



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

Introduction

The Oregon Renewable Energy Siting Assessment (ORESAs) project was funded through a \$1.1 million U.S. Department of Defense Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation grant awarded to the Oregon Department of Energy, working with the Department of Land Conservation & Development and Oregon State University's Institute for Natural Resources.

The project sought to support military compatibility through coordination with local, regional, and state agencies, and raise awareness about the military through the ORESAs project. The objective for the Oregon Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Map Viewer and Reporting Tool was to assemble baseline data to create a transparent, consistent collection of trusted, accurate information, without recommendations or endorsements.

This tool is for illustrative and administrative purposes only. The map viewer and reports generated by it are not meant to replace the formal permitting process in the state of Oregon. The tool provides the approximate physical, environmental, management, and jurisdictional conditions of a selected area within Oregon. This information or data is provided with the understanding that conclusions drawn from such information are the responsibility of the user. The sponsors of the tool make no claims, representations or warranties as to the accuracy or completeness of these data layers.

Military Coordination

Since your specified area of interest for a possible development is near or intersects a military training area, installation, special use airspace, or geographic area of concern, it is important to coordinate AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE DURING the exploration of any projects with the military to ADDRESS possible issues in the future.

U.S. Navy

Kimberly Peacher

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NW DoD Regional Coordination Team Representatives

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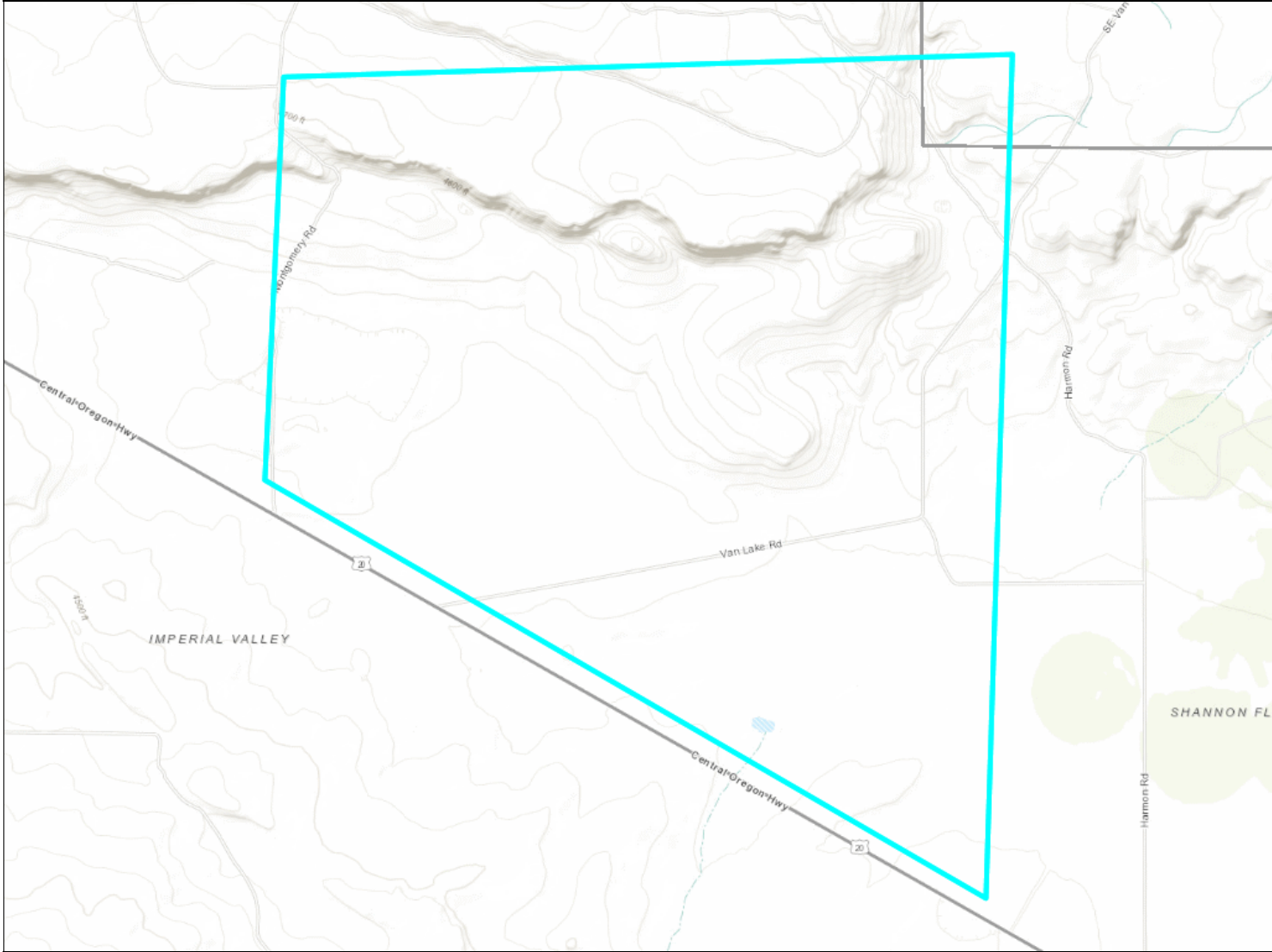
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Site

Overview Map



— Custom Area



Site Name:	test
Project Type(s):	Wind (onshore),Solar Photovoltaic
Maximum Height (ft):	400
MegaWatts:	200
Area:	6,036 Acres



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area: : 6,036 Acres

Admin Boundaries & Planning

Boundary/Planning Area	Value/Intersects
State Land Inventory System	Yes
1 Surface Owner	ODOT
Subsurface Owner	ODOT
2 Surface Owner	ODSL
Subsurface Owner	ODSL
3 Surface Owner	ODSL
Subsurface Owner	PRIV
In Coastal Zone	No
USFWS Region	Region 1: Pacific Region
USFS District(s)	No
BLM District(s)	Prineville District
DIST_NAME	Prineville District
Webpage	Link
ADDRESS	3050 N.E. 3rd Street Prineville, OR 97754
PHONE	541-416-6700
Email	BLM_OR_PR_Mail@blm.gov
Comprehensive Plan Designation	AGRICULTURE, RURAL NATURAL RESOURCE/OPEN SPACE
Zoning	Exclusive Farm Use 160+, Mineral and Aggregate, Open Space/Conservation
County	Crook, Deschutes
1 altname	Crook
planning_dept_address	Crook County Courthouse, 300 NE 3rd St, Rm. 12, Prineville, OR 97754
planning_dept_phone	(541) 447-3211
2 altname	Deschutes
planning_dept_address	PO Box 6005, Attn: Community Development, Bend, OR 97708-6005
planning_dept_phone	(541) 388-6560

Land Management/Ownership

Land Manager/Owner	Area (acres)	Percent Area
State Government	5,529.50	91.6%
Federal (BLM)	422.90	7.0%
Private	75.80	1.3%
Federal (Other)	10.20	0.2%



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Cultural Resources

- [Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Laws & Rules](#)
- [Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Project Review & Compliance](#)
- [Legislative Commission on Indian Services](#)
- [Legislative Commission on Indian Services Key Contact Information](#)

Installation and operation of renewable energy facilities have the potential to impact cultural resources, which are protected by Federal and State law. Cultural resources include but are not limited to precontact or historic districts, archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, artifacts, records, material remains, and traditional, religious, spiritual, storied, or legendary places. Notification and coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes is required for most large-scale renewable energy facilities to ensure the installation and operation of the facility will not damage cultural resources.

Please contact the Oregon SHPO and the Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS) at the links below for assistance in determining the appropriate Tribe(s) to work with based on your project location.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

The Federal Aviation Administration requires hazard evaluations to be conducted for tall structures including wind turbines. All FAA requirements and processes should be reviewed directly at the [F.A.A. website](#)

Airports

Airport Name	Distance
Sunrise Valley Ranch Lodge	22.1 Miles
Shotgun Ranch Airstrip	33.1 Miles
Agape Farm	36.1 Miles
Pearson Airstrip	36.9 Miles
Goering Ranches / Chocheta Estates	46.1 Miles

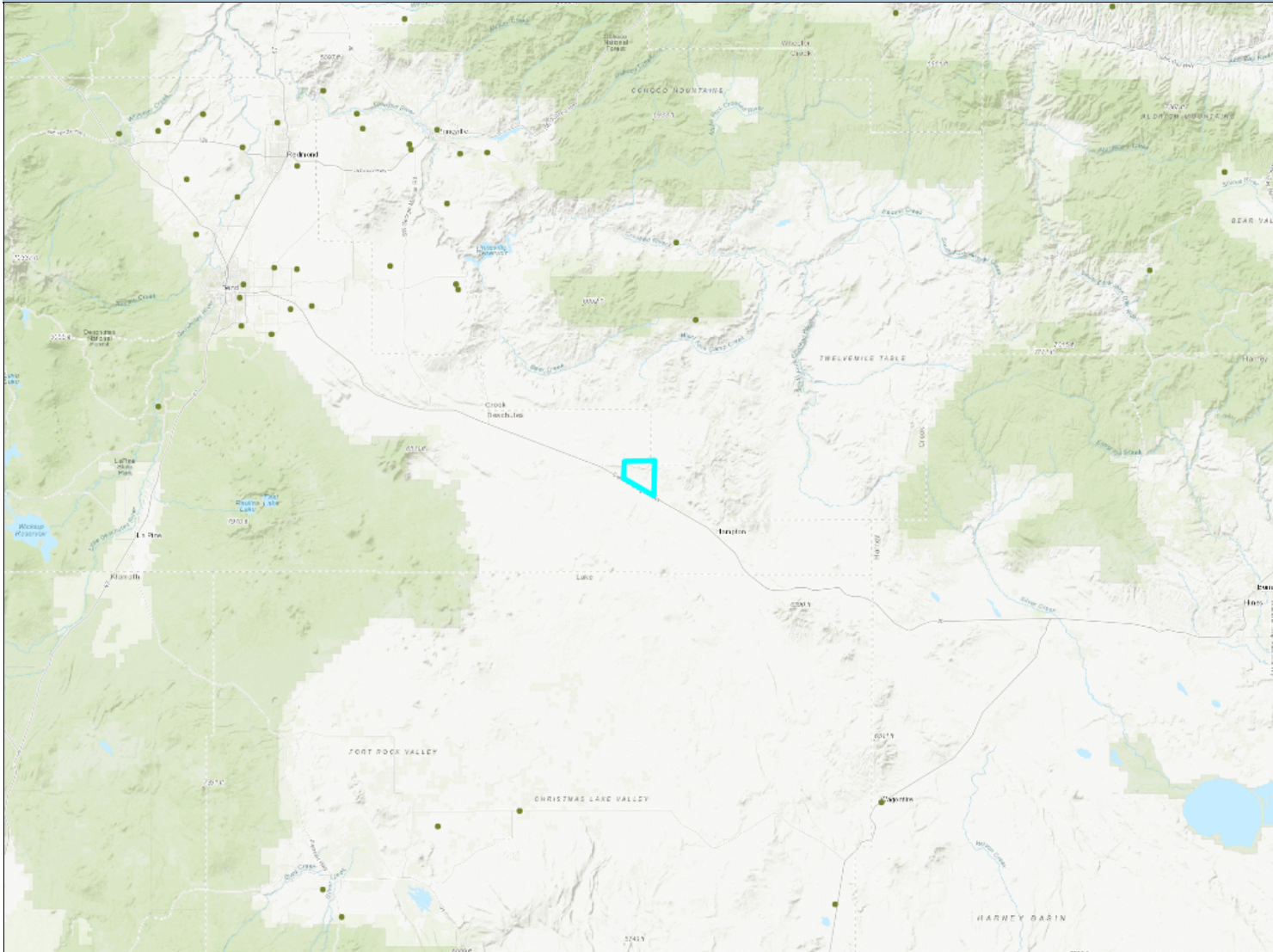


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Airports



- Custom Area
- Airports

Airport defines area on land or water intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival; departure and surface movement of aircraft/helicopters. This airport data is provided as a vector geospatial-enabled file format.

Airport information is published every eight weeks by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration-Aeronautical Information Services.

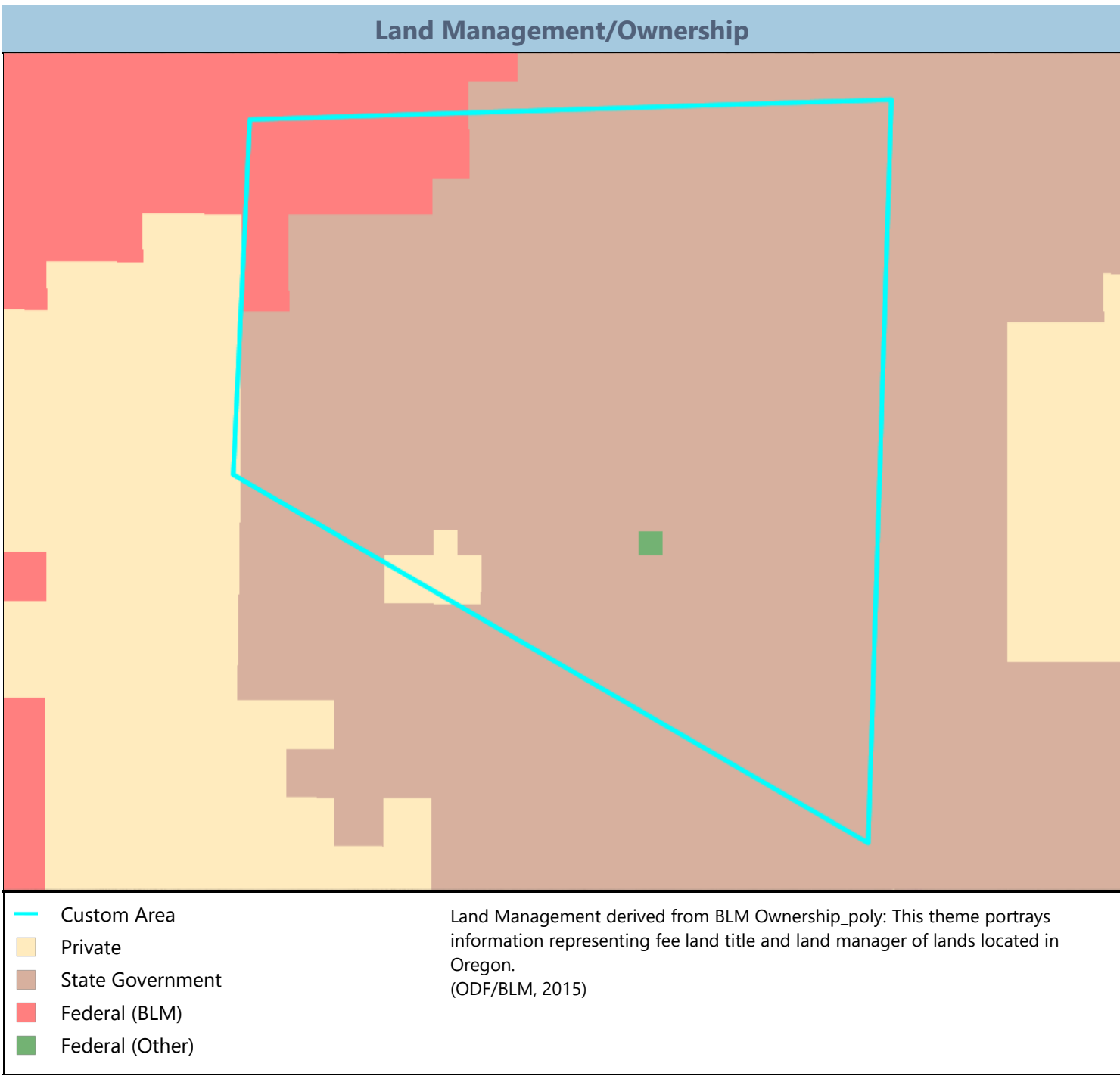
Current Effective Date: 0901Z 17 Jun. 2021 to 0901Z 12 Aug. 2021



