Appendix L
Decommissioning Plan

Rose Creek Wind, LLC
MPUC Docket No. IP7065/WS-21-643
January 2022

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ROSE CREEK WIND, LLC

Rose Creek Wind Project
Mower County, Minnesota

DRAFT DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

Prepared by:

January 2022

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CED	Consolidated Edison Development, Inc.
Plan	Decommissioning Plan
DOC-EERA	Minnesota Department of Commerce-Energy Environmental Review and Analysis
GE	General Electric
m	meter
Merjent	Merjent, Inc.
MPUC	Minnesota Public Utilities Commission
Project or Repower Project	Rose Creek Wind, LLC Project
Rose Creek or Applicant	Rose Creek Wind, LLC
SPCC Plan	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ConEdison Development (CED), a New York renewable energy development and operations company doing business as Rose Creek Wind, LLC ("Rose Creek" or "Applicant"), is planning to re-power the existing Rose Wind wind energy facility in Mower County, Minnesota. The re-powered wind energy facility will be called the Rose Creek Wind Project (Project). Rose Creek Wind, LLC is a Delaware Limited Liability Company and is registered with the Minnesota Secretary of State. Rose Creek Wind, LLC is owned by Rose Wind Holdings, LLC, which is owned by CED.

CED also owns Adams Wind, a four-turbine wind facility immediately adjacent to Rose Wind (Figure 2). Adams Wind delivers power to Alliant Energy and will remain in operation. Adams Wind delivers power to Alliant Energy and will remain in operation. The four turbines that make up Adams Wind are not part of the Rose Creek Wind Project.

The Project will consist of 6 to 7 new wind turbines with a total nameplate capacity of up to 17.4 megawatts (MW). In accordance with Minnesota Statutes Chapter 216F, Rose Creek Wind will require a new Large Wind Energy Conversion System Site Permit.

This Decommissioning Plan (Plan) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Minnesota Rule 7854.0500, subpart 13 and Minnesota Department of Commerce Energy Environmental Review and Analysis Group's (EERA) Application Guidance for Site Permitting of Large Wind Energy Conversion Systems in Minnesota, and on recent informal guidance prepared by EERA as documented in the Staff Briefing Papers dated June 17, 2021 for Docket No. E999/M-17-123. As per the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission's (PUC) Order Establishing General Wind Permit Standards (Docket No. E,G-999/M-07-1102, January 11, 2008), this Plan describes the manner in which Rose Creek Wind plans on meeting the requirements of MN Rule 7836.0500, subpart 13. A final Plan will be submitted to the PUC prior to the pre-construction meeting.

1.1 Decommissioning Plan Objective

Rose Creek will decommission the Project at the end of its operating life. This Plan outlines how Rose Creek will ensure sufficient funds are available and outlines the protocols for decommissioning and site restoration. The objective of decommissioning, to the extent feasible, is to restore the site to as closely as practical to surrounding land uses.

Existing land use surrounding Rose Creek is primarily agricultural land planted with row crops. Decommissioned Rose Creek areas will be returned to their predevelopment condition to the extent practicable. Some Project infrastructure, such as access roads, may be left in place if requested by landowners in writing and agreed to by Rose Creek.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Rose Creek is developing the Project in Mower County, south of the City of Adams and the City of Taopi, Minnesota. The Project area is approximately 5,258 acres in size. The Project will consist of 6 to 7 wind turbines.

The Project nameplate capacity (17.4 MW), interconnect location, and power purchaser will remain the same. Rose Creek is considering two scenarios, with up to three turbine types. Scenario 1 includes using a combination of two General Electric (GE) models including one GE 2.3 MW, 80-meter (m) hub height turbine; and five GE 2.82 MW, 81m hub height turbines.

Scenario 2 includes using a combination of one GE 2.3 MW, 80m hub height, 2 GE 2.82 MW, 89m hub height turbines, and 4 Gamesa 2.0 MW 100m hub height turbines. The two scenarios will have identical construction footprints, including collector lines, access roads, and crane paths and similar environmental impacts. The current preliminary turbine layout accommodates both scenarios and includes one alternative wind turbine location for Scenario 1.

Rose Creek will work with landowners to identify existing turbine access roads; however, new access roads will be required. Existing roads may result in temporarily widening and increasing turning radii. Project infrastructure will generally be sited on private land under secured lease agreements, with some collection lines located within public road rights-of-way. Rose Creek is working with landowners to secure land leases to accommodate setback requirements, and is working with township and county officials for approvals to occupy public rights-of-way and will develop road use agreements for the delivery of project equipment.

