STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL
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CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

September 9, 2015

Mark R. Sussman, Esq.
Patricia L. Boye-Williams, Esq.
Murtha Cullina LLP
City Place 1
185 Asylum Street
Hartford, CT 06103

RE: **PETITION NO. 1159 -** Lodestar Energy LLC petition for a declaratory ruling that no Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need is required for the proposed construction, operation, and maintenance of a 2.0 MW AC Solar Photovoltaic Electric Generating facility located at 1005 North Street, Suffield, Connecticut.

Dear Attorneys Sussman and Boye-Williams:

At a public meeting held on September 3, 2015, the Connecticut Siting Council (Council) considered and ruled that the above-referenced proposal would not have a substantial adverse environmental effect, and pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes § 16-50k, would not require a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need, with the following conditions:

- Implement the recommendations in the Highland Soils LLC report dated April 6, 2015;
- The name and resume of the environmental monitor shall be submitted to the Council for review and approval;
- Implement the Turtle Protection Plan dated August 6, 2015 except for the recommendation of mowing on a hot summer day after July 15th. Mowing shall occur after first frost or approximately during the late October through early November timeframe;
- Provide the certification form related to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Programmatic General Permit prior to construction;
- Provide a copy of the Drainage Report stamped by a Professional Engineer prior to construction;
- Unless otherwise approved by the Council, if the facility authorized herein is not fully constructed within three years from the date of the mailing of the Council's decision, this decision shall be void, and the facility owner/operator shall dismantle the facility and remove all associated equipment or reapply for any continued or new use to the Council before any such use is made. The time between the filing and resolution of any appeals of the Council's decision shall not be counted in calculating this deadline. Authority to monitor and modify this schedule, as necessary, is delegated to the Executive Director. The facility owner/operator shall provide written notice to the Executive Director of any schedule changes as soon as is practicable;

- Any request for extension of the time period to fully construct the facility shall be filed with the Council not later than 60 days prior to the expiration date of this decision and shall be served on all parties and intervenors, if applicable, and the Town of Suffield;

- The facility owner/operator shall remit timely payments associated with annual assessments and invoices submitted by the Council for expenses attributable to the facility under Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-50v;

- This Declaratory Ruling may be transferred, provided the facility owner/operator/transferor is current with payments to the Council for annual assessments and invoices under Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-50v and the transferee provides written confirmation that the transferee agrees to comply with the terms, limitations and conditions contained in the Declaratory Ruling, including timely payments to the Council for annual assessments and invoices under Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-50v; and

- If the facility owner/operator is a wholly owned subsidiary of a corporation or other entity and is sold/transferred to another corporation or other entity, the Council shall be notified of such sale and/or transfer and of any change in contact information for the individual or representative responsible for management and operations of the facility within 30 days of the sale and/or transfer.

This decision is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Council and is not applicable to any other modification or construction. All work is to be implemented as specified in the petition dated May 21, 2015 and additional information dated August 7, 2015 and August 11, 2015.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the staff report on this project.

Very truly yours,

Robert Stein

Robert Stein
Chairman

RS/MP/lm

Enclosure: Staff Report dated September 3, 2015

c: The Honorable Edward G. McAnaney, First Selectman, Town of Suffield
William Hawkins, AICP, Town Planner, Town of Suffield
Jeffrey J. Macel, Esq., Principal and Co-Founder, Lodestar Energy LLC
Kevin and Krist Sullivan, Property Owners

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Petition No. 1159
Lodestar Energy - Suffield, Connecticut
Staff Report
September 3, 2015

Introduction

On May 21, 2015, Lodestar Energy (Lodestar or Petitioner) submitted a petition to the Connecticut Siting Council (Council) for a declaratory ruling that no Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need (Certificate) is required for the construction and operation of a 2.0 megawatt (MW) alternating current (AC) Solar Photovoltaic Generating facility located at 1005 North Street in Suffield, Connecticut. Council members Robert Hannon and Daniel Lynch, Jr. and Council staff member Michael Perrone visited the site on June 22, 2015 to review the proposal. Patricia Boye-Williams, Attorney, Murtha Cullina (representing the Petitioner); John Ianni, Soil Scientist, Highland Soils LLC, Ben Ianni, Highland Soils, LLC; Jaime Smith, Managing Member, Lodestar; Jay Ussery, Partner, J.R. Russo & Associates; Jordan Belknap, Director of Operations, Lodestar; Kevin Sullivan, Property Owner; and First Selectman Edward McAnaney for the Town of Suffield also attended the field review. Supplemental information requested at the field review was submitted on July 7, 2015 and responses to Council interrogatories were submitted on August 7, and 11, 2015.

