

Exhibit U

Visual Resources Technical Report



Scioto Farms Solar Project

Visual Resources Technical Report

December 9, 2021

Prepared for:

Scioto Farms Solar Project, LLC

Prepared by:

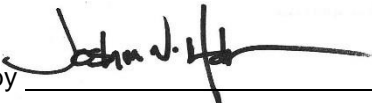
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.

Sign-off Sheet

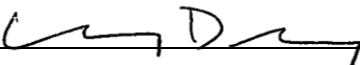
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Scioto Farms Solar Project, LLC (Applicant) has retained the services of Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) to prepare this technical report assessing potential changes to the visual landscape resulting from the development of the Scioto Farms Solar Project (Project). The Project would occupy an approximately 750-acre portion of a 1,070-acre Project area, located entirely on privately-owned agricultural lands within Wayne Township, Pickaway County, Ohio (see Figure 1; all figures are attached here as Appendix A). In this technical report, “Project area” refers to all land within the 1,070-acre Project boundary. The “Project site” refers to the 750-acre portion of the Project area where Project infrastructure is currently proposed.

The Project would have a generating capacity of up to 110 megawatts (MW) alternating current and would include photovoltaic (PV) solar panels (modules) mounted on a single-axis horizontal tracker racking system (mounted on posts) to maximize solar energy capture and electric generation of the array. In such systems, electricity generated by the modules is sent to inverters located throughout the array that convert the electricity from direct current to alternating current. Underground medium voltage lines would transmit the electricity from the inverters to the medium voltage collector and Project substation. The power generated by the Project would be stepped-up from 34.5 kilovolt (kV) to 138 kV at the Project substation and delivered to the new American Electric Power (AEP) switchyard via an approximately 500-foot, 138 kV gen-tie line. AEP’s switchyard would connect to the existing Biers Run – Circleville 138 kV transmission line.

The Project would also include an onsite operations and maintenance (O&M) building, meteorological stations, driveways, internal access roads, and agricultural, wildlife fencing. During construction, there would be three construction logistic areas for the PV construction, substation, and switchyard. Each construction logistic area could include trailers, storage areas, a gravel parking lot, water tank, generators/power service, communications, and trash and recycling.

This technical report supports the Applicant’s application to the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need (Certificate) per Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 4906-4-08(D)(4), which states that project applicants shall evaluate the potential visual impacts of proposed facilities within at least a 10-mile radius from the Project area. Specifically, the Applicant shall:

- a) Describe the visibility of the project, including a viewshed analysis and corresponding map of the study area.
- b) Describe the existing landscape and evaluate its scenic quality.
- c) Describe the alterations to the landscape caused by the facility and evaluate the impact of those alterations to the scenic quality of the landscape.

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- d) Evaluate the visual impacts to the resources identified in paragraph (D)(I) of this rule, and any such resources within 10 miles of the project area that are valued specifically for their scenic quality.
- e) Provide photographic simulations or artist's pictorial sketches of the proposed facility from public vantage points that cover the range of landscapes, viewer groups, and types of scenic resources found within the study area. The applicant should explain its selection of vantage points, including any coordination with local public officials and historic preservation groups in selecting these vantage points.
- f) Describe measures that will be taken to minimize any adverse visual impacts created by the facility, including, but not limited to, project area location, lighting, layout, visual screening, and facility coloration. In no event shall these measures conflict with relevant safety requirements.

Section 2.0, Existing Conditions, describes the existing landscape of the Project area and its visual character. Section 3.0, Methods, describes the approaches taken to satisfy the OAC requirements, including: the viewshed analysis (Figure 2) in Section 4.0; the visual resources inventory (Figure 3) in Section 5.0; and the alterations to the landscape and their impacts to scenic quality discussed in Section 6.0, which are based on evaluation of photographic simulations. The conclusion is presented in Section 7.0.

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The proposed Project is located in central Ohio, within an agricultural region about 4 miles southwest of the City of Circleville. Circleville is an urban community located east of the Scioto River and north of the Pickaway Plains. It is relatively densely populated and developed with single-family residences, commercial and industrial uses, and educational facilities. Other nearby communities include the Village of Williamsport (about 4.5 miles northwest), the Village of Clarksburg (about 6.5 miles southwest), and the Village of Kingston (about 5.5 miles southeast). The Project's regional setting is shown in Figure 1.

Outside of these communities, the landscape within which the Project is proposed is characterized visually by the predominantly flat farmland, and the mature trees and vegetation along the Scioto River. Rural residential development and farm structures are dispersed throughout the Project area and visible in most foreground (within 0.25 mile) and middleground views (0.25 to 3-5 miles away). The flat farmlands generally allow for open views of the Project area, which is backdropped by low rolling hillsides. Background views (beyond 3-5 miles away) are partially obscured by wooded vegetation, and often limited by crops within and adjacent to the Project area during the growing season. At the time of site photography in July 2021, crops primarily consisting of corn and soybeans were planted within and adjacent to the Project site. Soybean crops generally allowed for open views of the Project site; however, in areas where corn was planted, views of the Project site were mostly obstructed (see Figure 4a,

Character A¹). As such, views of the Project site appear similar in form, color, and texture, but such features change over the course of the growing season along with the height of the crops.

