STATE OF WASHINGTON

ENERGY FACILITY SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL

PO Box 43172 • Olympia, Washington 98504-3172

REVISED MITIGATED DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE
Pursuant to Chapter 463-47 WAC and WAC 197-11-350
For the Wautoma Solar Project

Date of Issuance: June 14, 2024

Lead Agency: Washington Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC)

SEPA Responsible Official: Sonia Bumpus, sonia.bumpus@efsec.wa.gov, 360-664-1363

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Agency File Number: EFSEC Docket No. EF-220355

Description of Proposal: The Wautoma Solar Energy Project (Project) is a 470 megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic facility, including a battery energy storage system (BESS). The project is proposed by Innergex Renewable Development USA, LLC (IRD), (Applicant). The Project Lease Boundary spans 5,852 acres of privately owned land. Within the Lease Boundary, the Project Area would occur on 4,573 acres. All construction and operational activities would occur within the Project Area. Within the Project Area, fencing would enclose 2,974 acres. The fenced area would encompass all Project components. Components at the facility include:

- Solar modules
- Tracker Racking System
- Posts
- Underground and above ground cabling
- Inverters and transformers
- Collector lines
- Project substation
- Operations and maintenance buildings
- Access and service roads
- Fences
- Gates and security lighting
- 0.25 mile-long overhead 500-kilovolt (kV0) generation-tie transmission line
- BESS capable of storing 470 MW

The Wautoma Solar Project would interconnect with the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) transmission system at the BPA Wautoma Substation, which is located on BPA federal lands surrounded by Project Area. A 0.25 mile-long overhead 500 kV generation-tie transmission line would extend from the Project substation to the BPA Wautoma substation.

Location of Proposal: The Project is located approximately 12.5 miles northeast of the City of Sunnyside and 1 mile south of the interchange between SR 241 and SR 24 in unincorporated Benton County, WA. See Attachment 2. *Figure A-10: Wautoma Solar Transportation Routes.*

Applicant: Innergex Renewable Development USA, LLC
3636 Nobel Drive, Suite 260
San Diego, CA 92122

SEPA Threshold Determination: EFSEC has issued a Mitigated Determination of Non-Significance (MDNS) under WAC 197-11-350 based on a determination that the enclosed mitigating conditions, along with required compliance with applicable county, state, and federal regulations and permit requirements would mitigate any significant adverse impacts on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This determination was made after review of the application and other information on file with the lead agency and existing regulations applicable to the proposal (see attached memo from EFSEC staff). The Environmental Review and Staff Recommendation, and the Application for Site Certification (ASC) are available at the EFSEC website: https://www.efsec.wa.gov/energy-facilities/wautoma-solar-project.

Mitigating Conditions:

Resource	Impact	Mitigation
Earth	Geotechnical Engineering	The Applicant would prepare a Final Geotechnical Engineering Report prior to the Project's final design, which may include updated commitments. If any Applicant-proposed commitments are added, removed, or changed as a result of the Final Geotechnical Engineering Report, EFSEC would be required to review and approve the alterations prior to the start of construction.
	Erosion	To limit erosion and disturbance of natural soil profiles, soil disturbance would be postponed when soils are excessively wet, such as following a precipitation event.
Air	Dust Emissions	Limit traffic speeds on unpaved areas to 15 mph, rather than the Applicant-proposed 25-mph limit. This mitigation measure would reduce the anticipated fugitive dust emissions associated with the Project.
Water	Quality – Ephemeral Streams	If the US Army Corps of Engineers determines the ephemeral streams are non-federally regulated waters, an Administrative Order would be needed if details showed the project would not meet the State's water quality standards. Additional mitigation would be imposed if needed to replace any of the features' functions and values.
	Quality – Wetland Buffers	The Applicant would prepare a Wetland Buffer Planting Plan and a Wetland Buffer Mitigation Plan that would be provided to WDOE and EFSEC for review and approval prior to the start of construction.
	Quality – Spill Prevention Control	The Applicant has committed to the preparation of a Construction Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan and Operations SPCC Plan

