NOTICE OF INTENT

TO APPLY FOR A SITE CERTIFICATE FOR THE

SADDLE BUTTE WIND PARK

PREPARED FOR
OREGON ENERGY FACILITY SITING COUNCIL

AUGUST 4, 2009

PREPARED BY
SADDLE BUTTE WIND, LLC

CONTENTS AND ATTACHMENTS

EXHIBIT A
APPLICANT INFORMATION

Information about the applicant and participating persons, including:

(A) The name and address of the applicant including all co-owners of the proposed facility, the name, mailing address and telephone number of the contact person for the NOI, and if there is a contact person other than the applicant, the name, title, mailing address and telephone number of that person;

(B) The contact name, address and telephone number of all participating person, other than individuals, including but not limited to any parent corporation of the applicant, persons upon whom the applicant will rely for third-party permits or approvals related to the facility, and persons upon whom the applicant will rely in meeting any facility standard adopted by the Council.

(C) If the applicant is a corporation, it shall give:

(i) The full name, official designation, mailing address and telephone number of the officer responsible for submitting the NOI;

(ii)The date and place of its incorporation;

(iii) A copy of its articles of incorporation and its authorization for submitting the NOI; and

(iv) In the case of a corporation not incorporated in Oregon, the name and address of the resident attorney-in-fact in this state and proof of registration to do business in Oregon.

(D) If the applicant is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company, corporation, or other business entity, in addition to the information required by paragraph (C), it shall give the full name and business address of each of the applicant's full or partial owners;

(E) If the person submitting the NOI is an association of citizens, a joint venture or a partnership, it shall give:

(i) The full name, official designation, mailing address and telephone number of the person responsible for submitting the NOI;

(ii) The name, business address and telephone number of each person participating in the association, joint venture or partnership and the percentage interest held by each;

(iii) Proof of registration to do business in Oregon;

(iv) A copy of its articles of association, joint venture agreement or partnership agreement and a list of its members and their cities of residence; and

(v) If there are no articles of association, joint venture agreement or partnership agreement, the applicant shall state that fact over signature of each member;

(F) If the applicant is a public or governmental entity, it shall give:

(i) The full name, official designation, mailing address and telephone number of the person responsible for submitting the NOI; and

(ii) Written authorization from the entity's governing body to submit an NOI;

(G) If the applicant is an individual, the individual shall give his or her mailing address and telephone number;

Notice of Intent (NOI) to file an application for site certificate filed by (Applicant):	Saddle Butte Wind, LLC c/o Caithness Corporation 565 Fifth Avenue, 29th Floor New York, NY 10017
Applicant a wholly-owned subsidiary of:	Columbia Wind, LLC c/o Caithness Caithness Corporation 565 Fifth Avenue, 29th Floor New York, NY 10017 (212) 921-9099
NOI contact person:	Derrel A. Grant Saddle Butte Wind, LLC c/o Caithness Corporation 565 Fifth Avenue, 29th Floor New York, NY 10017 (212) 921-9099
NOI contact person:	Patricia Pilz 656 San Miguel Way Sacramento, CA 95819 (916) 456-7651
Office responsible for submitting request:	John A. McNamara Senior Vice President Columbia Wind, LLC 565 Fifth Avenue, 29th Floor New York, NY 10017 (212) 921-9099
Date of Applicant's formation:	April 30, 2008
Place of Applicant's formation:	Delaware
Authorization for submitting NOI:	Included in this Exhibit
Proof of registration to do business in Oregon:	Included in this Exhibit
Oregon attorney-in-fact:	Corporation Service Company 285 Liberty Street, NE Salem, OR 97301
Copy of Applicant's Certificate of Formation:	Included in this Exhibit

EXHIBIT B
DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED FACILITY

Information about the proposed facility, including:

(A) A description of the proposed energy facility, including as applicable:

(i) The nominal electric generating capacity and the average electrical generating capacity, as defined in ORS 469.300.

(ii) Major components, structures and systems, including a description of the size, type and configuration of equipment used to generate electricity and useful thermal energy.

(iii) Methods for waste management and waste disposal, including, to the extent known, the amount of wastewater the applicant anticipates, the applicant's plans for disposal of wastewater and storm water, and the location of disposal;

(iii) For thermal power plants:

(I) A discussion of the source, quantity, availability, and availability of all fuels proposed to be used in the facility to generate electricity or useful thermal energy.

(II) Methods for disposal of waste heat.

(iv) For transmission lines, approximate transmission line voltage, load carrying capacity and type of current.

(v) For pipelines, approximate operating pressure and delivery capacity in thousand cubic feet per day.

