

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
BETWEEN THE OHIO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
OFFICE AND ROSS COUNTY SOLAR, LLC REGARDING THE  
ROSS COUNTY SOLAR PROJECT IN  
ROSS COUNTY, OHIO**

**WHEREAS**, on October 30, 2020, Ross County Solar, LLC ("Ross County Solar") submitted an application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need in Case No. 20-1380-EL-BGN ("Certificate") to the Ohio Power Siting Board ("Board"), and intends to operate the Ross County Solar Project ("Project"), an up to 120 MW solar-powered electric generating facility to be located in Buckskin and Paint townships in Ross County, Ohio.

**WHEREAS**, a Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Report and a Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey and Report were completed (collectively, the "Reports");

**WHEREAS**, Ross County Solar and the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO") established an Area of Potential Effects ("APE") for the Survey to include the area of potential ground disturbance and any property that may be physically altered or destroyed by the Project, as well as a visual radius around the Project for visual impacts; and

**WHEREAS** the Reports identified cultural resources of archaeological and architectural significance;

**WHEREAS**, the archaeological sites 33-RO-1641, 33-RO-1654, 33-RO-1667, 33-RO-1683, 33RO-1684, 33-RO1685 were identified within the boundaries of the Project and determined through SHPO consultation to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and 33RO147 (Kinzer Mound; NR# 74001617) is already listed on the NRHP;

**WHEREAS**, seven architectural resources were identified within the visual APE of the Project through the Survey (Ohio Historic Inventory Ref. Nos. ROS0097606, ROS0098111, ROS0097706, ROS0097806, ROS0098211, ROS0097906, ROS0098006), which have been determined as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP;

**WHEREAS**, four of the seven resources were preliminarily identified in the Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey and Report as having potential indirect adverse effects due to visual impacts from the Project (Ohio Historic Inventory Ref. Nos. ROS0098111, ROS0097706, ROS0097806, ROS0098006);

**WHEREAS**, adverse impacts from the Project are not anticipated to resources ROS0097706, ROS0097806, ROS0098006 due to their distance from the Project, existing vegetation in the direct vicinity of these resources that assist with screening, existing vegetation at greater distances from the resources that help to obscure portions of the Project's aboveground infrastructure from view, and the continued traditional agricultural use of the surrounding landscape;

**WHEREAS**, Ross County Solar utilized and made modifications to its existing Landscape Mitigation Plan to address visual impacts to resources ROS0098111 and 33RO147 (Kinzer Mound; NR# 74001617) from the Project and propose strategies to mitigate adverse impacts, a copy of which is attached as **Exhibit A**;

**WHEREAS**, the Lighting Plan developed for the Project, **Exhibit B**, has minimized impacts to the surrounding landscape during nighttime hours; and

**WHEREAS**, Effects and Mitigation Measures for the foregoing resources have been identified as **Exhibit C**.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the SHPO and Ross County Solar agree in this Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") as follows:

## **I. RECITALS**

The recitals set forth above are incorporated into and are made a part of this MOU.

## **II. STIPULATIONS**

- A. The SHPO agrees that the provisions of **Exhibit A** specific to the foregoing identified resources, the lighting described in **Exhibit B** and the resource specific mitigation measures in **Exhibit C** adequately address the impacts to the resources identified in the recitals to this MOU.
- B. The SHPO and Ross County Solar agree that if the Project is constructed, the Project shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to account for the effect of the Project on historic resources.
  1. Subject to paragraph 4 below, Ross County Solar will implement the Landscape Mitigation Plan to mitigate for adverse effects.
  2. Fencing will be maintained in good condition throughout the Project.
  3. Ross County Solar will avoid ground disturbance in the designated avoidance areas for 33-RO-1641, 33-RO-1654, 33-RO-1667. Construction fencing will be placed approximately 50-ft around the established site boundary of these sites from the to avoid any incidental impacts during construction. No construction activities or Project activities will occur within the Project Area west of Rapid Forge Road to protect resources 33-RO-1683, RO-1684, 33-RO-1685 and 33-RO-0147 (Kinzer Mound; NR# 74001617) and therefore no construction fencing will be necessary for those resources. However, vegetative screening will be planted along the east side of Rapid Forge Road to minimize the visual effect to these sites.
  4. Ross County Solar may revise the Landscape Mitigation Plan and the Lighting Plan upon development of the Project's final facility layout subject to the following conditions:
    - a. The revised Lighting Plan shall continue to require downlit, switch and motion activated, or appropriately shielded lighting.
    - b. The revised Landscape Mitigation Plan shall not remove planned vegetative screening between any of the aboveground Project components and resources ROS0098111 and 33-RO-147 (Kinzer Mound; NR# 74001617).

- c. Changes to the Landscape Mitigation Plan that do not impact views to the resources identified in paragraph (B) above are not subject to SHPO review.
- d. Any reduction in screening between aboveground project components and the resources identified in paragraph (B) above shall not occur unless an amendment to this MOU is executed pursuant to Section IV of this MOU.

### **III. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES**

1. In the event that Ross County Solar discovers a previously unidentified site within the APE that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP that would be affected by the Project, Ross County Solar shall promptly stop work in the immediate area of the unidentified site and notify the SHPO within 48 hours of the discovery. If Ross County Solar and SHPO concur that the discovered resource is eligible for listing in the NRHP, Ross County Solar will consult with the SHPO to evaluate measures that will avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects. Upon agreement between Ross County Solar and SHPO regarding such measures, Ross County Solar shall implement the measures and notify the Board through its Staff of the implementation of the measures.
2. If Ross County Solar discovers any human or burial remains during implementation of the Project, Ross County Solar shall cease work immediately in the surrounding area, notify the SHPO and the Board's Staff and adhere to applicable state and federal laws regarding the treatment of human or burial remains. Care will be taken to ensure temporary and respectful protection of the exposed remains from looting or other natural disturbances.

### **IV. AMENDMENTS**

This MOU may be amended upon the written agreement of the SHPO and Ross County Solar.

The amendment will be effective on the date a copy is signed by all parties unless otherwise stated and agreed to in the amendment.

### **V. TERMINATION**

If any party to this MOU determines that the terms of this MOU will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other party to attempt to develop an amendment per Section IV of this MOU. If within thirty (30) days (or another time period agreed to by all parties) an amendment cannot be reached, any party may terminate the MOU upon written notification to the other party.

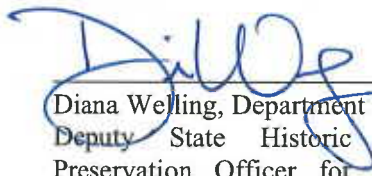
### **VI. DURATION**

This MOU is effective upon its execution by both SHPO and Ross County Solar and shall remain in effect leading up to and upon receipt of a Certificate issued by the Board to Ross County Solar or any subsequent transferee. Thereafter, this MOU shall remain in effect until expiration of the Certificate. Should the Board deny Ross County Solar's application for a Certificate and such order of the Board becomes final and non-appealable, then either party may terminate this MOU at its discretion by providing written notice to the other party.

## **VII. EXECUTION IN COUNTERPARTS**

This MOU may be executed in counterparts, with a separate page for each signatory, each of which shall constitute an original, and all of which shall constitute one and the same agreement.

**Ohio History Connection  
State Historic Preservation Office**



Diana Welling, Department Head &  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer for  
Resource Protection &  
Review

2/18/2021

Date

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**Ross County Solar, LLC**

*M. Schmit*

2/5/2021

Melissa Schmit, Director-Permitting  
Authorized Signatory Ross County Solar, LLC

Date

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## **Ross County Solar**

### **Exhibit A**

### **Landscape Mitigation Plan**



## ROSS COUNTY SOLAR | LANDSCAPE MITIGATION PLAN





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	3
DESIGN METHODOLOGY .....	4
PLANT MATERIAL SELECTION & MAINTENANCE .....	5
PLANTING MODULES .....	8
LOCATION OF PLANTING MODULES .....	14
CONCLUSION .....	15

## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

For the successful siting of solar facilities, consideration for the relationship between the proposed Facility and the adjacent landscape is the key component. The approach developed by Ross County Solar (RCS) in consultation with Environmental Design and Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C (EDR) for minimizing and mitigating the potential for visual impacts employs a design methodology utilizing interventions in the form of plant material. This plant material will provide both a visual buffer between the proposed facility and the existing landscape while also providing ecological benefit. This approach of utilizing Plant material has shown to be successful and has become the preferred methodology for solar facility mitigation.

