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## **Transcript of Proceedings**

April 25, 2023

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**Energy Facility Site Evaulation Council v.** 

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3	Carriger Solar Project
4	Informational Public Meeting
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7	April 25, 2023
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10	Glendale Grange Hall
11	228 East Darland Drive
12	Goldendale, WA 98620
13	And
14	Via Teams Video Conferencing
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24	Reported by: STEVEN B. CRANDALL, CER
25	Certified Electronic Reporter #1198

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CHAIR DREW: Good afternoon. This is

Kathleen Drew, Chair of the Energy Facility Site

Evaluation Council, calling to order our public
information meeting tonight. I will say that this is a
meeting about solar project called the Carriger Solar

Project, and as required by RCW 80.50.09.01 and WAC -that's Washington Administrative Code -- 463-26-025

EFSEC is holding this public informational meeting.

At this meeting, EFSEC staff and the applicant will introduce themselves and the Counsel for the Environment and assist -- who is an Assistant Attorney General appointed by the Washington Attorney General, and that person will be introduced and explain the duties of this position. The applicant and EFSEC staff will make presentations.

Following the presentations, the public will be invited to provide comments. Speakers will have two minutes each to speak. I know that some were told we would have three minutes, but we had so many more people sign up that we wanna give everybody an equal opportunity to be heard this evening. If you do not say all you wish to say to us, you can send your in comments, your comments in writing to comments at efsec.wa.gov and an online database is open during the meeting until midnight tonight. And so you can go

straight into that comment database and provide your 1 And that is https://comments.efsec.wa.gov. 2. comments. At this point, I would ask for Ms. Grantham to call the 4 role. 5 STAFF GRANTHAM: Certainly. Department of 6 Commerce. 7 STAFF GRANTHAM: Department of Ecology. 8 ELI LEVITT: Eli Levitt present. 9 STAFF GRANTHAM: Department of Fish and 10 Wildlife. 11 MIKE LIVINGSTON: Mike Livingston present. 12 STAFF GRANTHAM: Department of Natural 13 Resources. 14 LENNY YOUNG: Lenny Young present. STAFF GRANTHAM: 15 Utilities and 16 Transportation Commission. 17 STACEY BREWSTER: Stacey Brewster present. 18 STAFF GRANTHAM: Local government and 19 optional state agencies for the Carriger Solar Project 20 for Klickitat County. Do we have a Matt Chiles? 21 MATT CHILES: Matt Chiles present. 22 STAFF GRANTHAM: For the Assistant 23 Attorney Generals, Jenna Slocum? 24 JENNA SLOCUM: Jenna Slocum present. Jon Thompson STAFF GRANTHAM: And John Thomson. 25

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1	For the Administrative Law Judge, Micah
2	Larripa.
3	JUDGE LARRIPA: Micah Larripa is present.
4	STAFF GRANTHAM: For EFSEC counsel staff,
5	Sonia Bumpus.
6	(No response)
7	Ami Hafkemeyer.
8	AMI HAFKEMEYER: Ami Hafkemeyer present.
9	STAFF GRANTHAM: Joan Owens is present.
10	Sean Greene.
11	SEAN GREENE: Sean Greene present.
12	STAFF GRANTHAM: Joanne Snarski.
13	JOANNE SNARSKI: Joanne Snarski present.
14	STAFF GRANTHAM: Alex Shiley.
15	ALEX SHILEY: Alex Shiley present.
16	STAFF GRANTHAM: And for the Counsel for
17	the Environment we have Sarah Reyneveld. Are you there?
18	SARAH REYNEVELD: Sarah Reyneveld present.
19	STAFF GRANTHAM: Thank you. Chair, we
20	have a quorum for the regular Council and for Carriger
21	Solar. Thank you.
22	CHAIR DREW: Thank you. We will begin
23	with the presentation from the Counsel for the
24	Environment. Would you, Ms. Reyneveld, please state
25	your role and what the public can do if they're

1 concerned about this project? 2. SARAH REYNEVELD: Yes. Sarah Reyneveld 3 and I'm the assigned Counsel for the Environment for the 4 Carriger Solar Project. Counsel for the Environment 5 represents the public and its interest in protecting our environment. And you are welcome to reach out to me. 6 7 My email is Sarah, S-A-R-A-H, dot Reyneveld, R-E-Y-N-E-V-E-L-D, at A-T-G dot W-A dot G-O-V. 8 9 you. 10 CHAIR DREW: Thank you. Next, we have the 11 EFSEC's process presentation. Ms. Hafkemeyer. 12 Thank you, Chair Drew. AMI HAFKEMEYER: 13 Welcome everybody. My name is Ami Hafkemeyer. I am the Director of Siting and Compliance for EFSEC and I will 14 15 be giving a short presentation on the EFSEC siting process for those of you who are unfamiliar with our 16 17 agency. 18 Next.

A little bit of history of the EFSEC Agency.

EFSEC was created in 1970 for the siting of thermal power plants. The intent was to create a one-stop permitting agency for large energy facilities. EFSEC is comprised of state and local government members who review each application before voting to make a Council recommendation to the Governor. If recommending

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approval, the package to the Governor includes a draft site certification agreement or SCA which defines all preconstruction, construction, and operations plans. If approved by the Governor's office, the decision preempts other state or local regulations.

Next.

Multiple energy generation facilities fall under EFSEC's jurisdiction. Some projects, including thermal power plants greater than 350 megawatts and nuclear generation for the purposes of generating electricity are required to sited through EFSEC while others such as wind, solar, green hydrogen, storage, or clean energy manufacturing can opt in to our process at any size. Transmission lines greater than 115 kilovolt can also opt in. And there are thresholds for pipelines and refineries that may be sited through EFSEC that are found in the Revised Code of Washington or RCW 80.50.060.

Next.

EFSEC is comprised of members from several different state level agencies. The chairperson is appointed by the Governor and there are standing members from five other agencies appointed by those agencies to sit on the Council. The current Council is made up of Chairwoman Kathleen Drew, Eli Levitt from the Department

of Ecology, Mike Livingston from the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Kate Kelly from the Department of Commerce, Lenny Young from the Department of Natural Resources, and Stacey Brewster from the Utilities and Transportation Commission.

There are additional agencies that may elect to appoint a Council member during the review of an application. These agencies are the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Health, and the Military Department.

These agencies have not appointed a Council member for the review of the Carriger Project. The local county shall also appoint a council member for the review of an application and Klickitat County has appointed Matt Chiles.

Next.

Here's a map of the facilities that are certificated or have applied for certification under EFSEC jurisdiction. You can see, marked in green, there are six operating facilities, including two natural gas facilities, one nuclear facility, one solar facility, and two wind facilities. The blue marks indicate the four additional facilities that are approved but have yet to start construction. Two being wind facilities and two being solar facilities. The clear marker is the

one facility in the process of decommissioning. And EFSEC is currently reviewing applications for five projects, including the Carriger Project, which is what brings us here tonight.

Next.

Okay, so here's a flow chart showing the general process an applicant will go through when they submit an application to EFSEC. There are green arrows on the chart that indicate specific milestones in the process where the Council and staff seek public input. You can see here that there are multiple processes that happen concurrently when EFSEC is reviewing an application. There is the land use hearing and adjudicative process outlined on the far left, the state environmental policy act or SEPA process outlined in the middle, and the third process on the far right involves identifying and preparing applicable environmental permits. All of these processes ultimately feed into the Council's recommendation to the Governor.

Where an adjudication is required following the land use consistency hearing, an order is issued to commence proceedings and initiate intervention. Here, members of the public wishing to participate in the adjudication must identify themselves and their issues in writing. There are pre hearing conferences through

which parties are granted intervention status and issues are identified. Exhibits and testimony are provided and cross examination, sorry, cross examination is conducted, after which the Council looks at all the information in the adjudication record and deliberates. Finally, the Council develops an order establishing their findings of fact and conclusions of law from the information provided throughout those proceedings.

Moving on to the middle tier. For every project proposed, a SEPA review is performed. When a determination of significance and a decision to prepare an environmental impact statement or EIS is made, public comments are taken on the scope of the EIS. After public comment for scoping, the SEPA responsible official determines the scope of the EIS. A draft EIS is prepared and issued with the minimum 30-day public comment period, after which the final EIS is prepared and released.

In some instances, a Determination of
Nonsignificance, a DNS, or Mitigated Determination of
Nonsignificance, MDNS, is issued. If the SEPA
responsible official determines that a project meets the
criteria of a DNS or MDNS, an EIS is not required. In
this process the determination is notice to the public
and there is a minimum 15-day public comment period for

1 an MDNS, while a DNS requires no comment period.

2 Following the conclusion of these separate avenues of

3 application review, the Council develops its

4 recommendation to the Governor tying together the

information brought forth through the application review

processes.

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Next.

I'd like to talk briefly about the expedited siting process as it has been requested for the Carriger proposal. To be considered for expedited processing, an applicant must make the request in writing, and the project must meet two criteria. First, it must be determined to be consistent with local land use ordinances and codes, and second, the SEPA determination must be that of a DNS or MDNS in this expedited process and the adjudication step is not required and a full EIS is not developed. The Council prepares their recommendation to the Governor in an expedited timeframe under this process.

Next.

EFSEC is also the issuing agency for any applicable environmental permits that a facility may require, including water quality and air quality permits as they may apply. These permits are identified in the final package with the Council's recommendation to the

Governor.

Next.

At the conclusion of the Council's review of an application, a recommendation is made to the Governor to either approve or reject the application. This initiates a 60-day window within which the Governor will then either approve the application, reject the application, or remand the application back to the Council for reconsideration. Any application that is rejected by the Governor is a final decision for that application.

Next.

If an application is approved by the Governor, EFSEC then has oversight of the environmental compliance for the life of the facility through decommissioning. EFSEC has standing contracts with applicable state agencies that assist in the monitoring and enforcement of conditions either in the site certification agreement, identified permits, or EIS or MDNS. EFSEC's enforcement authority extends to the issuance of any penalties as they may apply.

