Table 3-2 Summary of Scioto Ridge Wind Farm Impacts within the New Project Area

| Impact Type | Potential Impacts within New Project Area | |
|--|---|--|
| Field-delineated wetlands | 0 Acres | |
| Stream Crossings | 0 Linear Feet | |
| Tree Clearing | 0.032 Acres | |
| Access Road Temporary Soil | 3.32 Acres | |
| Access Road Permanent Soil | 3.28 Acres | |
| Collection Lines Temporary Soil | 7.79 Acres | |
| Floodplains | 0 Acres | |
| Turbine Foundation Footprint (approximate) | 0.41 Acres | |

Note: Based on current engineering design.

Within the 197-acre New Project Area, approximately 6.60 acres of soil will be impacted (temporary and permanent impacts combined) due to construction of access roads. Approximately 7.79 acres will be temporarily impacted due to collection line installations. Permanent soil impacts due to turbine foundations will be approximately 0.41 acres. The stream crossings (SOH-AD05 and SOH-AD06) will have no impacts by utilizing HDD technology (See Table 3-3 below). Approximately 0.032 acres of tree clearing are anticipated within the New Project Area. A majority of these impacts have already been accounted for in Cardno's 2013 Ecological Assessment, and therefore, already included in the Certification. For example, the relocation of Turbine #129 involved moving it approximately 490 feet north from previously permitted location. The previously reported impacts (as presented in Cardno's 2013 Ecological Assessment) included the calculated impacts such as foundation, access road and collection line associated with Turbine #129; which are now represented in the impacts presented in Table 3-2 above. The impact comparison in the following Section 3.2 should further clarify this.

Table 3-3 Stream Crossing Impacts

| Stream Classification | | Facility Feature | | Width of Feature Impact | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Stream ID | Aquatic Use Designation | | PHWH Class | HHEI | Туре | Construction Method | Temporary | Permanent |
| SOH-AD05 | WWH | Perennial | Class III PHWH | 73 | Collection Line | HDD | N/A | N/A |
| SOH-AD06 | WWH | Perennial | Modified Class II | 57 | Collection Line | HDD | N/A | N/A |
| Total | | | | 0 | 0 | | | |

These impacts will be further reduced for the finalized proposed infrastructure as these numbers are based along the centerline of the 400-foot wide New Project Area. In most cases micro-siting the infrastructure away from known and delineated features will minimize impacts to wetlands and streams, and require little to no tree clearing.

Through project design and avoidance and minimization measures, EverPower will avoid impacts to the single wetland delineated within the New Project Area, WOH-AD01. Avoidance measures will include pre-construction field preparation such as flagging and signage of regulated resources, environmental training for construction crews and the use of environmental monitors during construction as determined necessary. The installation of the collection line under stream crossings of SOH-AD05 and SOH-AD06 are proposed to utilize horizontal directional drilling (HDD) due to their moderately higher qualitative ranking and perennial flow. This widely used technique accomplishes the installation of buried utilities with minimal or no impact, by routing the utility under a sensitive feature (such as a stream, river or wetland).

3.2 Comparison of Project Corridors

The following discussion focuses on the impacts within the total Project Corridor as it now appears in the 2014 amended site plan, in comparison to the originally permitted plan in Cardno's 2013 *Ecological Assessment*. The overall Study Area acreage has not changed. The most significant changes have resulted from adjusting the locations of turbines, their associated collection lines and access roads, and potential relocation of a previously permitted collector substation within the Project Study Area, as presented in Table 3-4 below.

Table 3-4 Summary Comparison of Scioto Ridge Wind Project Infrastructure

| Features | Approximate Values for 2013 Permitted Project Corridor | Approximate Values for 2014 Amended Project Corridor |
|--|---|---|
| Total Study Area | 31,986 acres | 31,986 acres |
| Total Project Corridor | 4,755 acres | 4,671 acres |
| Permanent Constructed Project Infrastructure | 177 acres | 175.13 acres |
| Number of Turbines | Up to 176 | Up to 172 |
| Miles of Collection Lines | 83.61 miles | 81.90 miles |
| Miles of Access Roads | 59.69 miles | 59.05 miles |

Table 3-5 below shows the change in potential impacts between plans. All impacts to resources either stayed or decreased..

Table 3-5 Summary of Scioto Ridge Wind Farm – Total Impacts

| Impact Type | Potential Impacts within 2013 Permitted Project Corridor | Potential Impacts within 2014 Amended Project Corridor |
|--|--|--|
| Field-delineated wetlands | 0.41 Acres | 0.41 Acres |
| Stream Crossings | 883.4 Linear Feet | 883.4 Linear Feet |
| Tree Clearing | 22.24 Acres | 21.38 Acres |
| Access Road Temporary Soil | 137.8 Acres | 137.20 Acres |
| Access Road Permanent Soil | 138.94 Acres | 137.69 Acres |
| Collection Lines Temporary Soil | 132.43 Acres | 130.23 Acres |
| Floodplains | 11.48 Acres | 8.74 Acres |
| Turbine Foundation Footprint (approximate) | 35.02 Acres | 34.40 Acres |

Based on current engineering design.

Based on the amendments to the infrastructure the majority of Project impacts to identified resources within the Project Corridor have decreased from those which were previously permitted.

The Scioto Ridge Wind Farm is proposed to be primarily built on land that has already been impacted by land clearing; and is actively disturbed annually for agriculture. The vegetation clearing and ground disturbance required for the proposed Project is minimal compared with the operation of coal mines, the installation of gas wells and construction and operation of gas and coal-fired power stations. If the proposed Scioto Ridge Wind Farm were decommissioned, the landscape can be returned to its previous condition.

The streams found within the Study Area are highly impacted by the surrounding land use. Though they may have potential sensitive habitat, the water quality may not support the development of rich faunal communities. No water

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