Another key component to developing a successful mitigation plan is to retain existing plant material wherever possible. Not only does this provide immediate screening for facility components but also has the added benefit allowing new vegetation to blend more seamlessly with existing vegetation, increasing the likeliness for successful integration of the facility. Without the retention of existing plant material, facility components and even new vegetation would have a much stronger visual contrast, producing a less successful result. Wherever feasible, retention of this plant material, particularly near sensitive areas such as property lines and roadside location, will help to preserve and enhance the character of the surrounding context.

Taking these two key components into consideration, the landscape mitigation plan included herein responds visually, climatically, and ecologically to the specific site conditions found around the RCS facility. It is important to note however, the approach outlined within this report is not to develop fully buffered hedgerows or completely conceal facility components, rather the approach developed will break direct views of the facility down into smaller more obscure views to minimize the facility's visual impact.

## SECTION 2: DESIGN METHODOLOGY

The design methodology created for RCS was developed around the use of different screening module typologies. These modules are broadly repeatable while still retaining the ability to respond to the unique site conditions found throughout the facility. The (4) Module types outlined in Section III utilize native plant material, along with pollinator-friendly plant species to minimize and mitigate views of the proposed facility. This design methodology was developed utilizing the following guidelines

- Review of local zoning guidelines
- Documentation of landscape character and vegetation within the Facility area
- Take inspiration from the surrounding landscape in development of the design
- Maintain existing viewsheds where possible
- Maintain existing vegetation where feasible
- Integrate the Facility into the surrounding context by softening Facility appearance and visual contrast
- Utilize native plant material to provide wildlife habitat and other ecological benefits

### NATIVE PLANT MATERIAL

Native plant material is a critical component to the success of a Solar mitigation plan. The use of plant material found within the facility area and the surrounding context provides obvious ecological benefit to local wildlife with refuse, food and habitat while simultaneously providing a gentle transition between existing plant material and newly installed plant material.

### POLLINATOR HABITAT

Unmown field edges and open vistas are defining characteristics of the agrarian landscape found at the facility, making the use of grasses and wildflowers a fitting component to the existing character. This plant material also has the added benefit of providing habitat for various species while contributing to the mitigation of the facility.

### OTHER METHODS

While researching other methods for screening, barriers and berms identified as a methodology used by others to screen solar facilities but were deemed not appropriate for this landscape. Barriers such as opaque fences as well as berms are not characteristic of an agrarian landscape and would hinder, rather than assist in the mitigation and minimization of views of the facility. These other methods would introduce a new material to an otherwise limited palate of visual textures and character that would greatly contrast what a viewer would expect to see in this type of landscape.

## SECTION 3: PLANT MATERIAL SELECTION & MAINTENANCE

As outlined in Section I, the context of the facility plays a key role in plant selection. The use of native plant material found in facility and surrounding context will improve the success of the mitigation strategy and plant establishment. With a mix of full hedgerows, intermittent hedgerows as well as more forested areas found around the facility, the different module types will help to mimic this variation while mitigating views of the facility. To develop this list of native plant material a number of sources were used, including but not limited to: on-site observation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plants Database, the USDA Forest Atlas, the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Prohibited Invasive Plant list, and the Selected Ohio Native Plants for Landscape and Restoration Use guides provided by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

### PLANT MATERIAL MAINTENANCE

While the plant material outlined in this report has been selected for its ability to blend into the existing landscape and eliminate the need for prolonged maintenance, RCS has still developed a strategy to review the plant material after initial installation to ensure the functions outlined in this report are met moving forward.

For woody plant material, RCS will retain a qualified landscape architect to inspect visual mitigation planting after one year from completed installation to identify plant material that did not survive, appears unhealthy and/or otherwise needs to be replaced. Ross County will remove and replace plantings that fail in materials, workmanship or growth within one-year following the completed installation of plantings. Following the first year of inspections, Ross County will retain a qualified landscape architect to review the planting on an annual basis for the next four years to identify and necessary measures and schedule implementation if necessary.

If dieback occurs after the five-year period outlined above, a qualified landscape architect or representative of RCS will evaluate and determine if the mitigation planting is still accomplishing the goals outlined in this report. If the remaining vegetation accomplishes these goals, no further action will be taken. If deemed insufficient, new planting or others means of screening will be recommended for installation.

For herbaceous plant material, RCS will conduct periodic mowing to assist in the establishment of said material and promote re-propagation. Areas of dieback will be reviewed by a qualified landscape architect or representative of Ross County to evaluate if further action will be needed to meet the visual impact goals outlined in this report.



POTENTIAL PLANT MATERIAL SELECTION FOR THE ROSS COUNTY SOLAR FACILITY

American  
Hornbeam



American  
Sweetgum



Scarlet  
Oak



Eastern  
White Pine



Eastern  
Hophornbeam



Ohio  
Buckeye



Eastern  
Red Cedar



Eastern  
Redbud



Sourwood



Flowering  
Dogwood





## POTENTIAL PLANT MATERIAL INSTALLATION SIZE AND 5-7 SIZE

Northern  
Bayberry



Mapleleaf  
Viburnum



Buttonbush



Elderberry



Common  
Winterberry



Botanical Name	Common Name	Install Size (Height)	5-7 Year Size (Height)	Max. Mature Size (Height)	Use in Module 1	Use in Module 2	Use in Module 3	Use in Module 4
Aesculus glabra	Ohio Buckeye	10'	18'	40'		X		
Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam	10'	16'	35'			X	
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	3'	6'	12'			X	X
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	6'	12'	30'				X
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	6'	12'	30'		X		
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry	6'	8'	12'		X	X	X
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	4'	14'	65'			X	X
Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweetgum	12'	24'	70'			X	
Morella pensylvanica	Northern Bayberry	3'	8'	10'			X	
Ostrya virginiana	Eastern Hophornbeam	10'	16'	40'		X	X	X
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood	11'	18'	50'				X
Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine	6'-7'	22'	80'			X	
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak	14'	23'	70'			X	
Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry	2'	9'	12'				X
Viburnum acerifolium	Mapleleaf Viburnum	2'	4.5'	6'			X	X
-	Pollinator Mix	Seed	3'	5'	X	X	X	X



# SECTION 4: PLANTING MODULES

## MODULES TYPE 1: POLLINATOR MIX



Pollinator Seed Mix

POLLINATOR SEED MIX TYPE 1 ARRAY SEED MIX	
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Sideoats grama
<i>Carex brevior</i>	Short beak sedge
<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	Slender wheat grass
<i>Festuca rubra ssp. rubra</i>	Red fescue
<i>Festuca subverticillata</i>	Nodding fescue
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Path rush
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Canada bluegrass
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little bluestem
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partridge pea
<i>Geum canadense</i>	White avens
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild bergamot
<i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i>	Stiff goldenrod
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Old-field goldenrod
<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>	Heath aster
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden alexanders

POLLINATOR SEED MIX TYPE 2 WET SEED MIX	
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Bottlebrush sedge
<i>Carex lurida</i>	Shallow sedge
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Fox sedge
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Rice cut grass
<i>Muhlenbergia mexicana</i>	Leafy satin grass
<i>Poa palustris</i>	Fowl bluegrass
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little bluestem
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Green bulrush
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canada anemone
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Common grass-leaved goldenrod
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Allegheny monkeyflower
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue vervain

