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April 3, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Melanie.bachman@ct.gov
Siting.council@ct.gov

Ms. Melanie A. Bachman, Esq., Executive Director
Connecticut Siting Council
Ten Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051

Re: Petition of CP East Hampton Solar I, LLC and CP East Hampton Solar II, LLC for a Declaratory Ruling that a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need is not Required for the Construction, Operation and Maintenance of a 1 MW AC and A 0.975 MW AC Solar Photovoltaic Electric Generating Facility Located off of Skinner Street in East Hampton, Connecticut.

Dear Attorney Bachman:

This office represents CP East Hampton Solar I, LLC and CP East Hampton Solar II, LLC ("Petitioners"). On behalf of Petitioners, and per your correspondence dated March 20, 2020, I have attached Petitioners' response to the First Set of Interrogatories propounded by the Connecticut Siting Council.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions.

Very truly yours,

Jesse A. Langer

Attachments

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

PETITION OF CP EAST HAMPTON SOLAR I, LLC AND CP EAST HAMPTON SOLAR II FOR A DELCARATORY RULING THAT A CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY AND PUBLIC NEED IS NOT REQUIRED	:	PETITION NO. 1396
	:	April 3, 2020

PETITIONERS' RESPONSES TO THE FIRST SET OF
INTERROGATORIES BY THE CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

CP East Hampton Solar I, LLC ("CP Solar I") and CP East Hampton Solar II, LLC ("CP Solar II" and sometimes collectively "Petitioners") respectfully submit the following responses and non-privileged documentation to the First Set of Interrogatories issued by the Connecticut Siting Council ("Council") in connection with the above-captioned matter.

Project Development

1. If the project is approved, identify all permits necessary for construction and operation and which entity will hold the permit(s)?

   The proposed solar photovoltaic electric generating facility ("Project") would need to register under the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection ("DEEP") General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewater from Construction Activities. Petitioners have already submitted an application to DEEP. Additionally, Petitioners would need building and electrical permits from the municipality. Petitioners would hold the permits.

2. Referencing page 8 of the March 6, 2020 Petition for Declaratory Ruling (Petition), if approved by the Council, is CP East Hampton Solar I, LLC's and CP East Hampton Solar II, LLC's (collectively, CPEHS) proposed virtual net metering VNM project contingent upon clearing the Year 9 ZREC Auction in April 2020, or would this VNM project go forward even if it does not clear this ZREC Auction?

   Petitioners respectfully object to this interrogatory as it exceeds the scope of a petition under General Statutes § 16-50k. Subject to this objection, Petitioners respond that, if approved, they would move forward with the Project, consisting of two Virtual Net Metering ("VNM") facilities, regardless of the results of the Year 9 ZREC Auction.

Proposed Site

3. Are there any provisions in the lease agreement with Skinner Street Properties LLC related to site restoration at the end of the project's useful life? If so, please provide any such provisions.

   Petitioners respectfully object to this interrogatory as it exceeds the scope of a petition under General Statutes § 16-50k. Subject to this objection, Petitions respond in the affirmative. The provision is as follows:

   Removal of Facility at End of Term. Lessee shall, within one-hundred and eighty (180) days following the end of the Term, and at Lessee's cost and expense, be required to deconstruct, dismantle and remove the Facility from the Premises restore the Premises to its original condition at the Effective Date of this Lease ("Decommissioning"), except for ordinary wear and tear and damages by the elements or damages over which Lessee had no control. During such removal, Lessee, its Affiliates and any employees, agents, representatives, contractors, subcontractors and other designees of any of the foregoing and any local electric utility personnel shall continue to have access to the Premises and the Facility as otherwise provided in this Lease with Operating Rent due Lessor through the date upon which Lessee completes decommissioning, deconstruction, dismantling and removal of the facility from the Premises.

4. Are the solar photovoltaic panels recyclable?

   Yes, the solar panels are recyclable at the end of their useful life.

5. Provide the distance, direction and address of the nearest off-site residence from the solar field perimeter fence.

   The nearest off-site residence from the solar field perimeter fence is 77 Childs Road (Parcel ID: 02A-36-28B). The residence is located approximately 185 feet to the north of the perimeter fence. A map depicting the location of the residence is appended hereto as Attachment 1.

Energy Output

6. Have electrical loss assumptions been factored into the output of the facility? What is the output (MW AC) at the point of interconnection?

   Yes, the conductor size would have a less than 3 percentage voltage drop at the AC output of the inverters for the Project and less than 0.5 percentage voltage drop on the DC side. The total rate output of the VNM facilities is 1.975 MW AC.