(vi) For surface facilities related to underground gas storage, estimated daily injection and withdrawal rates, horsepower compression required to operate at design injection or withdrawal rates, operating pressure range and fuel type of compressors.

(vii) For facilities to store liquefied natural gas, the approximate volume, maximum pressure, liquefication and gasification capacity in thousand cubic feet per hour.

(B) A description of major components, structures and systems of each related or supporting facility.

(C) The approximate dimensions of major facility structures and visible features.

Description of the Facility

The proposed facility, the Saddle Butte Wind Park (SBWP), will contain up to 171 wind turbine generators (WTGs), with a nameplate generating capacity of up to 564.3 megawatts (MW). The facility will be sited in Gilliam and Morrow Counties, Oregon, approximately twenty miles south of the Columbia River between Eightmile Canyon and State Highway 74. A site map showing the typical layout of SBWP may be found in Exhibit G.

Facility components include:

- one hundred seventy one wind turbines
- three meteorological towers
- aviation warning lights
- an interconnected electrical system, including a substation
- a facility communications system
- forty three miles of project roads
- an on-site field workshop
- temporary construction components

Wind Turbines

Several WTGs are under consideration for the facility, and their specifications are included on page 8 of this Exhibit B.

The three-bladed wind turbines are the most prominent structures of the proposed facility. Their component parts are discussed below:

Foundations

Turbine foundations are excavated to a depth of approximately 32 feet (as conditions warrant). A donut-shaped concrete ring is poured, anchor bolts are set into the ring, and after the concrete cures the center of the donut is back-filled with soil. Excavation for the foundation will be required at each turbine site, and blasting may be required in some locations. A portion of the excavated material may be used as fill for road and site grading, and the remaining material will be stockpiled at the turbine site while the concrete foundations are poured and cured. The stockpiled material will be properly protected with coverings, and the surrounding area will be protected with fences, hay bales, and other barriers to contain any sediment flow.

In addition to this cylindrical foundation type, and depending on soils and other geotechnical considerations, additional foundation types may be used.

Slab foundations and dynamically compacted slab foundations result in the same permanent facility footprint as cylindrical foundations because the slab portion of the foundation is located more than three feet below surface level. Excavation for slab foundations, however, results in a greater area of temporary ground disturbance.

Once the foundation has cured, the excavated material will be used as backfill around the foundation, leaving the exposed foundation at the surface only slightly larger than the diameter of the tower base. A ten foot “skirt” surrounding each WTG will be formed by clearing any debris and vegetation, compacting and sterilizing the soil, and applying a layer of washed crushed rock to reduce step and touch hazard.

The facility’s typical layout assumes the use of slab foundations. Additional information with respect to the WTG footprint may be found in Exhibit C.

Towers

The tower of the wind turbine supports the nacelle and the rotor. The total height of the tower (hub height) is measured from the base to the hub of the rotor blades. Towers are made of heavy rolled steel and are fabricated off-site. The towers are generally conical with their diameter increasing towards the bottom for strength. Each of three to four tower sections includes flanges on both ends, and sections are bolted together on-site. The towers feature a locked entry door just above ground level, and they house internal control and communication electronics. An internal maintenance access ladder with safety platforms provides entry to the nacelle. The towers are smooth, with no avian perch opportunities, are neutral in color, and have a non-reflective finish.

Nacelles and Generators

The nacelle, located at the top of the tower, houses the key operating components of the wind turbine, including the gearbox and the electrical generator that transforms motion into electricity. Each turbine is equipped with a yaw system, which uses electrical motors to turn the nacelles and rotors into the wind. The yaw mechanism is operated by an electrical controller, which receives the wind direction from an anemometer mounted atop the nacelle. The anemometer constantly checks the wind speed and direction, and sends signals to a pitch actuator to adjust the angle of the blades to capture the energy from the wind in the most efficient manner. Service personnel enter the nacelles from the tower.

Rotors

Each wind turbine rotor has three blades, each constructed of one piece of fiberglass or fiberglass composite. Blades are finished with a smooth white outer surface.

Blades and nacelles are fabricated off-site and shipped to the project location. Blades may be attached to the nacelle on the ground and raised into position, with the nacelle, with a crane. Alternatively, the rotor may be assembled on the ground and raised for attachment to the installed nacelle. Should adjustments be required, blades can be temporarily removed from the turbine and rotated or replaced.

Meteorological Towers

There will be three permanent, unguyed, 72 to 80 meter meteorological towers (weather stations) located within the facility site. Anemometers located at different heights on the towers will relay information back to control centers via the communication system.