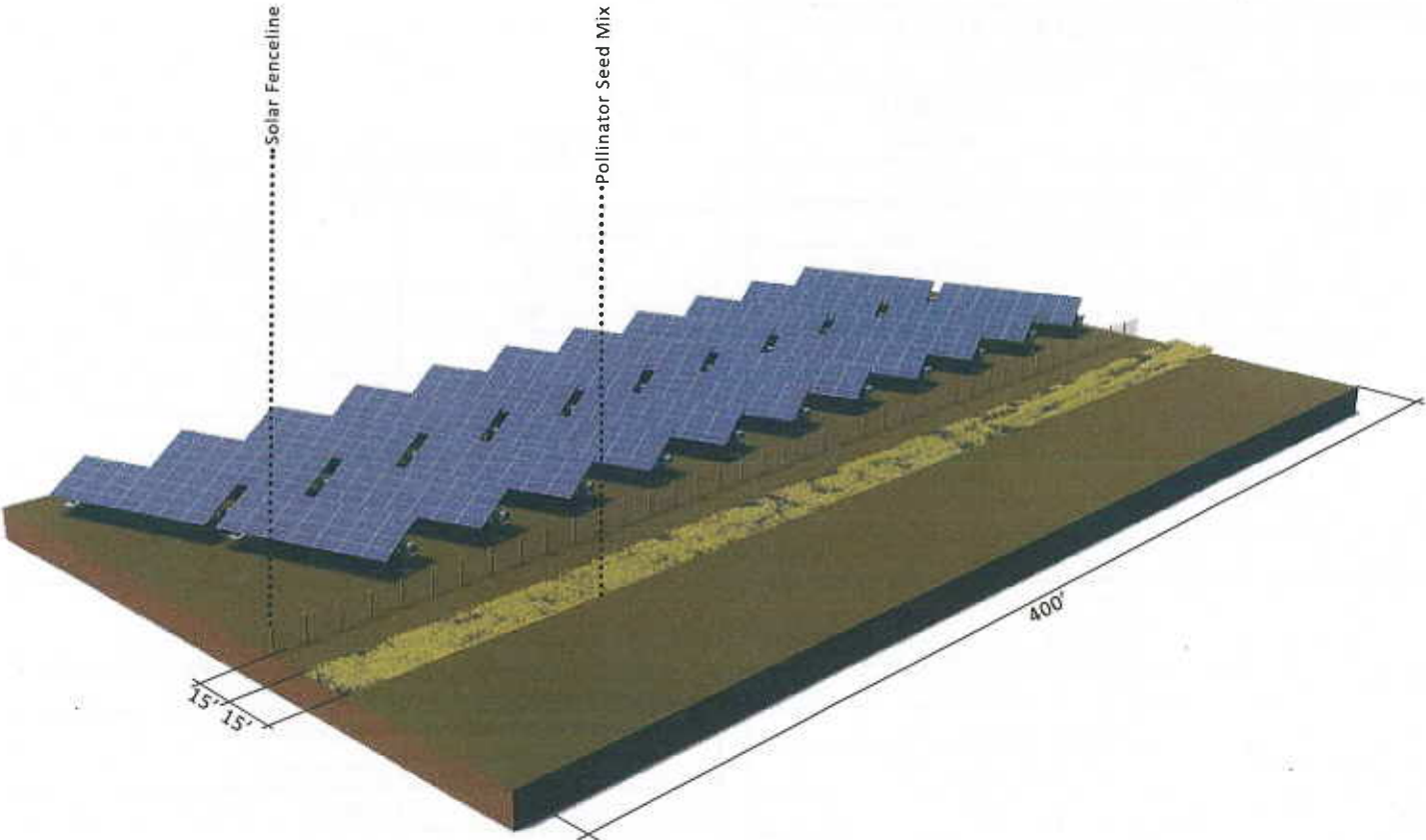
# SECTION 4: PLANTING MODULES

## MODULES TYPE 1: POLLINATOR HABITAT

Module type 1 is intended to blend the edges of agricultural fields or other low visibility areas with the existing herbaceous material presently found throughout the facility with the use of a pollinator seed mix. With seasonal color and interest and well as habitat for local pollinators, the introduction of this material can provide multiple benefits. Additionally, with two different seed mixes based on the expected soil moisture found in the planting area, the module is adaptable to the unique site conditions found throughout the Facility. For information regarding the vegetation management plan for the pollinator habitat, refer to the Vegetation Management Plan, Ross County Solar Energy Facility developed by Applied Ecological Services.



Sample Simulation | Module Type 1



Sample Simulation | Module Type 1



# SECTION 4: PLANTING MODULES

## MODULE TYPE 2: VERTICAL SOFTENING

Eastern  
Hophornbeam



Ohio  
Buckeye



Flowering  
Dogwood



Common  
Winterberry



Pollinator  
Seed Mix

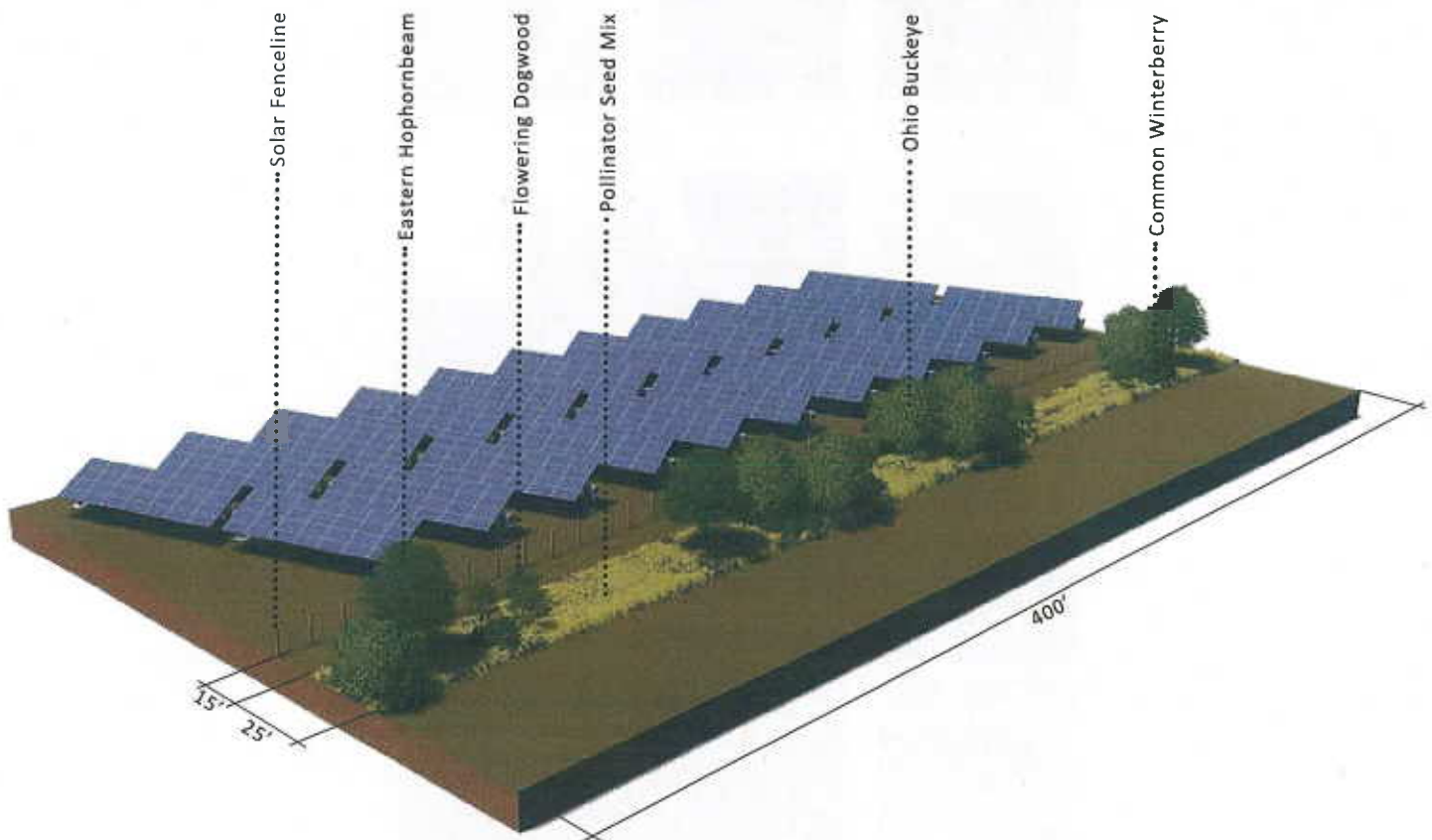


### MODULE TYPE 2: VERTICAL SOFTENING

Module Type 2 is intended for use in areas of potentially high viewership and visibility, but where prolonged viewership is uncommon. For example, areas adjacent to major roadways have high viewership but the likelihood of a prolonged stationary activity is very low. The goal of the module is to break up the horizontality of the facility components allowing the foreground and background vegetation to more easily blend together.



