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### BEFORE THE STATE OF WASHINGTON ENERGY FACILITY SITING EVALUATION COUNCIL

In the Matter of the Application of:

Scout Clean Energy, LLC, for Horse Heaven Wind Farm, LLC, Applicant. DOCKET NO. EF-210011

TRI-CITIES C.A.R.E.S. REPLY TO APPLICANT'S RESPONSE TO MOTION TO STAY PENDING FEIS ISSUANCE

(Oral Argument Requested)

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

On May 18, 2023, TRI-CITIES C.A.R.E.S. (TCC), the Yakama Nation, and Benton County each filed with the Council motions requesting a stay of administrative proceedings until the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) is issued.

The only reply to these motions was a response from the Applicant, Scout Clean Energy, LLC; no reply was received from EFSEC staff.

Scout's response demonstrates that the ALJ's *sua sponte* decision, apparently made after consultation with EFSEC Staff and the EFSEC Chair, to withhold the issuance of the FEIS until after the adjudication is complete, lacks any significant legal support and should be reversed. Further, the ALJ should revise the most recent Pre-Hearing Order (PHO) to defer or stay further proceedings on the pending adjudication until the FEIS is issued and the parties have had a reasonable opportunity to review the document and incorporate its content into possible pre-filed direct testimony. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> On May 25, 2023, TCC filed a motion for recusal of the presiding ALJ, Adam Torem. The content of that motion is incorporated herein. Respectfully, ALJ Torem should not take any part in the decision and resolution of the pending motions. Moreover, agency staff and the Agency chair should take no part in the decision on this motion pursuant to the RCW 34.05.455 prohibition against ex parte

# 2. CONTROLLING LEGAL AUTHORITY DOES NOT ALLOW EFSEC TO SEPARATE SEPA PROCEDURAL COMPLIANCE FROM EFSEC'S ADJUDICATIONS.

As stated it in its motion, SEPA and the SEPA Rules require that agencies such as EFSEC "integrate the requirements of SEPA with existing agency planning and licensing procedures and practices. . ." WAC 197-11-030(2)(d).

On page 4 of its motion, the Applicant contends that:

for over two decades, the Council has implemented a process under which EIS preparation and the adjudication proceed in tandem, with the adjudicative hearing occurring before issuance of the FEIS.

For this proposition, the Applicant cites to EFSEC's website. Tellingly, there is no citation to caselaw or to controlling SEPA rules found in WAC chapter 197-11. The only citation is to past decisions made by EFSEC presiding officers.

One citation to a ruling in the *Kittitas Valley Wind Project* (Exhibit C to Applicant's response) is found on page 5, lines 13-21 of that response. There the presiding ALJ said that separating SEPA from EFSEC review "maximizes the amount of information available to the Council during its deliberations." How this might occur is not defined, likely because it cannot be legally supported. Indeed, by having the FEIS integrated into the adjudication early on, the parties (including the applicant) can include the content of the FEIS into testimony, which assures the results of environmental review in the FEIS are fully a part of the agency review process as required by SEPA.

A more fundamental problem with citation to the *Kittitas Valley* decision in Exhibit C is that it was based on a regulation that was <u>withdrawn fifteen years</u> ago. At page 2 of Exhibit C, the ALJ<sup>2</sup> says:

communications.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The ALJ issuing the decision found at Exhibit C in September 2004 is the same presiding officer that preemptively decided the FEIS should be delayed until the adjudication is complete in this case. As noted, TCC has filed a motion that the presiding ALJ be recused in this adjudication.

Local governments typically issue a Draft EIS, allow commenting, and then issue their FEIS prior to holding an "open record hearing" and announcing a decision on a proposed project. See WAC 197-11-775. EFSEC however, is required by statute to conduct an adjudicative hearing, rather than the open record hearing more commonly found before local governments and their planning commissions. See RCW 80.50.090.

However, EFSEC <u>will</u> hold an "open record hearing" in connection with this project, as well as conduct an adjudication. But more importantly for purposes of compliance with SEPA, there is no difference between the adjudication and an open record hearing; having the FEIS available for an existing agency review process is consistent with the statute and SEPA rules.

But the ALJ went on to say:

However, pursuant to EFSEC rules implementing SEPA, EFSEC does not issue an FEIS prior to the adjudicative hearing on an application. See WAC 463-47-060(3).