Views of the Project site primarily consist of the farmlands used for row-crop production that are interspersed with wooded areas. Low-density residences, farm structures, and overhead transmission and distribution lines are aligned with the roadways adjacent to the Project site, including Hickory Bend Road, State Route 104, Dungan Road, and Westfall Road (see Figure 4b, Character View B). The low-density residential development, farm structures, and utility lines are visible throughout the Project site, and contribute to the area's agricultural character.

The Project site is entirely within Pickaway County, but the 10-mile radius surrounding the Project site includes portions of Fairfield and Ross counties (Figure 3). Pickaway County does not identify specific scenic resources or protected views. Big Darby Creek, located about 5.5 miles north of the Project area, is designated a scenic river by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR 2021). There are also several wildlife and conservation areas within 10 miles of the Project, as well as the Deer Creek State Park (10 miles northwest), A.W. Marion State Park (9 miles northeast), and Great Seal State Park (8 miles southeast). There are no designated scenic byways within 10 miles of the Project site (ODOT 2021).

3.0 METHODS

The evaluation of potential visual impacts of proposed facilities relied on three main exercises: 1) preparation of a viewshed analysis, which shows the areas of potential Project visibility within a 10-mile radius based on topography and the height of Project elements; 2) a visual resources inventory, which identifies resources within 10 miles of the Project site that would potentially be sensitive to visual change; and 3) production of visual simulations based on selected photographs of the Project site and which, as a set, provide a basis by which existing visual conditions can be compared to the conditions with the Project in place. The approach taken for each is described below.

Project components evaluated here are limited to the solar modules, tracking system, and inverters/power stations that are distributed within the fenced Project site. The Project substation, O&M building, and POI switchyard are currently proposed in the northwestern portion of the Project area along Westfall Road (Figure 4b, Character View B). These facilities, including the overhead gen-tie, have not yet been designed. As such, potential visual effects focus on the modules and their visibility from throughout the surrounding landscape. The potential visibility of the Project substation, O&M building, and switchyard is generally described in the analysis, where applicable.

The Applicant is considering a variety of module types; this technical report evaluates the effects of the largest panels under consideration, mounted to result in maximum potential profile and with the assumption that the Project would include a single-axis tracking system. Solar modules modeled are 7.5 feet in length and 3.7 feet in width. They are shown mounted on a rack with an axis point of 10 feet above

¹ Character views are included to support descriptions of existing conditions. They are described in greater detail in Section 3.0.

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grade. The single-axis tracking system has a maximum angle of 120 degrees. The maximum height of the top of the solar modules under such conditions would be about 20 feet. Similarly, the largest inverters were assumed in the models used in this analysis; their assumed height is 10 feet. The model assumed the height of the agricultural, wildlife fencing would be 7 feet.

The viewshed analysis described in Section 4.0 reflects the above assumptions. A viewshed analysis is a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) raster model output that shows a project's theoretical visibility in its surrounding vicinity based on topography and the dimension of project components. Viewshed analyses do not account for the obstructing effects of vegetation, structures, or other objects in the landscape aside from topography. Because a solar project occupies a polygon or polygons within a landscape and not a single point, Stantec GIS specialists digitized the Project layout and created a model of points, spaced 500 feet apart, with heights of 20 feet. They ran the model relative to an imported digital elevation model (DEM) based on available data for topography within 10 miles of the Project site. Data in Figure 2 indicate by shade of color along a single spectrum the approximate, theoretical degree of visibility, from areas within 10 miles of the Project site (ranging from "more visible" to "less visible").

The visual resources inventory described in Section 5.0 indicates the location of resources valued for scenic quality within a 10-mile radius of the Project site. Additional potentially sensitive receptors or places where people are presumed to gather—including ODNr lands, churches, schools, locations on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and recreation areas—were inventoried and are included in Figure 3.

Stantec visual resources specialists reviewed aerial imagery, data, and applicable plans to identify potential viewpoints for the simulations. Potential photo points were discussed with the Applicant prior to simulation. Field surveys were conducted by Stantec on July 22, 2021, to photo-document existing visual conditions and views toward the Project site. During the field surveys, weather conditions were clear and sunny. The view from each Key Observation Point (KOP) was photographed using a 35-millimeter (mm), 18-megapixel, single lens reflex camera with a crop factor of 1.6x, equipped with an 18- to 55-mm focal length lens set to 31-mm. This configuration allows for a 50-mm focal length, the industry-accepted standard for approximating the field of vision, or what the human eye is able to see in focus in a static view. The camera positioning was determined with a sub-meter, differentially-corrected global positioning system (GPS). The camera was positioned at eye-level for each photograph. The time at which each viewpoint was photographed was documented to allow for accurate matching between the sun's position in the sky and the orientation of the tracking modules in the simulations.

