CERTIFIED

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

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Lisa L. Warner, CSR #061 Reporter:

PETITION NO. 1589

Petition from USS Somers Solar, LLC for a declaratory ruling, pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes, Section 4-176 and Section 16-50k, for the proposed construction, maintenance and operation of a 3.0-megawatt AC solar photovoltaic electric generating facility located at 360 Somers Road, Ellington, Connecticut, and associated electrical interconnection

VIA ZOOM AND TELECONFERENCE

Public Comment Session held on Tuesday, December 5, 2023, beginning at 6:30 p.m., via remote access.

Held Before:

JOHN MORISSETTE, Presiding Officer

1	Appearances:
2	
3	Council Members:
4	ROBERT SILVESTRI
5	DANIEL P. LYNCH, JR.
6	Council Staff:
7 8	MELANIE BACHMAN, ESQ. Executive Director and Staff Attorney
9	IFEANYI NWANKWO Siting Analyst
10 11	LISA FONTAINE Fiscal Administrative Officer
12	DAKOTA LaFOUNTAIN Clerk Typist
13 14 15 16	For USS Somers Solar, LLC: PULLMAN & COMLEY, LLC 90 State Street Hartford, Connecticut 06103-3702 Phone: 860.424.4315 BY: LEE D. HOFFMAN, ESQ. 1hoffman@pullcom.com
17 18	Also present: DAN CSAPLAR, USS Somers Solar, LLC
19	Public Speakers:
20	BRETT MICKELSON ARLO HOFFMAN
21	DOUG HENDRIX MARK KRASINSKI
22	GREGORY RAMEKA MICHELE RAMEKA
23	
24	Zoom co-host: Aaron Demarest
25	

MR. MORISSETTE: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. This public comment session is called to order this Tuesday, December 5, 2023, at 6:30 p.m. My name is John Morissette, member and presiding officer of the Connecticut Siting Council. Other members of the Council are Daniel P. Lynch, Jr. and Robert Silvestri.

Members of the staff are Melanie
Bachman, executive director and staff attorney;
Ifeanyi Nwankwo, siting analyst; Lisa Fontaine,
fiscal administrative officer; and Dakota
LaFountain, clerk typist.

If you haven't done so already, I ask that everyone please mute their computer audio and/or telephones now.

This is a continuation of a public hearing that began at 2 p.m. this afternoon. A copy of the prepared agenda is available on the Council's Petition 1589 webpage, along with the record of this matter, the public hearing notice, instructions for public access to this public hearing, and the Council's Citizens Guide to Siting Council Procedures.

This hearing is held pursuant to the provisions of Title 16 of the Connecticut General

Statutes and of the Uniform Administrative
Procedure Act upon a Petition from USS Somers
Solar, LLC for a declaratory ruling, pursuant to
Connecticut General Statutes, Section 4-176 and
Section 16-506k, for the proposed construction,
maintenance and operation of a 3.0-megawatt AC
solar photovoltaic electric generating facility
located at 360 Somers Road in Ellington,
Connecticut, and associated electrical
interconnection. This petition was received by
the Council on August 23, 2023.

The Council's legal notice of the date and time of this public hearing was published in The Journal Inquirer on November 13, 2023. Upon this Council's request, the petitioner erected a sign in the vicinity of the proposed site so as to inform the public of the name of the petitioner, the type of facility, the public hearing date, and contact information for the Council, including website and phone number.

Please be advised that the Council does not issue permits for stormwater management. If the proposed project is approved by the Council, the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, DEEP, Stormwater Permit is

independently required. DEEP could hold a public hearing on any Stormwater Permit application.

Please also be advised that the Council's project evaluation criteria under the statute does not include consideration of property values.

As a reminder to all, off-the-record communication with a member of the Council or a member of the Council staff upon the merits of this petition is prohibited by law.

This public comment session is reserved for members of the public who signed up in advance to make brief statements. These limited appearance statements are not subject to questions from the parties or the Council, and members of the public making statements may not ask questions of the parties or the Council.