7. What is the projected capacity factor (expressed as a percentage) for the proposed project? For clarity, is this capacity factor based on a ratio of AC MWh to AC MWh, or a ratio of AC MWh to DC MWh?

   Approximately 14.5 percent.

8. Would the power output of the solar panels decline as the panels age? If so, estimate the percent per year.

   The output of the solar panels is expected to decline at an approximate rate 0.5% per annum.

9. Would the impact of soft or hard shading reduce the energy production of the proposed project? If so, was this included in the proposed projects capacity factor?

   Soft shading and hard shading would have a minimal effect on the performance of the panels. The production model used to estimate the kWh generation of the project incorporated allowances as well as shading from mature perimeter trees for these losses, consistent with solar photovoltaic generating facilities operating in the region.

10. Could the project be designed to serve as a microgrid or to accommodate a potential future battery storage system?

    Petitioners have not contemplated a battery storage system or microgrid capabilities in the Project design. The Project could accommodate a battery storage system in the future subject to approval by The Connecticut Light and Power Company *d/b/a* Eversource Energy ("Eversource").

11. If one section of each solar facility experiences electrical problems causing the section to shut down, could other sections of the system still operate and transmit power to the grid? Similarly, could one of the two solar facilities remain in service if the other facility is shut down?

    Yes, the 1 MW AC facility and the 0.975 MW AC facility would have separate interconnections to the grid.

Site Components and Solar Equipment

12. Will the panels be mounted in a portrait or landscape fashion?

    The proposed panels would be mounted in portrait fashion.

13. Referencing Tab 1, Appendix D of the Petition, Sheet SP-1, two 10-foot by 20-foot concrete pads are proposed. Would the transformers for each facility be located on these pads?

Yes, the transformers would be located on these pads.

14. Referencing Tab 3 of the Petition, Decommissioning Plan, page 2, CPEHS notes "The concrete foundation designs for each PV Facility consists of one (2) Equipment Pad switchboard slabs (each 10' x 20' x 1') amounting to 400 cubic yards of concrete." Is it correct to say that the two slabs would total about 15 cubic yards of concrete? Explain.

    Yes, it is correct to say the two slabs would total approximately fifteen cubic yards.

15. Is the wiring from the panels to the inverters installed on the racking? If wiring is external, how would it be protected from potential damage from weather exposure, vegetation maintenance, or animals?

    Petitioners do not have any concerns regarding external wiring as proper wire management would be used to keep all wiring and conductors away from the ground level to avoid any interaction with animals and mowing equipment. Wires and conductors would be tightly secured above ground behind the panels in conduit sleeves and would be in the shade away from direct sunlight and other weather elements.

16. What are the lengths (in feet) of the existing and proposed (final) access route? Are any upgrades, such as gravel, required to make the existing portion of the access route suitable for the construction and maintenance of this proposed solar facility?

    The existing access drive is approximately 530 feet long. Petitioners would extend the drive approximately 150 feet for a total length of 680 feet. Petitioners would also add two pipe crossings to the existing road along with some minor upgrades and top dressing to ensure access is suitable for construction and maintenance.

17. Referencing Tab 1 of the Petition, Environmental Assessment (EA), p. 14, CPEHS notes that "Based upon the reviewed mapping, the Site is classified as Zone X…" Is this unshaded Zone X?

    The Zone is an "unshaded" Zone X. A FEMA Firm Map is appended hereto as <u>Attachment 2</u>.

Interconnection

18. Is the project interconnection required to be reviewed by ISO New England, Inc. (ISO-NE)?

    No, review by ISO-NE is not required.

19. Did a system impact study need to be performed by The Connecticut Light and Power Company d/b/a Eversource Energy (Eversource) to ensure that the distribution system can support the two solar facilities totaling 1.975 MW AC. Provide the results or status of such study if applicable.

Eversource assessed the proposed VNM facilities through its fast track system. Eversource determined that its distribution system can support the proposed VNM facilities without performing a system impact study. The site of the Project is close to an Eversource substation with available capacity.

20. Would the electrical connection from the solar facilities remain underground until immediately east of the access road turnaround, convert to overhead at the two adjacent proposed utility poles and continue overhead to connect to existing distribution on Skinner Street?

Yes.

21. Is the existing electrical distribution on Skinner Street three-phase, or would it have to be upgraded from single-phase to three-phase?

The existing electrical distribution on Skinner Street is three-phase.

Public Safety

22. Referencing Tab 1 of the Petition, EA, page 30, CPEHS notes that "The only noise generating equipment planned at the Facility are the inverters." Referencing page 6 of the Petition, would the two proposed transformers materially affect the noise analysis?

