



PROJECT REVIEW COVER FORM

This is: a new submittal supplemental information other Date Submitted: _____

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name: _____

Project Proponent: _____
The individual or group sponsoring, organizing, or proposing the project.

Project Street Address: _____
Include street number, street name, and or Route Number. If no street address exists give closest intersection.

City or Town: _____ County: _____
Please use the municipality name and not the village or hamlet.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (REQUIRED)

Please summarize the project below. In a separate attachment, describe the project in detail. As applicable, provide any information regarding past land use, project area size, renovation plans, demolitions, and/or new construction.

List all state and federal agencies involved in the project and indicate the funding, permit, license or approval program pertaining to the proposed project:

Table with 3 columns: Agency Type, Agency Name, Program Name. Includes checkboxes for State and Federal.

If there is no state or federal agency involvement, please state the reason for your review request:

FOR SHPO USE ONLY

Based on the information submitted to our office for the above named property and project, it is the opinion of the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed activities.*

Jonathan Kinney
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

*All other determinations of effect will result in a formal letter from this office



PROJECT REVIEW COVER FORM

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION

Background research for previously identified historic properties within a project area may be undertaken at the SHPO's office. To schedule an appointment, please contact Catherine Labadia, 860-500-2329 or Catherine.labadia@ct.gov. Some applicants may find it advantageous to hire a qualified historic preservation professional to complete the identification and evaluation of historic properties.

Are there any historic properties listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places within the project area? (Select one)

Yes No Do Not Know **If yes, please identify:** _____

Architecture

Are there any buildings, structures, or objects within the Area of Potential Effects (houses, bridges, barns, walls, etc.)? The area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. If you're not sure, check "I don't know."

- Yes (attach clearly labeled photographs of each resource and applicable property cards from the municipality assessor)
- No (proceed to next section)
- I don't know (proceed to next section)

Date the existing building/structures/objects were constructed: _____

If the project involves rehabilitation, demolition, or alterations to existing buildings older than 50 years, provide a work plan (If window replacements are proposed, provide representative photographs of existing windows).

Archeology

Does the proposed project involve ground disturbing activities?

- Yes (provide below or attach a description of current and prior land use and disturbances. Attach an excerpt of the soil survey map for the project area. These can be created for free at: <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>

No

CHECKLIST (Did you attach the following information?)

| | |
|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Required for all Projects</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Completed Form <input type="checkbox"/> Map clearly labelled depicting project area <input type="checkbox"/> Photographs of current site conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Site or project plans for new construction | <p style="text-align: center;">Required for Projects with architectural resources</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Work plans for rehabilitation or renovation <input type="checkbox"/> Assessor's Property Card <p style="text-align: center;">Required for Projects with ground disturbing activities</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Soil survey map |
| <p>Suggested Attachments, as needed</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting documents needed to explain project <input type="checkbox"/> Historic maps or aerials (available at http://magic.lib.uconn.edu or https://www.historicaerials.com/) | |

PROJECT CONTACT

Name: _____ Firm/Agency: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Federal and state laws exist to ensure that agencies, or their designated applicants, consider the impacts of their projects on historic resources. At a minimum, submission of this completed form with its attachments constitutes a request for review by the Connecticut SHPO. The responsibility for preparing documentation, including the identification of historic properties and the assessment of potential effects resulting from the project, rests with the federal or state agency, or its designated applicant. The role of SHPO is to review, comment, and consult. SHPO's ability to complete a timely project review largely depends on the quality of the materials submitted. Please mail the completed form with all attachments to the attention of: Environmental Review, State Historic Preservation Office, 450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 5, Hartford, CT. **Electronic submissions are not accepted at this time.**