2.1 Lease Agreement Requirements

Rose Creek's land leases include an option for a bond or other security sufficient to cover the estimated costs of decommissioning, starting in the 15th year after the start of Project operation. If financial surety for decommissioning is required by a government agency, the security instrument with individual leases shall be reduced or terminated accordingly.

2.2 Anticipated Operating Life

The Project is anticipated to begin commercial operations in Q3 2023. The operating life of Rose Creek is anticipated to be 30 years. Decommissioning may occur in 2053.

2.3 Use of the Generation Output

CED anticipates that the electrical output of the Project will be sold under a PPA to the same purchaser as Rose Wind (Dairyland Power). The PPA is expected to be in place by Q2 of 2023 and to expire 20 years after issuance, unless otherwise revised or renewed.

3.0 NOTIFICATION

Rose Creek will notify landowners, local governments, the MPUC, and other agencies as required by permit conditions when decommissioning activities are to begin and when restoration is complete. Notifications will occur at least 30 days prior to the commencement of decommissioning activities. Landowners and local government officials will be notified by U.S. Mail, and notice to the MPUC will be submitted as a formal filing to the E-Dockets system.

4.0 DECOMMISSIONING TASKS AND TIMING

4.1 Decommissioning Overview

Once the Project has reached the end of its operating life, Rose Creek will decommission the Project and restore the site to surrounding conditions to the extent practicable. This section presents an overview of the decommissioning process.

Prior to the commencement of decommissioning activities, Rose Creek will conduct the following pre-construction activities:

- Site investigation;
- Written notification to landowners;
- Site access assessment (public and private road conditions);
- Agency notifications and decommissioning permits;
- Site preparation; and
- Contractor selection.

Decommissioning requires disconnection from the grid, and the dismantling and removal of the wind turbine towers, wind turbine generators, underground collection cables to a depth of 48 inches below grade, pad mounted transformers, collection/interconnection substation, overhead collection cables, all foundations to a depth of 48 inches below grade, access roads, decommissioning staging areas, and any decommissioning debris generated.

Specifically, once the decommissioning contractor secures all necessary construction permits, the decommissioning process typically includes the following steps:

- Disconnection from the grid;
- Mobilize office(s), yards, and construction equipment (e.g., cranes, lowboys, graders);
- Finalize erosion control plan and implement erosion control measures;
- Improve access as needed (e.g., access road maintenance, install access roads to turbines);
- Identify and secure laydown areas for processing of decommissioned equipment and material;
- Locate and disconnect generators, electrical equipment, and rotating machinery;
- Remove fluids;
- Prepare crane pads and mobilize and erect crane(s);
- Disassemble and remove blades, nacelle, and towers and place in laydown area for site processing or move to remote site for processing;
- Process blades and tower and transport for disposal/recycle;
- Remove underground cables and tower foundation to a depth of 4 feet below final grade;
- Transport tower foundation material to disposal site for reprocessing (e.g., crush concrete, recycle rebar);
- Demo substation; and
- Remove access road and surfacing (gravel) and transport to approved stockpile for reuse.

Additional temporary access roads to turbines may be installed to accommodate cranes, trucks, and other machinery required for the disassembly and removal of the turbines. If needed, temporary crane walks may also be installed between turbines.

Following the decommissioning activities, Rose Creek will restore the site as close as practicable to surrounding land use conditions in accordance with the lease agreements between the landowners and Rose Creek. In general, this means returning the land to use as cultivated farmland. Restoration activities include:

- Regrade site to pre-operation contours;
- Prepare soil for seeding and seed disturbed areas, except for cultivated fields;
- Install permanent erosion and sediment control measures; and
- Final site cleanup.

4.2 Decommissioning Permits and Approvals

Table 4.2-1 outlines the federal, state, and local permits or approvals that have been identified as required or potentially required for the decommissioning of the Project.

TABLE 4.2-1

Potential Permits and Approvals Required for Decommissioning

Agency	Permit or Approval
Federal	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Federal Clean Water Act Section 404 (Regional General, Individual, or Nationwide Permit)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region 5) in coordination with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Coordination/consultation for review of threatened or endangered species
State of Minnesota	
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	Endangered species consultations – NHIS data request
Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT)	Oversize/Overweight Permit for State Highways
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)	Section 401 Water Quality Certification
	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State Disposal System General Stormwater Permit for Construction Activity
	Very Small Quantity Generator License – Hazardous Waste Collection Program
Local	
Mower County/Townships	Moving permits (Oversize and Overweight)

4.3 Disconnection from the Grid

Decommissioning requires that all transmission and substation interconnect infrastructure be disconnected from the transmission grid. Prior to dismantling infrastructure, Rose Creek will ensure all required transmission lines, project substations, and connections to substation(s) used at the point(s) of interconnection are disconnected.