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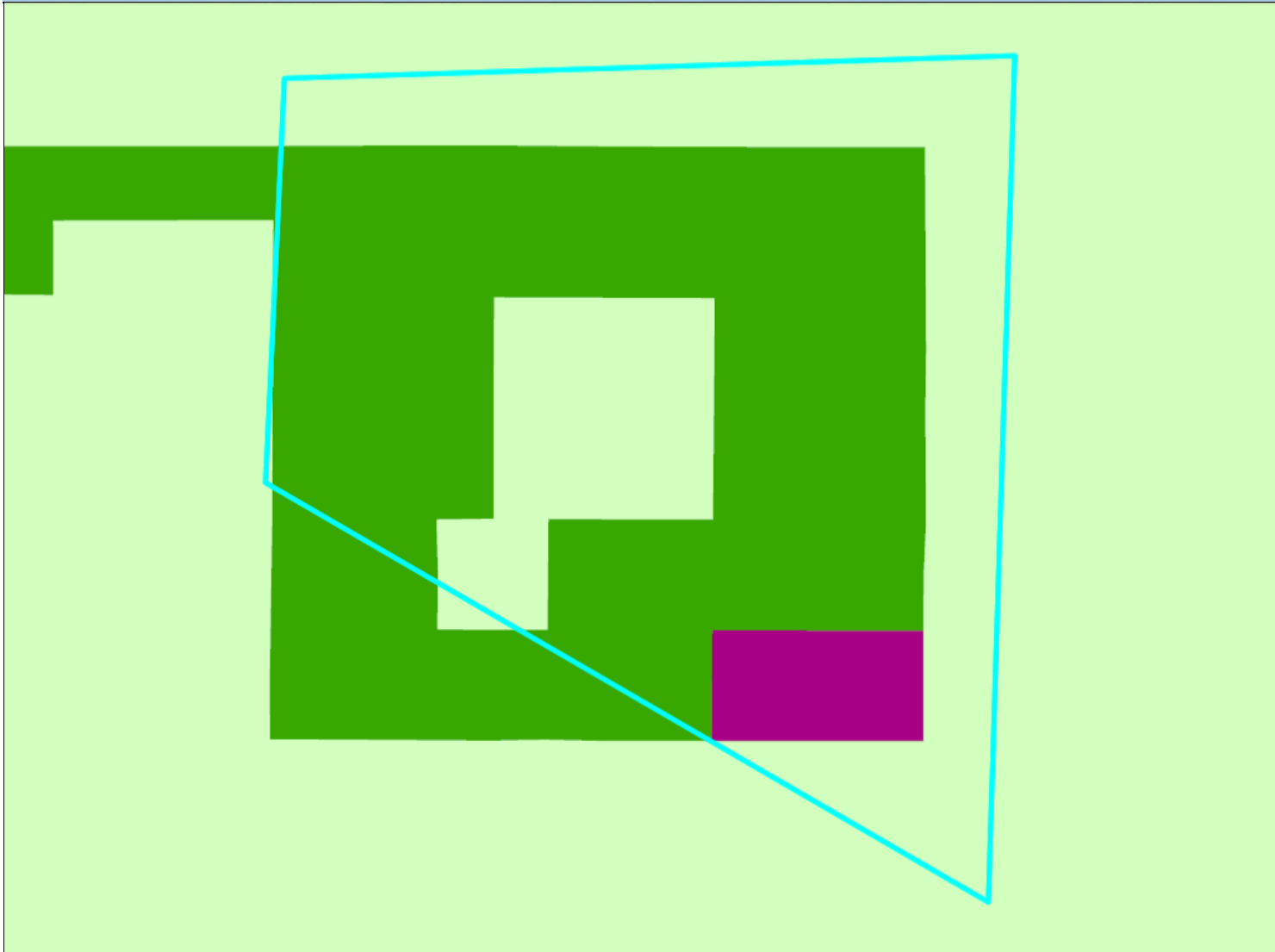


Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

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Zoning



- Custom Area
- Public/Open Space/Conservation
- Exclusive Farm Use
- Mineral/Aggregate

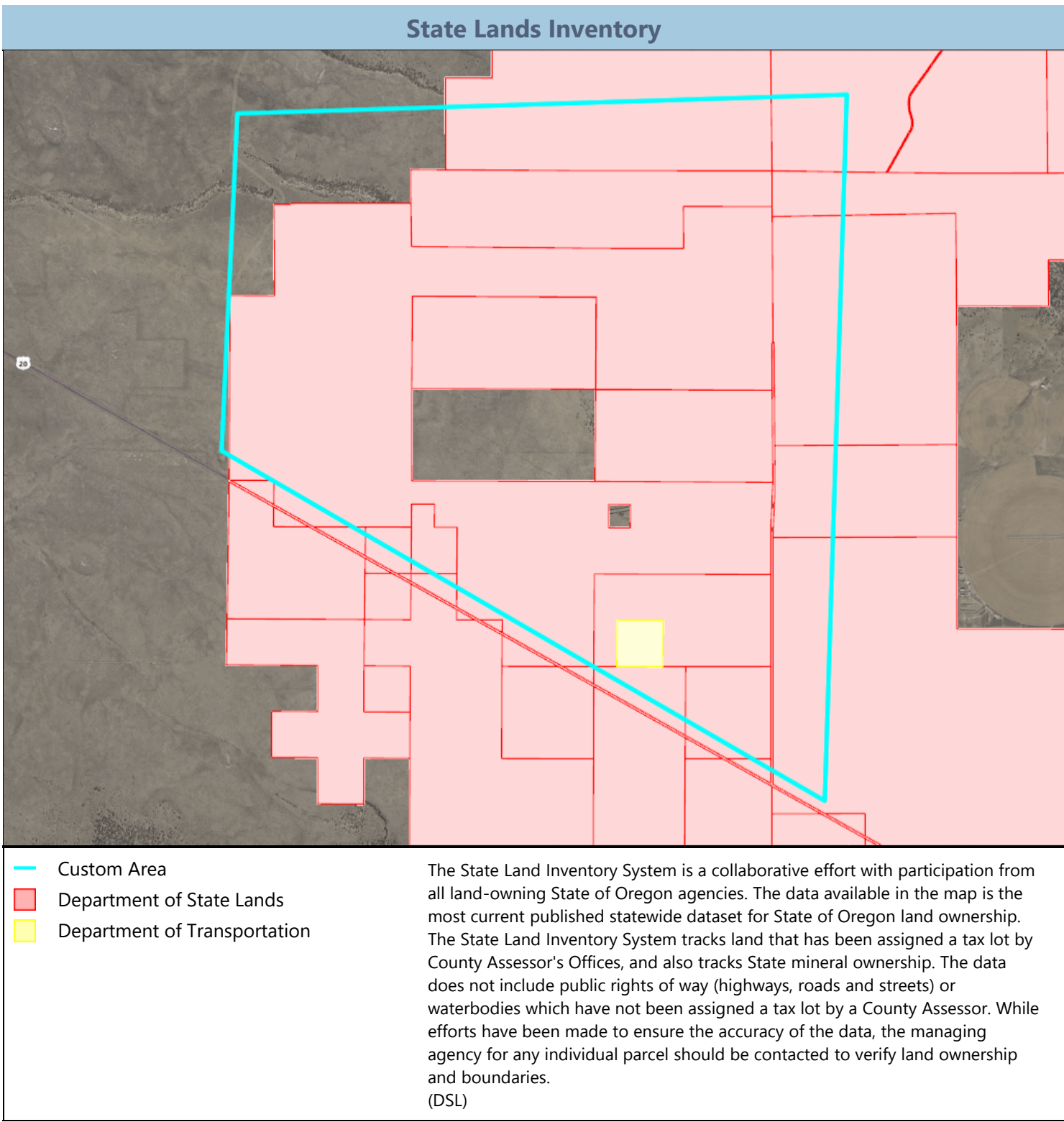
Zoning Layer compiled by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), with support from the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), for the state of Oregon. The layer contains zoning data from multiple jurisdictions that are compiled into a statewide standard data model. The layer was constructed to support 1:24000 scale. As of April 28, 2017 this feature class contains zoning data from 198 local jurisdictions. DLCD plans to continue adding to and updating this statewide zoning dataset as they receive zoning information from the local jurisdictions. (DLCD, 2017)



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

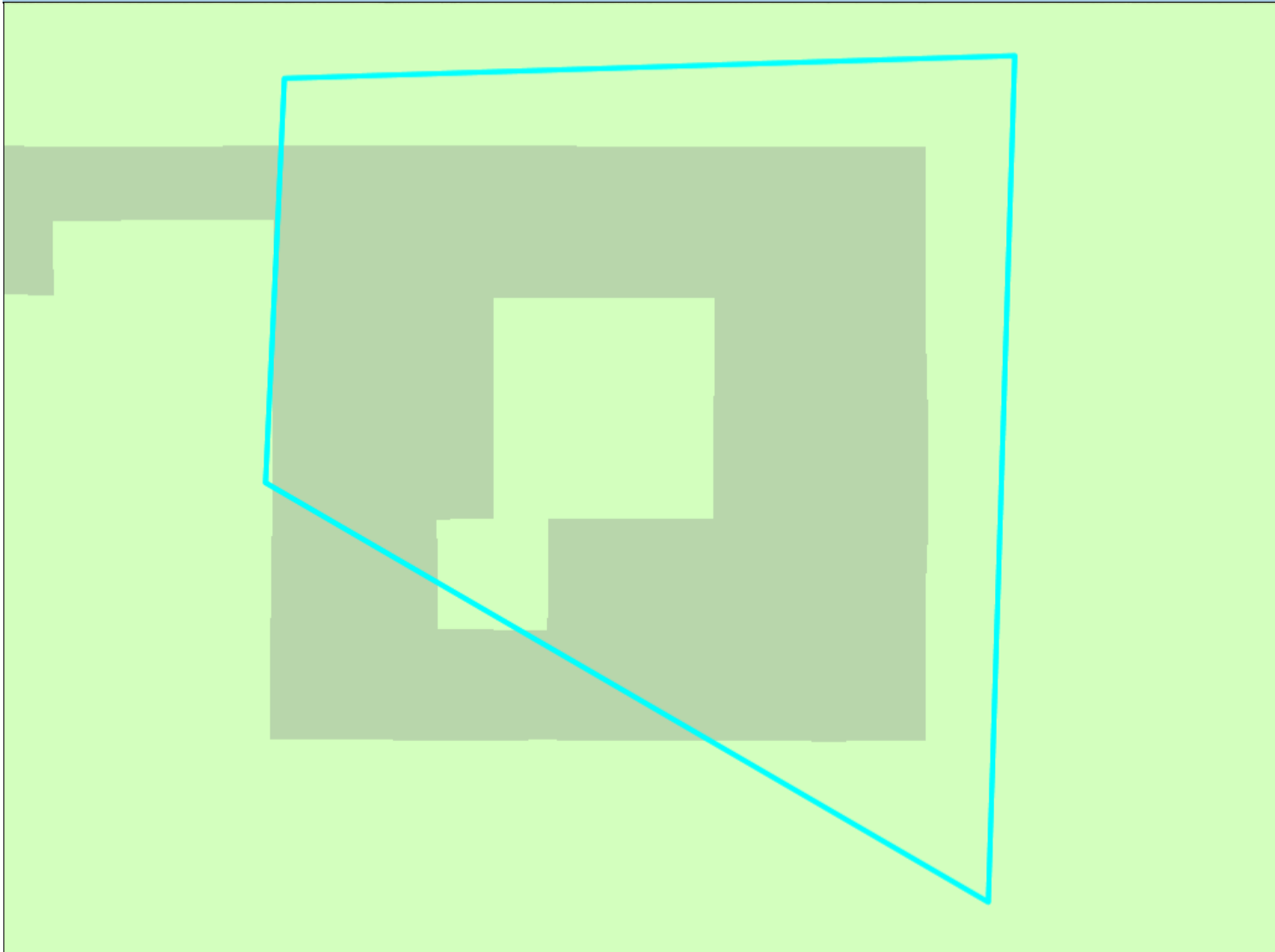
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Comprehensive Plan Designation



- Custom Area
- Agriculture
- Rural Park/Recreation/Open Space

Each jurisdiction in Oregon is required to create a comprehensive plan (comp plan) in order to plan for the future growth and development of their jurisdiction. Each comp plan stands on its own as an individual plan. This dataset is the result of an Oregon Framework Program project funded to create a statewide dataset of the comp plans for regional and statewide planning purposes. The data was collected from local jurisdictions in the state and then assembled into a single dataset. The attributes were generalized to a set of comp plan codes that could be applied to data from all jurisdictions. The list of state comp plan codes and their descriptions can be found in this metadata. Please contact the local jurisdictions for the more detailed (not generalized) data. As of May 31, 2019 this feature class contains comprehensive plan data from 189 local jurisdictions. DLCD plans to continue adding to and updating this statewide comp plan dataset as they receive information from the local jurisdictions. New releases of this data by DLCD are planned for publication every 2 years. Note: This data layer has gaps in the data and is not complete for the entire state of Oregon. (DLCD)



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Military Training Areas

Since your specified area of interest for a possible development is near or intersects a military training area, installation, special use airspace, or geographic area of concern, it is important to coordinate AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE DURING the exploration of any projects with the military to ADDRESS possible issues in the future.

U.S. Navy

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Email: kimberly.n.peacher.civ@us.navy.mil

[Initiate Contact](#)

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Email: kimberly.n.peacher.civ@us.navy.mil

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Military Training Route Corridor

Areas with minimum flight floor elevation of 500ft or less above ground level

Elevation (ft)	Service	Area (Acres)	Percent Area
500	U.S. Navy	5,944.10	98.4%
Floor Elevation (ft)		500	
service		U.S. Navy	
area		5944.1	
percentArea		98.4	
CONTACT INFORMATION			
Branch		U.S. Navy	
Name		Kimberly Peacher	
Email		kimberly.n.peacher.civ@us.navy.mil	
200	U.S. Navy	6,038.60	100.0%
Floor Elevation (ft)		200	
service		U.S. Navy	
area		6038.6	
percentArea		100	
CONTACT INFORMATION			
Branch		U.S. Navy	
Name		Kimberly Peacher	
Email		kimberly.n.peacher.civ@us.navy.mil	



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

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Military Special Use Airspace

Areas with minimum flight floor elevation of 500ft or less above ground level

Elevation (ft)	Agency	Area (Acres)	Percent Area
500	FAA, SEATTLE ARTCC	6,038.60	100.0%
Floor Elevation (ft)		500	
Agency		FAA, SEATTLE ARTCC	
Description		MOA US 01588	
Name		JUNIPER LOW MOA, OR	
area		6038.6	
percentArea		100	
CONTACT INFORMATION			
Branch		NW DoD Regional Coordination Team Representatives	
Name		Kimberly Peacher	
Email		kimberly.n.peacher.civ@us.navy.mil	
Alternate_Name		Todd Farmer	
Alternate_Email		todd.e.farmer.nfg@mail.mil	

Boardman Geographic Area of Concern

No data intersected your selected area

Installations, Ranges, and Training Areas

No data intersected your selected area

Training Centers

No data intersected your selected area

Oregon Military Department

Development Limitations

No data intersected your selected area

Camp Rilea Restricted Military Area Range

No data intersected your selected area

Military Drop Zones

No data intersected your selected area

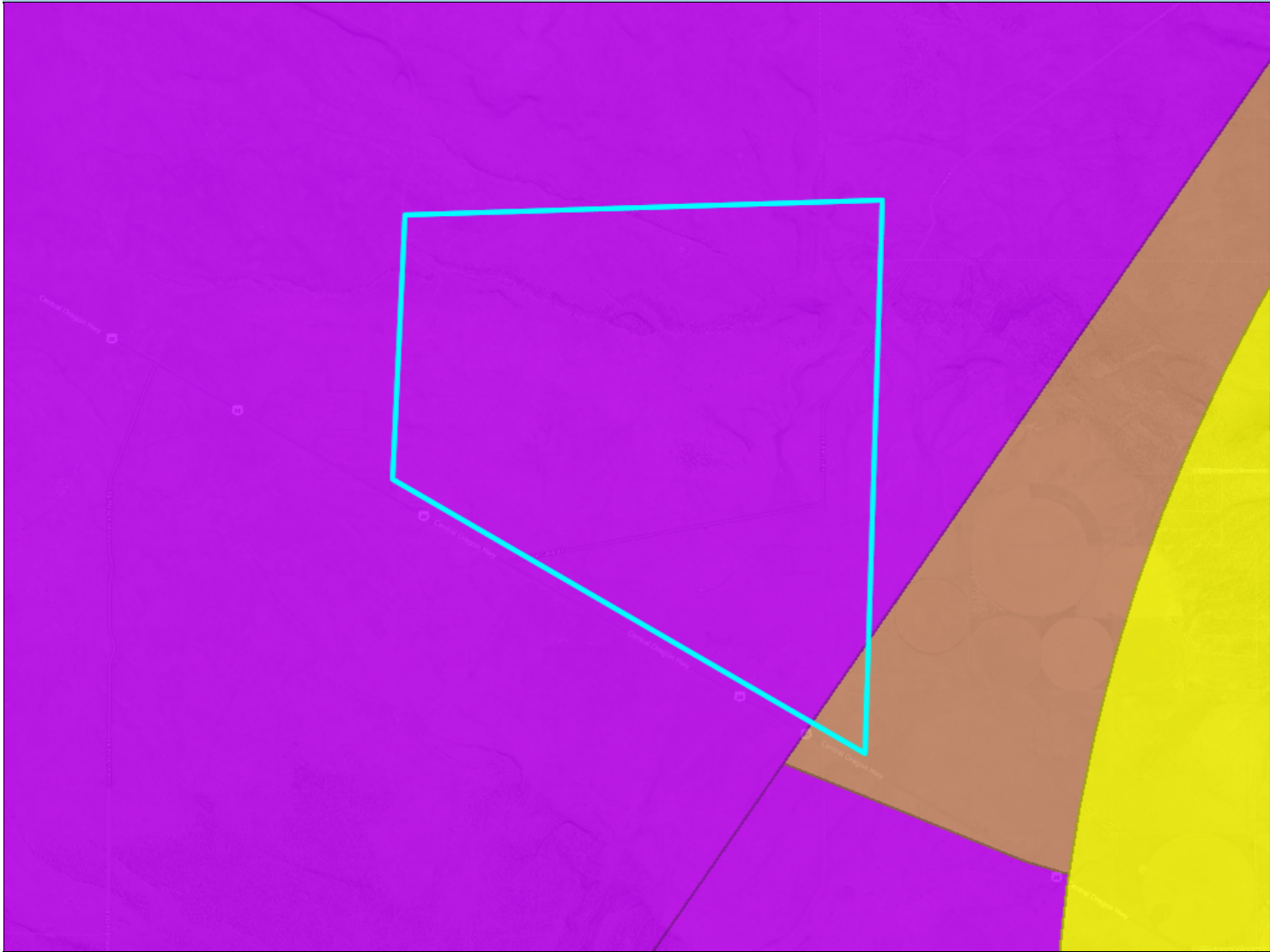


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Military Training Route Corridor Floor Elevation (AGL)