**Sample Location |** Module Type 2



**Sample Simulation |** Module Type 2



## SECTION 4: PLANTING MODULES

### MODULE TYPE 3: ADJACENT RESOURCE

American  
Hornbeam



American  
Sweetgum



Scarlet  
Oak



Eastern  
White Pine



Eastern  
Hophornbeam



Eastern  
Red Cedar



Northern  
Bayberry



Mapleleaf  
Viburnum



Buttonbush



Common  
Winterberry



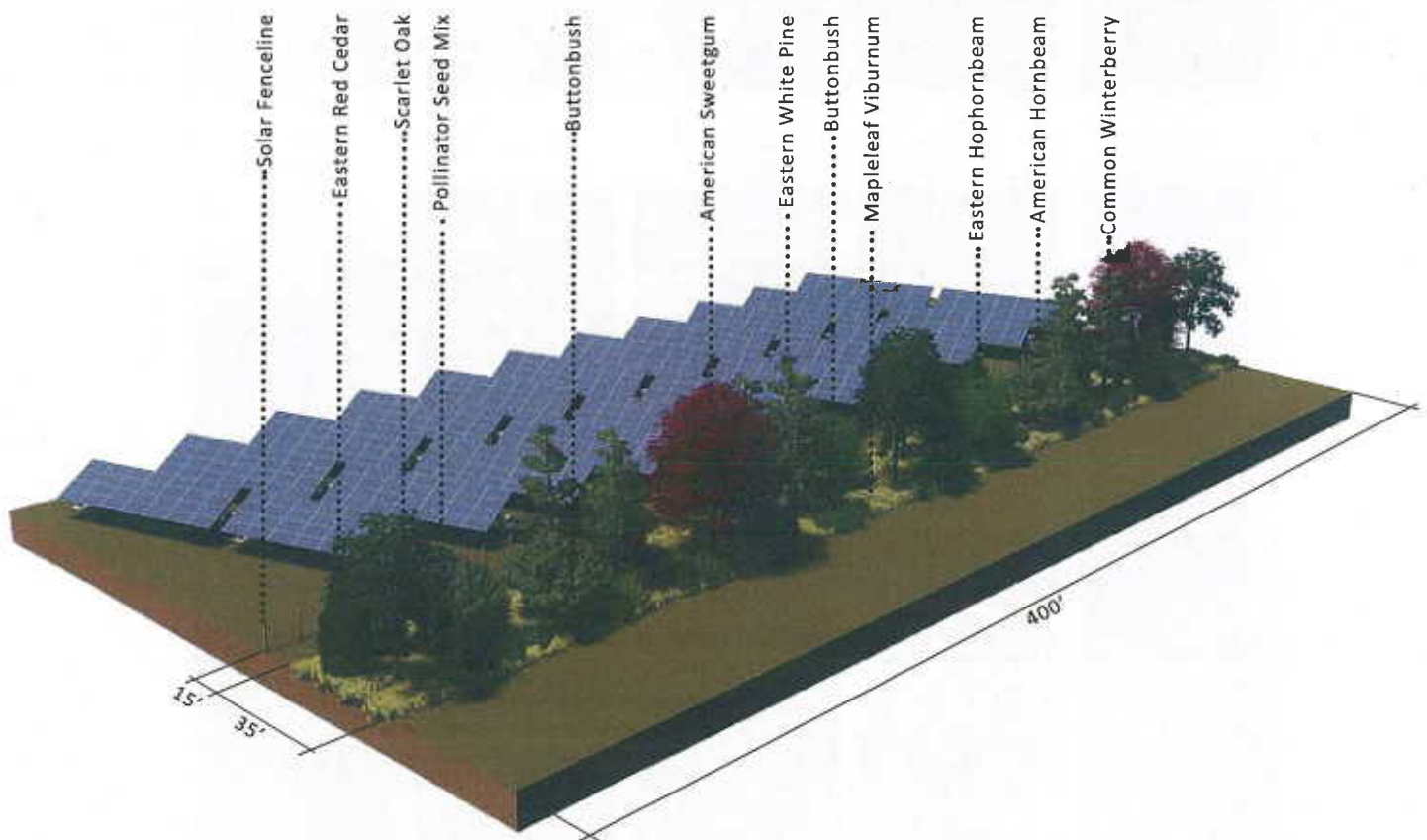
### MODULE TYPE 3: ADJACENT RESOURCE

Module Type 3 is designed for the facility's most sensitive areas where a high level of screening is desired. Locations adjacent to residential or recreational areas that could be impacted by the installation of facility components are the most appropriate for this module type. The use of large shade trees, more evergreen plant material and additional under-story shrubs will provide significant screening in both summer and winter conditions.

It is important to note however, the intent of this module type is not a 100% screening, but rather an effective vegetative buffer that feels appropriate in the exiting contextual landscape.