Next.

As previously mentioned, EFSEC oversees facilities under its jurisdiction through decommissioning. Prior to the start of construction of

approved projects an initial site restoration plan, or ISRP, is required. Then at the end of the life of the facility, prior to the start of decommissioning, a detailed site restoration plan is required. These plans must be reviewed and approved by the Council. The project must also provide financial assurance for the decommissioning in the event that the project is no longer able to complete the process. Assuming the project decommissions while still under full control of the developer, those costs would be play paid directly by the certificate holder.

Next.

So that concludes my presentation this evening. Before I end, I would like to reiterate how everybody can submit comments for this proposal. If you'd like to sign up to speak this evening and you are joining us virtually or by phone, you can call the EFSEC mainline at 360-664-1305 to be added to the speaker list. You may also send in written comments by postal mail to our office at 621 Woodland Square Loop, PO Box 43172, Olympia, Washington, 98504-3172.

Comments may also be submitted to our online database at https://comments.efsec.wa.gov. There's also a database available for the duration of the meeting for anyone wishing to submit comments through our online

- database. Oh, I just said that. Sorry. It should be zero five, shouldn't it? Four five. I apologize.

  3 360-664-1345. If you want to talk to me directly, dial

  4 05. In case you were curious where that little slip came from.
  - All comments received, regardless of method of delivery, will be saved with the project record and available for Council and staff review. Chair Drew your microphone is off so online cannot hear you.
- 10 CHAIR DREW: Oh, thank you. No problem.

  11 Okay. Let's see if we can get the rest of this right.

  12 Okay. Next we have Cypress Creek Renewables with their

  13 presentation.
  - Thank you, everyone for joining us this evening. My name is Lauren Altick. I'm a Project Developer at Cypress Creek specifically for the Carriger Project. Thanks. Can everyone hear me okay? And I'm here with Tai Wallace, Senior Director of Transmission.

And we are going to be introducing the core project team, give an overview of Cypress Creek Renewables, the company, and provide an introduction to Carriger Solar. And the appendix provides the application for site certification, site plan seats, for

And next slide, please. Next slide, please.

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the record. And I will pass it on to Tai -- or actually, I'll do the introduction to.

Next slide, please.

So, I already introduced Tai and myself. Our Environmental Director is Seja Stratton, our Senior Environmental Manager, Julie Alpert, both with CCR, and we have Leslie McClain with Tetra Tech and she is our Environmental Consultant, Project Manager. And Leslie is with us this evening.

TAI WALLACE: Good evening. Thank you, Chair Drew, EFSEC counsel, staff, and thank you all stakeholders for joining us today.

Next slide, please.

So my name is Tai Wallace. I'm Senior Director of Development here at Cypress Creek, and I cover transmission-scale markets in the west with a heavy and intense focus in the state of Washington. So Cypress is a mission-driven company. Our mission is powering a sustainable future one project at a time, and we've been in business since 2014. We were founded and, to date, have developed over 800 projects across the country. We own and operate over 200 projects. And, you know, we develop through our five core competencies or, all right, what we call our five Cs, you know, care, courage collaboration, creativity, and conviction.

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Next slide, please.

So our core competencies include development, operations and maintenance services, and fleet services. So effectively asset management. These are our three business divisions. We have about 400 staff spread across the country, and we operate in about 24 states.

In terms of our development portfolio, we have about 12 gigawatts of solar energy projects developed to date, and we have about 55 megawatts of storage that's developed to date in operations. We have a policy-driven strategy. So we look at markets, you know, from top to bottom, and we're very thoughtful before we enter those markets, and we do a lot of stakeholder engagement at the market level before we even conceive of an individual project.

We have diversified experience with both transmission-scale development and community-scale development, which is more distributed generation. And believe to get to a sustainable future, you have to develop on both sides of the transmission and distribution system.

We have an award-winning Structured Finance team and we have done a lot of financing for our assets and, you know, for those that are others as well. And we have an innovative construction and design and

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third-party EPC contracting team. Justin who leads that for The Pacific Northwest and joins us today brings immense experience both at the utility level, at the construction contracting level, and now joins us, you know, at our project level to take, you know, our projects to fruition and make sure that we meet the standards under permitting.

So, in terms of O&M Services, you now, we are a fully vertically integrated independent power producer or IPP. We develop projects with the intent, as often as we can, to own and operate those projects for the long term. And we have four gigawatts of projects under contract. We only operate and maintain solar and storage projects. Those four gigawatts under contract are both our own assets and assets of other developers and other shops. We have a state-of-the-art NERC-registered Control Center that has 24/7/365 operations and control and remote maintenance capabilities for all of our assets that we operate for ourselves and others. And we have, you know, business services that include warranty administration, all of the compliance requirements in all of the markets that we operate, industry-leading drone program, and one of the best total recordable incident rates in the industry in terms of safety, compliance, and standards.

And then in terms of our fleet, we operate two gigawatts of projects spanning 217 individual assets across 14 states. These projects are managed 24/7 and, you know, through our asset management in fleet division, we pay all of our bills, all of our tax bills, and, you know, manage all of the filings and requirements for each of these projects day in, day out.

Next slide, please.

So in terms of, you know, our solar and development growth, you know, we, again, are vertically integrated, you know, a full solar focused IPP focused on just solar and storage development. This is our bread and butter. This is what we've done, you know, time in and time out, and we have done this, you know, across the country in multiple different states.

Next slide, please.

This slide just shows, you know, actual pictures and images from our 24/7/365 NERC-certified control center. This facility is located in Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina. And, you know, this is manned or stationed by our folks who have some of the highest safety standards and some of the deepest industry experience across the solar and energy industry. A number of folks come from nuclear plant operations background, from utility backgrounds, and

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they're very experienced at what we do. And we can see and remotely monitor and operate all of our facilities across the country, all 217.

Next slide, please.

So part of what we try to do in terms of development is educate folks about what solar is. There's often a lot of, you know, mystery, you know, about what it is these facilities do, especially in a community that does not have existing, you know, generating solar assets to date. So, you know, when you look at the key systems and components, they're effectively broken up into solar modules, which actually generate the DC electricity from the sunlight. know, the goal of these pieces of equipment is to absorb as much sunlight and convert that to as much energy as That DC electricity then runs into the DC/AC possible. inventor where it's converted to alternating current and it is stepped up to a medium voltage. Those modules are placed on racking systems, which are, you know, essentially galvanized steel, and those are imbedded into the ground and the subsurface. And they're rated to withstand all types of, you know, events and, you know, power through things like hurricane and wind events, manage snow load, and wind load, and all of those other aspects. The combiner boxes take that low

voltage DC electricity, and they feed those cables, you know, from each module into a combiner box. Those then feed into the cabling, into the inverters, and then go into the medium voltage collector lines. Our monitoring systems, which are critical, are all our meters and gauges that we use to measure and report system preferences and performances back to our own facility both on site and in North Carolina. And in the case of battery systems, and for this project, AC coupled, that system is a series of lithium-ion batteries that will store that energy safely for use throughout the day.

Next slide, please.

And so what we took here is a sampling of a few of our projects that we've developed. We have a number of smaller assets at the distribution level that we've developed and operate in Oregon. So we wanted to show projects that are contextually relevant from a geographic location perspective, and then we also wanted to show large projects that represent designs that accommodate, you know, some of these environmental features and things like we do here, such as our Wagyu Project in Texas, which is near the scale of this project and our IS37 Project in North Carolina where we have built and developed hundreds of projects to date.

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And so I'm going to pass it back to Lauren to take you through the Carriger Project. LAUREN ALTICK: Okay. So, Carriger Solar is a 160 megawatt solar project with the option for 63 megawatt battery storage system. We have full-site control, interconnection studies are complete, transmission studies are complete, and we have transmission rights secured. All topographic, geotech, hydraulic, and hydrologic assessment studies have been completed. The land use consistency hearing and site certification will go through EFSEC, as Amy previously discussed. All preliminary field surveys have been complete, and the SEPA determination will go through EFSEC as well. I will discuss that in the next slide, in the next few slides. Wetland delineation has been completed. We're avoiding all potential fish bearing

next slide. Lastly, the initial engineering procurement, and construction RFP, has been complete.

Justin on our team is going to be working on that going

tax assessment that I will also be discussing on the

waterways, and we have completed a third-party property

22 forward. And, yeah, that's where we're at. Lots going

23 on since the start of development in 2018.

Next side.

So, the economic benefits that are directly

attributable to Carriger, the property tax revenue projections were done by a third party, and these estimates are based on 2023 tax levies through the county. So obviously this will vary, but it is an educated estimate and can be used as a reference point at this time. Aside from local investment, Carriger is estimated to create between 350 and 450 full-time construction jobs that will have a ripple effect in the local economy. And then there are obviously the environmental benefits. Carriger is anticipated to provide enough electricity to power 32,500 homes annually, clean energy, and the carbon offset is estimated to be the equivalent of 10,800 cars off the road each year.

Next side, please.

So I'm going to spend bit of time on this slide as I expect this is of interest to the community. So the project is designed with safety measures in mind to address concerns for fire, noise, and glare, specifically. It has been designed to meet environmental noise limits established by the Washington Administrative Code, and an acoustic assessment report was completed. The results indicated that the project will comply with the most stringent 50 decibel night-time limit at all noise-sensitive receptors.

A clear analysis was also completed and predicted no glare at receptor points around the project area and very limited amounts of glare along Knight Road and State Route 142, and those were only during certain times of the year. A copy of the glare study was provided to the FAA. The FAA determined no hazard for air navigation from the solar project.

Moving onto electric and magnetic fields, they will be produced, its electrical equipment, they're produced from all electrical equipment when conductors are connected to a power source, such as a lamp, a microwave, et cetera. That said, the project solar panels and collector lines are expected to produce very low levels of EMF, and no EMF from the project equipment is anticipated to extend beyond the project area boundary.