On or about May 20, 2015, the Petitioner notified the Town of Suffield and abutting property owners of the proposed project. (No other municipalities are located within a 2,500-foot radius of the proposed project.) The Petitioner received and responded to several inquiries from abutters, but received no objections to the project.

Municipal Consultation

Prior to the submission of the Petition to the Council, the Petitioner met with the First Selectman, Town Planner, Town Engineer, and Town Attorney to present the project and solicit feedback on the proposed design. The Petitioner attended a Town of Suffield Zoning and Planning Commission meeting on March 16, 2015 to present the project site plan and solicit feedback. Lodestar also attended a Town of Suffield Conservation Commission meeting on March 24, 2015 to present the project site plan and solicit additional feedback. Lodestar also provided additional information to the Town Planner to follow-up on questions raised by the Zoning and Planning Commission. Lodestar provided the final site plans and wetland report to the Zoning and Planning and the Conservation Commission concurrently with the filing of the Petition with the Council. By letter dated July 9, 2015, First Selectman McAnaney expressed support for the project and noted that, "We are confident that this project will be of great benefit to the Town of Suffield."

Public Benefit

The project would be a "grid-side distributed resources" facility, as defined in Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) § 16-1(a)(37). CGS § 16a-35k establishes the State's energy policies, including the goal to "develop and utilize renewable energy resources, such as solar and wind energy, to the maximum extent possible." The 2013 Connecticut Comprehensive Energy Strategy emphasizes low- or no-emission sources of electric generation and development of more distributed generation, which the proposed facility is. The proposed facility will contribute to fulfilling the State's Renewable Portfolio Standard as a zero emission Class I renewable energy source. The Petitioner intends to begin ground construction in late August 2015 and have the project fully complete by approximately mid-December 2015.

Proposed Site

The project would consist of the installation of approximately 9,288 solar panels and 86 string inverters and other associated ground equipment on 26.47-acre lease area of a 51.3-acre parcel owned by Kevin and Krist Sullivan (Sullivan Farm) at 1005 North Street in Suffield. Approximately one-half of the site is agricultural, and the remaining half is a former gravel pit that has become overgrown and wooded. The site is bounded to the west by undeveloped woodland, to the north by an agricultural field, to the east by agricultural land owned by the Sullivan family, to the south by a horse farm, and to the southwest by single family residential homes.

The project site is located approximately 1,350 feet west of North Street and at the rear of the Sullivan Farm. The site is accessible from the west side of North Street via an existing paved portion of driveway followed by 1,200 feet of dirt farm road. The farm road is approximately 10 feet wide. As it approaches the site, the road crosses an existing culvert over a stream and bisects wetlands on both sides. The existing access road leads to an open agricultural field on the southern portion of the site.

The site contains two upland areas divided by an intermittent stream. The stream originates from a pond and associated wetland in the northwest corner of the site. From the pond, the stream flows easterly to a wetland on the east side of the site. The area to the north of the intermittent stream was formerly mined for gravel in the 1950's and 1960's. The gravel operation has since ceased, and this area has become overgrown and wooded. The northern portion of the site is accessed from the southern portion of the site via the farm road over the existing culvert that conveys the intermittent stream.

The majority of the southern portion of the site is maintained in agriculture. This area is currently a hay field, but was formerly used to grow corn. Portions of the agricultural lot are characterized as wetland, but are still actively farmed. Under Connecticut General Statutes §22a-40, farming and agricultural activities are permitted in wetlands as of right. Wooded areas are present to the east, south, and west of the hay field.

