on-the-ground surveys. The Department recommends continuation of Cascades frog surveys prior to circulation of the DEIR.

Survey corridors depicted in the survey report are inconsistent with turbine locations mapped in the NOP. Additional amphibian surveys will be necessary to cover areas in which additional turbines will be located. Because these are CESA candidate species, surveys for these species will need to occur in all potential

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habitat areas, not just those areas with a higher rating based on the CWHR model. Additionally, future survey reports should include information on incidentally observed species, photos of survey locations, stream reach measurements, habitat descriptions, and the additional information requested above.

The Department strongly encourages coordination on future survey efforts for both the foothill yellow-legged frog and Cascades frog. This coordination should include a seasonally appropriate site visit, which will allow the Department to assist in focusing survey efforts and locations. Having the opportunity to view the Project site and survey locations will allow the Department to determine the adequacy of the provided survey information for determination of potential impacts to these CESA candidate species.

Gray Wolf

The *Year 1 Avian Use Study Report and Risk Assessment for the Fountain Wind Project* report documents evidence of gray wolf (*Canis lupus*, State and federally endangered) in Project area. The Department requests that gray wolf sightings or evidence be immediately reported to the Department. Information on reporting gray wolf sightings to the Department can be found at:
<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Mammals/Gray-Wolf/Sighting-Report>.

Bats

The vast majority of bat fatalities at wind farms in North America are made up of migratory forest roosting bats such as the hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), and western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*), all of which are likely to occur at the Project site. Mexican free-tailed bats (*Tadarida brasiliensis*) are another migratory species known to be impacted by wind projects. In particular, hoary bat make up the largest percent of bat fatalities at wind energy facilities in North America (Arnett and Baerwald 2013). Further, recent research suggests that wind development may threaten the population viability of this species (Frick et al. 2017).

Several SSC bat species were identified as having potential to occur on the Project site and two were documented during surveys—western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis*) and spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*). The other special status bat species with potential to occur in the Project area were not detected and therefore discounted as possibly occurring. Two of these species, pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), are known to be hard to detect. Because these species could be utilizing the Project site, the Department recommends assuming presence.

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Feasible mitigation options for impacts to bat species must be analyzed in the DEIR, including curtailment of operations during high risk periods for bats (low wind nights). This mitigation has been shown to substantially reduce bat mortality without significant power loss (Arnett et al. 2011).

The Department is aware of additional studies occurring at the Hatchet Ridge Wind Facility in which bat fatality monitoring is being conducted at a more frequent rate than what was conducted during the three year post-construction monitoring period for Hatchet Ridge. This study may be finding higher fatality rates than were previously found. For this reason, the Department recommends caution when inferring fatality rates expected at Fountain Wind based on Hatchet Ridge data.

Spotted Owl

The Site Characterization Study Report indicates there is no potential for occurrence of northern spotted owl (State Threatened, federally Threatened) within the Project area; however, two northern spotted owl activity centers are documented within 1.3 miles of the Project area. Additionally, critical habitat designated by the USFWS is in close proximity to the Project site. For these reasons, the Department recommends the completion of surveys following the revised January 9, 2012 USFWS *Protocol for Surveying Proposed Management Activities That May Impact Northern Spotted Owls* and consultation with the Department and USFWS staff regarding potential impacts to this species. These surveys will be required prior to any timber harvest operations or ground disturbance conducted in support of this Project, with at least a one year, six-visit survey conducted within 0.25 miles of the Project boundary immediately prior to the initiation of timber operations or ground disturbance for the Project. If operations are not completed within a two-year period, three spot check surveys should be conducted in years two and three. Alternately, the two-year, six-visit survey protocol could be utilized.

Additionally, multiple occurrences of California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*, California SSC) are documented within 1.3 miles of the Project area. The DEIR should analyze impacts to and provide mitigation for impacts to this species.

Northern Goshawk

According to the *2018 Northern Goshawk Nest Survey Results* report, surveys for northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) were conducted at four historic nesting sites utilizing accepted protocols. The survey report states that the survey locations "appear to represent the most suitable nesting stands in close proximity (i.e., within 160 m) to areas of potential disturbance based on the most current Project layout as of the date of this report." Analysis conducted by the Department indicates potential suitable habitat exists within the northern and southern portions

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of the Project area. Turbine location information provided to the Department indicates suitable habitat in the southern portion of the Project area would be directly impacted by Project activities. Previous surveys conducted did not fully encompass available habitat within the Project area, nor were the survey areas representative of the best available habitat with potential to be impacted.

The survey report recognizes that the survey results "*are not broadly applicable across the Project area*" and recognizes additional protocol-level surveys may need to be completed if the turbine layout changes. Based on currently provided turbine layout information, the Department recommends the completion of additional dawn acoustical and broadcast call surveys within all suitable nesting habitat in order to determine appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures. These surveys should be included, along with discussion, in the DEIR. Additional pre-construction surveys will be needed the year prior to the timber operations or site disturbing activities in order to meet timber harvest standards.

Raptors

Fish and Game Code section 3503.5 specifically prohibits take of birds-of-prey (raptors). Additionally, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 3511, Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and the Department is not authorized to issue permits or licenses for their incidental take. Fully Protected raptor species such as golden eagle, bald eagle, and American peregrine falcon, have been observed in the Project area or have high likelihood of utilizing the Project for migration or nesting. Impacts to these species must be avoided. Biological monitoring and "informed curtailment" (rapid shutdown of turbines when raptors are seen approaching), or other technology to detect raptors and shut down turbines accordingly, may be necessary to avoid take of these species. In addition, the Department recommends a robust raptor monitoring and mitigation plan be developed and included in the DEIR for public review.

Rare Plant Survey Report

The Department is concerned with the survey coverage area and the number of surveys conducted for rare plant species. The report states survey corridors were utilized which varied in size and included buffers of all areas potentially subject to ground disturbance. The survey corridors depicted in Figure 1 of the Rare Plant Survey report differ from turbine locations provided to the Department and in the NOP. As stated above, surveys must be conducted in all areas of potential direct and indirect disturbance. For such a large Project site, two survey periods in just one year do not adequately cover the site. At a minimum, a second year of surveys should be conducted with four surveys periods: the first in late March to early April, the second in early May to mid-May, and the third in mid-June to late June or early July, and the

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fourth in late July to early August. These four periods are needed to cover the wide elevational gradient on the site and rapid growth and senescence times that can occur for species in this area. The previous survey periods of late May, and late July to early August could have missed many species that would have flowered and died earlier in the season.

The report states that Holland (1986) and Sawyer et al. (2009) were used to classify vegetation communities, although it is not stated how they were used. Holland is outdated and should not be used when the more comprehensive and accurate descriptions of Sawyer et al. 2009 are available and should be the reference of choice for describing plant alliances. This more detailed mapping would also improve the potential to identify possible special status plant species and would also indicate if certain alliances are uncommon in the area and should be avoided or protected. The segregation by burned and unburned vegetation is useful but should be mapped at the alliance level.

In Appendix C, Natural Vegetation Communities Mapped within the Fountain Wind Project Evaluation Area, three "communities" are discussed: "Logged/Recently Logged," "Rock Outcrop," and "Transmission Line Corridor." These are not plant alliances or communities. They are two land-use types and a geologic structure. Areas mapped as these three should be re-mapped as the appropriate alliances based upon the plant species occupying the site.

Several species that were considered in the Site Characterization Study Report were omitted from the scoping list (Appendix A) in the Rare Plant Survey report. Several, but not all, of these are California Rare Plant Rank 3 and 4 species. To reiterate from the informal consultation letter: California Rare Plant Ranked plants either meet the definitions of CESA and are eligible for state listing (Rank 1, 2 and 3 species) or may be significant locally (Rank 4 species). Impacts to species listed as California Rare Plant Rank 1, 2, and 3 or their habitat must be analyzed during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA, as they meet the definition of Rare or Endangered under CEQA Guidelines section 15125 (c) and/or section 15380. Impacts to species listed as California Rare Plant Rank 4 should be analyzed when impacts will occur to populations at the periphery of a species' range, in areas where the taxon is uncommon or has sustained heavy losses, in areas where populations exhibit unusual morphology or occur on unusual substrates, or at the type locality for the population.

California Rare Plant Rank 3 and 4 species should be included in the scoping and future surveys for this Project, and impacts should be analyzed in the DEIR.

In addition to addressing the species discussed above, the following species should be included in scoping and future surveys for this Project:

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- *Trifolium siskiyouense* – California Rare Plant Rank 1B.1
- *Cuscuta jepsonii* – California Rare Plant Rank 1B.2
- *Anisocarpus scabridus* – California Rare Plant Rank 1B.3
- *Castilleja lassenensis* – California Rare Plant Rank 1B.3
- *Potamogeton zosteriformis* – California Rare Plant Rank 2B.2
- *Stuckenia filiformis* ssp. *alpina* – California Rare Plant Rank 2B.2
- *Potentilla newberryi* – California Rare Plant Rank 2B.3

In Appendix B (Plant Species Encountered within the Fountain Wind Project) of the Rare Plant Survey Report, *Carex comosa* (bristly sedge) is listed as observed. This species is also mentioned in the discussion of Wet Montane Meadow in Appendix C and is listed in the scoping list in Appendix A. *Carex comosa* is a California Rare Plant Rank 2B.1 species. The occurrence locations for this species should have been documented in the Rare Plant Survey Report, along with the numbers of plants observed, and a discussion on the proximity of occurrences to the Project footprint/areas of disturbance. This information is essential to determining if a significant impact will occur to this species and for the development of avoidance and/or mitigation measures. In addition, *Calystegia atriplicifolia* spp. *buttensis* (Butte County morning glory; California Rare Plant Rank 4.2) was documented as observed in Appendix B. Information on occurrence locations, numbers of plants observed, and proximity to Project impacts is necessary for this species as well.

Outdated CNPS definitions are utilized in Table 3 of the Site Characterization Study Report and Appendix A of the Rare Plant Survey report. The CNPS rare species categories utilized in the reports (CNPS 2001) are now referred to as California Rare Plant Ranks. The correct definitions and California Rare Plant Ranks should be utilized in future surveys and the DEIR.

Hatchet Ridge Wind Farm Data

The Department recommends using caution when making inferences from studies and reports produced for the Hatchet Ridge Wind Farm facility. The Fountain Wind Project covers a much larger and varied topographic/elevation area than the Hatchet Ridge Wind Farm facility. As the *California Energy Commission/Department's California Guidelines for Reducing Impacts to Birds and Bats from Wind Energy Development* (CEC/CDFG Guidelines) recognize: "slight topographical or habitat variations can make substantial differences in bird and bat site use and potential impacts."

The Site Characterization Study references the occurrence of three raptor and 39 songbird fatalities during two years of post-construction fatality monitoring at

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Hatchet Ridge Wind Farm. Three years of post-construction monitoring occurred at the Hatchet Ridge site, with additional fatalities occurring in year three.

Additionally, the final post-construction monitoring report for Hatchet Ridge (Comprehensive Three Year Report) changed the way that fatality estimates for rare/infrequent fatality occurrences were reported in the tables and discussed in the text of the report. In all previous reports, both annual and interim reports, rare/infrequent detections were reported as a number; however, in the final report these rare/infrequent detections were omitted and replaced with the statements such as: "*fatality estimates are not estimated for individual species or species groups with <5 fatalities detected due to the modelling constraints of insufficient sample size.*" The Department recommends updated post-construction monitoring and reporting protocols be developed specifically for the Project. The post-construction monitoring and reporting plan should be developed for inclusion in the DEIR.

Decommissioning Plan

The DEIR should include a thorough discussion of all potential environmental impacts associated with the Project, including impacts related to decommissioning and site remediation. A decommissioning plan should be prepared that includes details regarding road decommissioning, removal of turbine pads and associated infrastructure, native plant re-establishment, restoration of natural site hydrology, removal of stream crossings, stream protection, sediment and erosion control, etc. Specific performance standards, monitoring, and contingency measures should be discussed. Additionally, the decommissioning plan should include specific information on how decommissioning costs are calculated and how funding will be assured to return the site to pre-Project condition.

Project Timeline and CEQA

The Department requests that the completion of all biological surveys occur prior to the release of the DEIR in order to ensure all Project impacts are identified and analyzed in the document. Release of the DEIR prior to completion of all biological surveys will limit the analysis of potentially significant impacts, including the projected take of bird and bat species. The Department is concerned that an EIR informed with incomplete survey data will not provide a scientifically sound basis for identifying and quantifying potentially significant impacts, informing take estimates, and assessing impacts to resident and migratory bird, bat, and amphibian species. Additionally, an EIR based on incomplete survey data greatly increases the chance that the final EIR will need to be recirculated if additional survey data indicates there may be a

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Shasta County Department of Resource Management
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significant new environmental impact, a substantial increase in the severity of an impact, or that the lack of information in the DEIR precluded meaningful public review and comment (CEQA Guidelines § 15088.5 (a)).

Finally, the Department must rely on the EIR in order to issue an ITP and LSA Agreement(s) for the Project, as discussed above. If the information included in the final EIR is insufficient, the Department will be unable to rely on the EIR for purposes of permit issuance, and may require that a supplemental CEQA document be completed. The Department recommends the Project incorporate results of all survey data into the DEIR in order to ensure that identification of potentially significant impacts and proposed mitigation measures are informed by all data collected for that purpose.

Consultation

The Department looks forward to continued consultation regarding fish and wildlife resources. If a timber harvesting plan is necessary, the Department's Timberland Conservation Program will provide additional consultation on impacts to sensitive biological resources during that process.

As the CEC/CDFG Guidelines discuss, the Department recommends consultation with local conservation organizations and experts, including local Audubon chapters such as the Wintu Audubon Society. These consultations may provide critical information regarding wildlife usage near the Project site and aid in identifying potentially adverse impacts of the Project.

These are initial comments to assist the Lead Agency in preparing the DEIR. The Department will have additional comments as data collection proceeds and the DEIR is circulated. For questions regarding this letter, please contact Kristin Hubbard, Environmental Scientist, at (530) 225-2138, or by e-mail at kristin.hubbard@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Curt Babcock
Habitat Conservation Program Manager

Lio Salazar
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cc: Lio Salazar
Shasta County Department of Resource Management
lsalazar@co.shasta.ca.us

Matthew Kelley
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Matthew.P.Kelley@usace.army.mil

Dannas Berchtold
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
Dannas.Berchtold@waterboards.ca.gov

Jennifer Norris, Robert Doster
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Jennifer_I_norris@fws.gov, Rob_Doster@fws.gov

State Clearinghouse
State.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov

Curt Babcock, Adam McKannay, Kristin Hubbard
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Curt.Babcock@wildlife.ca.gov, Adam.McKannay@wildlife.ca.gov,
Kristin.Hubbard@wildlife.ca.gov

Janna Scott

From: Solinsky, Bill@CALFIRE <Bill.Solinsky@fire.ca.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 25, 2019 12:44 PM
To: Janna Scott
Cc: Lio Salazar
Subject: Fountain Wind Project
Attachments: RM-53 TLC.docm

Hi Janna,

I just received the NOP for the Fountain Wind Project that was sent to me from our Redding Office. CAL FIRE will be the responsible agency for the potential approval of a Timberland Conversion Permit (TCP) out of Sacramento, and the review/approval of a Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) out of Redding. Attached is our RM-53 Form for a TCP Permit. Please keep me informed as the project proceeds.

Thank you, Bill

William D. Solinsky, RPF #2297

Forester III, THP Administration

CAL FIRE

CA Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

1416 9th Street, P.O. Box 944246

Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

Phone: (916) 263-3371

Cell: (916) 531-2173

Bill.Solinsky@fire.ca.gov

TIMBERLAND CONVERSION PERMIT APPLICATION
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY
AND FIRE PROTECTION
RM-53 (Rev 7/00)

Information for Applicants

FOR ADMIN. USE ONLY	
TCP No.	_____
Date Recd. Sac.	_____
Date Approved	_____
Date Expires	_____
Extension #1 Date	_____
THP No.	_____

1. This Timberland Conversion Application consists of three sections that must be completed: Timberland Conversion Application, Timberland Conversion Plat, and Timberland Conversion Plan.
2. The applicant must have a bona fide intent to complete the conversion. As defined in Title 14 California Code of Regulations (14 CCR) §§1100(b) and 1105.2, a “bona fide intention” or “bona fide intent” means a present, sincere intention of the applicant to conform with and successfully execute the conversion plan. The Director shall determine the applicant’s intention in light of the present and predicted economic ability of the applicant to perform the proposed conversion; the environmental feasibility of the conversion including, but not limited to, suitability of soils, slope, aspects, quality and quantity of water and microclimate; adequacy and feasibility of possible measures for mitigation of significant adverse environmental impacts; and other foreseeable factors necessary for successful conversion to the proposed land use.
3. By law, timber operations to convert timberland to a non-timber growing use cannot begin until (1) the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection issues a Timberland Conversion Permit to the timberland owner, (2) the owner records the permit with the County Recorder, (3) owner provides a copy of the permit to the timber operator, and (4) a Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) is approved by the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection. The filing of the application and the THP may occur simultaneously, though the second review of the THP will not be scheduled and the THP cannot be approved until the Timberland Conversion Permit is issued.
4. The Timberland Conversion Permit grants exemption from the forest practice stocking requirements in the Forest Practice Act and District Forest Practice Rules. Forest practice requirements of the Act, Rules and related Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Regulations not consistent with the conversion still apply. These include, but are not limited to, such items as erosion control, fire hazard reduction, and watercourse and lake protection. A Timber Harvesting Plan approved by the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection is required for the timber operation.
5. If the conversion should fail or be abandoned, the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection may direct the permit holder to replant with trees. This requirement would apply to those parts of the conversion area where timber harvesting or other

conversion activities have reduced stocking below Forest Practice standards. If the permit holder should fail to comply, the Director may have the work done. The permit holder would then be liable for the costs, including necessary site preparation.

6. Timberland Conversion Permits are subject to requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its related administrative regulations. An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Negative Declaration (Neg. Dec.) must be submitted to the State Clearinghouse by the lead agency for the prescribed review period of 45 days for an E.I.R., 30 days for a Neg. Dec., and then be adopted by the lead agency before the conversion permit can be issued. If a local government zoning change or use permit is required, the local government agency is the lead agency. Otherwise, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is the lead agency.
7. Special requirements and procedures apply to conversion permits for immediate rezoning from TPZ, are generally required whether timber operations are involved or not.
8. DO NOT APPLY for a Timberland Conversion Permit when (1) forest lands are NOT in a Timberland Production Zone (TPZ) AND (2) when a residential subdivision is planned. Instead, the owner should first apply to county government for the proper (subdivision) use permits and approval of a tentative subdivision map. With these documents, the owner is eligible to file, with the Department, the "Notice of Exemption for Timberland Conversion Permit for Subdivision", and a "Timber Harvesting Plan".
9. NOTICE: The above information is only a summation for general situations in timberland conversion. For detail, and the supporting authorization, see:

Timberland Conversion: Public Resources Code §§4621-4628

Forest Practice Rules, 14 CCR:
Coast District, §§911-929.7
Northern District, §§931-949.7
Southern District, §§951-969.7

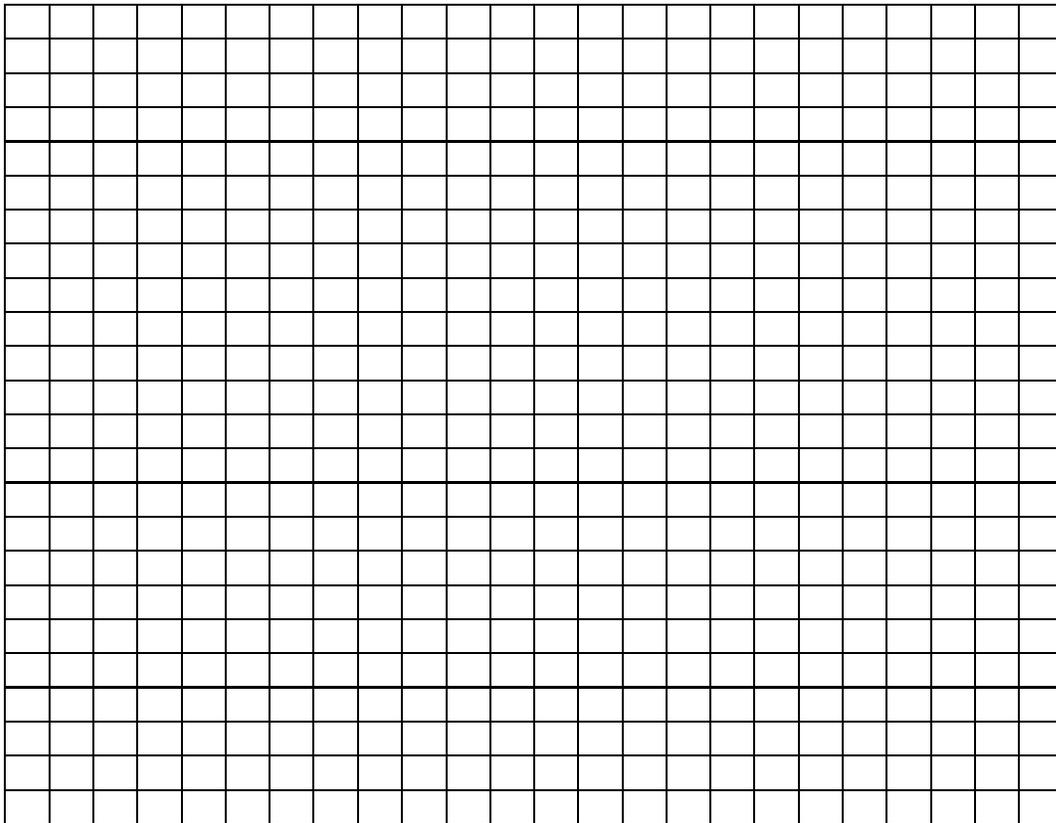
Related regulations, Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, 14 CCR:
§§895-909.1
§§1020-1115.3

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA):
Public Resources Code §§21000-21177
CEQA Guidelines:
14 CCR §§15000-15387

TIMBERLAND CONVERSION PLAT

Applicant(s) Name(s) _____

Section(s) _____ Township _____ Range _____ _____ B&M



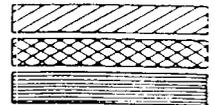
Scale _____ inch(es) = 1 mile

Show section numbers in center of section on plat. Entire plat may be used as one section or as halves of adjoining sections if needed for large-scale detail.

Show the conversion area not in a Timberland Production Zone or the Coastal Zone by _____

Show the conversion area in a Timberland Production Zone by _____

Show the area in a Coastal Zone by _____



(Do not use color shading - it will not photocopy)

Show the timbered area to be cut for conversion only. (Show to the nearest practical boundaries, such as regular 40-acre land subdivision, main roads, streams, or ridges within your property.)

TIMBERLAND CONVERSION PERMIT APPLICATION AND PLAN

APPLICATION

1. Pursuant to Public Resources Code §§4621-4628 and those regulations contained in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, §§1100 et seq., I (we)

Name (s)

Address (s)

Zip

hereby apply to the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection for a Timberland Conversion Permit to exempt the timberland described herein, and shown on the attached map or plat as a part of this application, from forest practice stocking requirements for a conversion to a non-timber growing use and/or to enable final immediate zoning from TPZ.

2. Property Description of area to be converted and/or rezoned from TPZ.

Subdivision(s)

Section

TWP RNG B&M

3. Acres of timberland to be converted

4. The owner(s) of record of this timberland is (are)

5. The recorded interest in this timberland is held under deed dated, recorded in Vol. at page of official records in County. Assessor's Parcel Number

6. This timberland is assessed in the name(s) of :

7. I (we) intend to use this timberland in the future for

8. Conversion will begin about, 20 and be completed by, 20

9. Is all or part of conversion area in a Timberland Production Zone (TPZ) and is this an application for an immediate rezone?
_____ Yes _____ No. If yes, show the area in TPZ with diagonal black lines on the conversion plat or map, and complete the following items a through e.
- a. Is a check or money order for \$100 payable to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection enclosed with this rezoning application as required?
_____ Yes _____ No
 - b. Has application for immediate rezoning from TPZ been made to the county or city having property tax jurisdiction?
_____ Yes _____ No
 - c. If applied for, has the county or city tentatively approved immediate rezoning from TPZ? _____ Yes _____ No. If yes, give date _____, 20____
 - d. Is there any other property zoned TPZ within one mile of the boundary of the TPZ area proposed for immediate rezoning? _____ Yes _____ No
 - e. Are there any proximate non-TPZ lands (on or off the property containing the TPZ proposed for rezoning) suitable for the proposed conversion use?
_____ Yes _____ No. If no, explain why such non-TPZ lands are not suitable.
-
-
-

10. a. Is a check or money order for the basic \$600.00 CDF timberland conversion fee (payable to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection) enclosed with this application? _____ Yes _____ No (See Title 14, §1104.3 CCR)
- b. Is a check or money order for the \$1,250.00 Fish and Game impact fee (§711.4(d)(3), Fish and Game Code) payable to the State of California enclosed?
_____ Yes _____ No
- _____ I will submit the fee when notified seven days in advance of filing the Notice of Determination and issuance of the permit.
11. Is any of the conversion area in a Coastal Zone as provided for by the California Coastal Act of 1976? _____ Yes _____ No. If yes, show the area in the Coastal Zone by horizontal black lines on the conversion plat or map and complete the following item a.
- a. Has the Coastal Zone permit for the proposed conversion use been issued?
_____ Yes _____ No If Yes, date of issuance _____.

12. What element(s) of the county or city general plan applies(y) to the area within the timberland proposed for conversion is located?
13. What is the zoning classification for all or part of the proposed conversion area that is neither TPZ nor Coastal Zone (use the designated zone term such as Agriculture – Forest, not a letter – number designation)? _____
14. Does the county, city or a district have permit, zoning, or other approval jurisdiction for the project that is the purpose of the conversion? ____ Yes ____ No. If yes, complete the following items a. through d.
- a. Name of local government entity _____.
 - b. Name the type of permit, zoning or approval required _____.
 - c. Has the local government prepared an environmental impact report or negative declaration? If yes, which document was prepared and was it submitted to the State Clearinghouse as required by the California Environmental Act (CEQA) and regulations? ____ Yes ____ No. Type of Document _____
State Clearinghouse Number? _____(the Timberland Conversion Permit cannot be issued until this is done and local government adopts the documents).
 - d. Has the local government granted the necessary permits, zoning or approvals required for this project? ____ Yes ____ No.
If no, explain in the appropriate section of the Timberland Conversion Plan.
15. a. Timberland Base. How many acres of commercial timberland will be removed from the timberland base in the county where the conversion will happen? Provide the number of acres of commercial timberland existing in the county and the percentage of that to be converted, and include a discussion of the cumulative effects of such a proposed change.
- b. Effects on Adjacent Timberlands. What is the land use and zoning of the contiguous parcels around the conversion area? Include a map of the area and the contiguous parcels.
16. All property owners must sign the following affidavit unless the owner is a partnership, corporation, or other organization, in which case the signer must be a partner, corporate officer, or organization officer respectively. An owner's agent may sign the affidavit, if power of attorney designating the agency, and signed by all the owners, a partner, or corporate or organization officer, for these respective kinds of ownerships accompanies the application. If the affidavit or power of attorney is signed in a state other than California, the signature(s) must be notarized.

AFFIDAVIT

I (We) own the herein described property, and declare a bona fide intent as defined in §1100(b), Title 14, California Code of Regulations to successfully complete conversion of the herein described timberland for the stated purpose in accordance with the conversion plan and plat or map, all hereby acknowledged as a part of this application, and in accordance with the timberland conversion permit, timber harvesting plan, and conditions required through the California Environmental Quality Act and related regulations.

I (We) understand that a failure to comply with the specifications contained in the permit and Timberland Conversion Plan can result in enforcement actions by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

I (We) understand that if the conversion fails or is abandoned, that I (we) can be required to restock with trees those areas that do not comply with forest practice stocking requirements. I (We) understand that if I (we) fail to do so, the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection can have the restocking done, including necessary site preparation, and charge me (us) with the costs.

I (We) declare under penalty of perjury that I (we) have fully read this application, conversion plan and plat or map, and that the information given herein is correct to the best of my (our) knowledge.

Executed on _____, 20____, at _____,

State of _____.

Signature(s) of Property Owner(s)

Title(s)

(Please print name)

TIMBERLAND CONVERSION PLAN
INSTRUCTIONS

Applicants must complete the General section of this plan and such additional sections as may be appropriate for the specific future use to which the timberlands are to be converted. You may insert supplemental pages including maps to provide complete answers or explain a use not covered. Code the supplemental or continued answers by using the appropriate question number, such as General-7, Grazing-5, etc. Additional information may be required as appropriate.

The Timber Harvesting Plan, upon approval by the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection for the timber operations for this timberland conversion, thereby becomes a part of this conversion plan.

In addition to the Timber Harvesting Plan itself, either the Director or the environmental review process may describe measures to reasonably ensure the success of the conversion or to provide additional environmental protection. When the applicant agrees to these stipulations as conditions for the issuance of the Timberland Conversion Permit, they shall become a part of the Timberland Conversion Plan, either incorporated therein or attached as a supplement thereto.

GENERAL

Timberland Owner(s)

1. The responsible person who may be contacted if different from those given in the application section.

(Name) (Address) (Phone)

2. Have you received professional advice or assistance in planning this conversion? _____ Yes _____ No. List name and address of people professionally trained in land management who are advising you on this conversion.

(Individual Name) (Firm or Agency Name) (Address)

(Profession or Occupation)

3. Do you have or can you obtain sufficient financial resources to carry out this conversion? _____ Yes _____ No

Should the conversion fail or be abandoned do you have or can you obtain sufficient financial resources to return the land to timber production? _____ Yes _____ No

4. How will the timber be logged? (Will all or only some trees be cut? Will area be tractor-logged or cable-logged, etc?) Describe: _____

5. Slope percent ranges in gradient generally _____% to _____%. Slopes face generally toward the (direction, N, NE, etc) _____
6. Erosion Control Plan. Describe special measures to be taken during and after logging, including road and skid road construction, methods to prevent erosion, protect soil, and protect local streams, ponds, or lakes on or near the conversion area, monitoring by whom and when, action planning in case the monitoring finds additional needs for erosion control actions, when reporting to CDF will be necessary, include who will be responsible for which tasks, and include a map locating the erosion controls. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL: _____

7. a. Is an erosion control plan required by a local government entity?
____ Yes ____ No
- b. If yes, the approved erosion control plan must be enclosed and incorporated into this plan.
8. Describe methods of slash disposal and woody vegetation treatment, and any additional land treatment measures that will be taken: _____

9. If conversion fails, or is abandoned for any reason, how will the area be returned to timber growing use to meet the purpose of the Forest Practice Act? Describe land preparation, seeding or planting measures, pest control measures, and weed abatement/competition control. Explain when the services of a Pest Control Advisor would be required: _____

10. Area on which conversion will be completed within 5 years: _____ acres.
Date by which logging will be completed: _____
Date by which final conversion to new use will be completed: _____
NOTE: Conversion Permits are issued for 5 years and may be extended for just cause.

11. What assurances can you give that this conversion is feasible: _____

12. Describe the specific plans for development of the new use: _____

List and attach any documents and sketches illustrating or showing proposed new use:

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

h.

AGRICULTURE-GRAZING

The following additional information is needed for lands to be devoted to agricultural purposes including grazing:

1. Has the suitability of the soil for the intended agricultural use been determined through examination by and consultation with farm advisors, Natural Resources and Conservation Service district specialists, or other qualified professionals? _____
Yes _____ No. If "Yes" give name and title of specialists and describe findings: _

2. Describe the soils now supporting timber or other woody vegetation: (clay, loam, sand, decomposed granite, etc.) _____

Give soil series if known: _____

3. Describe soil treatments necessary or desirable for the new use: (ripping, discing, soil conditioners, fertilizers, mulch, etc., and rate of application) _____

4. How will other woody vegetation left after logging be eliminated? (Check method)

Mechanical clearing _____ Chemical eradication _____ Burn _____
Other (specify) _____

5. How will natural woody growth be prevented from revegetating the area? (Check method) Mechanical removal _____ Reburn _____ Chemical eradication _____
Other (specify) _____

6. What kind and rate of application of seed or kind and spacing of planting stock will be used? _____

7. If conversion is for grazing, what kind and number of livestock are being grazed now on this property? _____

What kind and number of livestock will be grazed after conversion is completed? _____

8. What water developments exist right now on the property? _____

9. What additional water developments are planned for conversion? _____

10. What length of fence exists now in connection with the conversion area? _____

11. How much additional length of fence will be added in connection with conversion?

12. Describe buildings or improvements now on property where conversion is planned, such as a residence, barn or other farm structures: _____

12. Describe buildings or improvements to be added in connection with conversion: _____

SUBDIVISION

Applicable only for lands in Timberland Production Zone. See item 8, informational page.

The following additional information is needed for lands to be devoted to real estate subdivisions:

1. Has "Combined Notice of Intention" per §11010, Business and Professions Code been filed with State Division of Real Estate? _____ Yes _____ No

If yes, date filed _____

2. Is area approved for subdivision? _____ Yes _____ No

If yes, by which local governing authority? _____

3. Name the fire protection jurisdiction in which the subdivision will be (name of incorporated city, fire district, or other, name and describe) _____

4. Will meeting fire protection standards of the fire protection jurisdiction, or of the safety element of the county or city general plan and county or city ordinance be a condition for county or city approval of the final subdivision map?
_____ Yes _____ No (if not, this may be made a condition of the Timberland Conversion Permit.)
5. Provide a copy of proposed general development plan and indicate plan is included by marking an "X" here: _____

RECREATION

The following additional information is needed for lands to be devoted to recreational development:

1. Provide evidence of county or district zoning and approval with this plan, and list copies of document(s) submitted herewith showing such approval:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
2. Are documents attached with this conversion plan: _____Yes _____No
3. Does your plan comply with local health and sanitation requirements and have approval? _____ Yes _____ No. If yes, by which local governing authority?

4. Will your plan meet county road standards and have county approval of the roads?
_____Yes _____ No
5. Provide copy of development plan and indicate plan is included by marking an "X" here: _____

WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The following additional information is needed for lands to be devoted to reservoirs or other water development projects:

1. Is the reservoir to be built and operated for private use or by a government agency?

2. If for a public agency, show name of agency: _____

3. If privately owned and operated, do you have a permit, certificate, or similar document(s) from the State (California) Department of Water Resources?
_____ Yes _____ No

4. Is a reservoir to be built under the Agricultural Conservation program?
_____ Yes _____ No. If so, have you filed the application? _____ Yes _____ No

Attach copy of application, document of approval, or copy of evidence of professional planning and design and indicate it is attached by marking an "X" here: _____

5. Provide a map showing the high water line in relation to your property and indicate map is included by marking an "X" here: _____

6. Is a permit to appropriate water required from the State Water Resources Control Board? _____ Yes _____ No

7. If 6 above is "Yes", has application been made? _____ Yes _____ No

8. If 7 above is "Yes", give date of application: _____

MINING

The following information is needed for lands to be devoted to mining purposes:

1. Describe kind of material that will be mined or removed: _____

2. Has an assay or feasibility report been made to determine the quality and the economics of the venture? _____ Yes _____ No
If yes, summarize findings: _____

3. Describe the nature and extent, if necessary, of surface disturbance: _____

- 4. Provide map of proposed development and indicate map is included by marking an "X" here: _____
- 5. Is a county approved reclamation plan required by the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act and county ordinance for this mine? _____ Yes _____ No
- 6. If 5 above is "Yes", has the county approved a Reclamation Plan for the mine? _____ Yes _____ No (If No, issuance of the conversion permit may be delayed until the county approves the reclamation plan.)