The transformers would not have a material effect on the noise analysis. Petitioners would use 1 MVA transformers, which are typically used in small manufacturing facilities.

23. Referencing Tab 7A, FAA Determination letters, is there a Crane Point 8? If yes, provide the FAA determination letter for Crane Point 8.

Yes, the FAA determination letter for Crane Point 8 is appended hereto as Attachment 3.

24. Referencing Tab 7A, FAA Determination letters, is there a Solar Panel Point 2? If yes, provide the FAA determination letter for Solar Panel Point 2.

Yes, there is a Solar Panel Point 2, which was inadvertently omitted in the submission to the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA"). Petitioners have submitted a supplemental filing to the FAA and will provide the determination upon

receipt. Based on the FAA's determinations on the other points, Petitioners do not expect a determination of adverse effect.

25. With regard to the emergency response procedure behind Tab 2:
    a. Is outreach and/or training necessary for local emergency responders in the event of a fire or other emergency at the site?
    b. How would site access be ensured for emergency responders?
    c. In the event of a brush or electrical fire, how would CPEHS mitigate potential electric hazards that could be encountered by emergency response personnel?
    d. Could the entire facility be shut down and de-energized in the event of a fire? If so, how?

a) Yes, Petitioners would ensure that the first responders are trained in the procedures necessary to address the unlikely event of a fire or emergency

b) Petitioners would ensure that keys are available for first responders in a Knox Box or equivalent Rapid Entry System, as required by local fire authorities.

c) In the unlikely event if a fire, the arrays can be de-energized via a system disconnect located at the equipment pad proposed on the southern portion of the arrays. The subcontractor retained by Petitioners to operate and maintain the VNM facilities could engage the system disconnect, as well as Eversource or first responders. Petitioners would ensure that the first responders are trained properly to engage the system disconnect as set forth in the Emergency Response Procedure appended to the Petition as Attachment 2.

d) Yes, please see response to (c) above.

Environmental

26. Does CPEHS have an invasive species control plan for this project? If yes, please provide a copy of such plan.

Petitioners propose to address invasive species primarily through preventative means. The Project site is generally void of invasive plant species, as the understory and herbaceous layers consist primarily of native upland species. Limited invasive species primarily consisting of Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), where observed in isolated areas located within Wetland 3 and northern extents of the site. However, Petitioners recognize that during Project-related construction activities on the site, the resulting soil disturbance may create the opportunity for invasive plant species to invade and become established, thereby out competing desirable native plant species. Accordingly, Petitioners intend to take certain preventative measures to avoid/minimize the introduction of invasive plant species, which Petitioners believe represents an effective management technique for this Project.

One such preventive measure would be to reclaim disturbed areas with the planting of native species immediately after construction activities. The proposed seed mix would be certified "weed-free" and would include a wide variety of native grasses and forbs that will encourage a weed-resistant habitat. To further discourage the establishment of invasive species, disturbed soils would be seeded and mulched immediately after construction activities. If soils need to be changed to promote healthy root and foliage growth, then Petitioners would use compost or an organic slow release fertilizer. Petitioners would avoid the use of commercial fertilizer(s), as weed growth is often encouraged, and commercial fertilizer(s) reduce the ability to establish native plantings due to excessive nitrogen release. As another means of control, contractors would be required to clean their respective equipment prior to entering the Project site to avoid introducing undesirable non-native plant seeds.

Due to the limited dominance of invasive species within the Project site and adjacent areas, Petitioners are not proposing an invasive species control plan. Rather, to address potential invasive species issues, Petitioners would implement the aforementioned preventative measures to ensure that invasive species do not invade the Project site.

27. Does the proposed project account for potential shading from mature trees around the periphery of the site?

Yes. Both the production analysis and civil engineering layout takes shading into account. The footprint of the two facilities is approximately 8.8 acres combined. Petitioners have proposed approximately 14.9 acres of clearing, which accounts for the establishment of stormwater basin areas. The proposed clearing would also mitigate the shading effects from some of the surrounding mature trees, while maintaining buffer areas of mature vegetation to limit any potential views.

28. Are there any wells on the site or in the vicinity of the site? If so, what construction activities could have an impact on these wells?

To Petitioner's knowledge, there are no wells on the Project site. The nearest off-site residence is 77 Childs Road (Parcel ID: 02A-36-28B), which is located approximately 185 feet to the north of the perimeter fence. Please see response to Interrogatory No. 5. Petitioners are not aware of whether any nearby property has a potable water well. Petitioners do not anticipate any impact from construction activities such as the installation of the posts for the racking system. The distance from the area in which the driven installation would occur would not create any appreciable vibrations that could affect any potable wells in the vicinity to the extent they exist.