In accordance with the public hearing notice and in fairness to everyone who signed up to speak, these public statements will be limited to three minutes. Please be advised that written comments may be submitted by any person within 30 days of this public hearing.

I wish to note for those who are here and for the benefit of your friends and neighbors

who are unable to join us for this public comment
session that you or they may send written
statements to the Council within 30 days of the
date hereof by mail or by email. Please be
advised that any person may be removed from the
public comment session at the discretion of the
Council.

We ask each person making a limited appearance statement in this proceeding to confine his or her statements to the subject matter before the Council and to avoid unreasonable repetition so that we may hear all of the concerns you and your neighbors may have. Please be advised that the Council cannot answer questions from the public about the proposal.

A verbatim transcript will be made of this hearing and deposited in the Ellington Town Clerk's Office for the convenience of the public.

At this time, I request the petitioner to make a brief presentation to the public describing the proposed facility. I believe Attorney Hoffman is making that presentation.

Attorney Hoffman.

MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. I am not making that presentation,

but I'm introducing Dan Csaplar from USS Somers Solar who will be.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Hoffman.

Mr. Csaplar, please continue.

DAN CSAPLAR: Yes. Thank you. Can everyone hear me?

MR. MORISSETTE: Yes.

MR. CSAPLAR: Awesome. Thank you very much. My name is Dan Csaplar. I'm here representing US Solar. We are representing JLM Associates who owns the Town of Ellington Airport which is located off of Somers Road. We're proposing a 3-megawatt solar facility on the project.

To give you a little background on who we are. We are, again, US Solar. We develop, construct, maintain and own these small community solar arrays and construct them at no cost to the property owner. We're based out of Minnesota but have offices in Connecticut, Boston and Virginia and have built roughly 85 to 90 of these projects to date.

So why this property? We reached out to JLM Associates because their parcel is a

desirable location for solar. The parcel is clear, flat, dry, and next to existing Eversource infrastructure or 3 phase. The property owner reciprocated interest in pursuing a solar project on this property. So we have two pathways to go through. We need to go through Eversource as well as the permitting process with the Siting Council which is why we're all here.

So to give a little background on the site itself, again, we're proposing a 3-megawatt AC solar facility. This will take up roughly 19.2 acres of the parcel. Here it's outlined in purple. The solar facility will be sited on the northern portion of the parcel. We had originally intended for the array to be 4 megawatts in size, but have since downsized by 1 megawatt or roughly 13 acres to appease the parachutists group and the town's wishes.

So the arrays itself will utilize a single access tracker mounting system. So essentially what this does is this technology follows the sun throughout the day. So you can think of the arrays as being tilted towards the east during the morning and then the west towards the end of the day.

We enclose our arrays by a 7-foot tall farm style fence. We also utilize wooden posts. And we think this meshes better with the surrounding community. We like to be as minimally invasive as possible, so the panels are just pile driven into the ground and we use a gravel access road which will run out east from Somers Road as depicted in this photo.

The construction period for the array will take roughly seven months and then, you know, the array just kind of sits there and creates electricity. We'll send out an operation and maintenance team roughly every quarter to clean off the panels and to make sure everything is looking neat and tidy.

So in a nutshell, it's a very simple project and will create clean electricity for at least 20 years. So that's all I have at this time. And thank you very much for your time.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr.

Csaplar.

We'll now call on Brett Mickelson to make a public statement followed by Arlo Hoffman.

Brett Mickelson, please.

BRETT MICKELSON: Hello.

MR. MORISSETTE: Good evening.

MR. MICKELSON: My name is Brett Mickelson. I am the president of Connecticut Parachutists, Incorporated, otherwise known as CPI. For a little background, CPI has been in existence since 1962, and we have been at Ellington Airport since 1970.

As Mr. Durocher stated in his written testimony, we're not just the skydiving club at CPI -- or at the airport, but we're actually actively the manager and have been since 2017 of the airport property. We're not just bystanders. We're in a long-term lease with an option to purchase. We do intend to exercise our option to purchase, as Mr. Durocher said in his testimony, and we expect that the US Solar contract will be in our ownership, therefore, our position should carry additional weight.