Meteorological towers may have a pedestal concrete foundation: a 30’ by 30’ by 2’ concrete pad is poured at a depth of approximately 5.5’; three 30” diameter concrete pedestals are affixed to the pad and rise to approximately 6” above ground level. The meteorological tower is then affixed to the three-point pedestal.

In addition to the cylindrical foundation type, and depending on soils and other geotechnical considerations, a slab foundation may be used.

The slab foundation has a footprint of approximately 1,225 square feet in area, and this footprint has been used for all disturbance and footprint tables.

Aviation Warning Lights

CFR Title 14 Part 77.13 states that any person/organization who intends to sponsor any construction exceeding 200 feet above ground level must notify the Administrator of the FAA.

While notification will be required for all WTGs and meteorological towers, not all structures in excess of 200 feet above ground level will have to be lighted.

The most recent FAA guidance with respect to wind facility lighting[1] states that "not all wind turbine units within an installation or farm need to be lighted. Definition of the periphery of the installation is essential; however, lighting of interior wind turbines is of lesser importance unless they are taller than the peripheral units."

Applicant's lighting plan submissions to the FAA will include both WTGs and met towers, but because the meteorological towers will be placed within the interior of the wind facility, and they will not be taller than the peripheral units, Applicant expects that they will not require warning lights of their own.

Electrical System

Wind turbines generate low voltage electricity (from 575 to 4,160 volts depending on the technology selected). For most turbine types, low-voltage underground conductors carry the power from the base of the wind turbine tower to its associated step-up transformer. The step-up transformer raises the voltage to 34.5 kilovolts (kV). A medium-voltage (34.5 kV) collector system connects the step-up transformers and then carries the electricity to the facility substation where transformers will raise the voltage once more (to 230 kV) for transmission to the interconnect point.

Step-up transformers

A step-up transformer, mounted on a concrete pad measuring 8 feet by 8 feet by 8 inches thick, will be installed seven feet from the base of each WTG requiring a pad-mount transformer. The step-up transformer for some WTGs is located within the nacelle, in which case no concrete pad will be installed.

The top of the finished pad, where used, will be at ground level, and a washed crushed rock skirt three feet wide will be installed around the pad.

[1] U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Advisory Circular AC 70/7460-1K.

Collector system

Approximately 57 miles of collector system runs will be required to connect the step-up transformers to the facility substation. Each collector system run is made up of 3 individual conductors plus a grounding or bonding cable. Approximately 38 miles of collector system runs will be installed underground in trenches of a depth of three to four feet that will generally run along the edge of the project roads. Terrain and distance leave 19 miles of overhead collector system runs. Approximately 4 miles of these overhead runs will be "understrung" on the 230 kV high-voltage lines discussed below. The remaining 15 miles of collector cable overhead runs will be installed on cross-arm power poles.

Project substation

The project substation will receive the collector cables. The substation supports transformers that will raise the 34.5 kV electricity to 230 kV.

The finished size of the project substation will be approximately 3 acres, and the substation will be fenced and locked. The area within the substation will be cleared of all vegetation, the soil will be compacted, sterilized, and covered with washed crushed rock to reduce step and touch hazards.

230 kV transmission

The 230 kV electricity at the substation will be transmitted to the interconnect point via 19 miles of line on high-voltage power poles.

Depending on transmission load factors, either wooden H-type power poles or single-pole steel transmission towers will be used.

Facility interconnect

The facility will interconnect to the Federal Columbia River Transmission System at the Bonneville Power Administration's 230kV/500kV substation located adjacent to its Slatt Switching Station.

Communication System

A supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system is employed to control each wind turbine from a remote location. This remote location may be the field workshop located within the facility site, but Applicant would like to retain the option to contract for the most appropriate monitoring services: SCADA data may be monitored from a shared-facility location, from a location maintained by the turbine manufacturer, or a third-party operations firm.

The SCADA information can be monitored from locations within, adjacent to, or half-way around the world from the wind turbine.

Increasingly, and with improved reliability, satellite technology is used to transmit SCADA data.

While the SCADA system itself (without human intervention) can control a turbine, operational control of the facility, in the metaphysical sense, remains with the Applicant because it is the Applicant who will select the SCADA system and set the terms when contracting for services, including SCADA monitoring services.

Applicant submits that a decision to contract for SCADA monitoring services from another party will not create a related or supporting facility. Any such monitoring facility, by its nature, exists to service more than one facility, and would exist whether or not Applicant elected to enter into a monitoring contract.