- Custom Area
- Surface (Floor Elevation Above Ground Level)
- 100 ft
- 200 ft
- 300 ft
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- Greater than 1000 ft

The Military training routes (MTR) is a joint venture by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Department of Defense, developed for use by military aircraft to gain and maintain proficiency in tactical “low level” flying. Floor elevations are the minimal elevation above ground level (AGL) that pilots are authorized to fly. This dataset, cycle 2007, was obtain from NGA's AVDAFIF. This product is for informational purposes and may not accurately depict the most up to date designations. Users of this information should review or consult the authoritative data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. Marine Corps and National Guard MTRs have been removed from this dataset. (Last updated: 9/1/2020) (ESS, 2020)



Military Special Use Airspace



- Custom Area
- 500 ft

Special Use Airspace (SUA) is a representation of areas of airspace with defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth wherein activities must be confined because of their nature, or wherein limitations are imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities, or both. These operation areas may include A, AR, IR, L, M, O, P, R, SR, VR, W areas and national security areas. This dataset was created using three sources. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Order JO 7400.8Y documentation, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA) AP/1A documentation and the Digital Aeronautical Flight Information File (DAFIF) created data (Last updated: 7/29/2021)The three were compared/cross-referenced and in consultation with (DAFIF and FAA) the most accurate depiction of the SUA area was used. This product is for informational purposes and may not accurately depict the most up to date designations. Users of this information should review or consult the authoritative data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. (ESS, 2021)



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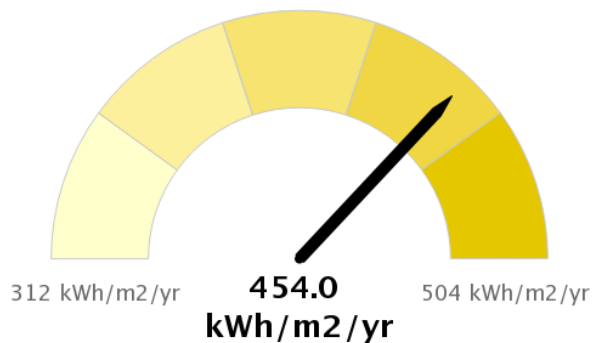
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Renewable Energy Potential

Annual Avg Solar

Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI)

Annual Avg Solar Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI)

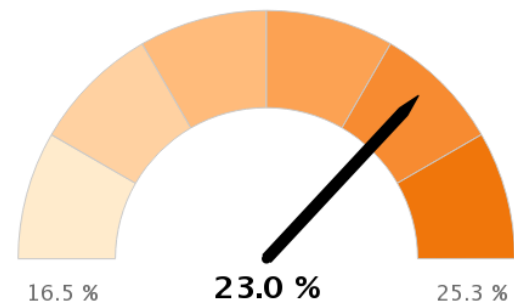


Global horizontal solar irradiance in kWh/m2/year. Sengupta, M., Y. Xie, A. Lopez, A. Habte, G. Maclaurin, and J. Shelby. 2018. 'The National Solar Radiation Data Base (NSRDB).' Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 89 (June): 51-60. (NREL)

Estimated Utility-Scale Solar

Capacity Factor

Estimated Utility-Scale Solar Capacity Factor



This dataset provides indication of utility scale solar resource potential, in terms of quality and quantity, for the State of Oregon. Values are reported in terms of estimated annual capacity factor, a measure of solar resource quality. Capacity factor indicates the amount of energy produced in a typical year, as a fraction of maximum possible energy, if the facility were producing at full nameplate capacity, for 100% of the hours of the year. For example, a 100 MW solar power plant with 21% capacity factor would generate $100 \text{ MW} \times 8760 \text{ hrs/yr} \times 21\% = 183,960 \text{ MWh/yr}$. (NREL, E3 - Energy and Environmental Economics, Inc., Energy Reflections, Andrew Pascale, 2021)



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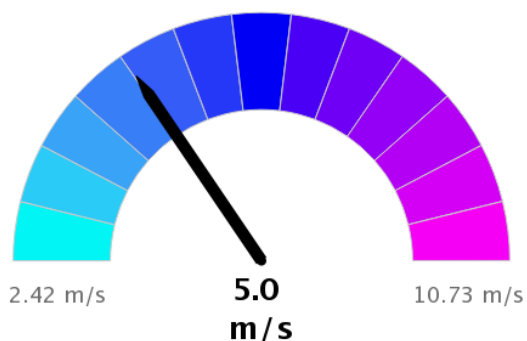
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Annual Average Wind Speed

100-Meter above Surface Level

Annual Average Wind Speed

100-Meter above Surface Level



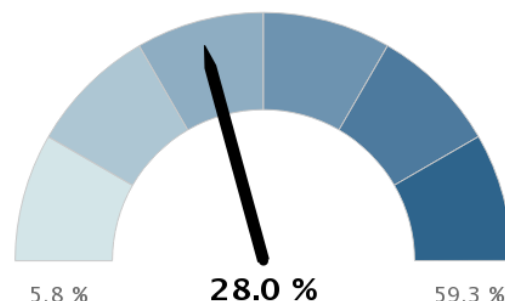
Draxl, C., B.M. Hodge, A. Clifton, and J. McCaa. 2015. Overview and Meteorological Validation of the Wind Integration National Dataset Toolkit (Technical Report, NREL/TP-5000-61740). Golden, CO: National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Draxl, C., B.M. Hodge, A. Clifton, and J. McCaa. 2015. "The Wind Integration National Dataset (WIND) Toolkit." Applied Energy 151: 355366. Lieberman-Cribbin, W., C. Draxl, and A. Clifton. 2014. Guide to Using the WIND Toolkit Validation Code (Technical Report, NREL/TP-5000-62595). Golden, CO: National Renewable Energy Laboratory. King, J., A. Clifton, and B.M. Hodge. 2014. Validation of Power Output for the WIND Toolkit (Technical Report, NREL/TP-5D00-61714). Golden, CO: National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Metadata: https://oe.oregonexplorer.info/externalcontent/metadata/WTK_100m.txt

Estimated Utility-Scale Wind

Capacity Factor

Estimated Utility-Scale Wind

Capacity Factor



This data provides modeled annual average wind speed for the contiguous United States both onshore and offshore for the period 2007–2013. This dataset was derived from the WIND Toolkit.

Electric Substations

Substation Name	Distance
HAMPTON	0.0 Miles
CHRISTMAS VALLEY	0.0 Miles
TAP203395	0.0 Miles
TAP203396	0.0 Miles
SAND SPRINGS	29.1 Miles

Transmission Lines

Owner	Voltage	Distance
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION	115	0.0 Miles
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION	115	0.0 Miles
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION	115	0.0 Miles
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION	115	0.0 Miles
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION	115	0.0 Miles

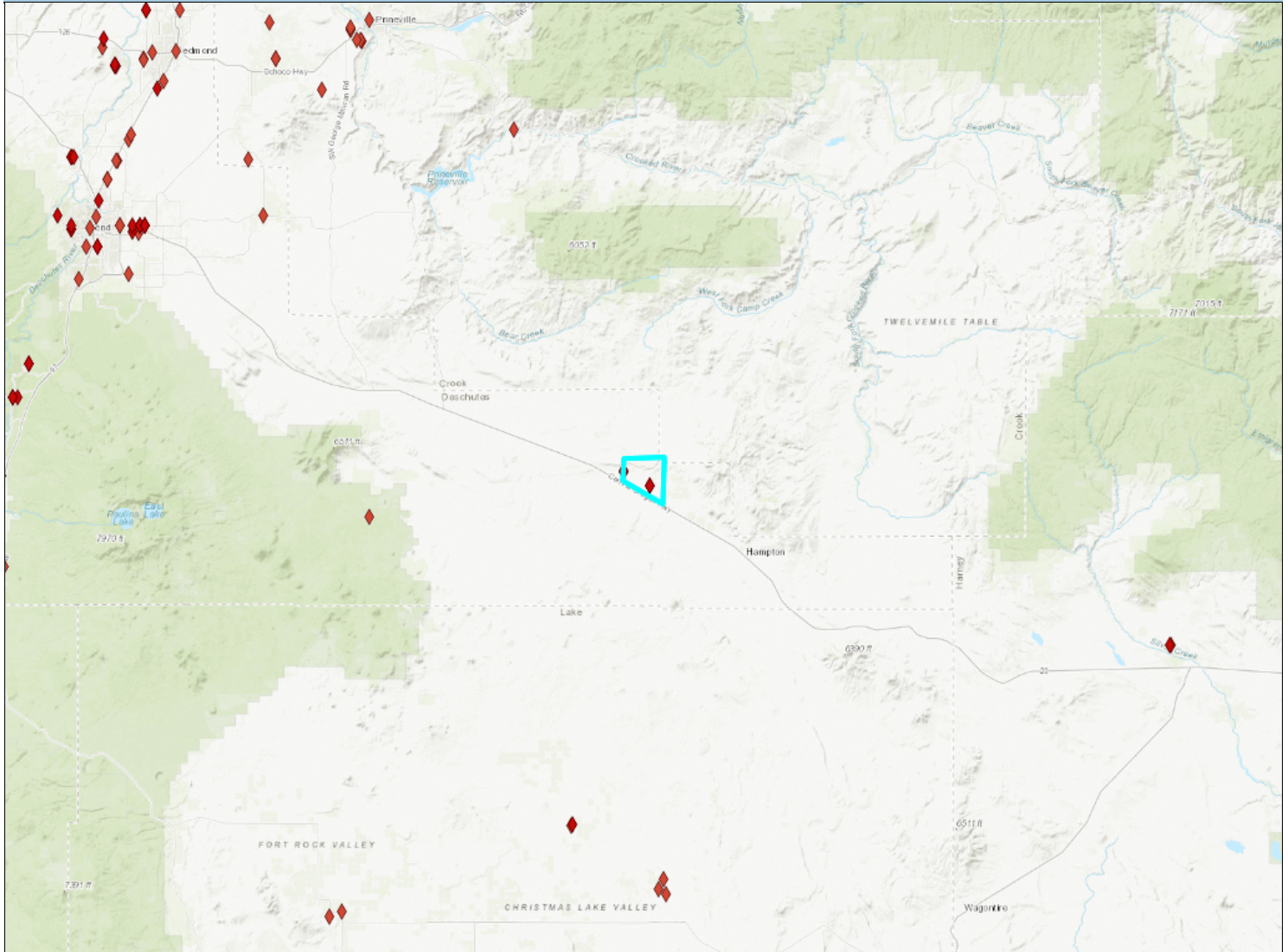


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Substations



- Custom Area
- DEAD END
- NOT AVAILABLE
- RISER
- SUBSTATION
- TAP

This feature class/shapefile represents electric power substations primarily associated with electric power transmission. In this layer, substations are considered facilities and equipment that switch, transform, or regulate electric power at voltages equal to, or greater than, 69 kilovolts. Substations with a maximum operating voltage less than 69 kilovolts may be included, depending on the availability of authoritative sources, but coverage of these features should not be considered complete.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Idaho National Laboratory (INL), National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Homeland Security Infrastructure Program (HSIP) Team

(HIFLD, 2020)

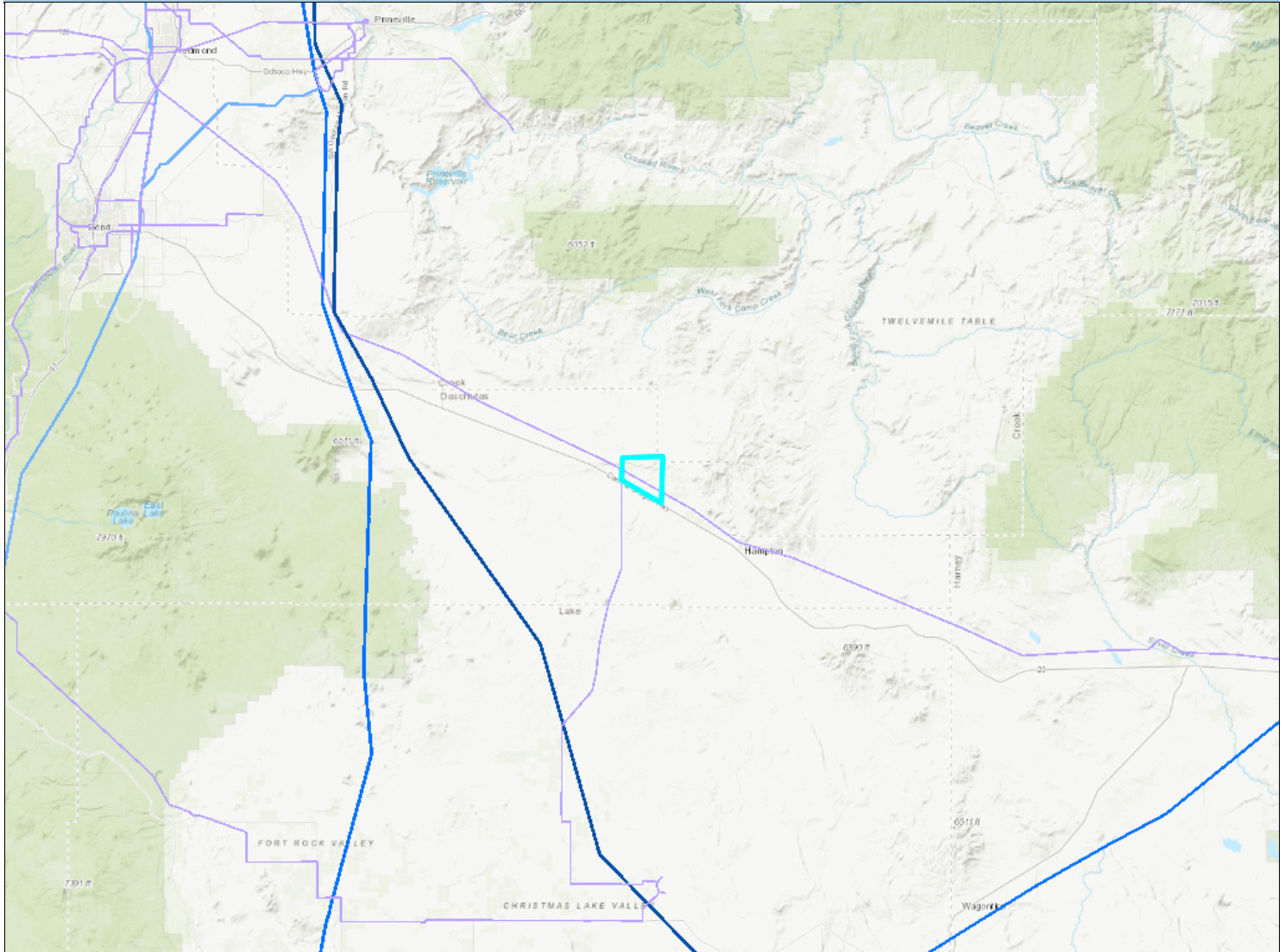


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Custom Area

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Transmission Lines



- Custom Area
- Unknown
- 115 kV
- 115 - 230 kV
- 230 - 500 kV
- \geq 500 kV

This feature class/shapefile represents electric power transmission lines.