Moving on to fire safety, design elements are incorporated throughout the entire project design to minimize risk of fire ignition. The BESS containers include state-of-the-art fire prevention and suspension -- suppression -- excuse me, systems. Significant amount of progress on these technologies in recent years and will only continue to be so. Project operations will be monitored 24/7 as Tai already discussed previously. A 20-foot fire break will be

maintained along the entire permitter of the fence lines. And lastly, a fire control plan will be prepared and submitted to EFSEC and the county prior to construction. Fire suppression protocols will be determined in consultation with the Klickitat County Fire Marshal and will be outlined in a fire control plan.

Lastly, local building and electrical inspectors will review and approve construction levels, prior level permits, prior to construction of the project. So a lot on this slide. It is on the EFSEC website, so you can review in further detail.

Next side, please.

Moving on to permitting and SEPA. So, EFSEC is obviously responsible for evaluating applications for site certification to ensure that the environmental and socio-economic impacts are considered before making a recommendation to the Governor to approve or deny the project. The State Environmental Policy Act, or SEPA, checklist is included in this application for site certification. And you can see all of the emblems that we included. Those are the various aspects of this environmental policy act, of which many have been designated necessary for Carriger to undergo in this application.

Next side, please.

So Cypress Creek, the team, has consulted, coordinated with various local, state, tribal, and federal agencies of which the list is on the screen.

And many of the SEPA studies cited on the previous slide was discussed with these applicable agencies to ensure that proper survey protocols were followed.

Coordination with these agencies will be ongoing throughout the review process.

Next slide, please.

This slide shows the actual studies that were conducted. So the topic is to the left. Study is to the right. All of these are included in our application and are listed on our website. The visual impact assessment was submitted to EFSEC on April 18 and has also been uploaded to the website. So everyone from the public is welcome to review these studies.

Next slide, please.

This is an example of Carriger Solar, what went into our micro siting. Cypress Creek prides itself on very intentional and conscientious project design. So the first visual in the lower left, you can see there are quite a bit of panels around the waterways. And I'm sorry, I don't have a beam, but that's where all the grey, you know, sections are. Those represent panels.

So that was prior oh, thank you so much. Yeah, exactly. So that was prior to the consultation with agencies prior to all of the studies that we conducted. The next slide in the middle, or the next picture in the middle, shows the next iteration where, you know, we started to learn more about the land, got more information, tweaked the site plan. The final one, you can see, was after all the consultation, after all of our studies were complete, and we removed the entire middle area there from the project site plan to allow for wild life movement and to account for vernal pools, waterways, et cetera. And another thing to know, we are not cutting down any trees on this project. We have been very intentional with set backs and allowing for wildlife movement and habitat and the like.

Next slide, please.

And to end, I wanted to circle back to the community. Cypress Creek is -- seeks to establish relationships with the community that we develop in. We focus on four primary areas, environmental sustainability, STEM education, workforce development, economic development, and community investment, and veteran's initiatives. This is something that we take very seriously all the way up the chain at our company. So we're doing so here in Klickitat. We already have

initiatives underway. Most recently, there's a

Klickitat County scholarship program, May 5th deadline.

If anyone has not heard of that, please reach out and I can provide additional information. But we will be continuing to partner with the community throughout the

life of the project. It's something that we take very

seriously.

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And next slide.

And that's it. And, again, just to note, we do have the site plans in the appendix, but just for the record, there was nothing specific that we were going to reference. And the site plans are available on the EFSEC website. Thank you so much.

CHAIR DREW: Thank you. We are now going to move on to our public comment portion of this meeting. Thank you all for being here tonight and also online on this lovely day in your community here. It's a pleasure to be here, and we look forward to hearing each and -- from each and every one of you who wished to speak. And so we are going to limit, as I said earlier, limit comments to two minutes. We're going to start with asking you to state your name and then spell your first and last name because we have a court reporter and we wanna take an accurate record of the people who are speaking tonight. And I will turn it over to Judge

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Larripa, who will be presiding over this portion of the meeting. Judge.

JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, Chair Drew and good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I am Micah Larripa, and I serve as an Administrative Law Judge with the Washington State Office of Administrative Hearings, a neutral and independent state agency. For the comments, which will begin momentarily, and Alex Shiley, right over to my left, has taken down the names of people who wish to speak, and we'll call each of you up in the order that you signed up. If you're here in person, please step up to the podium and as Chair Drew mentioned, please state and spell your name, and then I'll invite you to begin with your comments.

I am mindful that two minutes may not be enough time to conclude whatever you'd like to say tonight. Again, in the interest of ensuring that everybody has the opportunity to speak, we must limit the time, but please understand that you will have the opportunity to submit anything additional, or if, after you've spoken, you hear something else that you desire to comment on, you may do so in writing. I will ask -- I understand that we have a number of people who wish to speak tonight. I will ask that while you wait for your opportunity to speak or after you've spoken, if you're

still in attendance, that you be respectful and 1 courteous to the speaker who is at the podium. With 2. 3 that, Alex, would you please call the first the -- the 4 first speaker this evening. 5 STAFF GRANTHAM: We'll be hearing from 6 County Commissioner, Dan Christopher. DAN CHRISTOPHER: Clarification question. 7 So if we have written comment from the county itself, 9 can I submit that to somebody here or do we have to do 10 that online? STAFF GRANTHAM: We have a comment box in 11 12 the back. 13 DAN CHRISTOPHER: Got it. Thank you. 14 Chair and members of the EFSEC Board. I am Klickitat 15 County Commissioner Dan Christopher and this is my district. I am here speaking on behalf of the voters of 16 17 Klickitat County. I believe Klickitat County is the green energy capital of Washington state. We have and 18 19 continue to be pro green energy. This county has 20 permitted -- it in itself has permitted over 602 21 windmills, a landfill gas facility that is second to 22 none, and a 194 megawatt solar farm. We are also 23 currently permitting another 150 megawatt solar farm in 24 the county. We have many more solar, wind, and 25 water-pump storage projects planned and coming, and we

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are welcoming of them as long as they can continue to be sensitively cited.

As you can see, we are pro green energy. I am sure that many of you have dealt with many anti green energy counties in the past, but please understand that we are different. We also are a county that wants to sensitively site our projects in a way that doesn't hurt our people. We have areas of our county that have been deemed by the state as poor and impoverished areas that are begging for growth and economic development. Yes, I am speaking of Goldendale, which is where you are.

There are currently three to four solar companies looking to surround this poor and impoverished community on all sides with about 10,000 acres of solar panels that would forever stifle growth, economic development and, jobs in this area. That would be a 3-year boom followed by 40 years of economic devastation. You may hear testimony from some people today looking to cash in on that short-term money grab. I am not one of them.

As Chairman of the Klickitat County Board of Commissioners, I am begging you to honor and allow us to work through our current solar moratorium and create population density criteria in this valley. Let us work with the residents to establish areas in our county

where we can continue to sensitively site solar projects 1 in a way that won't cripple this community or 2. 3 (inaudible). Thank you for your time and consideration. 4 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir, for your comments. 5 SHILEY 6 STAFF GRANTHAM: Next, we'll have County 7 Commissioner Lori Zoller. LORI ZOLLER: I did submit comments to 8 EFSEC in anticipation of timing. I tried to cut them 9 10 down, so I'll try to give you the short version. Klickitat County is an over achiever in green energy. 11 12 Starting in 1990s we opened a program at our land fill 13 the capture methane gas and turn it in to energy. 14 Klickitat County currently has 602 operating wind 15 towers, and we're in the process of the pumped storage project, which the Governor himself has touted and 16 17 toured as the state of green energy project for 18 Washington state. 19 Klickitat County, is currently the largest 20 supplier of green energy in the state of Washington. In 2005 we enacted the first energy overlay zone. That 21 22 energy overlay zone focused on wind at the time. 23 Discussions in planning for solar at the time were 24 barely a side note and directed at personal or small 25 projects.

1 The creation of the EOZ, a single 2. environmental -- with the creation of the single --3 excuse me, with the creation of the EOZ, a single 4 environmental impact statement was produced intended as 5 a blanketed EIS for the construction of wind projects, but in the final stages, the EOZ was appealed. 6 Requirements were set in place, at that time, that if 7 large solar came into our county, each would require 8 9 site by site its own EIS, and the county would also 10 retain the right to be the lead agency for large scale 11 solar or be allowed to pick the agency that would be 12 that lead. 13 In 2023, the placement of the new moratorium, 14 prior to the submission of the Carriger application, 15 ensured the county were to have time to accomplish the required studies and addition of large scale solars to 16 17 update our documents and ordinances. We have already began that process with our planning director and 18 19 planning commission. Proper sensitive siting for large 20 scale solar is a priority in our county. In review I 21 could not come to rest on any chapter (inaudible). 22 Thank you, Commissioner. JUDGE LARRIPA: SHILEY 23 STAFF GRANTHAM: Next we'll hear from 24 County Commissioner Jacob Anderson. 25 JACOB ANDERSON: That's Jacob, J-A-C-O-B,

Anderson, A-N-D-E-R-S-O-N. Dear members of the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council, I'm here to express my concerns on the proposed Carriger Solar Project and to request that you do a full environmental impact statement.

As a county commissioner, it is my responsibility to ensure the best interest of the community are taken into account, and I believe a full EIS is necessary to fully assess the potential impacts of this project. The Carriger solar facility is a significant development. With a capacity of a 160 megawatt, this will be one of the largest solar facilities in our region. It will have significant impacts on our environment and our community. As such, it is essential a full EIS is conducted to provide a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the potential environmental and social impacts of this project.

There are several key factors that support the need for a full EIS. First and foremost, the proposed project is located in an area of significant environmental sensitivity. As the ACS has over 900,000 cubic yards of earth being moved, the potential impacts of this project on these sensitive areas must be thoroughly assessed to ensure they're protected.