Wherever monitored, the SCADA system operates as follows:

Each WTG contains computerized monitors connected to a host computer. The SCADA programs operating on the central computer systems monitor energy production, internal and external temperatures, wind speed and direction, and equipment condition for each WTG. Automatic WTG shutdown in the event of a mechanical fault is also controlled by the SCADA system.

The SCADA system will be connected to the WTGs and meteorological towers wirelessly, or with fiber optic communications lines. Approximately 57 miles of these communications lines (assuming no wireless usage) will run either underground or overhead, parallel to the low- and medium-voltage power collection conductors. Where used, underground communications lines are placed in the same trench as collection conductors; where overhead, communications lines run on the same power poles as the transmission system; communications lines, where used, are run to the meteorological towers in separate trenches. Applicant's typical layout assumes fiber optic rather than wireless technology.

Project Access Roads

A network of roads will be required to operate and maintain the wind turbines. Project access roads will be finished to single-lane width, have a compacted base of native soil, and will be graveled to a depth of four to six inches. Final road base and construction plans will be adapted to conditions at the site. During construction, the temporary disturbance-width of project access roads may be up to 66 feet. After construction is complete, project access roads will be finished for long-term use. Vehicle turnouts for construction and operations and maintenance vehicles at turbine pads—typically graveled to a depth of four inches depending on soil conditions—will be located at the base of each turbine. Project access roads will interconnect with each other, and will be available for use by both project staff and the landowner.

Approximately 43 miles of road will be required to serve each turbine string, connect the turbine strings, and connect with site access roads. Just under one mile of existing ranch road has been incorporated into the road network (the project site is served by several county roads). The existing 12' road will be expanded to 16', new roads will be finished at 16'. Permanent roads will have a compacted base of native soil, and will be graveled to a depth of four to six inches.

On-site Field Workshop

The facility will include a field workshop of approximately 125 feet by 50 feet. The building will be a metal clad, insulated structure with a 75 foot skirt of crushed stone. The workshop will have an adjacent fenced lay-down area of 200 feet by 75 feet, and a 20,000 gallon water tank for fire fighting and back-up water. Applicant proposes a well and septic tank at the workshop site.

The field workshops will have electrical service. The source of electrical service is the facility's collection grid, and the workshop has been located on collector lines whose footprint, both temporary and permanent, has been calculated and included in Exhibit C.

The workshop footprint will be used for lay-down and secure storage during facility construction.

Temporary Construction Components

The facility footprint includes a 5 acre temporary staging and storage area.

EXHIBIT C
LOCATION OF PROPOSED FACILITY

A description of the location of the proposed energy facility site and the proposed site of each related or supporting facility and all areas that might be temporarily disturbed during construction of the facility, including the approximate land area of each.

Location of the Facility

The proposed facility, the Saddle Butte Wind Park (SBWP), will be sited in Gilliam and Morrow Counties, Oregon, approximately twenty miles south of the Columbia River between Eightmile Canyon and State Highway 74. Maps showing the facility location and site boundary may be found in Exhibit G.

The facility is sited on 14,798 acres of privately-owned agricultural land: 8,238 and 6,560 acres in each of Gilliam and Morrow Counties respectively.

The following tables show the areas of permanent and temporary disturbance within the site boundary. These calculations are *exclusive* of the shared portion of the transmission corridor described in Exhibit D.

Permanent facilities footprint, typical layout

Component	Area of Footprint Each	Number of Units	Total Footprint (acres)
Turbine pads, slab foundation	1,510.21 sq ft	171 WTGs	5.928
Turbine turnouts, slab foundation	465.00 sq ft	92 WTGs[1]	1.217
Substation	3.15 acres	1 each	3.150
Medium-voltage power poles	7.0 sq ft	385 poles	0.062
High-voltage H-type power poles	14.0 sq ft	24 pairs	0.008
Field workshop	70,000 sq ft	1 each	1.607
Meteorological towers	1,225.0 sq ft	3 each	0.084
Expansion of existing roads[2]	21,120.0 sq ft/mile	0.765 miles	0.371
New roads[3]	84,480.0 sq ft/mile	42.24 miles	81.918
Total			**94.345**

[1] Turbines at end of roads have no turnout
[2] Existing road is 12 ft wide. Expanded to 16 foot final width
[3] 16 foot final width

