BEFORE THE OHIO POWER SITING BOARD

In the Matter of the Application of Kingwood Solar I LLC for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need Case No. 21-0117-EL-BGN)				
	DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DYLAN STICKNEY			
Q1.	Please state you name, title and business address.			
	A1. My name is Dylan Stickney. I am Development Manager for Vesper Energy, 906			
	W. McDermott Dr., Suite 116-366 Allen, TX 75013. The Applicant, Kingwood Solar I			
	LLC, is a wholly owned affiliate of Vesper Energy Finance LLC. I am the Project Manager			
	for the Kingwood Solar Project (the "Project").			
Q2.	What are your duties as Development Manager?			
	A2. I am responsible for managing development activity of solar projects in the eastern			
	United States. This typically includes real estate contracting, utility interconnection			
	procedures, field studies & surveys, community engagement and site permitting.			
Q3.	What is your educational and professional background?			
	A3. I obtained a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of New			
	Hampshire in 2011. I have worked in the energy industry since 2013, with more than five			
	years' experience in renewable and sustainable energy development and technologies.			
	From 2017 to 2021, I worked as a Sr. Manager of Business Development for a utility-scale			
	solar development company based in Boston, MA. My responsibility included more than			
	4 gigawatts (GW) of new solar development project capacity across the United States,			

including more than 500 megawatts (MW) of projects in the PJM market and contributions

to four utility-scale projects in Ohio that are still in development today. I joined Vesper Energy in January of 2021 and have been involved with the Kingwood Solar Project since then.

Q4. Can you please describe Vesper Energy?

A4. Founded in 2015, Lendlease Energy Development was re-branded as Vesper Energy in 2020. Vesper Energy is a developer, owner, and operator of utility-scale renewable energy assets. Since its founding, Vesper Energy has commercialized more than 680 MW of solar projects in the United States, including the 80-MW Nestlewood Project in Ohio, and other successfully operating projects in California, Texas, Connecticut, and Hawaii. Vesper Energy's current development pipeline represents 3 GW of renewable energy and energy storage projects across the country.

Q5. Can you please give a general overview of the Kingwood Solar Project?

A5. The Project will be located within an area of approximately 1,200 acres of property in Greene County. The Project Area primarily consists of agricultural land, characterized by gently rolling topography, with elevations ranging between 920 and 1,080 feet above mean sea level. Multiple existing electric transmission lines cross the Project Area, which is primarily in agricultural use with scattered areas of wooded vegetation and a few water features. The area is generally rural. All Project components, including the Project Substation and 138-kV gen-tie, will be located within the Project Area.

The Project's PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM) interconnection application specifies a total power generation capacity of up to 175 MW alternating current (AC). The Project will consist of solar panels affixed to single-axis metal racking designed for tracking the sun to optimize sunlight exposure and energy generation. The solar panel

technology for the Project will be one of two basic types: crystalline or thin-film. Crystalline modules are silicon-based. Thin-film modules use one of several alternative chemistries (such as copper indium gallium selenide). While the specific module has not yet been selected, the Project will use modules manufactured by a module manufacturer from the Bloomberg Finance Energy News Tier 1 list. To be included on the Tier 1 list, a module manufacturer must have provided in-house manufactured panels to six different projects that have been non-recourse financed by six different banks over the past two years. These manufacturers are widely considered to be the highest quality manufacturers. At a maximum capacity of 175 MW alternating current (AC), the Project is expected to use approximately 410,000 modules.

Underground electrical interconnections at a voltage of 34.5-kV will be used to transmit generated electricity from the inverters to the Project Substation, where it will be stepped up to 138-kV. From there, a short 138-kV gen-tie will connect the Project Substation to the Utility Switchyard to transmit the Project's electrical output to the existing ATSI Greene-Clark 138-kV transmission line. The ATSI Greene-Clark 138-kV transmission line routes through the Project Area. A 345-kV transmission line also routes through the Project Area but will not be utilized by the Project.