Proposed Project

The solar field project includes approximately 10 acres of solar panels. The project is split approximately evenly in MW with about 1 MW AC of solar panel capacity to be located to the north of an existing watercourse and 1 MW AC to be located to the south of the watercourse. The project would consist of the solar panels attached to a fixed tilt racking system with each panel angled 25 degrees above horizontal and oriented towards the south. The racks would keep the tops of the solar panels at about 8.5 feet above ground level. A minimum 36-inch ground clearance would be maintained. The inverters would be mounted to the racking system, underneath the solar panels.

The solar panels would generate about 2.88 MW of DC power. After conversion to AC power, approximately 2 MW of AC power would be available to be delivered to Eversource's distribution system. While a panel orientation to the west may result in peak electricity production coinciding more with peak electric demand in the afternoon hours, this project is designed to optimize the <u>total</u> energy production over the entire year. A south orientation maximizes the total annual solar irradiation on the panels, which maximizes the annual energy production. The capacity factor, which increases with the total annual energy production, would also be maximized with a panel orientation to the south. See Table 1 below.

Table 1			
Configuration	**Orientation**	**Annual Energy Production (kilowatt-hours)**	**Capacity Factor (based on AC output)**
South (Proposed)	180 degrees	3,572,265 kWh	20.44
Southwest	225 degrees	3,414,326 kWh	19.53
West	270 degrees	3,004,764 kWh	17.19

The facility will connect overhead to the existing 13.8-kilovolt three phase overhead distribution pole #4125 on North Street. The interconnection would require the installation of new poles on the subject property. Such a utility path would require crossing the Tennessee Gas Pipeline (TGP) right-of-way. However, Lodestar has consulted with TGP, and TGP does not object to an overhead crossing of their pipeline right of way.

The solar field would be surrounded by an eight-foot high chain link fence. A locked gate would be installed at the beginning of the southern portion of the solar field.

The existing access would be improved with gravel and widened to accommodate emergency vehicles. The access drive would originate at North Street and run in a westerly direction, generally parallel to the southern property line before reaching the southern section of the solar field. The southern section of the solar field would have an access drive "hammer head" turn-around located to the west. There would be one access drive crossing of the watercourse in order to reach the northern section of the solar field.

Environment, Cultural and Scenic Values

Grading and tree removal would be required to prepare the array location for equipment installation. Specifically, site construction would include but not be limited to clearing (of about 225 trees within a primarily Red Maple and Birch community); grubbing; grading; construction of gravel access roads; layout and placement of foundations, racking, solar panels and string inverters; installation of utility pads and associated electrical equipment; installation of electrical conduit, conduit supports, electrical poles, and overhead wires; and installation of and installation of security fencing.

A drainage report was prepared by J.R. Russo & Associates, LLC. The proposed drainage design and analysis indicates that the post-development peak discharge for the site would be equal to or less than the pre-development discharge for all design storms. As a result, the proposed development is not expected to have a negative impact on downstream properties.

The Petitioner has performed a Carbon Debt Analysis. While the loss of trees necessarily reduces carbon capturing ability, the carbon dioxide emissions reductions due to the solar power displacing more traditional generation (which includes fossil-fueled generation) results in a "carbon payback" of about 2.5 years. That is, after 2.5 years, the project will have a net carbon dioxide reduction benefit for the environment.

The carbon "debt" itself (approximately 5,461 metric tons) is not a function of the panel orientation. However, maximizing the annual electric energy production via a southern panel orientation would maximize the traditional generation displaced and have the effect of maximizing the carbon reduction/displacement benefit. It would also result in the shortest "payback period." See Table 2 below.

Table 2				
Configuration	**Orientation**	**Carbon Dioxide "Debt" to Payback (metric tons)**	**Annual Carbon Reduction/Displacement Benefit (metric tons)**	**Carbon Payback (years)**
South (Proposed)	180 degrees	5,461	2,173	2.51
Southwest	225 degrees	5,461	2,077	2.63
West	270 degrees	5,461	1,827	2.99

The project is not expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts to air or water quality. Solar farms do not have air emissions. Furthermore, the project is not expected to impact any drinking water sources or aquifer protection areas. State and federal wetlands were delineated by Highland Soils, Inc. (HSI) in December 2014. Additional investigations by HSI in April and May 2015 identified the presence of vernal pool habitats within the wetlands at five locations and adjacent to the site. The proposed project is designed to avoid and/or minimize impacts on the existing wetland resources.