Secondly the proposed project has a potential

to impact the health and safety of our community. The construction and operation of a solar facility of this scale will generate a significant amount of traffic, noise, and dust. These impacts could have adverse impacts on the nearby residences and businesses, and it is essential that these are thoroughly assessed and mitigated. Both solar projects going on in this county currently and through the process have been required to do an EIS even though they have far less environmental as well as community concerns.

Finally, the proposed project has the potential to impact our local economy. While I recognize the potential benefits of solar facilities, such as the job creation, increased tax revenues, it is essential that the potential negative impacts on other sectors of our economy are assessed. For example, the visual impact of a large solar facility could impact our tourism, which has -- which is a significant economic driver in the region.

In conclusion, I believe that a fully (inaudible) or the potential impacts of the Carriger solar facility are thoroughly address -- assessed as well as addressed and mitigated. Thank you.

JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you for your comment, commissioner.

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## SHILEY

STAFF GRANTHAM: Next we'll hear from Sheri Bousquet.

SHERI BOUSQUET: Sheri Bousquet,
S-H-E-R-I, B-O-U-S-Q-U-E-T. Welcome to our beautiful
county. I hope you enjoyed our mountain views. I don't
believe any of you should be here today, but here we
are. I don't believe you have territorial jurisdiction
in our county. And I'm asking for legal proof. I've
said in my documentation, I don't believe you have that
authority to supersede our comprehensive plan and our
land planning. I would again request to have that proof
that you have territorial jurisdiction.

Furthermore our county does have a moratorium. It was in place prior to you accepting this application, and that's shameful that you did. You should've stopped right there. Everything should have stopped right there. It should stop right here. You're violating RCW 89.10.005 farmland preservation. You refused to go on our site there to see the farmland, the active farmland that's being farmed right now. How will you eat? How will you feed your family when you take away all the farmland? People are worried, China -- I'm going off script -- people are worried China is buying up farmland. Well, when you destroy our farmland with black glaring glass, stripped of all of its topsoil, a

dust bowl, how will we eat? Will China feed us? 1 farmland won't have solar panels. They won't put their 2 3 solar panels, that we buy from them, on that farmland. 4 Furthermore, I find that you need to find 5 significant environmental damage with this project. No This needs to stop now. Right here. Right now. 6 Today. You are people. You should do no harm by 7 sitting that facility. Going further, you will harm 8 every single person in this room. Every single person 9 10 in this town. We already have an economic issue here. We need economic growth. We don't need to be destroyed. 11 12 We don't need to be destroyed. (Inaudible) significant. 13 It is not consistent with our values. 14 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you for your 15 comment, ma'am. And for our next speaker. 16 STAFF GRANTHAM: Next we'll hear from Greg 17 Wagner. 18 GREG WAGNER: Greg Wagner, G-R-E-G, 19 W-A-G-N-E-R. CEASE members are submitting this 20 following comments for the record concerning the 21 certification of the Carriger Solar Project. The ASC 22 submitted by Cypress Creek Renewables for the Carriger Solar Project is flawed, filled with errors, omissions, 23 24 inaccuracies, and non factual information. There is no 25 purpose for this project other than corporate profits.

1 | It will do more harm than good.

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Klickitat County has a history of ranching and farming. This project is not consistent with the current land use in its proposed location, is not consistent with Klickitat County Comprehensive Plan. This project is also not compatible in the area proposed. For these reasons, this project should not be certified. There are multiple significant issues that cannot be mitigated.

This project should not be allowed on productive farmland as it violates the RCW 89.10.005 and the farm -- it's a farmland preservation act and the U -- and it also violates the USDA farmland protection act. Siting this project on thousands of acres of productive farmland reduces the food supply for Americans and makes our country more reliant on food source from other countries, countries which still apply harmful chemicals to those crops, chemicals which were outlaw in the United States years ago. This contaminated food source endangers the lives of Americans.

If a preliminary site study would have been done, it would have been obvious that this project is in an inappropriate location and cannot be sensitively sited. The ASC is poorly written with many assumptions

and inaccurate data. Many of the required studies are 1 out of date. Many studies were performed by Tetra Tech. 2. 3 The accuracy of those studies are questionable 4 considering Tetra Tech is under investigation by the Department of Justice for environmental fraud and two 5 employees have already been sentenced to prison. 6 studies should not be accepted and performed again by an 7 independent firm hired by EFSEC. EFSEC should stop 8 9 trusting the applicant study. The ASC failed to 10 accurately evaluate project (inaudible). Thank you. 11 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you for your 12 comment, sir. For the next speaker. SHILEY 13 STAFF GRANTHAM: Deb Wagner. 14 DEBORAH WAGNER: Deborah Wagner, 15 D-E-B-O-R-A-H, W-A-G-N-E-R. These are my comments why Carriger Solar Project should not be certified. 201 16 17 days of sunshine per year here. Carriger will not be 18 successful. You have to have sunshine to have a solar 19 That is approximately one half of the year 20 sunshine, the other half, I guess, we'll freeze to 21 This just proves it's all about money, not the death. 22 needs of the citizens. 23 Number two, the Clean Water Act is a federal law enacted in 1948, and amendments made in 1972, to 24 25 protect our water. Our water should not be contaminated by solar sites.

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Number three, an RCW, 89.10.005, written to preserve farmland. Carriger Solar sited on farmland violates state law. Everyone needs food to sustain their lives and to site Carriger Solar on farmland is irresponsible. Do not certify this project and take away our food.

There are two people in jail from Tetra Tech for criminal acts. Tetra Tech is now being investigated by the Department of Justice for fraudulent environmental acts. I do not want Cypress Creek Renewables in our county doing business.

Carriger solar site will not bring enough energy to sustain life. The solar site as we know it today, the Carriger Solar Project, is not consistent with Klickitat County land use plans and has many significant problems that can not be mitigated and therefore cannot be certified. I will fight for our people for the reasons I have just spoke about. Governor Inslee is not represent (inaudible) only himself. Thank you.

JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you for your comment. And before our next speaker steps up, I will ask that you please keep all comments on the topic of the proposed project and with that, some of the comments

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have strayed off topic a little bit with regard to

Justice Department criminal investigations or opinions
about different political policies. This is an
opportunity to comment on this project itself. So with
that, would you please call our next speaker.

SHILEY

STAFF GRANTHAM: Delmar Eldred.

DELMAR ELDRED: I opposed this large scale solar project for Klickitat County. It's going to destroy the landscape, the farm culture, the loss of thousands of acres of tillable land will be gone forever, grazing area for cattle, wildlife, and the rainwater that runs off these panels releases cartagens and cadium into the soil, along with the erosion that pollute nearby streams and surface water. The increased risk of fire and health problems that come from the electromagnetic field, which severely affect some people. And it's called electromagnetic hypersensitive. The herbicides that are being used to prevent vegitational growth in these panels also contaminate and run -- the runoff water. And the water that it's going to take to clean millions of these panels twice a year.

These projects also limit the opportunity for economic growth, cause loss of farm service employment, and harm the quality of life for many people in future generations. If this agency's purpose is to ensure

protection of the environmental quality and address the 1 2 concerns the public has on the negative impact that these large scale solar projects have on the community, then I cannot see why you would approve something that 4 5 has such a damming effect on the future of Klickitat county. Thank you. 6 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir. And our 7 next speaker. 8 SHILEY 9 STAFF GRANTHAM: Handy Magnison. 10 JUDGE LARRIPA: If you would, please still speak into the mic. The people that are joining us, 11 either by telephone or online, that's the only way 12 13 they'll be able to hear you. Thank you, ma'am. 14 CANDY MAGNUSON: Okay. Candy Magnuson, 15 C-A-N-D-Y, M-A-G-N-U-S-O-N. Eight-two years old, 4 foot 11 and pissed off, okay. I don't have much time on this 16 17 Earth but when I go, I hope that I have saved some of 18 this beautiful property here in Goldendale and 19 Centerville. You know, guys, I resent -- I resent this 20 money, this new green deal money, coming from the government to pay for you guys, and nothing personal, 21 2.2 your wages and stuff. Okay. And put our land in 23 jeopardy. We're not going to have -- you know, I'm a 24 farmer. There's farmers in here. We're not -- we got 25 to have the hay for our horses, our cows, our goats, our

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everybody, okay. We send it out to foreign countries --
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    our hey goes out to foreign countries and stuff, too.
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   But I'll tell you what, I've seen a lot of things in
   here and this is the saddest day that I've seen in my
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    lifetime. I hope that you guys -- you guys are getting
   paid with our money, okay, because I pay taxes. I still
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   pay taxes. And new green deal, that's tax money. And
    so I hope that you guys will take us serious here.
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   Because we are serious here. We love our property. We
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    love our land. We're related to a lot of people here
    and stuff. And the people that have signed up, I'm
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    sorry. I'm sorry that you did because your ancestors
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   are going to pay for it, and that's why I'm standing
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   here to save my ancestors. Thank you.
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                  JUDGE LARRIPA:
                                  Thank you, ma'am.
                         SHILEY
                  STAFF GRANTHAM: Russ Hanson.
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                  RUSS HANSON: Russ Hanson, R-U-S-S,
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   H-A-N-S-O-N. So, excuse me, trying to get this down to
    two minutes. My wife and I live immediately adjacent to
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    this proposed project. From our front door we have a
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    view of over 300 acres of solar panels, of new
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    substations, and two acres of lithium-ion battery
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             Says there are nine homes immediately in our
    area that will be affected by this large-scale project.
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    Today, I want to talk briefly about the visual impact
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assessment that was added as an addendum to this 1 application. This assessment is incomplete and 2. 3 obviously weighted towards Cypress Creek who hired them 4 to do it. I have numerous examples throughout the 59 5 page report, but only have time here to go over a couple, first being the key observation points. There 6 were seven key observation points selected to be 7 representative of the landscape of this project. 8 9 factors in considering these key observation points 10 include locations with sensitive viewers, i.e. local 11 residents and motorists. Yet not one local resident was 12 included in the report. Furthermore, identifying groups 13 of individuals that would likely be sensitive to visual change is an important part of the visual assessment 14 15 process and determining this. Most being, the most 16 critical viewpoints, i.e. views from community, 17 residential areas, and recreation areas. Again, not one 18 resident had a view assessment done and included in this report. Why is that? How can EFSEC make an informed 19 20 decision on the visual impact assessment if they don't 21 have all the information? I would request that this 22 assessment by Tetra Tech not be considered by EFSEC and 23 that EFSEC hire their own independent company to do a 24 complete visual impact assessment. In conclusion, I 25 just like to state that I'm not against solar. I just