Project Description

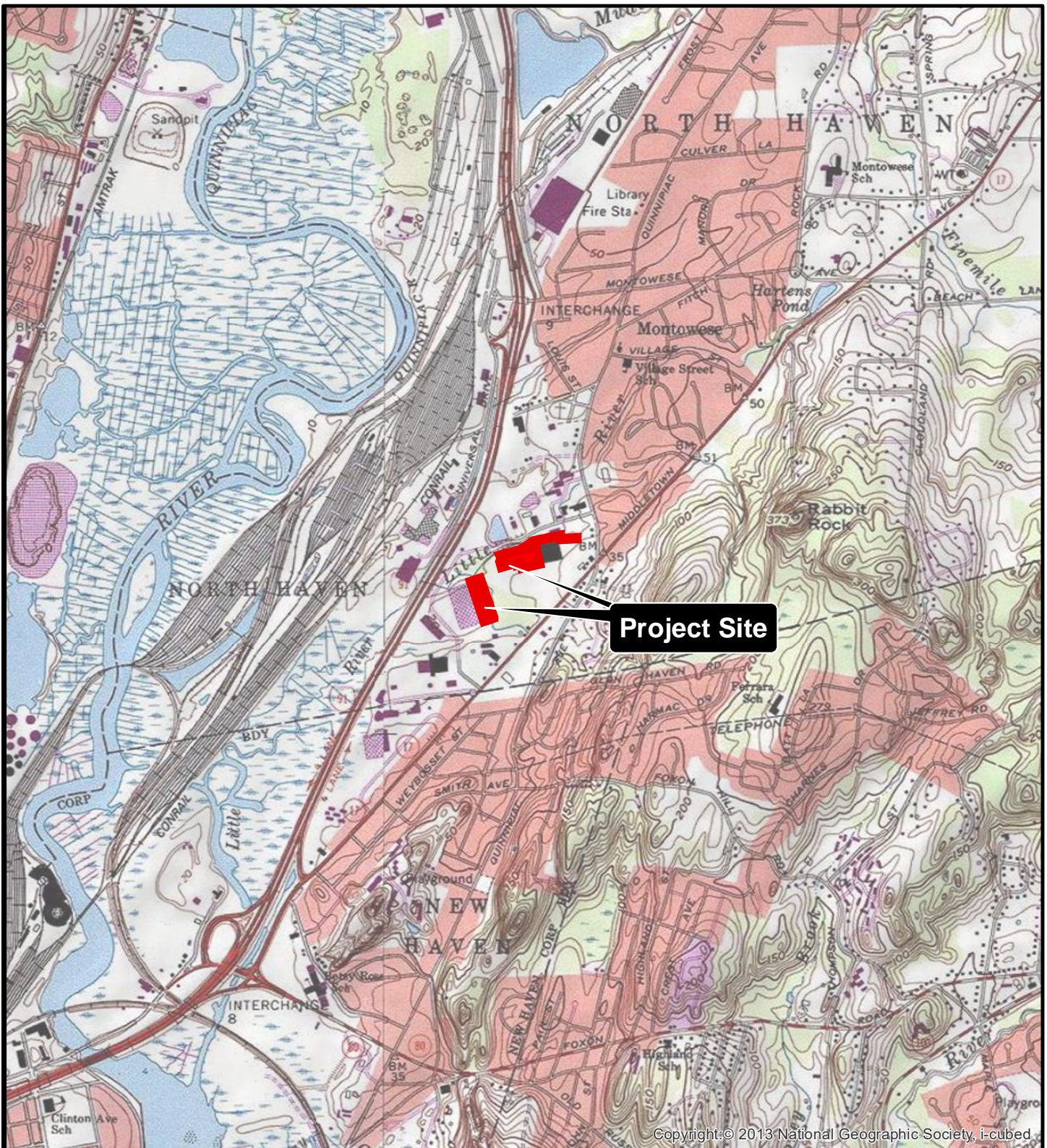
Nokomis Energy, LLC (Nokomis) is proposing to construct solar array facility located in the city of North Haven, New Haven, Connecticut. The proposed CT Solar PDF LLC (Project) limit of disturbance (LOD) is approximately 4.9 acres. The site is situated within the Medtronic Robotics warehouse complex. Nokomis is proposing to install a combination of roof mounted panels and ground mounted panels.

Roof mounted panels will be installed on the Medtronic Robotics building and over an existing paved parking lot. The roof mounted panels will be installed in approximately 3.6 acres of the LOD and will require no ground disturbance. Ground mounted panels will be installed in the eastern portion of the LOD in an open grass area. Ground mounted panels will be installed in approximately 1.0 acres of the LOD. The ground mounted panel installation will require ground disturbance.

The existing site conditions at the proposed Project consists of a combination of existing buildings, paved parking lots, and an open grass area. The buildings and parking areas were constructed between 1991 and 2005. The open grass area in the eastern portion of the LOD is routinely mowed. In August of 2008, ground disturbance and temporary buildings were installed in the grass area according to aerial imagery.