OTHER

Complete applicable detail for intended conversion purpose:

- 1. Describe soils. Give soil series if known: _____

- 2. Describe any cultural practices to be followed for soil and vegetation management:

- 3. Describe any water development: _____

- 4. Describe other management practices intended to maintain the converted use: _____

- 5. Provide other pertinent information – attach separate sheets if necessary: _____

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING
1657 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
REDDING, CA 96001
PHONE (530) 229-0517
FAX (530) 225-3020



*Making Conservation
a California Way of Life.*

IGR/CEQA Review
Sha-299-68.28
Fountain Wind
Use Permit 16-007
NOP DEIR
SCH# 2019012029

February 12, 2019

Lio Salazar, Senior Planner
Shasta County
Department of Resource Management
Planning Division
1855 Placer Street
Redding, CA 96001

Dear Mr. Salazar:

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has reviewed the Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Fountain Wind Project that proposes to construct, operate, and ultimately decommission 100 wind turbines and associated infrastructure with a generating capacity of up to 347 MW under use permit 16-007. The project is located in proximity to both sides of State Route 299 between the communities of Round Mountain, Montgomery Creek, and Burney.

Access to the project site would be from State Route 299 connecting to existing logging roads. The initial study includes our previous comments and concerns relating to the transport of the turbine components which may require oversized load permits from Caltrans and California Highway Patrol escorts. We also look forward to reviewing the traffic assessment report for the project relating to the potential impacts to the highway road connections and the highway system.

The project area may be a historical resource. If coordination with the Pit River Tribe is required to determine if this an area of concern, Caltrans would like to work with the County and the Tribe in verifying that if a recordation area report is required that it does not include State Route 299. If the recordation includes State Route 299, the cultural impact concerns would need to be addressed for future highway projects. Therefore, it is of significant importance that Caltrans be aware of whether the State Highway is included in a historic resource recordation area report.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed project. If you have any questions, or if the scope of this project changes, please call me at 225-3369.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Gonzalez".

MARCELINO GONZALEZ
Local Development Review
District 2

GAVIN NEWSOM
GOVERNOR



MARK S. GHILARDUCCI
DIRECTOR

February 7, 2019

RECEIVED
SHASTA COUNTY

FEB 14 2019

DEPT OF RESOURCE MGMT
PLANNING DIVISION

Mr. Lio Salazar
Shasta County
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
Redding, CA 96001

Subject: Notice of Preparation for the Fountain Wind Project (UP16-007) SCH No. 2019012029

Dear Mr. Salazar:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Environmental Initial Study (IS) for a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Fountain Wind Project, a renewable energy project proposed by Pacific Wind Development, LLC, based in Oregon. Since one of the areas the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) provides community support is disaster response and recovery, our review and comment focuses on whether the potential project impacts address related relevant topics.

Although relatively new, the current 2019 CEQA Environmental Checklist Form includes Wildfire and Energy topics to be evaluated as "Environmental Factors Potentially Affected" in view of the recent wildfire disasters in northern California. The project area is located in an area designated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection as a "State Responsibility Area (SRA)," "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ)," and within approximately 1.5 miles of the 1992 Fountain Fire at Round Mountain. The VHFHSZ information may be accessed by visiting http://frap.fire.ca.gov/webdata/maps/shasta/fhszl_map.45.pdf.

Cal OES is aware Shasta County recently prepared a local hazard mitigation plan that addresses wildfires, among other hazards. It is Cal OES' recommendation, therefore, the CEQA IS be revised to address the Wildfire and Energy environmental considerations and relevant procedures in the local hazard mitigation plan.

Cal OES notes state planning law includes a requirement for consultations with state agencies in regard to information related to hazards. As such, Cal OES is happy to share all available information at its disposal to facilitate the county's ability to comply with state planning and environmental laws.

If you have any questions about these comments, please contact me at (916) 823-1945 or patricia.nelson@caloes.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Patricia Nelson
Environmental Officer

cc: State Clearinghouse



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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
 Cultural and Environmental Department
 1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
 West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone (916) 373-3710
 Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
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RECEIVED
 SHASTA COUNTY

FEB 14 2019

DEPT OF RESOURCE MGMT
 PLANNING DIVISION

February 12, 2019

Lio Salazar
 Shasta County
 1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
 Redding, CA 96001

RE: SCH# 2019012029 Fountain Wind Project (UP 16-007), Shasta County

Dear Mr. Salazar:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) or Early Consultation for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code §21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code §21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, §15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code §21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 5064 subd.(a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines §15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources within the area of potential effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code §21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation, a notice of negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. §800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments.

Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:
 - a. A brief description of the project.
 - b. The lead agency contact information.
 - c. Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d)).
 - d. A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21073).
2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1, subs. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1(b)).
 - a. For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code §65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).
3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:
 - a. Alternatives to the project.
 - b. Recommended mitigation measures.
 - c. Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:
 - a. Type of environmental review necessary.
 - b. Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
 - c. Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
 - d. If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code §6254 (r) and §6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (c)(1)).
6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:
 - a. Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
 - b. Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (b)).

7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:
 - a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
 - b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (b)).

8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (a)).

9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (e)).

10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:
 - a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.
 - ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
 - b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
 - ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
 - iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
 - c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
 - d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code §21084.3 (b)).
 - e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code §815.3 (c)).
 - f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code §5097.991).

11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An Environmental Impact Report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:
 - a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2.
 - b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.
 - c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (d)).

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code §65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. **Tribal Consultation:** If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code §65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. **No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation.** There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. **Confidentiality:** Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code §65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code §5097.9 and §5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code §65352.3 (b)).
4. **Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation:** Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
 - a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
 - b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: <http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/>

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
 - a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - b. If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
 - c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:
 - a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
 - b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.

4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
 - c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address:

Gayle.Totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



for

Gayle Totton

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

cc: State Clearinghouse



Shasta County

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
1855 Placer Street, Redding, CA 96001

Paul A. Hellman
Director

Dale J. Fletcher, CBO
Assistant Director

January 16, 2019

ES Associates
ATTN: Janna Scott
550 Kearney Street, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108

Dear Ms. Scott,

RE: Scoping Request for the Fountain Wind Project

The following is a response to questions raised in a memorandum issued by ES Associates on January 14, 2019, regarding the scoping request for the Fountain Wind Project (Use Permit 16007).

Would any other permits or authorizations be required from the Shasta County AQMD to construct, operate, maintain, or decommission the proposed project?

Based on the current project description, the District identifies two potential activities that would require District permitting. Operation of a concrete batch plant/aggregate processing operation, and installation of emergency back-up generators.

1. *For purposes of the Air Quality analysis, the EIR will evaluate whether the project would result in other emissions adversely affecting a substantial number of people. Acknowledging that the project area is an area of naturally occurring asbestos, ground disturbance or other activities that generate dust could cause an impact. Does the District have a standard by which it determines a number of people to be "substantial"?*

District rules do not contain a definition of "substantial". However the District typically refers to *California Health and Safety Code* Section 41700 as the guideline when dealing with prohibited discharges, and nuisance complaints.

2. *What past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin should be considered as part of the cumulative scenario?*

The District is currently unaware of future projects that should be considered as part of a cumulative impact scenario.

☒ Suite 101
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
530 225-5674
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BUILDING DIVISION
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PLANNING DIVISION
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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
COMMUNITY EDUCATION
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ADMINISTRATION
530 225-5789
Fax 530 225-5807

Toll Free Access Within Shasta County 1 800 528-2850

3. *Can you recommend specific reference materials that would inform the County's analysis?*

The District maintains and refers to two documents that are referenced for land use permitting activities. The following documents can be accessed at the following link:

https://www.co.shasta.ca.us/index/drm_index/aq_index/aq_reports.aspx

Protocol for Review- Land Use Permitting Activities, November 2003
Environmental Review Guidelines- Procedures for Implementing CEQA, November 2003

The following District Rules should be evaluated for project construction phase activities:

Rule 3:2- Specific Air Contaminants.

Rule 3:16- Fugitive Emissions.

Rule 3:31- Architectural Coatings.

Rule 3:32- Adhesives and Sealants.

Additionally, the following are applicable:

All heavy equipment operating on site, must be registered under the State of California Portable Equipment Registration Program.

On site fuel dispensing and storage must meet California Phase I vapor recovery requirements.

In the event that operations are being conducted in an area containing naturally occurring asbestos, a plan shall be submitted that meets the requirements of the Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



John Waldrop, Air Quality District Manager
Shasta County AQMD

C: Lio Salazar Shasta County Planning

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Members of the Public

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02/04/2019

In regard to the draft EIR for the Fountain Wind Project. I have a few concerns and I'll try to keep them within the scope of the EIR, but I have many other concerns as do other citizens of the area.

In looking at the draft, there are many concerns, as visual, watershed, and dust from construction. My family has owned a "cabin" in Moose Camp for better than 50 years, the reason they bought there twofold. One, to get out of the valley heat, the other for the pure beauty of the area. Construction of the windmills would significantly impair the beauty of the area, not to mention make a mess of the mountains and ridges during construction with dust and noise. People in that camp like to sit and enjoy the view of the mountains the way they are now, adding 100 windmills would detract not only from the visual enjoyment we enjoy, but the quietness of the area during construction. Another factor that should be looked at very hard is the watershed. I grew up fishing most, or all of the creeks that will be affected, runoff from the construction site during construction would potentially kill of the brook trout that live in the creeks. Then you add, the potential for EMT's from the power lines and the windmills themselves, and that should be enough of a reason to deny the permit.

Then you have the issue of the Indians that have inhabited the area in the past and the fact that it's a sacred ground to them. That alone one would think, could cause the permit to be denied.

I for the life of me can't understand why the citizens of the North State have to destruct this part of our beautiful state to send power down south. There's a reason people come to the area, and it's not to look at windmills, I think the impact to the area in that respect should be looked at also. If the windmills go in the values at Moose Camp will drop.

Thank you for your time.

Lon Alward

2/10/19

Please don't allow wind turbines so close to my summer home at Moose Camp. We enjoy the outdoors and don't want to be hiking in and out of windmills so enormously big.

Lori Alward

From: Sluggo35 <lydalee56@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, February 8, 2019 11:24 AM
To: Lio Salazar
Subject: Fountain Wind Project

Lio Salazar,

Regarding the Fountain Wind Project

We have had a recreational family cabin at Moose Camp since the 1960's. We enjoy the view of mountain ridges and trees. After the Fountain Fire, we rebuilt wanting to have a place for children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. Now that the trees have just about all grown again since the fire, our view will be of wind turbines? Not what we want to view out our windows thinking we are in the forest. At night, the flashing red lights will disturb the dark starry sky. Is there a way you could at least position the turbines that are close to our fence line farther away??

Lyda Alward
Moose Camp member

Mr. Salazar and the Shasta County Planning Division

My family and I have resided in Round Mountain almost 27 years. We moved up here from Redding because we wanted to be closer to the mountains, wildlife, and natural streams. We wanted our children to grow up learning how to respect nature. We moved up here a few months after the devastating Fountain Fire. It has taken several years for the trees to grow back after the fire. Some of the trees are now taller than our house.

Each year we see another form of wildlife that was chased away by the fire. Each year we know when the weather is going to be changing by the migrating birds. Their path is right over us. Some fly high while others fly low and even stop to nest. We also have eagles nest in this area.

This area is full of history. From the stage stop and robberies, to the Native American population that was all over this mountain, to the old lumber mill at the top of Terry Mill Rd.

I have concerns about the fountain Wind Project.

It will have a huge impact on our environment. With the construction of the wind turbines on the mountain our water can change. Many people rely on the water coming from the mountain to live. With the digging, pounding, and vibration it will change the water, maybe even stop the natural springs and creeks. The construction of the turbines can contaminate the water supply. (a couple years ago PG&E put new metal electric poles to raise the power lines. They are now rusting and the rust is running into the ground contaminating the surrounding area)

The migrating birds that have been flying over this mountain for maybe hundreds of years will fly right into the blades. It will kill

thousands. What about the eagles? They like high places, they will be killed by the tall turbines. What about all the wildlife finally coming back they will have to find different homes away from people. Some will probably run into humans where they could be shot. Because their area is getting smaller and smaller.

The Native American tribes in this area have their own history on these mountains. Their ancestors have hunted, fished, gathered, raised families, and died in this area. Many are buried in these mountains. There are artifacts and ever places that are sacred to them. They were here before us. They should be respected. You can not guarantee that none of their sacred places will not be destroyed.

What about the fire hazard that the turbines will cause. The turbines are a machine. They will malfunction at some point and can spark, that will cause a fire. We do get high winds up here so even clearing a huge area around them (killing more precious trees) is not 100% preventable. The transfer cables (power lines) get very hot. It does not have to be a big spark it can also be constant heat on a dry area that will start a fire. The electric lines that now cross over Dunn Moody Rd are very hot. You can hear them sizzle and pop in the winter when it is really cold or moisture hits them. The turbine lines are bigger and will carry more electric therefore hotter.

What about the public safety concerns. There is already a concern with the communication interferences in this area due to the surrounding mountains. (cell phones, internet, 2-way radios, and even landlines) This is nothing new to the residence that call this area home. We have learned what areas have no reception. It is a constant concern with the public safety officers. A life can be lost due to poor communication because of the interferences. The turbines will add to the already troubling interferences and that is not a good thing when human life is of no concern.

Thank you for your time

Sheila

Mr. Lio Salazar and The Shasta County Planning Division

I am currently a resident of Round Mountain and My Family has resided here for almost 30 years. I'm writing in regard to the proposed Fountain Wind Project (permit 16-007). 5 years ago, My Husband and I purchased the most breathtakingly beautiful piece of property on the mountain that the proposed Fountain Wind Project is wanting to be located. I have many concerns some for the Public's Safety, others for environmental impacts, cultural concerns, and personal concerns for My Property and Family.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Both my Husband and I have/had professions in the Public Safety field. At the Community meeting on Jan. 24th it was mentioned that Turbines effect/cause communication interference. Both My Husband and I have/had to rely on communications (ie. radio, phone and computer) to keep the Public as well as Law Enforcement, Fire and EMS personnel safe. Relaying important information over the radios is so incredibly vital to the Public's safety. Dispatchers receive emergency and non-emergency calls for service from citizens, then relay the information obtained to units in the field over the radio, phone or computer. These calls for service can be for Law, Medical, Fire or for all 3 combined. Due to the ruralness of the Intermountain area the Communications are extremely poor. For the Intermountain Deputies of the Shasta County Sheriff's Office the Comms. is a day to day battle. Typically, their radios are staticky which makes understanding what the Dispatcher is relaying to them very difficult, or sometimes the Dispatchers traffic doesn't come over the radio at all. This difficulty, delays responses to handle Public emergencies and non-emergencies. Dispatchers are often unable to understand traffic the Deputies are providing due to the same issues mentioned. This vital information can mean the matter between life and death, for citizens and our Deputies. For the citizens; unable to get help in a timely manner due to communications issues, and The Deputies; unable to hear or report their location while in a dangerous situation and being unable to radio for help or be understood due to the poor comms. That's just the radios. Also, one of the issues with living in a rural area is that the cellular service is poor in many places which can make calling in an Emergency to 911 difficult. Calls can be lost/dropped and if the calls go through, they have the potential to be staticky and the Dispatcher may be unable to understand the caller which will delay the response by whichever Public Safety Entity is responsible for handling the emergency. Public Safety Entities also rely on the use of cellphones to perform their duties. Cellular service in rural areas are extremely important not just for making calls, as well as receiving them. There are Emergency Warning Systems. One example of this is called a "CODE RED" this is issued by SHASCOM. A CODE RED is issued if there is an emergency in the area of the address registered by the citizen; types of emergencies can be evacuation notices for fires, boil water advisories

and even missing children or dependent adults. Receiving these notifications obviously depends on if you're cellphone has service or not. At our home, which is in close proximity to the proposed turbine locations; my husband and I can receive calls and texts, but internet service is poor. I'm concerned that putting 100, 600-foot turbines across our mountain is going to put our Family as well as our Communities safety at risk. At risk by interfering with our Public Safety Entities already poor radio service, interfering with cellular service; and increasing the difficulty of making Emergency calls, and receiving them. Windmills/Turbines do interfere with communications, whether it be significant interference or minimal interference; ANY interference is a danger to the Public and the Public Safety Entities that rely on them to protect our Communities. Allowing these windmills/turbines to be installed will make an existing problem even worse; this will be at the expense of the Publics Safety. Another concern is that the only Public Safety entities mentioned with being notified about the Turbine Project was the Shasta County Sheriff's Office and Cal Fire. I was disappointed to not see SHASCOM, CHP, the Air ambulances PHI/REACH (their flight path is right through the area being proposed for Turbine placement and can interfere with navigation equipment) and the other aviation companies that utilize this flight path. Also, Valley Industrial Communications (they repair and handle repeaters and radio problems for Public Safety Entities such as the S.C.S.O and SHASCOM) These entities utilize communications in the Intermountain area and may suffer because of the Fountain Wind Project. I'm concerned they as well as the 2 agencies told about the project have not been advised about the communication interference that is going to occur if the project continues. They all deserve to be made aware of the hazards this project is going to create and should have the right to let their voices be heard.

Another Public Safety concern is the fire hazard this project can potentially create. There is a concern of fires starting in the turbines. If a fire sparks in the turbine, lots of oxygen from the high winds on the mountain can quickly fan the flames causing them to jump or spread to vegetation; you will then have a wildland fire. The winds typically blow to the N/W so that means the flames are coming towards town, most likely at a fast rate of spread. Our Community is protected by the Volunteer Fire Dept. Hopefully if a fire ignites there is someone to report it. Most likely no one will be standing next the turbine when it ignites, the reporting party is probably going to be us citizens. We will be able to see the flames or smoke from our homes, if that's the case the fire is probably of fairly good size. If citizens are able to get out on their cellphones, emergency calls will be made to 911 and be transferred to CALFIRE. CALFIRE will take the information from the caller and tone out for Engines to respond to the area. Then the volunteers being paged will have to drive from where ever they are to the station to pick up the Firefighting apparatus. Then make their way to the rural area of the fire. We have a couple engines in our little town, other engines will have to come from other stations which are even further away. As you may be able to tell the time from the fire being reported to engines going on scene can be quite some time. With how fires have been so devastating for our County I am shocked and disappointed that this project with the potential fire danger is even being considered. The City of Redding was advised by citizens about the concerns for the fire hazards

on the outskirts of the City several years ago. Then the Carr Fire happened and now the City of Redding is being sued because they did nothing about the hazards. With Shasta County being as small as it is, we hold 2 spots in the Top 20 for Most Destructive California Wildfires. Also we have dozens of vegetation fires yearly, not just during fire season. It's not a matter of IF another destructive fire happens in our area, it's a matter of WHEN. I truly hope it is not caused by a mistake in allowing this windmill project into our County. Erroring on the side of caution, the side of keeping the Public safe is worth any amount of money.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CONCERNS

Like I mentioned previously My Husband and I purchased our property about 5 years ago. It's the most beautiful piece of land and it was to be our forever home; the place we were to start a family and raise our children. A place away from the hustle and bustle of the City. What drew us to the area was first: I grew up in Round Mountain and several Family members still reside here, also its beautiful. The property we own (is in close proximity to proposed turbine location) is in the timber has a spring fed lake, almost 60 fruit trees over 40 of them being 5 different types of apples and the trees are over 80 years old. Also, the countless wild animals that we have the privilege of watching thrive on our land. We have several springs that we rely on to keep our property alive. From our lake, to our pastures, our Orchard and our home. We along with a couple of our nearby neighbors rely on the several springs that run through our properties. One of My major personal concerns for The Fountain Wind Project, is the possibility of Spring contamination. Our Springs come from the mountain these Turbines are to be placed on. I'm concerned the process for placing these windmills will contaminate the water or change the water all together. Springs are extremely temperamental. Digging, driving the placement of the fiber optic lines and the vibration from the turbines themselves could cause serious damage to the water we rely so dearly on. Also, vehicles and equipment leave contaminates which most likely will end up in our water because there is so much of it up there. Or our Springs will stop flowing all together. They have never had this type of activity around them. Also, there is the proposal of creating new roads which in turn would give even more access to the public. We've driven off many people creating illegal marijuana grow operations. These illegal operations are extremely harmful to the environment due to the amount of pesticides used by the growers. The one mostly used is carbofuran, and neurotoxic insecticide. This stuff is so toxic it kills animals, you can sniff it and it will cause you to pass out or even kill you. This pesticide soaks into the ground contaminating ground water. Additional roads mean additional access to people wanting to utilize our natural resources for illegal activities. Our water is the most precious natural resource we have.

Another concern is for the Wildlife, like I mentioned above there are many waterways on the mountain that our wildlife rely on to survive. We reside in the path of migratory bird

patterns. Every year we have hundreds of thousands of birds fly over us. We also have hundreds that stop on our lake, and even several dozens of different species stay to nest every spring. From Canadian geese, mallards, hooded mergansers to swans. They also do the same on the waters on the mountain. Migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and California is getting even stricter on “unintentional take” of migratory birds ie. being killed by turbines. Other birds also live on the mountain which are also protected. We have the privilege of having several bald eagles nesting nearby, red tailed hawks, osprey, owls and other smaller birds that I can't identify other than hummingbirds, mountain jays, woodpeckers and crows. I'm concerned what almost 600-foot windmills are going to do to all these birds. Drive them away? Kill them is more likely. It's horrible to think that they have no say in this whatsoever. And its not just birds, other animals too; deer, bear, mountain lion, fox, ring-tailed cats (they are a protected species in California) and even gray wolves (they have been seen many times on our mountain especially within the last couple years and they are on the endangered species list). The list can go on with the wildlife that calls our mountain home. Sure, they may go elsewhere, which most likely that is what they will do. Move down into more populated areas putting themselves as well as the human population in danger (ie. Attacks, more traffic accidents caused by wildlife etc.)

CULTURAL CONCERNS

Growing up locally we were always taught that the intermountain area at one point was well populated by Native Americans Tribes, that almost every location had some type of sacredness to it. On our property we enjoy hiking around after a storm to find arrowheads. We have found dozens, we even have a few full spearheads. We've also found hundreds of pieces of shavings from when the Native Americans would make arrowheads and spearheads. There are a couple different areas on our property that we find the most pieces, which means those were the areas the Natives actually sat and made these amazing weapons and tools. If these sites are on our property, I guarantee there are many more on the mountain. The mountain is an incredible vantage point for being able to see the whole town so I'm sure the Natives used this to their advantage. At the Community meeting Pit River Tribal Council members spoke about the sacred sites on the Mountain. Our mountain is so enriched with Cultural history it should be cherished and preserved. There are several Bald Eagles that live up there, a pair that nests in the area where 2 windmills are proposed to be placed. Bald Eagles are spiritual animals that are sacred to Native Americans. I am a Federally recognized Tribal member from a Tribe in Central California and we like many other Tribes believe that Eagles carry our prayers to The Creator. We don't have a lot of Eagles up here, but we do have some. I understand that there is a study being done by Fish and Game about the Eagles fatality rates by wind farms. As I understand it any project sited in areas with low eagle abundance poses relatively less risk of incidental take to Eagles. The taller the windmill the more likely it is to kill birds, and the

proposed windmills at almost 600 feet are going to kill a lot of birds. Eagles are our National Bird and they are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. It's extremely sad that these sacred birds are going to be put in danger for wind energy.

PERSONAL CONCERNS

Since I already mentioned our safety and water above, aesthetics would be my next concern. We moved back to Round Mountain to enjoy the beauty, nature to get away from the city. One of my favorite things about our property are the big pine and cedar trees. When its nice outside we go enjoy the fresh air, lay out under the trees listen to the spring trickle by, the birds chirping and leaves blowing in the wind and birds flying above us. Now, if the Fountain Wind Project is allowed to be continued, we will have to try and hear the sounds of nature over the loud turbines (they are loud, we occasionally drive up by the Turbines on hatchet and they definitely disturb the peace) in the summer we sleep with the windows open, which the noise would make that difficult (we live in close proximity to the proposed turbine locations) Most people come to the mountains to enjoy nature, they don't want to vacation and look up and see huge ugly pieces of machinery. Turbines are something you see in the desert not the mountains. At night the sky is typically clear and amazing for star-gazing, but it may have a distraction in the future, blinking red lights. Turbines do not make for a peaceful environment. But its not just the turbines that will be put in, its substations and other towers. I feel like no one did a visual-impact study, because I find it extremely hard to believe that these humongous turbines would be found to be acceptable additions to the landscape. It will severely deplete landscape character and beautiful scenery. Which in turn is also going to make property and home values go down. If these turbines were in place 5 years ago, we would not have moved up here. Shasta County residents no longer have beautiful views like we used to. Look to the west, it's all burnt. North is partially burnt. The South looks ugly and that leaves the east; right now, it's beautiful. If this project continues Shasta County will be surrounded by ugly. These turbines in my opinion will cause undue aesthetic impacts.

In doing research about wind farms, I found a surprising number of health concerns and issues caused by wind turbines. Several studies stated, "wind energy projects create negative impacts on human health and well-being, the impacts are experienced mainly by people living near wind turbines". The intermountain community is made up primarily of Older citizens, Older persons have more health problems so now they have the potential of being victimized by this project which may cause them even greater health issues. Personally, for me, the proposition of the Project is stressing me out. I have so many concerns and worries that it is showing. I'm worried for My Family, my little girl, our beautiful property and the life we've

made. All I wanted was a beautiful place surrounded by nature and wilderness, so my little girl can grow up like I did. But now that is all in jeopardy of going away.

Quality of life concerns should be taken into consideration. This wind farm is going to negatively impact the quality of life for intermountain residents. Not just for Round Mountain and Montgomery creek, but Burney, McArthur, Fall River and other small communities will be impacted by this project. From response delays by Public Safety entities due to communications interference caused by the turbines to aesthetic reasons. And the aesthetics are going to impact even further than the communities I mentioned. But, for us here in Round Mountain and Montgomery Creek its going to change our lives, this project has already begun to negatively impact us, and the process is still in the beginning stages. I'm concerned for the condition of our community if the project continues, our beautiful peaceful community will no longer be such. And at what cost? How are we in the intermountain community going to benefit from this wind project? I could not find where exactly the energy created is going, since it isn't mentioned I assume its other than right here. Will we be compensated for what we will have to endure because of this wind farm? I'm assuming all we get is just that, disturbed peace, negative effect on our quality of life, possible safety being in danger from communication issues, fires, contaminated water, lost water, dead birds, cultural sites destroyed; all for the all mighty dollar.

Thank You,

Angel Baga-Weaver

FOUNTAIN WIND PROJECT
PUBLIC COMMENT

OUR CONCERNS ARE MULTIFACETED. I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS THE WATER FOR OUR COMMUNITY FIRST. THE WATER FOR THIS COMMUNITY COMES TO US BY WAY OF MANY CREEKS AND SPRINGS FROM THE MOUNTAINS EAST OF HIGHWAY 299, THE FOUNTAIN WIND PROJECT WOULD COMPROMISE TEN MAJOR WATER SOURCES; HATCHET CREEK, A CLASS ONE FEEDER FOR SHASTA LAKE, MONTGOMERY CREEK, ALSO A CLASS ONE FEEDER FOR SHASTA LAKE, BY WAY OF THE PIT RIVER, THE SOUTH FORK OF MONTGOMERY CREEK, GOAT CREEK, INDIAN SPRINGS, WILLOW CREEK, CEDAR CREEK, BLUE LAKE, LITTLE COW CREEK, THE NORTH FORK OF LITTLE COW CREEK, AND MILL CREEK, IT INCLUDES ALL THE SPRINGS AND TRIBUTARIES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THOSE CREEKS. THIS WOULD REDUCE THE WATER GOING INTO HATCHET CREEK AND MONTGOMERY CREEK, BUT ALSO THE WATER GOING THROUGH PIT 5, PIT 6, PIT 7, POWER PLANTS, AND THE WATER GOING INTO SHASTA LAKE, IT WOULD ALSO JEOPARDIZE THE ONLY FIRE HYDRANT IN ROUND MOUNTAIN AND MONTGOMERY CREEK, AT HALCOMB CEMETERY.

WIND MILLS ALSO HEAT THE AIR, AS WE HAVE WITNESSED ALREADY FROM THE ORIGINAL FORTY FOUR WIND MILLS ON HATCHET PASS, OUR SNOW HAS BEEN VERY LIMITED SINCE THEY WENT UP, WE NEED THE SNOW TO REPLENISH THE GROUND WATER SO IT WILL LAST THROUGH THE SUMMER, WE ALSO NEED THE COLD TO GROW GOOD APPLES, AND SOME OTHER CROPS.

THE ESTHETIC FACTOR OF THE WIND MILLS, SOME AS TALL AS A SIXTY STORY BUILDING, WOULD KILL OUR PROPERTY VALUES AND DESTROY EVERYTHING ALL OF US HAVE BUILT AND WORKED OUR ENTIRE LIFE FOR.

IT WOULD ALSO DISRUPT THE NATURAL EBB AND FLOW OF THE WILD LIFE HERE, MANY OF OUR RESIDENTS HUNT AND FISH, WHICH MANY DEPEND ON TO SUPPLEMENT THEIR FOOD, IT IS A WAY OF LIFE HERE.

WE HAD TWO FIRES HERE LAST SUMMER NEAR WINDY POINT RD. WITH OUR WONDERFUL

VOLUNTEER FIRE PERSONNEL, NEIGHBORING FIRE PERSONNEL, AND THE WONDERFUL AIR SUPPORT, THE FIRES WERE KEPT SMALL. THE WIND PROJECT WOULD PUT THE AIR SUPPORT IN JEOPARDY AND MAKE IT VERY DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO MANEUVER TO BE IN A POSITION TO DROP THEIR WATER OR RETARDANT WHERE IT NEEDS TO BE TO STOP OR LIMIT THE ADVANCE OF THE FIRE, THIS ALSO PUTS THE PILOTS IN DANGER.

WHEN THE SUPPLIES FOR THE ORIGINAL FORTY FOUR WIND MILLS WERE DELIVERED HIGHWAY 299 WAS DAMAGED, AND HAD TO BE REPAIRED, CAUSING MONTHS OF WORK AND MANY LONG DELAYS FOR TRAFFIC ON THIS MAJOR HIGHWAY, ESPECIALLY CONCERNING WAS THE LONG DELAYS FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES. WHEN THE SUPPLIES FOR THE MUCH LARGER WIND MILLS ARE DELIVERED HIGHWAY 299 WILL AGAIN BE DAMAGED, AND WILL AGAIN REQUIRE MAJOR REPAIR, AND AGAIN THE LONG DELAYS, PUTTING THE ENTIRE AREA IN JEOPARDY

THIS IS A DELICATELY BALANCED AREA AND ALL WHO LIVE HERE WORK TO MAINTAIN THIS BALANCE, THE PROJECT THAT IS PROJECTED WOULD COMPLETELY THROW OFF THAT BALANCE, THE COMPANY BUILDING THIS, IS A FOR PROFIT COMPANY, GOING THIS ROUT IS NOT WORTH DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT AND A WHOLE WAY OF LIFE OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE LIVED HERE FOR GENERATIONS, JUST FOR ONE COMPANIES PROFITS, A COMPANY WHO WOULD NOT THINK TWICE ABOUT TAKING PRIVATE PROPERTY BY EMINENT DOMAIN, AND IS OBVIOUSLY NOT CONCERNED ABOUT THE DAMAGE THEY WILL DO TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

Instructions:

You may submit your comment regarding the Fountain Wind Project in writing using the form on the other side of this sheet. Please fold and staple this form and mail it to the address below by February 14, 2019. You may also submit comments on the following website: <http://comment-tracker.esassoc.com/tracker/fountainwindeir/> by emailing lsalazar@co.shasta.ca.us or by calling (530) 225-5532 by February 14, 2019.

RECEIVED

FEB 04 2019

COUNTY OF SHASTA
PERMIT COUNTER



Lio Salazar, AICP, Senior Planner
Shasta County, Department of Resource Management
Planning Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
Redding, CA 96001

2/19/19

My family and I do not want to see the windmills in or near the community of Moose Camp. The environmental impact of there installation and maintenance will affect our community continually. Hazards such as shedding ice and snow, leaking components such as transformers and turbine heads, additional electric infrastructure in the forest, erosion and runoff from disturbed soil into watershed, and risk to wildlife, especially raptors. The noise, size and aesthetics of the windmills will change the natural feel of our community. The constant motion of these huge windmills we hurt the peacefulness of the area for all those who live there.

Bryce Baker

2/19/19

Mr. Salazar,

I am writing to you in regards to the proposed Fountain Windmill Project near my home at Moose Camp. I have many concerns about the proximity of these large wind generators to our residences at Moose Camp.

1. These generators will create a life and safety issue to those nearby. It has been documented that ice can form on the blades during cold temperatures. When the ice breaks loose and the blade is spinning the ice chunk becomes a flying projectile. The owner has no idea of the direction, distance or place of impact. I have heard of ice being thrown up to a mile away. I personally do not want to have my property, animals, friends or family any where near that location.

2. The owner leased this property to build these generators on. I know that there are other suitable places to generate electricity besides near residences. I do not want to look out any of my doors or windows to see these huge wind generators. They are mammoth in size. They will not add to the beauty of our community. Move them up on the ridge away from homes and families. I do believe these will drive down the property value of our homes. I am quite sure that you would not like to have these structures near your home or family.

3. I have worked near the generators on Hatchet Ridge near Bunchgrass. The noise that is made from the blades whizzing around and around is powerful, combined with frequent creaking and groaning of the structures is quite frightening. I do not want to be lying in my bed or working in the yard listening to these strange noises surrounding our community wondering if that thing is coming apart.

4. I know that some wind generators in Wyoming have had blades broken off and thrown from the structures. I know that this is a rarity but most are not constructed near a population. I do not want any portion of a blade landing on my home with myself or in particular any of my children or grand children in. This is an unacceptable risk.