I also want to respond to something that was stated by US Solar in their interrogatories. They said that CPI agreed to the development of the solar array. And we did verbally agree to a maximum 10-acre installation at the original time that it was proposed. We never agreed in writing. And we were unaware that

the footprint had changed until we saw the application had been submitted to the town.

Upon further questioning, we learned that the proposed acreage was double the size that we had originally agreed upon. It was nearly 30 acres at that time, more than double the size. And only after directly approaching US Solar were we able to even negotiate a smaller footprint which is still twice the size of the original proposal that we had reviewed. We do not agree to having solar on these lands on this property in the way that it's currently constituted despite what you're being told today.

I would also like to respond quickly to some other testimony from Mr. Durocher, both written and verbal. Mr. Durocher says that vertical speeds of skydivers are at or near zero when they're landing. Doug Hendrix, who's on the agenda, will speak more to this. But anybody who's ever seen any skydiver land can tell you that that is not true. Even large tandem canopies that are carrying members of our community are moving forward at a rate of speed fast enough that the safest and most recommended method of landing is to slide in rather than trying to stand up.

1 We also want to respond to 2 Mr. Durocher's assertion that we have 10,000 feet 3 in order to make our decisions about where we're 4 going to land. The fact is that we exit at or 5 above 10,000 feet, but we do not deploy our 6 parachutes until around 3,000 feet, and every 7 second limits you're available safe options if you 8 can't make it back to the designated landing zone. 9 I also want to address one final thing 10 which is that Mr. Durocher asserted that the 11 runway extension plans have been scrapped by CPI, 12 and this is inaccurate. We do very much intend to 13 extend the runway. (TIME ELAPSED) 14 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, 15 Mr. Mickelson. Unfortunately, your time has 16 expired. But again, please provide written 17 comments, if you so choose to. We would be happy 18 to entertain your comments. 19 We'll now call on Arlo Hoffman followed 20 by Doug Hendrix. 21 Arlo Hoffman, please. 22 ARLO HOFFMAN: Hi. 23 MR. MORISSETTE: Good evening. 24 MR. HOFFMAN: I'm Arlo Hoffman. 25 chairman of the Planning and Zoning Commission in

Ellington, and I'm here tonight to speak out against this project.

The Town of Ellington has spent over a million dollars to bring sewer service to this parcel. That was to service the existing industrial businesses that are there and for future growth of the town. We've got a substantial investment. It's outlined in our plan of conservation and development. And this is taking away from the opportunity to bring business to Ellington which that is an industrial zoned property and it's key industrial zoned property. That's number one.

Second is a much bigger issue is the safety issue which I think our last caller was trying to make. We cannot allow a solar panel construction at the end of an active runway or in a parachute drop zone. It is not safe. There will be loss of life. In the past few years we had several planes on landing overshoot that runway. It's a short runway. It needs to be expanded. And that will be done, I believe, by a prudent owner of the property.

And I believe, just thankfully, when they did overrun, they would run into that grass

field and at minimal damage, no loss of life, no big damage to the plane for sure, but it could be much, much worse. It would not be safe to do that. Where these panels are proposed, this is not a good --

And I will repeat one other point I've made in the past. Again, you're using up current, some good farmland there. It is industrial zoned. It's planned industrial for the growth of the town. This thing should be denied by the Council. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Hoffman. We'll now call upon Doug Hendrix followed by Mark Krasinski.

Mr. Hendrix.

DOUG HENDRIX: Hello, my name is Doug Hendrix. I serve as the safety and training advisor at Connecticut Parachutists. This position is appointed by our governing body, the United States Parachute Association, to ensure the highest level of safety for all.

I've been a skydiver for almost 12
years and accumulated 3,500 skydives. At the
Ellington Airport I have jumped during every month
of the year in many different weather conditions,

and I've personally witnessed skydives at this airport almost weekly for a decade. I'm here today to discuss the safety concerns the proposed solar array presents to skydivers.