Site Location Map



Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Exhibit 1 Vicinity Map

Legend

 Project Site

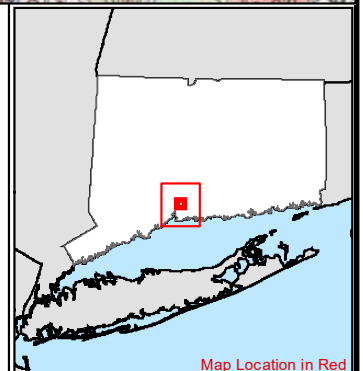
CT SOLAR PDF LLC - Nokomis Energy
 Medtronic Robotics Facility
 North Haven, CT, 06473
 New Haven County

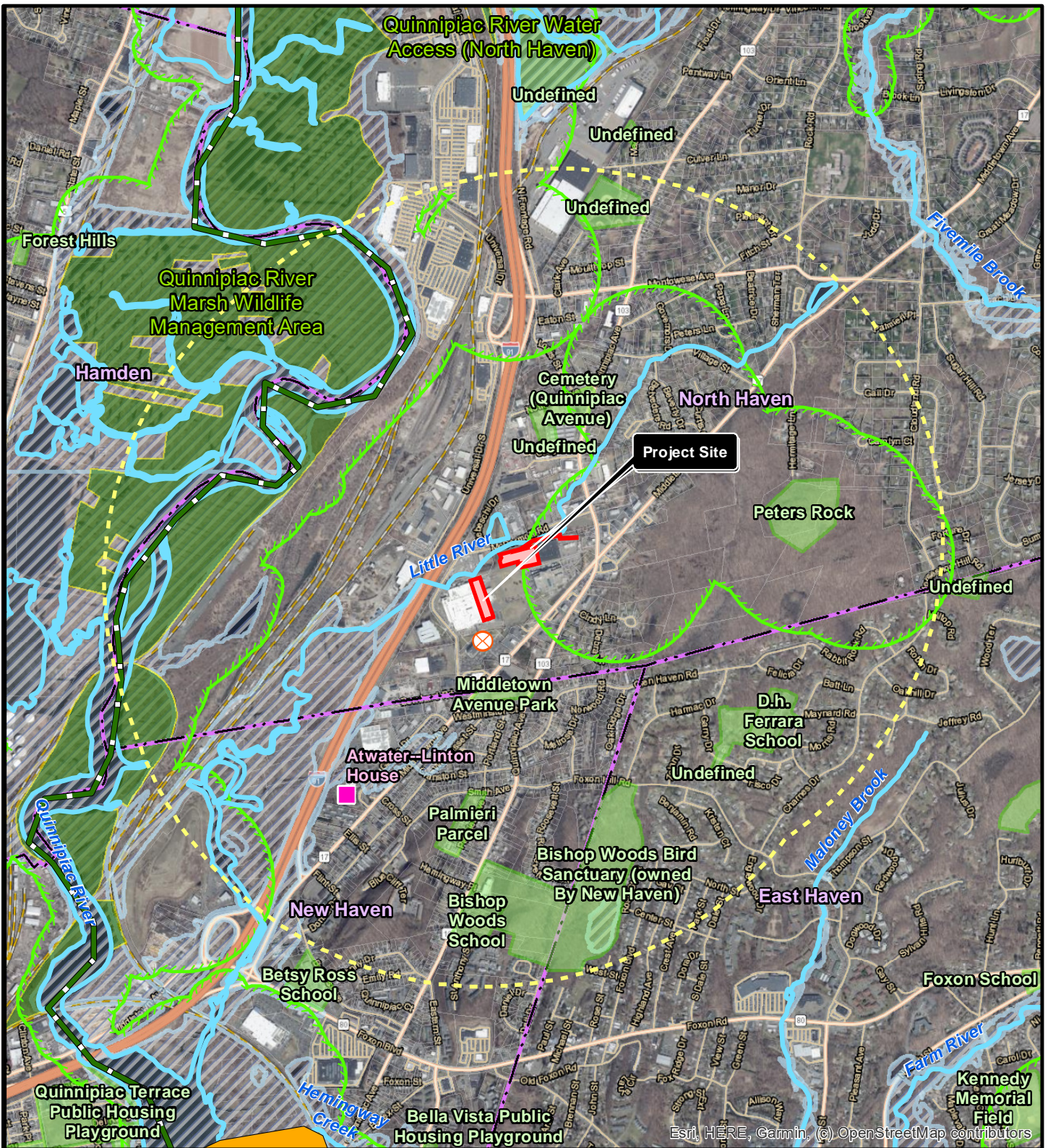
Map Details:

Base Map Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quad
 Quadrangle Map(s): Bradford
 Data Source(s): USGS, Nokomis Energy, VT
 Map Scale: 1 inch = 2,000 feet
 Map Date: February 2, 2023

 VERDANTERRA
 Project ID: 07522001

0 1,000 2,000 Feet





Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors

Exhibit 3 Surrounding Features

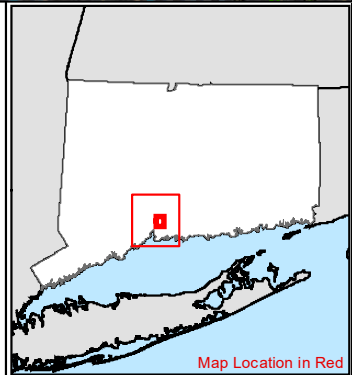
- Legend**
- Project Site
 - 1 Mile Project Buffer
 - Parcels
 - Heliport
 - Cultural Resource Building Point
 - 100yr FEMA Floodplane
 - Official Designated Connecticut Greenways
 - Natural Diversity Database
 - Open Spaces (CTDEEP GIS)
 - Municipalities

CT SOLAR PDF LLC - Nokomis Energy
 Medtronic Robotics
 North Haven, CT, 06473
 New Haven County

Map Details:

Base Map Source: CTECO 2019, Spring, 6 inch, Aerial Imagery
 Data Source(s) Include: FEMA, CTDEEP, UCONN, USGS,
 National Park Service (NRIS), Nokomis, VT
 Map Scale: 1 inch = 2000 feet
 Map Date: February 2, 2023

VERDANTERRA
 Project ID: 07522001





Photographs of Current Site Conditions



CommentView of proposed project area facing east.



CommentView of proposed project area facing west.



CommentView of proposed project area facing north. View of Little River location through fence.