5. Moose Camp is one of Shasta County's best kept secrets. I would like to Keep it that way. The EIR makes one believe that Moose Camp is a campground. This is misleading. Moose Camp is a small community The owner is projecting that some 400 construction workers, contractors and suppliers will be in the area. I am not insinuating that all of these people are unscrupulous but some may see the opportunity to vandalize this rural community that is so far away from law enforcement. How will the owner ensure our security? I am not opposed to the construction of these wind generators but to the close proximity to a residential populous. I know the federal government has guidelines for these issues. I believe Shasta County has the opportunity to set its own as to protect the people who live here. I am positive that none of the board of directors of this corporation live with a 450-600' wind generator within a mile or even five miles of their home and families. I would challenge you to go up to Hatchet Ridge with your family to have a picnic near these existing structures. Also picture these generators at

another 200' taller. Would you want to be near them. Please Find a better location away from homes.

There are thousands of acres that are usable for this purpose. Please move them away from families.

Respectfully, Douglas A. Baker Sent from my iPad

2/19/19

Just to let you know my family and myself are strongly against this project. It doesn't make good sense to put these wind mills any where there are homes or cabins. It isn't safe. Nor is it healthy. Would you want it your backyard. I don't think so

Nadine Baker

2/18/19

Mr. Salazar,

I am writing to you in regards to the proposed Fountain Windmill Project near my home at Moose Camp. I have many concerns about the proximity of these large wind generators to our residences at Moose Camp.

1. These generators will create a life and safety issue to those nearby. It has been documented that ice can form on the blades during cold temperatures. When the ice breaks loose and the blade is spinning the ice chunk becomes a flying projectile. The owner has no idea of the direction, distance or place of impact. I have heard of ice being thrown up to a mile away. I personally do not want to have my property, animals, friends or family any where near that location.

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family to have a picnic near these existing structures. Also picture these generators at another 200' taller. Would you want to be near them. Please Find a better location away from homes. There are thousands of acres that are usable for this purpose. Please move them away from families. There have been recent studies suggesting greater distances from dwellings. Some have suggested a minimum of 1.5 km and up to 5 km. This brings to light that this is a new technology that is still evolving. Please be conservative with the set backs.

Respectfully,

Traci Baker Sent from my iPad Sent from my iPad

Bales Mountain Quarry PO Box 90 Montgomery Creek CA 96065

Dear Mr. Salazar:

At the January 24, 2019 meeting, one of the comments had to do with too much traffic on Highway 299 East.

The project calls for a huge amount of gravel which we have available at Bales Mountain Quarry (BMQ). Since our quarry is the closest rock source to the project, using our products would greatly reduce the traffic on HWY 299E.

We enjoyed the meeting, it was informative and nice to see you again.

Sincerely

Frank and Gudrun Vopat

Owners of BMQ

Phone 530-337-6577

February 16, 2018

Dear Mr. Salazar,

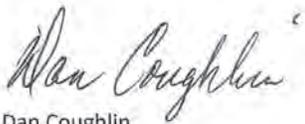
As members of the Moose Camp community, we are writing to respectfully request that you reconsider the Fountain Wind Project. We feel it would be a travesty to locate the proposed windmills in this very scenic area. This area is home to much wildlife and many residents, in addition to numerous visitors wanting to enjoy the beauty of the mountains. While we understand the value of renewable energy, it doesn't make sense to do this while destroying the very things we are trying to save. We urge you to not allow the construction of this project.

My family resides in Shasta County, and has had cabins at Moose Camp since 1930. The existence of the Fountain Wind Project would be a devastating blow to the entire extended family. Not only would it be an emotional loss, but also a financial loss as it would definitely negatively impact the value of our lots and cabins. For nearly 100 years, the Coughlin family has been enjoying the beautiful scenery surrounding Moose Camp, from the cabin deck and also while hunting, fishing, picnicking, and hiking in the surrounding areas where the project is proposed. My children purchased lots in Moose Camp. They plan to build a cabin and spend their retirement years enjoying the serenity and beautiful vistas provided from the area they have purchased. These lots, along with my cabin, and some other Moose Camp cabins, have a beautiful view looking north across Highway 299, where Windmills #71 -76 and # 91-94 are proposed. This view would be forever destroyed by the construction of these windmills. Additionally, windmills 46 - 50, 62 - 67 and 41-15 are all also extremely close to the Moose Camp community and will also create lights, noise, and negatively impacted views.

In addition, the members of Moose Camp and surrounding communities suffered through the devastating losses created by the Fountain Fire in 1992. Many retained ownership of existing properties in spite of the fire. Many others took the financial risk to rebuild, with hopes of the beauty of the area returning with time. My family also took this brave step. It has taken many years, but the area is again a scenic treasure. It seems a real injustice to purposely allow the area to be so negatively impacted again.

While we do understand the potential revenue from this project, we feel that the quality of life of residents and visitors to the area is even more important. The beauty of the area is a very important asset, and we urge you not to destroy this natural resource by proceeding with this Fountain Wind Project.

Thank you for your time and consideration,



Dan Coughlin

Neva Coughlin

Clay Bates

Linda Bates

Sherry Coughlin

Danny Coughlin

2/6/19

We attended the meeting in Montgomery Creek in January, representing Moose Camp, a private camp. We have been a member for over 30 years, and it is our favorite part of our world to go to! The peace and beauty of the area is ideal place to enjoy. We hope as Shasta County develops the EIR that the environment and scenery is not destroyed by Windmills that would affect our views, wildlife and nature as we enjoy now. We have lived in Shasta County all our lives and would like to keep the serenity of Moose Camp as is!

Linda and Marvin Beaver

From: [crystal benton](#)
Sent: Thursday, February 14, 2019 3:31 PM
To: [Lio Salazar](#)
Subject: Fountain Wind Project

To whom it may concern,

I am writing you this email as a homeowner and resident since birth. I have lived in the area since 1981. After moving away for a few years, I came back to the area for work, met my husband of 5 years and settled down and bought a home -all in Round Mountain. This place holds a special place in my heart, as I'm sure you would agree. The area is absolutely beautiful.

When I heard of the possible windmill project, I initially thought that it would be like the windmill project at Bunchgrass along the ridgeline of Hatchet. I didn't think that there would be a hundred of them shot-gunned across the hillside. I cannot believe that the county would allow another windmill farm in one of the most beautiful areas of Shasta County. Many of the residents are upset with another windmill project, one that benefits Southern California and not the North. County officials are just further proving that all they care about is the mighty dollar and not the residents of the area.

Has the county considered what could happen to the springs or residents wells and what drilling, construction and other stresses could have on the aquifers and ground water? Can you guarantee that my well will not be effected? Since this will be in my front yard! If my well is effected by this project, will the county drill me a new well, will it drill any other homeowners wells that are effected? My guess is probably not - we will be left to clean up the mess that we were against to begin with.

My last concern, since the county is going to push this through regardless, is fire suppression. The numerous windmills, with their 500+ feet will make air support very hazardous. Last year, summer of 2018, a fire tried to blow up the hillside behind Halcumb Cemetery, I watched what I think was a DC10 circle at very low altitude 5 times before dropping its lifesaving load successfully on the fire. Could that be done with these windmills in place? Anything that can hinder the Forest Service's ability to suppress fire will be a major concern of residents of the area - myself included.

Please consider the future of this area, its beauty and environmental health.

Thank you for your time.

Crystal and Jarid Benton

Round Mountain, CA

January 30, 2019

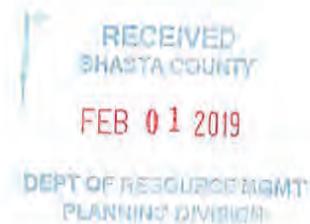
Mr. Lio Salazar – Senior Planner

Shasta County Department of Resource Management

Planning Division

1855 Placer Street, Suite 103

Redding, CA 96001



Dear Mr. Salazar,

I am one of the 50 cabin owners of the Moose Camp Recreational Camp, located a few miles east of Montgomery Creek on Hwy 299. The time I can spend at the camp, enjoying the quietness of nature, the sounds of the wind thru the trees and the unobstructed view of the forest and the skyline is very special to me. The thought of having a 600 foot tall windmill as close as 1750 from the property line of the camp, and the obstruction of view of the surrounding forest, is very disheartening.

In regards to the proposed Fountain Windmill Project, I would greatly appreciate that the Environmental Impact Report take special note of the view impact from Moose Camp concerning windmills 46 thru 50 and 65, 66 and 67.

Your most sincere consideration would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Bruce Billings

P.O. Box 371

Willows, CA 95988 mobile: 530-517-2113

2/5/19

My family has owned 2 cabins for the past 45 years in the Moose Camp community. I'm writing to try and persuade the planning group for the Fountain Windmill project to re-locate the huge wind turbines that were identified by our camp's president, John Gable, in his presentation to the public last month. Due to the ridges chosen that surround the camp, the closely located turbines will basically surround us, inhibiting the use of our helipad and possibly our emergency exits.

Also, our property's intrinsic value, which ultimately impacts the actual value, will be affected. It will no longer be a refuge from city life. The lights, noise and visual impairments will be detrimental to the serene forest landscape that we have expected when we spend time there. Our camp will be nestled within an industrial complex and not the quiet open environment we invested in and are accustomed to.

Please re-consider the locating of the specified wind turbines.

Thank you,

Susan Bond Weiland

2/18/19

Moose Recreational Camp vs Fountain Wind Project

Or Do the Needs of One out weigh the Needs of the Many..... FACTS TO CONSIDER

1. There are approximately 75 Moose Camp families and 50 cabin residences used year round. All members of Moose Camp pay property taxes in Shasta County. Impact of this project by one developer will impact over 75 families who have been coming to their properties for over 90 years. Moose Recreational Camp is surrounded by mountain ridges. Look north, south, east or west in Moose Camp and you see mountain ridges and those Ridges to the east and west are approximately a half mile away from our boundries. Generations of Moose Camp members have been looking at these ridges since 1929. Moose Camp families have been escaping the city life and spending time in an unspoiled park-like wilderness for 90 years. Current Moose Camp residents have an expectation that they will see trees not windmills on the ridges that surround Moose Camp during the day. Current Moose Camp residents have an expectation that they will see stars at night not blinking red lights. Current Moose Camp residents have an expectation that they will hear birds and squirrels not windmill noise. Moose Recreational Camp

Concerns;

1. EIR Visual impacts...huge windmills in view, windmill shadow flicker
2. Vibration and electromagnetic interference of proposed wind turbines and meteorological tower within 1 mile of Moose Camp fence line.
3. Viewshed of all windmills, meteorological tower and new overhead power lines as seen entering, exiting and from within Moose Camp during all hours of day and night.
4. Noise intrusion throughout Moose Camp during construction of project and maintenance of completed wind turbines with three roads in use surrounding our fence line.
5. Will wind turbines to the west of Moose Camp interfere with use of our emergency flight care helipad? (It is used by EMS/Fire for transport of sick or injured often)
6. Moose Camp uses road outside yellow gate to the west of camp as emergency exit to highway 299 in event of fire or flood. Will wind turbine developer impede our ability to use this road? In Conclusion; This location of the Fountain Wind Project is inappropriate for this area. Wind turbines within a mile radius of Moose Camp and or the town of Montgomery Creek should not be allowed. Squeezing a huge project like this in between two areas where citizens are populated, is as stated above... "Inappropriate". After spending the last 20+ years recovering from the horrific Fountain Fire.....we want to continue to enjoy our camp, not be invaded by a corporation's project. I would hope that the Board is putting themselves in our positions and making the decision with how they would feel if in our shoes.

Respectfully Richard and JoAnne Bond (Both born and raised in Shasta County and who's ancestors were Shasta Co Pioneers)

Dear Shasta County Planners,

This is a follow-up to a previous email, sent to Mr. Walker of your office on April 14, 2018. We have reviewed the draft EIR for the project and have the following comments.

1. Hazards. We are concerned that possible malfunctions of the enormous blades on the turbines, located on the ridge above our property, could cause serious injury or worse to anyone on our property.
2. Water. Our water rights are tied to a spring on the ridge above our property. We are concerned that the watershed will be disturbed and/or polluted, and the flow of the water down the mountain will be disrupted.
3. Noise. We agree that the noise of the blades, and the noise generated by vehicles needed to maintain the wind farm, will be significant.
4. Traffic and Air Quality. The area is now almost devoid of traffic. We agree that additional vehicles will stir up dust and add pollutants to the air. We are also concerned that, despite any traffic control plan, more trucks will create hazards for hikers, and generally alter the character of the area.
5. Lights. We agree that the lights on the turbines will alter the view of the night sky from our property.
6. Aesthetics. We agree that there are significant impacts on the aesthetics of the area. We are concerned about losing the beautiful view from our property. We already see the existing wind turbines as we approach the property.

We believe that mitigation of these environmental impacts can only be achieved by re-locating the 7 turbines currently planned for the ridge above our property to a different place or eliminating them from the plan.

My husband and I are owners of a 10 acre parcel very near the proposed wind turbines (027-140-026). This land was inherited from my mother, and originally was homesteaded by my great-grandparents. The rest of the 160-acre parcel, collectively known as the Buffum Homestead, is owned by other family members. This land has been used for family retreats and gatherings for several generations.

Yours truly,

Barbara Stanford Boyan
Craig Boyan
105 Island Court Walnut Creek, CA 94595
(925) 212-4192
(925) 323-2935

From: Erin Baker <erin.n.baker@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 16, 2019 7:31 AM
To: Lio Salazar
Subject: Fountain Wind Project

Mr Salazar,

Nearly two decades ago my family and I, just a barefoot ragamuffin, vacationed in the mountains east of Redding, in a small community known as Moose Camp. Like most visitors we fell in love. A few months later my parents bought an abandoned foundation that was erected on a lot of land after the Fountain Fire destroyed the original dwelling. With that purchase our family joined 75 other families in the tight knit mountain community.

I watched as my dad and a dear family friend worked late into the night for months sketching, planning and engineering the blueprints for the humble, yellow pine lined, a-frame home that now stands guard to so many childhood memories.

All nine of us kids helped (and hindered) with the building process. We learned how to pull wire, hang Sheetrock, climb scaffolding, install plumbing fixtures, lay flooring and so much more as my dad built the entire house with his own two hands. Four generations of our family have poured actual blood, sweat and tears into the walls and surrounding land of the cozy abode we call Home.

When I found out about the proposal for the Fountain Wind Project my heart sank, for fear of my 3 young children growing up never knowing the Moose Camp I know and love, with its great community, opportunities and recreation. Even at 6 and 3 years old my oldest sons list Papa Doug's Cabin as one of their favorite places on earth.

I noticed in the Permit Application, Moose Camp is referenced as camp sites, which is factually incorrect, but it is so much more than that anyway. Moose Camp has been a place of retreat for over 90 years, so many stars at night, mountains and trees as far as the eye can see and peace and quiet you can't find in the city. It's one of California's best kept secrets. And I know that the proximity of the proposed Wind Project to Moose Camp will prohibit that sense of retreat from continuing. Having visited wind farms before, I know they aren't a place of rest and relaxation. I can't imagine giant wind turbines towering over our yards, motors humming in the background as my children run from mosquitos at dusk, filthy and sticky from a day of hard play and splashing in the creek. Windmills don't belong in anyone's back yard.

I don't claim to be an expert, but I've spent the last several days researching wind farms and their effect on humans. I can't see how the proposed location is ideal. It will severally alter the quality of life of so many people who live, love and breathe our mountains.

I fully support green energy and am thrilled to see possible movement toward decreasing our carbon footprint in the north state. I know taking care of our God given Earth is so important but for the health, safety and comfort of Shasta county's residents I beg you to keep windmills miles for the nearest homes and residences.

Sincerely,
Erin Brown

2/18/19

I strongly oppose parts of the Fountain Wind Project. My main concern is for the quality of life of the local citizens. Proposed locations of windmills are too close to homes, families and communities. I have a particular interest in Moose Camp, with its 90 year history it holds a strong sense of community and retreat. People flock to those mountains to escape life, when they arrive they find old friends and family doing the same, all enjoying the scenic and peaceful beauty it has to offer. Please don't let a windfarm ruin that for so many people. The members of Moose Camp are some of the kindest people I know. They don't just use their homes for their own selfish retreat, they willingly share their homes with Scouting troops, youth groups, women's church retreats, family reunions, wedding parties and so much more. Their reach is far and wide. Please keep windmills at least a mile from Moose camps fence line. Thank you for your time!

Jeremy Brown

From: Greg and naomi <gnbrown@frontiernet.net>
Sent: Saturday, January 19, 2019 12:44 PM
To: Lio Salazar
Subject: Scoping input for Fountain Wind Project

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From: Greg and Naomi
Sent: Saturday, January 19, 12:31 PM
Subject: Scoping input for Fountain Wind Project
To: lsalasar@co.shasta.ca.us

I am a landowner just west of this project. We live on Montgomery Creek in Montgomery Creek.

I did not notice from reviewing the website that Federal Agencies have been contacted. Both USFS and BLM lands lay just outside this project. If you did not contact them during your initial study, you must wait for the agencies to get back from the mandatory government shutdown. BLM lands are west and south of this project, and USFS lands are within the snow mtn. are just east of the project.

This project has headwaters of many creeks that come from the snow mtn. area, and some within the project including. Montgomery Creek, Hatchet Creek, Cow Creek Cedar creek which all flow into municipal water ways. Assure that any crossings meet BMP's or State requirements.

Assure that California Rare plants are protected. Some exist near the northern part this project on USFS lands.

A Wolverine has been seen twice crossing 299E from south to north near Carberry Flat. Please do furbearer study's.

Since this project is closer to Montgomery Creek than Burney, Montgomery Creek Fire Company should also be contacted during scoping and potentially benefit. This project should benefit this closest local community, even though no green power from this project will be available to this community. Our views from our community will be forever changed. To be a truly green project, benefit to the local community is essential.

An interpretive opportunity exists for this project that could inform people of this project. The fountain fire vista point could be improved and updated by this project.

Please inform us of the acres impacted by power line, permanent buildings and new roads. Existing landings and roads should be used as much as feasible. I did not see the locations of these within the website.

I look forward to meeting you at the public meeting on Jan. 24th.

Naomi R. Brown
Interested Landowner
PO BOX 163
Montgomery Creek, CA 96065

From: [Greg and Naomi](#)
Sent: Monday, February 18, 2019 10:28 AM
To: [Lio Salazar](#)
Subject: Scoping for the Fountain Wind Project

Lio and team,

Thanks for the extension on the scoping period.

NEPA requires you to contact local agencies and adjoin landowners. I have not seen evidence of scoping contract with federal agencies that border this project during the initial study or scoping notices. The US Forest Service, specific to the Lassen National Forest, Hat Creek Ranger District (manages the Snow Mtn. area) and the Bureau of Land Management Redding Office, that manages both the Dan Hunt area south of snow Mtn. and in the Montgomery Creek isolated parcel next to this project. Please fulfill the CEPA regulations by scoping both USFS and BLM.

During the public meeting at Montgomery Creek School a map was presented showing a Transmission line down Terry Mill Rd, will this require eminent domain? Please protect private land owners.

Can the public get access to the 5 year wind study that was spoken about at the public meeting?

Maintain good access to locals on the Highway 299 and adjoin roads.

Use the Fountain fire vista point as a information education for this project informing them of the output and longevity, and enhance the fountain fire memorial.

Give opportunity to the local community which is Montgomery Creek which will be highly impacted by this project.

Naomi R. Brown
Local Citizen
PO BOX 163
Montgomery Creek, CA 96065
530-337-6413

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

2/5/19

I am a long time lease holder in Moose Camp. I enjoy the serenity of the area. I oppose 600ft windmills shadowing our beautiful property and surrounding views. This wind farm is just way to close to us!

John Bucholz

February 3, 2019,

Fountain Wind Project Opposition Letter:

Submitted by Teri Dona Buelow

I am a second generation member of Moose Camp, LTD. My parents' cabin survived the Fountain Fire in 1992 and my family has spent the last 27 years rebuilding and caring for our 146 acre partial know as Moose camp. There are 75 Moose Camp members and 50 cabin residences used year round.

Mountain ridges surround our cabins to the east & west of our quiet place in the woods are approximately ½ mile from my front door. We have been enjoying these views of trees repopulating after the fire on those ridges along with our own timber plantations surrounding our cabins. We have diligently cared for this plantation and re-growth since 1994. We have created wild life habitat with the planting of thousands of trees around our property. Our residents and members have spent their own time and hard work creating a forest around our quiet place and the wind farm construction will absolutely destroy the peace & quiet we have all enjoyed for generations, 90 years' worth!! We expect to walk out the door at night to a very quiet starry night, not red blinking lights and constant windmill noise. We expect to enjoy the outdoors during the day watching & listening to the birds, squirrels, rabbits, fox & deer that have found sanctuary within our fence lines. We expect our creeks & springs that run throughout Moose Camp can thrive and be stocked with fish for our future generations to enjoy.

Impacts of the wind farm to our existing sanctuary include but not limited to, visual impacts, shadow flicker, property values, noise, vibration and electromagnetic interference of proposed wind turbines and meteorological tower within 1 mile of Moose Camp fence line. We communicate via cell phone, how would those signals be impacted?? Not to mention the noise intrusion and dust during the construction and maintenance of the three roads in use surrounding our fence line. I have experienced this myself already the first of January. Our private way of life would be opened up to the entire world as you clear away trees brush and bring in people from the outside to work. What about the overhead power lines? The constant buzz from the electricity being transmitted??

The next concern of course would be the destruction of our water sheds. We have a private water system supplied by springs surrounding our 146 acre partial. Construction of the wide roads could very well destroy the natural directions of the water flows to supply our springs supply our wells.

I am not opposed to alternative energy in any way, including wind mills, however, there is plenty of space at least one mile outside of Moose Camp proper to build a wind farm that would have a lessor impact on residents of our nearly century old community. Our children & grandchildren & future generations beyond have the right to enjoy the same privileges we enjoyed for past 90 years. They deserve a chance to inherit the cabins to raise their children with. They deserve to carry on traditions established long ago. They deserve to continue to enjoy the memorials place around camp for our fore fathers/mothers that worked so hard to create this beautiful sanctuary.

I request the following:

1. Wind turbines within a mile radius of Moose Camp should be removed from the project of relocated.
2. Need more data (gps coordinates from cabins) of wind turbine locations to better evaluate the impacts.

Thank you for your considerations,

Teri Buelow

2/10/19

For background, I am a businessman, long time environmentalist, and supporter of organizations like the Environmental Defense Fund and other conservation and renewable energy initiatives. That said, we must be sensitive to how placement of useful energy generation systems using wind, solar, tides, etc. affect the people living near them. The large windmills being proposed here are too close to the historic Moose Camp and should be placed North of Highway 299. Please respect and preserve this multi-generation community from shadow flicker and other optical effects if placed so close. Thank you for considering my point of view.

Brook Byers

1/24/19

Hello

thank you for allowing me to oppose This project for the future. I don't and can't no allow this to happen in this area at this time or near future. I have a few reasons

And here is my list.

1. They are so tall like sky scraper making them A hazard to wildlife. We have many different species of localized birds and also migration path through that exact area where you would want to put your windmills. They kill animals. The windmill kill thousands if birds. A main concern for me is the white land pelican.... please look into them.

2. They are a fire hazard. I've seen many videos of these windmills malfunctioning and starting huge fires. We are definitely not in an area where we can afford to allow something as catastrophic to happen after the 2017 fires in Redding and in most of California! I am opposed to putting anything that could and will start a fire if not well-maintained.

3. I don't believe that the eco-friendly I think tearing down thousands of acres of forest yes replanted forest from the Fountain FIRE but still planted trees is killing off wild life and then putting in thousands of acres of roads more pollution like trash and hazards. Lots of cement is not green.

4. Three huge enormous ugly unsightly things in a beautiful pristine forest or what used to be a forest.

5. This beings no jobs or income in to the town of Montgomery creek or surrounding small towns... Please understand I am not oppose clean energy but I don't believe this is the solution for my town. Thank you Your Opposed Montgomery creek community member

Sabrina Carreno

From: Nancy [mailto:tombstonenancy@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 30, 2019 8:41 AM
To: Lio Salazar <lsalazar@co.shasta.ca.us>
Subject: Fountain Wind Project Public Comment

Dear Mr. Salazar,

I have attached my comments/concerns regarding the Fountain Wind Project. As a permanent resident of Moose Camp, I would hate to see Moose Camp totally surrounded by unsightly windmills. Some of them within a half mile of our property.

Thank you for a good meeting last week.

Sincerely,
Nancy Carter

Reference: Fountain Wind Project Public Comment

Commenter: Nancy Carter, Moose Recreational Camp LTD, member and resident

Comment: Moose Recreational Camp, LTD is located approximately six miles east of Montgomery Creek near SR 299E. Moose Camp was designed and developed in 1929, incorporated in 1930, by members of the Loyal Order of Moose from Redding. The original 143 acres of land was designed as a "summer camp" for its members to enjoy nature's beauty and relax in the quiet solitude of the mountains. Though the Camp is no longer associated with the Moose organization, it still remains as a non-profit corporation with 74 members and their families. I have been associated with Moose Camp since 1962, when my family built our first cabin. That cabin perished in the Fountain Fire of 1992, but we rebuilt knowing the trees and tranquility would return. I made Moose Camp my permanent home in 2005.

I am not opposed to developing renewable energy sources. Windmills are relatively safe and, in most cases, have an abundance of air to make them work. However, they do produce unwanted low frequency noise and vibration within a half mile or so. With their installation in so called "remote" areas such as the proposed Fountain Wind Project, they bring unwanted noise from heavy equipment and increased traffic congestion, saying nothing about the aesthetics of the turbines. And these disruptions continue after the turbines have been installed. You have the general public wanting to get up close and personal with the turbines (as evidenced with the Hatchet Ridge Project) as well as the daily maintenance runs made on dirt roads.

My concerns are:

The proposed O&M Facility will be located on a road that is within 100 feet of Moose Camp Property. That road serves two purposes: (1) a direct line for the owner of the Lammer Ranch to access SR299, and (2) an emergency ingress/egress road for residents of Moose Camp that has been available to us since the 1930s. The road is seldom used but with just barely off road accessibility to the turbines on that west ridgeline, it will bring in the looky-loos off SR299.

The proposed locations for turbines 47, 48, and 49 are too close to the western boundary of Moose Camp, contributing unwanted noise, are aesthetically unacceptable, and will bring unwanted public attention to our little niche in the woods. We have worked hard to maintain the peace and tranquility of Moose Camp for almost 100 years. We want very much to continue that.

Address: 32441 Panther Ave, (Moose Camp), Montgomery Creek, CA 96065

Email: tombstonenancy@hotmail.com

From: Mark Chamberlain <mchamberlain77@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, January 28, 2019 8:41 PM
To: Lio Salazar
Subject: Fountain Windmill Project

I have a cabin in Moosecamp, in the middle of the proposed project. We have 3 wells that deliver water to 50 cabins. These wells are fed by natural springs throughout the area. Road construction and underground electrical line digging will certainly disrupt the natural flow of many of these springs and could adversely affect our water system. This could even make our cabins unlivable.

Sincerely,
Mark Chamberlain

February 16, 2018

Dear Mr. Salazar,

As members of the Moose Camp community, we are writing to respectfully request that you reconsider the Fountain Wind Project. We feel it would be a travesty to locate the proposed windmills in this very scenic area. This area is home to much wildlife and many residents, in addition to numerous visitors wanting to enjoy the beauty of the mountains. While we understand the value of renewable energy, it doesn't make sense to do this while destroying the very things we are trying to save. We urge you to not allow the construction of this project.

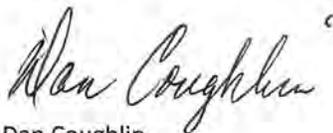
My family resides in Shasta County, and has had cabins at Moose Camp since 1930. The existence of the Fountain Wind Project would be a devastating blow to the entire extended family. Not only would it be an emotional loss, but also a financial loss as it would definitely negatively impact the value of our lots and cabins. For nearly 100 years, the Coughlin family has been enjoying the beautiful scenery surrounding Moose Camp, from the cabin deck and also while hunting, fishing, picnicking, and hiking in the surrounding areas where the project is proposed. My children purchased lots in Moose Camp. They plan to build a cabin and spend their retirement years enjoying the serenity and beautiful vistas provided from the area they have purchased. These lots, along with my cabin, and some other Moose Camp cabins, have a beautiful view looking north across Highway 299, where Windmills #71 -76 and # 91-94 are proposed. This view would be forever destroyed by the construction of these windmills.

Additionally, windmills 46 – 50, 62 – 67 and 41-15 are all also extremely close to the Moose Camp community and will also create lights, noise, and negatively impacted views.

In addition, the members of Moose Camp and surrounding communities suffered through the devastating losses created by the Fountain Fire in 1992. Many retained ownership of existing properties in spite of the fire. Many others took the financial risk to rebuild, with hopes of the beauty of the area returning with time. My family also took this brave step. It has taken many years, but the area is again a scenic treasure. It seems a real injustice to purposely allow the area to be so negatively impacted again.

While we do understand the potential revenue from this project, we feel that the quality of life of residents and visitors to the area is even more important. The beauty of the area is a very important asset, and we urge you not to destroy this natural resource by proceeding with this Fountain Wind Project.

Thank you for your time and consideration,



Dan Coughlin

Neva Coughlin

Clay Bates

Linda Bates

Sherri Coughlin

Danny Coughlin

2/11/19

The Fountain Wind Project overlays the aquifer that supplies water to many domestic water supplies in the area including the well at the Cal Trans Hillcrest Rest Area. It feeds many creeks that feed the Pit River and ultimately the Sacramento River. According to reports from a registered forester and a registered hydrologist, the soils in the area are broken volcanic rock, fragile and extremely fast draining. Any hazardous materials spilled during the course of construction would quickly drain into the water supply, affecting not only the local area, but also the motoring public that visit the rest area. In addition, due to the fragile nature of the soil, heavy equipment usage could change the direction of underground water flows. Soils and hydrological studies should be done to evaluate the risks to this water supply.

At the scoping meeting several speakers said electromagnetic radiation from transmission lines can cause cancer and Alzheimer's disease. For more than 30 years I have also heard claims it causes dementia and depression. If there are scientific studies to support or disprove these claims, they should be cited in the EIS with links to the source data. If there is no data to conclusively say there is no danger, transmission lines should be located away from residential areas such as Moose Camp and Bootleg Lane.

Jeanne Danielson

2/18/19

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to inform you of the effect the Fountain Wind Project will have on the nearby community of Moose Camp. Moose Camp is a tight-knit community of both year-round and seasonal cabin dwellers dating back to 1929. My children are the fourth generation of my family to enjoy the beauty of this quaint little camp. My father built his cabin with his own two hands, and has worked tirelessly to improve the camp's infrastructure for the benefit of all members. He is a hardworking, Shasta County native who has dreamed of passing down this quiet mountain escape to his posterity since he laid out his plans nearly 20 years ago. I remember as a little girl, seeing the devastation of the Fountain Fire as we drove through those mountains, and hearing my father recount with sadness the loss of beauty and wildlife. However on my last trip just last year, I was overcome with gladness to see the height of the trees. And I remember feeling overjoyed that my children will know these mountains as they were meant to be: covered in beautiful trees and flourishing wildlife, with gorgeous, unencumbered views of the hills and valleys below. However, that future is threatened by these windmills. Having grown up in Shasta County, I understand its heritage of renewable energy. And I believe in investing in it for our future. But please consider the effect this project will have on the small community of Moose Camp and its heritage as a quiet mountain escape.

Please consider the hard-working Shasta county residents whose future depends on sustained property values of their Moose Camp structures.

Kelly Dickson

From: [Lynn Dorroh](#)
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 8:20 PM
To: [Lio Salazar](#)
Subject: Comment on Fountain Wind Project

TO: Shasta County Planning Department

RE: Fountain Wind Project

Dear Mr. Salazar:

I have been very concerned about climate change for several years, and work hard to reduce my personal carbon footprint. As such, I am strongly inclined to support wind power. However, not all wind power projects are optimal, and my comments on the Fountain project follow.

The community (social, economic and cultural impacts): Many people don't think of Montgomery Creek, Round Mountain and Oak Run as towns at all. For the people who live in these communities, some for many generations, they are the small towns that they call home. Montgomery Creek and Round Mountain share an elementary school, and Oak Run has a vibrant elementary school attracting students from all over the county. This project will impact our communities very significantly during construction, and to a lesser extent permanently.

Perhaps the western slope of Hatchet Mountain is the right place for this project, but more study and information is needed to assure me, and many others in the local community that the county has done its due diligence in examining the merits of this project.

Technology into the future: The permit application for this project was filed in 2016. The technology related to green energy is changing at a very rapid pace. Are we sure that in four years this project will still make sense? There is a lot of news about off-shore wind projects. Would an off-shore location generate more energy with less impact? I understand the advantage of building on privately owned timberland and the resulting reduced regulatory burden, but our communities do not want to be saddled with a wind project that could be obsolete in not so many years.

I understand that there is another favorable wind site in California, on the Central Coast. When the Diablo reactor shuts down, there will be existing transmission lines that could be used. The cumulative impact of power generation on this area is significant. Hydro plants; the high voltage transmission lines; the Hatchet Wind project. Please be sure that this is the best possible location for this project.

Wildlife: Just recently elk have been identified in our neighborhood on Big Bend Rd. Historically, the wolverine has been sited on Hatchet, in the not too distant past. Wolves are returning to Northern California. How will the impact on these species be mitigated?

Recreation: Many people come to this neighborhood to recreate. The abundance of creeks and waterfalls attract people from all over Shasta County, and beyond. Hatchet, Hall, Roaring, and Montgomery Creeks all are heavily used for fishing and swimming. I'm not as familiar with the creeks on the Oak Run side of the project, but I know they are also heavily used.

Native American cultural sites: The project lies entirely within the traditional lands of several bands of the Pit River Tribe. Some turbines are located very near traditional ceremonial sites. The cultural and historical impact of the project must be thoroughly addressed.

Lynn Dorroh, CEO
Hill Country Health and Wellness Center
P.O. Box 228
Round Mountain, CA 96084
530-337-5755
www.hillcountryclinic.org

Feb.6,2019

Lio Salazar
Shasta County Dept. of Resource Management
Planning Division
1855 Placer Street
Redding, Calif.96001

Dear Mr.Salazar,

Thank you for the opportunity for the public to express their concerns and suggestions regarding the proposed Fountain Wind Project.

As a source of "Green"energy I believe wind is second only to hydro and preferred over solar and geothermal as a reliable and economically feasible power source over time. However I have the following concerns and recomendations:

First,The electro-magnetic frequency(EMF) emitted from transmission lines. EMFs have been found to cause neurological problems as well as cancer,alziemers and parkinsons,diseases and probably other undocumented maladies. There must have been studies that document these diseases relative to the proximity of these high tension power lines. There is already an abundance of circumstantial evidence that show that living in proximity to these transmission lines is an invisible killer. Shasta County and the Round Mountain area in particular has the highest rates of cancer,neurological disorders,suicides,osteoporosis and dementia in the state apparently due to the Round Mountain substation from which major transmission lines criss-cross throughout the entire North-west.This wind project would significantly exacerbate this EMF invisible killer. Until some technology developes that effectivly shields the EMFs emitted by these transmission lines this project should be denied.

