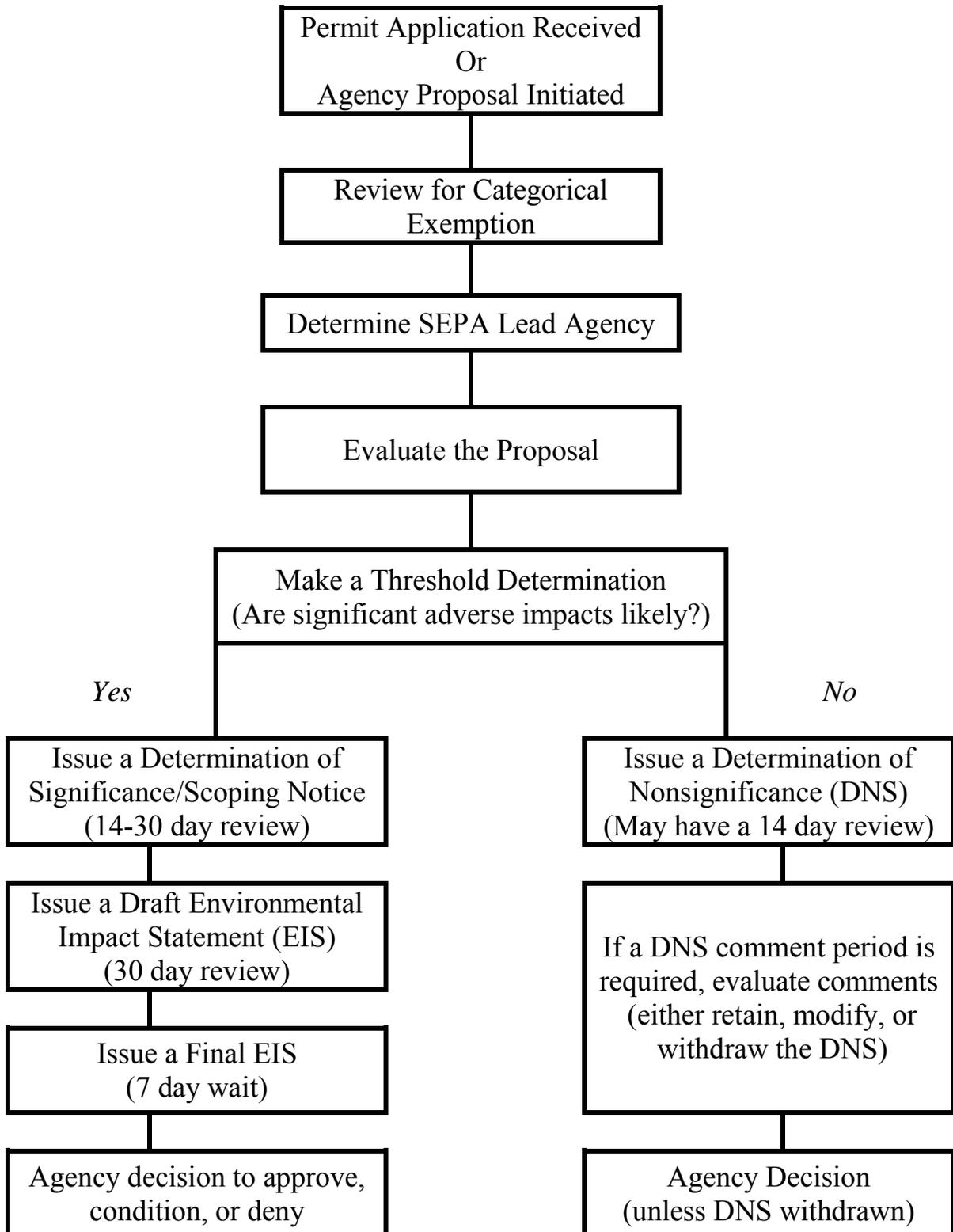


State Environmental Policy Act Review Process



Summary of the SEPA Process

Is SEPA required?	Is the entire proposal defined?	WAC 197-11-060
	Is there an agency “action”?	WAC 197-11-704
	Is the action “categorically exempt”?	WAC 197-11-305 and 800 through 880
	Has SEPA already been completed?	WAC 197-11-164, 600, and 660
Who is lead agency?	Identify the “lead agency.”	WAC 197-11-922 through 944
Are there likely to be impacts?	Review the checklist and identify likely significant adverse environmental impacts.	WAC 197-11-330
Are there existing documents that analyze the impacts?	Identify documents that analyze probable impacts of the proposal.	WAC 197-11-600 and 330(2)(a)
Can impacts be mitigated?	Identify mitigation required by development regulations, and other local and state laws.	WAC 197-11-158, and 330(1)(c)
	Is the applicant willing to change the proposal to reduce impacts?	WAC 197-11-350
	Consider using SEPA substantive authority for other impacts not adequately addressed.	WAC 197-11-660
After application of identified mitigation, is the proposal likely to have any significant adverse environmental impact?	If no, issue a determination of nonsignificance (which may include mitigation measures).	WAC 197-11-340, 350, and 355
	If yes, issue a determination of significance, and either include an adoption notice or begin the EIS process.	WAC 197-11-360 and Part Four
How is SEPA used in decision-making?	Mitigation under SEPA must be included as permit conditions, or in changes to permit applications for the proposal.	WAC 197-11-660
	Projects may be denied if identified significant adverse impacts cannot be mitigated.	

This table is intended as a general overview of the SEPA process, although many details are not included. Chief amongst these are the numerous points where the public, tribes, and/or other agencies have the opportunity to review and comment on proposals (as this will vary), and the consideration of those comments by the lead agency.