Transmission Lines are the system of structures, wires, insulators and associated hardware that carry electric energy from one point to another in an electric power system. Lines are operated at relatively high voltages varying from 69 kV up to 765 kV, and are capable of transmitting large quantities of electricity over long distances. Underground transmission lines are included where sources were available.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Idaho National Laboratory (INL), National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Homeland Security Infrastructure Program (HSIP) Team

(HIFLD, 2021)



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Natural Resource Considerations

Protected Areas

Layer	Value/Intersects
BLM Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	No
Wilderness Areas	No
National Conservation Easements	No
USFS Lands with Nationally Designated Management or Use Limitations	No
USFS Special Interest Management Areas	No
BLM Visual Resource Management	VRM 3
VRM_CLASS	VRM 3
Protected Areas (GAP Status 1 and 2)	No

Farmland

Layer	Value/Intersects
Water-related Districts	No
High-value Farm Dairy Soils	No
Non-Irrigated Soil Capability Class	6
niccdcd	6
Irrigated Soil Capability Class	No
Farm Soil Class	NA
1 farmlandcl	
2 farmlandcl	Farmland of statewide importance
High-value Farm Soils	No
Viticultural Areas High-value Farmland	No

Species and Habitats

Layer	Value/Intersects
Pronghorn Essential and Limited Habitat	Yes
Bighorn Sheep Habitat	No
Western Oregon Deer and Elk Habitat	No
Eastern Oregon Elk Winter Range	Yes
Eastern Oregon Deer Winter Range	No
Important Bird Areas	No
Sage Grouse Low Density Habitat	No
Sage Grouse Core Areas	Yes
Conservation Opportunity Areas	Brothers-North Wagontire
COAName	Brothers-North Wagontire
Steelhead (Upper Willamette River DPS)	No
Steelhead (Snake River Basin DPS)	No
Steelhead (Lower Columbia River DPS)	No
Steelhead (Middle Columbia River DPS)	No
Salmon, Chinook (Upper Willamette River ESU)	No
Salmon, Chinook (Snake River fall-run ESU)	No
Salmon, Chinook (Lower Columbia River ESU)	No
Salmon, sockeye (Snake River ESU)	No



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Salmon, coho (Oregon Coast ESU)	No
Salmon, coho (Lower Columbia River ESU)	No
Salmon, chum (Columbia River ESU)	No
Critical Habitat - Linear	No
Critical Habitat - Polygon	No

Hazards

Layer	Value/Intersects
Active Faults	No
500 Year Floodplain	No
100 Year Floodplain	No

Wetlands

Layer	Value/Intersects
NHD Waterbody	
GNIS_Name	
NHD Area	No
NHD Streams and Rivers	Yes
NHD Springs/Seeps	No
NRCS Agate-Winlo Soils in Jackson County	Data currently unavailable
Statewide Wetlands Inventory (Hydric Soil)	Data currently unavailable
Statewide Wetlands Inventory (NWI)	Yes
Statewide Wetlands Inventory (LWI)	No

Additional Resources

- [Energy Facility Siting Council \(EFSC\) Protected Areas standard](#)
- [LandScope Conservation Projects](#)

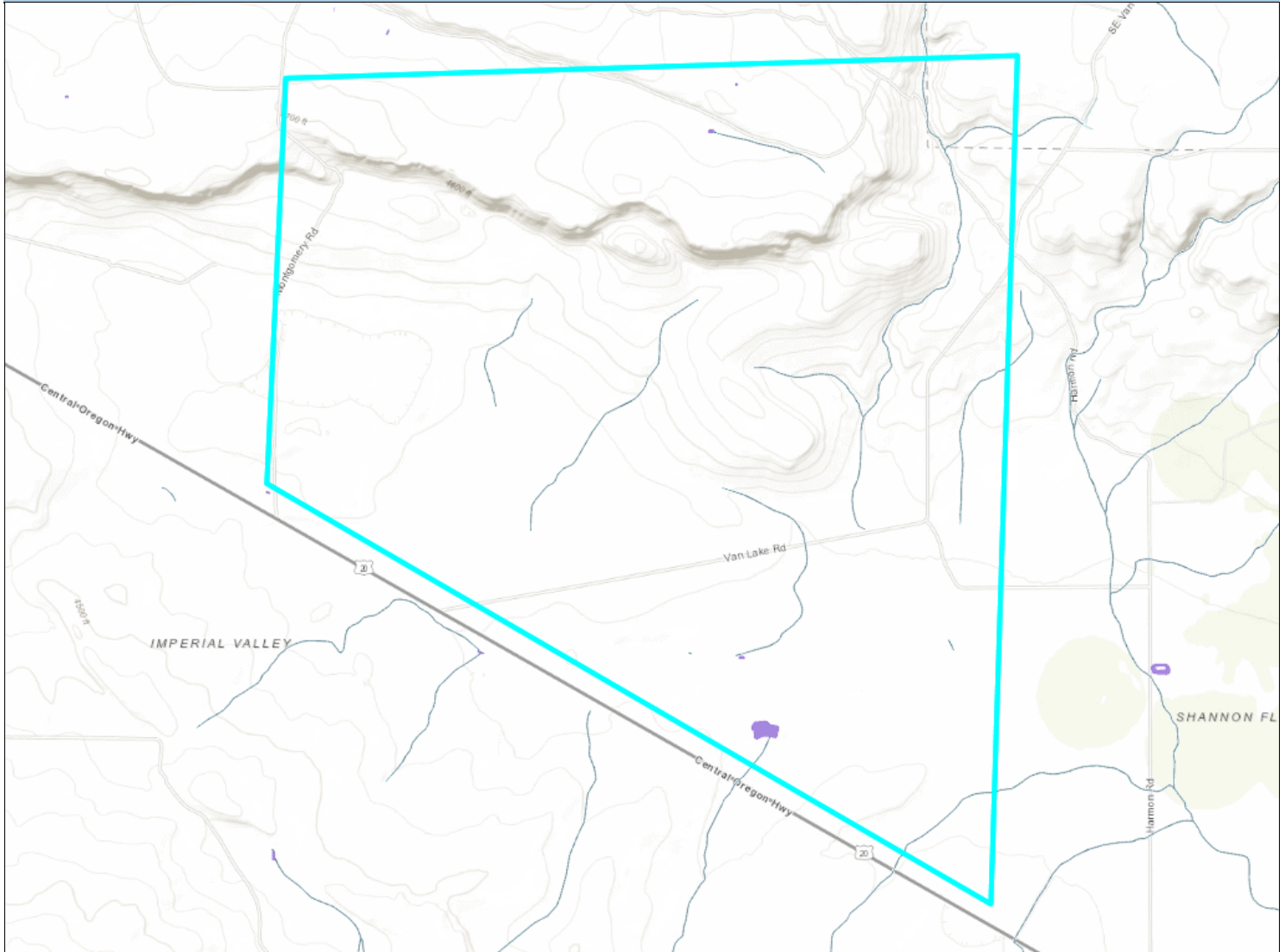


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Wetlands: National Wetlands Inventory



- Custom Area
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) was established by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in 1974 to conduct a nationwide inventory of U.S. wetlands. Most of the Oregon mapping dates to the mid-1980s. The coastal zone was updated in the late 2000's when the NWI was digitized. NWI mapping is available for the entire state. There are limitations with the Oregon NWI, including: There are unmapped wetlands and waters, including many smaller, seasonal and forested wetlands that may not have been detected from the aerials. By policy, the NWI excludes certain types of "farmed wetlands" as may be defined by the Food Security Act. Although many farmed areas in Oregon meet wetland criteria, many of these important wetlands are unmapped. The development scale of 1:24,000 and other factors cited above make the wetland and water boundary locations approximate. Conducting on-the-ground wetland delineations is the only way to verify wetland boundary locations. For more information go to the NWI home page: <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/nwi/index.html> IDSL SWI Disclaimer and Layer Descriptions and Limitations

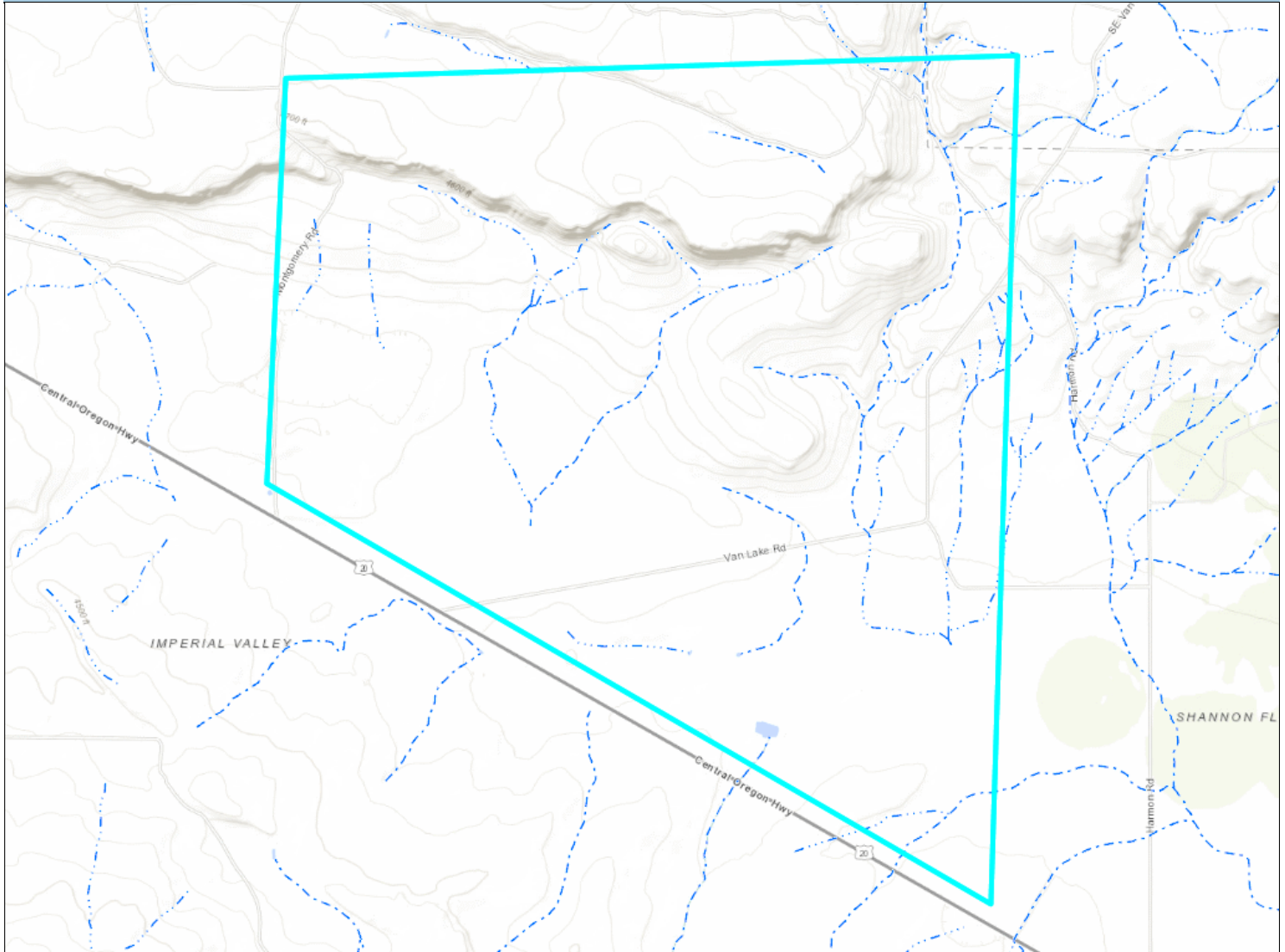


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Wetlands: National Hydrography Dataset



- Custom Area
- Perennial
- - Intermittent
- · - Ephemeral
- - - Unknown
- - - Canal/Ditch
- NHD Springs/Seeps
- NHD Area
- NHD Waterbody

The NHD is developed through complex modeling using multiple types of information, including some local level input. The mapped resource boundaries may differ from their actual location on the ground. Onsite investigations may be needed to confirm wetlands and waters boundaries. The NHD has many more features than are displayed in the SWI because many of these features are structures within or beside waters and overly complicated the SWI mapping. The subset of the NHD represented in the SWI includes only those items listed below. Items may occur in different groups because the waters are mapped slightly differently. Structures like flumes were included because they may contain potential waters of this state.

NHDPoint – Spring/Seep
NHDFlowline (line) – Canal/Ditch, Coastline, Stream/River
NHDWaterbody – Estuary, Lake/Pond, Playa, Reservoir, Swamp/Marsh
NHDArea – Area of complex channels, Bay/Inlet, Canal/Ditch, Flume, Foreshore, Inundation area, Lockchamber, Rapids, Sea/ocean, Spillway, Stream/river, Submerged stream, Wash, Water intake/outflow

For general information about the NHD see <https://nhd.usgs.gov/>
The user's guide provides definitions and examples of all the datasets and features <https://nhd.usgs.gov/userguide.html>

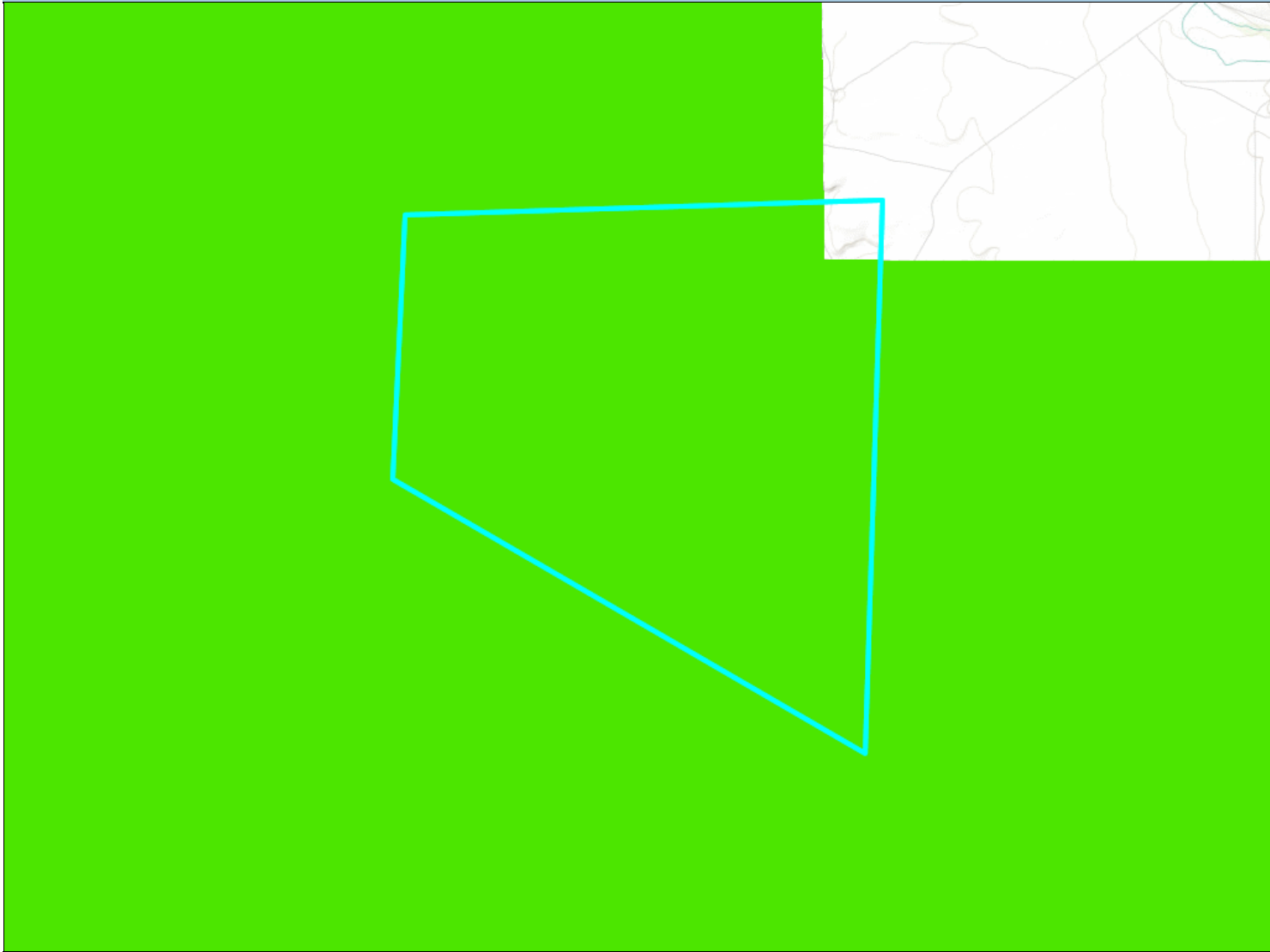


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Farmland Soil Class



- Custom Area
- Farmland of statewide importance

This special data consists of available SSURGO data for Oregon, and STATSGO is used to fill in areas of the state that have not yet been mapped at the SSURGO level. Thus it is a multiscale dataset.] This dataset is a digital soil survey and generally is the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The information was prepared by digitizing maps, by compiling information onto a planimetric correct base and digitizing, or by revising digitized maps using remotely sensed and other information. This dataset consists of georeferenced digital map data and computerized attribute data. The map data are in a state-wide extent format and include a detailed, field verified inventory of soils and miscellaneous areas that normally occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped. The soil map units are linked to attributes in the National Soil Information System relational database, which gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties.

