



**U.S. Department of Energy Office of
Nuclear Energy
National Environmental Policy Act Determination**

NEPA Identification.: DOE-ID-26-008

Proposed Action Title: PWR-5 Reactor Pilot Program Phase 1

Location(s) (City/County/State): Texas A&M University System RELLIS Campus in Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

Proposed Action Description:

Last Energy Inc. proposes to operate Phase 1 of the PWR-5 Pilot Reactor Program at the Texas A&M University System RELLIS Campus in Bryan, Brazos County, Texas. Phase 1 is the initial-criticality and low-power testing phase of an open-pool, near-atmospheric-pressure, light-water moderated research reactor authorized by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under 10 CFR Part 830. Phase 1 operations are bounded by a maximum thermal power of 100 kWth and a cumulative operating duration of fewer than 1,000 hours, on a single static core load of twelve fuel assemblies, with no refueling, no shuffling, and no grid export of electricity. The Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR)-5 design point of 19.5 MWth is reached only at later program phases.

The site comprises a 1.75-acre lease parcel and an access road extending to RELLIS Parkway, totaling approximately 2.2 acres. The parcel is located within the approximately 3,300-acre RELLIS Campus operated by the Texas A&M University System.

Phase 1 operations comprise initial criticality and low-power physics testing on a single static core load of twelve 17×17 PWR fuel assemblies with low-enriched uranium dioxide pellets at a nominal 1.5 wt% U-235 enrichment. The reactor is open-pool, near-atmospheric pressure, light-water moderated; the pool water serves as moderator, primary coolant, and radiation shield. Decay heat is dissipated passively through the thermal mass of the pool and surrounding structure; no active cooling system is required for safe shutdown.

Operational effects of Phase 1 are limited. Routine operations produce no criteria-pollutant or greenhouse-gas air emissions and no liquid effluent discharges to surface waters. Routine airborne radiological emissions consist primarily of small quantities of argon-41 generated through neutron activation of dissolved air in the pool water. Off-site radiological dose from routine operations remains below applicable federal regulatory limits. End-of-phase activities consist primarily of continued fuel storage within the pool pending subsequent authorized disposition activities.

The PWR-5 Pilot Reactor Program is structured as phases, each requiring separate DOE authorization and an updated safety basis.

PWR-5 Phase 1 utilizes pool water as moderator, primary coolant, and radiation shield. Pool water is boron-free deionized light water. The facility is supplied with potable water through an approximately 150-foot extension of the campus water main and discharges sanitary effluent through an approximately 900-foot extension of the campus sewer main. No process water is consumed for cooling.

Phase 1 electrical demand is supplied from the existing RELLIS Campus distribution system. Auxiliary electrical loads include instrumentation, lighting, and HVAC systems. Phase 1 does not export electricity to the grid.

A shallow approximately 25-foot-deep sub-grade reactor pit supports the Phase 1 open-pool reactor structure, shielding-water inventory, fuel handling area, and associated low-power testing systems within the 1.75-acre facility footprint. A second approximately 45-foot-deep below-grade pit within the facility footprint supports future installation of reactor systems associated with later development stages. Both structures utilize left-in-place steel sheet piling, reinforced waler



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beams, and deep H-pile-supported structural framing in accordance with the site geotechnical recommendations. A pre-engineered metal building encloses the below-grade structures. No modifications to existing campus utilities, facilities, or infrastructure outside the project boundary are required.

Phase 1 operations rely on standard regional infrastructure. Sanitary effluent is conveyed to the City of Bryan Thompsons Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant via the campus sewer system. Potable water is provided by the existing RELLIS Campus distribution. Off-site highway infrastructure (Texas State Highways 21 and 47, RELLIS Parkway) supports delivery of construction materials, and fresh nuclear fuel. Standard emergency-services response is provided by the City of Bryan Fire Department, College Station Fire Department, Brazos County Sheriff's Office, and Texas A&M University System (TAMUS) Police.