Stantec selected a representative subset of photographed viewpoints for use as KOPs, which collectively served as the basis for this assessment. This selection reflected results of the viewshed analysis and was done in coordination with the Applicant. Assessments of existing visual conditions were made based on professional judgment that took into consideration sensitive receptors and sensitive viewing areas in the vicinity of the Project area. The locations of the four KOPs in relation to the Project site are presented on Figure 1. In addition, two "character views" were selected to further support discussions of existing visual conditions surrounding the Project area. Character views are views used to support descriptions of existing visual character or discuss a project's potential visibility. They are not used in visual simulations or as the basis for evaluation of potential effects.

The photographs from the KOPs were used to generate a photo-realistic simulation of the Project as proposed. Visual simulations provide clear before-and-after images of the location, scale, and visual appearance of the features affected by and associated with the Project. The simulations were developed through an objective analytical and computer-modeling process and are accurate within the constraints of the available site and alternative data (a 3-dimensional [3D] computer model was created using a combination of AutoCAD files and GIS layers and exported to Autodesk's 3Ds Max for production). Design data—consisting of site engineering data, assumed elevations based on module and inverter specifications, site and topographical contour plans, concept diagrams, and reference pictures—were used as a platform from which digital models were created. In cases where detailed design data were unavailable, more general descriptions about alternative facilities and their locations were used to prepare the digital models.

4.0 VIEWSHED ANALYSIS

The Project viewshed shown in Figure 2 reflects the assumptions described in Section 3.0 and provides a theoretical understanding of both the Project's visibility throughout the surrounding landscape and the intensity of its visibility, based on whether more or less of the entire Project site would be visible. The viewshed model does not account for intervening vegetation or structures, and therefore represents a conservative assessment. As shown in Figure 2, visibility of the Project appears relatively high within 2 miles, but it becomes less visible due to the Scioto River to the east, the hillside terrain to the south, Deer Creek to the west, and Big Darby Creek to the north. Visibility of the 20-foot-tall structures would decline in views from further away due to vegetation, structures, atmospheric conditions, and distance. Therefore, the subsequent evaluation in this report focuses on views within a 2-mile radius of the Project site.

5.0 VISUAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

The visual resources inventory shown in Figure 3 reflects the assumptions described in Section 3.0 and shows the spatial relationship between resources valued for scenic quality and other potentially sensitive receptors and the Project site. Sites within the 2-mile radius of the Project site are listed in Figure 3; others beyond 2 miles from the Project site are indicated by general type. The sites within 2 miles of the Project site include the Pickaway County Wildlife Protection Area 65-2, Circleville Canal Wildlife Area, Martha Gunder Schneider Preserve, Yellowbird Church of Jesus Christ, River of Life Church of God, Horsey-Barthelmas Farm, Dungan Farm cemetery, and the CSX Railroad. These sites are primarily located northeast and southeast of the Project site, where the Project would be less visible as shown in the viewshed analysis in Figure 2.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL VISUAL EFFECTS

This section describes views from each KOP, first under existing conditions, and then with the proposed Project simulated. Existing and simulated images are included in Figures 5 through 8, attached as Appendix A.

6.1 KOP 1 – WESTFALL ROAD, LOOKING SOUTH

6.1.1 Existing View

KOP 1 is located along Westfall Road at the northern edge of the Project site (see Figure 1). This KOP was selected to demonstrate the views of drivers traveling southwest on Westfall Road where they would first encounter the Project site (Figure 5a). The view is also directed toward the proposed locations for the Project substation, switchyard, and O&M building. The view to the south looks across a mostly open portion of farmland that is backdropped by low sloped hillsides. The farmland within the foreground is slightly elevated and covered with row crops, which appear uniform across the landscape and have little variation in color and texture. Rows of vegetation extend across the center of the view, remaining below the hillsides. The farmland is primarily undeveloped; however, there are some structures east of Westfall Road detectable in the center of the view.

6.1.2 View with Project

Figure 5b shows the view from KOP 1 with the Project simulated. From this location, the northern edge of the Project would be within 50 feet, appearing beyond the wooden agricultural fencing. The rows of panels and mount posts would be individually distinguishable within the foreground. Views of the distant hillsides would become partially obstructed with placement of the solar modules in the left side of the view. The Project substation, switchyard, and O&M building would also be placed within this portion of the Project site and appear beyond the solar modules in this view. The solar panels are oriented to the east to capture afternoon light. In the morning or evening, solar modules would appear taller in profile as the arrays would be at their maximum height and oriented toward lower sunlight. These structures would become the dominant features in the view and would alter the existing agricultural character.