4.4 Decommissioning Site Condition Improvements

Access roads to turbines will be improved as needed to accommodate movement of appropriately sized cranes, trucks, and other machinery required for the disassembly and removal of the turbines. If necessary, temporary crane walks will be established across agricultural fields between turbines. Crane pads will also be installed at each turbine to support deconstruction.

4.5 Removal of Infrastructure

Once interconnection infrastructure (e.g., transmission, substation) has been disconnected from the grid, all Rose Creek infrastructure will be removed as outlined below. The following sections describe infrastructure that will require decommissioning as part of the Repower Project. This section also provides additional detail on how each infrastructure component is decommissioned and what components are expected to have salvageable value. Salvageable materials generally include steel towers components, conductors, switches, and transformers. These components are refurbished and resold or are recycled for scrap. Currently, between 85 and 90 percent of a

turbine's parts can be recycled or sold, including the foundation, tower, gear box, and generator (Clean Grid Alliance, 2021). All unsalvageable materials will be disposed of at authorized disposal facilities in accordance with applicable regulations.

4.5.1 Turbine Towers

Turbines may be removed using several decommissioning procedures depending on technology available at the time, salvage values, and other considerations. In one scenario, turbine towers will either be disassembled using a crane from the top down or felling the turbines without disassembly. A sample disassembly process would be as follows: First, turbine rotors (hub and blades) will be removed from the nacelle, turned horizontally using a smaller crane, and set on the ground. Next, the nacelle will be removed from the top of the tower. Remaining tower parts will then be deconstructed and transported for reconditioning and reuse or disassembled or cut into more easily transportable sections for salvage, recycling, or disposal.

Typically, tower steel has the largest scrap value of all components. Some components in the nacelle (e.g., generator and gearbox) contain salvageable steel and other valuable metals (e.g., copper and aluminum). Where applicable, these components will be disassembled and salvaged. Turbine blades are not expected to have salvage value and will be transported to a solid waste disposal facility, although technologies continue to be developed that may make blade recycling more feasible at the time of Project decommissioning.

4.5.2 Foundations, Pads, and Underground Collection Cables

Prior to foundation, pad, or cable removal, topsoil and sub-soils will be segregated and stored for replacement during site restoration. Pad mounted transformers will be disconnected from collection system infrastructure and wind turbine generators. Foundations and pads will be excavated to remove all anchor bolts, rebar, conduits, cable, and concrete to a depth of 48 inches below grade. All concrete foundations will be crushed and transported for disposal off-site. A trench will be dug to remove any underground infrastructure and cables associated with the project that are located within 4 feet below grade. Cables will be cut into manageable sections and transported off-site for proper disposal.

Any excavated areas will be backfilled with native subsoil and topsoil. Any segregated soils will be returned and compacted or de-compacted as necessary to a density similar to surrounding soils.

To the extent practicable, care will be taken to avoid damage to drain tiles during excavation activities. If Rose Creek receives written notification of suspected damage to drain tiles, those tiles will be repaired, replaced, and/or rerouted to support pre-existing conditions. The site will be restored to its pre-Project topography and topsoil quality to the extent practicable as described in Section 4.7.

4.5.3 Substation Facilities

All above-ground infrastructure at the collection substation facilities including the conductors, switches, transformers, fencing, and other components will be dismantled and removed from the site for disposal.

4.5.4 Access Roads

Unless requested by the landowners in writing and agreed to by Rose Creek, all access roads (Project and decommissioning) will be removed, and the land will be restored to match the conditions and grade of adjacent areas. Any improvements made to township and county roads will remain in place. Minor repairs to access roads may be necessary to accommodate crane transport. Approximately 13,940 linear feet (16-foot nominal width) of access road removal is expected.

4.6 Disposal

Decommissioning includes the removal, transportation, and disposal of all Project components and any debris generated. Any wastes generated will be handled and disposed of in accordance with Minnesota Rule Chapter 7045, local rules, and regulations. Disposal of materials generated during decommissioning will comply with all rules and regulations and will use approved local or regional disposal or recycling sites. Any disposal related monitoring, transportation, or handling of materials will be conducted by trained and qualified personnel utilizing established procedures and proper equipment. Table 4.6-1 presents nearby disposal options.