My second concern is the use of glyphosate weed killers such as Roundup to eliminate the growth of any vegetation around the towers. Contrary to the claims by the chemical companies (Monsanto and Singenta) that these compounds biodegrade rapidly becoming harmless elements. Independent studies both here and United Kingdom have shown that even in minute amounts these formulations can cause DNA disruption effecting future generations with sterility and deformities.There are no natural microorganisims that can biodegrade these chemicals back to their basic elements. Several European countries have banned the use of glyphosate herbicides and we should do the same.

I recomend the establishment of a decommissioning fund by the project. Imposing a reasonable fee on each KW of power produced to the Shasta County general fund. Priority given to Shasta County residents for construction and maintainance.

Respectively,

Ron Epperson

Ron Epperson 30716 Neeps Rd. Montgomery Creek,Calif.96065

From: [william evans](#)
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 4:26 PM
To: [Lio Salazar](#)
Cc: [Bennett Jd](#); [william evans](#)
Subject: Fountain Wind Project Proposal

Dear Mr. Salazar:

Environmental Impact? When I look out of my living room window here at 17010 Phillips Rd., Oak Run I can see the top of Windy Point located in Round Mountain; soon to be crowned with several 600' tall wind turbines! Wind turbines that will create an ongoing whoosh, whoosh, whoosh all day and all night long. And yes that noise can be heard from several miles away as I have discovered hunting on the east side of Hwy. 299 near the Hatchet Mountain wind project.

Being an avid hunter I have also become alarmed over the recent and complete removal (no trespassing allowed) of almost 200,000 acres of former Roseburg Forest Products timberland in eastern and northern Shasta county by the Australian company New Forests on who's land the parent Spanish company Iberdrola Renewables Inc. will lease to build it's 100 plus wind turbines by a Portland Oregon based construction company.

As an outdoorsman I am also concerned by the many negative reports of bird and bat deaths caused by strikes with wind turbine blades. Blades who's tip speeds can reach 200 mph. Just about every day and night from autumn to spring I here the calls of geese and cranes as they migrate to and from the rice fields and wetlands of the Fall River area. Some of the calls are high up, but many, especially at night and in inclement weather are low, almost tree top level as they make their way east and soon to be in the very path of 600' tall 200 mph spinning blades of death. These wind turbines are going to be placed in the very path of this migratory bird route and the birds that use it as they fly over the ridges surrounding Round Mountain and Montgomery Creek.

Although exact numbers of bird/bat mortality rates due to wind turbine blade strikes very widely: from a low of 573,000 bird and 888,000 bat (Wildlife Society Bulletin) to a high 2012 Spanish Ornithological Society report of Spain's 18,000

wind turbines for a kill rate of 6-18 million birds and bats annually (333-1000) per wind turbine.

Unfortunately here in the U.S. the wind turbine operators are allowed to self report their own violations of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA). The wind turbine industry treats these data sets as trade secrets and does not share them with the public or conservation agencies, even going so far as to sue to hide this information. Also associated power lines and support towers that can be hundreds to thousands of miles long are seldom or never monitored for strike mortality. Mortality rates do not now nor can they ever likely be able to take into account the numbers of wounded birds and bats finished off by larger ground predators and those that manage to get out of the wind operators' limited mortality risk areas around their towers and lines and are therefor never counted in mortality statistics.

Taken altogether, some experts now estimate that wind turbine bird/bat mortality strike rates may be off by as much as 90%.

It must also be acknowledge that for every wind turbine project that produces energy 10%-40% of the time will require a 100% carbon based gas fired turbine generator plant back up system. Sure to be also placed in a rural and under represented community, with all the associated towers and transmission lines and mortality strike issues.

Finally; if there is one thing we have learned is that even small changes can completely upset the balance of an ecosystem leading to dramatic and often unpredictable consequences. Removing one (or more) species can change everything else and usually not in a good way. It's not 100% clear what the long term consequences of the Fountain Wind project will be, but they will likely be bad for Round Mountain and Montgomery Creek. With very little green (if any) as in the almighty dollar finding it's way back into the surrounding communities and most of it just ending up in Redding and the county general funds.

I am asking that all of the above be taken into consideration and that you will reject the Fountain Wind Project proposal.

Thank you,

William Evans

17010 Phillips Road

Oak Run, Ca 96069

(530) 472-3999

yellowbox42@yahoo.com

2/13/19

Any Environmental Impact Statement or Report must examine the impact on raptors and migrating (daily and annual) waterfowl. Also water rights of way: creeks, rivers, and ditches must be considered and addressed.

George Fenimore

2/14/19

Moose Camp was established in 1928 as a Recreational camp for members of the Redding Moose lodge. This was done to escape the summer heat of Redding, before air conditioning was available. My grandfather was one of the original members of Moose Camp. He, along with a carpenter friend, built the original cabin using only hand tools. This was done in the early 1930's. For 90 years my family has enjoyed the sanctuary and escape from "city life" the cabin and surrounding forest was able to offer. In 1992 the fountain fire completely burned the cabin. With a stand of trees still on our lots, it was decided by our family to rebuild. Only memories and a few pictures were left of the old place my grandfather built.

I am a 5th generation Shasta County resident and there is a reason I live here in this beautiful landscape. I do not want to go up to my cabin and have to see and listen to a GIANT wind mill! I am going to be retiring in the next few years and would love to ENJOY my solitude at the cabin our family has enjoyed for the last 90 years. I am against the windmills this close to our recreational camp. There are too many negative factors involved, based on the immense size of the project. This includes the gigantic concrete plant that will be about a mile from camp and will very likely be loud and easily heard over the silence of the area. Not to mention the constant stream of cement trucks that will be going right along the fence line of Moose Camp. I think this is intolerable.

I know that these companies come in and basically push their way into the landscape. There have been test towers in that area for years. There has also been a large bridge built on top of Hatchet south of 299 I am assuming for the preparation for the construction of the windmills. Once the company spends a large amount of money they will be hard pressed to abandon it. The viewshed will be forever ruined. The solitude, peace and quiet will never be regained. Our property valued will take a hit, since no one will want to have a cabin next to a large wind turbine. It would be difficult for me to sell my cabin and relocate to another area, my roots are very deep here.

I want to go to my cabin with my kids and future grandkids and have them experience the wonders of quiet and driving out in our old Jeep up the hill to see the dark night full of stars. This will not be possible if the night sky is inundated with bright red flashing lights that will be so close that it will dominate the sky. This truly breaks my heart thinking that we can recover from fire and floods, but when man wants to take over the landscape there will be no turning back. Please consider the human aspect of the area that will be forever lost due to the Hatchet Wind Project around Moose Camp.

Jon Ferguson

2/13/19

To Whom It May Concern,

I am a part owner of a cabin at Moose Camp which is a group of 50 cabins (that include a total of 75 families) near Montgomery Creek and I strongly oppose having a "wind turbine farm" anywhere near Moose Camp. I have been coming to our family cabin for 58 years (since I was born). My grandfather built our original family cabin in 1933 which burned in the Fountain Fire in 1992. We rebuilt our cabin in 1995. Since 1933 my family has had many wonderful family gatherings at the cabin. We enjoy getting away from the city and love the peace and serenity and nature that is here at the cabin. In the evenings we often look at the stars in wonderment which shine bright at the cabin because there are no city lights to interfere with the view. We also love the quiet of the woods. Generations of Moose Camp families have been looking at the natural unviolated mountain ridges surrounding the cabins since 1929.

All of this will be completely ruined by having wind turbines within ½ mile of our property. Having the view of the unnatural steel 45-story tall windmills will be horribly intrusive. It may not be on Moose Camp property but it will visually intrusive and the sound will be very disturbing. It will not be a peaceful natural wooded area anymore if there are wind turbines within the vicinity. The value of our property will also be decimated. Moose Camp has been here for 90 years and the reason we come to the cabin is to have peace and quiet not wind turbine noise, flickering shadows and flickering lights at night.

There is also the issue of wind turbine syndrome. As discussed in the article found at <https://windwisema.org/about/noise/wind-turbine-syndrome-and-vibroacoustic-disease/>, wind turbine syndrome can be caused by being located too close to wind turbines. The symptoms consist of disturbed sleep, headaches, tinnitus (ear ringing), and a sense of quivering or vibration, nervousness, rapid heartbeat, nausea, difficulty with concentration, memory loss, irritability and anger in addition to other symptoms. The possibility of this is very distressing.

In addition there would be enormous amounts of noise intrusion throughout Moose Camp during the construction of the project and the maintenance of the completed wind turbines with the three roads that are used that surround Moose Camp's fence line. Another concern is still being able to use the helipad that we have in Moose Camp if there are wind turbines surrounding us. Also Moose Camp uses the road outside of the yellow gate to the west of camp as an emergency exit to highway 299 in the event of fire or flood. Will the wind turbine developer impede our ability to use this road?

Property owners that allow this kind of disruption on their land are generally well compensated. As for the people at Moose Camp, they stand nothing to gain and much to lose with this development.

All of these issues may give cause for legal action on the part of the owners of Moose Camp.

An informational movie about wind turbines called Windfall is available at [itunes.com](https://www.apple.com/itunes/movies/1111111111) -- please watch it before considering going ahead with the wind turbines.

This area is not an industrial area and this is a massive industrial project. I urge you- do not put this project in this area!

Sincerely,

Lynn Ferguson

2/12/19

I am not opposed to growth in our community, however when it consists of massive growth that our community is not even going to benefit from, I am adamantly opposed! We are not receiving any of the power that will be generated by these horrific eyesores, nor are we getting any tax relief. Instead, we are only going to achieve a much lower property value on the homes that we have built for our existing family and for our many generations to come.

Our community thrives on tourism and vacationers that come from all over to share in the beauty of our lands in this area. I fear that is going to come to a screaming halt when the beauty of our mountains and surrounding lands are not only going to be filled with 500 foot blades but also the large quantities of additional high powered tension lines that come with it. That brings me to the next set of issues and that is the extremely large concern of everyone in our community of the dangers and health concerns stemming from high-powered tension lines running over our properties. We have already voiced our major concerns regarding the high-powered lines a few years back when we battled T.A.N.C. about these same issues and if you can remember the concerns were such, that the project was denied by the county. Well I think those concerns should be revisited in this case and the same decision should be made again. Our health and well-being cannot be bought out by billion dollar industries, in fact you cannot put a value on our lives or our health.

I pray that this project is turned down from our county officials and is turned away from our area. But in the likelihood that it goes through, I feel as though our community should reap some of the benefits. I purpose that us property owners DO NOT get our properties, that we have worked so hard for, get taken away by eminent domain and that we receive a tax revenue to offset our property taxes. I also feel like we should get lower energy costs to compensate for the inconvenience of having these monstrosities in our back yards and let us use some of the power generated. I also feel that if high- powered lines are built to support this additional power, that they are not constructed within 1,000 feet of any existing residence to safeguard our exposure.

Larue Flood

Comments for the Fountain Wind Project Draft EIR

Submitted 02/14/2019

My foremost concern is the widespread extent of the project. I would like to see an evaluation of an option with **fewer turbines and/or a more concentrated placement of turbines** to avoid or significantly lessen landscape level impacts.

The impacts I am alluding to are the proximity of traffic and human intrusion on the native wildlife and habitat values. Please consider the effects of the turbine pads, access roads, seasonal use and maintenance visits. Reducing overall ground disturbance has proven to be the best prescription for a healthy ecosystem.

My vested input is related to the private parcel(s) of 80 acres my family has held for nearly fifty years. Our small cabin is a refuge and a legacy property we treasure. I see the **current proposed location of turbines T-27 and T-28** are adjacent to the western horizon from our property. Aside from the disturbing visual impact, the need to build an access road, underground collector line and monitor environmental effects to the meadow makes me wonder if the placement of the two turbines might be reconsidered.

Looking at the Project Area and Facilities map it appears that where Terry Mill Road crosses through our property, Avangrid hasn't addressed whether their specs for "existing logging road – improvements required" are even feasible. There is a bridge that crosses South Fork of Montgomery Creek on a hair-pin turn! It should definitely be looked at as their plans are developed.

I will be following the development of this Project through the EIR process. If you need any clarification of my comments be feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Carol M. Forster
19697 State Highway 89
Hat Creek, CA 96040

cmforster@yahoo.com

(530)335-4804

From: forster rick <forsterrick@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 14, 2019 3:12 PM
To: Lio Salazar
Cc: carol forster
Subject: Fountain Wind project - scoping comments

To Lio Salazar,

I am writing to voice our concerns regarding construction of roads, power lines, windmills, etc which could impact 80 acres of private land located within the boundary of the Fountain Wind Project. The private land includes five contiguous parcels (029-210-024, 029-210-025, 029-210-026, 029-210-027 and 029-210-028) owned by the Mallory and Forster families.

One of the parcels (028) contains a spring which supplies water to the properties via a ditch running along the west boundary of the contiguous properties. Any disturbance of the spring's channel from the source to the ditch, or the ditch itself, could stop water from reaching the Mallory family cabin and several other properties. Since the spring is the only source of water available to service these properties we are concerned that heavy construction near parcel 028 could jeopardize the spring's flow.

Other concerns include the environmental impact of other springs and wetlands in the vicinity, and the visual and audible impact of construction near private landholdings. In order to mitigate this problem there should be a minimum distance determined for the building of roads, windmills, power lines etc. from private holdings.

James and Carol Forster
Hat Creek, CA (530) 335 4804

From: Jonathon F <jonathonoak@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 22, 2019 4:13 PM
To: Lio Salazar
Subject: Fountain Wind Project comments

Hello Lio,
Please find my brief comments on the proposed Fountain Wind Project

While I appreciate and applaud the effort to develop green and renewable energy sources the proposed project embodies old, outdated industrial, extractive development models. I appose the project as proposed.

1. The energy produced will placed into a vulnerable and inefficient grid system to be use elsewhere, not benefitting local community members.
 - a. We need only to look at projects like Shasta College for smaller scale localized power production.
2. Large Scale, Industrial projects have a large footprint impacting vegetation, wildlife, watersheds, and residents.
 - a. In order build and run the projected wind farm a massive and permanent infrastructure will need to be built in what is currently forrest woodlands. Roads, culverts, turbine pads
 - b. The project states that 2000 acres of the 30,000-40,000 acre project will be clear cut and denuded of trees. This seems like a gross underestimate when one looks at the impact and size of the land stripped bare for the existing wind farm on Hatchet ridge.
 - c. The project will remove trees that currently are absorbing tons per year.
 - c. The wind farm would interrupt flight paths of birds and bats and or result in fatalities, include endangered and protected species
 - d. The project would impact and alter the feeding and movement patterns of animals that currently inhabit the area.
 - e. The project would impact the soundscape and view shed of those who live near by and impact and alter the view shed for the region. As I drove along I5 today north of Redding I could clearly see the Hatchet Wind Turbines. The new towers being even larger would be even larger and more imposing.
 - f. The project would drastically alter the character of our eastern county.
3. The project would impact the culture and cultural practices of the Pit River People, a federally recognized Tribe who's members are the traditional caretakers of the land to be developed.
4. We need to increase the efficiency of our energy use. Shasta County, like Shasta College can be a leader in making life sustaining actions addressing our energy needs in creative ways that don't involve deforestation, wildlife death and displacement and extractive ventures that do not even benefit our community.

Thank you for extending the deadline for comments.

Jonathon Freeman
PO Box 808

2/14/19

As a property owner in the center of the land purchase who lives less than 1/10th of a mile from where the map says they will be installing high power wires I would like to know that the springs that provide water will not be effected. That they will look at the amazing population of wildlife here but also at the socio-economic implications. Communication interference- My husband has two different forms of cancer and often relays on emergency services I, as a full time student depend on internet for half of my education. If my property value drops as has been proven in studies in Canada, the equity in my home will disappear along with my child's chance to go to college. To take from a community for private gain seems to have become the modern day American dream for corporations only. Water is our greatest resource and disruption or pollution of our water headlands must not be tolerated. Water is life

Jennifer Frolich

From: John Gable <themooseboard@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 2, 2019 12:45 PM
To: Lio Salazar
Subject: Moose Recreational Camp LTD Draft EIR Concerns

Moose Recreational Camp - Important Facts

Moose Recreational Camp is surrounded by mountain ridges.

Look north, south, east or west in Moose Camp and you see mountain ridges.

Ridges to the east and west are approximately a half mile away from Moose Camp.

Generations of Moose Camp members have been looking at these ridges since 1929.

Moose Camp families have been escaping the city life and spending time in an unspoiled park-like wilderness for 90 years.

Current Moose Camp residents have an expectation that they will see trees not windmills on the ridges that surround Moose Camp during the day.

Current Moose Camp residents have an expectation that they will see stars at night not blinking red lights.

Current Moose Camp residents have an expectation that they will hear birds and squirrels not windmill noise.

There are approximately 75 Moose Camp families and 50 cabin residences used year round.

Moose Recreational Camp - Concerns For Draft EIR

Visual impacts, shadow flicker, property values, noise, vibration and electromagnetic interference of proposed wind turbines and meteorological tower within 1 mile of Moose Camp fence line.

Viewshed of all windmills, meteorological tower and new overhead power lines as seen entering, exiting and from within Moose Camp during all hours of day and night.

Noise intrusion throughout Moose Camp during construction of project and maintenance of completed wind turbines with three roads in use surrounding our fence line.

Will wind turbines to the west of Moose Camp interfere with use of our helipad?

Moose Camp uses road outside yellow gate to the west of camp as emergency exit to highway 299 in event of fire or flood. Will wind turbine developer impede our ability to use this road?

Need more data (gps coordinates) of wind turbine locations to better evaluate impact.

Moose Recreational Camp - Mitigation

Wind turbines within a mile radius of Moose Camp should be removed from the project or relocated.



-----Original Message-----

From: Pat Gheen [mailto:pagheen@gmail.com] Sent: Wednesday,
February 13, 2019 9:39 AM
To: Lio Salazar <lsalazar@co.shasta.ca.us>
Subject: Windmills

I oppose of this

Sent from my iPhone

2/16/19

I am not against this project in the least, just the location. We have spent time in Moose camp and it's wonderful to be engulfed in nature. With the project being less than a mile away from the property it would be an awful distraction! It's a huge concern for me!

Jennifer Gifford

From:KathyGood
<kathygood54@icloud.com>
Date:February19,2019at10:18:07AMPSTTo:lsalazar@co.shasta.ca.us
Cc:meimsg3@gmail.com
Subject:FountainWindFarm

We are relatively new to the Round Mountain area. Just recently got a subscription to the REDDING local newspaper. So we received notice of the meeting at Montgomery Creek school after the meeting was held . There should be more community meetings held to allow people to attend and make comments to the folks who are proposing the Fountain Wind Farm.

Our water and other folks' water in the area comes from springs fed by Snow Mountain and we hope our water table will not be contaminated by construction .

We also have 5 towers supporting 3 power lines running through our property. Will there be more of these of towers.?

The natural beauty of this area will be destroyed by this projects .

Thanks ,
Mike and Kathy Good
16013 Buzzard Roost Road
Round Mountain CA 96084

Our parents were lucky enough to have and know some friends that owned cabins in Moose Camp and were fortunate enough to be able to buy a cabin in 1976. The cabin needed a lot of work to make it very enjoyable to come and use it during the year. We put a lot of decking around the cabin because it is so nice to sit outside and enjoy all the natural beauty surrounding the cabin.

Moose Camp endured a major fire in 1995 and after many years, its beauty is finally back. Our camp members have put in many hours of sweat and money to keep this a place a great place to get away and enjoy nature.

Our family continues to enjoy spending time at Moose Camp, which now make 4 generations of family members. Many other camp members have several generations that are enjoying Moose Camp as well.

It would be devastating to have such an infrastructure like this in our back yard. We would appreciate your consideration of moving some of these stations to other locations to keep our camp in its current state of peacefulness.

Thank you,

Mike Hall and Families

2/22/19

Will this proposed project limit the future possibility of Hwy 299 of becoming a California scenic highway? What are the plans and financial responsibilities of the project owner for the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the project site either in the event of the bankruptcy or sale of the project site. Thanks

Nick Hennig

2/14/19

I am very concerned of the environmental impact the proposed turbines may have to the area. My families ranch (Henrich Family Trust) which is located 7 miles from the end of Terry Mill road is I believe in the area of these turbine locations. On our property are the head waters of cedar creek and close by sawdust creek and the south fork of Montgomery creek. I can't imagine getting up in the morning with a cup of coffee and seeing and hearing large towers all around me and no wildlife to be seen. This June will be 50 years of ownership and my hope would be my children's children could enjoy the property as I have.

Pedro Henrich

From: [richard holden](#)
Sent: Friday, February 22, 2019 2:49 PM
To: [Lio Salazar](#)
Subject: Fountain Wind Project

I am opposed to the Fountain Wind Project. There are a number of reasons for my opposition. Destruction of habitat, damage to migrating birds, emf, power bleed, social injustice, wealthy versus poor injustice, political injustice (majority forcing its will on a minority)...

But my main complaint is the damage to the beauty of Northern California. I believe I am addressing this complaint to Rosalio Salazar, an important official with Shasta County. Rosalio, you may even occasionally get out of your office to experience the beauty of nature in our north state. Or you may have a view of one of our mountains from your office window. Perhaps you are also opposed to this planned ravaging of nature for corporate greed. Are you, Rosalio? You are very important to a lot of people. Many of them are wealthy and powerful. I am not. If you choose to publish this comment, I would like to address the next paragraph to the American Public.

Northern California is one of the few places in the United States that has not already been spoiled by the encroachment of concrete and metal and steel monstrosities. I can still find places where I can look and see California the way it was before "civilization" began to destroy it. I don't think anyone in America wants to lose that beauty. Because companies like this one have already ravaged other parts of California, especially Southern California, I call upon my fellow citizens, especially those in Southern California, to come to our aid. Please don't let them do to our skyline what they have done to yours. We are a besieged minority that is being attacked by a multi billion dollar foreign corporation that is being aided and abetted by a juggernaut of state and federal incentives (MONEY), and by state and federal and local officials.

Sincerely,

R M Holden
Montgomery Creek, Ca

--

richard holden
rmholden@fastmail.fm

2/14/19

im against this eyesore project

Robert Humphreys

Pacific Flyway

Public Comment Card

Fountain Wind Project
 Comment Period: January 15, 2019- February 14, 2019

Commenter Name/Affiliation: DEEVER JENKINS / LOCAL RESIDENT

Comment: A PROJECT OF THIS MAGNITUDE SHOULD NEVER BE UNDERTAKEN IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO A COMMUNITY. IT IS A FACT THAT HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL LINES AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES CREATE A HEALTH RISK FOR THOSE PEOPLE LIVING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY. NINE CANCER CASES IN OUR COMMUNITY HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE RELATED TO SUCH LINES AND FACILITIES.

MORE IMPORTANTLY, CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT WILL INTERFERE AND DESKRATE SACRED GROUNDS OF OUR LOCAL INDIAN POPULATION. DRILLING TO SET THE TURBINES IN PLACE WOULD MOST CERTAINLY DISRUPT AND DESTROY ANCIENT BURIAL SITES. THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR SUCH ACTIVITIES HERE, AND I, FOR ONE, AM PREPARED TO DO WHATEVER IT TAKES TO STOP THIS PROJECT. NOT A SINGLE LOCAL RESIDENT SUPPORTS IT, SO THIS OREGON COMPANY NEEDS TO GO AWAY!

Privacy notice: Please provide contact information inside the dotted line. The contents of this box only will be redacted prior to public reproduction of this comment. Please note that your contact information will remain on file in the Project record.

Address: Deever Jenkins
P.O. Box 309
 Email Address: Montgomery Creek
CA 96065

Opt-in to mailing list (must provide valid address): Yes, mail Project updates No, do not send mail
 Opt-in to email list (must provide valid email address): Yes, email Project updates No, do not send email

Instructions:

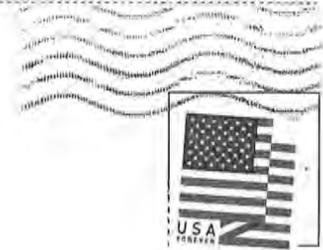
You may submit your comment regarding the Fountain Wind Project in writing using the form on the other side of this sheet. Please fold and staple this form and mail it to the address below by February 14, 2019. You may also submit comments on the following website: <http://comment-tracker.esassoc.com/tracker/fountainwindeir/> by emailing lsalazar@co.shasta.ca.us or by calling (530) 225-5532 by February 14, 2019.

POB 300
MONT. CREEK
CA 96065

RECEIVED
SHASTA COUNTY
JAN 28 2019

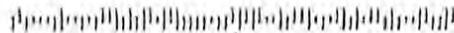
DEPT OF RESOURCE MGMT
BUILDING DIVISION

25 JAN 2019 PM 7 L



Lio Salazar, AICP, Senior Planner
Shasta County, Department of Resource Management
Planning Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
Redding, CA 96001

96001-175928



February 10, 2019

Steven J. Johnson
19291 Singing Pine Lane
Lakehead, CA 96051

RECEIVED
SHASTA COUNTY
FEB 14 2019

DEPT OF RESOURCE MGMT
PLANNING DIVISION

Lio Salazar
Senior Planner
Shasta County Department of Resource Management
Planning Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
Redding, CA 96001

Re: Fountain Wind Project (Use Permit No. UP 16-007) EIR Scoping Comments

Dear Mr. Salazar,

The purpose of this letter is to provide scoping comments with respect to the EIR for the project identified as the Fountain Wind Project. I am a landowner directly affected by the proposed project, and a resident of Shasta County. I have a 425 acre ranch located at 20144 Cove Road, Montgomery Creek that includes one mile of Hatchet Creek, and I also have a home on 1.2 acres located at 19111 Meadow Creek Lane, Montgomery Creek, which is on Montgomery Creek. I also own other lands and properties in Redding and elsewhere in Shasta County from which the wind turbines would be visible, and I drive and often hike in and around the Redding area like most local residents. This project, if built, will be an eyesore throughout Shasta County, from Redding, north to Castle Crags, the Trinity Divide, and even from as far away as Mount Shasta.

I firmly believe this project will permanently destroy what are now beautiful views of the mountains east of Redding that have drawn people to the Redding area for over 150 years. In addition to destruction of the viewshed, if the project is approved, the Planning Department, as lead agency, will also be responsible for causing significant negative impacts on tourism in and around the Redding area, and Shasta County more generally, already negatively impacted by the recent fires. Any approval of this project will also virtually assure another fire disaster akin to the Carr Fire, the Hirtz Fire, and the Delta Fire. Indeed, a fire in the project area could easily spread, just like the Carr Fire, and wipe out Moose Camp, Montgomery Creek, and Round Mountain. Similar to what just happened in the Camp Fire in Paradise, electric transmission facilities and operations in the project area, located in the midst of a densely packed artificial forest of highly flammable pines, is almost certain to result in another huge fire sometime during the lifetime of the project. Accordingly, if the project is approved, the Planning

Department, as lead agency, could ultimately be responsible not only for the destruction of the surrounding area, and the cause of billions of dollars of damages, but also for the potential deaths of local residents if there is a major fire in the project area like what just happened in Paradise, or in Redding.

This project should never be approved. Instead, the Planning Department should only allow further wind farm development further East in remote Shasta County or in Modoc county, outside of forested areas, and away from any population centers, and where the turbines would not be visible from populated areas such as Redding or nearby mountain communities like Montgomery Creek and Round Mountain.

In addition to significant negative impacts from potential fire risk, the destruction of the viewshed, and the destruction of property values, my home on Montgomery Creek, just below the proposed project site, relies on the waters of Montgomery Creek for its domestic water supply, and my ranch has agricultural and domestic water rights to Hatchet Creek. Both properties are downstream of the proposed project, and I believe the project could also adversely affect and otherwise pollute the pristine waters of Hatchet and Montgomery Creeks, and well as disrupt and potentially pollute groundwater in the area.

Various significant negative impacts that should be considered and addressed in the EIR therefore should include all of the following:

1. Significant Negative Impacts to the Viewshed. The proposed project will not only be a huge eyesore to the surrounding areas of Moose Camp, Montgomery Creek, and Round Mountain, but the EIR should also address where the proposed project will be visible from in all of Shasta, Siskiyou, and Lassen counties. Focusing on Shasta County, the existing turbines on Hatchet ridge above Burney are already visible from as far away as Mount Shasta, the Trinity Divide, Castle Crags, the Grey Rocks, and various points above Redding. However the existing turbines may not currently be visible from areas in the City of Redding, or from many points along the I-5 corridor, while the new turbines would be. While I believe the construction of the existing turbines on Hatchet ridge was a mistake, and completely ruined the view in Burney, and along Highway 299, the Proposed Fountain Wind Project will be far worse, and will permanently scar the views for the most populated areas of Shasta County. Specifically, the EIR should address whether the proposed new turbines, over 500 feet in height on prominent ridge lines, and spread out among the mountains above Montgomery Creek on the eastern slopes above Redding, will be visible from Redding, the I-5 corridor, and from all of the surrounding mountains and hiking trails in and around Redding and beyond. The scope of the EIR addressing negative impacts to the view shed should not be limited to the immediate mountain towns near Montgomery Creek, and should reflect everywhere in the county and neighboring counties that will have their view shed disturbed/destroyed

by the project.

Dating back over 100 years, one of the primary tourist draws to the Redding area was the beautiful views of Mt. Lassen, Burney Mountain, and the ridges and other mountains to the East of the I-5 corridor, Mt. Shasta to the north, and Shasta Bally, the Trinity Mountains, and the Trinity Alps to the north and west of Redding. Indeed, before there was a highway, the beautiful views as one came up to Redding from the Central Valley were promoted to tourists on the train that pre-dated the highway as the "Road of 1000 Wonders." The proposed project will permanently ruin these historic and unique views to the East as one comes up the I-5 corridor into Redding and beyond, and will permanently ruin the views from the City of Redding, and from the surrounding mountains. The EIR should therefore detail all of the points in Shasta County that the proposed project will be visible from, the population that will be affected (including the millions of travelers on Highway 5), and address and note that the proposed project, for the first time in 150 years, will permanently mar the beautiful views to the East that have drawn tourists here for over 150 years. The visual resource draws tourists and residents alike. However, if visible from Redding and I-5, the ruined views to the East will be experienced by millions of people over time, including those who travel up and down I-5 every day and by some 100,000 residents who would have to look at the eyesore every day. Something like this would never be allowed in Yosemite or Lake Tahoe, and will permanently ruin Redding as a tourist destination forever. The beautiful mountain views, hiking and recreation, should be the image in people's minds for the Redding area, but instead, when they come their view will be drawn to a sea of giant ugly wind turbines, not a beautiful natural setting among the mountains. Please don't ruin Shasta County forever by allowing this project to be built.

2. The "no project" alternative. The EIR should address the "no project" alternative, and specifically whether any of the mountains and ridges visible from I-5 or the City of Redding should be allowed to be further developed with wind turbines at all. There is a simple, easy solution to this problem, which is to only allow wind turbine farms to be built further to the East, where they are not visible from I-5 and Redding, and do not ruin the views that Redding is famous for. Moreover, there are areas in far Eastern Shasta County and Modoc and Lassen counties where the mountains and ridges are not forested, and where it is really windy, and therefore where the sites are far more suitable for wind farm development, rather than building windfarms that will ruin the views for millions traveling on I-5 and tens of thousands of residents in Redding, as well as present severe fire danger (addressed below) by what can only be described as sheer insanity—building a windfarm in the middle of an artificial forest that is sure to burn at some point (again), leaving a bankrupt windfarm project (if their negligence causes the next fire—witness what just happened to PG&E), and therefore a defunct windfarm, forever an eyesore, with a bankrupt owner. The EIR should address all of these likely

possibilities and impacts, including what just happened with PG&E following the Camp fire.

3. Significant negative impact on Tourism and the economy in Shasta County.
The EIR should also address whether and to what extent the proposed project will have a permanent negative effect on tourism and the economy of Shasta County, which depends in a significant way on tourism. Right now, Redding and Shasta County are known in California and nationally as the recent scene of devastating wild fires (addressed below). Tourism will likely be negatively impacted by the fires for years to come. If the proposed project is built, tourism will be further negatively impacted, and the local economy negatively impacted as a result too. People are already afraid of the fire danger, and once they see a sea of wind turbines, they will be even more likely to avoid Redding. People don't want to recreate in view of massive wind power projects.
4. Fire Danger. The fire danger posed by the proposed project cannot be underestimated or mitigated. As noted above, building a huge windfarm, with 25 miles of roads, substation(s), power lines above and below ground, maintenance facilities, and so forth, in the middle of a densely packed artificial forest of flammable pines, has to be the classic definition of insane. The three largest wind power areas in California are all located away from forests, in areas with no trees. Those three areas are the one outside of Palm Springs (built away from the City in the desert), Altamont Pass (in rolling hills where there are no trees, just grazing land for cows), and Tehachapi, built on barren ridges in view of no population centers, where there are no trees (again, just grazing land with cows). Building a wind power project in the middle of an artificial densely packed, highly flammable forest, is beyond negligent, it is crazy.

The accidental sparking of a fire in the proposed project area is almost inevitable. There is also a history of lightning strikes and fires, both natural and human-caused in that area. The project area cannot be managed with controlled burns because the turbines will be surrounded by highly flammable densely packed pines--a tree plantation--which the owners will not allow to be periodically burned because of the timber value. So the plantation trees, already 30 feet tall, having been planted after the devastating Fountain Fire, will grow 50 or 60 feet tall during the life of the project posing an even higher fire danger over the life of the project.

The massive Fountain Fire in the early 1990's is well known, and the project is located in part in the area of that fire. There was another fire, just this past summer, very close to the project site which required the entire town of Montgomery Creek to be evacuated for two days. Fortunately, the fire broke out only a few days after the Carr fire started, and therefore there were already hundreds of firefighters and several helicopters that had been scrambled outside of Redding, and some of those fire crews and helicopters

Water travels underground from Burney Mountain and comes up one or two miles before the falls, and some of the water comes out in the middle of the falls. I believe that there is a similar underground river or aquifer that is moving below the proposed project site. I have springs that come out of the ground on my ranch, not far from the project site, and they come out at the same elevation above the bedrock similar to what happens at Burney falls. Other springs feed Hatchet and Montgomery Creeks throughout those hills. I rely on this spring water for domestic water supply on my ranch and also at my house on Montgomery Creek.

The EIR should address the potential impacts of the proposed project on the underground rivers and aquifers beneath the project site, that then erupt in springs downslope from the project area—springs that also feed Hatchet and/or Montgomery Creeks, as well as domestic wells in the area. Significant digging of huge foundations, road building, underground power lines, and other surface and below ground disturbance from construction is likely to significantly impact the aquifer and could pollute the ground water in the area and disturb the movement of groundwater. Project construction and maintenance will also adversely affect surface water run off, and the water quality in the creeks that residents use for domestic water supplies. Worst case, spills and accidents could pollute the drinking water of the local communities, and as noted, I do not believe there is a water treatment plant there, and the project owners are not proposing to build any, which puts these communities at significant risk.

