

Preliminary driveway locations are shown on the layout figure but may change during final design based on additional information gathered during the development and construction process. All Project access and interior roads will be constructed in accordance with Yakima County Standards.

Electrical Connection Lines

The Project's medium voltage connection line route will be within the Project boundary on the northern parcel.

Transmission System Interconnection

The Project's short generation-tie line ("gen-tie") will interconnect into BPA's Knight Substation that is south of the northern array area.

BPA's System Modifications

The Project's interconnection to BPA's system may require electrical and infrastructure upgrades to the BPA System. The footprint of BPA's existing substation is not expected to change. Voltage step up transformer, metering, controls, and communication components will also be built per BPA's requirements.

Energy Storage System

The Project will have an Energy Storage Systems (ESS) footprint of up to approximately 2 acres.

The ESS would consist of self-contained battery storage modules placed in racks. Additional equipment that may be required for the ESS include inverters, transformers, controls, and integrated heating, ventilation, and air conditioning units, all enclosed in one or more buildings or in prefabricated metal containers.

The ESS will most likely use Lithium Ion battery storage modules. The number of containers or size of buildings may change depending on final engineering design.

The enclosures or buildings will have fire suppression systems built to code. The final design would include containment features to prevent the leakage of materials from the ESS.

Operations and Maintenance Building

The Project may have a single O&M building of approximately 40 feet X 40 feet. The building will be adjacent to a 100 feet X 100 feet graveled area for employee parking, an aboveground water storage tank, permanent water lines, a septic system and other associated facilities.

Security & Lighting

Permanent chain-link security fencing would be installed around the Project in order to restrict public access with a total of height of up to 7 feet. The security fencing may include barbed wire. The fence posts may be set in concrete or driven into the dirt.

Are you ready to live next to a 2 acre Lithium Ion Battery? If battery storage facilities are safe, why do they need fire suppression systems? None of the county Fire Departments or Emergency Responders are trained to attend emergencies for these facilities. Please read file on Wildfires located on our page.

Lighting is needed for security and occasional after-hours work. Lighting may be controlled by motion sensors, directed inwards, shielded and/or have reduced lumens or as required by code. Lighting may be installed throughout the Project in locations such as the access points, O&M building, substation, and major equipment enclosures.

The Project will have backup power generators as required by code for emergency backup power during Project operations for stowing the trackers or to maintain critical electronic equipment.

Telecommunications

Multiple communication systems may be used during Project construction and operation. These systems would include telephone, fiber optics, and T1 internet or equivalent. The Project may construct microwave or other telecommunications towers on the Project site. In addition, the Project may install a land-line as part of the electrical construction within Project site.

Meteorological System

The Project will have at least one 10-foot tall meteorological system within the solar field. The total quantity of meteorological stations will be dependent on customer and off-taker requirements. A meteorological station is a device that collects data related to weather and environment using many different sensors. The sensors may include a thermometer to take temperature readings, a barometer to measure pressure in the atmosphere, as well as other sensors to measure rain, wind and humidity.

Water Facilities

Construction and Operations water for the Project will be supplied by existing well or trucked water.

Storm Water

The project will consult with the Klickitat County Public Services department and follow County and State specifications to control surface runoff.

4.0 Project Construction

As discussed above, the Project will consist of a solar PV power generating facility with the capability of delivering a total of approximately 160 MW of solar energy and 63 MW of storage. Project construction activities will include site preparation and clearing/grading, collection system installation, foundations, PV system installation, testing, and site cleanup/restoration work.

Construction Schedule

Construction of the Project is anticipated to take 18-24 months and begin in Q1 2022. The on-site construction workforce will consist of laborers, craftsmen, supervisory personnel, support personnel, and construction management personnel. It is estimated that there will be approximately 50-150 personnel vehicles/day (Roundtrips) with an estimated 500 full time construction workers per day at the construction peak.

Representatives at both facilities that we visited in Prineville stated that only 2 full-time employees run the plant now that construction is finished. In addition they include all of their staff they employ at their headquarters in this number. Construction at one facility we visited had only five work trucks out front. All were from Utah.

It is estimated that approximately 4-40 truck deliveries/day will be completed to the Project site during the construction phase of the Project. These include modules, racking and posts, energy storage equipment and additional electrical equipment. Trucks are standard 18-wheel tractor trailers.

Construction personnel and truck deliveries will ramp up and down during the construction timeline based on the work being completed. Additionally, the number of personnel on site per day and deliveries per day will vary depending on total number of construction months.

Certain activities such as high-voltage system modifications may need to occur at nighttime and will be performed with shielded, temporary lighting.

Construction Water Requirements

Construction activities for the proposed Project are anticipated to require approximately 3-30 acre-feet of water to be used mostly for dust mitigation. As previously mentioned, construction water will be supplied by either existing water well or trucked in.