Table 4.6-1
Local Recycling and Disposal Services

Facility	Location	Services Offered	Distance from Project (mi)
Watson Recycling	Austin, MN	Ferrous Metal and Non-Ferrous Metal Recycling; High-Capacity Hauling; Roll-Off Services; Pick-up Service	24
SKB Environmental	Austin, MN	Construction and Demolition Debris, Industrial Waste, and MSW Recycling/Disposal;	26
Dan Jennings Co.	Austin, MN	Scrap Iron Recycling	22

4.6.1 Hazardous Materials

A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) will be created for decommissioning, or the operational Project's SPCC Plan will be used, to address the handling of hazardous materials onsite. Hazardous materials expected to be used or collected during decommissioning include fuel, lubricating oil, mineral oil, hydraulic oil, and propylene glycol. The primary concerns associated with these hazardous materials are spills and/or leaks resulting in potential impacts to surface and groundwater resources and the potential for soil contamination. The SPCC Plan will detail the appropriate storage, cleanup, and disposal of hazardous wastes to ensure potential impacts are avoided.

4.7 Site Restoration

The objective of site restoration is to return the Project area as close as practicable to surrounding land use conditions. Following the dismantling and removal of Project infrastructure, restoration activities will include:

- Excavated areas will be filled with compatible sub-grade material available on site and compacted to a density similar to the surrounding sub-grade material.
- Removal of rocks greater than 3 inches and replacing segregated sub-soil and topsoil to the original depths. Any sub-soil and topsoil deficiencies and trench settling will be mitigated with available soils consistent with surrounding areas.

- Unexcavated areas compacted by equipment used in decommissioning will be de-compacted in a manner to adequately restore the topsoil and subsoil material to a density consistent and compatible with the surrounding area.
- Disturbed areas will be graded to match existing undisturbed elevations to the extent feasible. Rutted land will be restored to match the grade of the adjacent area.
- Revegetation of non-cropland and pasture areas disturbed during decommissioning with native seed mixes appropriate to the region.
- Install/repair necessary permanent erosion and sediment control measures.

4.8 Site Decommissioning and Restoration Schedule

The site will be restored within 18 months after expiration of the Site Permit, or upon earlier termination of the Project, or any turbine decommissioning within the Project.

5.0 COSTS AND FINANCIAL SURETY

Rose Creek is responsible for all costs associated with decommissioning. This section presents the decommissioning cost estimate, the basis (method), and schedule for developing and revising the cost estimate, and Rose Creek's proposed method of financial assurance.

5.1 Detailed Cost Estimate

As part of this Plan, Rose Creek has provided a third-party, detailed, estimated cost prepared by Merjent, Inc. (Merjent) for Project decommissioning activities. Table 5.1-1 presents a summary breakdown of the turbine labor and material removal costs associated with the decommissioning. Table 5.1-2 presents a detailed cost estimate. This Plan cost estimate also includes documentation of the Basis of Estimate so that the estimate is clearly understood by those reviewing and/or relying on the estimate later (Section 5.1.1). Decommissioning salvage values are further described in Section 5.1

Table 5.1-1
Summary of Decommissioning Costs

Removal Activity	Salvage Value	Total Cost	Net Cost
Project Management/Mobilization and Demobilization/Crane and Pad Installation/Site Grading/Restoration		$ 354,866.10	$ 354,866.10
Turbine and Transformer	$ (305,554.58)	$ 320,994.00	$ 15,439.42
Electrical and Major Mechanical Equipment	$ (58,415.26)	$ 129,802.56	$ 71,387.30
Turbine Foundations and Transformer Pads		$ 48,752.87	$ 48,752.87
Access Road (approximately 4 miles)		$ 46,181.29	$ 46,181.29
Total	**$ (363,969.84)**	**$ 900,596.82**	**$ 536,626.98**
15% Contingency		$ 135,089.52	$ 80,494.05
Total with Contingency		$ 1,035,686.34	$ 617,121.03
Total with Contingency Per Turbine		**$ 172,614.39**	**$ 102,853.50**