The EIR should also address any proposed use of Round Up or similar defoliant or herbicides to clear or maintain land in the project site, as that will also contaminate the surface and subsurface waters and therefore the drinking water supply of the affected communities including Montgomery Creek. Round Up has been recently found to cause cancer.

6. Negative Impact on Endangered and Threatened Species, and Negative Impact on Birds. As if the tree plantation itself—with single species artificial even age forest virtually devoid of wildlife—were not bad enough, putting an industrial project throughout that plantation would make a bad situation even worse from an environmental standpoint. The trucks, construction, and maintenance activities will make the project site (over 30,000 acres) and surrounding area even more hostile to wildlife, and further destroy any ecosystem that is left there. This will negatively impact endangered or threatened species, including fox, marten, fisher, owls, etc. to the point that they will become locally extinct. The extensive clear cutting in the area, combined with this new horror, will essentially further destroy the ecosystem and likely lead to the local extinctions of any of the rare animals that still survive there. I also believe that a wolf migrated through that area (possibly even crossing the project site) a few years ago. He had a

tracking collar and could be tracked on the internet. The point is less about wolves and more about maintaining ridges and mountain corridors for the movement of animals such as elk, deer, bear, lions (and possibly someday wolves). The EIR should address the significant negative impact of the project on the mountain corridors there for the movement of animals and the health of large and small mammal populations and birds. Wind turbines are notorious for killing birds, particularly raptors. There are also bald eagles in that area. Again, those mountains and ridges should be maintained without industrial development for the preservation of wildlife, plant species and ecosystem protection. Road building, erosion, and those impacts will need to be addressed as well as cumulative impacts of all of the above.

7. Negative Impact on local communities and property values.

Lastly, the EIR should address the fact that the proposed project will likely cause property values in Moose Camp, Montgomery Creek, and Round Mountain to plummet. The beautiful views and natural surroundings in these mountain communities is why people live there, and that will all be ruined. No one will want to live there anymore. No one will want to look out at giant wind turbines on every hill above their homes. These wonderful mountain communities, including Indian Rancherias and other cultural resources in the area, will essentially be destroyed, causing serious financial harm to existing residents, on top of threatening their homes and very lives with increased fire danger, potential risks to their water supply, diminished public health and safety, and significant harm to local businesses.

In short, the EIR should consider all of the above, including the destruction of multiple mountain communities that are already struggling from a poor economy and the recent fires. The project area has never fully recovered from the Fountain Fire and this project invites another such disaster. This project should not be built under any circumstances, and no further wind farm development should be allowed so close to Redding and Burney, or within sight of the population centers of these mountain communities and the greater Redding area.

Sincerely,



Steven Johnson

Public Comment Card

Fountain Wind Project
 Comment Period: January 15, 2019- February 14, 2019

Commenter Name/Affiliation: Janis Karabats

Comment: ① In the profitability calculations, has the loss of ~~factor~~ subsidies been factored in?
 "Federal wind subsidies expected to be phased out by 2020" (www.energycentral.com)

② Electricity Production calculated by formula by Lawrence Livermore Labs - based on current 5 yr measurements, model based on past.
 However these calcs are based on the assumption ~~the~~ winds in the future will be as the past.
 Not necessarily true - affects Profit

<https://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/chinese-researchers-claim-global-wind-resources-are-dwindling#gs.TfA14b4>
 "The results show that surface wind speeds were decreasing in the past four decades over most regions in the Northern Hemisphere."

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S036054421832231X?via%3Dihub>
 "Using an observed dataset, we study the changes of surface wind speeds from 1979 to 2016 over the Northern Hemisphere and their impacts on wind power potential. The results show that surface wind speeds were decreasing in the past four decades over most regions in the Northern Hemisphere, including North America, Europe and Asia. In conjunction with decreasing surface wind speeds, the wind power potential at the typical height of a commercial wind turbine was also declining over the past decades for most regions in the Northern Hemisphere. Approximately 30%, 50% and 80% of the stations lost over 30% of the wind power potential since 1979 in North America, Europe and Asia, respectively. In addition, the evaluation of climate models shows their relatively poor ability to simulate long-term temporal trends of surface winds, indicating the need for enhancing the process that can improve the reliability of climate models for wind energy assessments."

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Address: 20344 Hudson St. Burney, CA 96013
 Email Address: janis @ janis@karabats.com

Opt-in to mailing list (must provide valid address): Yes, mail Project updates No, do not send mail
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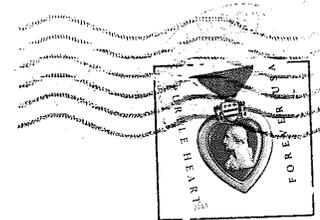
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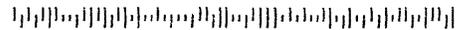
DEPT OF RESOURCE MGMT
BUILDING DIVISION

15 FEB 2019 PM 7 L



Lio Salazar, AICP, Senior Planner
Shasta County, Department of Resource Management
Planning Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
Redding, CA 96001

96001-175928

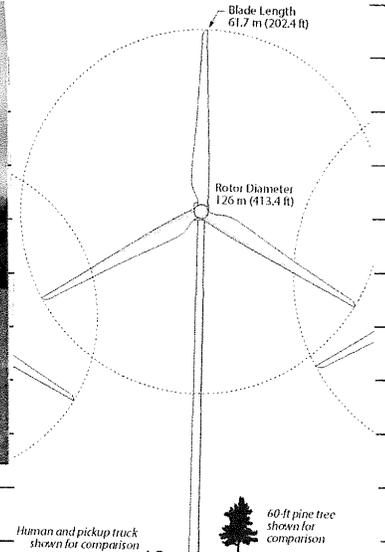
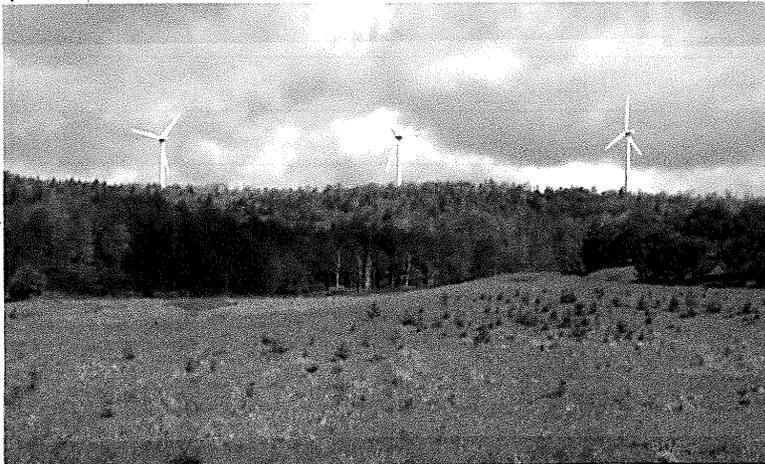


Public Comment Card

Fountain Wind Project
Comment Period: January 15, 2019- February 14, 2019

Commenter Name/Affiliation: Janis Karabats

Comment: I chose pictures to emphasize my comment: How can 100 of these giant wind turbines do anything but totally dominate the visual and atmospheric landscape of our beautiful mountain forest region?



3.45 MW Turbine
Tower height: 117 m (383.9ft)
Total tip height: 180 m (590.6 ft)

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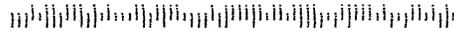
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BUILDING DIVISION



Lio Salazar, AICP, Senior Planner
Shasta County, Department of Resource Management
Planning Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
Redding, CA 96001

96001-175928



Public Comment Card

Fountain Wind Project
Comment Period: January 15, 2019- February 14, 2019

Commenter Name/Affiliation: Janis Karabats

Comment: How much fuel is used to start a wind turbine every time wind fails?

~~How much~~ What are the costs of upgrading power lines over distances to be able to carry projected energy when wind is blowing? (low speed vs top speed).

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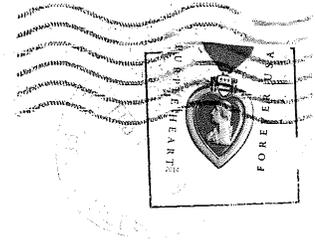
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15 FEB 2019 PM 2 L



**Lio Salazar, AICP, Senior Planner
Shasta County, Department of Resource Management
Planning Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
Redding, CA 96001**

96001-175928



Public Comment Card

Fountain Wind Project
Comment Period: January 15, 2019- February 14, 2019

Commenter Name/Affiliation: Janis Karabats

Comment: Bat Protection? How?

Handwritten comment: "Bat Protection? How?"

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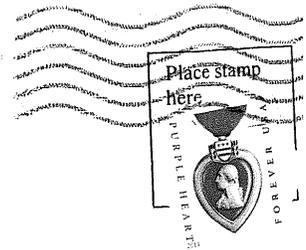
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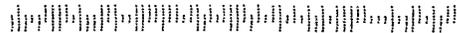
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BUILDING DIVISION



Lio Salazar, AICP, Senior Planner
Shasta County, Department of Resource Management
Planning Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
Redding, CA 96001

96001-175928



Public Comment Card

Fountain Wind Project
 Comment Period: January 15, 2019- February 14, 2019

Commenter Name/Affiliation: Janis Karabats

Comment: What specific BENEFIT will these wind turbines bring to Shasta County ?

What COSTS .

what happens when Turbines cease being profitable? (ex: subsidies of taxpayers' money ends).

What happens when Provider goes bankrupt because no longer profitable?

WHO then carries the burden of cost of maintenance / replacement / removal / restoration ?

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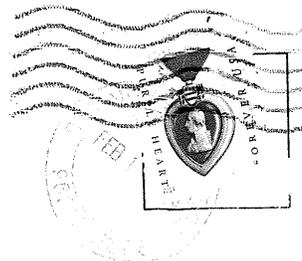
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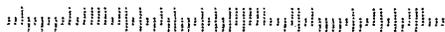
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Public Comment Card

Fountain Wind Project
Comment Period: January 15, 2019- February 14, 2019

Commenter Name/Affiliation: Janis Karabats

Comment: _____

What are Shasta Co. noise standards?

Do these turbines conform to Shasta Co. noise standards, as measured from each turbine to human habitations?

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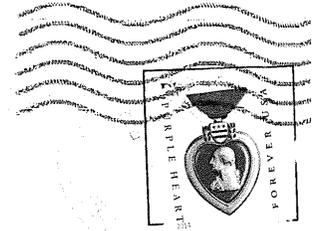
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Lio Salazar, AICP, Senior Planner
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2/2/2019

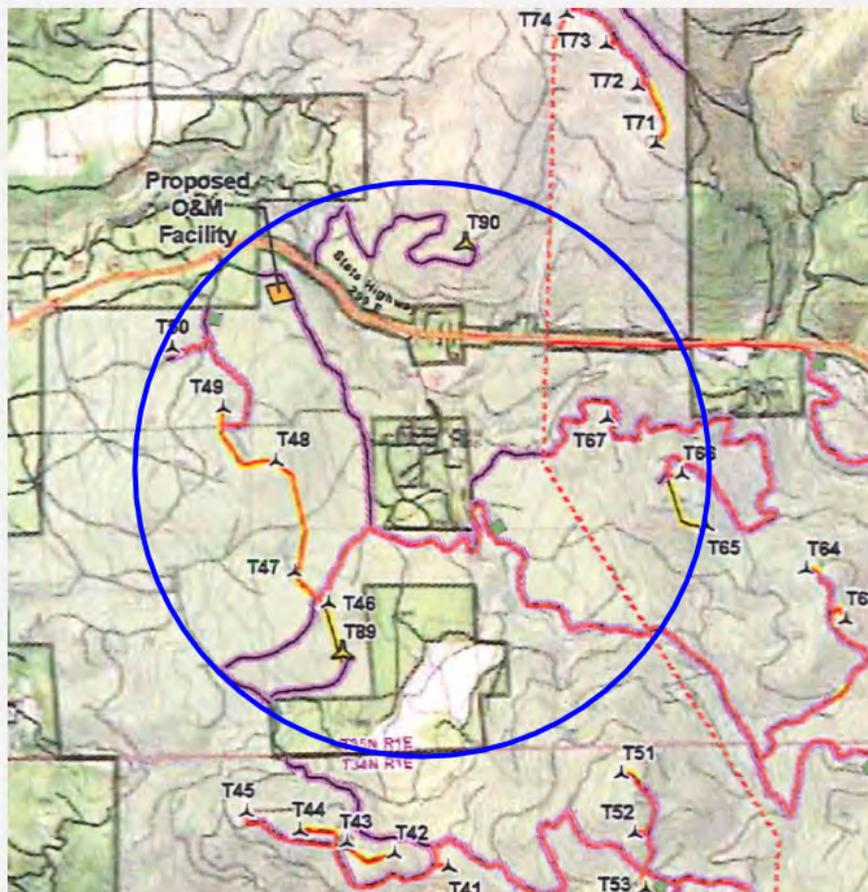
While I am not opposed to the project entirely, I do wish to express my displeasure with the placement of towers surrounding Moose Camp. Our members go up there to get away from technology and the hub bub of normal life in the valley. To have these monstrous towers in such close proximity visually to our little community is really a negative and surely will remind us that we are not in the wilderness anymore. My home will be approximately 1600 feet due east of one of the towers, and will dominate the view of all entering our area on Moose Ave. Please consider moving them a few miles to the south, as there is plenty of room back where they will not look so obtrusive.

Rick Kauer

Moose Recreational Camp

- Important Facts Moose Recreational Camp is surrounded by mountain ridges. Look north, south, east or west in Moose Camp and you see mountain ridges. Ridges to the east and west are approximately a half mile away from Moose Camp. Generations of Moose Camp members have been looking at these ridges since 1929. Moose Camp families have been escaping the city life and spending time in an unspoiled park-like wilderness for 90 years. Current Moose Camp residents have an expectation that they will see trees not windmills on the ridges that surround Moose Camp during the day. Current Moose Camp residents have an expectation that they will see stars at night not blinking red lights. Current Moose Camp residents have an expectation that they will hear birds and squirrels not windmill noise. There are approximately 75 Moose Camp families and 50 cabin residences used year round. Moose Recreational Camp - Concerns For Draft EIR Visual impacts, shadow flicker, property values, noise, vibration and electromagnetic interference of proposed wind turbines and meteorological tower within 1 mile of Moose Camp fence line. Viewshed of all windmills, meteorological tower and new overhead power lines as seen entering, exiting and from within Moose Camp during all hours of day and night. Noise intrusion throughout Moose Camp during construction of project and maintenance of completed wind turbines with three roads in use surrounding our fence line. Will wind turbines to the west of Moose Camp interfere with use of our helipad? Moose Camp uses road outside yellow gate to the west of camp as emergency exit to highway 299 in event of fire or flood. Will wind turbine developer impede our ability to use this road? Need more data (GPS coordinates) of wind turbine locations to better evaluate impact. Moose Recreational Camp - Mitigation Wind turbines within a mile radius of Moose Camp should be removed from the project or relocated.

Lorrie Kay Douglas



From: [Bob](#)
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 9:19 AM
To: [Lio Salazar](#)
Subject: Fountain wind project

Here a few comments on the subject project.

Approximately 20 years ago I purchased the 194 acres of land I have lived continuously on since then. Prior to that I traveled and worked throughout the world. I could have chosen to live anywhere, but I picked Montgomery Creek because of its natural mountain views and serenity. My house site has a panoramic view of all the mountains around—literally a million dollar view. But the proposal will change that million dollar view into a industrial view of 600 foot windmills equivalent to a sixty story building. I bought this land only with the expectation of the mountain serenity and the nature that comes with it. If this proposal goes through, I foresee that my property values will go down and my property rights of serenity and beauty including my million dollar view will decline. Heaven forbid if it affects my water supply or generates adverse health effects. I am against this proposal. If it goes ahead over the objection of the majority of those of us who actually live here, I will strongly consider all my legal options including class action, injunctions and damages for public and private nuisances, reduction of property value. I will also seek a reduction in property taxes. I truly hope this is all unnecessary in the end. One thing that is for sure: Mother Nature has created natural beauty almost everywhere including Shasta County; only man's decisions can ruin it.

A point raised at the meeting at Montgomery Creek School was whether the firm providing the Environmental Report had a bias favoring the windmill project. The firm representative said basically "no" because she was a scientist and would let the facts on the ground determine the results. With this in mind I looked up the firm's website. While being impressed by their history and their personnel's resumes, I was taken back by one comment made on the site. It was a statement that they had many successful projects. I could only take that to mean that they would write the Environmental Report and do things in a way that would have a successful result for those paying for it. Sounds like a bias to me.

Jessica O'Dell

From: Charles Knauer <cknauer@nccrc.org>
Sent: Wednesday, February 6, 2019 10:13 AM
To: FountainWind411
Subject: subscribe

Hello,

My name is Chuck Knauer. I am the field representative for Carpenters Local 1599 in Redding Ca. We are very interested in this project since it is in our jurisdiction. We are the local union that you would dealing with for carpenters doing concrete formwork and would be assisting Local 102 millwrights since they are a part of the carpenters union. I attended your public scoping session at Montgomery Creek school recently and met some of the representatives for Avangrid Renewables. I would appreciate any info or updated that you could share with me. Thank You

Sincerely,

Chuck Knauer
Field Representative
Carpenters Local 1599

Fountain Wind Project

This is my views on the environmental and aesthetic issues I have with this project. My property (Moose Camp lot) and my family's ranch, grazing and Timber land (Fuller Flat and mountain and Lammers' Home Ranch) will be encroached on all sides. I have imposed the would be towers on pictures of these properties and these towers will scar the landscape for many generations to come. Tried to send the pictures the e-mails bounced back.

What about the endangered species found during the Environmental study, the objections of sacred Pit River Tribe areas and the Moose Camp Recreational property being surrounded with towers. Please consider these issues.

Wind energy is seen by most to be sustainable and green. Noble cause but I disagree of all of the claimed environmental benefits of wind when you look at the entire carbon footprint (cradle to grave) to make, construct, maintain and decommission these massive giant turbines. They are taller than any building North of San Francisco (approaching 600 feet).

The company behind the project (Avangrid Renewables LLC, based in Oregon) is a subsidiary of Avangrid out of New York which is a subsidiary of a huge World Wide company Iberdrola-a Spanish Company. All of these companies have multiple subsidiaries. The US Government gives incentives to these companies building alternative power plants. Where is the benefit to Shasta?

I never thought I would be the one trying to save a spotted owl or other endangered species or lying down in front of a bulldozer but this gigantic project brings out overwhelming emotions for our beautiful corner of Shasta County. What will tourist think of the scarred landscape. I wouldn't wish to return to the scene of the massive turbines for rest and recreation.

Thank you for listening, John Lammers

Concerns with proposed Fountain Wind Project

The proposed fountain wind project will border all four sides of a small family owned ranch. The cattle ranch has been in operation for nearly a hundred years spanning over five generations. The planned turbine locations will decimate the pristine views of the Cascade Ridges and Mt. Shasta. Attached are photographic renderings to illustrate the before and after aesthetics. Ranch views in all directions will be obstructed by giant turbine towers. Some of these towers are designed to be over 600 feet high. As a frame of reference, this height is equivalent to a 50 story building. Higher than any building North of the Bay Area. In addition, the giant turbines will be in close proximity to the occupied ranch house. There is a great concern that living in such close proximity to these turbines and electrical transmission lines will have serious health effects.

The true value of the existing ranch is not the revenue generated from the small cattle operation. The ranch is continuously used for outdoor recreation, family gatherings, weddings and reunions. For generations it has been a place to connect with nature and get away from busy and chaotic urban living. Ruining the natural aesthetics of the property with turbines and lights will significantly decrease the property value and revenue earning potential.

Large 600 foot (50 story) high towers will drastically change the landscape. All environmental studies need to evaluate the visual impacts from the proposed project. The proposed wind towers are taller than any building located North of the Bay Area.

Required aviation lighting requirements will add significant light pollution to the area. Light pollution has been known to compromise health, disrupt ecosystems and spoil aesthetic environments. Environmental study needs to address these concerns. Some of these towers are proposed to be within a 1000 feet of occupied homes.

Noise and vibrations from the massive turbines will need to be studied. Environmental study should address health problems associated with vibrations and both sonic and infrasonic noise propagating from the turbines.

The environmental study should independently consider all impacts from the construction, maintenance, and decommissioning of the wind project. The overall evaluation of the project impact should be studied independently and without any bias from the political views with regard to the often over stated greenhouse gas reduction benefits of wind generated power.

A complete (cradle to grave) analysis should be done on the proposed wind project. Often the true greenhouse gas reduction benefits are not accurately stated when the total life cycle of the project is evaluated. This should include the total carbon cost of the raw materials (aggregate, concrete, steel, trucking, manufacturing), the construction, the power distribution losses, the maintenance over the life of the wind farm, the decommissioning /removal and the disposal.

Additionally, the wind farm project will require substantial removal of hundreds of acres of carbon dioxide producing trees. The reduction of this valuable source of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere should be considered when evaluating the total benefit of the project.

Existing transmission lines in the area are approaching 100 years old. It is assumed these existing transmission lines will be used by the new wind farm. The study needs to address the replacement of the existing transmission lines. This could result in much more environmental impact than initially proposed.

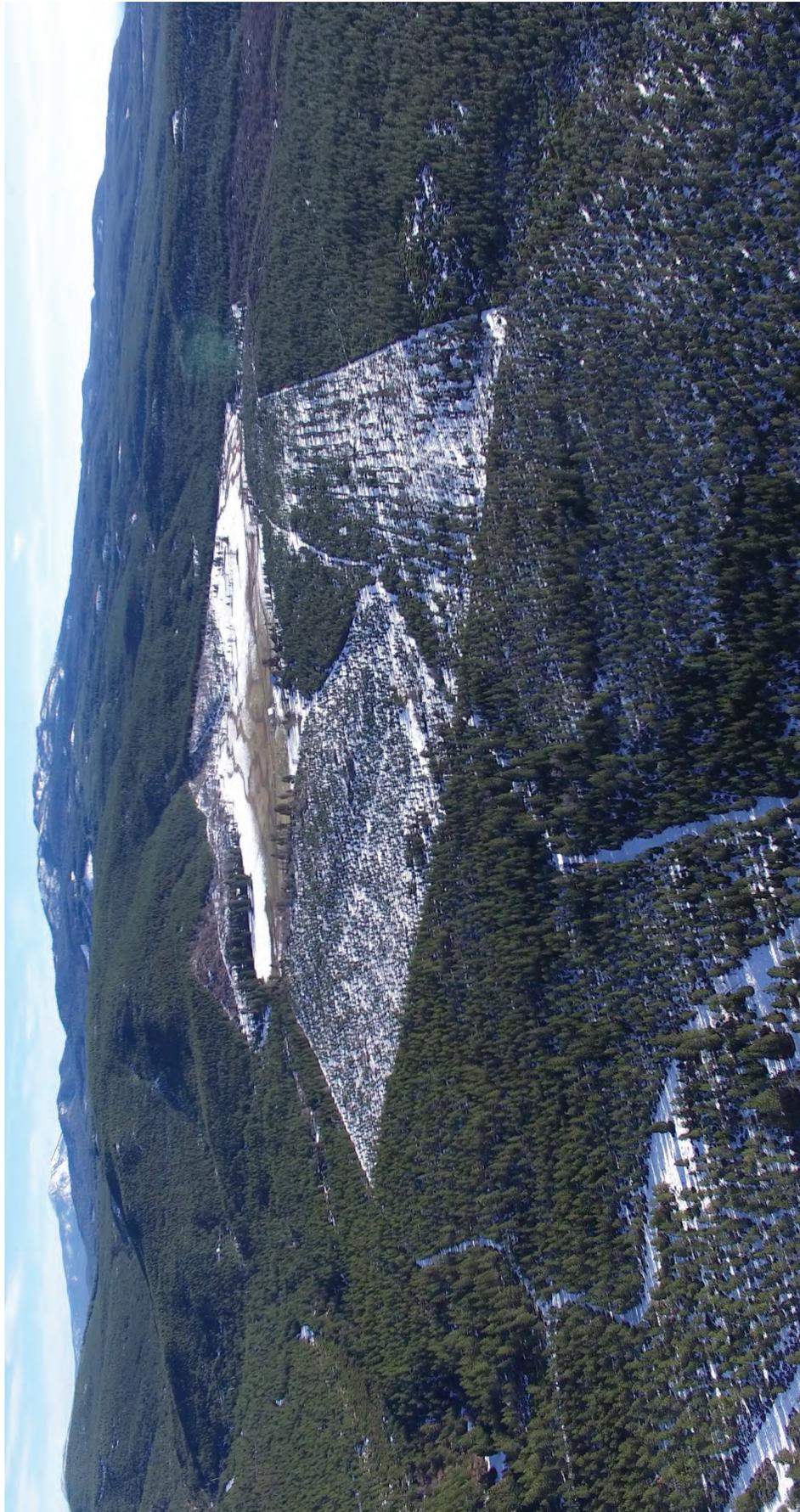
Localized atmospheric warming from wind farms should be studied. This documented phenomenon could affect the eco system in the vicinity of the proposed wind farm.

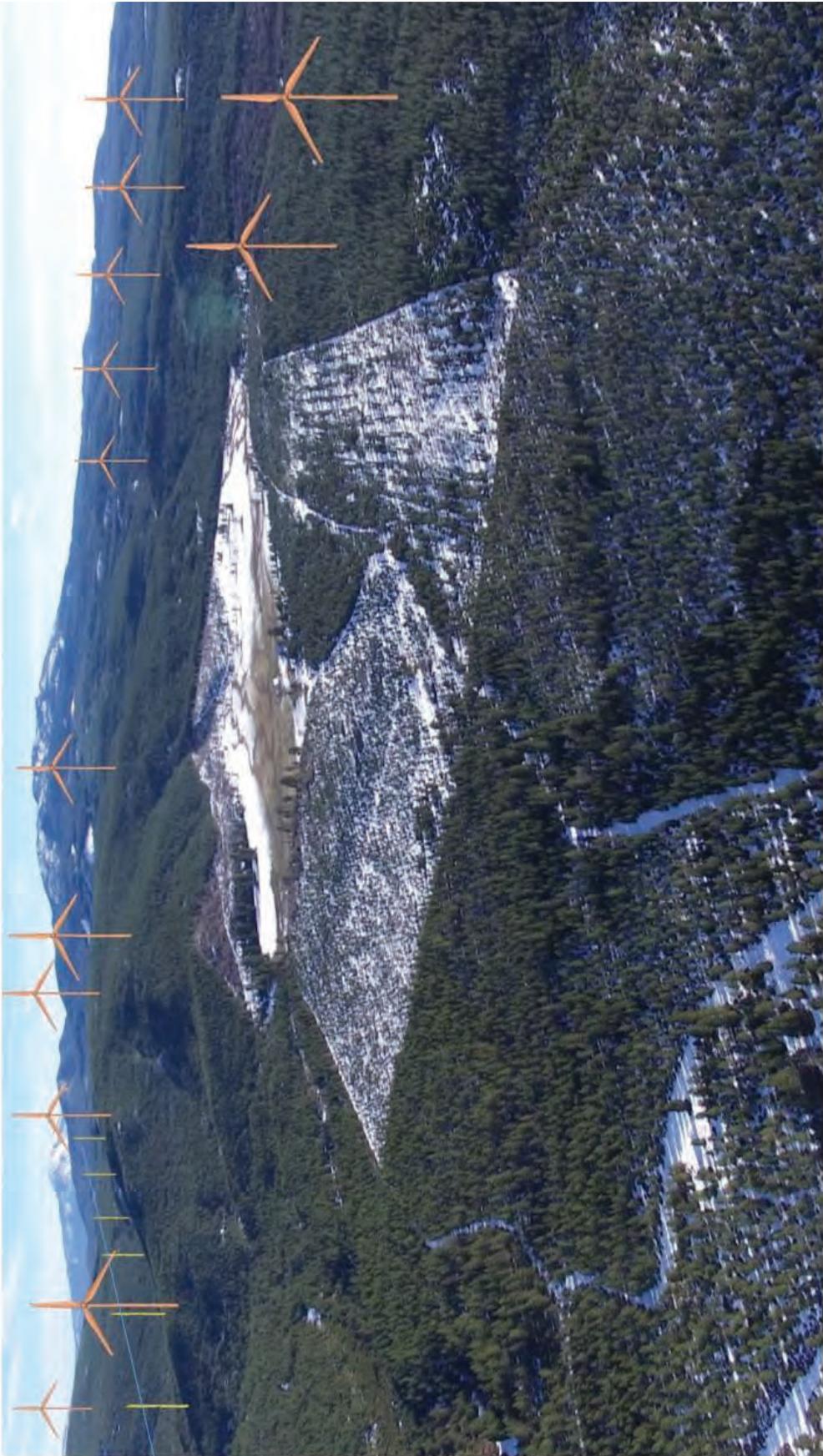
Fire danger from the turbines and electrical distribution lines needs to be studied, evaluated and mitigated.

The community and tax payers should be aware that the Fountain Wind Project is being developed and operated by (Avangrid Renewables LLC - based in Oregon) a subsidiary of (Avangrid - out of New York) that is owned by Iberdrola - a multinational Spanish company. The U.S government backed tax incentives and revenue generated locally from this project will end up being profits for a foreign company.

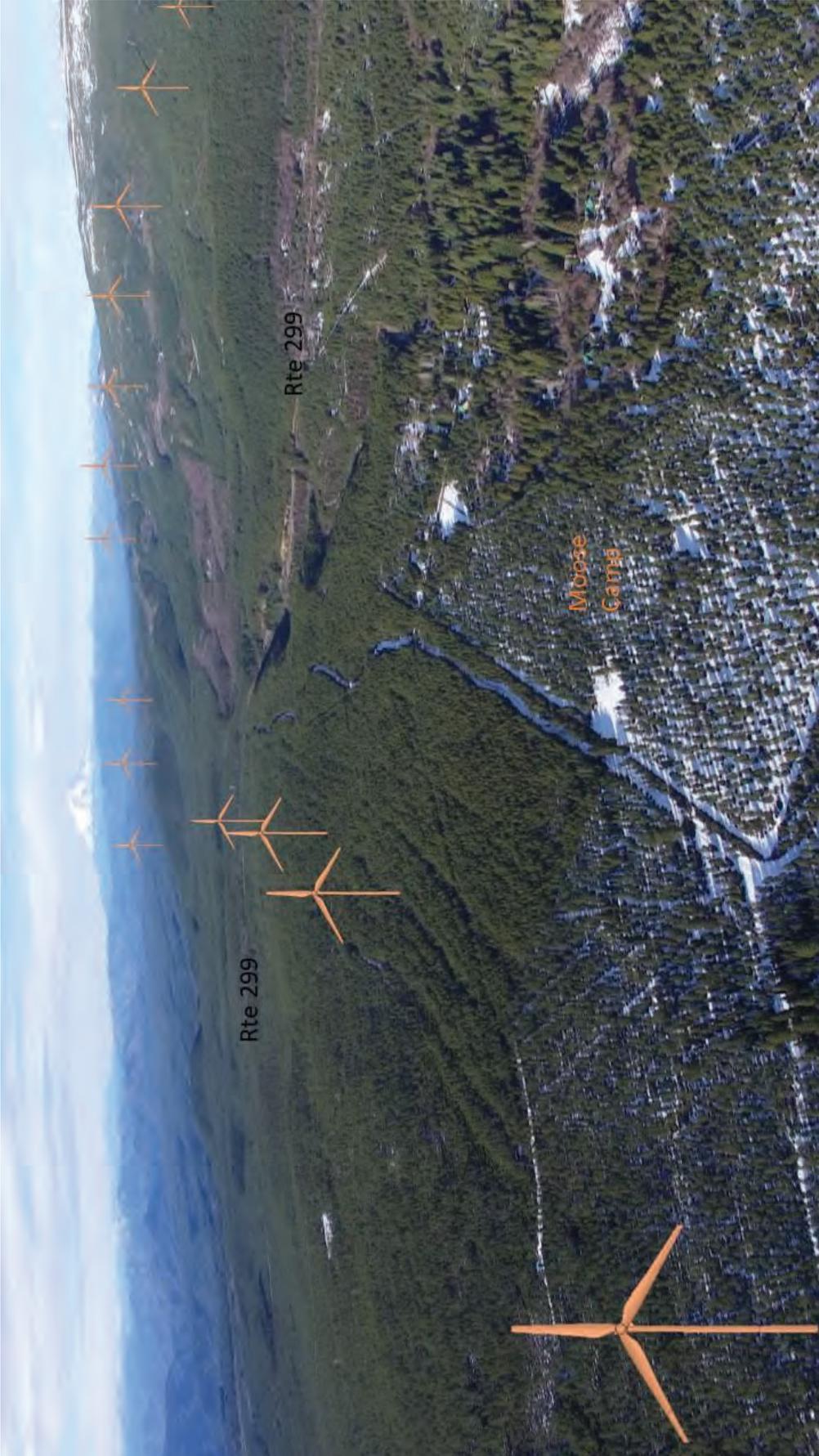
I represent the multigenerational Lammers Family as well as the Moose Camp community. The impact of this project will permanently destroy the landscape and diminish the property worth to the landowners. I urge you to consider the points that are raised in this statement as well as the rights of the individual property owners.