But as TCC pointed out in its motion, this regulation cited by the ALJ was deleted by EFSEC itself in 2007. The applicant's claim that this regulation is somehow resurrected *sub siltento*, outside the rule-making process, cannot be supported.

Moreover, the very process by which the presiding ALJ made his decision to make SEPA "out of bounds" during the adjudication when issuing PHO#2 violates long established SEPA practice. SEPA requires that a "responsible official" be designated by an agency like EFSEC "to undertake its procedural responsibilities as lead agency." WAC 197-11-788. This is distinction to the agency "decision maker" who "makes the agency's decision on a proposal." WAC 197-11-730. Under EFSEC rules, the "responsible official" is the council manager (WAC 463-47-051), not the presiding ALJ. To the extent that the council manager told the presiding ALJ to make the decision on SEPA procedures found in PHO#2, that would be a clear ex parte communication prohibited by RCW 34.05.455.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The conflicts of agency communications with RCW 34.05.455 are discussed in TCC's objections to PHO#2, which are incorporated herein by reference.

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## 3. REQUIRING THE FEIS TO PRECEDE THE ADJUDICATION DOES NOT PREJUDICE THE APPLICANT, CREATE ADDITIONAL APPEALS OR DELAY THE PROCEEDINGS.

At page 8 of its response, the Applicant claims that TCC's motion is intended to create "another public comment period." Response at 8, lines 16-18. That is not the case. Having the FEIS available to the parties for the adjudication does not create a new comment period; all it does is allow the parties to include the FEIS contents in the existing agency review process, precisely what SEPA has intended for the fifty years of its existence.

Nor is a new appeal process created as claimed at page 9, lines 1-7 of the response. Incorporation of the FEIS into direct testimony is not an appeal, but allows all parties the opportunity to include FEIS content in their testimony, hardly a remarkable or unusual proposition. Perhaps the motivation of EFSEC staff is to have the FEIS issued so late in the process that no one will have an opportunity to comment on it, thus somehow insulating EFSEC decision making. Indeed as noted above, the 2004 *Kittitas Valley* decision points out that it is the "local governments [that] typically issue a Draft EIS, allow commenting, and then issue their FEIS prior to holding an 'open record hearing'. . ." This "typical" practice makes the FEIS available to the public for use and comment "prior" to issuing a decision, precisely what SEPA requires and what TCC seeks by its motion.

Finally, claims that compliance with SEPA will create "further delays that prejudice the applicant," Response at page 8, lines 7-11 are particularly galling. It is EFSEC staff that has delayed preparation of the FEIS so it will not be available during the adjudication. EFSEC staff and the ALJ have in fact accelerated the schedule for submission of direct testimony to assure the FEIS will not possibly be available before testimony is due. How this elaborate manipulation of a process designed to <a href="mailto:enhance">enhance</a> <a href="mailto:public participation">public participation</a> can possibly advance the public interest is unexplained and

unfathomable.

Regarding delay, the decision of the ALJ to delay the FEIS until after the adjudication, contrary to years of SEPA implementation and authority, puts the whole adjudication at risk in the event the adjudication is challenged on judicial review. If the SEPA decision is overturned, then the entire EFSEC review process may need to be repeated following settled SEPA procedures, resulting in substantial delay and increase in costs to all involved. While it is evident what EFSEC staff prefers, there is no indication that making the FEIS available to the parties for use in testimony, and use by the public during the upcoming public hearing, creates any harm or prejudice to any party. Indeed the Applicant has not claimed any prejudice to the timely release of the FEIS and use in the adjudication.

### 4. CONCLUSION AND RELIEF REQUESTED.

SEPA requires the FEIS to be a "working document" and be fully "integrated with agency activity at the earliest possible time to ensure planning and decisions reflect environmental value, to avoid delays later in the process and seek to resolve potential problems." WAC 197-11-055(1). The apparent decision to delay and withhold the FEIS until <u>after</u> the adjudication, and <u>after</u> the time that the parties can meaningfully use it in testimony, is contrary to the bedrock principal of SEPA described above.

Before it creates further delays and errors, the Council should reverse the decision made by the ALJ, EFSEC Staff or the Chair to withhold the FEIS until after the adjudication is complete, stay additional proceedings until the FEIS is issued and allow sufficient time for its meaningful use by the parties in preparation of direct testimony.

Respectfully submitted this 31st day of May, 2023.

J. Richard Aramburu, WSBA #466 Attorney for Tri-Cities C.A.R.E.S.