Table 5.1-2 Decommissioning Detailed Cost Estimate				
Description	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Unit Price**	**Total**
Project Management / Contractor Overhead (10%)	1	lump sum	$ 125,090	**$ 125,090**
Mobilization and Demobilization				**$ 87,689**
Equipment	1	each	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
Labor	1	lump sum	$ 46,907	$ 46,907
Field Management	1	week	$ 25,782	$ 25,782
Access Improvements and Crane Pad Installation				**$ 94,787**
Material for Access Improvements and Crane Pads	1,225	ton	$ 37	$ 44,774
Improvements, Installation, and Removal	6	each	$ 8,336	$ 50,013
Electric System Removal				**$ 129,803**
Transformers	6	each	$ 3,576	$ 21,456
Collector System	7.6	miles	$ 11,108	$ 84,421
Substation and Interconnect	1	lump sum	$ 23,926	$ 23,926
Hauling (50 mile round trip)	2	each	$ 513	$ 1,025
Oil Removal and Disposal	1	lump sum	$ 17,500	$ 17,500
Tower Removal				**$ 320,994**
Disassembly	6	each	$ 18,012	$ 108,072
Blade Demolition and Recycling	294	ton	$ 93	$ 27,195
Sizing/Loadout	6	each	$ 13,525	$ 81,147
Hauling (50 mile round trip)	2,324	ton	$ 45	$ 104,580
Foundation Removal				**$ 48,753**
Excavate and Loadout	329	cubic yards	$ 123	$ 40,452
Hauling (50 mile round trip)	329	cubic yards	$ 21	$ 6,902
Rebar and Debris Disposal Fee	82	cubic yards	$ 11	$ 905
Crushed Concrete Disposal Fee (no paint, no rebar)	247	cubic yards	$ 2	$ 494
Access Road and Culvert Removal				**$ 46,181**
Stone Removal	2,065	cubic yards	$ 20	$ 41,304
Culvert removal, hauling, and disposal (assumes 10)	10	each	$ 488	$ 4,880
Hauling (50 mile round trip)	3,051	cubic yards	$ 18	$ 54,912
Site Restoration				**$ 47,300**
Soil Decompaction	42,208	square yards	$ 1	$ 23,214
Topsoil Placement	7,034	cubic yards	$ 3	$ 20,750
Seeding	4.4	acre	$ 765	$ 3,336
			Total	**$ 900,597**

5.1.1 Basis of Estimate

This cost estimate was prepared by Merjent's engineering staff and relies on quotes and pricing from industry professionals. This estimate was prepared in September 2021 and represents a snapshot in time. Should changes in the market occur that could have dramatic effects on this estimate, this estimate should be reevaluated and updated.

Because the long-range estimates will be updated or maintained periodically in a controlled, documented life cycle process that addresses scope and technology changes in estimates over time, the estimate is rated as Class 5 (AACEI, 2021). Class 5 cost estimate accuracy ranges apply for the specific scope included in the estimate at the time of estimate preparation.

5.1.2 Assumptions, Mark-ups, and Contingency

This section includes additional assumptions and mark-ups not previously addressed that apply to this estimate:

- Labor costs are based on national labor rates.
- Sales tax is not included.
- Given the requirement for a 5-year Plan update, escalation rates are not considered.
- Each removal activity was conservatively estimated based on similar industry decommissioning plans and county data.
- Estimate includes equipment rental fees, fuel, maintenance, and/or wear and tear of construction equipment.
- Estimate includes equipment transportation permits
- No additional costs have been included for special agreements (e.g., land access, crossing) or requirements contained within those agreements.
- Assumes unforeseen subsurface conditions-existing hazardous materials, vestiges or remains, will not be encountered (i.e., costs are not included).
- Estimate does not include scope or costs for unexpected state, or county road improvements and/or traffic control measures, barricades, or utility control.
- Disposal fees are based on current rates.
- Includes contractor markups for Project Management/Overhead (10%) and Mobilization
- Using excavators with concrete breakers, concrete foundations will be removed to a depth of 4 feet below grade. Processed concrete will be transported offsite.
- The cost estimate also includes a contingency of 15% of the total construction costs to account for the potential for unknown costs and delays associated with weather, crane breakdown/downtime, etc.
- Scope and costs for security services have been excluded.

5.1.3 Excluded Costs

Only direct construction costs are included. Non-direct costs (i.e., soft costs) associated with non-tangible items, such as design, fees, taxes, and insurance are excluded from this estimate.

5.1.4 Decommissioning Salvage Values

Table 5.1-3 presents salvage estimates. Decommissioning salvage values are based on salvage estimates from a local recycling company, the MNP Corporation Steel Pricing index, and from Scrapmonster.com.