5.0 Project Operations and Maintenance

Operations and maintenance will require up to 5 full-time equivalent (FTE) personnel consisting of plant operators, maintenance technicians and vegetation control specialists. Operations and maintenance staff will typically work during regular business hours Monday through Friday. During periods when non-routine maintenance or major repairs are in progress, the maintenance staff will typically work nights when the Project is not generating power to the grid.

Spare equipment may be stored on-site or be available from a remote warehouse facility.

Operational Water Requirements

The Project's operational water consumption is expected to be approximately 0.75 acre-feet per year used for PV solar panel washing and up to 1,500 gallons per year for O&M building personnel use.

Fire Prevention and Safety

The Project will consult with the Yakima County Fire Department to develop and implement a fire safety plan for use during construction and operations. The fire safety plan will contain notification procedures and emergency fire precautions.

6.0 Project Decommissioning

Solar equipment has a lifespan of over 30 years. The Project expects to sell the renewable energy produced by the Project under the terms of a long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with a

Dust Mitigation will require a lot of water. Over 1,100 acres of dust to control. These are projects remove all the topsoil. Pair that with Gorge winds, we will be in Dust Bowl conditions for two years. Residents are reporting dry wells at properties near Potholes Road already. Should we be inviting industrial projects into the area? Next why will Yakima Fire Department need to be in our Emergency Plan?

utility of other power off taker. Upon completion of the PPA term, the Project operator may, at its discretion, choose to enter into a subsequent PPA or decommission and remove the system and its components. Upon decommissioning, the solar site could be converted to other uses in accordance with applicable land use regulations in effect at that time.

It is anticipated that, during Project decommissioning, Project structures that would not be needed for subsequent use would be removed from the Project site. Above-ground equipment that may be removed would include module posts and support structures, on-site transmission poles that are not shared with third parties and the overhead collection system within the Project site, inverters, transformers, electrical wiring, equipment on the inverter pads, and related equipment and concrete pads. The substation would be removed if it is owned by the Project. However, if a public or private utility assumes ownership of the substation, the substation may remain on-site to be used as part of the utility service to supply other applications.

Equipment would be de-energized prior to removal, salvaged (where possible), and shipped off-site to be recycled or disposed of at an appropriately licensed disposal facility. Once the solar modules are removed, the racks would be disassembled, and the structures supporting the racks would be removed. Site infrastructure would be removed, including fences, and concrete pads that may support the inverters, transformers and related equipment. The demolition debris and removed equipment may be cut or dismantled into pieces that can be safely lifted or carried by standard construction equipment. The fence and gates would be removed, and all materials would be recycled to the extent practical. Project roads would be restored unless they may be used for subsequent land use. The area would be thoroughly cleaned and all debris removed. Most materials would be recycled to the extent feasible, with the remainder disposed of in landfills in compliance with all applicable laws.

7.0 Regulatory Context

County

Klickitat County Land Use Regulations

Energy Overlay Zone Permit Application (KCC 19.39). A portion of the Project Area lies within the Klickitat County Energy Overlay Zone (EOZ). Solar projects and associated accessory buildings, utilities and infrastructure within the zone may be permitted outright, with no conditional use permit required.

Conditional Use Permit. A portion of the Project Area (north of the line dividing Range 15E Townships 4 and 5) falls outside of the Energy Overlay Zone. Zoning districts mapped within the Project Area include: General Rural (GR) and Extensive Agriculture (EA). Within the GR zone, uses of a "public utility" nature may be permitted as a conditional use as described in KCC 19.18.030.H. Within the EA zone, "utility facilities necessary for public service" may be permitted as a conditional use, as described in KCC 19.16.030.E.

KCC 19.39 written in 2005 fails to address Utility Scale Solar. It lacks even simple setbacks for adjacent properties. It encompasses 2/3 of the entire County's land to be permitted outright for energy projects. If not revised soon we will be known as the State's Renewable Energy Wasteland. In 2010 Commissioner Sauter voted to approve raising the fee to appeal these projects from \$200-\$4,000. In an effort to prevent people from affording to speak up against them. He said, "it was disallowing companies from meeting time sensitive deadlines." Time sensitive was government subsidies that were scheduled to expire. Projects like these depend heavily on government subsidies and it's coined as "Tax-Farming."

In addition, the Project will comply with other applicable county requirements, such as the critical areas ordinance, environmental review regulations (SEPA), and building code requirements.

State

WA State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

The Project is required to comply with SEPA. The Applicant assumes SEPA will be triggered by the County permit application for the Project.

Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) 401 Certification

The wetlands and other waters identified within the Project Area are under the jurisdiction of WDOE. The Project layout (see **Figure 3 – Project Site Layout**) is designed to avoid impacts to all jurisdictional waters. If jurisdictional wetlands and other waters are avoided, WDOE authorization is not required. If activities altering wetlands or other waters occur on the Project site, a permit authorization from the WDOE per Section 401 of the CWA (Revised Code of Washington 90.48) may be required.

Washington Department of Ecology Construction Stormwater General Permit

The Project construction site will be greater than one acre in size and will require a Construction Stormwater General Permit through the WDOE. The Project will consult with WDOE prior to filing a Notice of Intent and publishing a public notice.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

The WDFW may require issuance of a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) prior to any activities that may directly or indirectly affect streams or associated wetlands. The WDFW will be contacted prior to completing on-site work to determine if an HPA is required.

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will be required if a federal nexus is triggered or adverse effects on cultural resources cannot be avoided.

Federal

National Environmental Policy Act

The Project will interconnect to a BPA substation (a federal facility) which will trigger NEPA at the location of interconnection and crossing. BPA would be the federal lead agency for NEPA. The Project is in the process of consulting with BPA to determine the scope of their environmental review.

As a result of seeking federal permits and consultations, compliance with NEPA could be triggered.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Nationwide Permit

The wetlands and other waters identified within the Project Area may be under the jurisdiction of USACE. Placement of fill within wetlands and other waters of the United States requires permit authorization from the USACE per Section 404 of the CWA (33 USC § 1251 et seq.). The Project layout (see **Figure 3 – Project Site Layout**) is designed to avoid impacts to all jurisdictional waters. If

Investigations reveal that Tribal Archaeologists were also lied to about any project that would be sited near Knight Road. Carefully worded the Planning Department commonly responds to emails by saying, “No permits have been issued yet.” This may be true but it’s deceiving. Why is a County worker not being upfront to residents? Once a permit is submitted public comments are only accepted for 21 days. Many throughout the county are questioning the level of competency that the county has in monitoring class “C” Projects that are being stamped as “Non-Significant” for meeting requirements for the State Environmental Protection Act or SEPA.

jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the United States are avoided, USACE authorization is not required and the project can seek concurrence via a No Permit Required Letter. If impacts to on-site jurisdictional wetlands or other waters are proposed, these activities may be authorized under the USACE 2017 NWP Program 51 – Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act

Direct or indirect impact to federal listed species and their habitats may require informal or formal consultation with the USFWS. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act will be required if a federal nexus is triggered or impacts to T&E species cannot be avoided.

7.0 Environmental Consultation and Analysis

Below is a list of environmental studies and consultations that have been completed to date for the Project. The results of these studies will be included in the Conditional Use Permit application:

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation consultation

The Applicant sent a letter informing the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation of the proposed Project and to request the opportunity to meet with Yakama Nation staff (see **Attachment A – Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Consultation Letter**).

Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs consultation

The Applicant sent a letter informing the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs of the proposed Project and to request the opportunity to meet with Yakama Nation staff (see **Attachment B – Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Consultation Letter**).

Wetland and Waterbody Delineation Report

A wetland and waterway delineation was conducted for the Project. Six wetlands and five streams were identified within the Project Area. The Project intends to avoid all wetlands and waterways that are identified and Waters of the US or Waters of the State. The wetlands and other waters identified within the Project Area are under the jurisdiction of United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE). A Request for Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination to USACE and a Request for Letter of Determination to WDOE have been made.

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

The Phase I assessment was completed is to identify Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) at the Site. No RECs were identified.

Limited National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Assessment

Local residents have witnessed the wildlife that migrates in the area. Bald Eagles are prominent to the area in addition Native People would be forbidden to gather cultural and traditional foods if this area where to be permitted for solar. This is yet another Treaty breach. No letters from the applicant were in these files.

This assessment is intended to provide a review of applicable environmental regulations that may be required for the Project and environmental resources that may be present in the Study Area. Additionally, the report acts as an initial scoping document to identify critical issues that are subject to state or federal environmental regulation.

Publicly available environmental databases, topographic mapping, and aerial photography were evaluated to determine the presence and extent of reported environmentally sensitive resources in the vicinity of the Study Area. A site visit on was conducted to evaluate the on-site natural resources and to conduct a wetland and waterbody delineation. Observations of potential federal and/or state listed species habitat, potential historic features, and wetlands & waterways were recorded.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

The Project has been reviewed by the FAA's Notice Criteria Tool. The FAA notice Criteria tool indicates that the Project is not in the vicinity of an airport.