Sample Location | Module Type 3



Sample Simulation | Module Type 3



# SECTION 4: PLANTING MODULES

## MODULE TYPE 4: ADJACENT RESOURCE (LOW PLANTING)

Eastern Red Cedar



Eastern Redbud



Sourwood



Eastern Hophornbeam



Mapleleaf Viburnum



Buttonbush



Elderberry



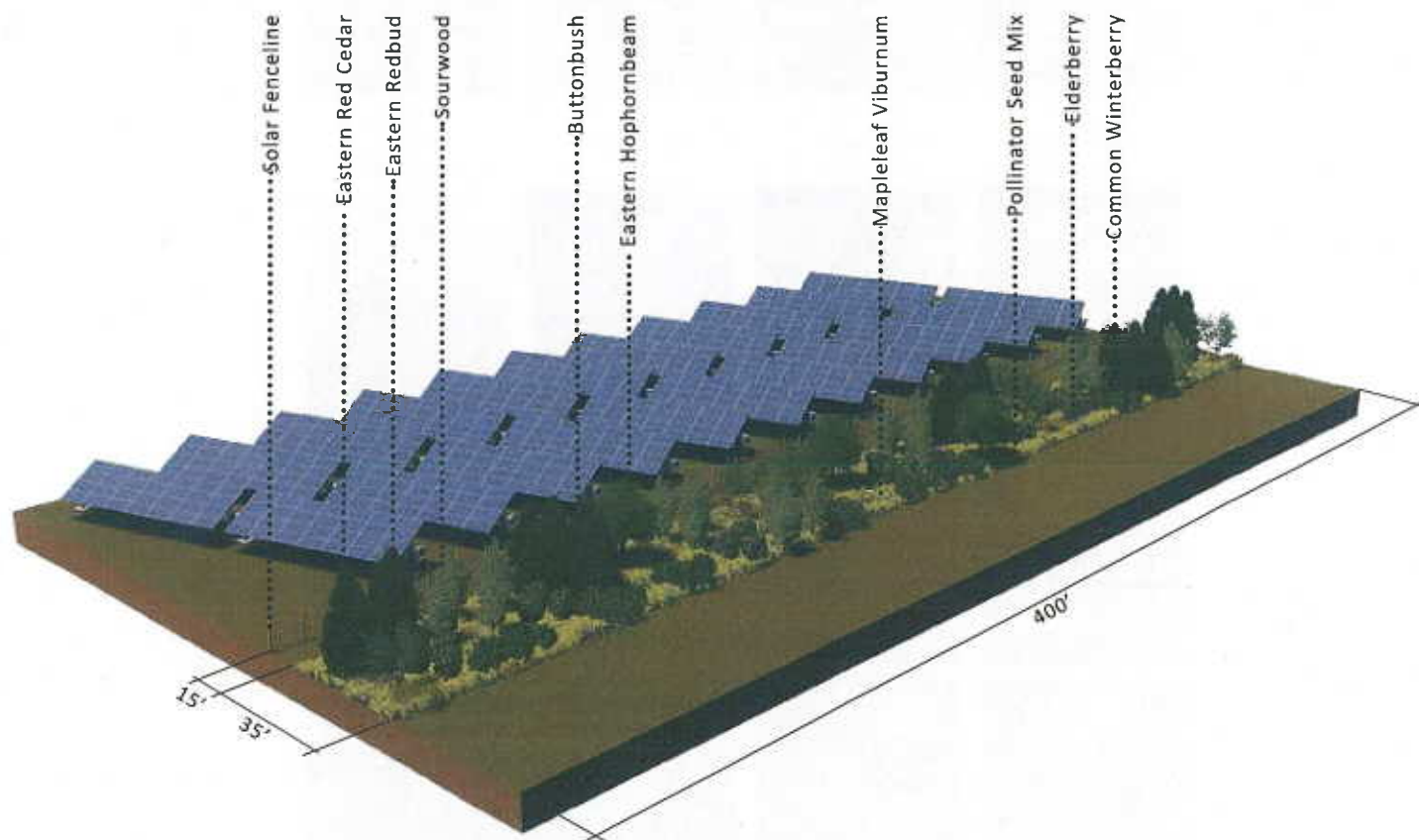
Common Winterberry



#### MODULE TYPE 4: ADJACENT RESOURCE (LOW PLANTING)

Module 4 specifically addresses locations in which large plant material (selected for module 3) would shade facility components. Using smaller deciduous trees and evergreens, the module has the ability to provide the same screening benefits as module 3 while reducing the risk of shading facility components or interfering with existing overhead utilities.

#### **Sample Location | Module Type 4**

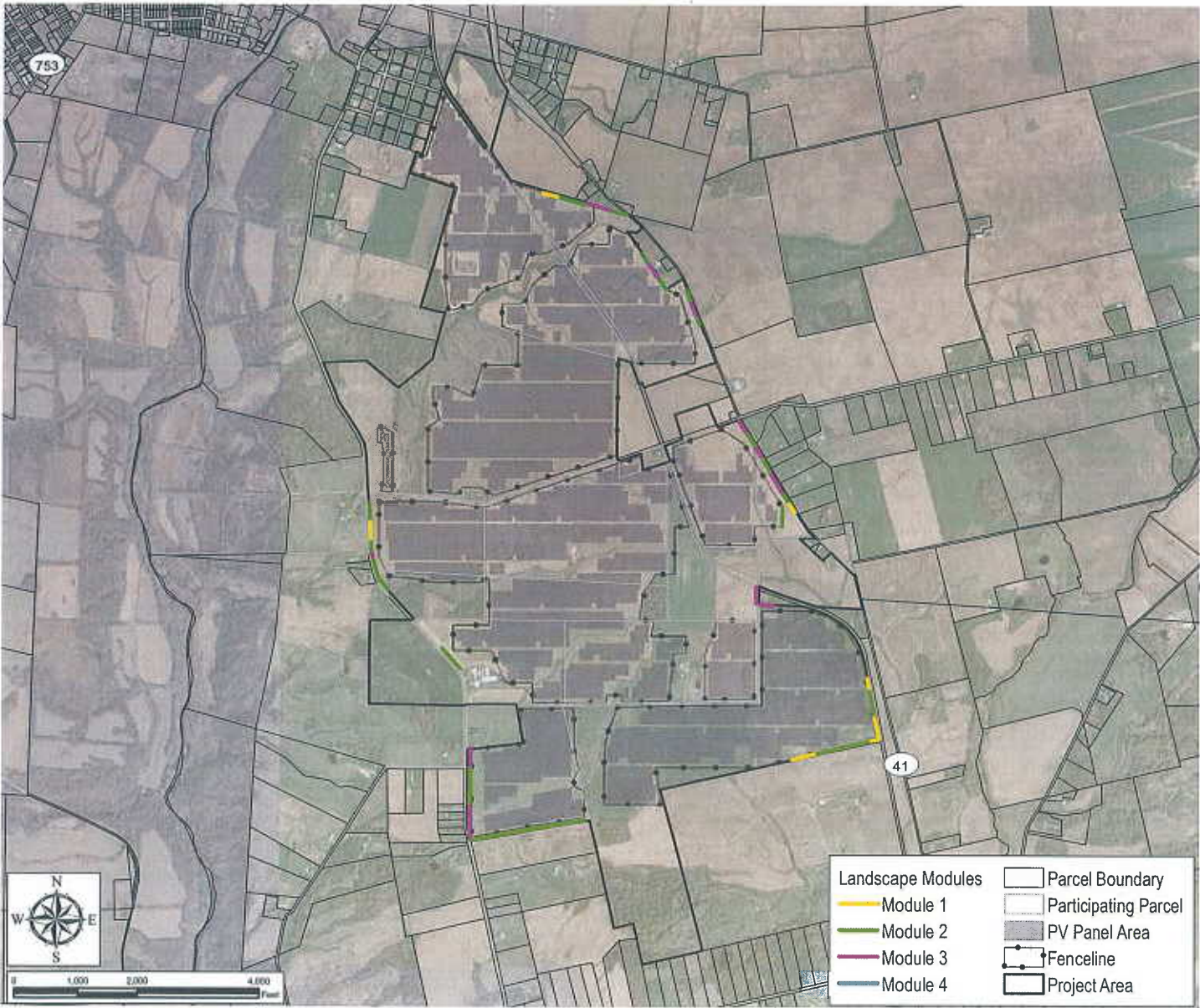


#### **Sample Simulation | Module Type 4**



# SECTION 5: LOCATION OF PLANTING MODULES

Landscape Architects at EDR used desktop analysis and information gathered from on-site visits to propose locations of the various modules outlined in Section 4. Locations were selected to match the proposed module with the anticipated degree of Facility visibility and viewer circumstances. This review determined which module type will be most fitting for specific portions of the Facility, including seldom seen areas, areas adjacent to roadsides, hedgerows abutting neighbouring residences, and areas adjacent to residences that have little or no existing screening.



## SECTION 6: CONCLUSION

The methods outlined within this report will provide a visual buffer between the proposed facility and the surrounding context. Blending facility components into the surrounding landscape will divert viewer attention from the facility and provide a more successful outcome when compared to other mitigations strategies. Increased integration of the Facility into the surrounding landscape context, coupled with the introduction of additional habitat benefits, meets project goals for minimization and mitigation of adverse visual and ecological impacts, and is in keeping with the existing conditions typical of the surrounding landscape.



# **Ross County Solar**

## **Exhibit B**

### **Lighting Plan**

Contents

- 1. Introduction ..... 2
- 2. Construction Lighting..... 2
  - 2.1. Equipment ..... 2
  - 2.2. Active Work Sites ..... 2
  - 2.3. Security Lighting..... 2
- 3. Lighting During Facility Operations..... 3
  - 3.1. Facility Entrances ..... 3
  - 3.2. Substation ..... 4
  - 3.3. Inverters ..... 4
  - 3.4. O&M Building..... 4
- 4. Complaint Resolution ..... 4



## 1. Introduction

Ross County Solar, LLC (Ross County Solar) proposes to construct an up to 120 MW solar array (the Facility) in Ross County, Ohio. Ross County Solar seeks to be a good neighbor to nearby residences through the careful consideration, placement, and location of Facility lighting. To ensure that nuisance lighting is mitigated for nearby neighbors and area traffic, Ross County Solar has developed the following lighting plan. Ross County Solar has developed a separate screening plan that will further reduce visibility of the Facility for nearby residents.

## 2. Construction Lighting

Lighting during Facility construction is anticipated to be minimal. Construction will occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. or until dusk when sunset occurs after 7:00 p.m. Limited construction that does not contribute to excess noise at sensitive receptors may occur outside of these hours. As most construction operations are limited to these hours, construction lighting will only be necessary near dawn and dusk, as well as for limited nighttime construction activities. Types of construction lighting needed during these limited low-light conditions are identified below:

### 2.1. Equipment

Equipment with buckets such as backhoes or excavators will have illumination adequate to light the equipments' operating reach. Non-rotational equipment will typically illuminate 50 feet in front and behind and 5 feet to each side of the equipment. Equipment will be affixed with standard headlights as well as flood lights. Equipment will regularly be checked to ensure that lighting remains in good operational condition. All pieces of equipment will have illuminated controls for safe operations.