6.2 KOP 2 – STATE ROUTE 104, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

6.2.1 Existing View

KOP 2 is located along the southbound lane of State Route 104, about 0.5 mile northeast of the Project site (see Figure 1). This KOP was selected to demonstrate the view drivers would have of the Project site while travelling south on State Route 104. The view is directed to the southwest and looks across a mostly open field that contains a mix of grasses and clustered wooded vegetation (Figure 6a). The mix of vegetation provides some variation in color and texture to the sloped topography. Farm structures located

along Westfall Road are visible between the clusters of vegetation. Overhead electrical infrastructure is also visible across the view as the transmission towers extend into the skyline. Beyond these features, distant views are limited due to the sloped topography and taller vegetation. As a result, the view of the Project site from this KOP, which includes the locations of the proposed Project substation, switchyard, and O&M building, is relatively narrow and primarily focused between the vegetation clustered in the left and right sides of the view.

6.2.2 View with Project

Figure 6b shows the view from KOP 2 with the Project simulated. The Project would occupy the center portion of the view, primarily appearing as dark rows between the clusters of vegetation, located about 0.5 mile away. In this view, the solar modules are directed to the east, where they would appear in the tallest position to capture early morning light. The proposed Project substation, switchyard, and O&M building would also be located within this part of the Project site and may appear above the solar modules once constructed. The addition of the Project would increase the presence of development within this portion of the Project site; however, these structures would not appear more prominent than the farm structures and overhead electrical transmission infrastructure currently visible. The solar modules would appear to occupy a relatively small segment of the larger view, and would be partially obscured by the sloped topography and vegetation in the foreground. The existing farm structures along Westfall Road would be slightly visible above the solar modules. The overhead electrical transmission infrastructure would remain the tallest structures in this view.

6.3 KOP 3 – STATE ROUTE 104, LOOKING SOUTH

6.3.1 Existing View

KOP 3 is located along the southbound lane of State Route 104, less than 0.1 mile from the Project site (see Figure 1). This KOP was selected to demonstrate the view drivers would have of the central portion of the Project site while travelling along State Route 104 (Figure 7a). The view is representative of the eastern portion of the Project site, which consists of segments of flat farmland bisected by State Route 104. A distribution line consisting of single wood poles parallels the right side of State Route 104. These structures extend into the skyline and are the tallest features in the view. Residences and farm structures are evident in the center of the view; however, they are primarily obscured by the tall stands of vegetation, which restrict more distant views, including those of the Scioto River located 0.3 mile to the east. Views to the west consist mostly of open farmland. Taller row crops adjacent to the Project site are visible in the distance, and appear below the horizon allowing for partial views of the rolling hillsides.

6.3.2 View with Project

Figure 7b shows the view from KOP 3 with the Project simulated. The Project would be placed within the right side of the view about 0.1 mile away. In this view, the solar modules and agriculture fencing would be setback about 250 feet from the roadway. The solar modules would add multiple rows of vertical features to the view, increasing development within this portion of the Project site. Placement of the solar modules would alter the view's rural character; however, these structures would somewhat replicate the

horizontal form of the farmland. The solar modules in this view are directed to the east, where they would be at their maximum height to capture morning light. In this position, the modules would appear similar in height to the taller row-crops adjacent to the Project site, which would allow for partial west-facing views of the hillsides.

6.4 KOP 4 – IMMELL ROAD, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

6.4.1 Existing View

KOP 4 is located at the intersection of Immell Road and Westfall Road (see Figure 1). This KOP is about 0.6 mile away and was selected to demonstrate Project visibility from a greater distance (Figure 8a). The view to the southeast is typical of other views throughout the Project area, which primarily consists of farmland used for row-crop production interspersed with clusters of wooded vegetation. The farmland is relatively flat and has little variation in form, color, or texture. Several residences and farm structures located along State Route 104 are visible across the view and are backdropped by dense vegetation associated with the Scioto River. Background views are mostly limited by this dense vegetation; however, low rolling hillsides partially extend above the vegetation in the right side of the view.

6.4.2 View with Project

Figure 8b shows the view from KOP 4 with the Project simulated. In this view, the Project would be about 0.6 mile away and appear as a thin, dark band across the right side of the view. The Project would obstruct views of the residences and farm structures along State Route 104. The farm structures in the left portion of the view would be removed from the Project site and replaced with the solar modules. The Project would appear mostly absorbed into the existing landscape and distant views of the rolling hillsides would remain intact. Associated infrastructure, such as the inverter in the right side of the view, would be detectable by viewers at this distance appearing similar in form and color to the farm structures along State Route 104 currently visible in the view. The solar modules shown are slightly oriented to the west to capture early afternoon light. Visibility of the associated infrastructure would change depending on the angle of the solar modules, as it would become less prominent when the panels are fully tilted to the west later in the afternoon.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Scioto Farms Solar Project would place solar modules on approximately 750 acres of land used for row-crop production. The presence of the Project would be visually unique to the local landscape, which is defined by the mostly undeveloped farmland and clusters of wooded vegetation.

Development within this portion of Pickaway County is limited and consists mostly of the low-density residences and farm structures located along the roadways surrounding the Project site. As shown in the views from KOP 1 and KOP 3, the solar modules would be within 0.1 mile of State Route 104 and Westfall Road and highly identifiable to viewers as they are travelling along these roads. The solar modules would also be visible in sustained views near residences as shown in the simulated view from

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KOP 3. The solar modules would be individually identifiable from these locations and occupy portions of the undeveloped farmlands that are visible in these views. Placement of the solar modules on portions of the undeveloped farmland would replicate the horizontal form of row-crops; however, these structures would appear mechanized and alter the Project area's rural agricultural character.