Figures

Figure 1 – Vicinity Map

Figure 2 – Project Zoning Map

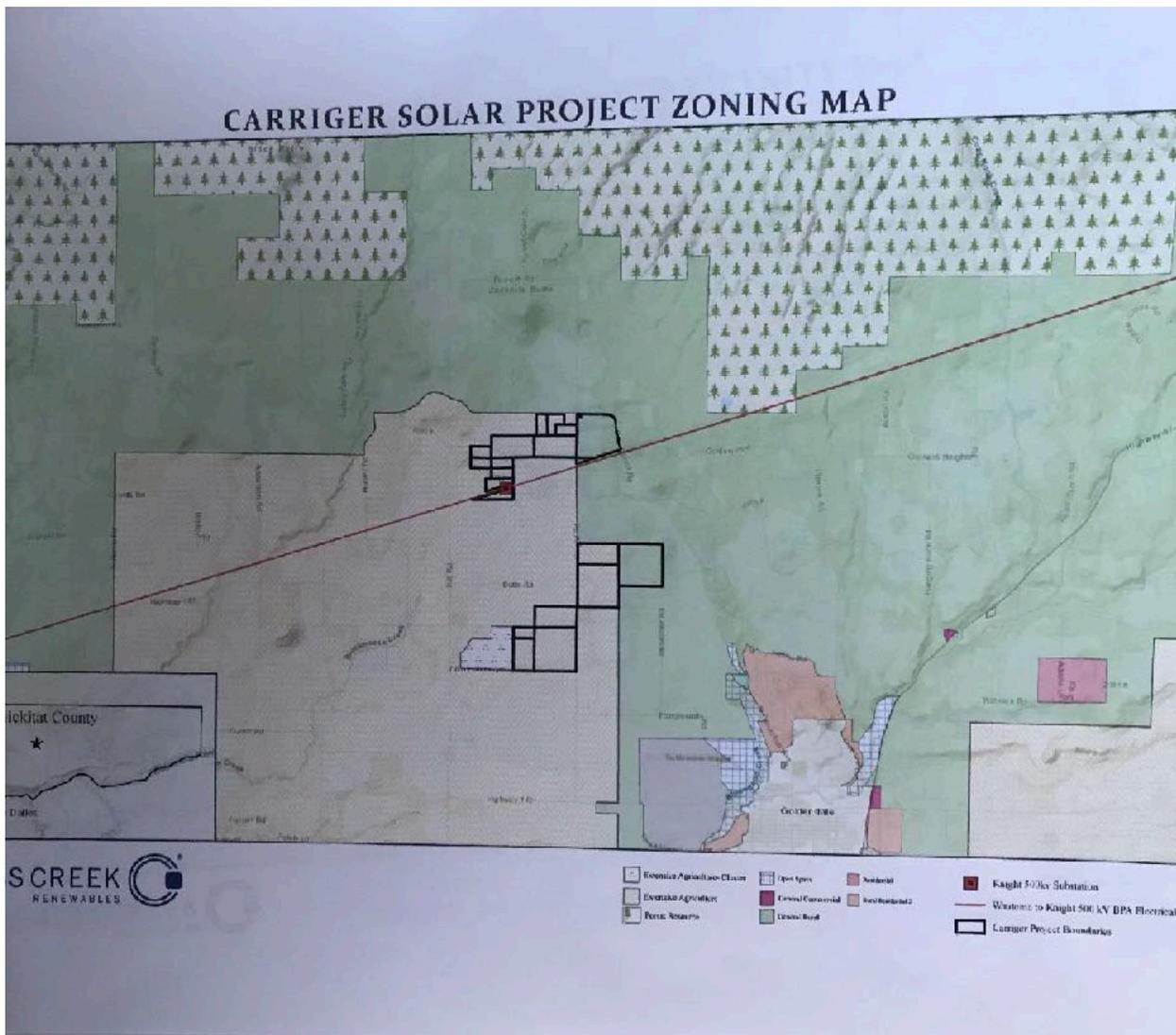
Figure 3 – Project Site Layout

Attachments

Attachment A – Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation Consultation Letter

Attachment B – Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Consultation Letter

Attachments were not obtained in public records



Commonly renewable energy companies will have subsidiary companies. In this case Carriger is at the top.

Please review this proposal and consider that there is currently no utility scale solar ordinances in place. The County has already approved the Lund Hill Solar Project where one resident was completely surrounded by 5,000 acres and was displaced from the homestead. There is no final plan for this project and many questions still have gone unanswered. CEASE is asking the Board of County Commissioners to impose a moratorium on any new renewable energy projects until new ordinances can be implemented. Until this happens you will be at risk for having the next phase of industrial solar next to your property. Sauter and Anderson have been unwilling to do this despite receiving several written concerns. We need your support to make sure the elected body does their job in serving the citizens that elected them. If you are concerned about this as well we strongly urge you to write to them today. In addition contact your State Representatives. It's not too late to regulate.