The Project is expected to operate with an annual capacity factor of up to 23 percent, generating approximately 360,000 megawatt-hours (MWh) of electricity each year, enough to power approximately 33,000 average Ohio households, which is roughly half the number of households in Greene County.

Q6. What is the general purpose of the Kingwood Solar Project?

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The Project will help meet electricity demand in the region, particularly in light of **A6.** the recent and planned retirements of existing coal-fired generating assets located in Ohio and throughout the PJM system as well as the significant growth of demand for renewable energy in Ohio. In July 2021, Vistra Energy announced the 2022 closing of the 1,300 megawatt Zimmer coal-fired power plant. In November 2021, Energy Harbor announced the closing of the last three generating units at the Sammis coal-fired power plant, originally a 2,220 megawatt power plant. An example of the growth in the demand for renewable energy is the Intel announcement that it will make a more than \$20 billion dollar investment to construct two chip factories in Ohio that will span nearly 1,000 acres in Licking County, Ohio. Importantly, the Intel press release on the project notes that the new factories have a goal to be powered by 100% renewable electricity. A copy of that press release is attached to my testimony as Attachment A and is available for review at https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/newsroom/news/intel-announces-next-us-sitelandmark-investment-ohio.html. Just as important as meeting the growth of the need of renewable energy for companies investing in and doing business in Ohio, the Project will provide "on peak" power during the high demand period of mid-day and late afternoon when the Project should be running at full capacity. The Project will also support employment opportunities throughout the region and state, particularly during construction, as well as provide significant annual tax revenues to Greene County, Miami, Xenia, and Cedarville Townships, and the Cedar Cliff and Xenia Local School Districts.

Q7. How does Vesper identify solar project sites for development?

A7. Vesper Energy considers a number of different factors when identifying potential project sites. These factors include whether the site is large enough to accommodate the project target capacity; whether the land use is compatible, such that it does not require substantial earthwork to prepare and has sufficient space for setbacks from non-participating landowners; whether there are adequate solar resources; access to suitable power transmission infrastructure; site accessibility from public roads; supportive participating landowners; and whether the project is expected to result in significant adverse impacts to ecological resources.

Q8. Did Vesper conduct any initial studies on the Project location?

A8. Vesper (Lendlease at the time) conducted numerous desktop studies on the Kingwood Project site including transmission capacity engineering analysis, wetland and flood hazard mapping, geologic, topography and grading estimations, and presence of endangered or threatened species habitat. These studies were conducted using data sources from the Greene County Geographic Information Management System (GIMS), Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Natural Heritage Database, Division of Wildlife, Division of Water Resources, and Division of Geologic Survey, Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA), Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) National Wetland Inventory, and FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer. Additionally, commissioned engineers and environmental experts from consultants regularly used on Vesper projects

were consulted in reviewing these initial studies and conducting discrete transmission capacity analysis.

Since these initial studies showed that there was suitable land characteristics free of prohibitive environmental and ecological risk, available injection capacity on the existing transmission infrastructure, and sufficient land area from willing landowners to move forward, the Kingwood Project was further advanced into development.

7 Q9. Did Vesper conduct any additional studies for the Project?

- **A9.** We have completed numerous studies to document existing conditions of the Project Area and forecast the potential impacts of the Project. In addition to the PJM studies, we have either completed or commissioned the following studies:
- i. Economic Impact Study;
- ii. Property Value Impact Study;
- iii. Project Noise Evaluation;
- iv. Geotechnical Report;

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- v. Aquatic Resource Report;
- vi. Species Consultation;
- 17 vii. Visual Impact Analysis;
- 18 viii. History/Architecture Reconnaissance Survey; and
- ix. Phase I Archaeological Investigation.
- Final reports for each of these studies were included as appendices to the Project's April
- 21 16, 2021 Application or submitted with responses to Staff Data Requests.

Q10. Did the Applicant engage in any community outreach about the Project?