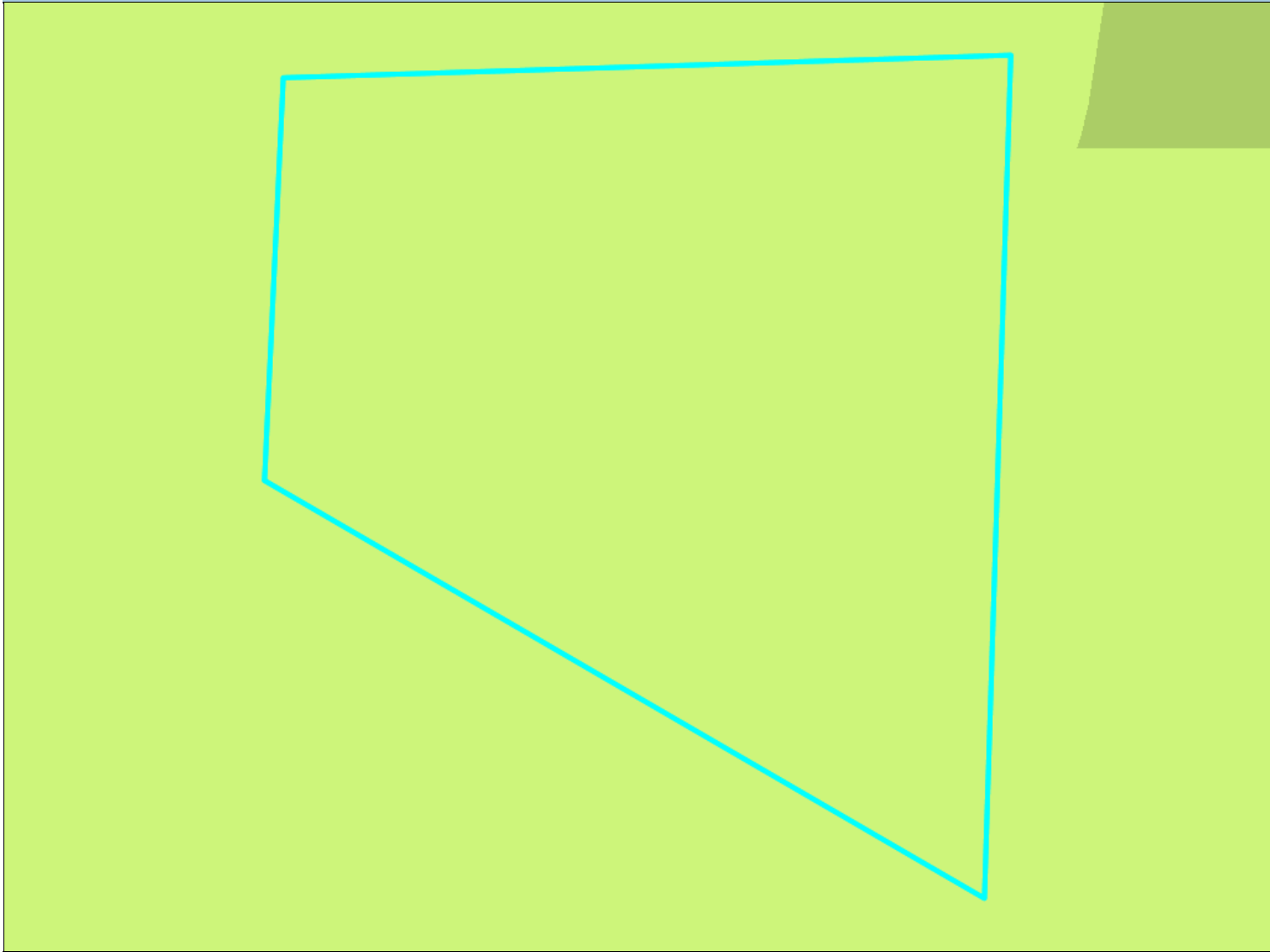


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Non-Irrigated Soil Capability Class



- Custom Area
- Class 6

This data set is a combined coverage including detailed SSURGO data where available, and STATSGO data where SSURGO data is not available. Consult the web soil survey website for complete metadata for SSURGO soil surveys and the State Soil Geographic (STATSGO) data set. This layer displays the dominant capability class, under irrigated conditions, for the map unit based on composition percentage of all components in the map unit.

- Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.
- Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.
- Class 3 soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both.
- Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or require very careful management, or both.
- Class 5 soils have little or no hazard of erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use mainly to pasture, range, forestland, or wildlife food and cover.
- Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuited to cultivation and that limit their use mainly to pasture, range, forestland, or wildlife food and cover.
- Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuited to cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife.
- Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude their use for commercial plant production and limit their use to recreation, wildlife, or water supply or for esthetic purposes.

(NRCS, 2017)

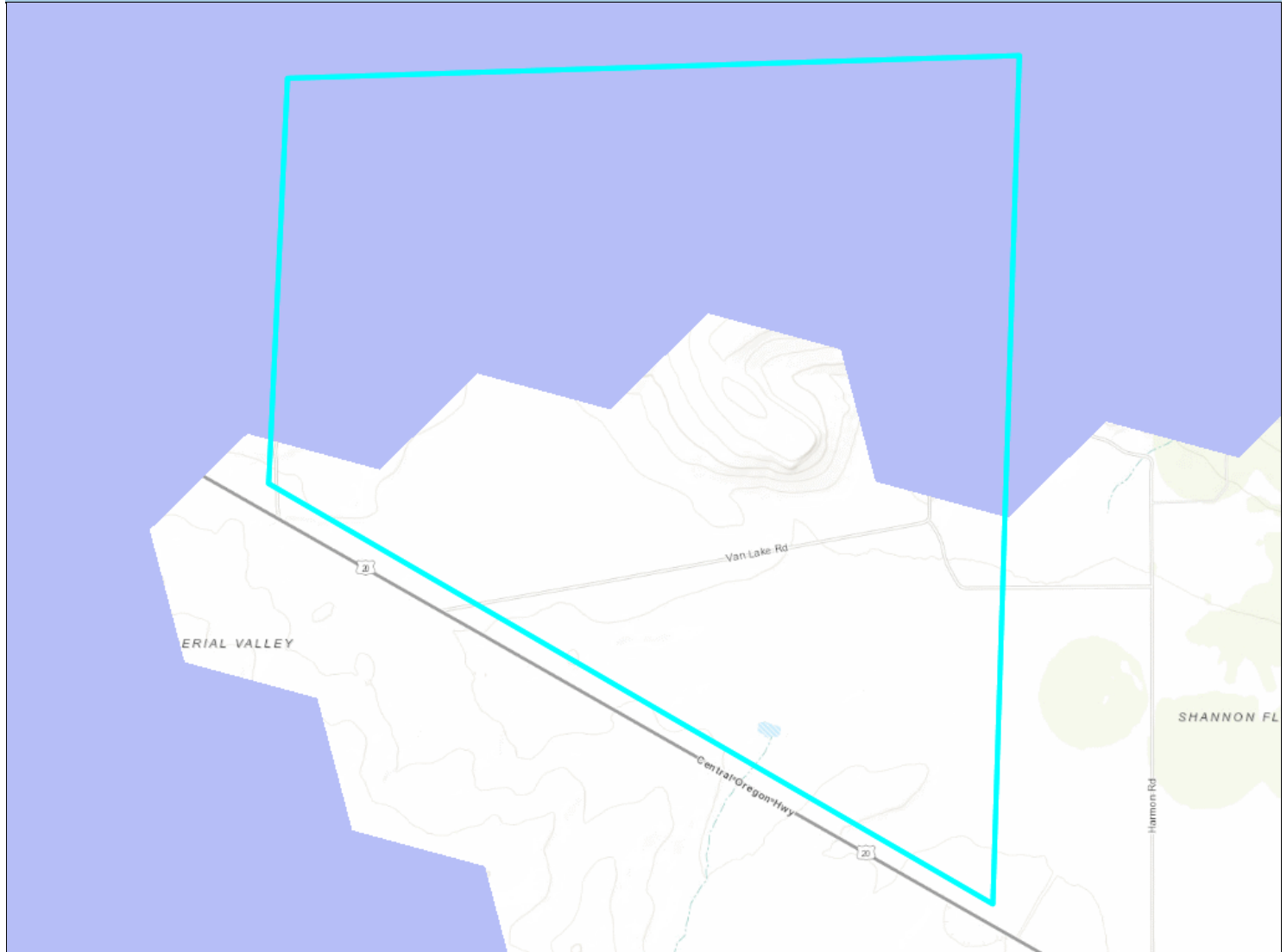


Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area: : 6,036 Acres

Conservation Opportunity Areas



- Custom Area
- Conservation Opportunity Areas

Conservation Opportunity Areas (COAs) are places where broad fish and wildlife conservation goals would best be met, and have been designated for all ecoregions within the Conservation Strategy, except the Nearshore ecoregion. COAs were delineated through a spatial modeling analysis, incorporating datasets focusing on Oregon Conservation Strategy components (Strategy Species, Strategy Habitats, and Key Conservation Issues), and expert biologist review.

The [COA methodology](#) includes supporting information in an associated COA profile, including details about the area's Conservation Strategy priorities, recommended actions consistent with local priorities, and ongoing conservation efforts. Links to COA profiles are provided as an attribute in the COA dataset, and can also be found [here](#).(ODFW, 2016)

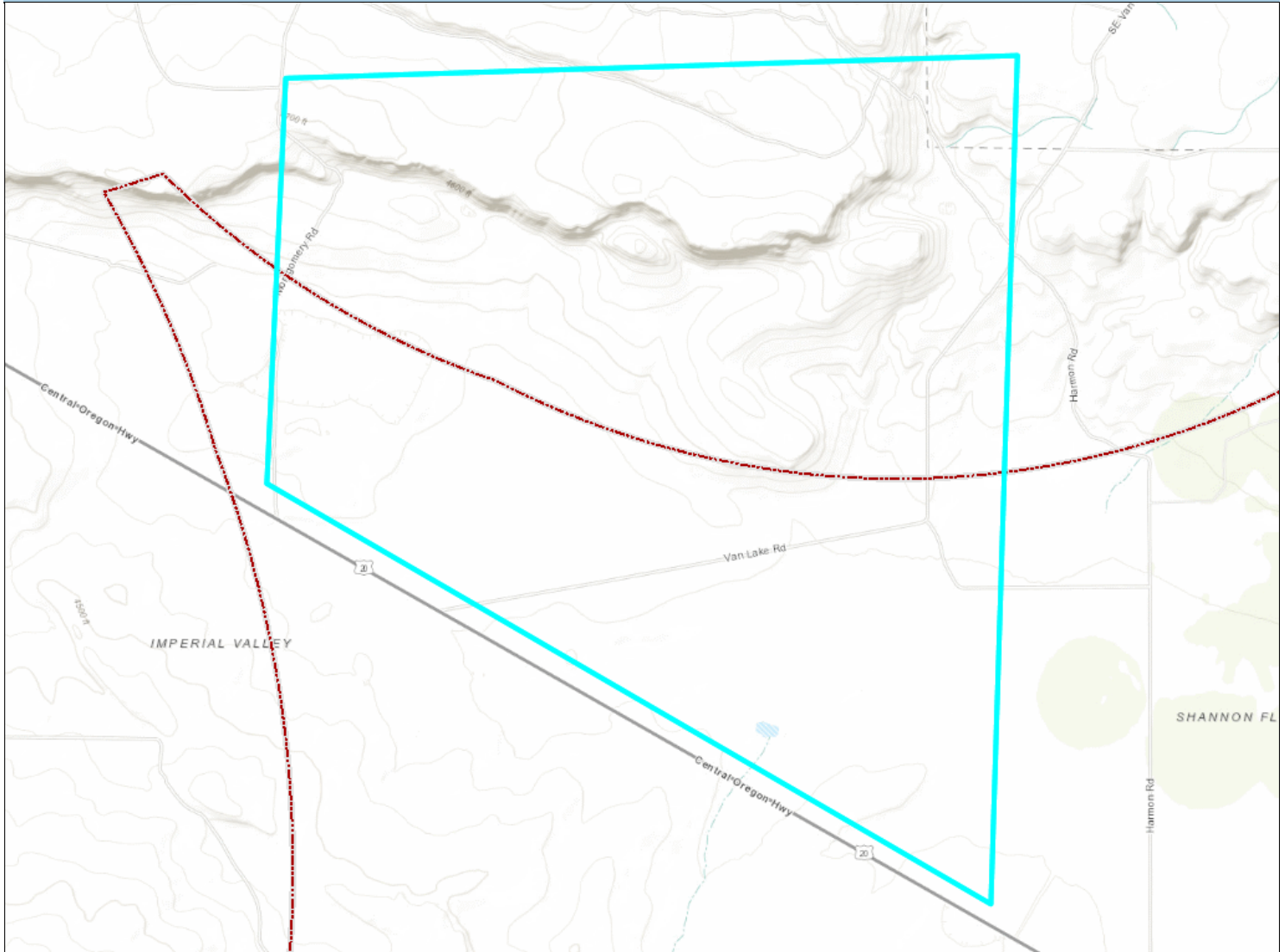


Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

Sage Grouse Core Areas



- Custom Area
- - - Greater Sage Grouse Priority Areas for Conservation

Priority Areas for Conservation (PACs) identify the most productive habitat for sage-grouse to direct the highest level of conservation effort. PACs contain 90% of the breeding population and 84% of the occupied sage-grouse leks in Oregon. PACs are important for tracking sage-grouse population trends across the state and are subject to rules limiting the impacts of human development. Maps were developed by the [Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife](#). (ODFW, 2014)

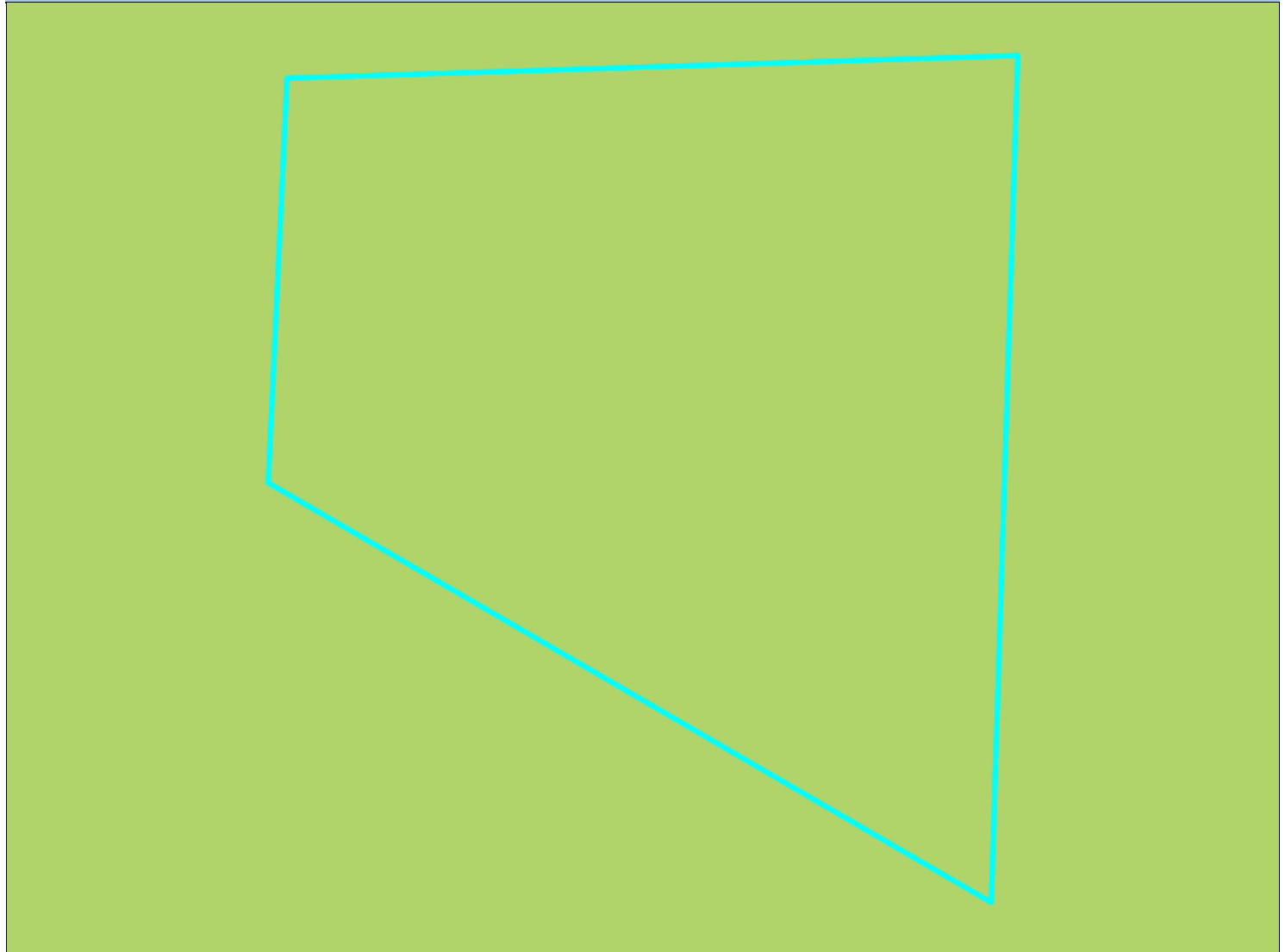


Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

Eastern Oregon Elk Winter Habitat



- Custom Area
- Eastern Oregon Elk Winter Range

General outline of elk winter range for eastern Oregon, east of the crest of the Cascades. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife considers Winter Range to be that area normally occupied by deer from December through April. Data are current to 2009 except for updates made in 2012 to portions of The Dalles and Heppner Districts. (ODFW, 2012)



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

Community Considerations

Layer	Value/Intersects
RRED Zones	Yes
1 instName	Deschutes County
Date_Effective	January 8, 2015
2 instName	Crook County
Date_Effective	January 1, 2020
Opportunity Zones	No
Enterprise Zones	No

Additional Resources

- [Oregon Department of Energy Incentives information](#)
- [Business Oregon Rural Renewable Energy Development \(RRED\) Zone Program](#)
- [Business Oregon Oregon Investment Advantage](#)
- [Business Oregon, Oregon Prospector Tool](#)
- [U.S. Energy Information Administration Renewable Energy Incentives information](#)

Equity and Environmental Justice Resources

Oregon passed [HB 4077 \(2022\)](#) to develop a statewide equity mapping tool. Until that work is completed below are additional national scale resources to understand equity and environmental justice further.