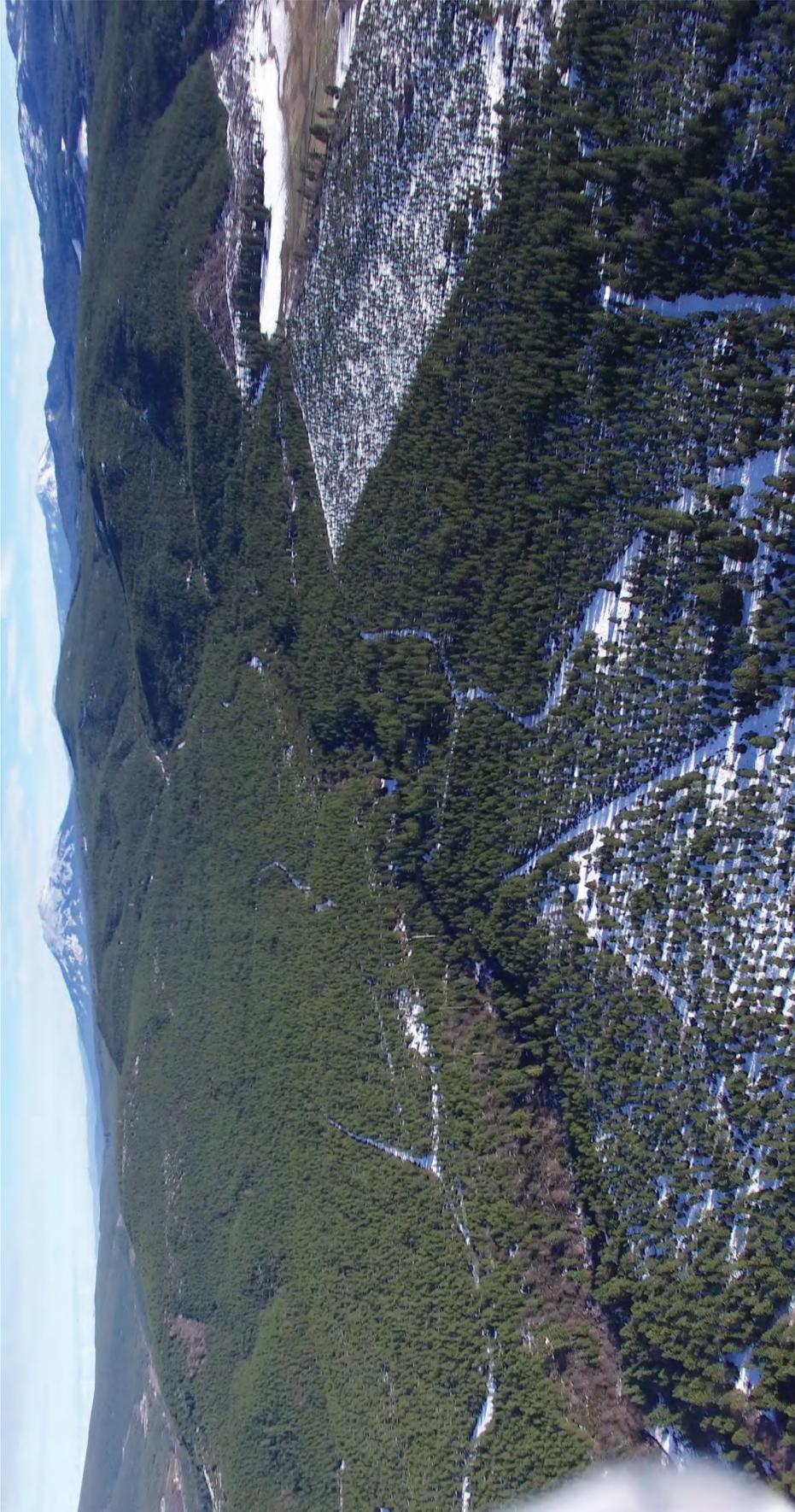
John Lammers
530-908-6708

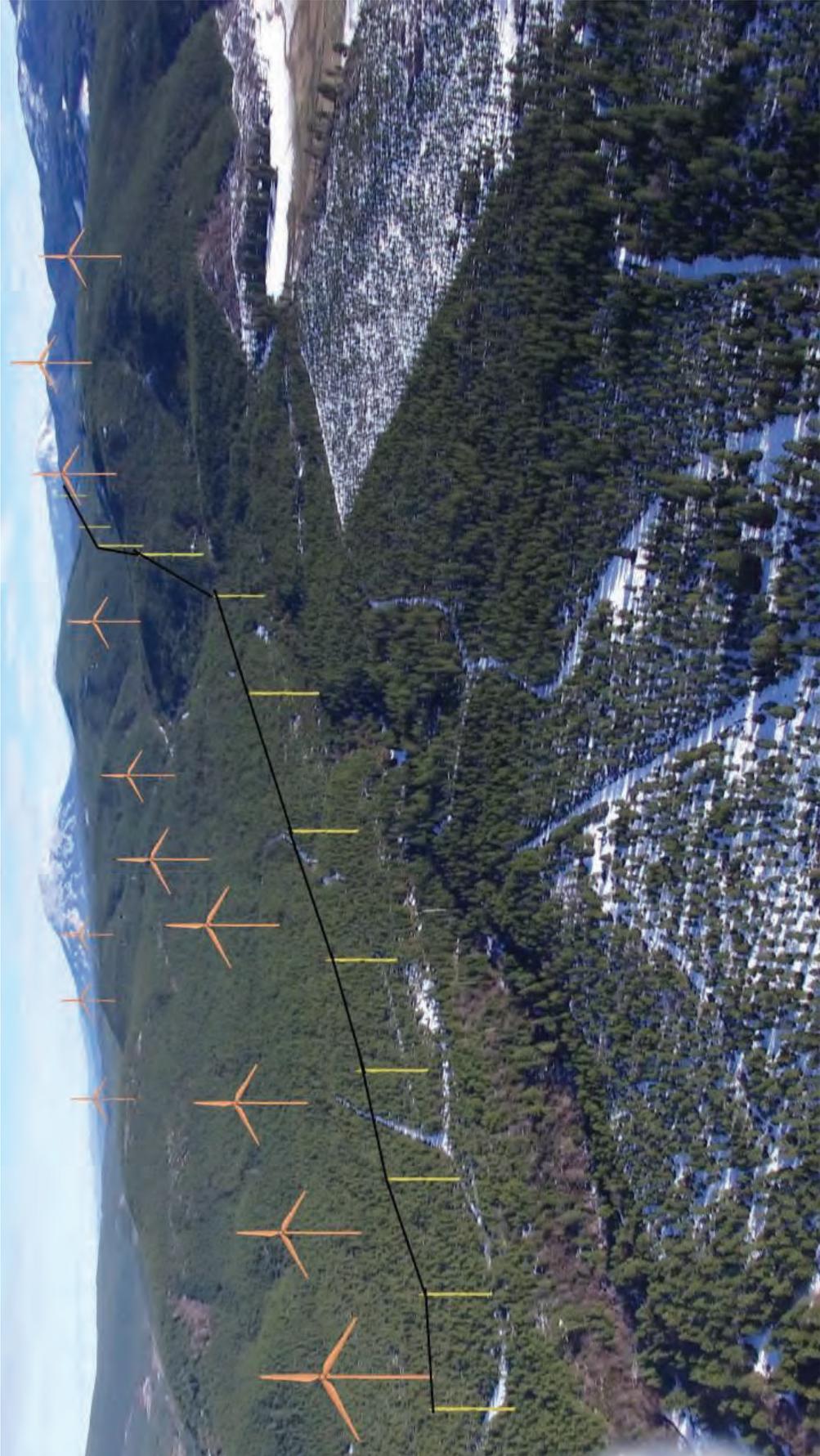




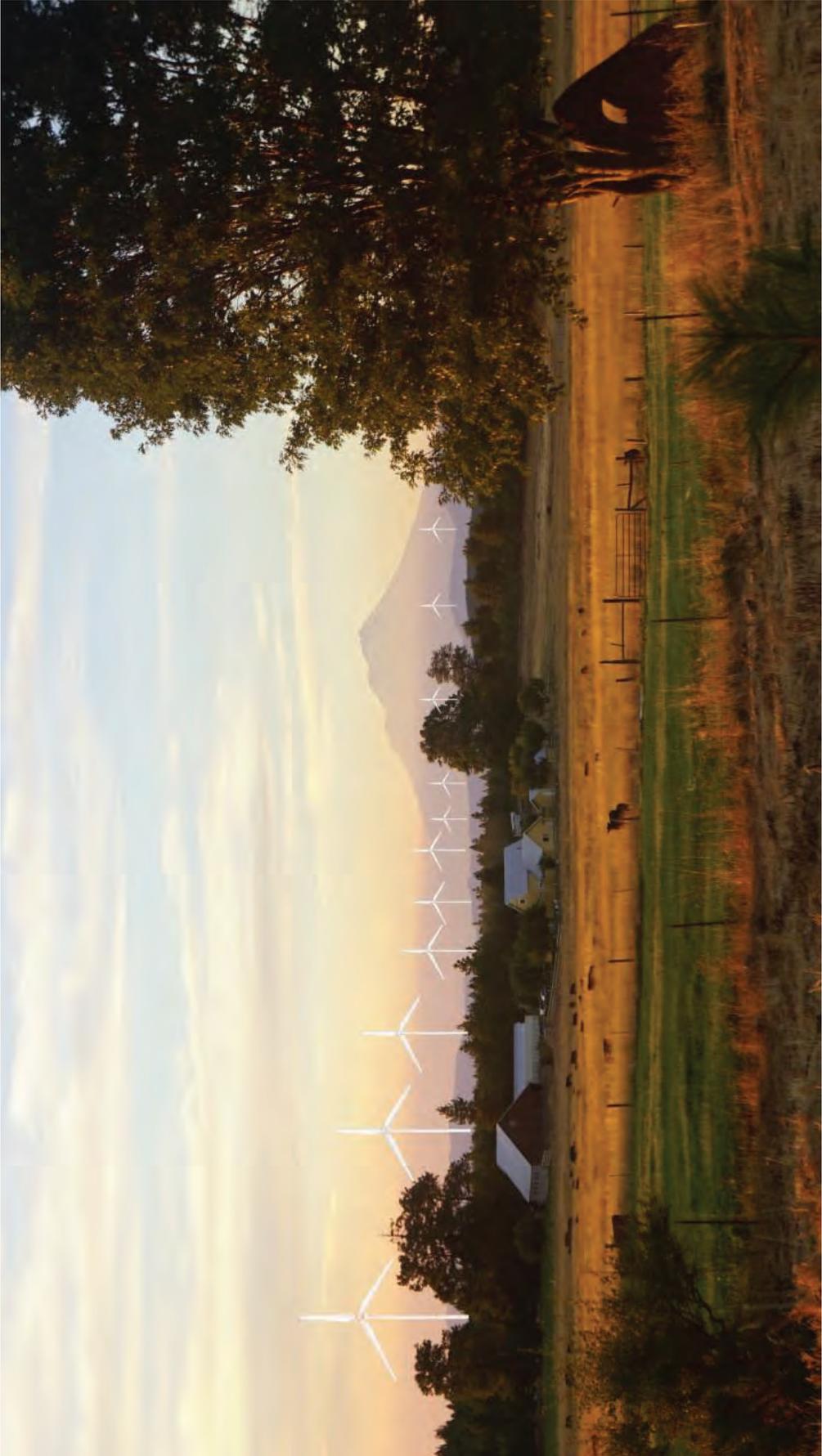














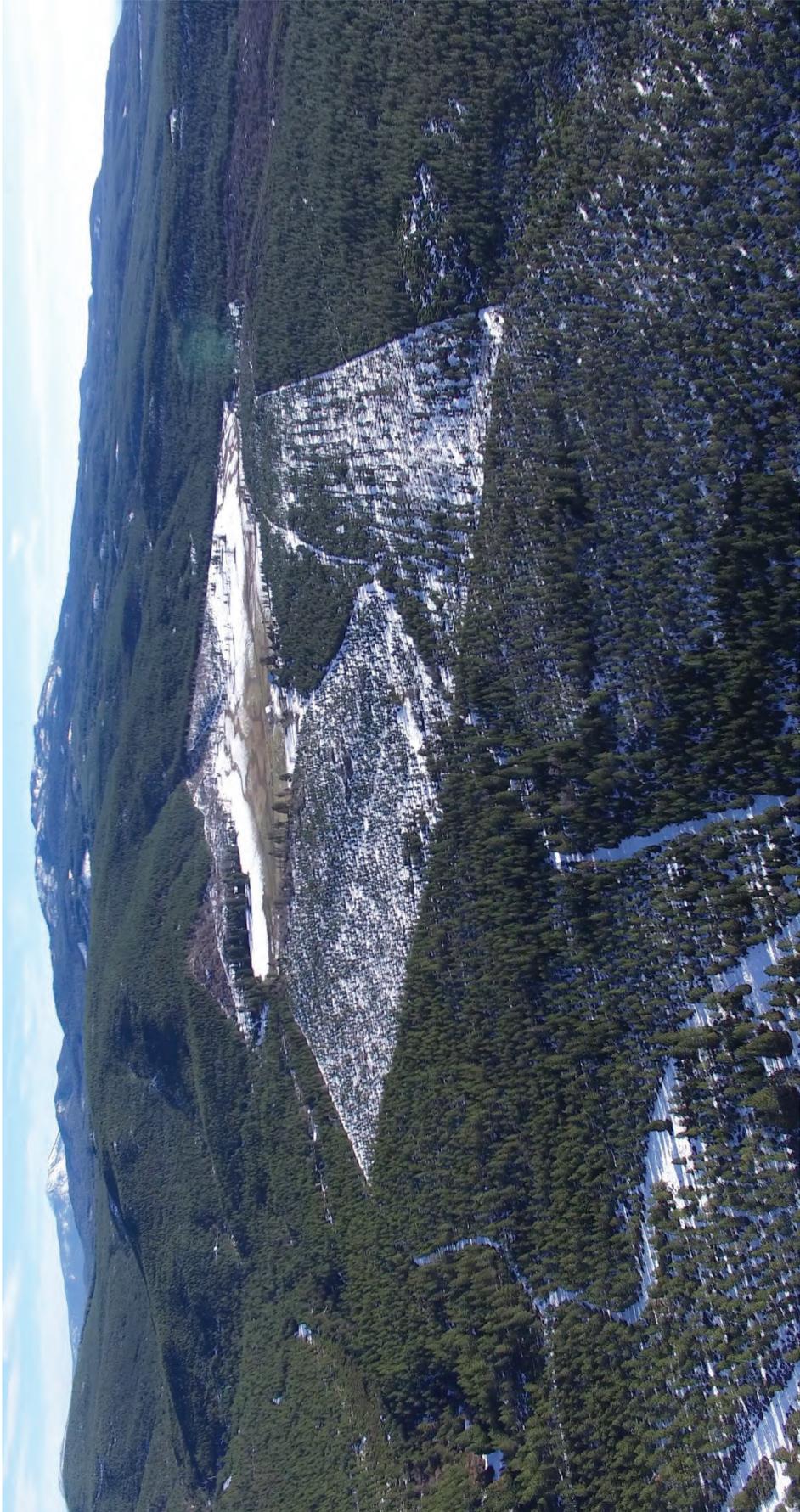


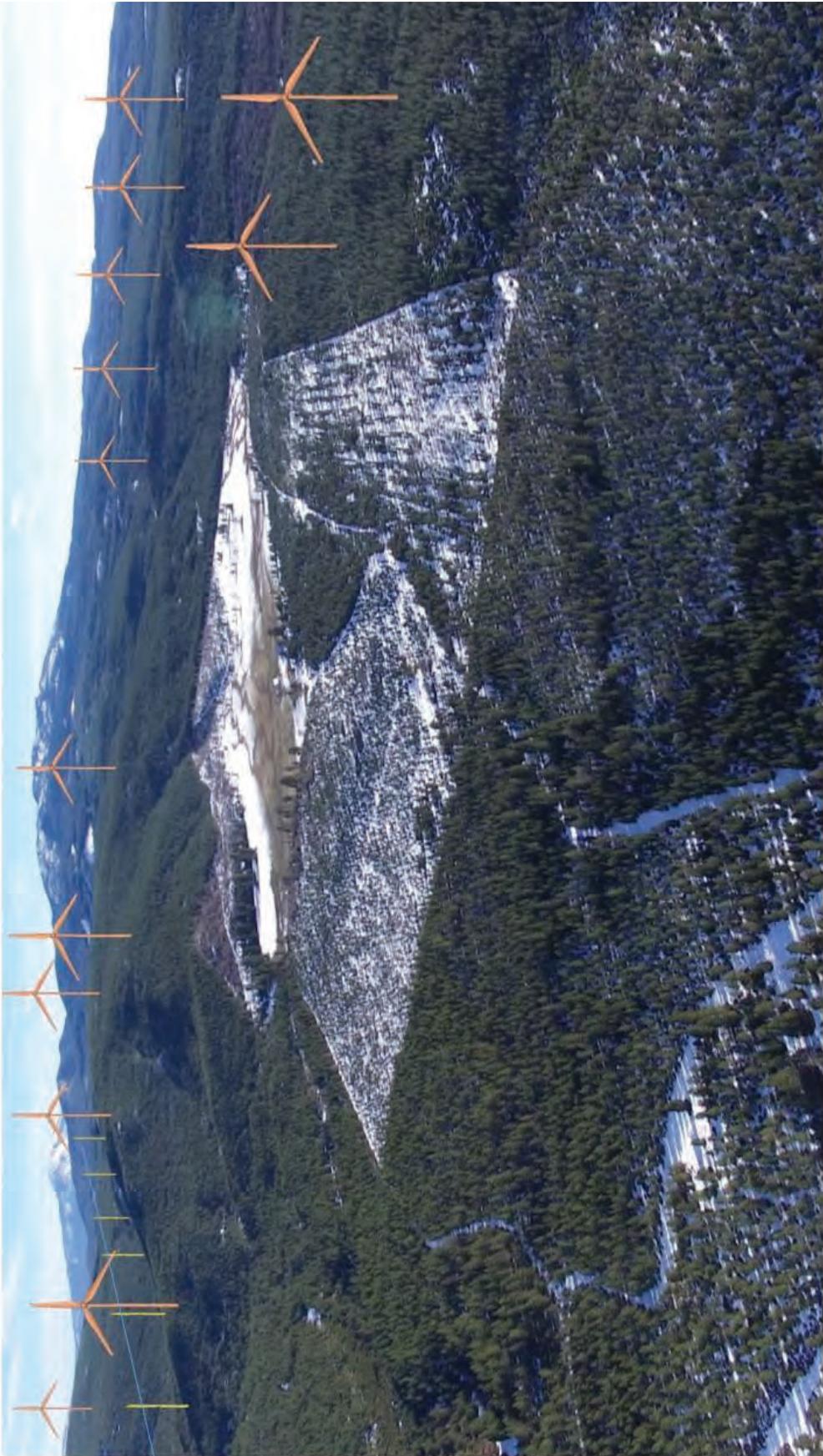




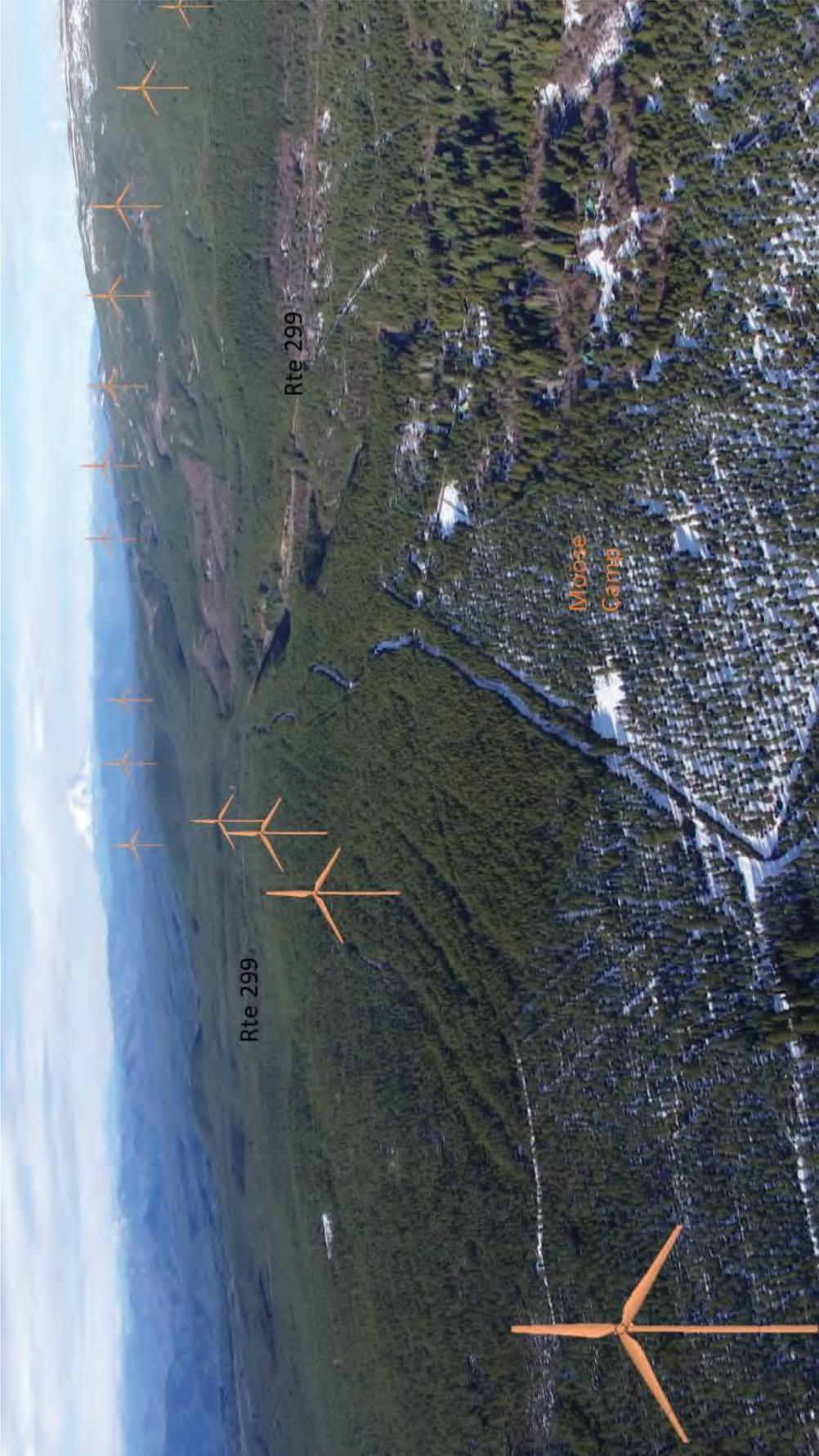


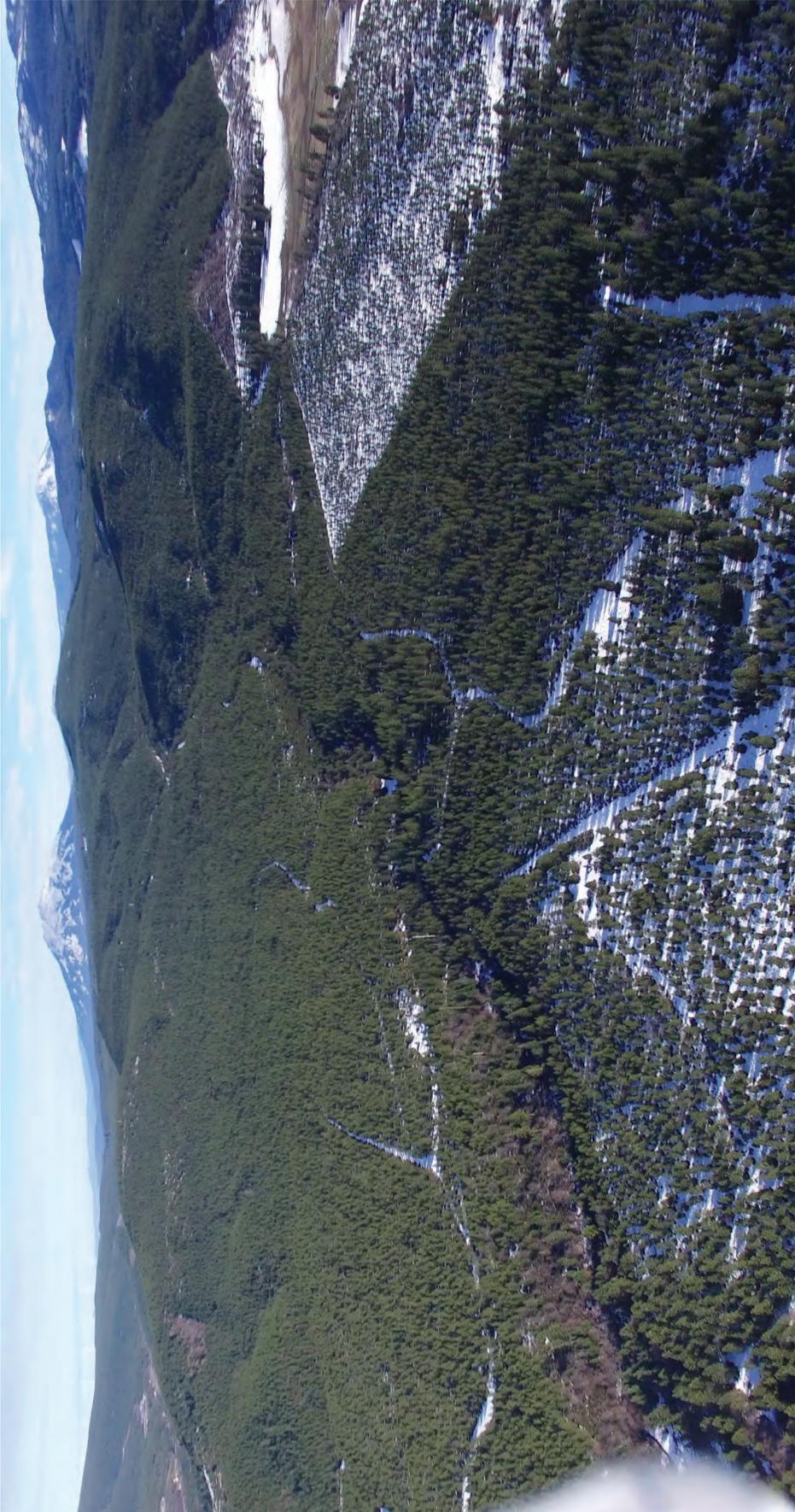


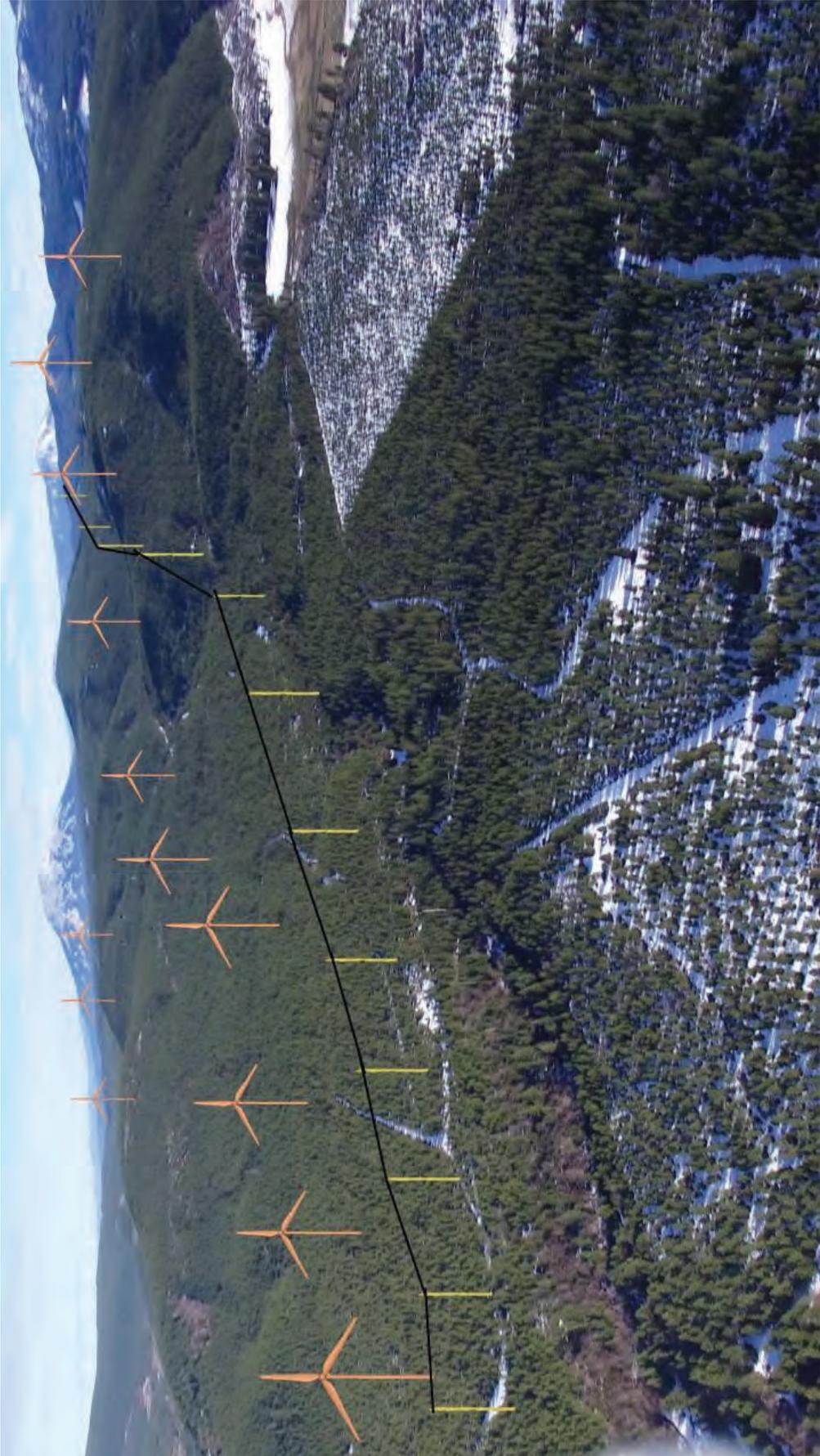




























RECEIVED
SHASTA COUNTY

FEB 19 2019

DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS
1000 10th St Shasta

Dear Mr. Salazar:

Shasta County is doing more than its share to have alternative power without constructing more eyesore turbines. There are seven power plants near the proposed wind project. These are Pit #1 through Pit #7. Hydro Plants at Shasta Dam, Spring Creek Power plant, Judge Francis Carr Powerhouse, Trinity Dam and Keswick Dam. Shasta county is doing its share of making alternative power, hopefully enough for Shasta citizens. Does Shasta have to have this huge wind project in its front and back yard for power to be shipped to Southern California?

Shasta County has, I believe five privately owned hydro plants. Balta on Battle Creek, Kelarc on Cow Creek, Hat Creek, Roaring Creek and Haynes Burney Creek.

There are also three Wheelabrator facilities in Shasta County. One in Anderson and two in Burney.

What about more cogeneration plants, seems more people friendly than the massive turbines. Also these cogeneration plants keep over grown forest controlled securing less wild fires.

I am extremely concerned about the esthetics to beautiful Shasta County. Would you like to see wind turbines at Yosemite or other beautiful parks? Truly Burney Falls Park, Lassen Park and Mt. Shasta are as gorgeous as Yosemite.

I am also concerned about future generation looking at discarded 600 ft. turbines that are too expensive to repair and too expensive to dismantle. Who is responsible for cleaning up this condition? Who would pay for this removal? It seems smart to ask the companies proposing this project the removal question. If, heaven forbid, this project is oked by your planning committee, the builders should have monies in a special trust to pay for removal. Rusted 599ft towers in our county should not be tolerated!

I urge a no vote on this project!

Prudence Lammers & *Robert W. Lammers, DVM*
2-12-19

Comment #1 (2-07-2019)

This project is wrong in many ways. Why ruin this beautiful pristine part of California? We own a ranch behind Moose camp which would be surrounded with turbines taller than buildings in San Francisco. This project would ruin the forest, cause havoc with Highway 299, hinder wild life and be un-imagining disastrous to the beauty of this area with the wonderful streams and views of Mt. Shasta and Lassen. How about putting this project in the dessert or in Tehema Co. to the West of highway 5. Our son took pictures of our ranch and imposed the 600ft towers around it to get a sense of what the ranch would look like---horrible! It would be a crime to sanction this project. It would not benefit Shasta Co. It would not hire locally, it would be a CRIME! My parents farmed and raised cattle on our ranch starting in 1931. My father improved the land he didn't destroy it. The ranch house was built in the 1800 and survived the Fountain Fire, for what, to be destroyed by the Fountain Wind project. Thank you for listening but we pray you will not go forward with the permits to ruin Eastern Shasta County. Sincerely, Dr. Robert W. Lammers

Comment #2 (2-09-2019):

Shasta County derives income from being a scenic, hunting, fishing, hiking and many more nature adventures. Tourist come from all over the world to see Shasta's beauty, Mt. Shasta, Mt. Lassen, lakes and especially Burney Falls. Why would these tourist want to drive through a tunnel of 600 foot wind turbines to enjoy the outdoors. Would you want wind mills at Grand Canyon, Bryce, Yellowstone or Yosemite? Please think long and hard about scarring this gorgeous outdoor area.

Comment #3 (2-20-2019):

No turbines---more co generation plants to protect our forests and prevent wild fires.

Robert Lammers

2/21/2019

To Whom it May Concern, I love the ideas of windmills, given that it does not seem appropriate to have it so close to my family cabin. My great uncle built this cabin in 1953. Generations of of my family have come to this cabin for peace and quiet and family bonding. The idea of having a massive windmill 1/3rd of a mile away is extremely disconcerting. The noise alone will be a constant issue, currently we hear nothing but nature. We are far from the road and hear few noises, that is part of the allure. I don't want to have my vision of the stars to be blinking red lights from windmills, I don't want the noise and the traffic it will generate. Moose Camp is surrounded by trees at this point. Clearly it will have a detrimental affect on Moose Camp and the families that make it their special place. Moose Camp has been there for 90 years. I do not believe that the expectation that windmills be located at minimum a mile from camp is too much to ask. The windmills close to camp need to be removed or relocated. The noise and roads needed to build windmills close to camp will be extremely intrusive. Some issues are shadow flicker, property values, noise, vibration and electromagnetic interference of proposed wind turbines and meteorological tower within 1 mile of Moose Camp fence line. Please take these concerns into consideration.

Sincerely,

Gail and Dwayne Lancaster

RECEIVED
SHASTA COUNTY

FEB 11 2019

DEPT OF RESOURCE MGMT
BUILDING DIVISION

Lionel Langlois

PO#33 Ok Run CA 96069

Fountain Wind Project

Questions for EIR 2/14/19

This letter is in response to Public review period after the Montgomery Creek school public meeting 1/24/ 19.

While reading the website listing of EIR topics and findings several areas of concern are identified in this letter. Many of these concerns were brought up in the meeting but were not discussed by the County who repeatedly mumbled something regarding these concerns would be evaluated for merit and addressed in the final EIR. Some of the following concerns were stated by members of the public and many were not due to the limited pre- information presented by Shasta County.

My concerns and questions stem from reading the initial report.

1. Page 13 Herbicide use around turbine facilities.

Because of the scale of the project and necessity of keeping the access roads and pads clear large swaths of Herbicides possibly including brush and grass killing pesticides such as Roundup will be applied as well as the possibility of soil sterilants to reduce sprouting will be used to limit vegetation. Due to the positioning of the turbines, spread out across the different ridge tops, it will be nearly impossible to track groundwater contamination at all 100 proposed pad locations. The entire area is a source that serves landowners entirely dependent on this watershed.

Roundup is a known carcinogen that translocates and is now being found in processed food products such as cereals.

Will BMP practices of monitoring and water testing of wells and springs downstream be carried out initially as a baseline and as the years go by and possible yearly Herbicide applications continue?

2. Page 15 - 2.5 Decommissioning

The report does not address the removal of the turbine hardware and foundations when the technology is obsolete or inoperable.

Will all the debris and pads be removed and the land reforested to current tree stocking?

3. Page 19 4.2 Forestry Resources

It is important to note that the entire proposed project area and new overhead transmission line is Site 1 growing conditions for timber as per USFS data and is part of the burn scar of the 1992 Fountain Fire which has been entirely replanted, maintained by herbicide use and manual

thinning. The new forest created should be used as originally intended and would at this time benefit from a major thinning to produce chips.

Will the area be further developed as power generation expansion in the future?

4. Invasive Species

The area adjacent to The Highway 299 along the access is currently infested with Scotch Broom as well as Pampas Grass, Star Thistle and Johnsongrass, all of which are listed in the top ten invasive species by the State of California. These plants were introduced to the area about the time the 299 highway corridor was improved and are spreading to the surrounding private properties.