Visibility of the Project would decrease over relatively short distances. As shown in the simulated views from KOP 2 and KOP 4, the Project would become less noticeable in views from about 0.5 mile away. At this distance, the individual modules would not be distinguishable and appear contained within the existing agricultural setting. The solar modules would be setback from these viewpoints and both foreground and middleground features would be retained. This decrease in visibility defines the outer extent of the Project's actual viewshed. As such, its effects to sensitive receptors greater than 0.5 mile away in Figure 3 would likely be minimal. Views of the Project from these locations would be further limited by the flat topography of the Project area, surrounding vegetation, and crops on adjacent lands during the growing season. Therefore, the Project would not be prominently visible in broader, more long-distance views and affirms the decision to focus this evaluation on views no further than 2 miles from the Project area.

8.0 REFERENCES

Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT). 2021. Transportation Information Mapping System, Ohio Scenic Byways. <https://gis.dot.state.oh.us/tims/map?center=-82.3957249258472,40.30740586131881&level=8&visiblelayers=Assets:-1%7CBoundaries:-1%7CEnvironmental:-1%7CProjects:-1%7CRoadway%20Information:13>. Accessed December 2021.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR). 2021. Ohio's Scenic Rivers Program. <https://ohiodnr.gov/wps/portal/gov/odnr/discover-and-learn/land-water/rivers-streams-wetlands/scenic-rivers-program>. Accessed December 2021.

Appendix A FIGURES

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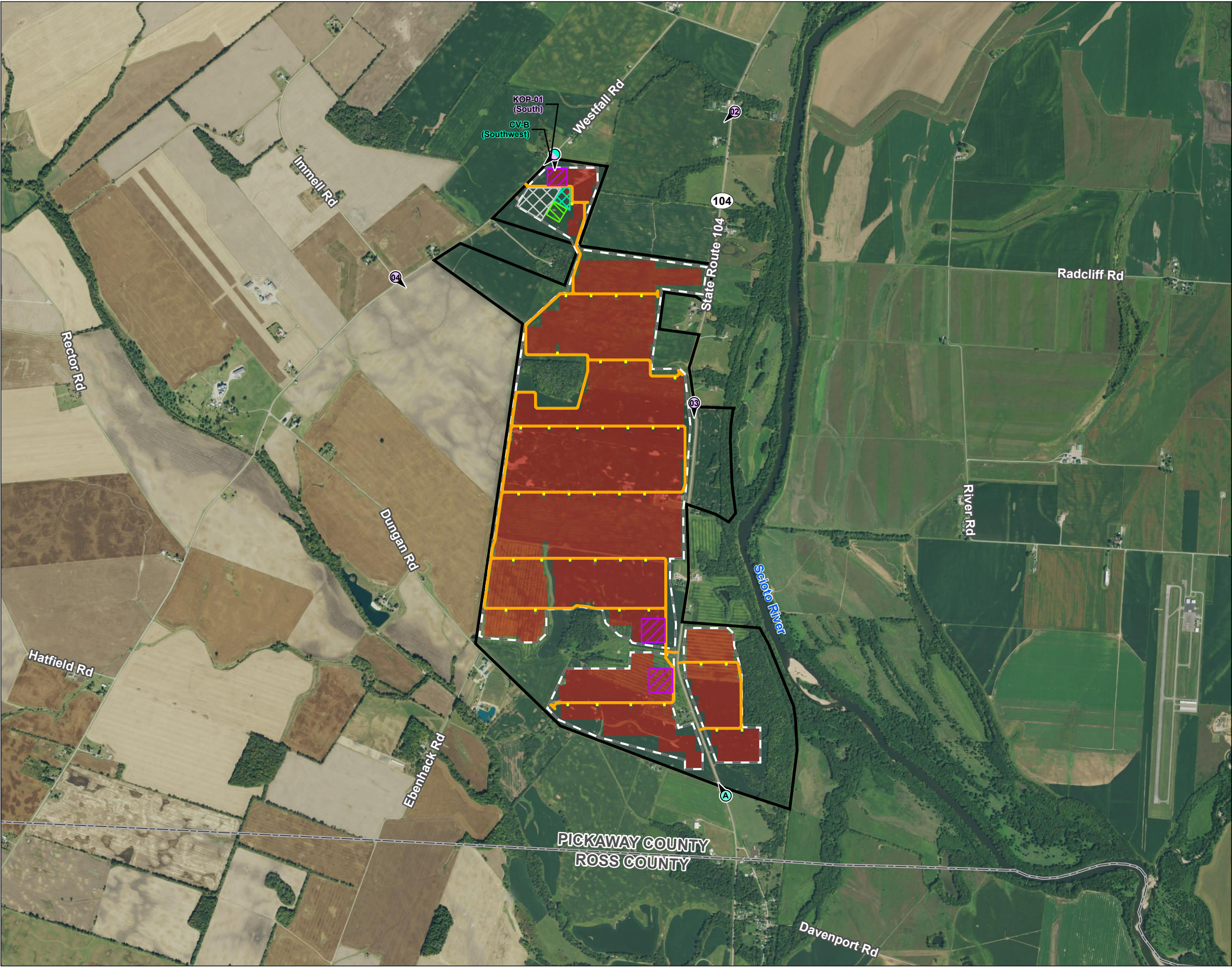