A10. Yes, we have spent a great deal of time and effort in engaging the community about this Project. Throughout the planning of this Project, representatives have met with numerous local officials and community members to gain feedback on the Project attributes and siting criteria and answer general questions about the solar development process. Among other interactions, these included meetings with the Miami Township Board of Trustees, Cedarville Township Board of Trustees, Tecumseh Land Trust, Greene County Board of Commissioners, Cedar Cliff Local School District Board, Xenia Area Local School District, Greene County Soil & Water Conservation District, Greene County Career Center, Yellow Springs Chamber of Commerce, Yellow Springs Village Councilwoman M. MacQueen, 73rd Ohio House District Representative B. Lampton, Greene County Regional Planning & Coordinating Commission, Greene County Engineer, Xenia Township Board of Trustees, Glen Helen Nature Preserve, and Clifton Village Mayor A. Bieri & Councilman Anthony Satariano Jr.

In addition, I have met with the Little Miami Conservancy about the Project as recently as February 2022 and the feedback I received from the Conservancy was that it did not have a concern about the Project given its distance from the Little Miami River, which the Conservancy calculated (and I have confirmed) to be approximately 1,300 feet, and significantly greater for the majority of the Project Area. Per its website, the Little Miami Conservancy is a 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to the restoration and protection of the Little Miami National Wild & Scenic River. I also reached out to the Little Miami Watershed Network (which I believe had certain members of the organization testify at the

public hearing) but the Network replied to me that it was not interested in meeting with me about the Project.

The Applicant also sent out good neighbor agreement offers to the sixty-five non-participating landowners adjacent to the Project. The offers included a \$1,000 payment upon agreement execution, as well as a one-time payment ranging from \$7,500 to \$25,000 based on each landowner's property and proximity to the Project area, which would be paid upon commencement of construction. The total amount of the offered payments was \$822,500. At this time the Applicant has entered into 5 of those agreements with landowners.

I also hope to continue outreach to the boards of trustees of Xenia, Miami and Cedarville townships. One area of outreach is trying to develop a community benefit fund for the townships that in the aggregate would total \$225,000 for each year of the Project's commercial operation and an expected \$7,875,000 over the life of the Project. We would need to enter into the proper agreements with any interested township, and I would expect that any community benefit fund payment would be conditioned on a Certificate being issued and the township not opposing the construction and operation of the Project. To anticipate one question on the community benefit fund, the total fund would be \$225,000 so if only one township is interested in putting in place an agreement with the Project, then that township would receive the entirety of the \$225,000 each year. If all three townships enter into agreements, then each would receive \$75,000 a year. A township would be able to use the community benefit funds for the benefit of the townships and it could include purchasing equipment for first responders or any other expenditure that benefits the townships such as hiring additional employees. The community benefit fund would also

supplement the additional tax revenue the townships would receive if the Project is constructed and operated. While the community benefit fund would not be part of a Certificate condition and is not a commitment by the Applicant at this time, I think it is important to note that it will be part of our ongoing outreach to the townships to show the potential benefits of the Project to the local communities.

Q11. What public meetings have you held about the project?

A11. In addition to the many individual meetings with stakeholders listed above, we also held a number of public meetings to provide information about the project to the community and to gather feedback about the project. Public meetings were held by the Applicant on October 26, 2020 (Zoom video conference), November 19, 2020 (Dial-in Phone Conference), March 30, 2021 (Zoom video conference followed by Dial-in Phone Conference), June 29, 2021 (in-person), and November 15, 2021 (in-person, the Local Public Hearing). As noted, some of these meetings were virtual due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.

I would also like to note that in addition to the public meetings that we organized, I attended the April 6, 2021 town hall meeting organized by the Board of Greene County Commissioners, and also participated in a Board of Greene County Commissioners Work Session on May 20, 2021.

Q12. Have concerns been raised about the Project?