Temporary project construction footprint, typical layout

Component	Area of Footprint Each	Number of Units	Total Footprint (acres)
Turbine pads, slab foundation	10,484.79 sq ft	114 WTGs	21.944
Turbine pads, compacted slab foundation	30,936.79 sq ft	57 WTGs	36.812
Substations	1.83 acres	1 each	1.830
Medium-voltage power poles	200.0 sq ft	385 poles	1.768
High-voltage H-type power poles	400.0 sq ft	24 pairs	0.220
Off-road trenching[1]	158,400.0 sq ft/mile	1.567 miles	5.696
Meteorological towers	4,775.0 sq ft	3 each	0.329
Temporary expansion of existing roads[2]	184,800.0 sq ft/mile	0.765 miles	3.245
Temporary width of new roads	184,800.0 sq ft/mile	42.239 miles	179.195
Turnarounds[3]	14,880.0 sq ft	57 each	19.471
Turning radii[4]	4,701.0 sq ft	50 each	5.396
Staging and storage	5.0 acres	1 each	5.000
Total			**280.906**

[1] 30 ft disturbance width
[2] 35 ft beyond finished width
[3] Allows trucks to turn around at the end of strings
[4] Allows long-load trucks to turn intersection corners

Facility Footprint by County

Structure	Gilliam County (acres)	Morrow County (acres)	Total Facility (acres)
Principal use			
Turbine towers, including pads and road turnouts	4.635	2.510	7.145
Substation	0.000	3.150	3.150
Meteorological towers	0.056	0.028	0.084
Aboveground 34.5-kV collector line	0.022	0.040	0.062
Aboveground 230 kV transmission line	0.000	0.008	0.008
Field workshop	0.000	1.607	1.607
Subtotal	4.713	7.343	12.056
Access roads			
New roads	49.039	32.879	81.918
Expansion of existing roads	0.371	0.000	0.371
Subtotal	49.410	32.879	82.289
Total	**54.123**	**40.222**	**94.345**

This table excludes the shared transmission corridor.

The following table excludes the shared transmission corridor, as well as the half-mile buffer applied for agricultural use analysis. Calculated footprint percentages would be, therefore, overstated.

Agricultural use by county

County	Use	Site (acres)	Footprint (acres)
Gilliam			
	Cultivated and supporting	6014.221	41.592
	Grazed and supporting	0.000	0.000
	Non-agricultural	23.855	0.183
	Potentially agricultural	2199.725	11.813
	Total	**8237.801**	**53.588**
Morrow			
	Cultivated and supporting	4248.142	27.160
	Grazed and supporting	327.014	1.257
	Non-agricultural	43.697	0.000
	Potentially agricultural	1941.822	12.340
	Total	**6560.675**	**40.757**
Combined			
	Cultivated and supporting	10262.363	68.752
	Grazed and supporting	327.014	1.257
	Non-agricultural	67.552	0.183
	Potentially agricultural	4141.547	24.153
	Total	**14798.476**	**94.345**

EXHIBIT D
Alternative Transmission Corridors

If the proposed energy facility is a pipeline or a transmission line or has, as a related or supporting facility, a transmission line or pipeline that, by itself, is an energy facility under the definition in ORS 469.300, identification of at least two proposed corridors, as defined in OAR 345-001-0010, or identification of a single proposed corridor with an explanation of why alternate corridors are unlikely to better meet the applicant's needs and satisfy the Council's standards. The applicant shall include an explanation of the basis for selecting the proposed corridor(s) and, for each proposed corridor, the information described in subsections (e), (g), (i), (j), (k), (n) and (p) that is available from existing maps, aerial photographs, and search of readily available literature.

Explanation of Corridor Selection

While the proposed Saddle Butte Wind Park is neither a pipeline nor a transmission line, it has, as a supporting facility, a transmission line that is 1) high voltage; 2) more than 10 miles in length in its full run to the regional power grid; and, in its full run to the regional power grid, to be constructed in more than one county.

Applicant has, however, identified only a single proposed corridor. Applicant's proposed transmission corridor, 5.76 miles in length between the Saddle Butte Wind Park substation and its connection with other, to-be-shared, high voltage lines, has been configured to take advantage of transmission corridors previously approved by the Council.[2]

Alternative corridors are unlikely to better meet Applicant's needs and satisfy the Council's standards because Applicant's proposed corridor is designed to be the shortest possible corridor connecting its new facilities and existing, previously approved facilities. Any alternative corridor will therefore be longer. A longer corridor will be both more expensive and more disruptive to habitat and agricultural use of the site.

Additionally, Applicant has sited its proposed corridor to maximize the understringing of 34.5kV collector lines within its own facility, as well as to provide for the understringing of 34.5kV lines in the adjacent facility. Applicant has secured transmission easements from this adjacent facility, and submits that this mutual facility benefit promotes the Council's standards while providing economic advantages to the Applicant and the other Certificate holder.

Information describing Applicant's proposed transmission corridor is included in all relevant Exhibits of this NOI.

[2] Site Certificate for the Shepherds Flat Wind Farm