29. What effect would runoff from the drip edge of each row of solar panels have on site drainage patterns? Would channelization below the drip edge be expected? If not, why not?

The rows of solar panels are not considered "closed systems" because there are "gaps" between each module (both north/south and east/west). As such, the drip edge of each solar panel would not have an impact on the Project site's drainage patterns, as stormwater would flow off the panels in various locations as the panels follow the contours of the existing land.

30. What is the length of the posts and to what depth would the posts be driven into the ground to provide structural stability? Are any impacts to groundwater quality anticipated? If so, how would CPEHS manage and/or mitigate these impacts?

The racking posts would be approximately fourteen (14) to sixteen (16) feet in length and seven (7) to ten (10) feet embedded in the ground based on Petitioners' subsurface investigation.

Petitioners do not anticipate any impacts to groundwater quality resulting from the driven posts, which are made of galvanized steel. The portion of the galvanized post most exposed to oxidation would be that section from the ground surface to a depth of three to four feet. Below that depth, the soil and underground water quickly become deficient in oxygen. The lack of oxygen inhibits oxidation reduction reactions, which would mitigate any potential zinc level contribution that could impact groundwater.

31. Referencing Tab 1 of the Petition, EA, p. 31, describe the leaf-off views of the proposed facility from the abutting properties to south, including the residence located about 60 feet from the southern clearing limits. What visual mitigation measures, if any could be installed to reduce potential views?

There is limited understory in the section of trees abutting the properties to the south; accordingly, Petitioners anticipate that there will be limited leaf-off views of the proposed VNM facilities. These views, however, would be limited to the perimeter fence and the first row or two of panels. Petitioners propose to limit tree removal to the larger trees to the south of the VNM facilities and would not grub that area. By not grubbing the area, Petitioners would allow the area to re-establish as a scrub-shrub habitat, which would reduce the visibility to the VNM facilities. Petitioners would inspect the growth in this area on an annual basis as stated in the Operations & Management Plan ("O&M Plan"), appended to the Petition as Attachment 2, limited to potential shade impact on the arrays. Petitioner is amenable to amending the O&M Plan with the following statement: "The scrub-shrub habitat between the tree line and the facility will be maintained only to the extent that it impacts shading to otherwise allow for a natural understory vegetative barrier."

32. Referencing Tab 1 of the Petition, EA, p. 30, CPEHS notes "The abutting Airline State Park Trail that passes to the north, is approximately 10 to 15 feet lower in elevation than the Site…" What is the ground elevation of the Airline Trail? How does that elevation compare to the elevation of the top edge of the solar panels?

The existing ground elevation of the Airline State Park Trail ("Trail") is approximately 405 AMSL on the west side of the host property in the vicinity of the solar panels. The existing ground elevation at the solar panels closest to the Trail is approximately 423 AMSL, with the top edge of the panel at elevation 431 AMSL. The top of the cut slope for the Trail is at elevation 419 AMSL (fourteen [14] feet above the Trail) and is forty (40) feet away from the Trail. Accordingly, individuals on the Trail in the vicinity of the project would not have views of the panels, which would be located approximately 130 feet from the Trail. They would have views of the existing trees and sky.

Facility Construction

33. For the proposed concrete pads, would the concrete be pre-cast or poured on site? If poured on site, does CPEHS have a plan for washing out the concrete trucks? Explain.

The concrete pads would be poured on site. Petitioners would have a stabilized concrete washout station on site. After washing, the settled concrete would be placed in dumpsters on site and then disposed of off-site in accordance with the law.

34. Has CPEHS met with the DEEP Stormwater Division? If yes, when? Please describe any recommendations, comments or concerns about the project provided by the Stormwater Division.

Petitioners have consulted with the DEEP Stormwater Division about the proposed project. DEEP determined that it would be more efficient for Petitioners to contact DEEP after the submittal of the Petition to confirm whether DEEP wanted to have additional meetings. On March 13, 2020, Petitioners informed DEEP that they had filed the Petition with the Council. Petitioners have not heard from DEEP yet, but are ready to collaborate if DEEP has any questions or comments.