- **A12.** Project opponents have raised a number of different concerns about the project, including that:
 - i. The Project will negatively affect adjacent property values;
 - ii. The Project will contaminate groundwater wells in and around the Project Area;

1		111.	The Project will cause substantial wildlife impacts;
2		iv.	The Project will cause danger from tornadoes and extreme weather events;
3		v.	The Project's construction will be disruptive to the area residents;
4		vi.	The Project will damage drain tiles in the area and cause drainage problems in and
5			around the Project Area;
6		vii.	The Project's lighting will be a nuisance to adjacent property owners;
7		viii.	The host communities would be financially responsible for returning the site to a
8			pre-construction state if the Applicant went bankrupt before the Project was
9			decommissioned;
10		ix.	The solar panels will leach hazardous chemicals;
11		х.	The Project is too close to non-participating residences;
12		xi.	The Project will disrupt tourism in the area due to visual impacts from the area's
13			tourist attractions and the main thoroughfares;
14		xii.	The Project will permanently impact the farmland upon which the project is
15			proposed;
16		xiii.	The noise produced by the Project will negatively impact nearby homeowners;
17		xiv.	The Project will use harmful herbicides; and
18		XV.	The Project will spoil the visual and aesthetic enjoyment for nearby landowners.
19	Q13.	Has t	he Applicant taken steps to address the concerns about the Project?
20		A13.	We have seriously considered all the concerns about the Project, which have been
21		broug	ht to our attention. Some specific actions that we have taken to address concerns
22		includ	e:

Property values: The Applicant commissioned an outside study to quantify the impact of a solar facility on adjacent property values, with specific focus on projects in Ohio. The study, which used actual property sales data from before and after solar facilities were constructed, concluded that the solar farms did not adversely affect property values. From my understanding, this is consistent with other studies that have analyzed the impact of solar development on property values. Andrew Lines, from CohnReznick, will provide additional information about the study commissioned by the Applicant and its results in his testimony.

Groundwater Contamination: Kingwood Solar will implement Best Management Practices in accordance with Ohio EPA's Construction General Permit. Moreover, per the Applicant's June 1, 2021 response to a Staff data request, the Applicant will offer to test all active drinking wells within 100 feet of active construction prior to construction and six months after construction is completed. Such pre- and post-construction testing would identify whether construction activities have caused groundwater contamination. Additionally, the Applicant will coordinate with any panel manufacturer to ensure that the solar panel used for the Project does not exhibit the characteristic of toxicity as analyzed with the USEPA's toxicity characteristics leachate procedure (TCLP) test, as recommended in the Staff Report. Dr. Brent Finley will provide more information about why solar panels are not a threat to groundwater contamination.

<u>Wildlife impacts</u>: As explained in the Application, the Project is not expected to have a significant impact on wildlife. As an initial matter, the Project has been designed to avoid all permanent impacts to aquatic habitats in the Project Area. The Project will also avoid impacts to most streams, by using horizontal directional drilling to install collector lines

under all perennial streams. For seven intermittent and ephemeral stream crossings, the Project will consider using open-trenching methods only if there is no water present at the time of construction.

Then, after project construction, small wildlife are expected to recolonize the Project Area, particularly since the Project will incorporate a woven-wire fence, which will resolve small wildlife access and crossing concerns. The Applicant has also committed to incorporate pollinator-friendly habitat in accordance with the recommendations of the Ohio Pollinator Habitat Initiative, as recommended by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife. Those plantings will consist of a carefully selected mix of native and pollinator seed that will provide a net benefit to habitat diversity. Such a planting mix is also expected to provide additional benefits, like promoting infiltration, eliminating the need for herbicides, filtering stormwater flows, reducing erosion and sedimentation, and preventing noxious weeds. These efforts, taken as a whole, will minimize impacts to most wildlife.

Danger from tornadoes and extreme weather events: The Project is being designed to withstand and minimize potential damage from high-wind occurrences. The racking systems being considered for the Project will include technology to stow the panels (i.e., to the horizontal) in a manner to reduce wind loading during high wind speed events and racking will be designed per applicable codes. As explained in more detail by Alex Roedel in his testimony, this configuration is designed to withstand hurricane-force winds.

Last, as with any other commercial or industrial facility, the Project will maintain sufficient general liability insurance to insure against any property damage potentially caused by the Project components in the event of a tornado.