### 2.2. Active Work Sites

Active work sites are defined as any location where construction equipment is operating, workers are active, or both. Active work sites will utilize portable and equipment mounted lights to safely illuminate the entire work area. Headlights will not be the sole means of illumination.

As work progresses, portable lighting will be moved and adjusted to illuminate the active work site. When practicable, both equipment lighting and portable lighting will be oriented to face away from roadways or nearby residences. When practicable, portable lighting will be faced downward and perpendicular to adjacent roads to decrease impacts to traffic.

### 2.3. Security Lighting

Lighting is necessary near Facility equipment to ensure security of construction equipment and materials. The contractor will implement security lighting near temporary trailers or near equipment and laydown yards. This lighting will consist of floodlights. Motion activated strobe lighting may also be utilized for added security. When practicable, lighting will be oriented away from nearby residences or toward the Facility interior.

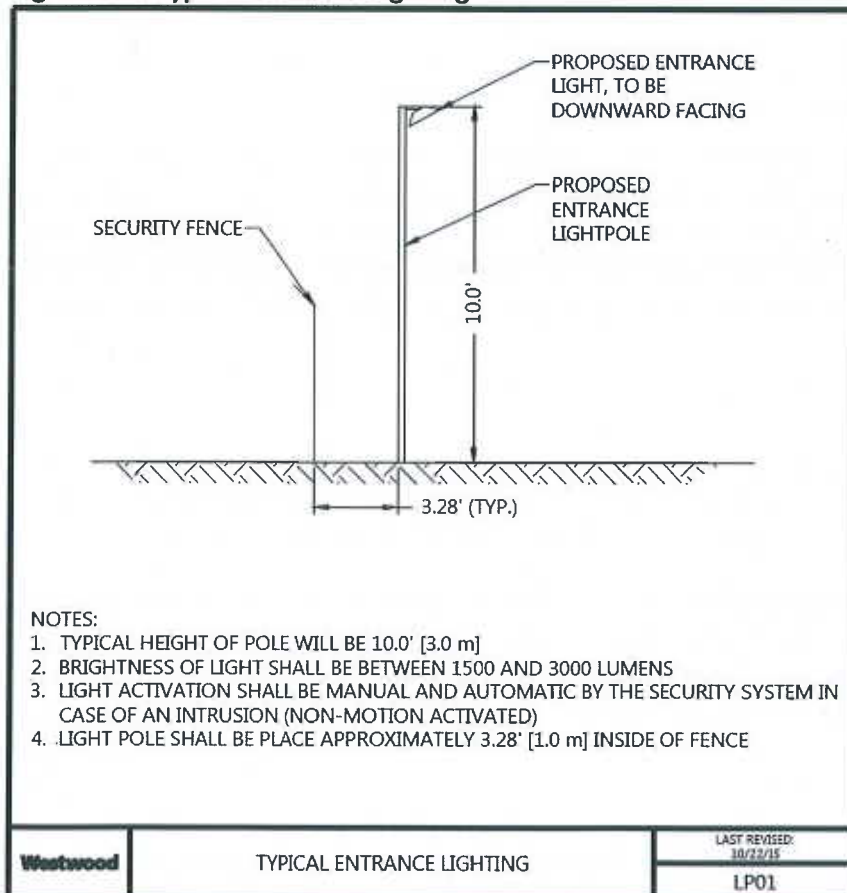
### 3. Lighting During Facility Operations

Lighting necessary for the regular operation of the Facility is limited. Some lighting is necessary for safety and security and for efficient Facility operations. Lighting will be located at the Facility entrances, inverters, O&M building, and substation, as outlined below. The preliminary Facility layout identifies the anticipated location of these features. A Final Site Plan, to be developed prior to construction, will provide the exact placement of these features. While the location of these features is subject to refinement, characteristics of the lighting described below will remain.

#### 3.1. Facility Entrances

For safety and security, the Facility will have lighting at each entrance, directly inside of the fenced and gated boundary. Lighting will be down lit, typical pole height will be ten feet, and lighting will be switch and motion activated. Figure 3-1 describes anticipated Facility lighting at the entrances.

**Figure 3-1. Typical Entrance Lighting**



### 3.2. Substation

Lighting will be installed around the substation for safety and security during operation. Lighting at the substation will be operational throughout nighttime hours. Lighting at the substation will be downlit to avoid adverse impacts to traffic or nearby residences. Additional lighting will be installed only as necessary to meet national and state code requirements.

### 3.3. Inverters

For safety and security, and efficient operation, the Facility will have lighting at each inverter location. Lighting will be mounted above the inverter on a mast of no greater than 10 feet in height. Lighting will be downlit and will be motion and switch activated.

### 3.4. O&M Building

For safety and security, and efficient operation, the Facility will have lighting at the O&M building. Lighting will be located near the O&M building door. It will be both shielded and downlit, and switch as well as motion activated.

## 4. Complaint Resolution

Ross County Solar is committed to addressing landowner concerns regarding lighting during Facility construction and operations. Per the complaint resolution program developed for the Facility, Ross County Solar will have a hotline, website, and form available to address public questions and concerns. Ross County Solar is willing to work with the public to address their concerns related to Facility lighting during construction and operation.



## **Ross County Solar**

### **Exhibit C**

### **Effects and Mitigation Measures**

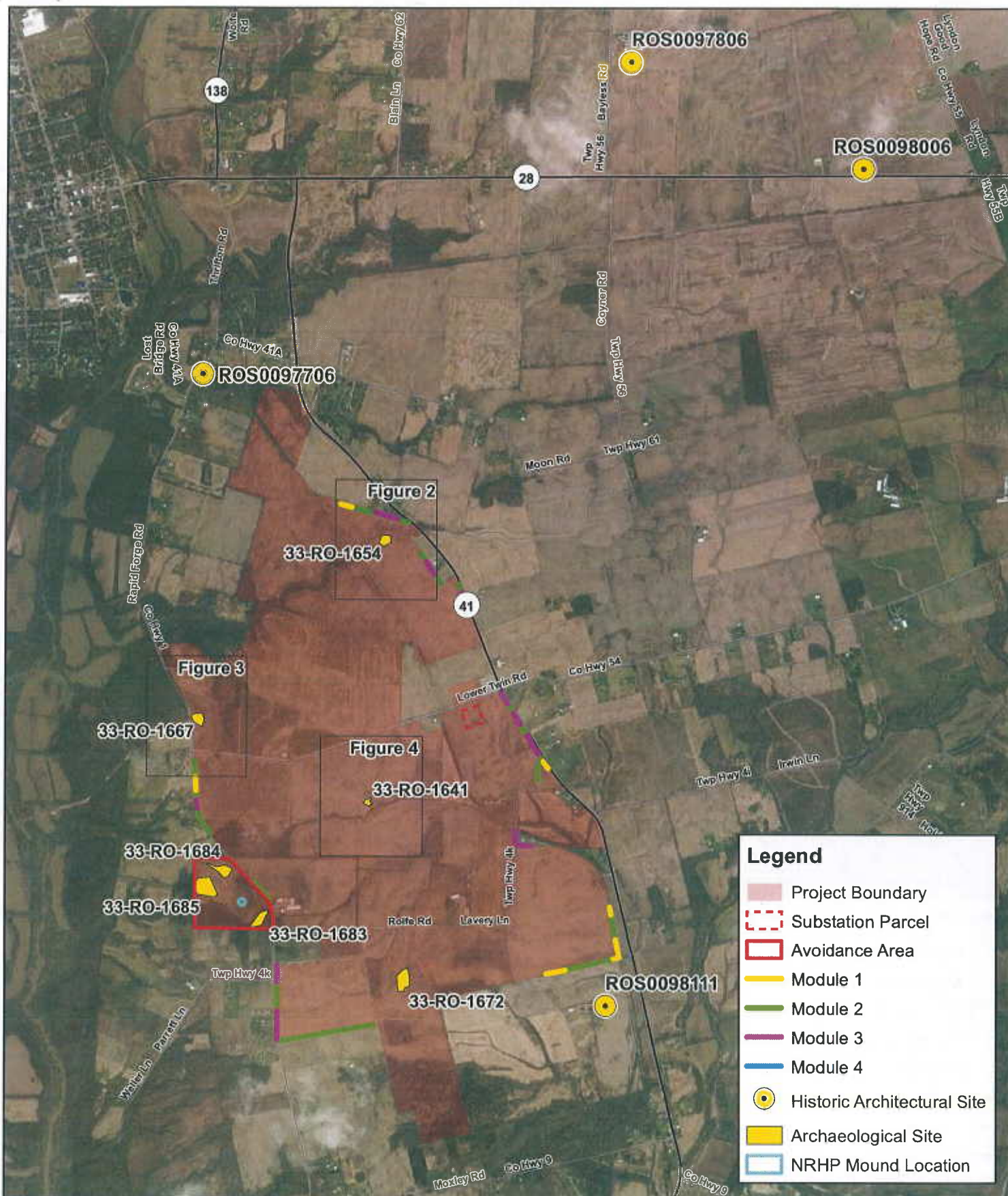
## Ross County Solar, LLC: Effects and Mitigation Measures for Cultural Resources