35. With regard to earthwork required to develop the site, provide the following:
    a) Will the site be graded? If so, in what areas?
    b) What is the desired slope within the solar array areas?
    c) Could the solar field areas be installed with minimal alteration to existing slopes?
    d) If minimal alteration of slopes is proposed, can existing vegetation be maintained to provide ground cover during construction?
    e) Would the excess 1474 cubic yards of cut material be removed from the site property or deposited on the site property?

    a) Grading will be limited to the installation areas for the stormwater management basins and swales. Otherwise, the existing grades would be maintained throughout the Project site.

    b) The current slope is either flat or pitching south, both of which are desirable and ideal conditions for a solar installation.

c) Petitioners are limiting any grading to the stormwater management basins and swales, thus retaining most of existing slopes/grades.

d) The existing ground that would host the solar arrays would need to be cleared and grubbed (removal of stumps) because Petitioners have proposed to hydroseed the disturbed area with a temporary seed mix and tackifier. Please see sheet EC-5 of the Project Plans contained in Attachment 1, Appendix D of the Petition. Sheet EC-5 references phase 2 of the construction sequence concerning hydroseeding.

e) Petitioners anticipate using any excess material on site to fill in areas where grubbing occurred.

36. Would topsoil be stripped from the site prior to grading? If so, would the topsoil be spread over the disturbed areas once grading is complete? If not, how would growth of new vegetation/grasses be promoted within the graded areas if nutrient rich soils are not present?

Please see response to Interrogatory No. 35(a) – (c). In those of areas of limiting grading (*i.e.*, retention basins), Petitioners would strip, stockpiling and re-spread the soil within the detention basins with any excess to be spread within the limits of the disturbance. The Project site does not require grading to install VNM facilities.

37. How would the posts (that support the racking system) be driven into the ground? In the event that ledge is encountered, what methods would be utilized for installation?

The racking posts would be driven with a specialized post driving machine. In the event ledge is encountered, Petitioners would evaluate the appropriate remedial measure on a case-by-case basis. Such options would include the use of different footing options such as concrete pier, boring into bedrock and setting the post in concrete, or fixing a base plate to the post and fastening it to bedrock utilizing rock anchors similar to the remedial measures concerning bedrock.

38. Referencing Tab 8 of the Petition, Appendix E, Test Pit Locations, based on the review of subsurface conditions completed, do site conditions support the overall project design, including the stormwater control features? Explain.

Yes, the results of subsurface test pit locations support Petitioners' design, including stormwater control measures. Petitioners designed the stormwater control features based on infiltration rates, depth to ground water and bedrock on the site.

Maintenance Questions

39. Would CPEHS store any replacement modules on-site in the event solar panels are damaged or are not functioning properly? If so, where? How would damaged panels be detected?

Petitioners would not store replacement modules on-site. In the event a panel is damaged, Petitioners and the O&M contractor(s) would receive automated alerts from installed monitoring systems at the subject site and they would dispatch a crew to replace within forty eight (48) to seventy two (72) hours.

Respectfully submitted by,

CP EAST HAMPTON SOLAR I, LLC and
CP EAST HAMPTON SOLAR II, LLC

By: _____

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UPDIKE, KELLY & SPELLACY, P.C.
8 Frontage Road
East Haven, CT 06512
(203) 786-8317
Email: jlanger@uks.com

ATTACHMENT 1

(Location Map)

ATTACHMENT 2

(FEMA Firm Map)

ATTACHMENT 3

(Supplemental FAA Compliance)