Construction impacts: Project construction is expected to last not more than 16 months. During that time, it is anticipated that there might be inconveniences to area residents primarily through increased road traffic and construction-related noise. We would mitigate the severity of those impacts in a number of ways. First, a final transportation management plan will be provided in coordination with the Greene County Engineer, ODOT, and local health and safety professionals as appropriate. The final transportation management plan will include any road use and maintenance agreements, and a detailed methodology for monitoring local, County and township roads used for construction traffic to ensure they remain safe for public use. Project construction traffic would be limited to labor personnel transportation and deliveries of equipment, the majority of which are "normal" delivery trucks and vehicles. The only unique delivery, which may require special permitting and route coordination for delivery, is the electrical transformer. We would hope to coordinate with the County and townships about an agreement for coordinating time and routes for deliveries to minimize impacts to area residents, and have been in contact with the Greene County Engineer as Kingwood project development has progressed.

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The Project is also committed to mitigating construction noise impacts. Although any construction noise impacts would only be intermittent and temporary, the Applicant committed in the Application to mitigating construction noise as much as reasonably possible by employing construction industry best management practices, such as providing 7-day notification to adjacent landowners, limiting loud construction activities to daylight hours, limiting pile driving between the hours of 10:00 am and 5:00 pm, maintaining all tools and equipment in good operating order, using sound mufflers or silencers, where feasible, and communicating with adjacent landowners who will be most impacted by

nearby construction activities. The Applicant is also agreeable to Staff's recommended Condition 29, which would further limit construction activities, with the exception of the impact pile driving.

<u>Drain tile impacts and surface runoff</u>: The Applicant understands the importance of drainage tiles in the area and is committed to working with local landowners to ensure that the drainage tile infrastructure is not negatively impacted by the Project. To accomplish this, the Applicant will attempt to identify the location of any subsurface drainage tiles prior to the start of construction and will avoid damaging those tiles during construction. This process has already started, as the Applicant has been coordinating with participating landowners and reached out to the Greene County Soil & Water Conservation District. Any main drain tiles damaged by the Project during construction or operation of the Project will be promptly repaired. Lateral drain tiles will also be promptly repaired or rerouted, unless the landowner agrees not to have the damage repaired and the non-repair will not affect any adjacent landowners. Staff recommended Conditions 31 and 32 provide further requirements for drainage, and I have provided suggested revisions to those conditions which supplement the Application commitments.

In terms of opponents' concerns about off-site surface drainage, the Project's only source of water discharge is from stormwater on the Project Area. The Applicant will adhere to standard engineering design and best management practices and will comply with all applicable stormwater permits (such as the Ohio EPA construction stormwater general permit). Moreover, only 2% of the Project Area is considered impervious. The majority of the Project will allow infiltration of precipitation. As a result, the Applicant does not anticipate any impacts from stormwater or other drainage to adjacent properties.

Project lighting: To reduce impacts from the Project, lighting associated with the Project will be limited to that required for safety and security, in such locations as around the gated entrances to the Project, the substation, and the utility switchyard. Furthermore, all necessary lighting will incorporate mitigating designs, such as downward-facing lights with side shields, motion-activated lighting, or manually operated task lighting. Decommissioning: The Applicant will be responsible for decommissioning the Project at the end of its operational lifespan and a performance bond will be in place to ensure that occurs for the life of the Project. Decommissioning will involve removing all system components and rehabilitating the site to conditions similar to pre-construction. To protect the community in the event of bankruptcy, the Applicant committed in the Application to providing financial assurance in the form of a bond, letter of credit, or other form of financial security acceptable to landowners in their reasonable discretion, to decommission the Project and restore the properties. Per a recommended condition by Staff (Condition 33), the financial security must be in the form of a performance bond, not take into account Project salvage value and be posted prior to the start of construction. The amount of financial security will be an estimate developed and signed by an Ohio Professional Engineer. This value will be updated every 5 years throughout the duration of the Project. More specifics about Project decommissioning are discussed in Lee Saunders's testimony. <u>Hazardous chemicals from solar panels</u>: The Applicant will coordinate with the selected panel manufacturer to ensure that the solar panels used for the Project do not exhibit the characteristics of toxicity as analyzed with the USEPA's toxicity characteristics leachate procedure (TCLP) test. This is consistent with the recommendation in the Staff Report.