First, I would like to address the statement provided by the FAA. The FAA's comments only relate to aircraft and do not apply to parachutes. In fact, the FAA has no expertise in day-to-day parachute operations. The FAA only regulates skydiving aircraft and skydiving equipment. Therefore, the FAA cannot speak to the safety of skydivers in regards to the solar proposal. There is no evidence currently presented that argues the solar array and skydivers can safely coexist.

Second, for my statement and the statement from the United States Parachute Association, we are serving as the subject matter experts to provide evidence as to why the solar array causes significant hazards for skydivers. It is always the intention of every jump to land at a predetermined location, but sometimes the target is missed. This can be due to a variety of reasons, however common reasons include unexpected winds or clouds, parachute malfunctions, or simply

inexperienced skydivers learning how to fly a parachute.

This is an occurrence that sometimes happens in which a skydiver will have a routine emergency landing in an alternate landing area. There can be little time to choose a location. On a typical skydive my parachute gives me less than 60 seconds from opening to landing. When alternate landings occur, it typically occurs on airport property due to the proximity to the drop zone in a relatively flat area free of obstacles and trees. Many times this happens in the proposed solar array location. In fact, I have landed in this exact area several times over my skydiving career.

Skydivers often do not realize and not make it back to their intended landing area until it's too late. If a skydiver found themselves in this area, they'd be forced to choose between the solar array, trees or a potential collision with an airborne aircraft. Landing accidents are the number one cause of skydiving deaths. If and when a skydiver is forced to land in the solar array, this could cause serious injury or death. Modern parachutes are designed to land gracefully;

however, they can have significant forward speed upon landing. My parachute can travel up to 50 miles an hour across the ground at the time of landing.

Without a sufficient runway to land a parachute, a skydiver can impact an obstacle at a high rate of speed which presents a substantial risk to the human body. If a skydiver landed with injuries, it would be very challenging to provide that immediate first aid as access would be limited to the site, never mind potentially hazardous. I present this evidence as a local subject matter expert which echoes the message from our governing body, the United States Parachute Association.

In summary, the solar array presents serious safety concerns for our skydivers. Thank you for your time and consideration.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Hendrix. We'll now call upon Mark Krasinski followed by Gregory Rameka.

Mr. Krasinski, please. Take yourself off mute, please. Thank you.

MARK KRASINSKI: Okay. Don't count that as my time. Thank you, John. My name is

Mark Krasinski. I am an active skydiver at CPI, but I'm also an active pilot for 25 years, and I own a Piper single engine airplane. My main concern is the danger of runway excursions, so I disagree with this plan. In the 30 years at Ellington Airport I have seen four excursions. In all four cases I saw the planes run into the fields off the end of the runway and luckily everyone walked away. In one of the cases it was due to fuel starvation. The others were due to errors on landing or takeoff procedures.

The definition of an accident is an unintentionally caused event. Accidents will happen. The concern is what is the result of an accident. The solar company has suggested a 500-foot runway clear zone. At 80 miles an hour, which is the landing speed of a typical aircraft, it will only take 4.2 seconds for an aircraft to be at the solar structure from the end of the runway.

The FAA defines a runway safety area as an RSA. On the FAA website, faa.gov, where it talks about runway excursions and RSA it states, and I quote, Airport operators determine the dimensions of each runway's RSA by incorporating

all available land within the runway standard RSA dimensions that is capable of supporting safety area characteristics. The FAA has provided letters stating that the current structures do not exceed obstacle obstruction standards. CPI is becoming -- is in the process of becoming an airport operator. We feel just meeting the minimal RSA dimensions is not appropriate. Would any of you have your son or daughter take a roller coaster ride that only meets the minimum safety requirements? That's just a bad idea.

Another airplane will have a runway excursion, and instead of running off into a field it will run into a solar structure causing a preventable catastrophic conclusion. With such an active flight environment at the Ellington Airport, this structure will be better suited somewhere else. Our accidents may be not preventable because, again, it is an unintentional caused event, but the conclusion of the accident being either, one, a simple run off the field; or number two, a catastrophic collision with a solar structure is up to you, the Siting Council. Thank you for your time.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr.