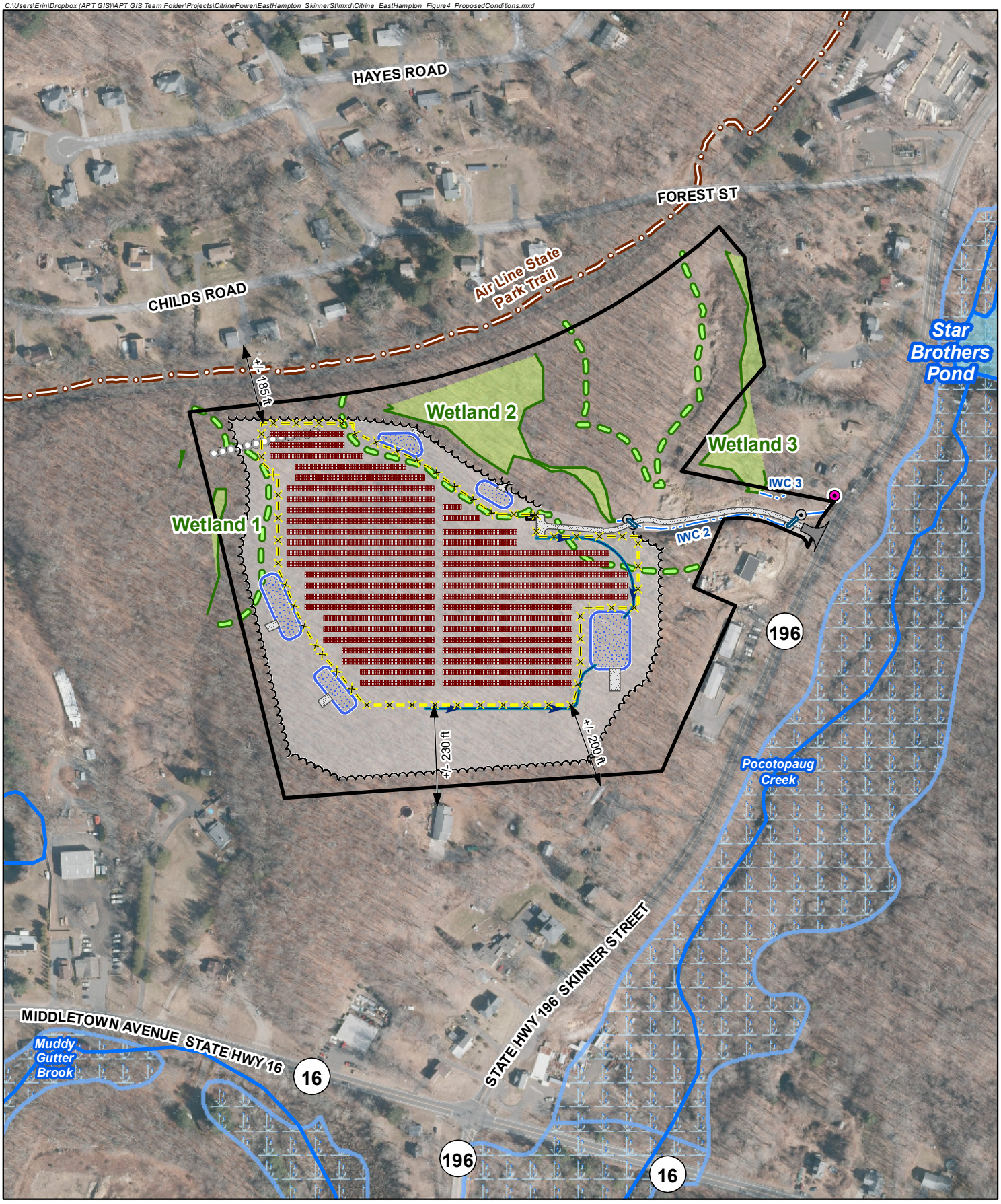


Figure 4
Proposed Conditions Map

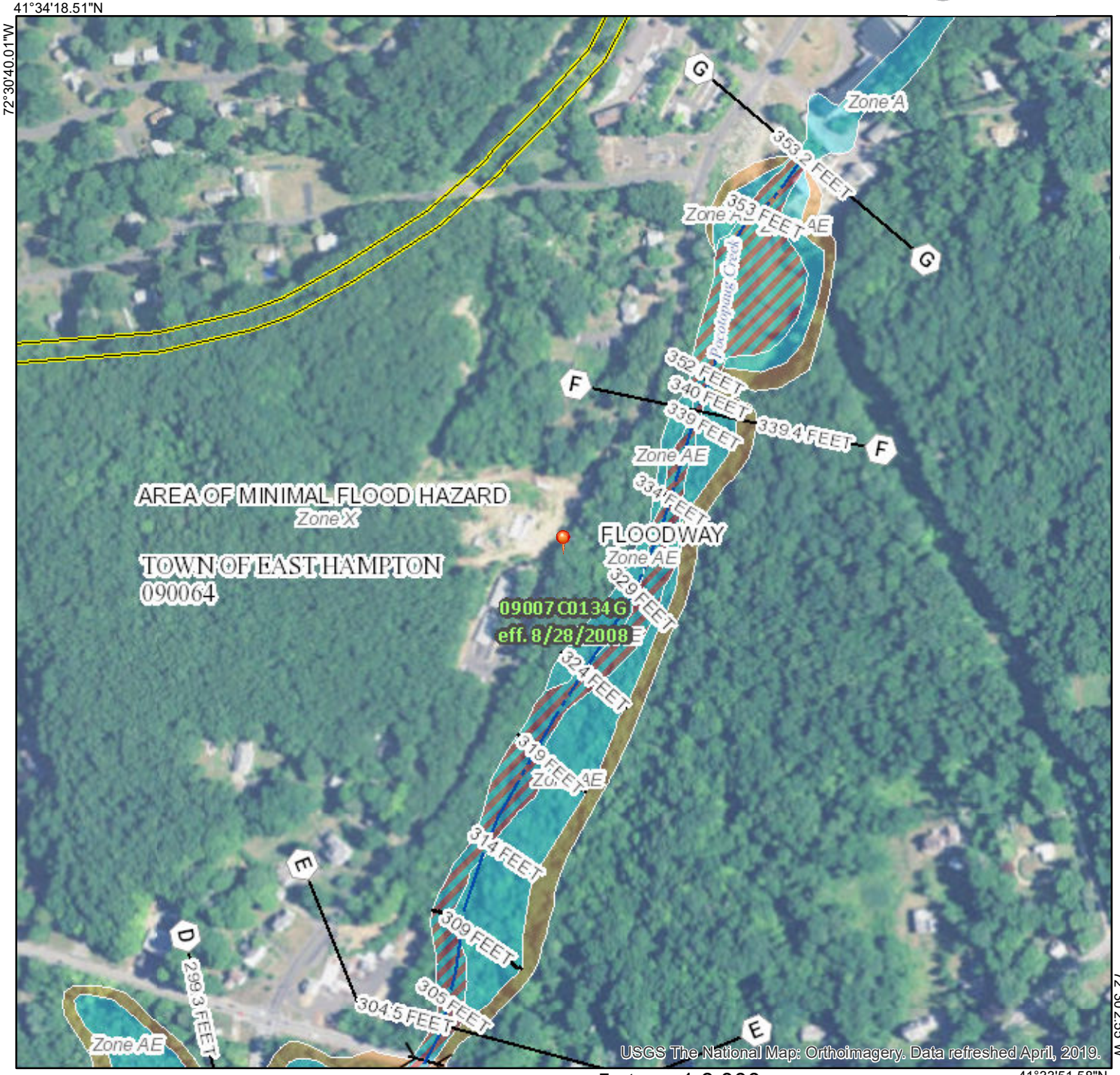
Proposed Solar Facility
46 Skinner Street
East Hampton, CT