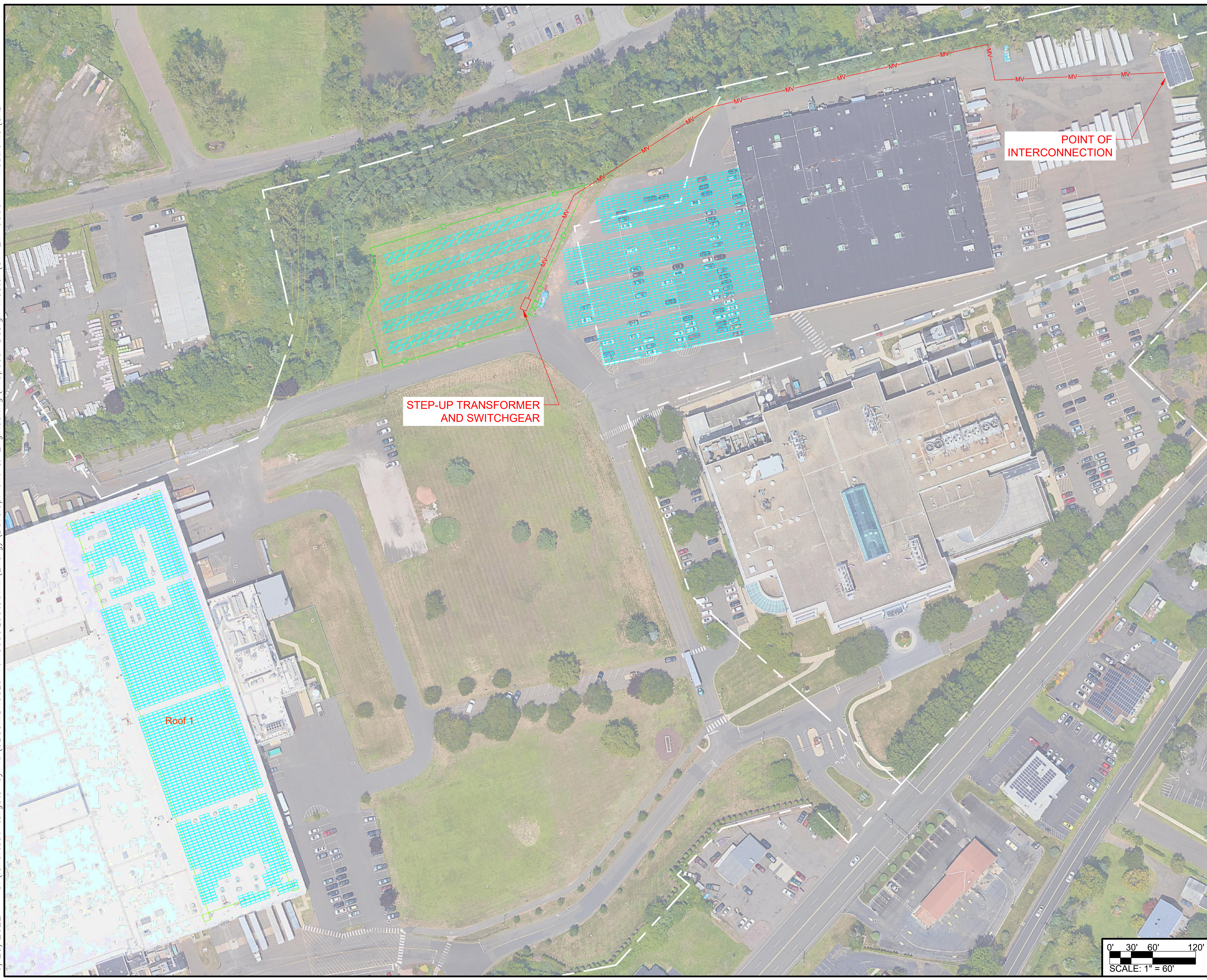


CommentView of proposed project area facing east.



Site Plan

10/25/2022 G:\shortcut-targets-by-id\0B3sMDnUsLUFVUM3eG5QdGt3oWM\Energy Development & Engineering\Proposal Design Master\CT-21-00007 - Medtronic\CAD



| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| CT-21-00007-A-00 | 0 |
| INDICATIVE DESIGN | |
| MEDTRONIC PARCEL ID: 003 007 41.339189°, -72.867761° NORTH HAVEN, CT 06473 NEW HAVEN COUNTY | |
| PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS | |
| SPECIFICATION KEY | ROOF / GROUND / CANOPY |
| DC SYSTEM SIZE | 935 kW / 308 kW / 918 kW |
| AC SYSTEM SIZE | 700 kW / 250 kW / 750 kW |
| MODULE TYPE | 445W / 540W / 540W |
| MODULE COUNT | 2100 / 570 / 1700 |
| INVERTER TYPE | 50kW |
| INVERTER COUNT | 14 / 5 / 15 |
| RACKING TYPE | FIXED TILT |
| SITE AREA (SQ FT) | 50,340 / 43,560 / 48,695 |
| AZIMUTH | -19° / -16° / -12° |
| TILT | 5° / 25° / 5° |
| GCR | 78%(4.26') / 50%(30') / 82%(60') |
| INTERCONNECTION VOLTAGE | BEHIND THE METER |
| LEGEND | |
| --- | PARCEL |
| --- | PHASE 1 ESA |
| --- | WETLAND |
| --- | LANDOWNER SITE LOCATION |
| --- XXX --- XXX --- XXX --- | CONTOUR |
| --- MV --- AC --- MV --- | ELECTRICAL LINES |
| --- | FENCE |
| --- | GATE |
| --- | LANDSCAPING |
| --- | MODULE |
| --- | BASIN |
| --- | ACCESS ROAD |
| --- | ELECTRICAL PAD |
| --- | ELECTRICAL POLES |
| NOTES: | |
| 1) SYSTEM DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEC/NFPA 2020 REQUIREMENTS. 2) FOUNDATIONS ASSUMED ARE DRIVEN PILE. 3) POINT OF COMMON COUPLING (POCC) IS APPROXIMATE. 4) FENCE ASSUMED 7' TALL. | |
| CONCEPTUAL DESIGN NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION | |
| | |
| 0' 30' 60' 120' SCALE: 1" = 60' | |



Soil Survey Map



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for State of Connecticut

CT Solar PDF LLC_Nokomis
Energy



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

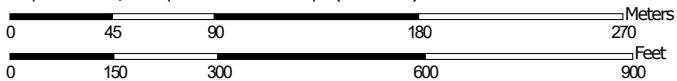
Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:3,330 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)


Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot


 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot


 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water


 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop


 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip


 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot


 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails


 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut
 Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 12, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 21, 2020—Oct 14, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

| Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 307 | Urban land | 12.7 | 100.0% |
| Totals for Area of Interest | | 12.7 | 100.0% |

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Custom Soil Resource Report

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

State of Connecticut

307—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9Imh

Elevation: 0 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 56 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 120 to 185 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Typical profile

H - 0 to 6 inches: material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Udorthents, wet substratum

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed, undisturbed soils

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

References

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