	to reduce the likelihood of an accidental release of a hazardous or regulated liquid and expedite the response to and remediation of the release should one occur. These Plans are to be completed and submitted to EFSEC for review prior to the start of construction. These Plans are to include a requirement that spill response equipment be stored in all Project vehicles (not to include personal vehicles) accessing the site during construction, operation, and decommissioning. Additionally, these Plans are to include a requirement that an oil pan be placed beneath heavy equipment when stored or not in regular use on site.
Quality – Employee Training	An employee training plan is to be included as part of the SPCC Plans. For the duration of the Project, employees and workers on site would receive appropriate training according to the employee training plan to ensure that any spills are reported and responded to in an appropriate manner. This would include training on the use of spill response equipment and orientations identifying the location of hazardous materials, proper storage of hazardous materials, and location of spill response equipment to ensure that workers are competent in spill response.
Quality – Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams	Project construction and decommissioning would be minimized during rainy periods and heavy rain—in particular, work near ephemeral or intermittent streams.
Quantity – Water Source	Prior to the start of construction, the Applicant would provide an executed agreement and/or permit to EFSEC that identifies the source and quantity of water intended to be supplied to the Project for construction and operation.
Quantity – Drought	During periods of drought conditions or water shortage, as declared by any state or local government agency, water use would be minimized or postponed where possible or additional alternate off-site water supplies would be identified.
Quantity – Water Rights	The Applicant would ensure that water rights held by the landowner in relation to irrigated farmlands within the Project Boundary are maintained and returned to the landowner following Project decommissioning. These rights can be retained either by meeting identified minimum water usage rates on an annual basis or by placement of the rights within a trust for the duration of the Project. This would be documented and provided to EFSEC prior to the start of operations.

Plants	Vegetation and Weed Management Plan	Prior to the start of construction the Applicant would prepare a Vegetation and Weed Management Plan to be reviewed by WDFW and WDOE and approved by EFSEC which is to include the following mitigation measures, though further mitigation may be imposed as necessary: • a list of species under consideration for seeding in areas where passive revegetation is unsuccessful, a description of the Applicant's herbicide and/or pesticide plans, including a commitment to prohibit the use of any herbicides or pesticides restricted by WAC 16-230-600 and 16-230-800, • information on the proposed management for the "green strips" that would be used in the Project Area, and • measures for controlling the establishment or spread of invasive and weed species, and other related topics.
	Restoration Plan	The Applicant would create a Detailed Site Restoration Plan (DSRP), as required by WAC 463-72-050, that would include a description of revegetation to be undertaken during decommissioning. The DSRP would be prepared and submitted for approval by EFSEC for final revegetation prior to Project decommissioning for the temporary and permanent disturbance areas, including modified habitat. The DSRP would be a living document. It would include the methods, success criteria, monitoring, and reporting for revegetation at the end of the Project life. It would also include monitoring of the area for at least five years following decommissioning of the Project, provisions for adaptive management and would be updated based on any lessons learned from implementing the Revegetation Plan created for the temporary disturbance from Project construction.
	Technical Advisory Committee	The Applicant, in consultation with EFSEC, would establish a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) prior to the start of construction. The TAC may be composed of representatives from the Washington Department of Ecology, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Agriculture, local interest groups, not-for-profit groups, and landowners and would be responsible for reviewing and providing technical advice on documents, reports, and data produced by the Applicant in relation to management of wildlife, habitat, and prime farmland. The TAC would also provide direction on adaptive management throughout the life of

	the Project. The TAC would be responsible for, at minimum: • Providing input to, and review of, Project wildlife and habitat management plans (i.e. Vegetation and Weed Management Plan, Detailed Site Restoration Plan, Wildlife Habitat Management and Mitigation Plan, etc.) • Reviewing and providing advice to EFSEC on the final Project design following finalization of the micrositing plan • Advising on the monitoring of mitigation effectiveness and reviewing monitoring reports • Advising on thresholds to be applied to the Project that would trigger the need for additional mitigation measures to reduce Project impacts to the desired level • Advising on new or expanded mitigation measures that would be implemented at EFSEC's directive as adaptive management to ensure mitigation success thresholds are reached • Advising on mitigation measures that can be removed or replaced based on new information (i.e. hydroseeding being unnecessary when native vegetation naturally recruits to the site)
Monitoring	The Applicant's Vegetation and Weed Management Plan would include a commitment to, within 60 days of Project completion, create an as-built report that documents the amount of modified habitat, temporary disturbances, and permanent impacts associated with the Project. Vegetation monitoring of modified habitat would be conducted annually for a minimum of three years, though EFSEC may, under advisement from the TAC, elect to extend this monitoring period. The TAC would review these monitoring reports for progress in meeting measurable success criteria for revegetation and recommend remedial management actions if success criteria are not being reached. At the end of the revegetation monitoring period, areas of modified habitat and temporary disturbance that have met the established success criteria would be eligible for offset by the Applicant at the respective ratios. EFSEC may impose additional mitigation requirements for areas that have not met the success criteria after the end of the revegetation monitoring period, potentially including offset requirements.