Figure No.
1

Title
Project Location, Key Observation Points, and Character Views Map

Client/Project
Scioto Farms Solar Project, LLC
Scioto Farms Solar Project

2028113286

Project Location
Pickaway County, Ohio

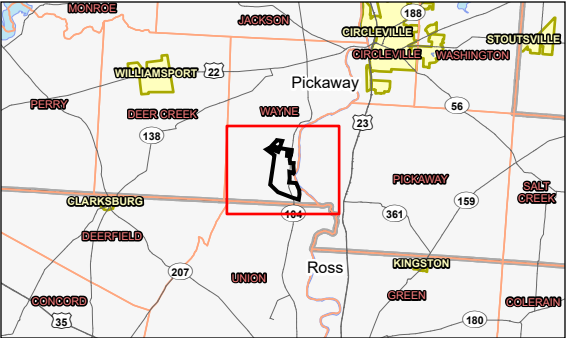
Prepared by JLH on 2021-12-02
TR by KJ on 2021-12-08
IR by CD on 2021-12-09

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
(At original document size of 11x17)
1:24,000

Legend

- Project Area
- Solar Array
- Inverter Pad
- Substation
- O&M Facility
- Switchyard
- Laydown Yard
- Fence
- Access Road
- Key Observation Point
- Character View



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Ohio South FIPS 3402 Feet
2. Data Sources: Stantec, Candela Renewables, USGS, NADS
3. Orthophotography: 2019 NAIP



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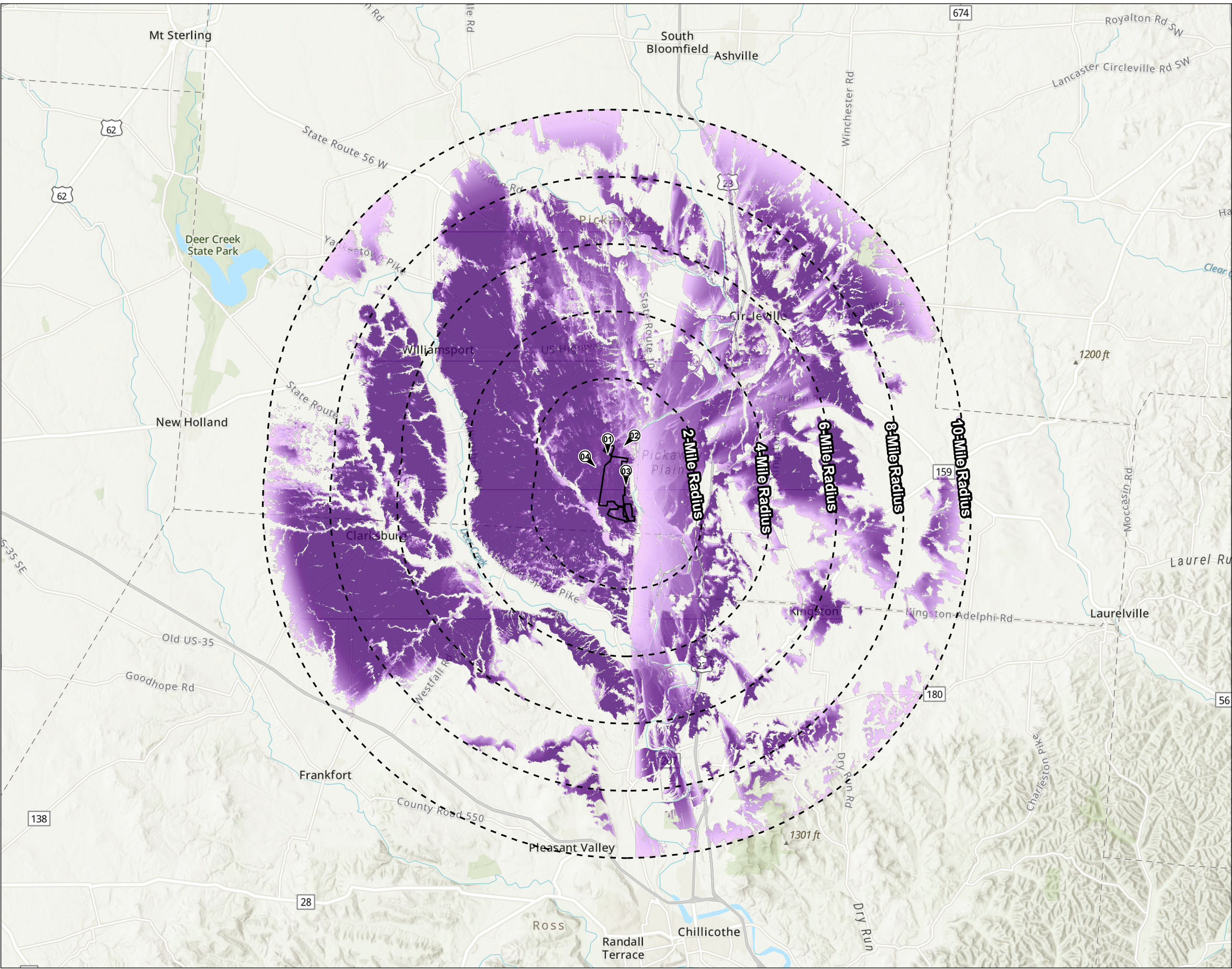