would like to see it sensibly sited. And next to homes 1 is definitely not sensibly sited. Thank you. 2 3 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir. And our 4 next speaker, please. SHILEY 5 STAFF GRANTHAM: Amy Hanson. 6 AMY HANSON: Amy Hanson, A-M-Y, Thank you for taking your time listening 7 H-A-N-S-O-N. This is my life. This is our life. 8 to comments. 9 bought a property 12 years ago, 40 acres. It was our 10 dream retirement property. We never expected this to 11 happen. The substation went in 6 months after we bought our property. We had no idea it was coming. We weren't 12 13 advised, notified at all. There was nothing we can do about it at that point. We have a beautiful view. We 14 have Mount Hood, Mount Adams, Mount Saint Helens. On a 15 clear day, like today, to Mount Jefferson. Sweeping 16 17 views of the Goldendale Valley and Simcoe Mountains. 18 This is why we moved here. We're surrounded by 19 beautiful farmland and country. We have the best 20 neighbors in the world. We bought into a development, 20 acre parcels, 240 acres. We found out in 2020 when 21 22 we retired and tried to buy an additional four acres 23 after we sold our -- that it was -- the 100 acres that 24 were not already purchased or lived on were leased to 25 Cypress Creek. We had no idea that was coming. In

addition to that there's going to be over two acres of 1 battery storage within our development. Terrifying. I 2 3 know that they say that they're the safest, you know, 4 but still it's like everything's safe until something 5 happens. You know, we moved here for the view, the farmland, the community. We shop local, you know, we go 6 to the hospital local, you know, we get our car fixed 7 I mean, we lived -- we moved here for the 8 9 community. We wanna stay here. We don't wanna have to 10 If we can even sell our property. We don't blame the people leasing. We know where they are. They're 11 making a lot of money, but we're concerned about our 12 13 property values, you know, and our quality of life and 14 safety also. So please consider that in making your 15 decision. Thank you. 16 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, ma'am. Next speaker, please. 17 SHILEY 18 STAFF GRANTHAM: Dave Thies. 19 DAVE THIES: My name is Dave Thies, 20 T-H-I-E-S, for Columbia Gorge Audubon Society. 21 Klickitat County has been targeted as an energy 22 sacrifice zone. When public sentiment turned against a 23 corporate energy takeover of our county, that industry 24 doubled down and brought to us their energy overlay 25 zone, supposedly offered -- authored by our economic

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development director who just happened to come from renewable energy and returned to renewable energy when the EOZ was approved. That EOZ streamlined regulations and tellingly it greatly reduced public comment. Far less than 1% of local people spoke in favor of the EOZ and yet our county commissioners accepted a few boosters and proponents for county wide support. Considering the magnitude of the EOZ, it should have been put to a vote of the people, but our county leaders could not have allowed that because they knew it would never have -- it would have been decisively defeated. Federal, state, and county government all support and encourage renewable energy. They have legislated tax breaks and subsidized -- and subsidies for renewables. Federal and state wildlife agencies know that to oppose renewable -renewables could be fatal to their budgets. We believe this is greatly hindered a much needed --

JUDGE LARRIPA: And, sir, I don't mean to interrupt and I'll -- we can pause and reset some of the time. The comments in this public hearing need to be related to this specific project. So if you can please narrow the scope of the comments to the same rather than generally about the projects. Once again, we'll go ahead and back up your time if you have additional remarks to make, sir.

DAVE THIES: Micah, if you want to you can turn off this mic, but I'll tell you what, we all sat in this room for an hour while we had chit chat and now you've cut us down from three minutes to two minutes.

JUDGE LARRIPA: Sir, so --

DAVE THIES: You don't have to act on what we say, but you should listen.

JUDGE LARRIPA: Sir, if you'd like to make comments, we'll go ahead and restart your time. If your comments have concluded, then you may submit additional remarks in writing. Thank you, sir. Right. Would you please call the next speaker?

STAFF GRANTHAM: Joan Fry.

expert on -- oh, come on -- I would like to share with you an excerpt from my testimony, the April 18th hearing before Klickitat County Commissioners regarding their solar moratorium. I was one of the signatories of the energy overlay and want to clarify the rationale and the process. Excuse me, wind power was headed our way, and we wanted to be prepared. The question was what did the citizens want in our county and where did they want it? We held numerous public hearings in all communities county wide. West end said no, thanks. The east end was supportive. Many saw the windmill income as an

opportunity --

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JUDGE LARRIPA: And, ma'am, I again -- and please pause the time. This is not a public information hearing regarding -- okay. Then you may please go ahead.

JOAN FRY: (Inaudible) then onto the board of county commissioners for more hearings and public Concurrently, we also did a full blown process. environmental impact study, which was lengthy, expensive, and more public process. Each wind power project still had to do site specific applications, just not an environmental impact study, which the county had already done. At that time, solar energy was nothing more than a rooftop panel -- solar panels. Given the rapid advances energy technology has been making, the 1996 EOZ should have been updated 15 years ago with as much citizen input as possible. As it stands, the EOZ doesn't address the magnitude of solar projects and their impacts in any way and shouldn't be considered a document that allows them. In addition to the statement made to the county commissioners, my message to this body is that Carriger Solar and future solar applications belong in the hands of the citizens through their elected county commissioners, and those decisions must be made according to county land use regulations.

1 Thank you for your time. Great. Thank you, ma'am. 2. JUDGE LARRIPA: 3 And just to clarify, when I'm referring to on topic and off topic, I'm not making any assessments of the 4 5 relevance of the comments that people have in another form or in another place. Here today, though, the 6 purpose of this informational meeting is very narrowly 7 defined by statute RCW 80.50.090 and Washington 8 Administrative Code 463-26-025. So this is your 9 10 opportunity to comment about this project specifically. 11 I will need to interject if I hear further commentary about decisions of county commissioners and 12 13 or broad policy as it pertains to project of this 14 nature. All right. And there also -- there will be an 15 additional land use hearing in this matter on May 15th. But once again, if the comments are general in nature 16 about projects like this, I will need to interject to 17 18 limit the scope of it. But with that, we do want to 19 hear the comments that people have about this particular 20 project. So would you please call our next speaker. SHILEY 21 STAFF GRANTHAM: Gene Callan. 22 GENE CALLAN: Gene Callan, G-E-N-E, 23 C-A-L-L-A-N. I live at 38 Knight Road adjacent to the 24 project. I'm going to take my robust two minutes and

look at the graphics on the screen and look at the

1 impact, a graphic impact on our Goldendale Valley, what
2 I think Carriger implies.

Next slide, please.

This is a map of that valley. You can see Goldendale in the middle, Centerville down below and the Columbia River to the south, Highway 97 running north and south. This is home over 8,500 people. We're a traditional rural town, and we're proud of our town. This is our home.

Next slide, please.

It's an agrarian valley. We have over 60,000 acres of farmland, irrigated and non irrigated. You've heard a lot about the RCW that demands that we honor and respect that farmland, and that applies here.

Next slide, please.

There are over a 100 miles of rivers, streams, swales, waterways that run through the Goldendale Valley, all feeding into the Little Klickitat and the Big Klickitat and finally the Columbia River. In addition to that, as the department of ecology knows, there are hundreds of domestic water wells out there. Ours being one, that's within 400 feet of our property line and this project, so that's a big issue for us.

Next slide, please.

The study -- and we recognize because we live

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there -- there are many species of animals and plants in
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    this Goldendale Valley. Three of them, I believe, are a
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    priority or a threatened status. One that wasn't
    mentioned and ignored is the Golden and the Bald Eagle,
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    which every resident out there knows is in and around
    that valley. In addition to that, there -- we believe,
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    there are some first foods, for example, the camas root,
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    that lives in that valley -- in our valley.
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             Next slide, please.
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             This is the most important slide that I want to
    share with you. This is a graphic representation.
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    ask you to look at the little square on the right.
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                                                        That
    is a 641 section scale. And yellow graphically depicts
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    nine to 10,000 aces and the Carriger Project will be a
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    pilot project that will trigger all these others.
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                  CHAIR DREW: Mr. Callan. Yeah.
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   you.
                  JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you for your
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    comment, sir.
                  CHAIR DREW: We will save the PowerPoint
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    as a comment as well.
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                  JUDGE LARRIPA: All right. Thank you.
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    Please call the next speaker.
                         SHILEY
                  STAFF GRANTHAM: Mike Alleritt.
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                  MIKE ALLERITT
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                  ELI LEVITT:
                               Good evening, my name is Mike
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Alleritt, M-I-K-E, A-L-L-E-R-I-T-T. Thank you for the time to comment on this project. We do appreciate it. I'm here tonight speaking in favor of the project. The reason I'm speaking in favor of the project is I've seen the way that it's been helping in the rural communities throughout Washington, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington.

It allows us as -- I guess, let me back up a little bit. So, I represent iron workers in the state of Oregon and five counties in southwest Washington. So I've seen the benefits to the members of the building trade affiliates that build these projects and the ability that it gives us as accredited apprenticeship programs to bring in people from the rural communities of eastern Washington and eastern Oregon. I think they're very important to be able to keep building the skilled workforce that we're going to need to move into the future with fossil fuels going away and renewable projects coming into play.