	Trees	Construction would avoid removing or disturbing trees within the Project Lease Boundary. Disturbance to trees includes any disturbance, including topping, within the drip-line of the tree (i.e., the area from the edge of the outermost branches), which preserves an intact root system. Disturbance within the drip-line of the tree should be avoided as this can lead to tree mortality. The avoidance area within the drip-line of trees in work areas should be delineated using snow fencing or similar measure to improve the visibility of avoidance zones. Trees cannot be removed without pre-approval. Where tree disturbance cannot be avoided by the Project (e.g., near transmission lines), the number and location of the trees would be provided to EFSEC, along with a statement justifying why avoidance cannot be achieved, and a mitigation plan. The mitigation plan would include replanting trees at a 3:1 ratio within the Lease Boundary to maintain the diversity of habitat structures provided by trees and would require approval by EFSEC prior to proceeding.
	Special Status Plant Species	The environmental orientation provided to workers on site would include information on special status plant species. This would include diagnostic characteristics, suitable habitat descriptions, and photos of special status plant species with potential to occur within the Lease Boundary. A protocol would be established for any chance find by workers, who would notify supervisory staff on site prior to proceeding with work. Work within proximity to any chance find would not proceed until the supervisory staff have informed the environmental monitor and the monitor has approved the resumption of normal work activities.
Animals and Habitat	Habitat Management and Mitigation Plan	Prior to the start of construction, a Final Wildlife Habitat Management and Mitigation Plan would be developed in coordination with WDFW and EFSEC, as described in the ASC, to include considerations of any potential additional mitigation as identified by WDFW or other micrositing options that may be feasible to further reduce the impact to habitat connectivity. Among micrositing options, the Applicant would consider if incremental expansion of Project wildlife corridors is practicable through intra-site relocation of solar arrays.
	Shrub-steppe	For the purposes of impact assessment and compensatory mitigation, all burned and recovering shrub-steppe habitat should be mapped and considered as shrub-steppe, rather than as eastside (interior) grass.

Habitat Mitigation	The Applicant would prepare a Final Wildlife Habitat Management and Mitigation Plan prior to Project construction, which may identify additional impacts to Priority Habitats. All impacts to Priority Habitats and rabbitbrush shrubland would be mitigated for at the following ratios:
	• Eastside (interior) grass
	  o 1:1 for permanent impacts
	  o 0.5:1 for altered habitat impacts
	  o 0.1:1 for temporary impacts
	• Shrub-steppe
	  o 2:1 for permanent impacts
	  o 2:1 for altered habitat impacts
	  o 1:1 for temporary impacts
	• Rabbitbrush shrubland
	  o 2:1 for permanent impacts
	  o 2:1 for altered habitat impacts
	  o 1:1 for temporary impacts

Trash Containers	All trash containers would be wildlife resistant.
Pesticides	The Applicant would avoid the use of pesticides, including rodenticides, during Project construction and operation. If the use of pesticides is required, the Applicant would develop a management plan for submission to and approval by EFSEC that describes how the Applicant would avoid and/or otherwise minimize potential impacts on wildlife, including all potentially impacted special status species.
Sensitive Area Flagging	The Applicant would limit construction disturbance by identifying sensitive areas on mapping and flagging any sensitive areas including wildlife features, such as wildlife colonies, active nests, dens, and wetlands in the field. The Applicant would conduct ongoing environmental monitoring during construction to ensure that flagged areas are avoided.
Mortality Management	The Applicant would maintain a database of identified wildlife carcasses found within the Project area, especially on or along roadways and wildlife corridors, through construction and operation as part of the operational procedures. The Applicant and the TAC would review mortalities annually and propose additional mitigation for areas under the control of the Applicant with frequent mortalities or wildlife crossing observations. Additional mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, speed control, signage, temporary road closures (e.g., during migration periods), or fencing changes.