Vernal pool 1 is located off-site along the southern property limits. Wood frogs were noted to be calling from this pool during an April 7, 2015 survey. For the Biological Value, it contains a single species (Wood Frog) with an egg mass count of under 25. The Critical Terrestrial Habitat formulation indicates that greater than 75 percent of the Vernal Pool Envelope (VPE) and at least 50 percent of the Critical Terrestrial Habitat (CTH) is undeveloped. The cumulative assessment for this resource is Tier III.

Vernal pool 2 is located just north and west of the Vernal Pool 1 and closer to the southern portion of the proposed solar farm. This pool has many snags and attachment points for amphibian egg masses and contains a stand of Button bush as well as Cat-tails and Eastern Bur-reed. Two obligate amphibian species (Spotted Salamander and Wood Frog) were noted in this resource with relatively low egg mass numbers of six and 15, respectively.) The VPE and CTH are undeveloped with at least 75 percent of the VPE and at least 50 percent of the CTH undeveloped. This pool has a cumulative assessment of Tier I.

Vernal pool 3 is located in the southeastern portion of the complex and contains a single species (Wood Frog) with greater than 25 egg masses, a count greater than were recorded in other pools. Both the VPE and CTE are completely undeveloped. The cumulative assessment for this resource is Tier I.

Vernal pool 4, located just west of vernal pool 3 is in a similar hydrologic and vegetative setting. This pool, although larger in aerial extents, is shallower and contains a single species (Wood Frog) with low egg mass counts of 14 (i.e. less than 25). The CTH is completely undeveloped. The cumulative assessment for this resource is Tier III.

The third component of the gravel pit complex is Vernal Pool 5, an existing man-made pond. Vernal pool 5 was found to have breeding Wood Frogs along the southwestern limit of the open water. This resource, with low egg mass counts (i.e. 21) and a single species has a Tier III rating.

No direct physical impacts are proposed to the site's vernal pools. Furthermore, the project has been redesigned to ensure that no solar panels are to be located within 100 feet of any vernal pool. See Revised/Updated Site Layout drawing.

The wetland soil scientist that assessed the host property has the following recommendations relative to protecting amphibians:

a) Seasonal restrictions will be required on the project to protect and accommodate migrating amphibians.
b) An environmental monitor should be assigned to implement and monitor the project with the specific goals of protection of amphibian populations.
c) The environmental monitor should write and implement a management plan specific to the timing of construction activities as they relate to amphibian activities.
d) Erosion control blankets should be limited to those products that have biodegradable or woven fibers or mechanically bound fibers that do not include plastic netting (to avoid trapping wildlife). Or utilize hydro seeding that includes a soil binding agent.
e) Silt fencing is a barrier to amphibian movements and should only be used where exclusion of amphibian species is desired. Where silt fencing or other barriers are to be used, consideration should be given to deflecting migrating amphibians from active work zones.
f) The environmental monitor should perform sweeps of hard barriers and relocate herpetofauna. The plan must be time-specific to construction activities and the timing of amphibian movements.
g) Exclusion barriers for construction activities should not restrict amphibian movements unless desired. No vehicles or construction activities are to occur outside of these barriers.
h) A pollution control plan will be required prior to construction. Such plan will detail Petroleum and Hazardous Materials Storage and refueling as well as general construction activities.

The existing farm access road includes one wetland crossing where it bisects an existing wetland. An additional wetland crossing is present where the farm road crossed the intermittent stream to provide access to the northern portion of the site. In order to minimize the impacts associated with a new access road, the existing farm road would be utilized. The road will be reconstructed to accommodate emergency vehicles and widened to a minimum clear width of 18 feet, consistent with the Town's requirements for residential driveways in excess of 250 feet in length. The two existing culverts would be removed and replaced in accordance with access road improvements. Utilization of the existing wetland crossings decreases the amount of direct wetland impact. In addition, approximately 793 feet of retaining wall will be installed on both sides of the widened road in the vicinity of the southern crossing in order to reduce the amount of wetland fill. The overall amount of wetland fill associated with the project would be 2,445 square feet. The proposed fill would not adversely impact the functions of the wetlands, and some positive impact would result from the addition of riprap as outlet protection at these culverts. Indirect impacts to the existing vernal pool habitats have been minimized by maintaining separation distances between site activities and these resources and by the proposed use of appropriate erosion and sedimentation controls.