Figure No. **2**

Title **Project Viewshed Map**

Client/Project
Scioto Farms Solar Project, LLC
Scioto Farms Solar Project

2028113286

Project Location
Pickaway County, Ohio

Prepared by JLH on 2021-12-02
TR by KJ on 2021-12-08
IR by CD on 2021-12-09

N

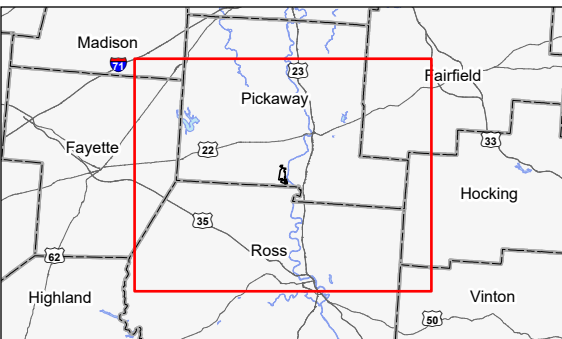
0 1.5 3 Miles
(At original document size of 11x17)
1:190,000

Legend

- Security Fence Boundary
- Radius from Project Boundary
- Key Observation Point

Visibility⁴

- More Visible
- Less Visible



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Ohio South FIPS 3402 Feet
2. Data Sources: Stantec, Candela Renewables, USGS, NADS
3. Orthophotography: Esri
4. Visibility indicates the theoretical visibility of solar panels 20 feet in height above the existing terrain to a 6 foot observer height. 3 meter elevation data was used for this analysis.



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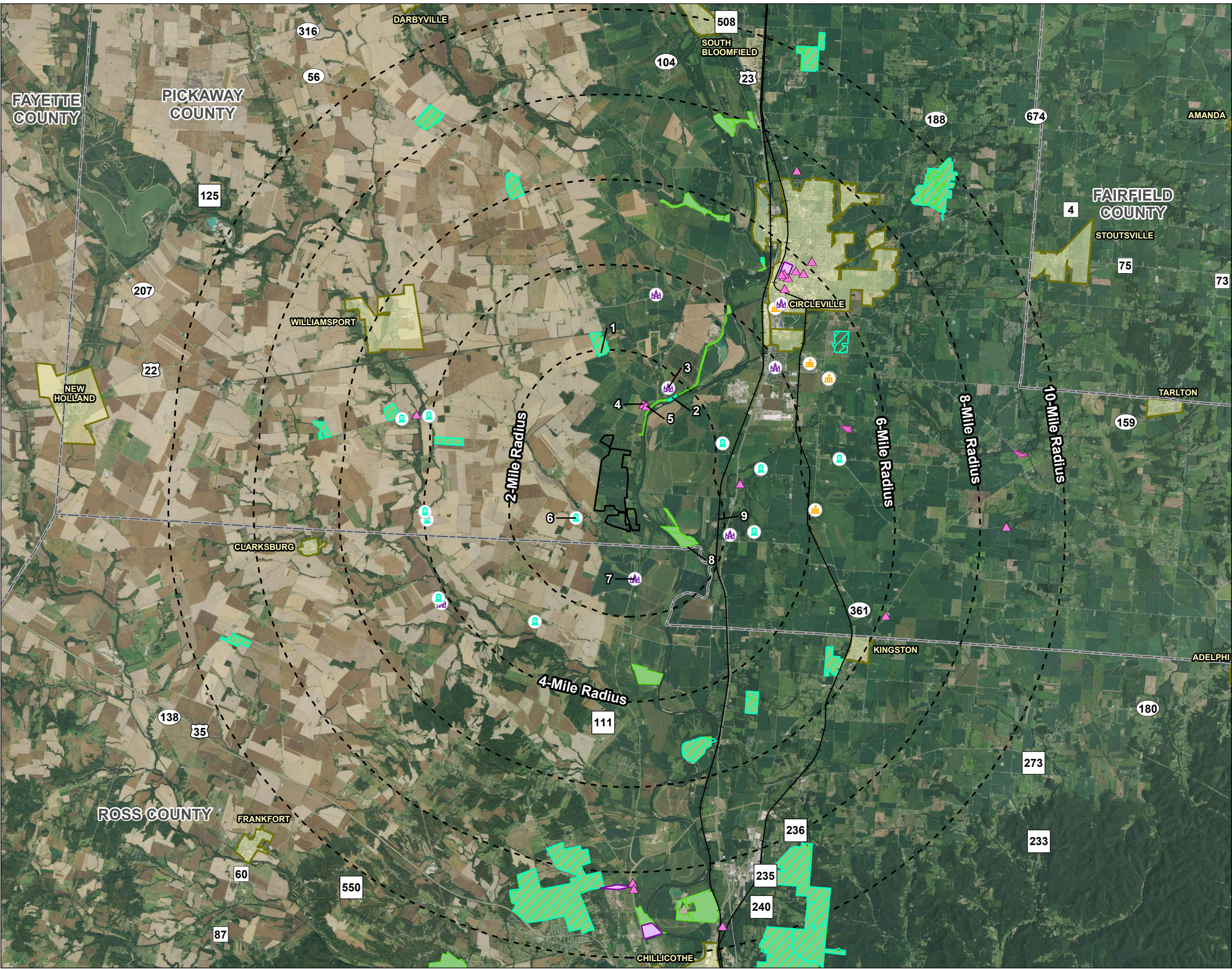