Table 5.1-3
Decommissioning Salvage Values (US Dollars/per Unit)

Source	Unit	Steel	Copper	Aluminum
Watson Recycling (Austin, MN) [a]	ton	$170	$7,000	$800
MNP Corporation [b]	ton	$394	-	-
ScrapMonster [c]	ton	$388	$7,540	$1,300
Average	ton	$317	$7,270	$1,050

[a] June 17, 2021; unprepared steel, #1/#2 copper (average), scrap aluminum.
[b] 12-month average (through June 17, 2021); prepared steel.
[c] 12-month average (through March 15, 2021); structural (prepared) steel, #3 copper, aluminum scrap (MLC clips).

Salvageable turbine component material weights for each turbine were estimated from manufacturer's specifications, National Renewable Energy Laboratory guidance, and industry standards. A total of 86 percent of the turbine weight is assumed to be salvageable steel, 1 percent is salvageable copper, and 2 percent is salvageable aluminum. Table 5.1-3 includes an average of various grades and sizes of metals. Table 5.1-4 presents the estimated value of salvageable material using the salvage values in Table 5.1-3.

Table 5.1-4
Estimated Value of Salvageable Material

Turbine Component Materials	Unit	No. of Towers	Unit Weight	Value of Salvageable Material/Unit	Estimated Value
Turbine: GE 2.3 MW 80m					
Steel	tons	1	110.7	$317.3	$35,124.99
Copper	tons	1	1.6	$7,270.0	$11,333.83
Aluminum	tons	1	1.6	$1,050.0	$1,636.94
Turbine: GE 2.82 MW 81m					
Steel	tons	5	118.5	$317.3	$188,025.72
Copper	tons	5	1.7	$7,270.0	$60,670.51
Aluminum	tons	5	1.7	$1,050.0	$8,762.59
Total (6 Turbines)					**$ 305,554.58**

This estimated value of salvageable material assumes that all salvage costs will come from scrapping of raw materials and not the resale of turbine components (e.g., substation transformers and other electrical components).

5.2 Financial Surety

Rose Creek intends to operate the Project for 30 years or until Site Permit expiration. Rose Creek is responsible for all decommissioning and restoration costs. Based on the information presented in Table 5.1-1, the anticipated net cost for decommissioning the Project is estimated at $441,013. Rose Creek is committed to establishing financial assurance to ensure decommission funds are available at the time of decommissioning. Rose Creek will establish financial assurance in the form of an escrow account, letter of credit, or surety bond. An amount equal to half of the anticipated decommissioning costs will be funded to the surety instrument beginning in the 10th year of Project operation. The fund will be increased by an equal amount each year from Year 10 to Year 20, so that the full decommissioning amount has been accrued by Year 20 (Table 5.2-1).

Table 5.2-1
Decommissioning Financial Assurance – Potential Funding Schedule

Year	Percent Funded	Payment (US Dollars)
2033	50%	$ 220,506.50
2034	5%	$ 22,050.65
2035	5%	$ 22,050.65
2036	5%	$ 22,050.65
2037	5%	$ 22,050.65
2038	5%	$ 22,050.65
2039	5%	$ 22,050.65
2040	5%	$ 22,050.65
2041	5%	$ 22,050.65
2042	5%	$ 22,050.65
2043	5%	$ 22,050.65
TOTALS	100%	$ 441,013.00

As described in Section 6, the Plan will be reassessed every 5 years, revised, and filed with the MPUC in accordance with the requirements of the Site Permit. Financial Assurance will be adjusted accordingly to offset any increases or decreases in decommissioning costs and salvage values determined during each plan reassessment.

6.0 SCHEDULE FOR DECOMMISSIONING PLAN REVISIONS

This Plan and cost estimate will be revised every 5 years to reflect changes in regulation, advancements in construction techniques, reclamation equipment, and decommissioning standards.

REFERENCES

AACEI. 2021, February 22. GUIDE TO COST ESTIMATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS. TCM Framework: 7.3 - Cost Estimating and Budgeting. Retrieved from https://library.aacei.org//pgd01/pgd01.shtml#Classification%20for%20Long-Term%20Planning%20and%20Asset%20Life%20Cycle%20Cost%20Estimates.

Clean Grid Alliance. 2021. Fact Sheet: Wind Turbine Recycling and Disposal; Rev 1/2021. Retrieved from http://cleangridalliance.org/_uploads/_media_uploads/_source/Turbine_Recycling.pdf.