Ohio Designation Number	Description	Address	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation	Mitigation
ROS0097606	DT&I Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road (7130244)	Thrifton Road, 0.31 miles north of Rapid Forge Road	Eligible	No Effect	No Mitigation necessary due to existing vegetation, roads, and buildings. Limited visibility from the Property, located 0.5 mile north of the project area.
ROS0098111	J.W. Baird Farm	11765 SR 41	Eligible	Indirect Adverse Visual Effects	Vegetative screening placed on southern project area boundary between proposed panels and sensitive resource
ROS0097706	House at 8860 Rapid Forge Road	8860 Rapid Forge Road	Eligible	No Effect	No Mitigation necessary due to existing vegetation, roads, and buildings. Limited visibility from the Property, located 0.25 mile north of the project area
ROS0097806	Fair View Farm, Thomas Murray House	404 Bayless Road	Eligible	No Effect	No Mitigation necessary due to existing vegetation, roads, and buildings. Limited visibility from the Property, located 1.9 miles northeast of the project area
ROS0098211	Fruitdale School	11319-23 W SR 41	Eligible	No Effect	No Mitigation necessary due to existing vegetation, roads, and buildings. Limited visibility from the Property, located 0.6 mile south of the project area
ROS0097906	Irwin House	1285 Irwin Lane	Eligible	No Effect	No Mitigation necessary due to existing vegetation, roads, and buildings. Limited visibility from the Property, located 1.1 miles north of the project area
ROS0098006	David S. Coyner House	2687 SR 28	Eligible	No Effect	No Mitigation necessary due to existing vegetation, roads, and buildings. Limited visibility from the Property, located 2.15 miles northeast of the project area

## Ross County Solar, LLC: Effects and Mitigation Measures for Cultural Resources

Ohio Designation Number	Description	Address	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation	Mitigation
33-RO-1641	Archaeological Site		Eligible	No Effect	Site will be avoided
33-RO-1654	Archaeological Site		Eligible	No Effect	Site will be avoided
33-RO-1667	Archaeological Site		Eligible	No Effect	Site will be avoided
33-RO-1683	Archaeological Site		Eligible	No Effect	Site will be avoided
33RO-1684	Archaeological Site		Eligible	No Effect	Site will be avoided
33-RO1685	Archaeological Site		Eligible	No Effect	Site will be avoided
33RO147 (Kinzer Mound; NR# 74001617)	Archaeological Site		Listed	No Effect	Site will be avoided, and screening will be applied to western boundary of project between proposed panels and sensitive resource





**Legend**

- Project Boundary
- Substation Parcel
- Avoidance Area
- Module 1
- Module 2
- Module 3
- Module 4
- Historic Architectural Site
- Archaeological Site
- NRHP Mound Location

**Figure 1 - Cultural and Architectural Resources and Mitigation Measures**  
**Ross County Solar Project**  
**Ross County, Ohio**

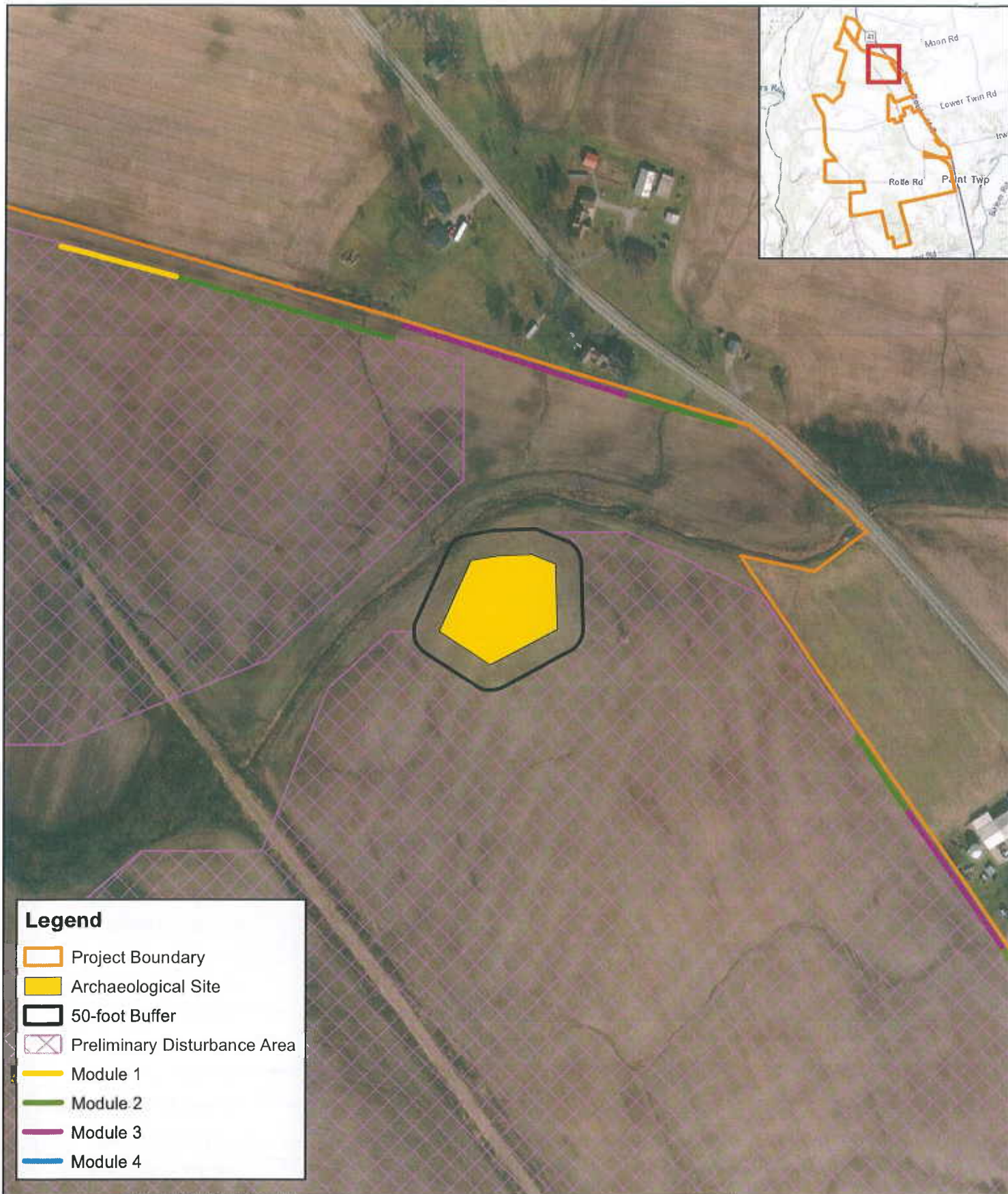


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**Figure 2**  
**Archaeological Site: 33-RO-1654**  
**Ross County Solar Project**  
**Ross County, Ohio**