Figure No. **3**

Title
Visual Resources Inventory Map

Client/Project
Scioto Farms Solar Project, LLC
Scioto Farms Solar Project

2028113241

Project Location
Pickaway County, Ohio

Prepared by J.L.H. on 2021-12-02
TR by K.J. on 2021-12-08
IR by C.D. on 2021-12-09

N

0 1.25 2.5 Miles

(At original document size of 11x17)
1:150,000

Legend

- Security Fence Boundary
- Radius from Project Boundary
- Cemetery
- Place of Worship
- School
- NRHP Listed Property Location
- NRHP Listed Property Boundary
- NRHP Historic District
- Railroad
- ODNR Land
- Recreation Area

VRI Label (within 2-miles)

- Pickaway County Wildlife Production Area 65-2
- Circleville Canal Wildlife Area
- River of Life Church of God
- Horsey-Barthelmas Farm
- Horsey-Barthelmas Farm
- Dungan Farm Cemetery
- Yellowbud Church of Jesus Christ
- Martha Gunder Schneider Preserve
- CSX Railroad

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Ohio North FIPS 3401 Feet
- Data Sources: Stantec, Candela Renewables, Esri, USGS, ODNr, ODOT, NPS, NADS
- Orthophotography: 2019 NAIP





4a) View to the northwest from Character View A. This viewpoint is located along the northbound lane of State Route 104, where the Project would be placed on both sides of the road about 0.1 mile away. In this view, the Project site is covered with row-crops, which is typical during the growing season, including July when the photo was taken.



4b) View to the southwest from Character View B. This viewpoint is located along Westfall Road, which is paralleled by existing overhead transmission infrastructure. The proposed Project switchyard would be located to the left of the existing farm structures, about 50 feet away.



Project Location
Pickaway County, Ohio
Client/Project
Scioto Farms Solar Project, LLC Scioto Farms Solar Project
Figure No.
4
Title
Character Views



5a) View to the south from KOP 1. This viewpoint is located at the northern edge of the Project along Westfall Road. The solar modules would be within 50 feet. The proposed Project substation, switchyard, and O&M building would also appear in view, beyond the solar modules.



5b) View from KOP 1 with the Project simulated.



Project Location	Pickaway County, Ohio
Client/Project	Scioto Farms Solar Project, LLC Scioto Farms Solar Project
Figure No.	5
Title	Key Observation Point 1



6a) View to the southwest from KOP 2. This viewpoint is located along the southbound lane of State Route 104, about 0.5 mile from the Project site. The solar modules would primarily occupy the center portion of the view. Portions of the proposed Project substation, switchyard, and O&M building would also be visible in this view and appear above the solar modules.



6b) View from KOP 2 with the Project simulated.





7a) View to the northeast from KOP 3. This viewpoint is located along the southbound lane of State Route 104. The solar modules would be placed along the right side of the road, less than 0.1 mile away.



7b) View from KOP 3 with the Project simulated.



Project Location	Pickaway County, Ohio
Client/Project	Scioto Farms Solar Project, LLC Scioto Farms Solar Project
Figure No.	7
Title	Key Observation Point 3



8a) View to the southeast from KOP 4. This viewpoint is located near the intersection of Immell Road and Westfall Road, where the Project would be located about 0.6 mile away.



8b) View from KOP 4 with the Project simulated.



Project Location	Pickaway County, Ohio
Client/Project	Scioto Farms Solar Project, LLC Scioto Farms Solar Project
Figure No.	8
Title	Key Observation Point 4

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Summary: Application Exhibit U - Visual Resources Technical Report electronically
filed by Teresa Orahoad on behalf of Sommer Sheely