	Bird Breeding	Vegetation clearing and grubbing would avoid local bird breeding periods, when feasible, to reduce potential destruction or disturbance of nesting birds. If avoidance of this period is not feasible, additional mitigation measures, such as pre-construction surveys for and buffering of active bird nests, would be undertaken.
	Movement Corridors	The Applicant would locate Project components, including roads and powerlines, outside of identified movement corridors to the extent feasible. Rationale would be provided to EFSEC for siting components within movement corridors, and a Corridor Mitigation Plan would be required that describes: • Extent of direct and indirect habitat impact within the movement corridor • Proposed measures to be implemented to reduce potential impacts on movement corridors (e.g., habitat enhancements to promote continued use of corridors) • Proposed features to accommodate wildlife movement for linear Project components (e.g., roads, powerlines) • Proposed restoration in movement corridors following Project decommissioning
	Roadway Removal	All roadways constructed for the Project during the construction and operation phases would be removed and restored during decommissioning. The Applicant would provide EFSEC with rationale and propose additional mitigation measures for EFSEC review and approval if roadways are not decommissioned post-operation.
Energy and Natural Resources	High-Efficiency Fixtures	The Applicant would install high-efficiency electrical fixtures and appliances in the O&M facility, BESSs, and substations to reduce energy needs for the Project's operations stage.
	High-Efficiency Lighting	The Applicant would install high-efficiency security lighting to reduce energy needs for the Project's operations stage.
	Foundation Removal	The Applicant would remove all concrete foundations associated with the Project to a level of no less than 3 feet below the surface of the ground, unless some portions of the foundations are requested to be maintained by the landowner.
	Decomissioning	To retrieve as much of the natural resources used in construction and operation of the Project as possible, the Applicant would demolish and remove all Project-related equipment and facilities from the Lease Boundary upon Project decommissioning. The Applicant would recycle

		all components of the Project that have the potential to be used as raw materials in commercial or industrial applications. For any Project components that the Applicant deems non-recyclable, the rationale for that determination shall be presented to EFSEC for approval prior to the disposal of the components. If the Applicant intends to leave any portion of the facility, including concrete foundations, they must submit a request to EFSEC in an update to their decommissioning plan.
Environmental Health	Site Assessment	The Applicant would prepare a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment prior to Project construction, which may identify site contamination. If evidence of potential contamination is found within the Project area, the Applicant would perform a Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment and consult with EFSEC to identify potential additional mitigation measures.
	Green Strip Firebreak	The Applicant will work with the landowner, local fire management districts, WDFW, and EFSEC to construct and maintain one or more green strips within the Project Lease Boundary or vicinity to reduce the risk of spread of wildfire unless another more effective measure is identified during this coordination. The Applicant would work with WDFW and EFSEC to determine an appropriate width, linear distance, and seed mix for the green strips.
	Artificial Water Source	The Applicant would locate an artificial water source outside of the fenced project area to provide a water source for helicopter fire suppression.
Land and Shoreline Use	Site Restoration Plan	Prior to decommissioning, the Applicant would submit a Detailed Site Restoration Plan, per WAC 463-72-050, for restoring the site to its preconstruction character. This would assist in preventing conversion of a land use that is not in alignment with the Lease Boundary's current designation (Growth Management Act Agricultural District). The Applicant would be responsible for working with landowners to return all agricultural land to its preconstruction status. If future site conditions or land ownership no longer allows for the land to be returned to agricultural production, the Applicant would submit a request to EFSEC for an alternative land use that would be in alignment with the Lease Boundary's preconstruction rural character and resource value. If the Detailed Site Restoration Plan requests an alternative land use, EFSEC may require that the Applicant provide additional mitigation to offset impacts from a permanent conversion of the land.

	Soil Monitoring	The Applicant would develop a Soil Monitoring Plan for the 690 acres of prime farmlands to be impacted prior to the start of construction which would be provided to EFSEC, the Washington Department of Agriculture, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for review and approval. This Plan would last for the duration of the Project's life with a baseline soil test conducted within the fall season immediately prior to the start of construction on the impacted prime farmlands, annual fall season testing for the first 5 years following the completion of construction, and testing once every 5 years following the initial 5-year period (i.e., Years 10, 15, 20, etc.). With the understanding that specific testing methods and criteria may be modified by the TAC as appropriate, the soil monitoring should include, at a minimum, measurements for the following soil traits and characteristics: • Compaction • Topsoil depth • Water-holding capacity • Organic carbon content • Organic matter • Nutrient content • pH levels • Productivity • Structure
	Gravel Use	The use of gravel on prime farmlands would be reduced to the greatest extent feasible, with justification for its use presented to EFSEC for approval prior to the start of construction. If gravel must be used on areas designated as prime farmland, EFSEC may require additional relevant mitigation.
	Soil Adaptive Management	The TAC would review the results of the soil testing, provide adaptive management guidance, and recommend mitigation to EFSEC to ensure that the impacts of soil cracking, compaction, and nutrient loss are minimized to the extent that the Applicant can completely recover the prime farmlands to their pre-Project production capacity following decommissioning. The form of mitigations imposed by EFSEC would be dependent on the site conditions, but can include, among other measures: • Periodic grazing and/or mowing • Water dispersal events • Conservation tilling