I think it's very important that we use our own local people to build these projects and not have people coming in from out of state to build these projects and, therefore, training our apprentices is very important. It also helps us get closer to that carbon neutral for the state of Washington. Thank you for your time. I

appreciate it.

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JUDGE LARRIPA: All right. Thank you for your comment, sir. And just once again, as a reminder, for speakers who are going to speak for the remainder of this evening, please tie your comments to this specific project. The next speaker, please.

STAFF GRANTHAM: David West.

DAVID WEST: Dave West, D-A-V-E, W-E-S-T. Unusual event this evening. I agree with all three of my commissioners all at the same time. I'm not against solar and I'm certainly not against solar being in our county. But as you're considering this project, I do believe you need to consider -- I looked at Gene's slides -- there's 8,500 people here. Only 3,500 people live in the city limits and that's the same population that was 40 years ago. All of our growth has been in the rural areas.

Now, land studies, real estate value studies, not paid for by the corporations indicate 20 to 30% drop in value, depending on where you're at. If you go forward to this, let's put a requirement they compensate the people for that drop in value.

Now, let's get down to brass tax. I used to work for a corporation that in the end, for over 20 years they're owned by one of the world's largest

corporations. The bottom line is the bottom line. 1 2. Cypress Creek is not in the business of making solar. 3 They're in the business of making money. And the reason they wish to site here is because of the very short, 4 5 cheap distance to connect to the substation. Now, if they don't build here, if you choose to 6 deny it, we have lots of room in this county without the 7 conflicts, and it's all within the distance they have 8 previously stated they can effectively build power lines 9 10 We will not lose green energy projects. Our county will not lose money. We have the capacity for that 11 10,000 acres of solar production here. But maybe you 12 13 can require them to spend more money and site it where 14 we won't have the conflicts. 15 Almost out of time. I found their whole plan, that I actually believe to be a plan to have a plan, 16 17 kinda like asking a high school student to grade his own 18 term paper. Thank you. 19 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir. 20 speaker, please. SHILEY 21 STAFF GRANTHAM: Dave Barta. 22 DAVE BARTA: D-A-V-E, B-A-R-T-A. 23 afternoon Council and Cypress Creek representatives. 24 Thank you for the opportunity to speak today regarding

the Carriger application. As you have heard, or will

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here, there's several significant reasons to reject the application. Most of my discussions centers on the poor fit of this project application is relative to local land use. Notably, the area proposed has been zoned extensive agriculture and general rural for decades.

In the Klickitat County's zoning ordinance, the purpose for extensive agriculture zoning is, I quote "to encourage the continued practice of farming on lands best suited for agriculture and to prevent or minimize conflicts between common agricultural practices and various non farm uses." In the case of nearly all the Carriger application, there is no continued practice of farming that can or will happen. In some cases, lessors have leased virtually all their ground. They have no intention to continue to farm it.

Similarly, the general rural zones purpose is, quoting "to maintain openness in the rural character of the countryside to protect the county's water and other natural resources, and to provide areas which are appropriate for typical rural development." The Carriger application states there'll be over 1,300 acres of industrial panels with an extended height of 12-1/2 feet on roughly 2,000 acre parcel. Carriger states they will surround most of the area with the six-foot-high chain link fence topped by barbed wire. This hardly

gives the impression of, quoting "maintaining the 1 openness and rural character of the countryside." 2. 3 Additionally, the industrial solar developer 4 hopes to place 63 megawatts of lithium-ion battery 5 storage within about a 1000 feet of several residences, visualize dozens of semi-trailer-sized batteries. 6 They say they are safe and they won't burn, but when 7 something goes wrong, it goes really wrong and means 8 9 evaluations of hundreds or maybe even a 1000 people and 10 the negative effect on land. The battery storage site 11 is about three quarters of mile north of where both 12 forks of Blockhouse Creek come out of the ground and a 13 couple miles north of the stream that feeds Goldendale 14 Fish Hatchery. Under GMA requirements, Carriger application 15 16 will result in a land conversion. Klickitat County has 17 zoning ordinances for a reason. This project does not meet them. Please reject the expedited application 18 19 request. 20 The timer. CHAIR DREW: Yep. JUDGE LARRIPA 21 Thank you, sir. ELI LEVITT: Next 22 speaker, please. SHILEY 23 STAFF GRANTHAM: Tom Holub. 24 TOM HOLUB: (Inaudible) 2006. 25 My wife and

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I own four and a half acres. My property is not
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    directly affected. I'm just outside of Goldendale.
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    we moved here for a very specific reason, and this may
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    sound general, but this directly -- I intend to directly
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    cite this project because we moved here for the natural
    beauty of this place. Shortly after we bought our
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    place -- I'm going to get off topic there -- but what I
 7
    basically wanna say is, we feel like the property values
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    in this county are going to go down and the overall
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    impact of this project is not going to benefit this
    county. I mean, we need to see some economic benefit
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    from this type of a project in our county. There's no
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    other reason to despoil our natural beauty. And for
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    that reason, I asked that the Council recommend to the
15
    government -- Governor that this project not move
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    forward.
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                  JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you for your
    comment, sir, and before you step away, would you please
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19
    spell your name for the record.
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                  TOM HOLUB:
                              I'm sorry.
21
                                  No problem at all.
                  JUDGE LARRIPA:
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                              Tom Holub, T-O-M, H-O-L-U-B.
                  TOM HOLUB:
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                  JUDGE LARRIPA:
                                 Thank you. And please
24
    call our next speaker.
                         SHILEY
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                  STAFF GRANTHAM: Kenneth McKune.
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## KENNETH MCKUNE

ELI LEVITT: K-E-N-N-E-T-H, M-C-K-U-N-E. Welcome to Goldendale, the golden gate to the Evergreen State, not the golden gate to the solar mistake. will be a big mistake to site Carriger in the area that they're proposing. You've heard a lot of arguments that back that statement up. One thing, the whole green energy movement is like the whole clean -- is like smoke and mirrors, in a way. And it's like trashing the planet. Siting these things in places, that changes the complexion, the face of the landscape. Thousands of people are going to be affected every day. It's not like the other end of the county where maybe two people live within two or 3,000 acres. Here on Knight Road, we're all going to be seeing it all the time. And, you know, I'm not totally against solar. I mean, I'd love to see -- those are my friends out there. I've known them most of my life. I'd like to see them benefit from the technology. But the scope and the scale is -- it just doesn't fit. We're a rural county, a rural community, we don't really need the glitz and the glamour of becoming the energy center of Washington state and feed the megalomaniac governor that wants to impose --JUDGE LARRIPA: And sir, the road that

you're heading down, we need to contain the comments on.

KENNETH MCKUNE: 1 I apologize for going off 2. track. I'm done. Thank you. 3 JUDGE LARRIPA: All right. Thank you, 4 Next, speaker please. sir. 5 STAFF GRANTHAM: Apologies. James Wilson. 6 JAMES WILSON: James Wilson, J-A-M-E-S, 7 Wilson W-I-L-S-O-N. I'm probably the bad quy here. I was the General Foreman on the Lund Hill Project for the 8 9 iron workers. I'm not saying that this project is 10 located in the right area. What I will say is there is some short term -- there are some benefits to the 11 construction of it. While we were working on Lund Hill, 12 13 we had approximately seventy people working those -- a 14 lot of the -- some of the people live here, some of the 15 people -- most of the people, came from out. The store. A lot of small businesses benefited 16 17 from them living here during the week. A lot of the 18 money made, stayed in this community. And it helps a lot of small businesses. And, again, I don't know about 19 20 the location of this project, but the project will have 21 benefits. And it seems like everybody that comes up 2.2 here, nobody gives it credit. But anyway, also we while 23 we were here, we took in some workers from local areas, 24 and it gives a chance, to the people that might not get 25 a chance, to earn a living wage job. The iron workers

is a career where, if you work there for 30-35 years, 1 you get to retire with a decent retirement, and it just 2. benefits the community as well. Thank you. 4 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir. Next 5 speaker, please. SHILEY 6 STAFF GRANTHAM: Ryan Mo. 7 JUDGE LARRIPA: We can also go to the next speaker and then give him an opportunity when he comes 8 9 back in. Just next in line. SHILEY Okay. That'd be Rocel 10 STAFF GRANTHAM: 11 Dimmick. 12 ROCEL DIMMICK: Good evening. I'm Rocel, 13 R-O-C-E-L, Dimmick, D-I-M-M-I-C-K. And I am a resident 14 here in Klickitat County, and I will be one of the 15 residents closest to the battery storage facility. And looking through your project and your proposal, I didn't 16 17 catch what kind of brand that battery was that's going to be utilized and how it's going to be recycled. And 18 19 where can I find these studies that they're safe for 20 residents? I see that you just say it, but I don't see any studies that support this. Where's the 21 2.2 cradle-to-grave reports on these? 23 What determined the location of the battery? 24 Typically, the winds will blow from the west side, and that's where it's located on the west side of the 25

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substation. So if it were to explode or catch fire, wouldn't that just make the fire even more difficult to address? And there was a fire at one of these facilities actually in September of last year, and it was in Alcorn, California. And I just wanna know, like, what the plan is for residents when this happens and there's toxic smoke going into our air and it's blowing towards Goldendale. Where is that report that it's safe? Where's those studies? Why aren't they included in your proposal.

In your evacuation plans, you mention that the fire departments have all been, you know, onboard and working with you, but we didn't see that happen with Lund Hill. They didn't address what our community might have to do in case of an emergency where these battery storage facilities would happen to catch on fire. And these are widely used in South Korea. And it turns out that in a 2-year period there were 23 fires at these battery storage facilities. So I'm not too excited about living next to your project, especially when I don't have the facts that are backing up your proposals and how you can just assure that it's going to not affect my air quality when you strip the topsoil down. And I witness --

CHAIR DREW: That's time.