The Elderberry longhorn beetle is not mentioned though the bush habitat is also present along the highway.

What will be done to minimize the further introduction of invasive species to the new worksites?

5. Page 27-28 Fire Hazard Severity Zone

The forested areas of Shasta County like most of Northern California are high fire danger areas. The proposed overhead transmission line will increase this fire danger in the immediate area. Unlike the plethora of transmission line the area is scarred by now and maintained at ratepayers expense by PGE, this will be a private spur.

Who will maintain this corridor and what is the cost to private landowners directly adjacent to it in decreased property value and increased fire danger from this line?

6. Page 36 Utilities and Service Systems

The existing electrical infrastructure is not adequate to Transmit this "new" electricity reliably and safely once it hits the Round Mountain station operated by PGE. The lines are at or over electrical capacity during peak times 7 months or more of the year. The Co-gen plants in Burney and the existing wind turbines on Hatchet were not figured in just as the 345MW for this wind project are not.

There is a PGE daily report of what and when power is sent from all the substations. This was made evident when ACRT Contractors inspecting transmission lines needed to adequately assess Transmission line sag for vegetative clearance. Diagrams of expected line sag at various voltages were available to help us assess line clearance. There is increased fire danger from overloaded transmission lines all along the corridor.

Will the EIR address this issue? Will a new transmission line be used to carry the extra voltage similar to the 2008 Tank Proposal through Oak Run, Palo Cedro, Millville and Anderson continuing further South?

7. Page 39 Migrating Waterfowl

The paragraph here suggests that there is no concern for migrating waterfowl because they will “simply fly over the turbines” which has got to be a joke?

The spring migration North begins in late January and not in the April/ May window the reports state the study was made in. The Southern Migration begins in late September.

We are directly in the Western Pacific Migration pattern. Ducks and geese are driven down by severe weather and winds hitting powerlines and even rooftops trying to navigate the wind and storms. Now they will need to be over 600 feet higher to get past the new blades. Even though the blades may not be turning due to excessive wind/storm conditions. These protected birds are already dealing with climate change, loss of habitat and drought further South.

It is unlikely that the existing Hatchet wind project would give the public an accurate count of hacked up birds. It is a secluded private property removed from the public access. It is not beneficial but detrimental for them to report birds killed.

Will the public be allowed to monitor avian deaths from this project?

We first need to see what is already happening on Hatchet. Before this new hardware is installed.

What Bird deterrents will be put in place?

8. Geology and Hydrology

The parcels to be included in this project are Montgomery Creek formations which are primarily alluvial fan deposits of sand and mixed rocks. These deposits are not suited for the foundations that are described in the report. The area is extremely permeable as these deposits are found to be 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep. This permeability is a natural watershed for the Montgomery and Cow Creek drainages. The compaction for road access to the dispersed turbine sites will alter the current underground water flows to Class 1 streams that feed into the Sacramento river. Applications of Pesticides to maintain these roads will further degrade water quality.

What studies will be done to test current water flows to map current waterflow, turbidity and contamination by Herbicides?

9. There is nothing in the report that states that the 100 turbines to be erected are the only ones that will be built.

The maps do show alternate sites where turbines could be erected using this same EIR. This scenario is likely in the future and further increases the need for a new Transmission corridor extending South.

Will the plans for this extension be included in this EIR?

Will the landowners along the new or expanded corridor be informed so the impact to their land are included in these final EIR documents?

In Closing

The current public has been led to believe that our government is a democracy and that we have a say in what happens in our Country our State our County and our own Backyard. That we have a say in preparing this EIR. Unfortunately, that is not the case. There should be a public vote to determine if this project will move forward.

Local landowners will not benefit at all from these new facilities. The 260,000 homes that this new project will power will not be anywhere near here.

Shasta County now wants to further benefit from degrading our environment by selling access to our wind to power someone's air conditioning further South.

A speaker at the meeting stated the obvious solution "if they need power down South let them build the power generating facilities there"

Sincerely,

Lionel Langlois

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lionel Langlois", written over the printed name.

1/26/19

Hello:

It was quite an impressive gathering at Montgomery Creek last Thursday. Lots of good information.

I have a hearing problem which made it difficult for me to hear everything clearly along with the sound system which did not seem to be functioning efficiently. Could the sound system be upgraded possibly?

Has another PUBLIC HEARING date been determined? Can a notification of another public meeting be made by a MAILED notification? Many people do not subscribe to the local newspapers or have computers but do have mailing addresses.

Lastly, on one of your story boards on the stands there is a group of photos showing the view from Burney's Main Street (Highway 299) looking west and for some reason there are no turbines shown in the photo of Hatchett Mountain! They are definitely and prominently visible, (and almost always moving) from Burney's Main Street.

Thank you for organizing the public forum in Montgomery Creek. I look forward to the next meeting in order to learn more.

Best regards,

David Larson, trollholow@aol.com

Comment #2 (2-15-2019):

In the Shasta County General Plan there is a section that deals with the visual effects of ANY new development. When we look at the Hatchet Ridge Wind turbine project we wonder why these guidelines were obviously ignored.

Section 6.8 of the County General Plan clearly addresses VISUAL impacts of these colossal developments. Please read and then consider Section 6.8 including sub-section SH-1, SH-2 and SH-a.

Wind turbines that are nearly as tall as TWO FOOTBALL FIELDS in height can hardly be considered as insignificant! And there will be nearly two and a half times as many as the Hatchet Project.

The General Plan was written for a reason. Part of that reason was to maintain some degree of order as the county is developed. The natural attributes of our County are irreplaceable and once they are bulldozed down or paved over they will never be returned to their natural state. This is known as the Shasta Cascade Wonderland.

This project will be nearly the size of the City of Redding! Redding is 62.4 square miles! The Fountain Wind Project would cover 58.5 SQUARE MILES

We ask that you follow the guidelines of the General Plan regarding this monstrous project.

This project should be built closer to the consumers who will be using this energy. The Central Valley is consistently windy.

Cordially, David Larson, Burney, CA

From: [Jess Lattin](#)
Sent: Friday, February 22, 2019 2:54 PM
To: [Lio Salazar](#)
Subject: Fountain Wind Project

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10
Attn. L Salazar,

I am writing to you to express my opposition to the proposed Hatchet Wind Project. I was born in Shasta county nearly seventy years ago and after spending several years in Lassen county working for the Lassen National Forest I returned to my roots in eastern Shasta County to live out my last few years....There have been many changes in private timber ownership in the area and many changes to the trespass laws of those new owners...nearly all the backroads I used to drive as a young man are now closed, gated off and clear cutting seems to be the current preferred harvest method for what timber is left...I can no longer drive in to fish the head of Montgomery creek because that road was closed shortly after the Fountain Fire...In short a lot of things are happening on private property all around me that I don't like as I am surrounded by property owned by the Oxbow Timber Co. from Australia...I am not happy with Oxbow's attempt to turn my backyard into an OUTBACK WASTELAND but for the most part I don't see their devastation if I stay home and off of Google Earth....That being said a wind farm with 590 foot tall towers dominating the skyline is not something I want to look at for the rest of my retirement years. 100 towers at 590 feet tall....think about having that in your back yard...that is four times taller than the tallest trees that ever grew in this country and I can say that with some authority as I was a professional timber faller for 12 years of my life. I am sure a transmission line will be involved and I oppose that as well...I do believe that utilizing wind to generate power has great merit as a clean energy source but put it in the desert, not the forest.

Jess Lattin
15921 Valhalla drive
Oak Run, Ca. 96069

530-472-1463

Public Comment Card

Fountain Wind Project
 Comment Period: January 15, 2019- February 14, 2019

Commenter Name/Affiliation: Seabrook Leaf (Local landowner, Business Owner, & Resident)

Comment:
 Please make sure the Environmental Impact Report/Study includes a detailed analysis of the net gains vs. the overall carbon footprint of this project. How much concrete and rebar (and other materials) will be used and what is the environmental impact of the manufacturing of ~~it~~ and the transport/delivery of these heavy duty materials? What is the carbon footprint/environmental impact of all the heavy equipment use and gravel consumption?

Please consider and calculate estimates of the air pollution caused by vehicles and equipment used during the proposed construction process - Will all of the impacts negate any environmental benefits of wind power?

This project might make profits for the owner, but does it really help Shasta County or the rest of the world? Consider the resources used to manufacture the turbines and support structures.

Also, the E.I.S. should take a close look at probable impacts on wildlife. How will this effect birds, mammals, and insects, for example?

Privacy notice: Please provide contact information inside the dotted line. The contents of this box *only* will be redacted prior to public reproduction of this comment. Please note that your contact information will remain on file in the Project record.

Address: P.O. Box 161 Big Bend, CA 96011

Email Address: yomunko@gmail.com

Opt-in to mailing list (must provide valid address): Yes, mail Project updates No, do not send mail

Opt-in to email list (must provide valid email address): Yes, email Project updates No, do not send email

Thank
 !

Instructions:

You may submit your comment regarding the Fountain Wind Project in writing using the form on the other side of this sheet. Please fold and staple this form and mail it to the address below by February 14, 2019. You may also submit comments on the following website: <http://comment-tracker.esassoc.com/tracker/fountainwindeir/> by emailing lsalazar@co.shasta.ca.us or by calling (530) 225-5532 by February 14, 2019.

Scenic Leaf
P.O. Box 161
Big Bend, CA 96011

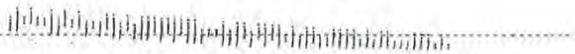
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BUILDING DIVISION

EUGENE OR 974
14 FEB 2019 PM 4 1



To: **Lio Salazar, AICP, Senior Planner**
Shasta County, Department of Resource Management
Planning Division
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103
Redding, CA 96001

96001-178928



2/22/2019

I am against the Fountain Wind Project so close to our community!

Linda Loveness

2/10/2019

Hi,

Moose Camp is a welcome retreat of calm and peacefulness with pine permeating the air. Although, I live in NJ I return every year to the cabin my grandma built and to visit my sister at her cabin. The noise of the wind turbines, their shadows and their eyesore will greatly impact the bucolic setting. I believe in renewable energy but not when it greatly impedes a quality of life. There are a lot of acres in the Burney area where no homes or cabins are nearby. Please move these turbines to an area that will not impact homeowners.

Thank you,
Gina Lynch

2/10/2019

As a former California resident and annual visitor together with my whole family to Moose Camp on vacation to enjoy the unique life style and splendid views. It's distressing to find out

Our camp will be encroached by a large wind farm which is not only noisy and too close and will destroy the mountain and forest views which makes this camp so special.

We urge Shasta County to deny permits for this project

Sincerely
Robin Lynch

2/10/19

I have many fond memories of days at moose camp, windmills would change the ambiance dramatically.

PLEASE respect the County of Shasta and its people as much as we do limit the windmills to the area north of highway 299.

Thank you for listening,

Ryan Lynch

From: kbm1@juno.com [mailto:kbm1@juno.com]
Sent: Friday, February 22, 2019 12:31 PM
To: Lio Salazar <lsalazar@co.shasta.ca.us>; Tracie Huff <thuff@co.shasta.ca.us>
Subject: scoping comments fountain wind project

This project is proposed in a still wild and scenic area. There are still an abundant number of deer, bear, cougar, rabbit, raccoon, ect., also abundant raptors including eagles both golden and bald, many types of hawk, owl all at risk to these gigantic generators. We observe many other bird species including the sand hill crane, numerous duck, geese, and occasional swans, heron and many other bird species. All of these beautiful animals habitat will be devastated by this project. The logging that occurs on this land can easily be avoided by these animals, where the projects are complete in weeks to months and provide open space in the forest.

Many of the people in this community also depend on that area for our water domestic and irrigation. This project could easily change the water tables and collection, springs and water ditches ruining the water supplies and systems.

We will also experience a large reduction in our property value spoil many of the present views enjoyed by this community

IN short the project will devastate the community.

sincerely Keith Macdonald

1 Cup (Before Bed) Burns Belly Fat Like Crazy!

worldhealthlabs.com

<http://thirdpartyoffers.juno.com/TGL3132/5c705c61ae7785c613742st04duc>



2/14/2019

Good morning.

My family has had a cabin at Moose Camp for the last 42 years. We feel very fortunate to have this property and to be able to enjoy the pristine mountain area.

I understand that a company has purchased the neighboring property with the plans of constructing a windmill farm 1/3 of a mile from the Moose Camp property. This would have an obvious impact on the camp and the landowners. With the company purchasing 30,000 acres of land, it seems that they could locate these windmills further away from Moose Camp to less the effect of the visuals and noise right in our backyard. It would definitely disrupt the life that we know at Moose Camp.

When doing the EIR for this project, Moose Camp and it's landowners need to be taken into consideration. Not just the windmills but the overhead electrical lines and roads that will need to either be upgraded and widened or newly constructed. It is my understanding that these windmills with be 50% taller than the ones on Hatchet Ridge.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mary Maher

From: [Lindsay Henrich](#)
Sent: Thursday, February 14, 2019 5:44 PM
To: [Lio Salazar](#)
Subject: I am against the Fountain Wind Project

My name is Lindsay Martin and I am against the Fountain Wind Project. My family owns a cabin and property off of Terry Mill road behind the Roseberg gate. There are numerous turbines that are planned to be installed very close to our property. This would have a devastatingly negative effect to our property. I am very concerned about the noise of the turbines, let alone what an eye-sore they will be. We all enjoy seeing the wildlife when we go up to the cabin and the building/running of the turbines would ruin that. This project will take away the peacefulness and tranquility of our little oasis. The cabin has been in our family for many, many years. My grandfather bought it not long after immigrating from Germany to provide for a better life for his family. My dad has spent most of his life up on this property learning how to live and survive in the wilderness. I have enjoyed numerous camping trips and family vacations up there. And now we take our son to the property and teach him about nature and how to appreciate the simple things. I am extremely worried the building of these turbines will ruin the roads around the property, run out the wildlife, and basically wreck a family tradition that my grandpa worked so hard to attain.

I wish that you please reconsider the building and placement of these turbines. I would like to be notified of any updates on this project. I would have commented through the fountain wind project website, but the "submit written scope meeting comments link" was taken down as of around 5:15pm Feb 14th.

Thank you for your time,

Lindsay Martin

From: Jessie Mazzini <hazzini@icloud.com>
Sent: Monday, January 28, 2019 11:46 AM
To: Lio Salazar
Subject: Fountain Windmill.

Lio

After reviewing Bill Walkers report on the Fountain Windmill Project (appendix C) I have an abundance of useful information. Specifically, I'm referring to his comments on "Bat monitoring" and the "Hoary Bat". All of his recommendations should be followed.

I'm disappointed that this study does not have more current information from the State Water Resource Control Board. The reviews I have studied make reference to the 1984 report that is 35 years old. A more current report from this agency could offer the present status of the overall impact that the windmills could have on the water table and the Pit River water shed. We need clarity on this issue.

Full geological investigations are pertinent especially on a project of this magnitude. The 299E Fountain curve project is an example when a geological investigation was NOT done, and sadly, major land slides and corrections to the State Highway occurred. A few of us who have lived here our entire lives knew this would be a mistake. It's a long story but the cost of time, energy, and people resources was unnecessary. All of this information should be documented with the State of California.

Aesthetic values verses corporate private property. The cynical part of me would suggest that each individual that is involved with the application of this project should live a minimum of one year within the vicinity of this project. These are not the old type of windmills that one may see when visiting a once useful farm. These windmills are a far cry from the old novel ways of pumping water for your home. The size is monstrous. It's obvious the landscape will be altered but the question remains how much of an alteration? Then one is forced to ask the question whose aesthetic value will be diminished because of the wants of a private property corporation? Or is value even placed on aesthetics ?

To deliberately alter the natural environment should never be taken lightly. The ramifications will be long lasting. The approximate 30,532 acres is also approximately 47 square miles. This is an enormous amount of land that will be impacted by the windmill project. This footprint is immense and just because it is in a rural area that is owned by a private corporation does not warrant the displacement of the wildlife etc etc.

An interesting comparison could be the overall size of the City of Redding. The City of Redding has approximately 61 square miles. The City of Redding is approximately 14 square miles larger than the windmill project. Therefore the windmills footprint would easily cover half of the City of Redding. Is the size of this proposed project so vast it could be viewed from the International Space Station? I believe it is possible.

A project of this enormity should be carefully evaluated. The magnitude of the windmill proposal could impact the entire County. The decision we make now will influence the tomorrow's of the County.

I wonder if the applicant is using SB 100 to justify this overly ambitious project. If so it is very convenient for the applicant. The farming of the renewable resources has reached a point of saturation for the area of Montgomery Creek, Round Mountain, and Moose Camp. Specifically, this area has a long history of hydro farming, timber farming, and yet another windmill farm. When is enough renewable farming enough? Will the alternations of the local environment impact the future loss of its geographic beauty and wonder? Are the revenues for Shasta County worth the loss of the environmental beauty? In the future will Shasta County offer windmill tours? Most individuals (tour) visit our area for the vastness of its geographic beauty and wonder and these visitors contribute a financial infusion towards the Counties revenue. Shasta County has plenty of geological features that can sustain itself without cluttering the environment with additional renewable farming. The sustainability of Shasta Counties spectacular environmental beauty is unmatched throughout the State of California and it should be protected for the future.

Jessie Mazzini
PO Box 96
Montgomery Creek, California

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

> Janna

> Thank you for the update. I know you believe in objectivity. This will be a complex study. I also believe you will be methodical in your research. When I first received the Counties notification I was neutral and had no opinion either way on the windmills proposed site. The more I thought about it the more I realized that the footprint of the proposal was immense. I calculated the proposed acreage into square miles. My calculations are crude but I approximated nearly 47 square miles. The proposed height was alarming. Higher than the good ole Statue of Liberty that stands (I believe including the pedestal) a little above 300 ft. I feel very conflicted with the windmill issue. I support SB 100 but I honestly feel our particular area has reached a point of saturation with renewable farming. This area has a long history of timber and hydro farming. All renewable but we also need a balance. Too much of any type of farming that is consecrated in one general area is a bit extreme. This project is maybe overly ambitious.

> Anyway I will continue to do research and if I discover anything that could be of value to your research I will share it with you. I'm thankful that this project warranted a EIR.

> Jessie Mazzini

From: Jessie Mazzini <hozzini@icloud.com>
Sent: Thursday, January 31, 2019 12:54 PM
To: FountainWind411
Subject: Correction

Lio

I misspoke when referring to Bill Walker. I should have given credit to a individual by the name of Curt Babcook the project manager of the habitat conservation who is with California Fish and Game.

Sent from my iPad

From: [Lisa MacDonald](#)
Sent: Friday, February 8, 2019 1:31 PM
To: [Lio Salazar](#)
Subject: Fountain Wind Project Public Comment
Attachments: Wind_Power___Property_Value_Presentation_by_Kurt_C._Kielisch__Feb__11_.pdf;
Analysis of the Impact that a Wind Farm has on Rural Property Value.pptx

Dear Mr. Salazar,

I am a Realtor in Shasta County. I have been selling real estate for 16yrs in Shasta County. I am very concern about this proposed wind project. I know that this will have a detrimental effect on property values and the ability to sell some properties. The negativity stems from the sight of the wind mills, the lights at night, the noise and health issues.

The Montgomery Creek/Round Mountain area has had to weather through the Fountain Fire 1992, and the large power lines that criss-cross the area. As a Realtor I often get comments from clients about the negative aspect of the power lines and the scarred areas from the fire. We are overcoming the fire finally but now are facing a new challenge of the industrial wind turbines.

I will personally be effected as I live on Terry Mill Rd. I am currently listing a ranch at the end of Terry Mill Rd. The turbines will definitely have a negative effect on the value and the ability to sell the ranch.

I have been in contact with a Forensic Appraiser in WI. Mr. Keith Kielisch has done extensive research into the effects of industrial wind turbines on rural residential property values. With Mr. Keilisch's permission I have attached 2 reports regarding property values.

I am also concerned about the possible disruption of springs that supply domestic water to many homes in the area and water rights that may be effected during construction and maintenance of the project.

I do not think this is "green " energy. The carbon footprint of the manufacturing, transportation and construction of the industrial wind mills far out paces the gain of wind power. Past projects have only been viable with a gov't subsidy.

I am not in favor of this project.

Regards,

Lisa MacDonald
REAL ESTATE CENTER
2777 BECHELLI LN

From: [Lisa MacDonald](#)
Sent: Thursday, February 14, 2019 9:18 AM
To: [Lio Salazar](#)
Subject: Re: Fountain Wind Project Public Comment

Hello Lio,

I would like to add a supplemental to my prior comments. Please include the following...

I am 1 of 5 owners of a pre1914 deeded water right that draws water from sources in the project area. In exercising this right, the water right holders use and maintain several miles of ditch and water ways in the late spring through fall and have done so for over 100 years. I am very concerned that our water right and ditch system may be disturbed by this project. I would like to see a mitigation measure or condition imposed on the applicant to ensure that no streams, water courses, ditches and water systems located in the vicinity of the project will be impacted in any way.

Regards,

Lisa MacDonald
REAL ESTATE CENTER
2777 BECHELLI LN
REDDING CA 96002

530-941-9082 DIRECT/CELL
530-222-4444 Office
530-222-4473 FAX

LIC #01400197

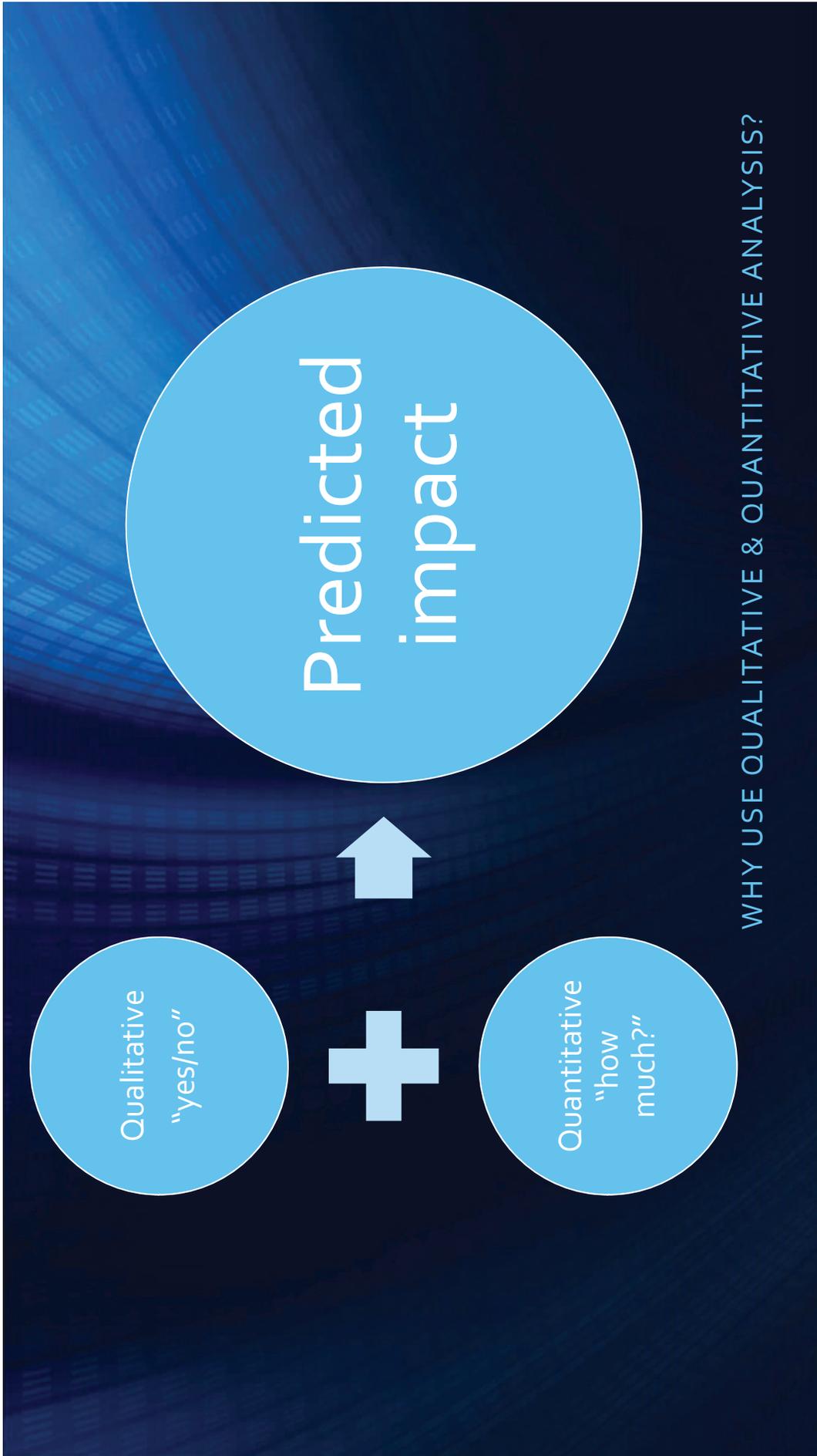
On Monday, February 11, 2019, 11:21:20 AM PST, Lio Salazar <lsalazar@co.shasta.ca.us> wrote:

Analysis of the Impact that the Proposed McClean County Wind Farm Will Have on Rural Residential Property Value

KURT C. KIELISCH, ASA, IFAS, SR/WA, R/W-AC
PRESIDENT/SR. APPRAISER

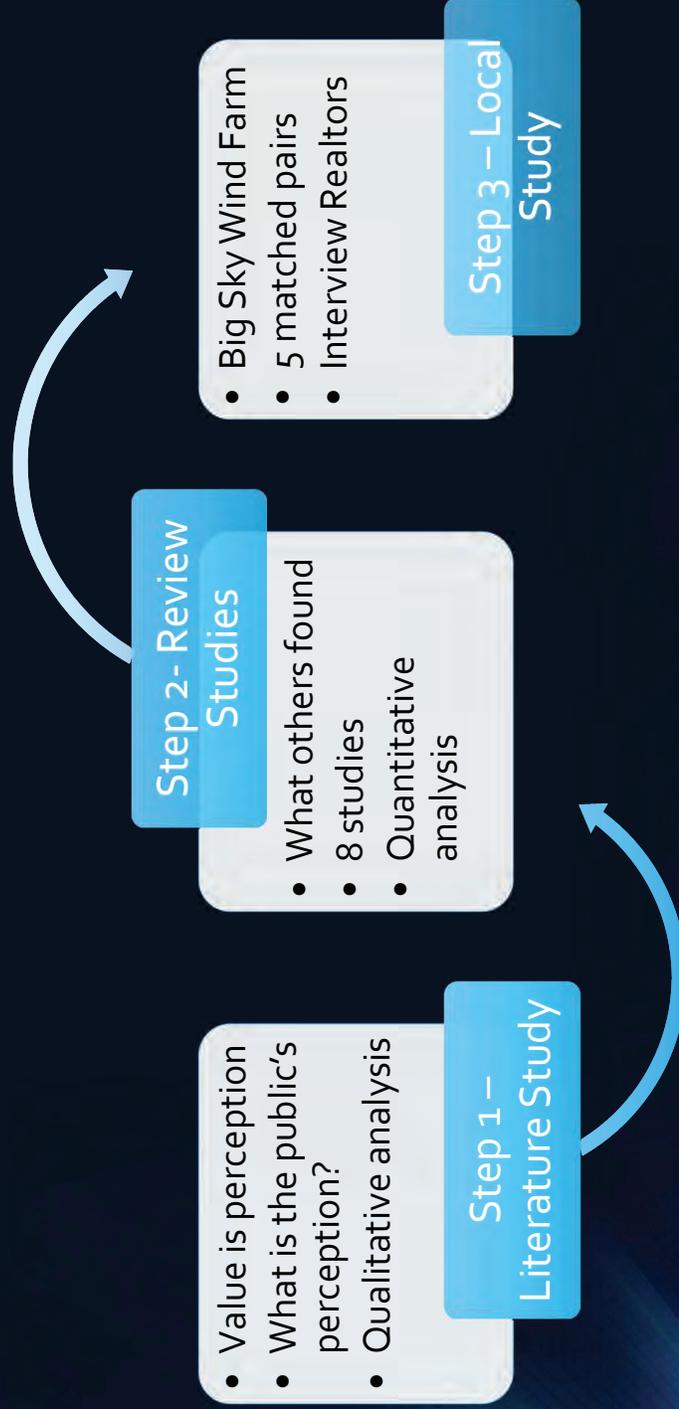
FORENSIC APPRAISAL GROUP LTD





WHY USE QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS?

Purpose is to discover if wind farms impact rural residential property value.



Literature Study

A LOOK AT WHAT THE PUBLIC IS READING & SAYING

Health



- Neurological & physiological disorders
- Sleeplessness & headaches (UofM study)
- Advocates & WHO counter there is no evidence
- Low frequency noise (LFN) reported as the problem

Health Solutions

- Increase setbacks (1,500ft to 1.5 miles)
- Mandatory minimum of 2km from any residence
- Filter inverters
- Bury all collector lines

Hazards



- Subject to accidents & failures
- Ice throw
- Blade throw due to weakening
- Danger to planes/crop dusters
- Nuisance- flicker etc

Conservation



- Protect natural viewshed
- Birds killed
 - 10,000 to 40,000 annually
 - Not close to bird kill by windows
- Bats in greater danger
- Predatory birds killed

Property Values



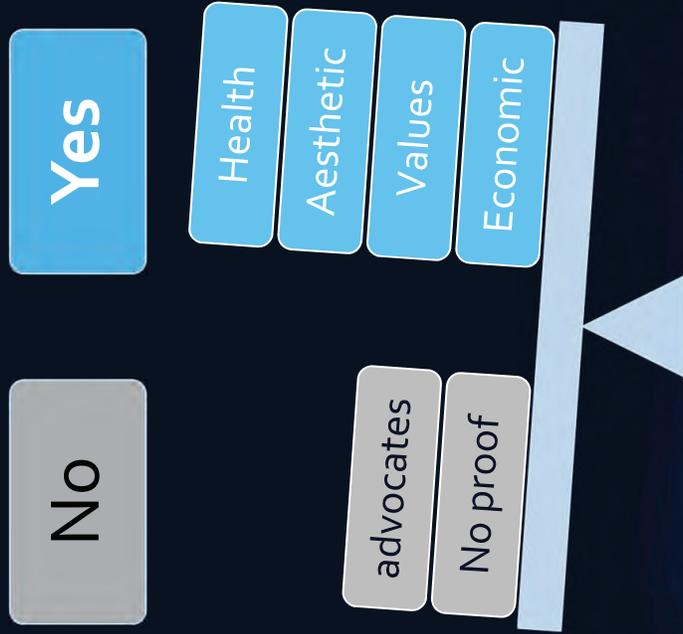
- Wind advocates deny neg impact – claim made up
- Most studies paid by wind
- REPP study finds value increase- critics find loss
- Many small studies found loss of value of 15%-37% (MI Township findings)
- Aesthetics impacted
- Difficult to sell, long listings

Economic Impact



- Tax revenues from project benefit local treasury
- Lost property value takes income from local treasury
- Job creation is nominal in lieu of impact quality of life
- Negative perception makes rural residential home placement undesirable

Qualitative Analysis – Is there a negative impact?



Review of Studies

WHAT OTHERS HAVE FOUND QUANTITATIVELY

Berkeley National Laboratory Study (2009)

- Sponsored by DOE \$500,000 grant.
 - Used hedonic analysis of 7,500 improved properties.
 - Used properties from all over the country and bundled them together for one hedonic study.
 - Found no relationship between presence of wind turbines and residential property value.
 - All were statisticians no real estate professionals (appraisers/Realtors).
 - Used improved properties but only used 12 variables (3 for land, 9 for improvements).
 - Typical 12 for land
 - Typical 25 for improvements
 - Used assessment data only for improvement description – did not verify data though.
- Compared rural to urban sales.
 - Wind sales were all rural.
 - Most of the non-wind sales were urban.
 - Failed to mention properties bought by developer in Kewaunee, WI, wind farm that could not resale and razed.
 - Few wind sales were in close proximity to wind turbines.
 - Only 67 sales (<1%) were within 0.57 miles of turbine & only 63 had a view of them.
 - Conversely, 57% were over 3 miles away.
 - Chart (p29) shows poor vista has a -21% loss, below average -9% loss, yet states turbines do not constitute a bad vista.
 - A statistic of -5.5% loss was considered statistically insignificant, but for a \$250,000 home that's a loss of almost \$14,000 – which to them is significant

Impact of Industrial Wind Turbines on Residential Property Assessment in Ontario (2012)

- MPAC did study – assessment agency
 - Both political & governmental
 - Motivation?
 - Tested accuracy of assessments from sales, used two zones
 - <2km from wind turbines
 - >2km from wind turbines
 - Test would fail (i.e. show impact) if the ASR (assessment to sales ratio) was outside of 0.95 to 1.05.
 - Used 15 market areas in Ontario, CA
- Study showed
 - <2km properties had a -4.5%.
 - <2km properties were consistently less than the >2km properties.
 - Second test was a multiple regression study
 - Found only 2 market areas had enough sales
 - Found one of the two areas indicated a loss of \$6,451 per property if <1km and \$3,686 loss if between 1km-2km.
 - Losses were considered statistically insignificant using a 10% factor.
 - Study did not measure impact – measured accuracy of assessments.