- [EJScreen](#) EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool
- [Energy Justice Dashboard \(BETA\)](#)
- [Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool](#)
- [Low-Income Energy Affordability Data \(LEAD\) Tool](#)

Contacts

Military Contacts

U.S. Navy

kimberly.n.peacher.civ@us.navy.mil

NW DoD Regional Coordination Team Representitives

kimberly.n.peacher.civ@us.navy.mil

County Planning Department(s)

Deschutes County Planning Department

PO Box 6005, Attn: Community Development, Bend, OR
97708-6005
(541) 388-6560

Crook County Planning Department

Crook County Courthouse, 300 NE 3rd St, Rm. 12, Prineville,
OR 97754
(541) 447-3211



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

BLM District(s)

Prineville District

3050 N.E. 3rd Street Prineville, OR 97754
541-416-6700
BLM_OR_PR_Mail@blm.gov
<https://www.blm.gov/office/prineville-district-office>

US Fish & Wildlife

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Pacific Region, Oregon Office)

911 NE 11th Ave. Portland, Oregon 97232
(503) 231-6120
null
<https://www.fws.gov/pacific/>

State Contacts

Oregon Department of Energy

550 Capitol St. NE, 1st Floor Salem, OR 97301
(503) 378-4040
<https://www.oregon.gov/energy/Pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Military Department

1776 Militia Way SE, Salem, OR 97309-5047
(503) 584-3980
<https://www.oregon.gov/OMD/Pages/Home.aspx>

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer Street NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301
(503) 986-0707
oregon.heritage@oregon.gov
<https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/OH/Pages/default.aspx>

Oregon Department of State Lands

775 Summer St. NE, Suite 100 Salem, OR 97301-1279
(503) 986-5200
<https://www.oregon.gov/dsl/Pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600 Portland, OR 97232-4100
503-229-5696
<https://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/Pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Department of Forestry

2600 State Street, Salem, Oregon 97310
503-945-7200
forestryinformation@oregon.gov
<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/Pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150, Salem, OR 97301
(503) 373-0050
dlcd.info@state.or.us
<https://www.oregon.gov/LCD/pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE Salem, OR 97302
(503) 947-6000
odfw.info@state.or.us
<https://www.dfw.state.or.us/>

Legislative Commission on Indian Services

900 Court St. NE, Room 167, Salem, OR 97301
(503) 986-1067
LCIS@oregonlegislature.gov
<https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/cis>

Oregon Department of Aviation

3040 25th Street SE, Salem, OR 97302
(503) 378-4880
aviation.mail@aviation.state.or.us
<https://www.oregon.gov/aviation/Pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Water Resources Department

725 Summer Street NE, Suite A Salem, OR 97301
503-986-0900
<https://www.oregon.gov/owrd/Pages/index.aspx>

Public Utility Commission of Oregon

201 High Street SE, Suite 100, Salem, OR 97301-3398
503-373-7394
<https://www.oregon.gov/PUC/Pages/default.aspx>



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area: : 6,036 Acres

Oregon Department of Agriculture

635 Capitol St NE, Salem, OR 97301-2532
503-986-4550
info@oda.state.or.us
<https://www.oregon.gov/oda/Pages/default.aspx>

Office of State Fire Marshal

3565 Trelstad Ave SE, Salem, OR 97317
503-373-1540
oregon.sfm@osp.oregon.gov
https://www.oregon.gov/osp/programs/Pages/SFM_Programs.aspx

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

800 NE Oregon Street, Suite 965, Portland, OR 97232
971-673-1555
dogami-info@oregon.gov
<https://www.oregongeology.org/>

Federal Contacts

Forest Service (Pacific Northwest Region)

1220 SW 3rd Avenue Portland, OR 97204
(503) 808-2468
SM.FS.R6CCStaff@usda.gov
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/r6>

The Bureau of Land Management (Oregon/Washington Office)

1220 SW 3rd Avenue Portland, OR 97204
(503) 808-6001
blm_or_so_land_office_mail@blm.gov
<https://www.blm.gov/oregon-washington>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Pacific Region, Oregon Office)

911 NE 11th Ave. Portland, Oregon 97232
(503) 231-6120
<https://www.fws.gov/pacific/>

Bureau of Reclamation (Columbia-Pacific Northwest Region)

1150 North Curtis Road, Suite 100 Boise, ID 83706-1234
pninfo@usbr.gov
<https://www.usbr.gov/pn/>

U.S. National Park Service (Regions 8, 9, 10, and 12)

333 Bush Street, Suite 500 San Francisco, CA 94104-2828
(415) 623-2100
<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1180/index.htm>

Bureau of Ocean Management (Pacific OCS Region)

760 Paseo Camarillo, Suite 102 (CM 102) Camarillo, CA 93010
805-384-6305
BOEMPublicAffairs@boem.gov
<https://www.boem.gov/regions/pacific-ocs-region>

Northwest Training Range Complex, Community Planning & Liason Officer

(360) 930-4085
kimberly.peacher@navy.mil

Sources

Data Layer	Description	Links
Counties	Land Management derived from BLM Ownership_poly: This theme portrays information representing fee land title and land manager of lands located in Oregon. (ODF/BLM, 2015)	Service Metadata Download
	Zoning Layer compiled by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), with support from the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), for the state of Oregon. The layer contains zoning data from	



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

Zoning (1:250,000 - 1:1,000,000 scale)	multiple jurisdictions that are compiled into a statewide standard data model. The layer was constructed to support 1:24000 scale. As of April 28, 2017 this feature class contains zoning data from 198 local jurisdictions. DLCD plans to continue adding to and updating this statewide zoning dataset as they receive zoning information from the local jurisdictions. (DLCD, 2017)	Service Metadata
Comprehensive Plan Designations	Each jurisdiction in Oregon is required to create a comprehensive plan (comp plan) in order to plan for the future growth and development of their jurisdiction. Each comp plan stands on its own as an individual plan. This dataset is the result of an Oregon Framework Program project funded to create a statewide dataset of the comp plans for regional and statewide planning purposes. The data was collected from local jurisdictions in the state and then assembled into a single dataset. The attributes were generalized to a set of comp plan codes that could be applied to data from all jurisdictions. The list of state comp plan codes and their descriptions can be found in this metadata. Please contact the local jurisdictions for the more detailed (not generalized) data. As of May 31, 2019 this feature class contains comprehensive plan data from 189 local jurisdictions. DLCD plans to continue adding to and updating this statewide comp plan dataset as they receive information from the local jurisdictions. New releases of this data by DLCD are planned for publication every 2 years. Note: This data layer has gaps in the data and is not complete for the entire state of Oregon. (DLCD)	Service Metadata Download
BLM Districts	This theme shows the polygon representation of Bureau of Land Management Districts for Oregon and Washington up to the coastline and including the off-shore islands within the district boundaries. (BLM, 2015)	Service Metadata
USFS Ranger Districts	A depiction of the boundary that encompasses a Ranger District. ADMINISTRATIVE boundaries (e.g. AdministrativeForest and RangerDistrict feature classes) encompass National Forest System lands managed by an administrative unit. These are dynamic layers that should not be considered 'legal' boundaries as they are simply intended to identify the specific organizational units that administer areas. As lands are acquired and disposed, the administrative boundaries are adjusted to expand or shrink accordingly. Please note that ranger districts are sub units of National Forests. An administrative forest boundary can contain one or more Proclaimed National Forests, National Grasslands, Purchase Units, Research and Experimental Areas, Land Utilization Projects and various 'Other' Areas. If needed, OWNERSHIP boundaries (e.g. BasicOwnership and SurfaceOwnership feature classes) should be reviewed along with these datasets to determine parcels that are federally managed within the administrative boundaries. (USFS, 2021)	Service Metadata Download
Oregon Coastal Zone	Oregon's coastal zone extends from the Washington border on the north to the California border on the south; seaward to the extent of state jurisdiction as recognized in federal law; and inland to the crest of the coastal mountain range, excepting; 1. The Umpqua River Basin, where the coastal zone extends to Scottsburg; 2. The Rogue River Basin; where the coastal zone extends to Agness; and 3. The Columbia River Basin, where the coastal zone extends to the downstream end of Puget Island or, as defined by CREST, RM 38.5, to the 'Bradwood Site' on the shorelands. (DLCD)	Service Metadata
Land Management	Land Management derived from BLM Ownership_poly: This theme portrays information representing fee land title and land manager of lands located in Oregon. (ODF/BLM, 2015)	Service Metadata Download
State Land Inventory System	The State Land Inventory System is a collaborative effort with participation from all land-owning State of Oregon agencies. The data available in the map is the most current published statewide dataset for State of Oregon land ownership. The State Land Inventory System tracks land that has been assigned a tax lot by County Assessor's Offices, and also tracks State mineral ownership. The data does not include public rights of way (highways, roads and streets) or waterbodies which have not been assigned a tax lot by a County Assessor. While efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the data, the managing agency for any individual parcel should be contacted to verify land ownership and boundaries. (DSL)	Service Metadata
Airports	Airport defines area on land or water intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival; departure and surface movement of aircraft/helicopters. This airport data is provided as a vector geospatial-enabled file format. Airport information is published every eight weeks by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration-Aeronautical Information Services. Current Effective Date: 0901Z 17 Jun. 2021 to 0901Z 12 Aug. 2021	Service Metadata Download
USFWS Oregon Office Jurisdictional Boundary	USFWS Oregon Office Jurisdictional Boundary (USFWS, 2022)	Service



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

USFWS Regional Boundaries	<p>The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is organized into 8 geographic Regions. This data set delineates the boundaries of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service geographic Regions.</p> <p>USFWS Endangered Species Regional Contacts</p> <p>(USFWS)</p>	Service Metadata Download
Boardman Geographic Area of Concern	<p>(designation pending) The Boardman GAO is identified due to possible effects upon two main DoD military missions. The Naval Weapons Systems Training Facility at Boardman and its associated airspace are the U.S. Navy's primary resource for all airborne electronic attack aircraft air combat maneuver training. This training includes low level aircraft operations. Tall structures, such as wind turbines and electrical transmission lines, constructed under Restricted Airspace (R-5701) and Military Training Routes will prevent the U.S. Navy from fulfilling the training mission. Secondly, the Fossil common air route surveillance radar (CARSR) (a long-range radar) in Fossil, Oregon, is a vital resource for the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). NORAD defends Canada and the United States against air threats, and an accurate "air picture" is essential for NORAD to accomplish its air defense mission. Rotating wind turbine blades can appear as unwanted false targets (clutter) and desensitize the radar, resulting in degraded target acquisition and tracking. Much of the information and data used to establish the GAO for the Fossil CARSR is not available for public review due to security concerns.</p> <p>(ESS, 2020)</p>	Metadata
Military Training Route Corridor Floor Elevation (AGL)	<p>The Military training routes (MTR) is a joint venture by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Department of Defense, developed for use by military aircraft to gain and maintain proficiency in tactical "low level" flying. Floor elevations are the minimal elevation above ground level (AGL) that pilots are authorized to fly. This dataset, cycle 2007, was obtain from NGA's AVDAFIF. This product is for informational purposes and may not accurately depict the most up to date designations. Users of this information should review or consult the authoritative data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. Marine Corps and National Guard MTRs have been removed from this dataset. (Last updated: 9/1/2020)</p> <p>(ESS, 2020)</p>	Metadata
Installations, Ranges, and Training Areas	<p>The dataset depicts the authoritative boundaries of the most commonly known Department of Defense (DoD) sites, installations, ranges, and training areas worldwide. These sites encompass land which is federally owned or otherwise managed. This dataset was created from source data provided by the active, guard, and reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Washington Headquarters Services, and was compiled by the Defense Installation Spatial Data Infrastructure (DISDI) Program within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations and Environment, Business Systems and Information Directorate. Sites were selected from the Real Property Asset Database (RPAD), a summary of the DoD Real Property Inventory. This list does not necessarily represent a comprehensive collection of all Department of Defense facilities. For inventory purposes, installations are comprised of sites, where a site is defined as a specific geographic location of federally owned or managed land and is assigned to military installation. DoD installations are commonly referred to as a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction, custody, control of the DoD.</p> <p>(ESS, 2020)</p>	Metadata
Military Special Use Airspace Floor Elevation (AGL)	<p>Special Use Airspace (SUA) is a representation of areas of airspace with defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth wherein activities must be confined because of their nature, or wherein limitations are imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities, or both. These operation areas may include A, AR, IR, L, M, O, P, R, SR, VR, W areas and national security areas. This dataset was created using three sources. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Order JO 7400.8Y documentation, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA) AP/1A documentation and the Digital Aeronautical Flight Information File (DAFIF) created data (Last updated: 7/29/2021)The three were compared/cross-referenced and in consultation with (DAFIF and FAA) the most accurate depiction of the SUA area was used. This product is for informational purposes and may not accurately depict the most up to date designations. Users of this information should review or consult the authoritative data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.</p> <p>(ESS, 2021)</p>	Metadata
Training Centers	<p>Training Centers. Data provided by Oregon Military Department, Installations Division, Environmental Branch 10/01/2020</p> <p>(OMD, 2020)</p>	Metadata
OMD Development Limitations	<p>Land Parcels that depict Utility, Safety, Transportation, and Noise Easements (Off Post) provided by Oregon Military Department, Installations Division, Environmental Branch 10/01/2020</p> <p>(ESS, 2020)</p>	Metadata
Military Drop Zone	<p>Helicopter Operating Area. A drop zone (DZ) is a place where parachutists or parachuted supplies land. It can be an area targeted for landing by paratroopers,Data provided by Oregon Military Department, Installations Division, Environmental Branch 10/01/2020</p> <p>(ESS, 20200)</p>	Metadata