ROCEL DIMMICK: the 50 mile an hour
winds that go through this county.
CHAIR DREW: Your two minutes have been
up.
ROCEL DIMMICK: I really hope that you
guys consider all of these
JUDGE LARRIPA: All right. Please
conclude your comments with time having concluded.
Also, because you had a number of questions for the
applicant, if you would like to leave a number or
contact information, completely your choice, you may
take a moment to leave that with him. Okay. All right.
And with the next speaker, I know that the
person who you called just before our last speaker had
stepped outside, would you please call that speakers
name again? I'm sorry my misunderstanding. I thought
you meant he had stepped outside momentarily. So then
please go to the next name on the list.  SHILEY
STAFF <del>GRANTHAM:</del> Aubrey Newton.
AUBREY NEWTON: Good evening. Can you
hear me okay? I'm joining virtually.
JUDGE LARRIPA: Yes. We can hear you.
AUBREY NEWTON: Wonderful. Aubrey Newton,
A-U-B-R-E-Y, N-E-W-T-O-N. Good evening and thank you
Chair Drew and the entire commission for the opportunity

- to speak this evening. My name is Aubrey Newton. 1 I am the Director of the Northwest Laborers'-Employers 2. 3 Cooperation and Education Team. I work with the 4 Laborers' International Union of North America for the 5 northwest region, which encompasses nine states in the northwest and provinces in the western Canada area, 6 which includes Washington state. In Washington 7 specifically, we have over 15,000 members in the state. 8
  - I won't get into the full details due to the stake of keeping on topic, but our members have worked in many projects in the southwest Washington area, and we are very much in support of this project. We are here in -- this evening -- in favor of this project, and we look forward to seeing how Cypress Creek will work with communities in the area to ensure that under represented workers are included and locals are given -- local workers are given the opportunity to build Washington's energy goals.

Our members, specifically in this area, have very large experience being trained and ready to handle over 60% of the entire project from material handling, concrete work, and many other scopes of work throughout the project that we've done throughout southwest Washington and specifically in the Goldendale community. And with that, overall, our members deserve to work on

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projects like these, and our members deserve to work for
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    contractors and developers that value union's good
 2.
   paying jobs and building communities in all sectors.
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    With that, thank you for your time.
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                  JUDGE LARRIPA: Great. Thank you for your
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    comment. And I will ask that people please don't remark
   while other speakers are speaking. I am screening
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    comments for whether or not they're on topic, and I'll
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   make that determination. I will ask people to please
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   remain silent while other people are speaking.
   you. Next speaker.
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                         SHILEY
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                  STAFF GRANTHAM: Justin Sellars.
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                  JUSTIN SELLERS:
                                   Justin Sellars,
    J-U-S-T-I-N, S-E-L-L-E-R-S. Thank you, commission.
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    Appreciate the time to be able to speak to you and -- I
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    am on behalf of this project itself. I represent
   members of this community. I am the President of Labor
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    Union International North America LIUNA Local 335.
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    representing the membership here, and we represent
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   hundreds of hard working men and women in the southwest
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   Washington area, as long as in Klickitat County itself.
22
    Our members build and construct all forms of energies,
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    dams, winds, and solar projects from start to finish.
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             I'm here this evening to advocate for this
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   project and support it in full. Furthermore, we're here
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to be on the representation of apprenticeship 1 utilization, contractor compliance, diversity equity 2 3 goals, and CETA requirements. We look forward to 4 working with Cypress Creek in employing local hire, in 5 giving great living-wage jobs, and building the future of Klickitat County. Thank you for your time. 6 Appreciate it. 7 Thank you, sir. 8 JUDGE LARRIPA: Next 9 speaker, please. SHILEY 10 STAFF GRANTHAM: Jim Hill. 11 JIM HILL: Jim Hill, J-I-M, H-I-L-L. You 12 know, as a gosh, the things I've heard today. As a 13 fourth generation landowner on this property, I am angry 14 and disappointed that the people who lived here a couple 15 of years, 10 years, few months, are trying to dictate what we fourth, fifth, sixth generation landowners can 16 17 legally do with our property. And, yes, I am one of 18 those money mongers property is on my or the project --19 Carriger Project is on, excuse me, my property. 20 You know, I've heard a lot of emotion today, but really not much fact about the Carriger Project. 21 22 Nineteen to 30 million dollars in taxes. Why would the county turn that down? As Dave said earlier, the 23 24 population of Goldendale is 3,600, more or less same as 25 it was 40 years ago, but the population has grown to

Where are those houses? They're on farm ground. 1 8,500. I can have -- I could legally put 21 houses on my 2 property. Each one of those houses will have a well 4 into the aquifer. Another straw in the bottle. It's 5 not an unlimited supply. I lost my train of thought. And so, you know, I don't know -- I don't know what my 6 kids and grandkids are going to do. But, like I say, 7 there could very easily be 21 houses. Farmland is gone 8 forever. The project, 20-30 years, farmland is 9 10 (inaudible) and Goldendale must thrive and prosper in 11 the meantime. 12 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir. Next speaker, please. 13 SHILEY 14 STAFF GRANTHAM: Karl Amidon. 15 KARL AMIDON: So I quess I'm kinda 16 (inaudible). Karl Amidon, K-A-R-L, A-M-I-D-O-N. 17 I guess I'm kind of the bad guy here from what it sounds like. I'm right in the middle of this project. Been on 18 19 Knight Road for 71 years and almost 72. Don't plan to 20 leave. It's going to be right around -- right around 21 I've farmed in this community my whole life. I've 22 struggled. No one has ever paid my taxes for me. 23 one has ever offered to help. We've done it ourselves. 24 We've stayed here on Knight Road. When my folks came 25 here there was 10 farms on Knight Road. There's one

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Not that we own all the land. I wish I did, but
1
    today.
   we don't, but we do farm quite a bit of it. And the
 2.
   development of all these people moving in here, that's
    what's causing our problem. At least the solar
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 5
   panels -- there's a fence around it -- and there's no
   people, no problems. Thank you.
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                  JUDGE LARRIPA:
                                  Thank you, sir.
                         SHILEY
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                  STAFF GRANTHAM: Elaine Harvey.
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                  ELAINE HARVEY: Elaine Harvey,
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   E-L-A-I-N-E, H-A-R-V-E-Y. Today I speak as a resident
    of Klickitat County. I lived here most of my life,
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    except the time when I went to college. I'm also
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    speaking as a Kah-milt-pah band member, which is the
   Rock Creek band. We are the first people of this land.
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    I live in this direct vicinity of the Carriger Project.
    I decided to live there because our first foods are
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    there. I can walk out my door and I can pick some fresh
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          I can go down the road. I can pick berries that
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    are native. I have concern for the native plants, the
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   native insects, the native wildlife that's going to be
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   affected.
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             And we always speak on behalf of those who
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    cannot speak for themselves. And that's why I work in
24
   natural resources. I have a bachelors degree in
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    fisheries and aquatic sciences. I have a master of
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- science degree in environmental law, hydrology, and 1 geomorphology, and I'm working on my PhD in natural 2. resources. I dedicate my life to natural resources and 4 our first foods and our cultural resources. And this 5 project will be detrimental to all the organisms that live in this area. I see them on a daily basis. This 6 guy back here says, he only sees four deer. I don't. 7 Ι live there. I see all the wild life. I know what's 8 9 there. 10 And, you know, this project is like the worst nightmare that I can ever have in my life because I know 11 what it's going to do to this land, to the community, 12 13 and it's going to build off from this project more and 14 more in this area, which is a really important 15 culturally area for the Yakamas and for the Kah-milt-pah band which is one part of the tribes that make up the
- band which is one part of the tribes that make up the
  Yakama. So, you know, I'm speaking on behalf of those
  who can't speak for themselves.
  - JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, ma'am. Next speaker, please.
- 21 STAFF GRANTHAM: Kyle Hanson.
- 22 KYLE HANSON: Kyle Hanson, K-Y-L-E,
- 23 H-A-N-S-O-N. I'm here on behalf of Ironworkers Local
- 24 | 29. Just wanted to assure the committee that they have
- 25 competent and plenty of workers to complete this job

with trained skills and experience and historic 1 procedures and to get the job done correctly and by the 2 3 deadline. While we're here to support -- we support the 4 community and the local revenue. We also support 5 whatever local infrastructure is being given to progressing America. If this project does happen, I 6 encourage to use Local 29 workers, as they say -- set 7 their standards, excellence, high and take pride in our 8 9 work. Thank you. 10 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir. Next 11 speaker. SHILEY 12 Dana Peck. STAFF GRANTHAM: 13 DANA PECK: My name's Dana Peck, D-A-N-A, 14 P-E-C-K. I'm the retired Director of Economic 15 Development for Klickitat County and managed the energy overlay process in the late 1990s and early 2000s. 16 17 also the guy Dave was talking about who came here doing wind projects and went off and did them again after the 18 19 industry came back. So you need to face for that story, 20 it's my face. Typically I stand up and agree with 21 Commissioner Fry and then sit down and say thank you. 22 The two things I like to point out that you've 23 heard tonight that I think speak well of Carriger is 24 what they bring to us in terms of tax benefits. Keeping 25 a small county healthy is not easy. Depending on how

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you count it, they're worth about a million dollars a year to the immediate small districts around us. You can -- and that's about as good a price on the value of view as you can get.

I'm much more in agreement with Jim Hill and the landowners. One of the reasons we did the energy overlay zone originally was to keep houses off the farm ground. We knew with our timber industry dying, with the smelter closing, that the only way we had to keep our landowners healthy was find a competitive advantage. And as commissioner Fry said, initially it was wind, it became solar.

I wish the county would've updated its Energy Overlay Zone we worked on when that started to happen, just like we did when we saw wind start to happen. And in my opinion, that's why you exist. You know, if the county would've updated itself, we wouldn't be having this conversation or this meeting. It would all be under the Energy Overlay Zone, which is very successful, handled almost two gigawatts of green power in the county. Thanks for your time.

JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir. Next speaker, please.