Potential Environmental Impacts:

Phase 1 environmental effects are bounded by the 2.20-acre footprint, the 100-kWth power envelope, and the cumulative-hours envelope of fewer than 1,000 hours. Operational effects of Phase 1 are limited. Routine operations produce no criteria-pollutant or greenhouse-gas air emissions and no liquid effluent discharges to surface waters. Routine airborne radiological emissions consist primarily of small quantities of argon-41 generated through neutron activation of dissolved air in the pool water. Off-site radiological dose from routine operations remains below applicable federal regulatory limits. End-of-phase activities consist primarily of continued fuel storage within the pool pending subsequent authorized disposition activities.

Land Use

The project area lies within the TAMUS RELLIS Campus, a 3,300-acre research and technology campus in northwestern Brazos County established on the former Bryan Army Air Field. The RELLIS Campus is operated by TAMUS as a designated research and technology zone (the "Energy Proving Ground"). Surrounding land uses comprise undeveloped wooded land, the former-airfield runway network, agricultural and rural-residential properties, scattered commercial and oilfield-service properties, the City of Bryan to the east, and sand-and-gravel mining operations along the Brazos River.

The project parcel is owned by TAMUS. Local utility infrastructure includes a Bryan Texas Utilities 138-kV substation approximately 1,000 feet southeast of the project area, planned 345-kV and 138-kV transmission upgrades, and two buried natural-gas pipelines. Transportation access is via Texas State Highways 21 and 47 and RELLIS Parkway. Three active Union Pacific main-line tracks pass between 1.3 and 6 miles from the campus.

Phase 1 construction causes temporary, localized ground disturbance within the 2.20-acre project area, including clearing of the mesquite thicket, excavation for below-grade structures, and foundation installation. These activities are consistent with the RELLIS Campus research and technology designation; no zoning conversion, change of land use, or modification of the campus master plan is required. Phase 1 operations occupy the same footprint, with no additional land take and no operational land-use impact beyond that already accommodated by the existing zoning. The Phase 1 footprint represents less than 0.07% of the RELLIS Campus.

The site is flat, partially wooded, undeveloped land within the RELLIS Campus. Vegetation comprises a disturbed honey-mesquite shrubland with herbaceous understory dominated by Bermuda grass, honey mesquite, woolly croton, and tall goldenrod. The site lies entirely outside the FEMA 1% and 0.2% annual exceedance probability floodplains of the Brazos River. Surface soils are Burleson clay and Crockett loam; both are non-hydric and not classified as prime farmland. The site contains no jurisdictional wetlands, streams, ponds, or Ordinary High Water Mark features. The site sits on the 2,280-acre former Bryan Army Air Field, identified as Formerly Used Defense Site K06TX0316; all U.S. Army Corps of Engineers FUDS projects associated with the property are at site closeout.



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Air Quality

Brazos County is designated Unclassifiable / Attainment for all criteria pollutants under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (40 CFR Part 50) and is classified as a Prevention of Significant Deterioration Class II area under the Clean Air Act. The local climate is humid subtropical with a mean annual temperature of approximately 70 °F, mean annual precipitation of approximately 41 inches, and prevailing southerly winds averaging 13 mph. Existing air quality in the project vicinity is classified as "Good"; PM_{2.5} concentrations measured at the Bryan Finfeather Road Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) monitoring station have ranged from 4.0 to 8.3 µg/m³, below the 2024 primary annual NAAQS of 9.0 µg/m³.

Routine Phase 1 operations produce no criteria-pollutant or greenhouse-gas air emissions. The reactor utilizes nuclear fission as its energy source; no combustion occurs. Routine operational airborne radiological emissions consist primarily of small quantities of argon-41 generated by neutron activation of dissolved air in the pool water. Off-site dose from routine operations remains below applicable federal regulatory limits, as analyzed in the Documented Safety Analysis (DSA).

Hydrologic Conditions and Water Quality

The project area drains to the Thompsons Creek watershed, which covers approximately 33,297 acres in Brazos County and forms part of the Lower Brazos-Little Brazos subbasin. Surface runoff flows to the southwest and ultimately to the Brazos River, located approximately 1.5 miles from the project area.