CITRINE

ALL-POINTS TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 / 17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 1/17/2020 at 7:21:13 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Mail Processing Center
Federal Aviation Administration
Southwest Regional Office
Obstruction Evaluation Group
10101 Hillwood Parkway
Fort Worth, TX 76177

Aeronautical Study No.
2020-ANE-435-OE

Issued Date: 02/05/2020

Bradley J. Parsons, PE, PMP
All-Points Technology Corporation - Engineering
3 Saddlebrook Dr
Killingworth, CT 06419

****DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION FOR TEMPORARY STRUCTURE****

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure:	Crane Point 8
Location:	East Hampton, CT
Latitude:	41-34-04.04N NAD 83
Longitude:	72-30-36.13W
Heights:	416 feet site elevation (SE)
	22 feet above ground level (AGL)
	438 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the temporary structure does not exceed obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the condition(s), if any, in this letter is (are) met:

SEE ATTACHMENT FOR ADDITIONAL CONDITION(S) OR INFORMATION

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of a structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this temporary structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

A copy of this determination will be forwarded to the Federal Aviation Administration Flight Procedures Office if the structure is subject to the issuance of a Notice To Airman (NOTAM).

If you have any questions, please contact our office at (202) 267-4525, or david.maddox@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2020-ANE-435-OE

Signature Control No: 428323816-429891965 (TMP)
David Maddox
Specialist

Additional Condition(s) or Information for ASN 2020-ANE-435-OE

Proposal: To construct and/or operate a(n) Crane to a height of 22 feet above ground level, 444 feet above mean sea level.

Location: The structure will be located 3.28 nautical miles west of 9B8 Airport reference point.

Case Description for ASN 2020-ANE-435-OE

Study is being requested in connection w/ a proposed solar facility consisting of solar panels and associated ground equipment. Please see uploaded PDF file for site layout and point locations.

Part 77 Obstruction Standard(s) Exceeded and Aeronautical Impacts, if any:

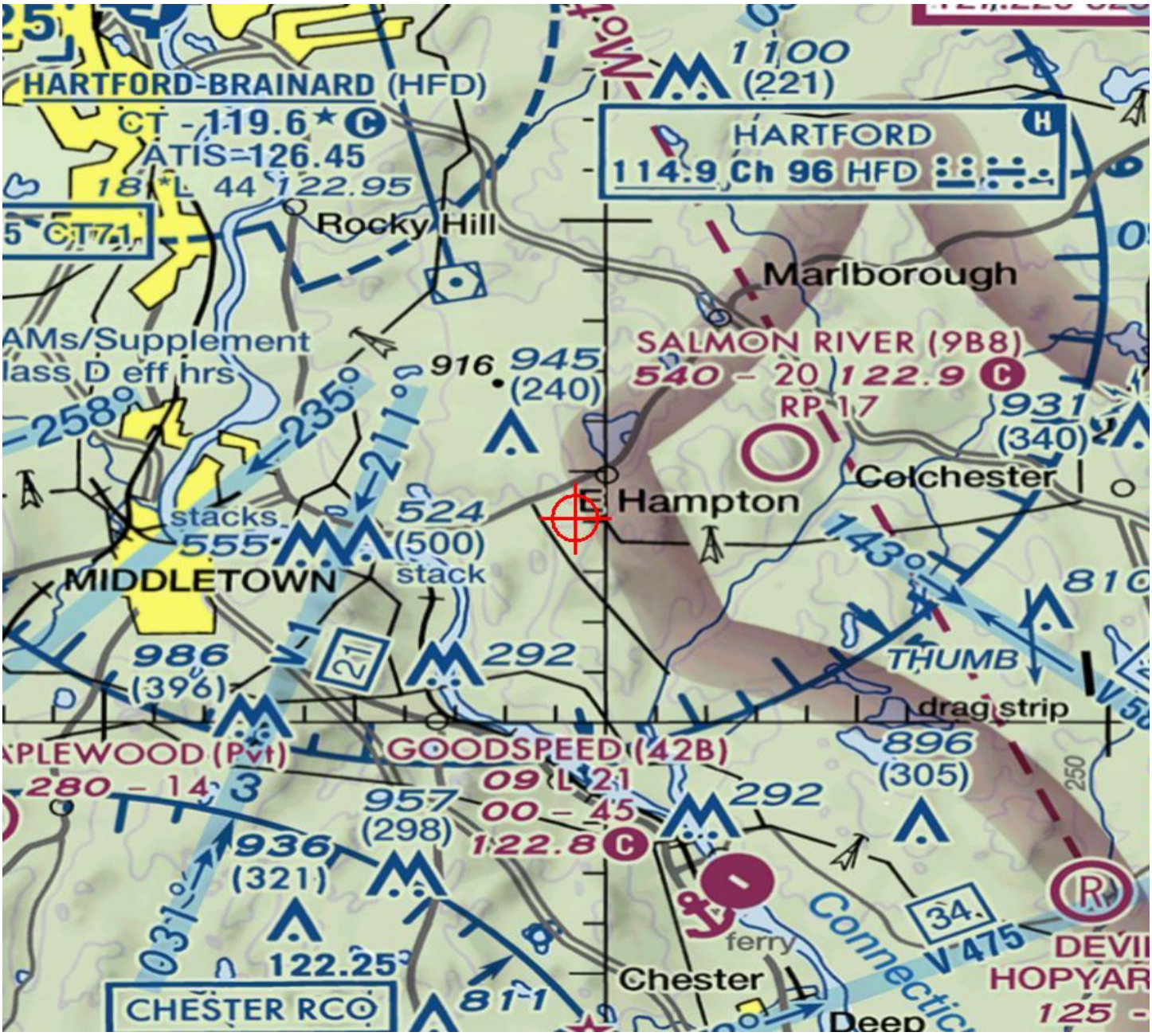
Preliminary FAA study indicates that the above mentioned structure would:
have no effect on any existing or proposed arrival, departure, or en route instrument flight rules (IFR) operations or procedures.
have no effect on any existing or proposed arrival, departure, or en route visual flight rules (VFR) operations.
have no effect on any existing or proposed arrival, departure, or en route instrument/visual flight rules (IFR/VFR) minimum flight altitudes.
not exceed traffic pattern airspace
have no physical or electromagnetic effect on the operation of air navigation and communications facilities.
have no effect on any airspace and routes used by the military.

Based on this aeronautical study, the structure would not constitute a substantial adverse effect on aeronautical operations or procedures because it will be temporary. The temporary structure would not be considered a hazard to air navigation provided all of the conditions specified in this determination are strictly met.

Based on this evaluation, marking and lighting are not necessary for aviation safety. However, if marking/lighting are accomplished on a voluntary basis, we recommend it be installed in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 2.

This determination expires on 10/05/2020 unless extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.


HARTFORD-BRAINARD (HFD)
CT 119.6
ATIS 126.45
122.95
CT 7.1
Rocky Hill
HARTFORD
114.9 Ch 96 HFD
1100
(221)
Marlborough
AMs/Supplement
lass D eff hrs
916
945
(240)
SALMON RIVER (9B8)
540 – 20 122.9
RP 17
931
(340)
Colchester
Hampton
258°
235°
211°
stacks
555
524
(500)
stack
MIDDLETOWN
143°
986
(396)
292
THUMB
drag strip
896
(305)
PLEWOOD (Pvt)
280 – 14
GOODSPEED (42B)
09 L 21
957
(298)
00 – 45
122.8
292
936
(321)
031°
122.25
CHESTER RCO
ferry
Chester
Deep
34
475
Connecti
DEVI
HOPYAR
125