SHILEY

STAFF GRANTHAM: Warren Dazey.

WARREN DAZEY: Good evening.

1 JUDGE LARRIPA: And please state and spell your name, sir, for the record. 2 3 WARREN DAZEY: Warren Dazey, W-A-R-R-E-N, D-A-Z-E-Y. First, I wanna say I'm in full support of 4 5 the construction workers, the laborers, and the iron workers, and I can think they could get some pretty good 6 jobs somewhere else. This project that you're 7 proposing, the 300 jobs that's going to bring in, 8 9 everybody in this room knows they're coming from out of 10 state or out of the area, so that's a no brainer. When the job's done, they leave. The project stays here. 11 When the projects done, how do you get rid of it? You 12 13 can't eat solar panels. 14 Most of what I was going to say has previously 15 been covered, but my wife and I live on 44 acres on Pine Forest Road. We have an amazing view. It's a million 16 17 dollar view, same as the Hanson's. And this project 18 backs right up to our property, and that's going to drop 19 our property value right through the cellar. So as far 20 as, does it hurt the local citizens? You but it does. And it's not just me. There's a lot of other folks 21 that's adversely affected with this project. 2.2 23 A little while back we had a county 24 commissioners meeting with them, and there are several

times people brought up they come up out of the gorge,

they see this valley, and they feel like they're in 1 God's country. Well, why would we wanna cover God's 2 3 country with solar panels? Is it because we don't believe in God or we just don't have any respect for 4 5 him? Thank you. JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir. 6 Next speaker, please. 7 SHILEY 8 STAFF GRANTHAM: Tom Tasto. 9 TOM TASTO: Tom, T-O-M, and the last name 10 is Tasto, T-A-S-T-O. I want to build on Delmar Eldred's 11 comments on water runoff. And also I want to touch briefly on what Dana Peck had to say, and I hope you'll 12 13 accept what I'm about to say because it's out of state. 14 Okay. 15 The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality as of late March is now regulating stormwater 16 17 from solar farms to include the panels themselves. Previously only the foundations or bases under the each 18 panel was considered impervious. But under Governor 19 20 Glenn Youngkin's administration, the panels themselves 21 will be now classified as impervious as well. The rain 22 hitting the panels causes concentrated flow erosion as 23 it drips off the panels. 24 The previous administration of Governor Ralph 25 Northam had ignored existing stormwater management

quidelines in their efforts to prioritize or fast track 1 solar projects. They ignored concerns that have 2 3 continued to be raised by local officials and key stakeholders, of which we have a lot of here in this 4 5 room. I have worked as a soil conservation 6 technician, so I know a little bit about concentrated 7 flow and runoff and things like that. The Energy 8 Overlay Zone needs to be revised. We really cannot 9 10 proceed with this project without the revision of the Energy Overlay Zone. Dana said it was done back in 1996 11 12 when solar was not even a gleam in her eye. So anyway, 13 I don't think it's a good idea. I wouldn't be standing here if I did, but thank you. 14 15 JUDGE LARRIPA: Right. Thank you, sir. 16 Next speaker, please. SHILEY STAFF GRANTHAM: Mike Tobin. 17 18 MIKE TOBIN: M-I-K-E, T-O-B-I-N. I'm not 19 from this community. I wish my community in Yakima had 20 shown up like this. What I'm really impressed by is the 21 idea that forward thinking of the county itself 22 considering green energy, including this. This action 23 should fall under that from what little information I've garnered today. I do not know why EFSEC is 24 25 participating in this at this time. I will say that is

independent and different from what has been stated 1 today is there are always mitigation elements of 2. projects like this. There is a loss of agricultural 4 land that is not being mitigated for. It must be 5 included. I think that it should be a requirement that the Washington Department of Agriculture be here 6 supporting the loss of agricultural land through a 7 mitigation process, just like any other wildlife 8 9 habitat. You can't replace this, but you can sure 10 protect other areas that are vital to the county through 11 use of conservation easements. So I'd offer that as another positive comment to this -- to this fine group. 12 13 And, again, I applaud everyone who has spoken today. 14 is interesting to see the diversity, and I hope -- wish 15 the best of luck for you here. 16 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir. Next speaker, please. 17 SHILEY That is the end of the 18 STAFF GRANTHAM: 19 speakers who signed up. 20 JUDGE LARRIPA: So if there are others in the room who've not yet spoken, Chair Drew indicated 21 22 that because we have 10 minutes left, we'll invite you 23 to do so. I see -- this was the first hand up and then 24 I see a second hand up and a third. 25 SHELLEY WESTLUND: Shelley Westlund,

1 S-H-E-L-L-E-Y, Westlund, W-E-S-T-L-U-N-D. I came to Klickitat County in 2010. I wanna first say that I'm 2 3 extremely proud to be a Klickitat community member. And 4 I am so proud of my community right now, today, and how 5 they have spoken up. I have land that I believe 160 acres of it is being proposed. I have interest in that 6 land. I don't own it out right in process of purchasing 7 And I have, I think, part of those owners are 8 9 considering putting solar panels on that upper piece. I 10 believe that would be a horrid use of our land for all 11 the reasons that have been spoken today, including, we 12 have runoff water that comes down through that land and 13 goes straight into the Little Klickitat River. I agree 14 that we solar energy can be awesome. I plan to have 15 solar on my home. However, where you are proposing to do this Carriger project is absolutely inappropriate for 16 17 our county, for our lands, for our people, for every 18 single reason. We have other places that would be more 19 appropriate for solar. And I really hope that you will 20 really listen to all of us and that this is not 21 appropriate on any way. I wish I had known that we 22 could speak today I would be more prepared, but I 23 couldn't let the opportunity go by. I know there other 24 people that want to speak, and I hope that we can be in 25 agreement that we can do good things without harming our

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animals, our waterways, and our land. Thank you.
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                  JUDGE LARRIPA:
                                  Thank you, ma'am. And
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   yes, please go ahead and step up to the podium and state
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    and spell your name for us.
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                  LOCAL 335 SPEAKER: I'm here on behalf of
    the Laborers Union 335. I want this to happen.
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                                                     The
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    community needs to have more things for people workwise,
    or we will have to travel to someone else's area to get
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   work. I did it for years. I installed oil and gas
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   pipelines for over 12 years. This is the new stuff, and
    I'd like to be able to stay home, which I live here, to
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   be able to do my work for once.
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                  JUDGE LARRIPA: And I saw one last hand.
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    Please go ahead and step up, sir.
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                  CARL CONROY: Carl Conroy, C-A-R-L,
    C-O-N-R-O-Y. I'm one of the bad guys. I have
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    (inaudible) solar (inaudible) with the commissioners, as
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               There are some things we really agree on.
    Dan knows.
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    I'm a firm believer that solar is like a crop of grain,
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    it needs to be harvested. But my main contention is,
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    what is done when it's over with.
                                       That's the
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    commissioner's job and your job to make sure that when
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    that solar company leaves, and if they do, that land is
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   returned to normal. That all comes to part. Mostly I
   wanna thank the opposition. I appreciate you guys.
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1 appreciate that everybody's been here. We can disagree, and I really appreciate that. I too am a pretty much 2 pure food and drug guy. We've talked at length about 4 chemical use on this ground. I propose sheep grazing. 5 They have been very receptive to it, that we can graze that and use maybe do that instead of all the chemical 6 use for weeds. So while I think there are a lot of room 7 for discussion and some things that we need to do, I do 8 believe that with the commissioners and these people, 9 10 that compromise can be reached. I really appreciate your time. I appreciate everybody showing up and the 11 way we've conducted ourselves. Thank you. 12 13 JUDGE LARRIPA: Thank you, sir. And so 14 now we'll go ahead and move to participants online. 15 This is an opportunity. We have time to hear from up to three additional speakers. If you're on Teams, please 16 17 go ahead and raise your hand and staff will identify the 18 order. And I see you, sir, if we have time after 19 online. Has anybody online indicated a desire to speak? 20 All right. Then, sir, please go ahead and step up to the podium and state and spell your name. 21 22 KEN BRANHAM: K-E-N, B-R-A-N-H-A-M. 23 an iron worker. I've worked on several of these 24 projects around here. I have actually put two kids 25 through college. I lived the American dream by building

- windmills, all this stuff. And I live close by and this 1 2 is green energy. It don't get no really any better. I've worked on power houses that are filthy and dirty 4 and this -- and it's -- it can be reclaimed, just like 5 this gentleman says. So when this is all done, they come in, put some new topsoil down, and you got --6 7 basically you can run cattle on it. You can farm it. 8 You can do whatever you want. 9 But we gotta do this because it helps out a lot 10 of people. Not just me financially. But it's going to help out the community. It's going to turn on lights. 11 This area is going to grow and there's going to be more 12 13 homes out there. You know, it ain't just going to be 14 farm ground everything. There's going to be more homes 15 that are built in the area and these things can turn the 16 lights on. Thank you.
  - JUDGE LARRIPA: All right. Thank you, sir. All right. So at this time, we're going to conclude public comment. No. At this point, ma'am, the public comment has concluded, but thank you for -- if you do have anything else, so please feel free to sit -- submit written remarks. Chair Drew.
  - CHAIR DREW: Thank you all for participating tonight. We appreciate hearing from all of you, and this meeting is adjourned.

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1	CERTIFICATE
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	I, Steven B. Crandall, certify that the foregoing
4	transcript is a full, true, and accurate transcription of the proceedings and testimony taken in the matter of the above-entitled proceeding.
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6	That the foregoing meeting was taken before me, via Teams video conference, completed on April 25, 2023, and thereafter transcribed by me;
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9	That I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any party to this action, or relative, or employee of any such attorney or counsel, and that I am not financially interested in the said action or the outcome thereof;
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13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my signature on this 10th day of May, 2023.
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17	STSOUL
18 19	Charren D. Gwandall GED
20	Steven B. Crandall, CER Certified Electronic Reporter #1198
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