A formal aquatic-resources delineation was conducted by Berg Oliver Associates in October 2025 under the 1987 USACE Wetlands Delineation Manual and the Regional Supplement: Great Plains Region. The 2.20-acre tract was walked in its entirety; five upland sample data points were established. The USACE Antecedent Precipitation Tool returned "Normal Conditions, 11" for the visit, confirming that observations were made under representative climatic conditions. All five data points were classified as upland; no wetlands, streams, ponds, impoundments, or Ordinary High Water Mark features were identified within the project area; total jurisdictional area is 0.0 acres. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory shows no mapped features within the project boundary.

The site sits at an elevation of 258 to 260 feet above mean sea level. The maximum recorded historical flood stage on the Brazos River near the project area is approximately 250 feet. The project area is outside the FEMA 1% and 0.2% annual exceedance probability floodplains as mapped on FIRM panel 48041C0200E effective 16 May 2012.

The site is underlain by the Carrizo-Wilcox major aquifer and the Queen City minor aquifer. The Carrizo-Wilcox is the principal public-water-supply aquifer for the Bryan-College Station metropolitan area; municipal wells produce from approximately 2,800 feet, with hydrostatic pressure rising naturally to within 200 feet of the surface. The Gessner geotechnical investigation observed shallow groundwater seepage at depths of 20 to 25 feet below ground surface in all six pit and building borings; pavement borings were dry to 10 feet below ground surface. Direction of subsurface flow was not characterized in the geotechnical scope; based on regional topography, shallow groundwater flow is expected to be broadly to the southwest. Surface-water quality in the Brazos River basin is generally classified as good to excellent. Groundwater quality in the Carrizo-Wilcox in the Bryan area is generally fresh to slightly saline.

Phase 1 average water demand is less than 1 gallons-per-minute (gpm), supplied by the existing RELLIS Campus potable system from a 20-gpm service connection. No new groundwater wells, surface-water withdrawals, or interbasin transfers are required. There are no surface-water features on or directly adjacent to the project area; no stream diversions, channel modifications, or in-water work occur during construction or operation. Phase 1 generates no routine process effluent. Domestic effluent is conveyed to the City of Bryan Thompsons Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant via the campus sewer extension; the Plant is currently expanding from 2 to 4 million gallons per day. Phase 1



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produces no effluent discharge to waters of the United States.

Construction-phase stormwater is managed through a project-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan posted in accordance with TCEQ requirements. Construction excavation for below-grade structures may require temporary dewatering; dewatering effluent is non-process water addressed through the posted Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. The reactor pool is engineered as a closed system with multiple barriers to liquid release; no routine releases to groundwater occur.

Because no waters of the United States and no traditionally navigable waters are present within the project area, Clean Water Act §404 jurisdiction, Rivers and Harbors Act §10 jurisdiction, and Clean Water Act §401 state water-quality certification are not applicable to the Phase 1 action.

Geologic and Soil Conditions

The site lies within the Brazos Basin, a geologically stable area in interior Texas underlain by deep Tertiary sedimentary sequences. The surficial geologic unit is Pleistocene-age fluvial terrace deposits, comprising gravel, sand, silt, and clay. Underlying Tertiary units include the Cook Mountain Formation (clay) and the Yegua Formation (sandstone, clay, lignite). Topographic stability is high; there is no evidence of Quaternary faulting or Holocene crustal deformation. No surface-faulting hazard is identified within the project area. The nearest mapped subsurface faults are at least 15 miles from the campus.

The regional seismic hazard is low. Per the Gessner geotechnical investigation, the site is classified as Site Class D ("stiff soil") under ASCE 7 Chapter 20. Significant seismic shaking and soil liquefaction are not identified as material site hazards.

Surface soils are mapped by the NRCS Web Soil Survey as Burleson clay (BuA, 0 to 1% slopes) and Crockett loam (CrB2, 2 to 5% slopes, eroded). Both are non-hydric and not classified as prime farmland or unique agricultural resources. Both have a high shrink-swell potential.

Construction includes earthwork for site preparation, excavation for an approximately 25-foot reactor pit and an approximately 45-foot below-grade structure, and foundation installation. The Gessner investigation identifies calculated pit-base rebound heave for both pit depths and provides deep-foundation recommendations to bypass the active expansive shallow clays and bear in stable strata. Phase 1 operations involve no additional ground disturbance beyond the constructed facility footprint.