		• Application of soil amendments, nutrients, or minerals • Seedings or plantings to reinforce natural revegetation
Socioeconomics	Decommissioning Housing Analysis	Prior to decommissioning, the Applicant would provide a new housing analysis that would include up-to-date housing information to determine if current socioeconomic analysis and Project impacts on housing are appropriate or if additional mitigation is needed to address temporary housing availability.
Noise and Vibration	Laydown Yards	Avoid laydown and equipment storage/parking areas closer than 2,500 feet from the nearest noise sensitive receptor (NSR) location. These laydown and storage areas would have more noise sources for longer periods of time than other areas; therefore, setting these locations further from NSR locations would limit the sound level and the duration that such equipment can impact an NSR.
	Daytime Hours	Limit large, noise-generating equipment activities, such as earth-moving equipment, cranes, and trucks to daytime hours (between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.) and limit the loudest and most impulsive pieces of construction equipment and activities, such as pile-driver operations and blasting, to typical working hours only: 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Nighttime operations should be atypical.
	Nighttime Hours	Monitor noise during nighttime operations (between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.), when operations have the potential to impact Class A NSRs to ensure that operations do not exceed state noise limits. When nighttime operations do not have the potential to exceed state noise levels, monitoring would not be required.
	Public Reporting	Set up a “noise hot line” or other form of communication that the public could use to report any undesirable noise conditions associated with the Project, with the ability to log the date and time of a complaint and complainants receiving a contact attempt within 24 hours. This line of communication would be maintained through construction and for at least the first year of Project operation, with all complaints and resolutions shared with the EFSEC Council during the Project’s monthly updates.
	Noise Monitoring	Perform noise monitoring during operations, at a frequency and at locations identified in coordination with EFSEC for the first 180 days of operation. Noise monitoring results would be adjusted appropriately for extraordinary weather events (e.g. high wind, rain, etc.)

		that significantly influence noise levels. Additional mitigation (e.g., noise barriers, etc.) and subsequent noise monitoring would be required if the facilities are receiving and documenting ongoing substantiated noise complaints and/or operational noise levels exceed maximum permissible noise levels as indicated in WAC 173-60-040.
Visual Aesthetics	Vegetation Removal	Avoid complete removal of vegetation beneath solar arrays during construction, where possible, to reduce contrast between the exposed soil and adjacent undisturbed areas during project operation.
	Opaque Fencing	Unless an alternative contractual agreement has been made with the owner of such a property, opaque fencing to directly screen views of the solar arrays where sited within 150 feet of viewpoints (i.e. public roadways) or residences. To allow the proposed fencing to blend into the setting, color-treat the opaque fencing material to minimize color contrast with the existing landscape.
	BESS Design	To the extent practicable, design BESS to blend with the adjacent agricultural character, including selecting materials and paint colors to reduce contrast with the existing setting. By mimicking design characteristics of agricultural structures in the area, the BESS facilities would appear consistent with the area's agricultural setting, including the overall visual scale of those existing structures.
	Transmission Structures	Choose the type of proposed transmission structure (H-frame or monopole) to best match the adjacent transmission lines and to minimize visual clutter from the introduction of different structure types into the landscape, which would result in increased visual contrast.
Recreation	Hunting	The Project area is located within District 4 (which includes the Blackrock Valley hunting grounds), which has high quality hunting opportunities. To mitigate the impacts to access and use of the Blackrock Valley hunting grounds by the Project, the applicant would develop a Recreational Hunting Access Management Plan in coordination with WDFW prior to construction which would include: • A map of the allowed hunting areas and access points during construction and operation • Allowed access times • Types of games and hunting seasons