The total square footage of the impacts to wetlands would be less than 5,000 square feet. Thus, the project would be considered a Category I activity under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Programmatic General Permit for Connecticut. The Petitioner would file a certification form prior to the commencement of work.

By letter dated March 3, 2015, the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) indicated that, according to its Natural Diversity Database, extant populations of Federal and State Endangered dwarf wedge mussel, State Special Concern species wood turtle, and bobolink

may occur within or very close to the subject property boundaries. Subsequently, Lodestar retained REMA Ecological Services, LLC (REMA) to investigate this matter. On April 7, 2015, REMA conducted a site survey and investigated possible habitat for the three species. REMA stated that it is "unlikely that any of three recorded 'listed' species from the vicinity of the site actually utilize the site." However, as a precaution and at the request of the Council (because wood turtles have been reported in proximity of the site at Philo Brook and turtles can sometimes travel significant distances), on August 7, 2015, REMA submitted a Turtle Protection Plan.

The Turtle Protection Plan recommends that construction occur outside of the hibernating period for turtles (i.e. between October 1 through April 1). If that is not possible, the following recommendations shall be undertaken:

a) Erect silt fence all around the work area or construction envelope, making sure it is properly trenched so that turtles cannot move under it and avoid the use of netting that can entangle wildlife.
b) After erecting the perimeter silt fence, a systematic sweep of the construction envelope shall be conducted by a qualified professional at a time when turtles are active.
c) Avoid harming any hibernating turtles. Place any turtles found to the outside of the silt fence enclosure facing the same direction that they were walking.
d) The next day following the initial sweep, the whole silt fence perimeter shall be inspected by a qualified professional for any turtles (or other wildlife) that may be trying to exit the area, but blocked by the fence.
e) Turtle sweeps should be conducted during the growing season, not during the hibernation season (i.e. mid-October to mid-April).
f) Turtle sweeps should be performed during the morning or late afternoon, not during the hot middle of the day, when turtles are likely to be resting in the shade or buried under leaf litter.
g) If possible, turtle sweeps should occur on a sunny day after a rainstorm, when they are most likely to be active.
h) Turtle sweeps should occur in fair, pleasant weather. Avoid searching during a hot period in the summer, when both wood and box turtles bury themselves and go dormant for several days or weeks. In cool weather, turtles may not be active, but they can be readily found basking in the sunshine.
i) Workers should be informed about turtle species and shown photos and fact sheets off of the DEEP website. Construction workers should be informed that there are declining protected species, which should be moved out of harm's way, such as off the entry road, on the side they are moving towards but never moved away from the site vicinity. The construction supervisor should immediately alert the project's qualified professional.
j) Do not allow vehicles or heavy machinery to park outside the work are in turtle habitats (e.g. fields or wood edges). Erect "no parking" placards in habitat areas where parking seems likely. Designate defined worker parking areas within the perimeter silt fence.
k) Maintain the chain-link fences that surround the solar arrays, making sure gaps at bottom could not let turtles through.
l) Grassy buffer areas between the clearing limits and the chain link fence will provide meadow habitat for many species and for turtles if they utilize the subject site. Mow these areas every other year in mid-summer on a hot day, after July 15th, when turtles are not active.

However, mowing during mid-summer may result in potential mortality of many species of wildlife, including turtles. In order to further minimize wildlife impacts, staff suggests including a condition that mowing be performed after first frost or approximately during the late October through early November timeframe.

On March 16, 2015, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) requested that Lodestar complete a professional cultural resources assessment and reconnaissance survey prior to construction. Lodestar submitted such report, prepared by Raber Associates, to SHPO on July 11, 2015, concluding that no further investigations or protective measures to address indirect visual effects are recommended. By letter dated July 1, 2015, the State Historic Preservation Office indicated that no historic properties would be impacted by the proposed solar project. Furthermore, SHPO "concurs that no additional archaeological investigation of the project area is warranted."