Vegetation Resources

The project area lies within the Texas Blackland Prairie / Post Oak Savanna ecoregion transition. The 2.20-acre tract supports one plant community: disturbed honey-mesquite shrubland with herbaceous understory, characteristic of long-disturbed pasture and brush-encroached former agricultural land. Dominant species at the five sample points are Bermuda grass, honey mesquite, woolly croton, and tall goldenrod.

Construction clears disturbed honey-mesquite shrubland and herbaceous cover within the project footprint. Impacts to indigenous flora are limited to this disturbed plant community. The affected vegetation type is common across undeveloped portions of the RELLIS Campus and is not a sensitive plant community. Berg Oliver found no suitable habitat on-site for Navasota ladies'-tresses, the federally listed plant species returned by the IPaC review. No designated or proposed Critical Habitat occurs within the project area.

Sensitive plant habitats are not present within the project area. The Aquatic Resources Delineation identified no wetlands, streams, ponds, impoundments, Ordinary High Water Mark features, ephemeral seeps, riparian habitat, or floodplain features within the project area.



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Wildlife Resources

The Berg Oliver Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat Assessment documents the federal endangered-species review for the project area. The assessment included a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation query, a field walkover to evaluate suitable habitat for the species returned by IPaC, and consideration of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

The IPaC query returned seven species listed or proposed under the Endangered Species Act and one species protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act: tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*, Proposed Endangered), piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*, Threatened), rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*, Threatened), whooping crane (*Grus americana*, Endangered), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, BGEPA-protected), Texas fawnsfoot (*Truncilla macrodon*, Threatened), monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*, Proposed Threatened), and Navasota ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes parksii*, Endangered). Berg Oliver concluded that no suitable habitat occurs on-site for any of the eight species, given the absence of mature deciduous hardwoods or pines (tricolored bat), coastal beaches and mud flats (piping plover, red knot), wetlands and marshes (whooping crane), suitable nesting or perching trees (bald eagle), medium-to-large flowing streams (Texas fawnsfoot), flowering nectar plants and milkweed (monarch butterfly), and ephemeral seeps and creeks (Navasota ladies'-tresses). The IPaC report confirms that no designated or proposed Critical Habitat occurs within the project area under the consulted Field Office's jurisdiction.

The project area supports common wildlife typical of disturbed shrubland in the Texas Blackland Prairie / Post Oak Savanna transition, including white-tailed deer, eastern cottontail, nine-banded armadillo, various passerines, and small native vertebrates. The disturbed and isolated character of the parcel, combined with adjacent road traffic, limits the site's value as wildlife habitat at the regional scale.

Construction displaces common wildlife from the 2.20-acre project area; effects are localized and limited to wildlife capable of mobile relocation, with comparable habitat present elsewhere on the RELIS Campus. Phase 1 operations cause no additional displacement and no ongoing emissions, light, or noise levels that materially affect surrounding wildlife use. Because no suitable habitat for listed or proposed species and no designated or proposed Critical Habitat occurs within the project area, the Endangered Species Act Section 7 effect determination is "No Effect", therefore DOE has no Endangered Species Act requirements or separate consultation procedures to complete on DOE's proposed action.

Visual Resources

The project area lies within an active research and technology campus. The visual character of the immediate setting is industrial / research, dominated by single-story warehouse-type structures, paved access roads, communications towers, and modest landscaping. The disturbed mesquite thicket on the project parcel itself is consistent with the broader campus vegetative character. The site is not within or visible from a designated scenic byway, scenic vista, scenic river, national park, national forest, national grassland, wilderness study area, or other federal or state visual-resource management area. The Phase 1 facility consists of a single Pre-Engineered Metal Building of modest height, consistent with the surrounding research-facility built environment. There is no high-rise stack, hyperbolic cooling tower, transmission-line tower, or other tall feature characteristic of larger nuclear plants. Construction equipment is visible during construction. The facility does not affect designated scenic values, vistas, or aesthetic environmental conditions.