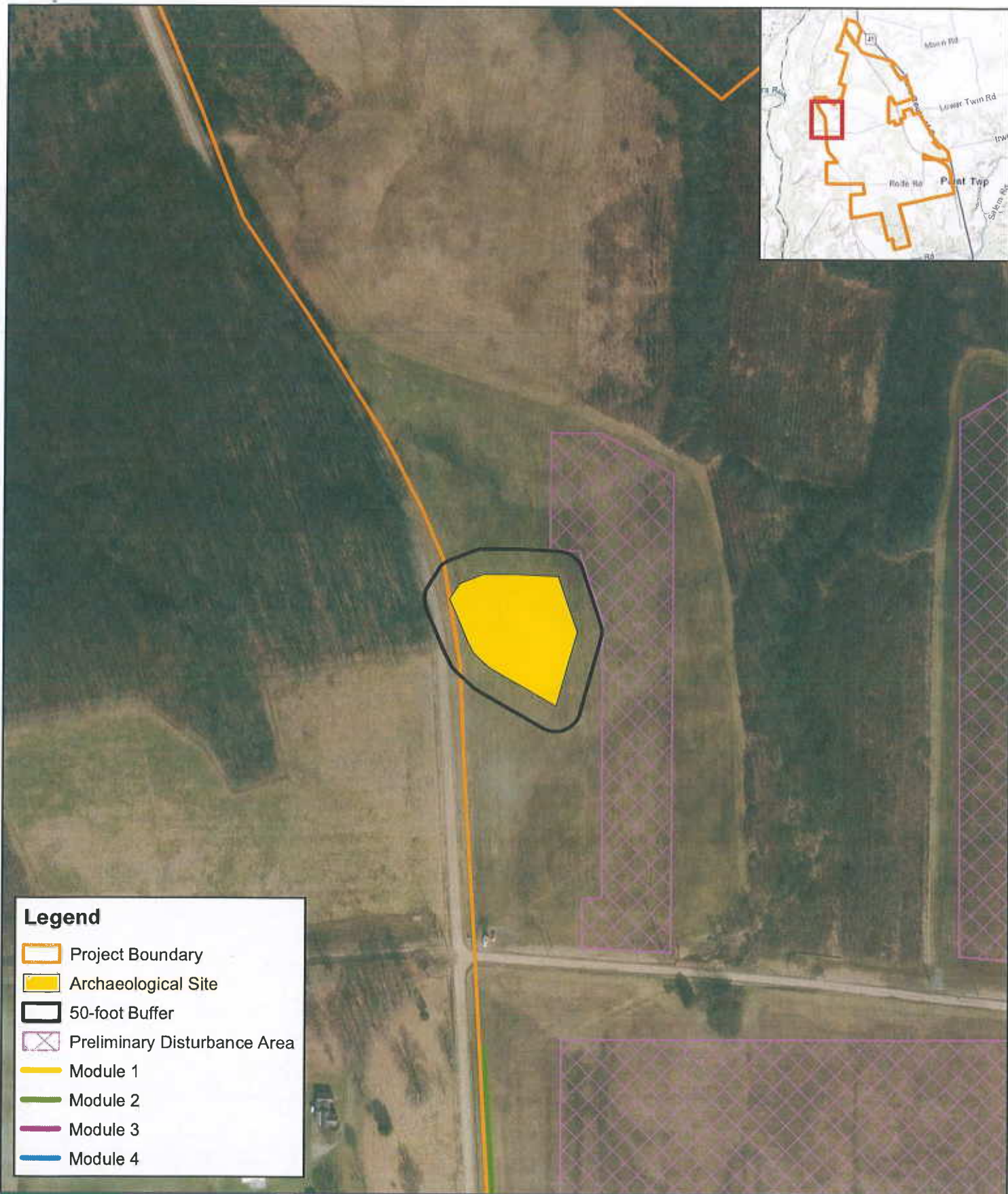


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**Figure 3**  
**Archaeological Site: 33-RO-1667**  
**Ross County Solar Project**  
**Ross County, Ohio**

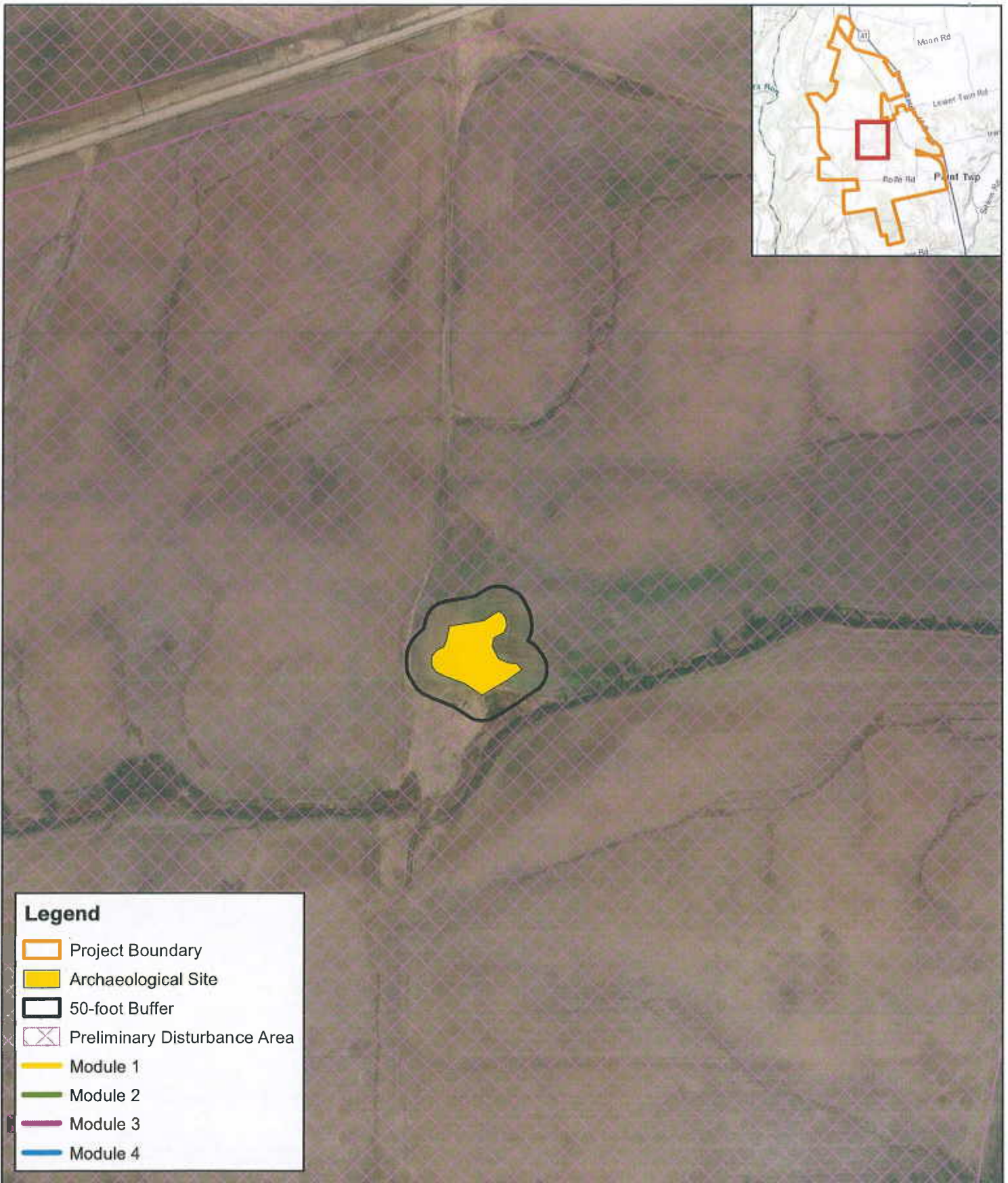


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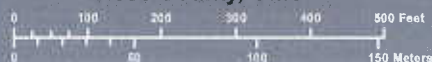






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**Figure 4**  
**Archaeological Site: 33-RO-1641**  
**Ross County Solar Project**  
**Ross County, Ohio**



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# Ross County Solar MOU

Final Audit Report

2021-02-05

Created:	2021-02-05
By:	William Risse (wrisse@geronimoenergy.com)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAATqCBOQIFQlyRfYgkT5EegABHJV9_Wgpi

## "Ross County Solar MOU" History

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Summary: Exhibit Company Exhibit 5 electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Burke, Carolyn