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

Camp Rilea Restricted Area Military Range	Restricted Area Military Range data provided by Oregon Military Department, Installations Division, Environmental Branch 10/01/2020 (ESS, 2020)	Metadata
Protected Areas (GAP Status codes 1 and 2)	<p>PAD-US is America's official national inventory of U.S. terrestrial and marine protected areas (List of National Geospatial Data Assets) that are dedicated to the preservation of biological diversity and to other natural, recreation and cultural uses, managed for these purposes through legal or other effective means.</p> <p>U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Gap Analysis Project (GAP), 2018, Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US): U.S. Geological Survey data release, https://doi.org/10.5066/P955KPLE (USGS, 2019)</p>	Metadata Download
Wilderness Areas	A boundary depicting an area that has been designated as a National Wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System. (USFS, 2020)	Metadata Download
BLM Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	This polygon feature class shows the spatial extent and boundaries of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern that have become officially designated by the BLM. In general, the ACEC dataset defines areas within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. (BLM, 2020)	Metadata Download
National Conservation Easement Database	The National Conservation Easement Database (NCED) is a collaborative venture to compile easement records (both spatial and tabular) from land trusts and public agencies throughout the United States in a single, up-to-date, sustainable, GIS compatible, online source. The goal of the NCED is to provide a comprehensive picture of the privately owned conservation easement lands, recognizing their contribution to America's natural heritage, a vibrant economy, and healthy communities. Conservation easements are legal agreements voluntarily entered into between landowners and conservation entities (agencies or land trusts) for the express purpose of protecting certain societal values such as open space or vital wildlife habitats. In some cases landowners transfer 'development rights' for direct payment or for federal and state tax benefits. NCED shows a comprehensive picture of privately owned conservation easement lands in the U.S. (The Trust for Public Land/Ducks Unlimited)	Service Metadata Download
Local Wetland Inventory Study Areas (Statewide Wetlands Inventory)	<p>The older LWIs were developed and approved in paper format only. After a 2001 rule change LWI products included digital datasets. These needed to be reorganized into a standard structure and format. With a grant from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), DSL is having datasets created for paper maps and having all the datasets standardized. These will be added to the SWI web map and available for download when complete.</p> <p>In the meantime, a layer is provided showing the approximate LWI study areas. If the location of interest is in an LWI study area, view and download PDF versions of the LWI maps and reports, and the available GIS datasets here: https://www.oregon.gov/dsl/WWW/Pages/Inventories.aspx</p> <p>DSL SWI Disclaimer and Layer Descriptions and Limitations</p>	Service Metadata
National Wetlands Inventory (Statewide Wetlands Inventory)	<p>"The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) was established by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in 1974 to conduct a nationwide inventory of U.S. wetlands to provide its biologists and others with information on the distribution of wetlands to aid in wetland conservation efforts." https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/nwi/Overview.html</p> <p>NWI mapping was originally based on high-altitude aerial photography used to identify visible wetlands and other waters. The scope of this national effort limited the amount of field verification possible. Most of the Oregon mapping dates to the mid-1980s. The coastal zone was updated in the late 2000's when the NWI was digitized. NWI mapping is available for the entire state.</p> <p>There are limitations with the Oregon NWI, including:</p> <p>There are unmapped wetlands and waters, including many smaller, seasonal and forested wetlands that may not have been detected from the aerials.</p> <p>By policy, the NWI excludes certain types of 'farmed wetlands' as may be defined by the Food Security Act. Although many farmed areas in Oregon meet wetland criteria, many of these important wetlands are unmapped.</p> <p>The development scale of 1:24,000 and other factors cited above make the wetland and water boundary locations approximate. Conducting on-the-ground wetland delineations is the only way to verify wetland boundary locations.</p> <p>For more information go to the NWI home page: https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/nwi/index.html</p> <p>DSL SWI Disclaimer and Layer Descriptions and Limitations</p>	Service Metadata Download
The US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) develops soil surveys that		



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

NRCS Predominantly Hydric Soil Map Units

include maps of soils and related reports. Extensive field work is done to complete the mapping and document findings. The maps consist of outlined areas called map units. These are areas with generally similar soils, or a similar mix of soil types that can be consistently identified across the landscape. When more than one named soil occurs in a map unit, each soil is called a component of the map unit. Each component makes up a certain percentage of the map unit. Two subsets of the soils dataset are helpful in predicting the presence of wetlands and are included in the SWI. Some soils naturally retain water longer than others, especially when they occur on certain parts of the landscape, such as depressions. These soils often exhibit characteristics (e.g. routinely flooded) that meet the definition of, and they are designated as "hydric soils." (NRCS Hydric Soils List Criteria https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/use/hydric/?cid=nrcs142p2_053959) Because of these characteristics hydric soils are often found on the landscape where wetlands occur. The SWI shows soil map units that are comprised of predominantly (greater than 50%) hydric soil components. This means that a user can expect more than half of that soil map unit to include soil components that have been designated as hydric. These map units indicate places across the landscape with a higher likelihood for wetland occurrence. Displaying predominantly hydric soil map units in the SWI is especially helpful in recognizing potential wetland areas in places where only the NWI wetland mapping is available.

[Service](#)
[Metadata](#)

[DSL SWI Disclaimer and Layer Descriptions and Limitations](#)

NRCS Agate-Winlo Soils in Jackson County

Agate-Winlo soil occurs in Jackson County near Medford and is highly associated with a type of wetland of conservation concern called vernal pools. This soil is not a predominantly hydric map unit so does not appear in that layer. As with the other map layers in the SWI, there may be areas of predominately hydric soil map units and Agate-Winlo soil that do not contain wetlands, and wetlands will occur in soil map units with less than 50% hydric components. The presence of predominantly hydric soil map units or Agate-Winlo soil helps planners, landowners, and others recognize where further site assessment is needed. The dataset used for the SWI is a combined SSURGO/STATSGO dataset created by NRCS for the State of Oregon Department of Administrative Services Geographic Enterprise Office (DAS GEO). DSL will download the dataset annually and symbolize the data to display the two described subsets for viewing on December 1. See directions to connect to or download and configure datasets in your GIS environment at the top of [this document](#) or on the main [SWI webpage](#). Some soils naturally retain water longer than others, especially when they occur on certain parts of the landscape, such as depressions. These soils often exhibit characteristics (e.g. routinely flooded) that meet the definition of, and they are designated as "hydric soils." (NRCS Hydric Soils List Criteria https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/use/hydric/?cid=nrcs142p2_053959) Because of these characteristics hydric soils are often found on the landscape where wetlands occur. The SWI shows soil map units that are comprised of predominantly (greater than 50%) hydric soil components. This means that a user can expect more than half of that soil map unit to include soil components that have been designated as hydric. These map units indicate places across the landscape with a higher likelihood for wetland occurrence. Displaying predominantly hydric soil map units in the SWI is especially helpful in recognizing potential wetland areas in places where only the NWI wetland mapping is available.

[Service](#)
[Metadata](#)

[DSL SWI Disclaimer and Layer Descriptions and Limitations](#)

NHD Springs/Seeps

"The US Geological Survey's NHD represents the nation's drainage networks and related features, including rivers, streams, canals, lakes, ponds, glaciers, coastlines, dams and stream gages. The NHD High Resolution, at 1:24,000 scale or better, is the most up-to-date and detailed hydrography dataset for the nation." The NHD is developed through complex modeling using multiple types of information, including some local level input. The mapped resource boundaries may differ from their actual location on the ground. Onsite investigations may be needed to confirm wetlands and waters boundaries. The NHD has many more features than are displayed in the SWI because many of these features are structures within or beside waters and overly complicated the SWI mapping. The subset of the NHD represented in the SWI includes only those items listed below. Items may occur in different groups because the waters are mapped slightly differently. Structures like flumes were included because they may contain potential waters of this state. NHDPoint – Spring/Seep NHDFlowline (line) – Canal/Ditch, Coastline, Stream/River NHDWaterbody – Estuary, Lake/Pond, Playa, Reservoir, Swamp/Marsh NHDArea – Area of complex channels, Bay/Inlet, Canal/Ditch, Flume, Foreshore, Inundation area, Lockchamber, Rapids, Sea/ocean, Spillway, Stream/river, Submerged stream, Wash, Water intake/outflow For general information about the NHD see <https://nhd.usgs.gov/> The user's guide provides definitions and examples of all the datasets and features <https://nhd.usgs.gov/userguide.html>

[Service](#)
[Metadata](#)
[Download](#)

[DSL SWI Disclaimer and Layer Descriptions and Limitations](#)

"The US Geological Survey's NHD represents the nation's drainage networks and related features, including rivers, streams, canals, lakes, ponds, glaciers, coastlines, dams and stream gages. The NHD High Resolution, at 1:24,000 scale or better, is the most up-to-date and detailed hydrography dataset for the nation." The NHD is developed through complex modeling using multiple types of information, including some local level input. The mapped resource boundaries may differ from their actual location on the ground. Onsite investigations may be needed to confirm wetlands and waters boundaries.



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

NHD Streams and Rivers

The NHD has many more features than are displayed in the SWI because many of these features are structures within or beside waters and overly complicated the SWI mapping. The subset of the NHD represented in the SWI includes only those items listed below. Items may occur in different groups because the waters are mapped slightly differently. Structures like flumes were included because they may contain potential waters of this state.

NHDPoint – Spring/Seep

NHDFlowline (line) – Canal/Ditch, Coastline, Stream/River

NHDWaterbody – Estuary, Lake/Pond, Playa, Reservoir, Swamp/Marsh

NHDArea – Area of complex channels, Bay/Inlet, Canal/Ditch, Flume, Foreshore, Inundation area, Lockchamber, Rapids, Sea/ocean, Spillway, Stream/river, Submerged stream, Wash, Water intake/outflow

For general information about the NHD see <https://nhd.usgs.gov/> The user's guide provides definitions and examples of all the datasets and features <https://nhd.usgs.gov/userguide.html>

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NHD Area

"The US Geological Survey's NHD represents the nation's drainage networks and related features, including rivers, streams, canals, lakes, ponds, glaciers, coastlines, dams and stream gages. The NHD High Resolution, at 1:24,000 scale or better, is the most up-to-date and detailed hydrography dataset for the nation."

The NHD is developed through complex modeling using multiple types of information, including some local level input. The mapped resource boundaries may differ from their actual location on the ground. Onsite investigations may be needed to confirm wetlands and waters boundaries.

The NHD has many more features than are displayed in the SWI because many of these features are structures within or beside waters and overly complicated the SWI mapping. The subset of the NHD represented in the SWI includes only those items listed below. Items may occur in different groups because the waters are mapped slightly differently. Structures like flumes were included because they may contain potential waters of this state.

NHDPoint – Spring/Seep

NHDFlowline (line) – Canal/Ditch, Coastline, Stream/River

NHDWaterbody – Estuary, Lake/Pond, Playa, Reservoir, Swamp/Marsh

NHDArea – Area of complex channels, Bay/Inlet, Canal/Ditch, Flume, Foreshore, Inundation area, Lockchamber, Rapids, Sea/ocean, Spillway, Stream/river, Submerged stream, Wash, Water intake/outflow

For general information about the NHD see <https://nhd.usgs.gov/> The user's guide provides definitions and examples of all the datasets and features <https://nhd.usgs.gov/userguide.html>

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NHD Waterbody

"The US Geological Survey's NHD represents the nation's drainage networks and related features, including rivers, streams, canals, lakes, ponds, glaciers, coastlines, dams and stream gages. The NHD High Resolution, at 1:24,000 scale or better, is the most up-to-date and detailed hydrography dataset for the nation."

The NHD is developed through complex modeling using multiple types of information, including some local level input. The mapped resource boundaries may differ from their actual location on the ground. Onsite investigations may be needed to confirm wetlands and waters boundaries.

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NHDPoint – Spring/Seep

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For general information about the NHD see <https://nhd.usgs.gov/> The user's guide provides definitions and examples of all the datasets and features <https://nhd.usgs.gov/userguide.html>

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USFWS Critical Habitat Polygons

When a species is proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must consider whether there are areas of habitat believed to be essential the species' conservation. Those areas may be proposed for designation as "critical habitat." Critical habitat is a term defined and used in the Act. It is a specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. Critical habitat may include an area that is not currently occupied by the species but that will be needed for its recovery. An area is designated as "critical habitat" after the Service publishes a proposed Federal regulation in the Federal Register and receives and considers public comments on the proposal. The final boundaries of the critical habitat are also published in the Federal Register. Critical habitat areas are considered essential for the conservation of a listed species. Federal agencies are required to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on actions they carry out, fund, or authorize to ensure that their actions will not destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. These areas provide notice to the public and land managers of the importance of these areas to the conservation of a listed species. Special protections and/or restrictions are possible in areas where Federal funding, permits, licenses, authorizations, or actions occur or are required.

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Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

	(USFWS, 2020)	
USFWS Critical Habitat Lines	<p>When a species is proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must consider whether there are areas of habitat believed to be essential the species' conservation. Those areas may be proposed for designation as "critical habitat." Critical habitat is a term defined and used in the Act. It is a specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. Critical habitat may include an area that is not currently occupied by the species but that will be needed for its recovery. An area is designated as "critical habitat" after the Service publishes a proposed Federal regulation in the Federal Register and receives and considers public comments on the proposal. The final boundaries of the critical habitat are also published in the Federal Register. Critical habitat are areas considered essential for the conservation of a listed species. Federal agencies are required to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on actions they carry out, fund, or authorize to ensure that their actions will not destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. These areas provide notice to the public and land managers of the importance of these areas to the conservation of a listed species. Special protections and/or restrictions are possible in areas where Federal funding, permits, licenses, authorizations, or actions occur or are required.</p> <p>(USFWS, 2020)</p>	Metadata Download
Salmon, chum (Columbia River ESU) Critical Habitat	<p>Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat. Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat.</p> <p>(NOAA Fisheries)</p>	Service Metadata Download
Salmon, coho (Lower Columbia River ESU) Critical Habitat	<p>Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat. Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat.</p> <p>(NOAA Fisheries)</p>	Service Metadata Download
Salmon, coho (Oregon Coast ESU) Critical Habitat	<p>Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat. Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat.</p> <p>(NOAA Fisheries)</p>	Service Metadata
Salmon, sockeye (Snake River ESU) Critical Habitat	<p>Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat. Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat.</p> <p>(NOAA Fisheries)</p>	Service Metadata Download
Salmon, Chinook (Lower Columbia River ESU) Critical Habitat	<p>Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat. Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat.</p> <p>(NOAA Fisheries)</p>	Service Metadata Download
Salmon, Chinook (Snake River fall-run ESU) Critical Habitat	<p>Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat. Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat.</p> <p>(NOAA Fisheries)</p>	Service Metadata Download
Salmon, Chinook (Upper Willamette River ESU) Critical Habitat	<p>Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat. Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat.</p> <p>(NOAA Fisheries)</p>	Service Metadata Download
Steelhead (Middle Columbia River DPS) Critical Habitat	<p>Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat. Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat.</p> <p>(NOAA Fisheries)</p>	Service Metadata Download
Steelhead (Lower	<p>Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat.</p>	Service



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

Columbia River DPS) Critical Habitat	Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat. (NOAA Fisheries)	Metadata Download
Steelhead (Snake River Basin DPS) Critical Habitat	Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat. Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat. (NOAA Fisheries)	Service Metadata Download
Steelhead (Upper Willamette River DPS) Critical Habitat	Critical habitat is habitat needed to support recovery of listed species. When a species is listed under the Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of critical habitat. Once critical habitat is designated, other federal agencies consult with NOAA Fisheries to ensure actions they fund, authorize, or undertake are not likely to destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat. (NOAA Fisheries)	Service Metadata Download
Conservation Opportunity Areas	Landowners and land managers throughout Oregon can contribute to conserving fish and wildlife by maintaining, restoring, and improving habitats. These conservation actions benefit Strategy Species and Strategy Habitats, and are important regardless of location. However, focusing investments in prioritized areas, or Conservation Opportunity Areas (COAs), can increase the likelihood of long-term success, maximize effectiveness over larger landscapes, improve funding efficiency, and promote cooperative efforts across ownership boundaries. COAs are places where broad fish and wildlife conservation goals would best be met, and have been designated for all ecoregions within the Conservation Strategy, except the Nearshore ecoregion. COAs were delineated through a spatial modeling analysis, incorporating datasets focusing on Oregon Conservation Strategy components (Strategy Species, Strategy Habitats, and Key Conservation Issues), and expert biologist review. More information on COA methodology can be found here: http://oregonconservationstrategy.org/conservation-opportunity-areas/methodology/ . COAs include supporting information in an associated COA profile, including details about the area's Conservation Strategy priorities, recommended actions consistent with local priorities, and ongoing conservation efforts. Links to COA profiles are provided as an attribute in the COA dataset, and can also be found here - http://oregonconservationstrategy.org/conservation-opportunity-areas/ . (ODFW, 2016)	Metadata Download
Greater Sage Grouse Priority Areas for Conservation	Priority Areas for Conservation (PACs) identify the most productive habitat for sage-grouse to direct the highest level of conservation effort. PACs contain 90% of the breeding population and 84% of the occupied sage-grouse leks in Oregon. PACs are important for tracking sage-grouse population trends across the state and are subject to rules limiting the impacts of human development. Maps were developed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife . (ODFW, 2014)	Metadata Download
Greater Sage-grouse Low Density Habitat	Low Density Habitat depicts areas occupied by sage-grouse that are less important than the Priority Areas for Conservation (PACs) but support some leks and/or provide connectivity between PACs. Low density habitat is subject to rules limiting the impacts of human development. Low density area maps are maintained by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. (ODFW)	Metadata
Important Bird Areas	This data set contains available boundaries and associated attributes for Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in the United States. The IBA boundaries should not be perceived as absolute, definite boundaries. Rather, the boundaries should be considered approximates of the critical habitat areas. Comprehensive site specific surveys have not been conducted for each IBA, therefore, the data provided in this release cannot be relied on as a definitive statement of the presence or absence of all species at a given location. These data should not be considered a substitute for on-site surveys that may be required for an environmental assessment, environmental impact statement, or conservation planning. The information and data associated with the boundaries are continually growing as new data are acquired. Therefore, the data released may become outdated. Details, including descriptions and species and criteria information, for these IBAs are available at www.importantbirdareas.org (Audubon)	Service Metadata
Eastern Oregon Deer Winter Range	General outline of deer winter range for eastern Oregon, east of the crest of the Cascades. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife considers Winter Range to be that area normally occupied by deer from December through April. Data are current to 2009 except for updates made in 2012 to portions of The Dalles and Heppner Districts. (ODFW, 2012)	Metadata Download
Eastern Oregon Elk Winter Range	General outline of elk winter range for eastern Oregon, east of the crest of the Cascades. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife considers Winter Range to be that area normally occupied by deer from December through April. Data are current to 2009 except for updates made in 2012 to portions of The Dalles and Heppner Districts. (ODFW, 2012)	Metadata Download
	The Department's mission includes managing deer and elk populations at healthy and sustainable levels compatible with the primary uses of the land (ORS 496.012). The Department has no authority to regulate land uses and must rely	