Historic and Cultural Resources

A cultural-resources desktop study was conducted by Horizon Environmental Services on behalf of Last Energy and submitted to the Texas Historical Commission (THC) in October 2025. The study reviewed Texas Archeological Sites Atlas records, THC Texas Historic Sites Atlas records for above-ground historic resources, the TxDOT Historic Resources Aggregator, historical USGS topographic maps from 1919 to 2022, historical aerial photography from



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1940 to present, the NRCS Web Soil Survey, and the USGS Texas Geology Web Map Viewer. The study area was the 2.20-acre direct-effects footprint plus a 1.0-mile research radius for archival review.

No previously recorded cultural resources lie within or immediately adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the 1.0-mile research radius, the study identified archaeological sites, the Canaan Cemetery, two National Register of Historic Places-eligible Texas A&M buildings, and two possible alignments of the El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail; Horizon determined that none has potential to be impacted by the project.

The project area lies within the historical Canaan farming community (late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries). The 1932 and 1935 historical aerials show a single isolated structure within the project boundary; that structure was removed by 1951 during runway construction at Bryan Army Air Field. The immediate project area has remained undeveloped since.

DOE initiated consultation with THC under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. By email dated September 28, 2026, THC replied:

This response represents the comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission (THC), pursuant to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Above-Ground Resources

- No historic properties are present or affected by the project as proposed. However, if historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties are found, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no historic properties are present. Please contact the THC's History Programs Division at 512-463-5853 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect historic properties.

Archeological Resources

- No historic properties affected. However, if cultural materials are encountered during construction or disturbance activities, work should cease in the immediate area; work can continue where no cultural materials are present. Please contact the THC's Archeology Division at 512-463-6096 to consult on further actions that may be necessary to protect the cultural remains.

Waste Generation

Phase 1 generates the following waste streams. No on-site permanent waste disposal occurs. Waste streams are routed to existing permitted off-site disposal, treatment, or wastewater facilities.

Construction debris (non-hazardous, non-radioactive): standard small-scale industrial construction debris (vegetation clearings, excavated soil, concrete cuttings, packaging, scrap metal, miscellaneous construction trash). Excavated soil from the below-grade structures constitutes the largest construction-debris volume category; the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment identified no Recognized Environmental Conditions on the parcel. Disposal is at a permitted Class IV / Type IV solid-waste landfill in Brazos County or the surrounding region.

Sanitary wastewater: domestic effluent from the limited construction and operations workforce, conveyed through the campus sanitary sewer extension to the City of Bryan Thompsons Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Construction stormwater and temporary dewatering effluent: addressed through the project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared for clearing, grubbing, and mass grading.



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Hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261: limited quantities arise during construction and operation from ordinary industrial sources, including spent solvents, used oils, lead-acid batteries, and expended laboratory reagents. Phase 1 hazardous-waste generation is within Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator thresholds under 40 CFR Part 262. Hazardous waste is managed through permitted off-site treatment, storage, and disposal facilities under 40 CFR Parts 260 to 268 and 30 TAC Chapter 335, with transportation under 49 CFR Parts 171 to 180.

Radioactive waste: Phase 1 radioactive waste is limited to Class A low-level radioactive waste under 10 CFR 61.55, as analyzed and characterized in the DSA. Radioactive waste is packaged and transported under applicable U.S. Department of Transportation and nuclear-materials transportation requirements to a licensed off-site disposal facility.

Spent nuclear fuel: Following completion of Phase 1, reactor fuel will remain in a very low burnup condition and is retained as usable fuel intended for subsequent phases, transfer, or reuse at a separate site. In all cases, the fuel would be managed as accountable special nuclear material intended for transfer to a qualified recipient and would not be managed as spent nuclear fuel waste for disposal purposes. The single static core load of twelve fuel assemblies remains in the pool at the conclusion of Phase 1. Storage in the pool is addressed in the DSA and remains within the Phase 1 analyzed operating envelope.