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Dr. Brent Finley will also provide additional detailed testimony about why solar panels do not present a source of hazardous chemicals.

Proximity to non-participating residences: In the Application, the Applicant proposed a minimum 25-foot setback for the fence line from all public roads and non-participating property lines with an additional 20 feet minimum distance between the fence line and any solar panels. In addition, Staff's recommended Condition 37 would increase the setback from the edge of a public road to 30 feet from the Project fence line, providing a total setback of 50 feet from the edge of a public road to any solar panels.

<u>Tourism impacts</u>: Opponents have raised a few different potential impacts of the project on tourism, including 1) views of the Project from area tourist attractions, such as Clifton Gorge Nature Preserve, John Bryan State Park, the Little Miami River; 2) views of the Project as tourists drive on roadways to these and other nearby recreation areas; and, 3) views of the Project by bicyclists, who use the area roads for recreation.

As detailed in the Application, the Applicant completed a detailed Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for the Project and considered each of these potential impacts. Based on the results of that VIA, the Applicant then prepared a Landscape Plan, which explains in detail how the Applicant proposes to mitigate the identified visual impacts of the Project. Lynn Gresock will provide more detailed testimony about the VIA.

As an initial matter, the VIA demonstrates that the Project would not be visible from John Bryan State Park or the Little Miami River Jacoby Road Access point. Although these are all within 0.5 miles of the Project, the topography, low profile of the Project, and dense vegetation will prevent any views of the Project. Visitors to the Clifton Gorge Nature Preserve will not have views of the Project from the natural setting along the Little Miami

River nor would it be visible for those visitors who enter from the preserve's main entrance. The only views of the Project would be for drivers from the road as they travel to enter the preserve from the south. For the other recreational areas further from the Project Area, the low profile of the Project and the existing vegetation will obscure potential views of the Project. I would also note that the Project will not be visible from the Governor's personal residence, which is approximately .6 miles from the Project boundary, given the distance and natural vegetative screening that exists in the area.

In terms of the potential views along the main thoroughfares in the area, the VIA shows that the total views of the Project will be limited. More locally, the Project will be visible from Clifton Road, Wilberforce-Clifton Road, and State Route 72. Simulations 2 through 5 in the VIA show the maximum projected view of the Project from these roads. In reality, a passing tourist's view of the panels from these viewpoints would be mitigated for several reasons. First, a passing tourist would only get a quick view of the Project as they drive by at up to 55 mph, whereas these pictures are static. Second, the simulations are from the middle of winter—any growth in the fields or leaves on the bare trees would dampen the panels' impact. Third, the simulations do not show any of the proposed Project screening.

The Project is also not expected to have an adverse impact to bicyclists in the area. While bicyclists would have views of the project along some of the local roads, the Project is not expected to be visible from the Ohio and Erie Trail due to the dense vegetation on either side of the trail.

<u>Permanent impacts to farmland</u>: Impacts to the farmland will be temporary. To protect the viability of the Project land for farming after decommissioning, the Project has committed

to a number of mitigation strategies, including: avoiding impacts to drainage tiles, where possible, and repairing damaged drainage tiles; preserving topsoil on the Project site; and incorporating pollinator-friendly vegetative cover on the site. At the end of the Project, after decommissioning, the land will be suitable for farming.

Operational Noise impacts: The Applicant is designing the Project to minimize noise impacts to adjacent landowners. The Project's operational noise will be generated by the tracking motors, the inverters, and the project substation. When designing the project layout, our engineers attempted to site the locations of these noise-generating components as far as possible from adjacent non-participating residences.

As explained in more detail in Alex Odom's testimony, a noise evaluation was conducted to model the operational impact of the Project. This conservative study, which included projected impacts, demonstrated that the Project will not increase sound levels by more than 4 dBA at night and 2 dBA during the day at the closest non-participating residences. These impacts will be considerably lesser to those non-participating receptors at greater distances from the Project.