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Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

Western Oregon Deer and Elk Habitat	on recommendations to a variety of other federal, state and county governments, and private landowners to address habitat needs and/or concerns. Sustainable habitats for deer and elk are considered essential and/or important for their long-term conservation and persistence in western Oregon. The data are for two species of deer (Columbian black-tailed deer: <i>Odocoileus hemionus columbianus</i> and Columbian white-tailed deer: <i>Odocoileus virginianus leucurus</i>) and one species of elk (Roosevelt elk: <i>Cervus canadensis roosevelti</i>). (ODFW, 2017)	Metadata Download
Bighorn Sheep Habitat	Bighorn Sheep range in Oregon with reproducing populations not dispersing individuals. These are known reproductive populations and do not encompass all potential habitat. Based on the expert judgement of ODFW district wildlife biologists and assistants. Last updated Aug 29, 2016 (ODFW, 2016)	Metadata Download
100 Year Floodplain	(1% Annual Chance Flood, Base Flood, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)): "The flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year; also known as the base flood The 1-percent annual chance flood, which is the standard used by most Federal and state agencies, is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the standard for floodplain management and to determine the need for flood insurance. A structure located within a special flood hazard area (SFHA) shown on an NFIP map has a 26 percent chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage" (FEMA, 2020)	Metadata Download
500 Year Floodplain	(0.2% Annual Chance Flood): "This is the boundary of the flood that has a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Officially termed the 0.2-percent annual chance floodplain "In moderate- to low-risk areas, the risk of flooding is reduced but not completely removed. These areas submit more than 20 percent of National Flood Insurance Program claims and receive one-third of Federal disaster assistance for flooding. Flood insurance isn't federally required in moderate- to low-risk areas, but it is recommended for all property owners and renters. They are shown on flood maps as zones beginning with the letters 'B', 'C' or 'X' (or a shaded X)" (FloodSmart.gov, 2016)". (FEMA, 2020)	Metadata Download
Active Faults	Potentially hazardous faults are those that have been identified by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) as having moved in the last 1.6 million years (USGS Open-File Report 03-095). These faults may be the source of future damaging earthquakes and severe ground disruption is possible. Fault lines were mapped largely from low-resolution geologic or topical maps, resulting in very poor location accuracy. DOGAMI reviewed the USGS database along with the Oregon Geologic Data Compilation (OGDC v5), which contains the best available digital geologic mapping for Oregon and is generally more detailed and accurate than the USGS sources. Where a positive correlation could be made, DOGAMI substituted the more accurate fault line from OGDC for the original USGS line, while retaining the USGS data for each fault. Where a positive correlation could not be made, DOGAMI retained the original USGS fault line. (DOGAMI)	Metadata Download
Pronghorn Essential and Limited Habitat	Essential pronghorn habitat is that habitat that ODFW district biologists determined to be necessary to maintain current pronghorn populations. It is not all the occupied pronghorn habitat in Oregon but loss of this habitat would result in the decline of pronghorn herds. All these habitats are considered essential although they have different types. The types include essential and important summer range; essential and important winter range; essential and important transitional habitats or migration corridors; high concentration areas; fawning habitat; migration/transition range, and a combinations of multiple types. The mapping is based on existing Goal 5 mapping, expert knowledge of field staff, collar data, herd composition surveys, and other aerial surveys. (ODFW, 2021) 2021 Oregon Pronghorn Essential and Limited Habitat	Metadata Download White Paper
High-value Farm Soils	This data layer depicts areas of soils as described in ORS 215.710(4) and OAR 660-033-0020(8). These soils make up part of the definition of 'high-value farmland' in ORS 195.300(10)(a) and Oregon Laws 2007 Chapter 424 (Ballot Measure 49). Features in this layer represent areas classified as 'coastal' and represent areas of high-value farmland for dairy operations. This summary layer was created by merging NRCS SSURGO soils shapefiles downloaded in 2007 and modified by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The only attribute kept is hvfl_soil which is based on hvfl_final with the soil mapunit removed.OAR 660-033-0020(8);(d) In addition to that land described in subsection (a) of this section, high-value farmland, if west of the summit of the Coast Range and used in conjunction with a dairy operation on January 1, 1993, includes tracts composed predominantly of the following soils in Class III or IV or composed predominantly of a combination of the soils described in subsection (a) of this section and the following soils:(A) Subclassification IIIe, specifically, Astoria, Hembre, Knappa, Meda, Quillayutte and Winema;(B) Subclassification IIIw, specifically, Brenner and Chitwood;(C) Subclassification IVe, specifically, Astoria, Hembre, Meda, Nehalem, Neskowin and Winema; and(D) Subclassification IVw, specifically, Coquille. (ODA, 2007)	Service Metadata Download
	This data layer depicts areas of soils as described in ORS 215.710(4) and OAR 660-033-0020(8). These soils make up part of the definition of 'high-value farmland' in ORS 195.300(10)(a) and Oregon Laws 2007 Chapter 424 (Ballot Measure 49). Features in this layer represent areas classified as 'coastal' and represent areas of high-value farmland for dairy	



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

High-value Farm Dairy Soil	<p>operations. This summary layer was created by merging NRCS SSURGO soils shapefiles downloaded in 2007 and modified by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The only attribute kept is hvfl_soil which is based on hvfl_final with the soil mapunit removed.OAR 660-033-0020(8):(d) In addition to that land described in subsection (a) of this section, high-value farmland, if west of the summit of the Coast Range and used in conjunction with a dairy operation on January 1, 1993, includes tracts composed predominantly of the following soils in Class III or IV or composed predominantly of a combination of the soils described in subsection (a) of this section and the following soils:(A) Subclassification IIIe, specifically, Astoria, Hembre, Knappa, Meda, Quillayutte and Winema;(B) Subclassification IIIw, specifically, Brenner and Chitwood;(C) Subclassification IVe, specifically, Astoria, Hembre, Meda, Nehalem, Neskowin and Winema; and(D) Subclassification IVw, specifically, Coquille. (ODA, 2007)</p>	Service Metadata Download
Water-related Districts	<p>Land that is in an exclusive farm use zone or a mixed farm and forest zone that, as of June 28, 2007, was within the place of use for a permit, certificate or decree for the use of water for irrigation issued by the Water Resources Department; within the boundaries of a district, as defined in ORS 540.505; or within the boundaries of a diking district formed under ORS chapter 551. (ODA/OWRD, 2007)</p>	Service Metadata
American Viticultural Areas High-value Farmland	<p>This data set is derived from the Oregon Geospatial Enterprise Office 10m DEM (https://spatialdata.oregonexplorer.info/geoportal/details?id=7a82c1be50504f56a9d49d13c7b4d9aa), Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development Zoning data (2017: https://spatialdata.oregonexplorer.info/geoportal/details?id=49bfb86d4e594a3c8fa8d968aaaa45e9) and TTB American Viticultural Areas (https://www.ttb.gov/wine/ava-map-explorer) downloaded 9/15/2021. The layer contains areas that meet the following criteria:Land that is in an exclusive farm use zone and that is no more than 3,000 feet above mean sea level, with an aspect between 67.5 and 292.5 degrees and a slope between zero and 15 percent, and that is located within: (A)The portion of the Columbia Gorge viticultural area as described in 27 C.F.R. 9.178 that is within the State of Oregon; (B)The Rogue Valley viticultural area as described in 27 C.F.R. 9.132; (C)The portion of the Columbia Valley viticultural area as described in 27 C.F.R. 9.74 that is within the State of Oregon; (D)The portion of the Walla Walla Valley viticultural area as described in 27 C.F.R. 9.91 that is within the State of Oregon; or (E)The portion of the Snake River Valley viticultural area as described in 27 C.F.R. 9.208 that is within the State of Oregon. (ORS 195.300). Data processed by the Institute for Natural Resources, Oregon State University (2021)</p>	Metadata Download
USFS Special Interest Management Areas	<p>A boundary within which National Forest System land parcels have management or use limits placed on them by the Forest Service. Examples include: Archaeological Area, Research Natural Area, and Scenic Area. The purpose of the data is to provide display, identification, and analysis tools for determining current boundary information for Forest Service managers, GIS Specialists, and others. (USFS)</p>	Service Metadata Download
USFS Lands with Nationally Designated Management or Use Limitations	<p>A boundary of an area designation within which National Forest System land parcels have management or use limits placed on them by legal authority above the Agency level (e.g. Congress and/or President). Areas that have been designated by Congress, Executive Order, Presidential Proclamation, or an Executive branch Department, excluding National Wilderness and National Wild and Scenic Rivers, with related details including the date of designation, status of the final boundary description, authority, and land status case and document information. Each area designation is characterized by a date, boundary status, and authority and may be just one of several designations that comprise a single national designated area. (USFS)</p>	Service Metadata Download
BLM Visual Resource Management	<p>VRM_POLY: Visual Resources are a landscape characteristic and evaluated using a baseline of the natural, unaltered landscape. Visual Resource Inventory (VRI) is the evaluation of an area for its visual potential based on several criteria. Visual Resource Management (VRM) is the classification of lands for the management of visual resources as defined in a Resource Management Plan (RMP). The VRI applies ratings to the landscape for Scenic Quality (visual appeal), Sensitivity Level (measure of public concern for scenic quality), and Distance Zones (three zones based on relative visibility from travel routes or observation points). These three values are combined and areas (polygons) delineated according to the final VRI class. VRM starts with the underlying VRI and overlays it with areas of disturbance as well as areas of protection or restriction. Final management class ratings are based on the degree to which each area is either allowed to depart or has already departed from the natural landscape condition. VRM Proposed (VRM_P) is VRM prior to the signing of the RMP. It is identical to VRM except that it will probably have different final class ratings for the different RMP alternatives. This data is subject to a data standard, Visual Resources Spatial Data Standard. http://www.blm.gov/or/datamanagement/index.php</p>	Service Metadata
Farmland Soil Class	<p>This special data consists of available SSURGO data for Oregon, and STATSGO is used to fill in areas of the state that have not yet been mapped at the SSURGO level. Thus it is a multiscale dataset.] This dataset is a digital soil survey and generally is the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The information was prepared by digitizing maps, by compiling information onto a planimetric correct base and digitizing, or by revising digitized maps using remotely sensed and other information.This dataset consists of georeferenced digital map data and computerized attribute data. The map data are in a state-wide extent format and include a detailed, field verified inventory of soils and miscellaneous areas that normally occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped. The soil map units are linked to attributes in the</p>	Metadata Download



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area: : 6,036 Acres

National Soil Information System relational database, which gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties.

The broadest category in the land capability classification system for soils. This column displays the dominant capability class, under irrigated conditions, for the map unit based on composition percentage of all components in the map unit.

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils have little or no hazard of erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use mainly to pasture, range, forestland, or wildlife food and cover.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuited to cultivation and that limit their use mainly to pasture, range, forestland, or wildlife food and cover.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuited to cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude their use for commercial plant production and limit their use to recreation, wildlife, or water supply or for esthetic purposes.

This data set is a combined coverage including detailed SSURGO data where available, and STATSGO data where SSURGO data is not available. Consult the web soil survey website for complete metadata for SSURGO soil surveys and the State Soil Geographic (STATSGO) data set.

(NRCS, 2017)

[Metadata](#)

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Irrigated Soil Capability Class

The broadest category in the land capability classification system for soils. This column displays the dominant capability class, under nonirrigated conditions, for the map unit based on composition percentage of all components in the map unit.

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils have little or no hazard of erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use mainly to pasture, range, forestland, or wildlife food and cover.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuited to cultivation and that limit their use mainly to pasture, range, forestland, or wildlife food and cover.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuited to cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude their use for commercial plant production and limit their use to recreation, wildlife, or water supply or for esthetic purposes.

This data set is a combined coverage including detailed SSURGO data where available, and STATSGO data where SSURGO data is not available. Consult the web soil survey website for complete metadata for SSURGO soil surveys and the State Soil Geographic (STATSGO) data set.

(NRCS, 2017)

[Metadata](#)

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Non-Irrigated Soil Capability Class

Solar Resource Potential

[Service](#)

Wind Resource

[Service](#)



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area : 6,036 Acres

Potential		Service
Global Horizontal Irradiance		Service
Wind Speed at 100 Meters		Service
Transmission Lines	<p>This feature class/shapefile represents electric power transmission lines. Transmission Lines are the system of structures, wires, insulators and associated hardware that carry electric energy from one point to another in an electric power system. Lines are operated at relatively high voltages varying from 69 kV up to 765 kV, and are capable of transmitting large quantities of electricity over long distances. Underground transmission lines are included where sources were available.</p> <p>Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Idaho National Laboratory (INL), National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Homeland Security Infrastructure Program (HSIP) Team</p> <p>(HIFLD, 2021)</p>	Metadata Download
Substations	<p>This feature class/shapefile represents electric power substations primarily associated with electric power transmission. In this layer, substations are considered facilities and equipment that switch, transform, or regulate electric power at voltages equal to, or greater than, 69 kilovolts. Substations with a maximum operating voltage less than 69 kilovolts may be included, depending on the availability of authoritative sources, but coverage of these features should not be considered complete.</p> <p>Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Idaho National Laboratory (INL), National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Homeland Security Infrastructure Program (HSIP) Team</p> <p>(HIFLD, 2020)</p>	Metadata Download
Enterprise Zones	<p>Oregon's enterprise zones offer a unique resource to Oregon communities, and an excellent opportunity for businesses growing or locating in Oregon. Primarily, enterprise zones exempt businesses from local property taxes on new investments for a specified amount of time, which varies among the different zone programs.</p> <p>(Business Oregon, 2020)</p>	Service Metadata Download
Opportunity Zones	<p>Opportunity Zones are economically distressed communities, defined by individual census tract, nominated by America's governors, and certified by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury via his delegation of that authority to the Internal Revenue Service. Under certain conditions, new investments in Opportunity Zones may be eligible for preferential tax treatment. There are 8,764 Opportunity Zones in the United States, many of which have experienced a lack of investment for decades. The Opportunity Zones initiative is not a top-down government program from Washington but an incentive to spur private and public investment in America's underserved communities.</p>	Service Metadata Download
RRED Zones	<p>The Rural Renewable Energy Development (RRED) Zone Program offers eligible businesses a tax abatement from local property taxes for a three to five year period.</p> <p>Eligible investments must: Harness wind, geothermal, solar, biomass, or other unconventional forms of energy to generate electricity; or produce, distribute, or store biofuels. Qualifying projects must be related to renewable energy activities and meet the same criteria as stipulated under the Standard Enterprise Zone Program. A local government sponsor may waive the requirement to create full-time employment with a new project if the cost of the investment is \$5 million or more. A city, county, or several contiguous counties may set up a RRED Zone that covers all territory in the jurisdiction(s) outside the urban growth boundary (UGB) of any metropolitan area or sizeable city (population >=30,000). The total amount of qualifying property among one or more project is subject to a locally set cap within each zone, which can be no greater than \$250 million in initial market value of each project.</p> <p>Data sources:</p> <p>Counties (BLM, 2015) City Limits (ODOT, 2019) Urban Growth Boundaries (DLCD, 2019) Population (U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census, 2020)</p> <p>(Map created by the Institute for Natural Resources at Oregon State University using the list of designated zones from Business Oregon, 2022)</p>	Service Metadata Download
State_contacts_table		



Renewable Energy Siting Assessment Project Information

Custom Area

Area: : 6,036 Acres

Federal_contacts_table

Disclaimer

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