		• Identification of potential health and safety risks to hunters during Project construction, operation, and decommissioning • Appropriate mitigation measures such as scheduling and planning construction activities with the aim of minimizing conflicts with important hunting seasons as much as practicable • Engagement procedures with key stakeholders such as WDFW, guided hunting outfitters, and recreational hunters
Historic and Cultural Resources	Tribal Engagement	Maintain ongoing engagement with affected Tribes to facilitate identification, location, quantification, and mitigation recommendations to EFSEC regarding potential impacts to TCPs. Tribal review of site/engineering plans could provide input to guide design and avoidance without confidential disclosure of sensitive locations. This engagement should also include opportunities to evaluate the effectiveness of any implemented mitigation measures throughout the Project's lifecycle. Appropriate mitigation measures that the Tribes may recommend to EFSEC could include (but are not limited to) the demarcation of "no-go," culturally sensitive areas to be avoided by contractors through Project redesign, refinement, or maintenance of safe access by Tribes.
	Ongoing Discussions	The Draft Inadvertent Discovery Plan must be finalized and approved by EFSEC prior to construction. Mitigation discussions would be ongoing once site impacts are fully assessed by EFESC, affected Tribes, and DAHP. These discussions would occur on a case by case basis for any case where additional archaeological resources or historic properties are identified during construction and include affected Tribes and DAHP as described in the Inadvertent Discovery Plan.
	TCPs	As the Applicant further refines the Project layout, they anticipate that reduction and/or relocation of panels is likely as part of micrositing. Pending ongoing engagement with the Yakama Nation to reduce visual impacts and physical encroachment on an identified TCP landform, there must be a reduction in the total panel footprint within Benton County Assessor Parcels 133240000000000 and 132241000002000 unless effective alternate mitigation is identified to address these impacts. The exact scale of the reduction would be determined during the micrositing process, but all reductions and/or relocations must first come from these

		identified parcels. EFSEC will be responsible for the determination whether a proposed panel footprint reduction or alternate mitigation will be effective in addressing these TCP impacts.
Transportation	Train Crossings	To mitigate for potential collisions at train crossings, the Applicant should work with WSDOT and Operation Lifesaver to provide train safety presentations to relevant Project employees and contractors to increase knowledge regarding train safety, including train track crossings. The Applicant should establish procedures to be followed if the load should become lodged at a rail crossing and would review the emergency contact numbers for each crossing.
	Decommissioning Traffic Analysis	To ensure that no changes have occurred since the traffic analysis originally provided prior to construction, a third-party engineer would provide a traffic analysis prior to decommissioning. The traffic analysis would evaluate all modes of transportation (e.g., waterways, rail, roads, etc.) used for the movement of people and materials during decommissioning via the haul route(s) in Washington State.
	Decomissioning	The analysis of impacts from decommissioning is based on existing laws and regulations at the time when the ASC was submitted to EFSEC. To ensure that no changes have occurred to laws and regulations used in this analysis, the Applicant should consult with WSDOT, Benton County, and Yakima County on the development of a decommissioning-stage Traffic and Safety Management Plan prior to decommissioning. The Traffic and Safety Management Plan must include a safety analysis of the WSDOT-controlled intersections (in conformance with the WSDOT Safety Analysis Guide) and provide mitigation or countermeasures where appropriate. The analysis would review impacts from decommissioning traffic and be submitted to WSDOT for review and comment prior to decommissioning activities.
Utilities and Waste Management	Water Rights	Prior to construction, an approved source of water with enough legally available (approximately 80,000 gallons/day) water to supply the needed amount for construction would be identified and confirmed via a contract or certificate of availability, whether that be an existing on-site well with a valid water right, off-site sources with existing water rights, or some combination of the two.
	Water Cistern	The Applicant would install a 10,000-gallon water cistern to store water for potential fire suppression needs.

Public Comment: A 14-day public comment period for the MDNS was provided. Comments on this MDNS and the environmental impacts of this proposal were submitted between May 20, 2024 and June 3, 2024.

Responsible Official: Sonia Bumpus, EFSEC Executive Director, sonia.bumpus@efsec.wa.gov, (360)664-1363

Signature _____ Date 6/14/2024
(electronic signature or name of signor is sufficient)

Attachment:

1. May 20, 2024 Environmental Review and Staff Recommendation
2. Figure A-10: Wautoma Solar Transportation Routes
3. June 14, 2024 Supplemental Staff Memo Post SEPA Comment Period