Case Study Diminution in Value Wind Turbine Analysis (2012)

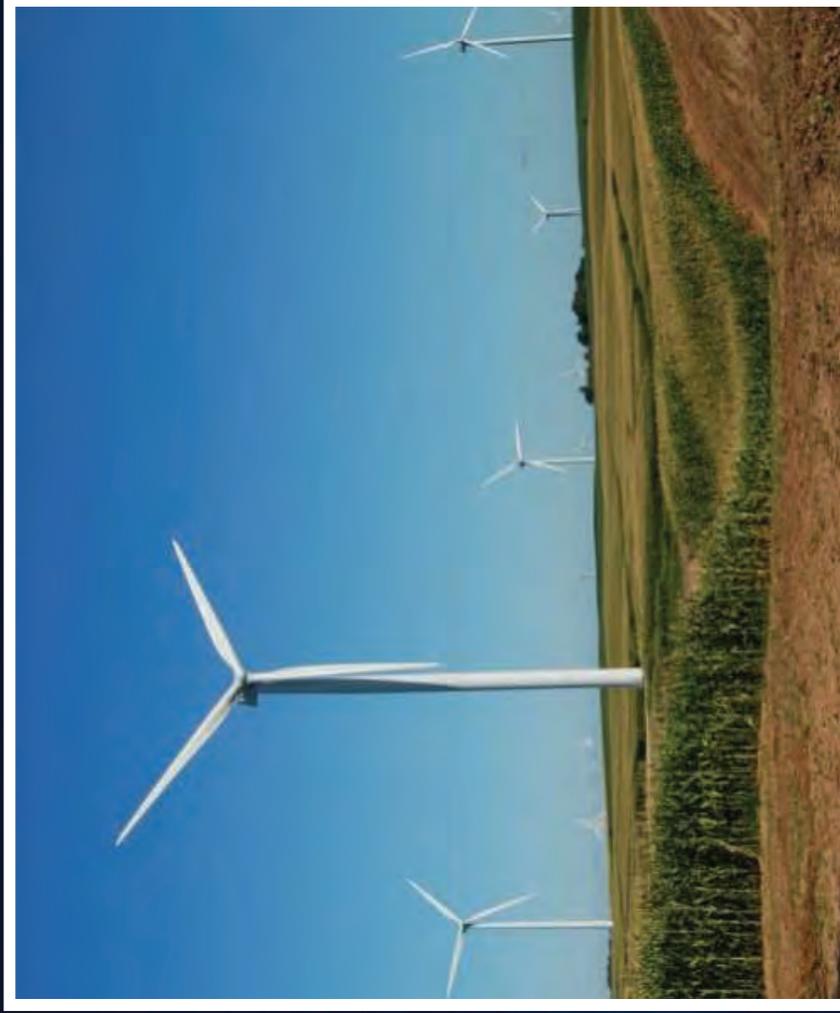
- ❖ Appraiser Ben Lansink was author.
 - ❖ Based in Shelburne, Ontario, CA
 - ❖ Did a comparative analysis of 5 properties located within wind farm.
 - ❖ Properties were purchased by wind farm developer and then resold after project was up and running.
 - ❖ Properties were bought at full market value by wind developer.
 - ❖ Bought in 2005-2007, sold in 2009-2012.
- ✓ Lansink tested validity of purchase price to ascertain market value was paid.
 - ✓ Lansink did market trend study to compensate for time.
 - ✓ Used trend analysis to predict selling price without any impact.
 - ✓ Then compared actual resell price to predicted model price to derive impact.
 - ✓ Found losses ranging from -9% to -50% with average loss -39%.

Glen Taylor – wind tower study (2010)

- Glen Taylor is an experienced Realtor
- Informal study in area of Chevron Wind Farm, Evansville, Wyoming.
- Wind farm had 11 turbines.
- Based study on observations of market activity in close proximity of wind farm and a distance away.
- Concluded
 - Detrimental impact to all property value.
 - Properties closest to turbines most affected.

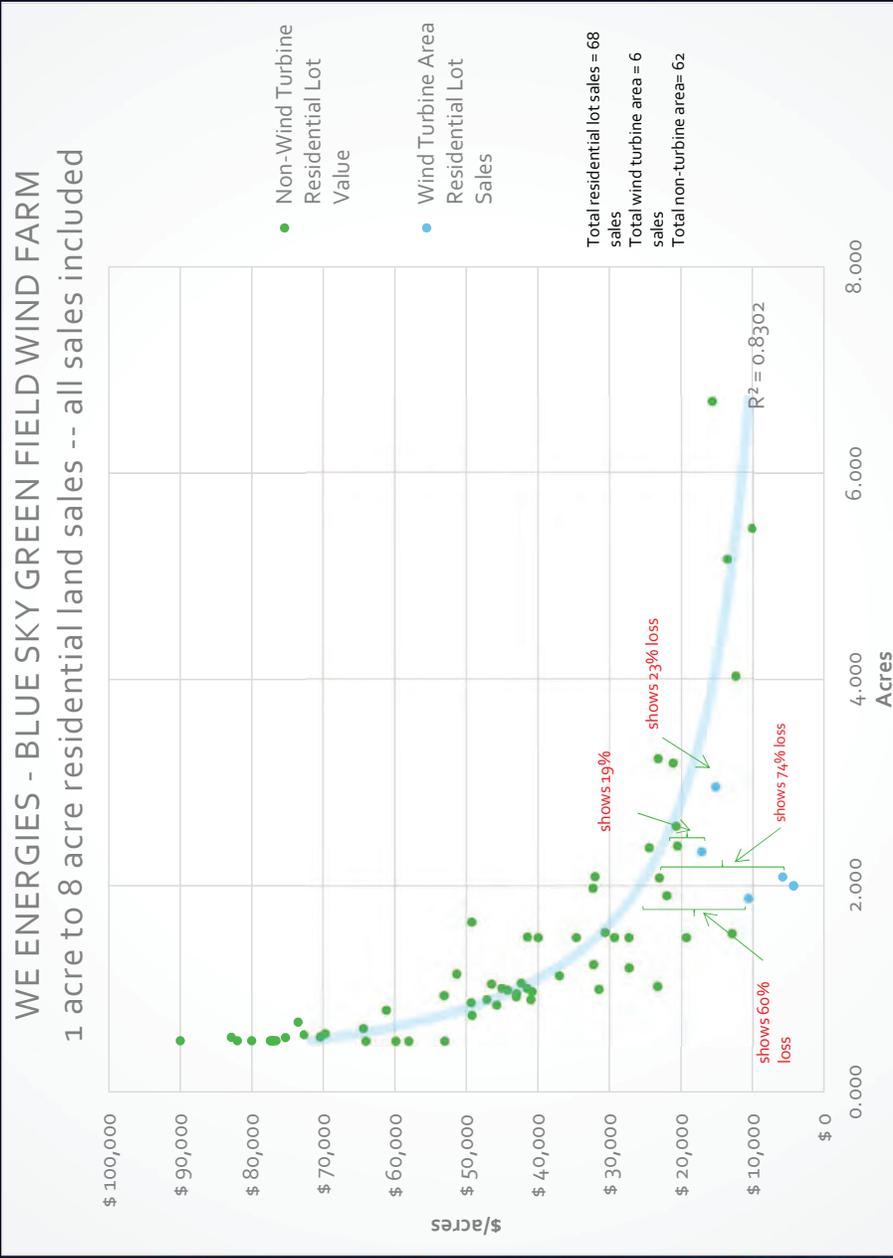
Appraisal Group One Study – Wisconsin (2009)

- Based in Fond du Lac & Dodge Counties, Wisconsin
- Realtor survey.
- Comparative sales simple regression analysis



Realtor Survey

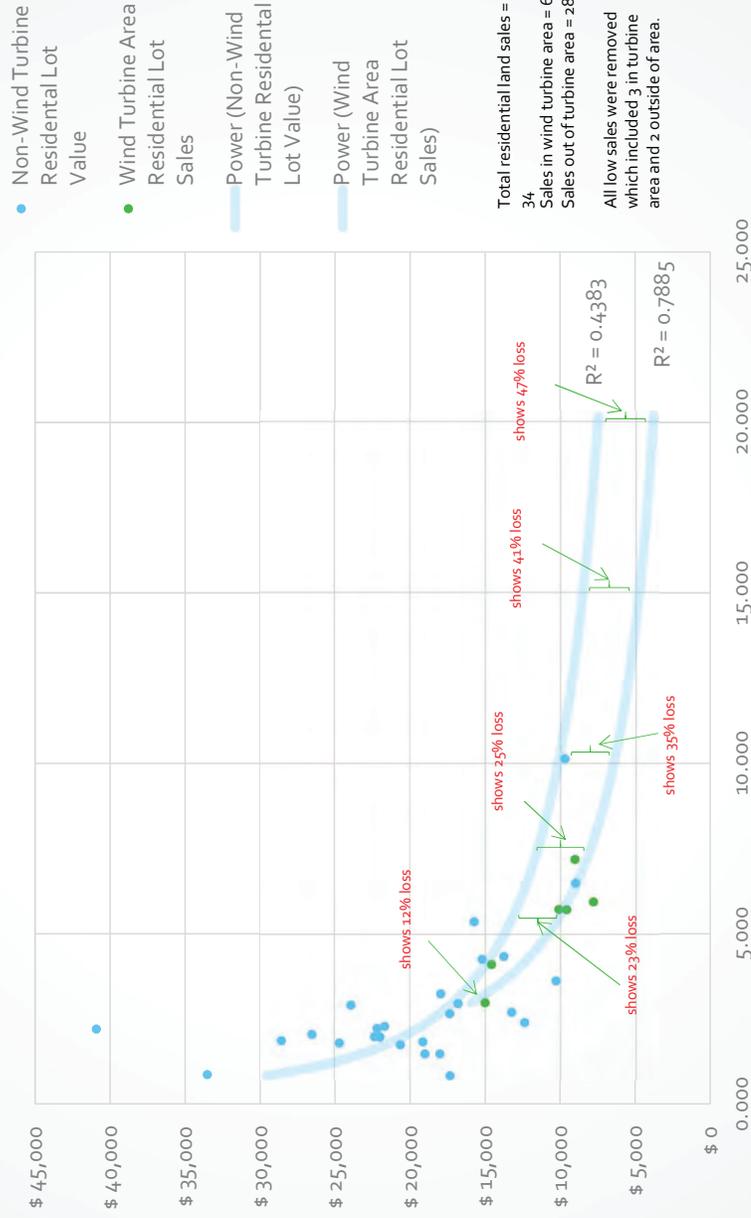
- 36 experienced Realtors were surveyed
 - Average experience = 13.4 yrs
 - All surveyed worked in same geographic area as wind farms.
 - All surveys were given in person with the surveyor's signature and date.
 - All surveys had pictures and graphics to assist in understanding the question.
 - Three distance categories were used
 - "Bordering" being 600ft from turbine
 - "Close" being 1,000ft from turbine
 - "Near" being 0.50 miles from turbine
- In all cases the 1-5 acre residential properties were perceived as negatively impacted.
 - Those properties **bordering** the wind farm were estimated to have a -39% to -43% impact.
 - The **close** proximity (a little farther away) properties were estimated to have a -33% to -39% impact.
 - The **near** (even further away) properties the impact estimate was -24% to -29%.
 - Hobby farms had less sensitivity to being impacted negatively.



- All non-wind turbine sales were outside of area with no view.
- Land sales only
- Residential land use only
- 68 sales total
 - 6 sales were influenced by the wind farm
 - 62 sales were not influenced.
- Simple regression technique.
- Impact was found to be -19% to -74% with the average being -40%.

INVENERGY - FORWARD WIND FARM

1 acre to 20 acre residential lot sales -- low sales removed



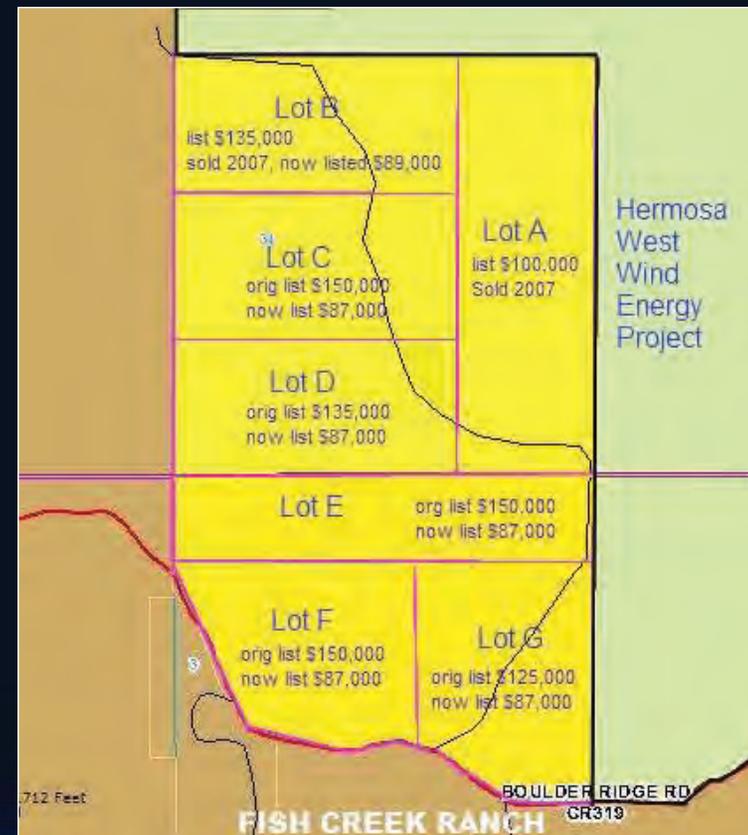
- All non-wind turbine sales were outside of area with no view.
- Land sales only
- Residential land use only
- 34 sales total
 - 6 sales were influenced by the wind farm
 - 28 sales were not influenced.
- Simple regression technique.
- Impact was found to be -12.9% to -47% with the average being -30%.

Clarkson University Study (2011)

- Authored by Martin D. Heintzelman, Ph.D. & Carrie Tuttle, Ph.D. candidate.
- Title of study- *Values in the Wind: a Hedonic Analysis of Wind Power Facilities.*
- Used 11,369 sales of residential & agricultural properties.
- Time period was 2000 to 2009.
- Northern New York State (NE corner)
- Area is rural, lightly populated, includes 6 wind farms.
- ✓ Study showed impact of wind farm on property values was significantly negative.
- ✓ Distance from the wind farm is a factor, the further away the less the impact.
- ✓ E.g. -32% impact 0.10 miles away of turbine
- ✓ E.g. -14% impact 3.0 miles from turbine
- ✓ Found properties 1-to-3 miles away were impacted between -16% to -31%

Coral Springs Development Study

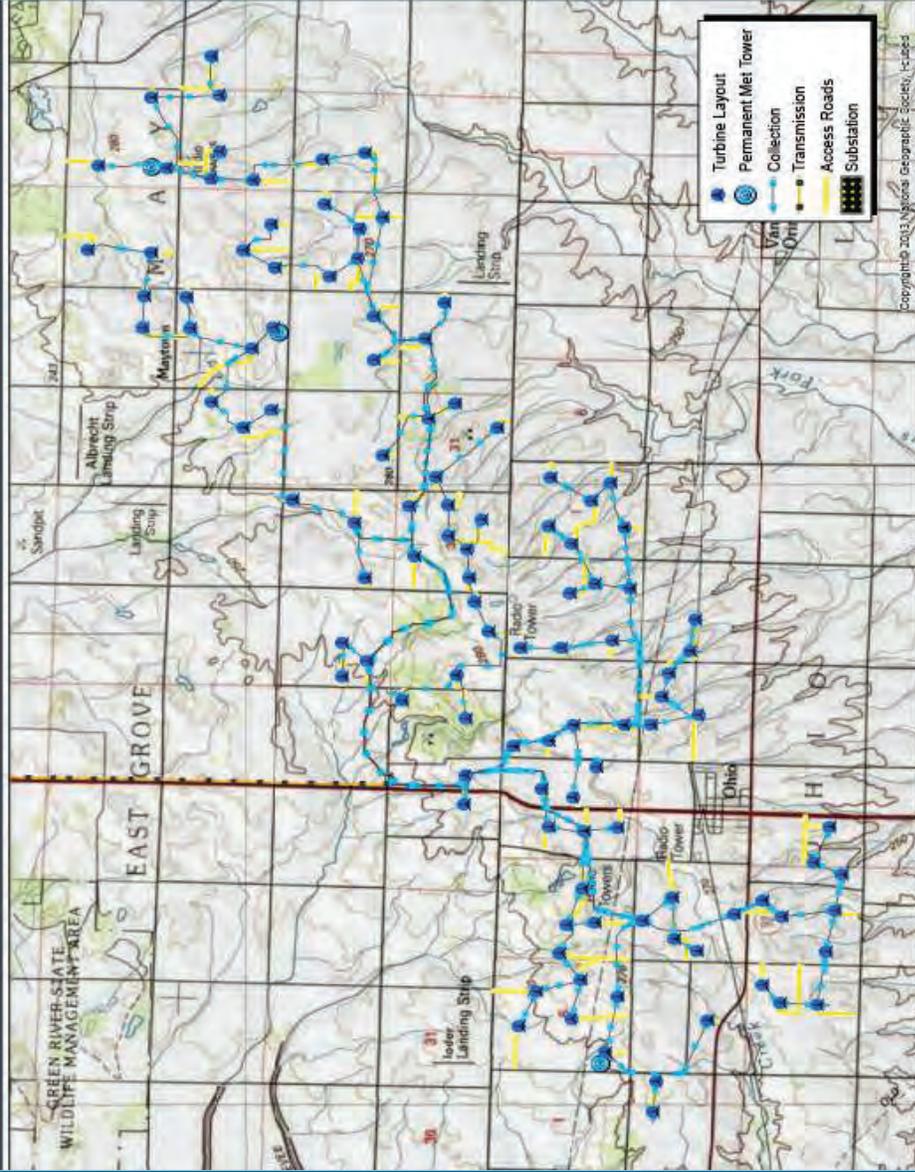
- Development located in Albany County, Wyoming.
- Comprised of 7 lots (35ac each)
- Located on side of foothills.
- Faces valley which has annual elk migration
- Hermosa West Wind Farm was planned and known by buyers
- 3 lots sold since announcement.
- Sales analysis showed loss ranging from -25% to -44%, average= -35%



Matched Pair Analysis

BIG SKY WIND FARM – LEE & BUREAU COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

**BIG SKY WIND FARM
BUREAU AND LEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS**



**Big Sky Wind
Farm**

Matched Pair 1

Matched Pair 1						
Item	Sale 1-WF	adj	Comparable 1-A	adj	difference	notes
Sale ID	Sublette-IR-001		Lrecter-IR-003			
distance to WT	1.72 miles (cluster)		none visible (see note)			wind turbines 0.875 miles from comparable but cannot see them due to the wooded area and ravines, can see them as you exit and enter subdivision.
address	408 LaMoillee Road		1939 Ole Hickory Rd			
city/county	Sublette/Lee		Amboy/Lee			
sales price	\$ 250,000.00		\$ 272,000.00			
terms	arms length		arms length			
terms adj	typical		0% typical		0%	
date of sale	January 9, 2015		June 19, 2015			
difference in month	base		-5			
time adj			none needed		0%	
adj sales price	\$ 250,000.00		\$ 272,000.00			
GLA (above grade)	2,271		2,008			
\$/GLA	\$ 110.08		\$ 135.46		-23%	comparing GLAs only with no other adjustments
neighborhood	rural		rural- subdivision		\$ -	subdivision has superior appeal is factored in land based on \$15,000/ac
lot size in acres	3.01		2.2		\$ 13,500.00	
lot description	open with few trees		good landscaping, mature trees		\$ (10,000.00)	superior landscaping
home style	1 sty- traditional		1 story- traditional		\$ -	
exterior siding	vinyl/brick		vinyl		\$ 5,000.00	brick 3% adjustment based on cost
home built/eff age	2004/10yrs		2000/14yrs		\$ 13,000.00	total economic life used = 55 yrs
condition	very good		very good		\$ -	
room count	7 total/4 br/3.5bth		6 total/3 br/2.5 baths		\$ 6,000.00	bathroom contribution value = \$6,000
GLA in sf	2,271		2,008		\$ 21,000.00	contribution value = \$80/sf
basement	partly finished		finished 924sqf, br, fam, kit, fair quality		\$ (4,000.00)	finished bsmt at \$20/sf contribution value includes extra br, family rm, bath less the partial finish of WT sale
patio/deck/porch	patio		deck		\$ -	similar
fireplace	yes- 2 sided		yes		\$ -	similar
central air	yes		yes		\$ -	
garage	attached 3-car		attached 3-car		\$ -	similar size
outbuildings	none		2 car garage w/loft		\$ (15,000.00)	garage = \$15,000 contribution value
other	gravel drive, garden tub, central vac, in ground pool		paved driveway, whirlpool		\$ 7,000.00	paved vs gravel= \$5,000, whirlpool= garden tub, central vac = \$2,000, pool= \$10,000
total adjusted \$					\$ 36,500.00	
total adjusted value (adj + adj sales price)		\$ 250,000.00			\$ 308,500.00	
difference in value in \$					\$ (58,500.00)	
difference in value in %					-23%	overall impact due to presence of wind turbines/br

Matched Pair 2-A					
Item	Sale 2-WF	Comparable 2-A	adj	diff	notes
Sale ID	Ohio-R-001	Wyandot-R-001			
distance to WT	0.32 miles	none			no wind turbine was visible from property, closest turbine was 5.58 miles away
address	29813 2010 E. Street	16025 Wyandot-Walnut Rd			
city/county	Ohio/Bureau	Wyandot/Bureau			
sales price	\$ 231,000.00	\$ 275,000.00			
terms	arms length	arms length			
terms adj	typical	0% typical		0%	
date of sale	June 2, 2015	April 3, 2015			
difference in month base		2			
time adj		none needed		0%	
adj sales price	\$ 231,000.00	\$ 275,000.00			
GUA (above grade)	2,316	1,936			
S/GUA	\$ 99.74	\$ 142.05			-4.2% comparing GUA only with no other adjustments
neighborhood	rural-near Ohio	rural-near Wyandot	\$ -	\$ -	similar in size
lot size in acres	6.07	6.95			
lot description	mature landscaping, trees & stream	mature landscaping, young trees	\$ 5,000.00		stream typically adds +10% of land value
home style	1.5 sty - traditional	1.5 sty - traditional	\$ -		
exterior siding	vinyl	vinyl	\$ -		
home built/eff	2001/eff 12 yrs	1998/eff 12 yrs	\$ -		similar in condition and effective age
condition	good	good	\$ -		
room count	7 total/4 br/2.5 bath	6 total/3 br/2.5 baths	\$ -		
GUA in sf	2,316	1,936	\$ 29,000.00		based on \$ 78/sf contribution value
basement	full - unfinished	full - partly finished	\$ (12,000.00)		estimated @ \$12,000
patio/deck/porch	deck, screened porch	covered porch	\$ 2,500.00		deck = cov porch, screened porch = \$2,500
fireplace	yes	yes	\$ -		
central air	yes	yes	\$ -		
garage	2 car attached	2 car attached	\$ -		
outbuildings	refurbished barn - ave condition	large steel pole barn with truck & reg overhead doors	\$ (20,000.00)		refurbished barn = \$10,000 contrib value, pole barn with concrete floor, storage, ave qty = \$30,000
other	concrete drive, hot tub, heated garage	concrete circular drive	\$ -		comparable concrete drive was larger \$2,000, hot tub \$1,000 and heated garage \$1,000
total adjusted \$			\$ 4,500.00		
total adjusted value (adj + adj sales price)	\$ 231,000.00		\$ 279,500.00		
difference in value in \$			\$ (48,500.00)		
difference in value in %			-2.1%		overall impact due to presence of wind turbines/farm

Matched Pair 2A

Matched Pair 2B

Matched Pair 2-B						
Item	Sale 2-WF	adj	Comparable 2-B	adj	difference	notes
Sale ID	Ohio-IR-001		Marion-IR-001			
distance to WT	0.32 miles		none			no wind turbines visible, closest one is 9.42 miles.
address	29813 2010 E. Street		1033 Pump Factory Rd			
city/county	Ohio/Bureau		Dixon/Lee			
sales price	\$ 231,000.00		\$ 225,000.00			
terms	arms length		arms length			
terms adj	typical		0% typical		0%	
date of sale	June 2, 2015		June 24, 2014			
difference in month	base		11			
time adj			none needed		0%	
adj sales price	\$ 231,000.00		\$ 225,000.00			
GLA (above grade)	2,316		2,900			
S/GLA	\$ 99.74		\$ 77.59		22%	comparing GLAs only with no other adjustments
neighborhood						
neighborhood	rural- near Ohio		rural- near Wyanet	\$ -		
lot size in acres	6.07		1.08	\$ 40,000.00		estimated 1 acre value at \$20,000, 6 acre = \$60,000
lot description	mature landscaping, trees & stream		mature landscaping, trees	\$ -		
home style	1.5 sty- traditional		1.5 sty- traditional	\$ -		
exterior siding	vinyl		vinyl	\$ -		
home built/eff age	2001/eff 12yrs		1999/eff 12 yrs	\$ -		similar in condition and effective age
condition	good		good	\$ -		
room count	7 total/4 br/2.5bth		8 total/4 br/1.5 baths	\$ 5,000.00		adj based on one bath
GLA in sf	2,316		2,900	\$ (45,500.00)		based on \$ 78/sf contribution value
basement	full - unfinished		none (crawl space)	\$ 21,000.00		estimated @ \$20/sfx 1,038sf due to no basement
patio/deck/porch	deck, screened porch		lg cov porch, lg deck	\$ -		deck = deck, screened porch = lg cov porch
fireplace	yes		yes	\$ -		
central air	yes		yes	\$ -		
garage	2 car attached		2 car attached	\$ -		
outbuildings	refurbished barn - ave condition		none	\$ 10,000.00		refurbished barn = \$10,000 contribution value
other	concrete drive, hot tub, heated garage		gravel drive, hot tub	\$ 6,000.00		concrete \$5,000, hot tub \$1,000, heated garage \$1,000, comparable had an above ground pool treated as personal property
total adjusted \$				\$ 36,500.00		
total adjusted value (adj + adj sales price)		\$ 231,000.00		\$ 261,500.00		
difference in value in \$					\$ (30,500.00)	
difference in value in %					-13%	overall impact due to presence of wind turbines/farm

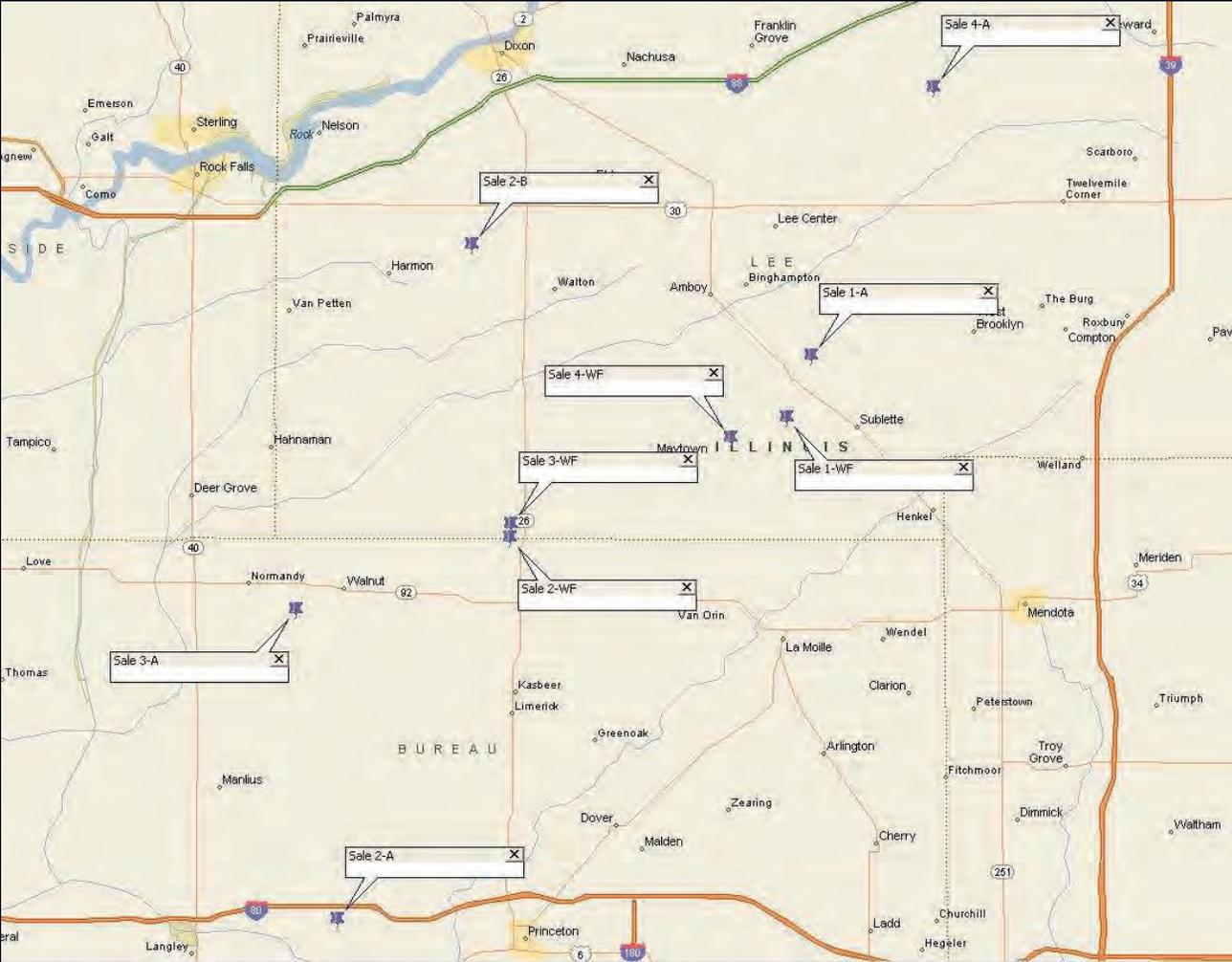
Matched Pair 3

Matched Pair 3					
Item	Sale 3-WF	Comparable 3-A	adj	difference	notes
Sale ID	Eastove-IR-001	Walnut-IR-001			
distance to WT	0.34 miles to nearest one	none visible			closest wind turbine to comparable sale is 5.2 miles
address	31 Peoria Road	27531 1250 E. Street			
city/county	Ohio/Lee	Walnut/Bureau			
sales price	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 139,700.00			
terms	arms length	arms length			
terms adj	typical	0% typical		0%	
date of sale	December 8, 2012	February 4, 2014			
difference in months	base	-14			
time adj		none needed		0%	
adj sales price	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 139,700.00			
GLA (above grade)	1,420	1,854			
S/GLA	\$ 88.03	\$ 74.95		15%	comparing GLAs only with no other adjustments
neighborhood	rural- close to Ohio	rural - close to Walnut	\$ -		
lot size in acres	2.45	2.5	\$ -		similar
lot description	mature landscaping some trees	mature landscaping some trees	\$ -		
home style	ranch	ranch	\$ -		
exterior siding	vinyl	wood press board, brick w/insulating in front	\$ 3,600.00		5% of cost per sq contribution value of residence for press board vs vinyl
home built/eff age	1978/24 yrs	1977/24 yrs	\$ -		similar condition and effective age
condition	average	average	\$ -		
room count	7 total/3 br/2bth	7 total/4 br/3.5 baths	\$ (5,000.00)		adj is for 1.5 baths @ \$3,000 per bath & \$2,000 half based on \$50/sq contribution value
GLA in sf	1,420	1,854	\$ (22,200.00)		estimated @ \$10/sf x 1420sf due to no basement
basement	no basement- slab	full- partly finished	\$ (14,000.00)		
patio/deck/porch	brick paver patio	none	\$ 2,000.00		
replace	yes	yes	\$ -		
central air	yes	yes	\$ -		
garage	3 car detached	2 car attached	\$ 8,000.00		\$8,000 per car bay beyond two polished estimated at \$39,000 new, \$22,000 contribution value
outbuildings	32x40 polished- newer	none	\$ 22,000.00		
other	concrete drive, new greenhouse, fence	concrete drive, none	\$ 6,000.00		greenhouse estimated at \$5,000 contribution value, fence=\$1,000
total adjusted \$			\$ 460.00		
total adjusted value (adj) + adj sales price	\$ 125,000.00		\$ 140,100.00	\$ (15,100.00)	
difference in value in \$					
difference in value in %				-12%	overall impact due to presence of wind turbines/farm

Matched Pair 4

Matched Pair 4						
Item	Sale 4-WF	adj	Comparable 4-A	adj	difference	notes
Sale ID	May-1R-001		Bradford-1R-001			
distance to WT	0.53 mi to closest one		none			no wind turbines in view, closest one is 7.89 miles
address	341 Rockyford Road		2369 McGinn Road			
city/county	Amboy/Lee		Ashton/Lee			
sales price	\$ 132,000.00		\$ 183,000.00			
terms	arms length/divorce		arms length			
terms adj	typical	10%	typical	0%		Realtor stated thought sold under market due to divorce, 10% adjustment was made to represent this based on comments & appraiser's experience
date of sale	February 6, 2015		October 6, 2014			
difference in month	base		4			
time adj			none needed	0%		
adj sales price	\$ 145,200.00		\$ 183,000.00			
GLA (above grade)	2,000		1,996			
S/GLA	\$ 72.60		\$ 94.52		-30%	comparing GLAs only with no other adjustments
neighborhood	rural		rural	\$ -		
lot size in acres	5.00		3.92	\$ 8,000.00		at \$8,000/ac
lot description	mature lot, some trees		mature lot, some trees	\$ -		
home style	2 sty- farmhouse		2 sty- farmhouse	\$ -		
exterior siding	vinyl		vinyl	\$ -		
home built/eff age	1901/30 yrs		1901/25 yrs	\$ (12,900.00)		used total economic life = 55 yrs
condition	average		average	\$ -		
room count	8 total/4 br/2bth		7 total/3 br/1 bath	\$ 3,000.00		\$3,000 for full bath
GLA in sf	2,000		1,996	\$ -		no adjustment needed, very similar in size
basement	full- unfinished		partial- unfinished	\$ -		no adjustment needed, similar in use, old basement
patio/deck/porch	cov porch		wood deck	\$ -		wood deck = covered porch
fireplace	none		heatilator system	\$ (2,000.00)		
central air	none		none	\$ -		
garage	none		2 car detached w/game room	\$ (12,000.00)		\$12,000 contribution value for garage w/14x21 game room
outbuildings	36x120 metal sided shed with heat and bathroom, 36x140 metal sided shed, 50x55 metal sided barn, 28x33 corn crib		40x50 metal sided machine shed	\$ 14,000.00		36x140 building old chicken coop= \$3,000, 36x120 building has work shop w/bathroom = \$18,000, 50x55 barn = \$5,000, corn crib is Quonset hut for storage= \$3,000, 40x50 machine shed= \$15,000
other	gravel drive		gravel drive	\$ -		
	total adjusted \$			\$ (1,900.00)		
	total adjusted value (adj + adj sales price)	\$ 145,200.00		\$ 181,100.00		
	difference in value in \$			\$ (35,900.00)		
	difference in value in %			-25%		overall impact due to presence of wind turbines/farm

Matched Pair Sales Map



Summary of Matched Pair Sales Study

- ❖ Comments from Realtors and buyer of sales showed complexity of valuation of impacts and mostly negative view.
- ❖ Comments about 40 Pump Factory Road, Ohio – no good comps.
- ❖ Comments about 1950 Shady Oaks Road, Amboy – not a wind turbine influenced sale, can't see the turbines.
- ❖ No sales in Zero zone (within the perimeter of the wind farm).
- ❖ Matched pair sales impact ranged from -12% to -25%.
- ❖ Wind turbine sales had a range of 0.32 miles to 1.72 miles from the nearest wind turbine – average was 0.65 miles.

Conclusion of Impact of Proposed McClean County Wind Farm

- ❑ Literature study indicated the general perception of wind turbines is negative with regards to health, environment, property values and economic impact.
- ❑ Review of studies indicated a number of studies showing negative impact to residential properties due to the presence of wind turbines.
- ❑ Matched pair analysis of the Big Sky Wind Farm indicated that the studies which showed a negative impact due to wind turbines were correct and this impact ranged from -12% to -25%.
- ❑ Overall impact of the Wind Farm is estimated to have a negative impact on all rural residential property value the lies with the perimeter of the wind farm and approximately 2 miles from this perimeter. The impact will range from -10% to -50% depending on location and other factors.

END