Health and Safety Aspects

Phase 1 radiological dose consequences are evaluated in the DSA. Evaluated operational and accident-condition doses remain below applicable federal occupational and public radiological dose limits, including the 10 mrem/yr airborne public dose standard.

Phase 1 construction is performed under the Last Energy worker safety and health program and applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration construction requirements. No radiological hazards are present during non-nuclear construction. Phase 1 operational radiological safety is addressed in the DSA.

The Phase 1 safety basis credits a number of fundamental safety functions to maintain fuel cladding integrity and protect workers and the public from radiological harm within the defined operating envelope:

- **Reactivity Control**: Limitation of reactivity insertion such that analyzed reactivity transients remain sub-prompt critical, inherently self-limiting, and do not challenge fuel integrity.
- **Decay Heat Removal**: Passive dissipation of post-shutdown heat such that cladding temperatures remain well below damage thresholds under all conditions, including loss of coolant. Due to the low power density and limited integrated energy of Phase 1 operations, decay heat levels are inherently insufficient to challenge cladding integrity, even in the absence of liquid coolant.
- **Confinement**: Retention of radioactive material within fuel cladding, with passive retention and scrubbing provided by the pool water inventory.
- **Shielding**: Protection of personnel and the public from direct and scattered radiation under normal and degraded conditions.
- **Subcriticality Control (Ex-Core)**: Prevention of inadvertent criticality during fuel handling and storage through geometric control supported by configuration control.

Reference: B5.26 “Advanced Nuclear Reactors”

B5.26: Authorization, siting, construction, operation, reauthorization, and decommissioning of advanced nuclear reactors, provided the DOE determines: 1) the project's attributes, including potential fission product inventory, fuel type, reactor design, and operational plans, reduce sufficiently the risk of adverse offsite consequences from the release of radioactive or hazardous materials, and 2) the project demonstrates that any hazardous waste, radioactive waste, or spent nuclear fuel generated by the project can be managed in accordance with the applicable requirements. For the



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purposes of this category, a project may include multiple reactors within a nuclear facility.

The proposal fits within the classes of actions listed in Appendix B to 10 CFR Part 1021 or Appendix B and C of DOE's NEPA Implementing Procedures and satisfies the conditions that are integral elements of the classes of actions therein. The proposal does not: (1) threaten a violation of applicable statutory, regulatory, or permit requirements for environment, safety, and health, or similar requirements of DOE or Executive Orders; (2) require siting and construction or major expansion of waste storage, disposal, recovery, or treatment facilities (including incinerators), but the proposal may include categorically excluded waste storage, disposal, recovery, or treatment actions or facilities; (3) disturb hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or CERCLA-excluded petroleum and natural gas products that preexist in the environment such that there would be uncontrolled or unpermitted releases; (4) have the potential to cause significant impacts on environmentally sensitive resources, including, but not limited to, those listed in paragraph B(4) of 10 CFR Part 1021, Appendix B; (5) involve genetically engineered organisms, synthetic biology, governmentally designated noxious weeds, or invasive species, unless the proposed activity would be contained or confined in a manner designed and operated to prevent unauthorized release into the environment and conducted in accordance with applicable requirements, such as those listed in paragraph B(5) of 10 CFR Part 1021, Appendix B.

There is no extraordinary circumstance related to the proposal that is likely to cause a reasonably foreseeable significant adverse effect or for which DOE does not know the environmental effect. Extraordinary circumstances are unique situations presented by specific proposals, including, but not limited to, scientific controversy about the environmental effects of the proposal; uncertain effects or effects involving unique or unknown risks; and unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources.

The proposal has not been segmented to meet the definition of a categorical exclusion. Segmentation can occur when a proposal is broken down into small parts in order to avoid the appearance of significance of the total action. However, segmentation does not include proposals that are developed and potentially implemented over multiple phases where each phase results in a decision whether to proceed to the subsequent phase.

Based on my review of the proposed action, I have determined that the proposed action fits within the specified class(es) of action, the other regulatory requirements set forth above are met, and the proposed action is hereby categorically excluded from further NEPA review.

NEPA Compliance Officer:

**JASON
ANDERSON**

Digitally signed by
JASON ANDERSON

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