Visibility of the project from North Street is expected to be minimal to the east and west of the project because of existing trees on the eastern and western portions of the subject property and the limited height (~8.5 feet) of the solar panels. However, there are areas near the northern and southern boundaries of the subject property where some views may be possible due to limited existing intervening vegetation. To address this issue, the Petitioner is proposing a double-row of Colorado Blue Spruce trees along portions of the northern project boundary, shrubs along the southeast portion of the project limits, and an additional double-row of Colorado Blue Spruce trees along the southwestern corner of the project. (Since the original proposal, Lodestar has added an additional eight trees to the southwest corner for additional screening.) The nearest residence (Viets residence) is located 350 feet to the southwest of the proposed solar facility and would have the views of the facility screened by the proposed Colorado Spruce trees. To the north of the proposed facility, the Paganelli residence is located about 580 feet from the proposed facility and would also have Colorado Blue Spruce trees screening the views. (See attached photo-simulations of views from areas screened. Although no simulation from the Viets residence is available, the view from the Mancini property gives a good representation of the proposed screening in this vicinity.) With this additional screening and the distances to the residences, the visual impact to neighboring residences is not expected to be significant.

A Decommissioning Plan was included in the supplemental materials filed on July 7, 2015. The Decommissioning Plan assumes a useful life for the project of approximately 20 years. It includes details on the removal of the solar project equipment and re-seeding the disturbed areas with drought tolerant grass seed mix to restore the site.

Conclusion

The Petitioner contends that pursuant to CGS § 16-50k(a), the Siting Council shall approve by declaratory ruling the construction or location of "any customer-side distributed resources project or facility or grid-side distributed resources project or facility with a capacity of not more than sixty-five megawatts, as long as such project meets air and water quality standards of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection." The proposed project meets these criteria. The proposed project will not produce air emissions, will not utilize water to produce electricity, was designed to minimize wetland impacts, will employ a stormwater management plan that will result in no net increase in runoff to any surrounding properties, and furthers the State's energy policy by developing and utilizing renewable energy resources and distributed energy resources. In addition, as demonstrated above, the proposed project will not have a substantial adverse environmental effect.

Recommendations

Staff recommends inclusion of the following conditions:

- Implement the recommendations in the Highland Soils LLC report dated April 6, 2015.
- The name and resume of the environmental monitor shall be submitted to the Council for review and approval.
- Implement the Turtle Protection Plan dated August 6, 2015 except for the recommendation of mowing on a hot summer day after July 15th. Mowing shall occur after first frost or approximately during the late October through early November timeframe.
- Provide the certification form related to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Programmatic General Permit prior to construction;
- Provide a copy of the Drainage Report stamped by a Professional Engineer prior to construction;
- Unless otherwise approved by the Council, if the facility authorized herein is not fully constructed within three years from the date of the mailing of the Council's decision, this decision shall be void, and the facility owner/operator shall dismantle the facility and remove all associated equipment or reapply for any continued or new use to the Council before any such use is made. The time between the filing and resolution of any appeals of the Council's decision shall not be counted in calculating this deadline. Authority to monitor and modify this schedule, as necessary, is delegated to the Executive Director. The facility owner/operator shall provide written notice to the Executive Director of any schedule changes as soon as is practicable;
- Any request for extension of the time period to fully construct the facility shall be filed with the Council not later than 60 days prior to the expiration date of this decision and shall be served on all parties and intervenors, if applicable, and the Town of Suffield;
- Within 45 days after completion of construction, the Council shall be notified in writing that construction has been completed; and
- This Declaratory Ruling may be transferred or partially transferred, provided both the facility owner/operator/transferor and the transferee are current with payments to the Council for their respective annual assessments and invoices under Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-50v. The Council shall be notified of such sale and/or transfer and of any change in contact information for the individual or representative responsible for management and operations of the facility within 30 days of the sale and/or transfer. Both the facility owner/operator/transferor and the transferee shall provide the Council with a written agreement as to the entity responsible for any quarterly assessment charges under Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-50v(b)(2) that may be associated with this facility.