Krasinski. We'll now call upon Gregory Rameka followed by Michele Rameka.

Gregory.

GREGORY RAMEKA: Good evening. My camera is not working this evening.

MR. MORISSETTE: That's fine.

MR. RAMEKA: I am here to speak out against this project. It is at the bottom of a -oh, there it goes. It is at the bottom of a residential neighborhood. As previously stated, sewer has been run out to this for industrial purposes. And honestly, I look at any kind of tax dollar investment into properties that it can be used for any benefit of the town. And I don't see any benefit of this specifically going towards the people that live here in Ellington. There's been no words about power savings to anybody. We don't know where the power is actually going to end up going that's generated from this. We don't know where these panels are being made. We don't know if US steel is being made. We don't know if this is going to support any local jobs or support anybody locally here. I think all it is is just a land grab to try to make power using China

technology that's outdated. And then when they're scrapped, it's a toxic waste that's just going to end up laying there, and they're not going to do anything with it, and there's just going to be toxic waste in our backyard.

On top of that, right now that land is being utilized as a farm. They plant crops on it. And that's food for us in one way or another. Ellington is known as a farming community, and I think we should continue to support that. And I thank you for your time.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Rameka. We'll now call upon Michele Rameka.

MICHELE RAMEKA: Hi. I pretty much have the same thing that Greg said. I mean, obviously we are both the homeowners at our house, and we don't agree. I did sit through the 2 o'clock meeting. Excuse the dogs behind us. I did sit through this 2 o'clock meeting, and I did find some discrepancies that the solar company did try to explain as best as they could what was going on. But the quarterly, one of the problems I have is the quarterly maintenance on it. I know it's every 90 days, but they were very unsure of that at first. And someone had asked during the

day at the 2 o'clock meeting what's the traffic going to be like, the construction zone, and it was made clear towards the end of the meeting what was going to happen, but I did not put full faith into the fact that they didn't have the answers up front. So that was a concerning factor for me that it seemed very confusing and unsure when they were first trying to explain it, and that's an issue for me. So thank you for your time tonight.

Mrs. Rameka. Thank you for coming out. And thank you everyone for coming out this evening and providing us with your comments. We very much appreciate it.

Thank you,

MR. MORISSETTE:

So that concludes the comments, public comment session for this evening. Before we close this hearing, the Connecticut Siting Council announces that briefs and proposed findings of fact may be filed with the Council by any party or intervenor no later than January 4, 2024. The submission of briefs or proposed findings of fact are not required by this Council, rather, we leave it to the choice of the parties or intervenors.

Anyone who has not become a party or intervenor but who desires to make his or her

views known to the Council, may file written

statements with the Council within 30 days of the

date hereof.

The Council will issue draft findings

of fact, and thereafter parties and intervenors

The Council will issue draft findings of fact, and thereafter parties and intervenors may identify errors and inconsistencies between the Council's draft findings of fact and the record. However, no new information, no new evidence, no arguments and no reply briefs without our permission will be considered by the Council.

Copies of the transcript of this hearing will be filed with the Ellington Town Clerk's Office.

I hereby declare this hearing adjourned. And thank you everyone for your participation. Have a good evening, and thank you again.

(Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at 6:56 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE FOR REMOTE HEARING

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I hereby certify that the foregoing 23 pages are a complete and accurate computer-aided transcription of my original stenotype notes taken before the CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL of the PUBLIC COMMENT SESSION IN RE: PETITION NO. 1589, Petition from USS Somers Solar, LLC for a declaratory ruling, pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes, Section 4-176 and Section 16-50k, for the proposed construction, maintenance and operation of a 3.0-megawatt AC solar photovoltaic electric generating facility located at 360 Somers Road, Ellington, Connecticut, and associated electrical interconnection, which was held before JOHN MORISSETTE, PRESIDING OFFICER, on December 5, 2023.

Lisa L. Warner, CSR 061

Court Reporter