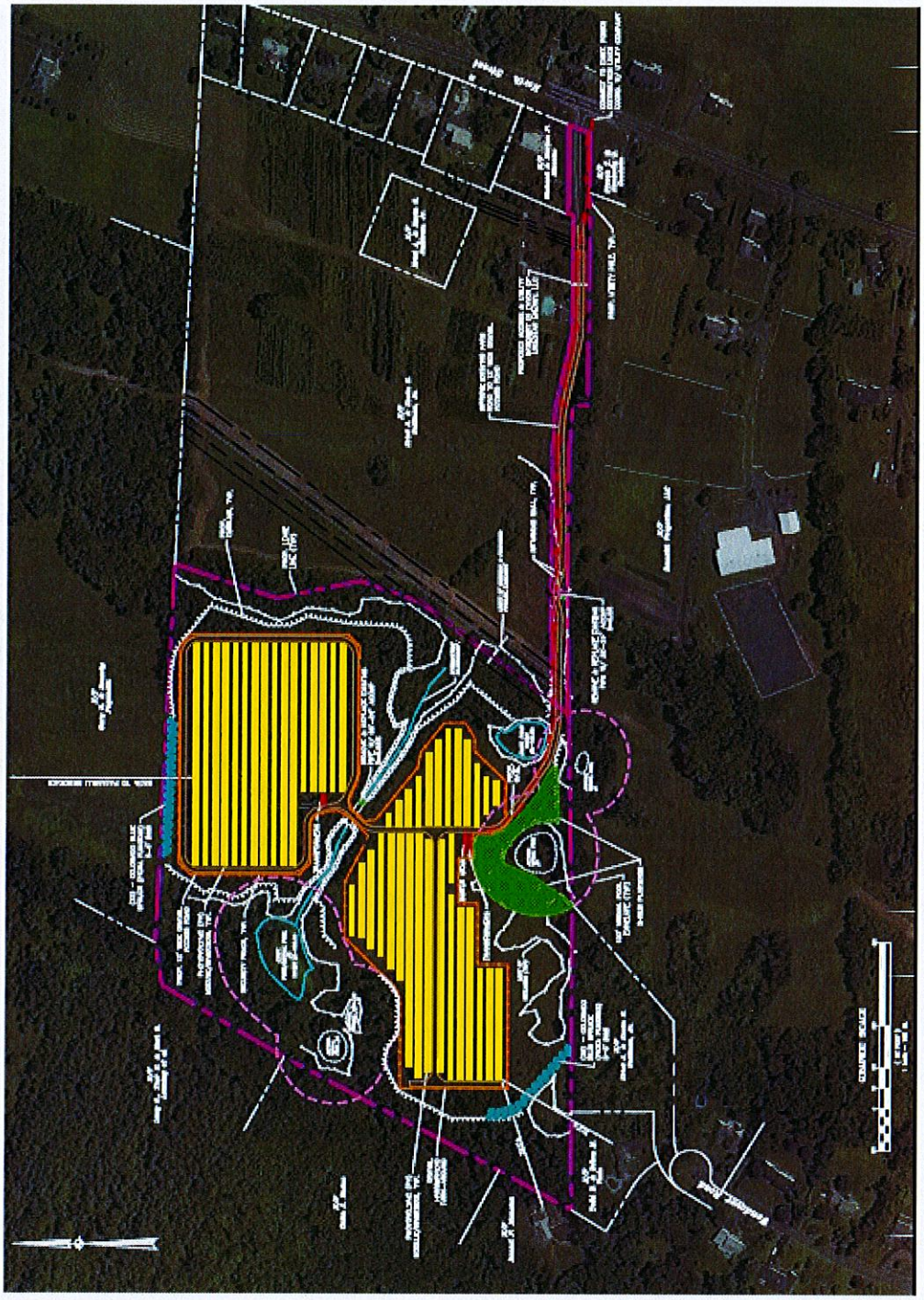
Photo-simulation of the facility from the Paganelli Property looking south towards the northern section of the site.

Solar modules are visible in portions of the center of the photo. Evergreens in photo are proposed plantings.

Photo-simulation of the facility from the Mancini Property looking east towards the southwest corner of the site. (Eight additional trees to the left or north of the proposed trees would also be included.)

Solar modules are visible on left side of photo. Evergreens in photo are proposed plantings.

Revised/Updated Site Layout



Original Site Layout