Herbicide use: The Applicant does not anticipate using any herbicides for regular maintenance. Instead, the Applicant intends to prevent the establishment and propagation of noxious weeds by heavily seeding for desirable species and preventing the introduction of incidental weed import by washing vehicles. If, after using these strategies, noxious weeds are found to be present on site, then the Applicant will remove the weeds and use a targeted treatment of herbicide as necessary.

<u>Visual impacts</u>: As outlined in the Landscape Plan, attached to the VIA, the Applicant has committed to mitigating the visual impact of the Project by instituting minimum setbacks,

using woven-wire fencing, maintaining existing vegetation and hedgerows, where feasible, preserving and enhancing ground vegetation, with further enhancements using pollinator-friendly species, installing native, non-invasive species that provide ecological benefits, and softening the appearance of the fencing and solar arrays with extensive vegetative screening. These efforts are discussed in more detail in Ms. Gresock's testimony and Mr. English's testimony.

Q14. Will the Project have positive economic impact on the local community?

A14. Yes. Based on the Economic Impact Study attached to the Application, the Project is expected to provide the local community with significant economic benefits.

The first economic benefit to the local economy will occur during the construction phase of the Project. The Project is predicted to generate \$112 million of economic activity during construction. Much of this will come from the projected \$16 million in wages earned by the estimated 180 Ohio construction workers (out of 225 total construction jobs). But there will also be benefits to local businesses as workers from other areas stay in local hotels, purchase food from local restaurants, and spend money at other local businesses. This is anticipated to infuse nearly \$7.5 million into the area economy.

The local economy will also benefit from the operation of the Project. The Applicant anticipates requiring four high-paying, permanent full-time-equivalent jobs for Ohio workers to maintain and operate the Project. The annual payroll, including benefits, for those jobs is estimated to be \$443,000.

Last, the Project will generate a substantial tax revenue during both the construction and operations periods. The Project will generate \$4.32 million in state and local taxes in Ohio during the construction period. The Project will also generate an estimated \$1.90

million in state and local taxes for the life of the Project. This includes an estimated \$1.5 million in annual PILOT payments to the local community.

Q15. Are there any existing solar arrays near the Project Area?

A15. Yes. In addition to various residences that have solar panels mounted on their homes and properties, Cedarville University currently has a large array of solar panels that supply the University. The 2.15 MW array with 8,792 modules sits on ten acres and provides approximately ten percent of the University's electricity needs. The array is located on the southwest edge of campus, between the directly-adjacent homes on Palmer Drive and behind Cedar Cliff Falls at Indian Mound Reserve Park. A picture of this array that I took is attached to my testimony as Attachment B. The Village of Yellow Springs has a solar array on about 6 and a half acres consisting of 3,024 solar panels utilizing trackers. The array is located at the end of Ridgecrest Drive. Antioch College has a solar array consisting of about 3,300 panels on five acres, which supplies the College. I would note that the Cedarville University array has fencing and an inverter next to a residential house on a residential street.

Q16. Were you involved in the preparation of the April 16, 2021 Application and Exhibits and responses to Staff Data Requests?

A16. Yes, I was directly involved with the preparation of the Application, along with the Figures and all the attached Exhibits (marked as Kingwood Exhibit 1 with confidential portions of the Application marked as Kingwood Exhibit 1c). I also was responsible for coordinating the responses to the OPSB Staff Data Requests (marked as Kingwood Exhibit 2 with confidential material marked as Kingwood Exhibit 2c).

2		in accordance with Rule 4906-3-07(A) of the OAC?
3		A17. Yes, I directed that such service take place on June 21, 2021, which is shown in
4		Kingwood Exhibit 3.
5	Q18.	Did the Applicant file and serve a copy of the letter sent to property owners and
6		tenants within the Project Area or contiguous to the Project Area?
7		A18. Yes, pursuant to Ohio Adm.Code 4906-3-03(B), I directed that letters be sent to
8		participating property landowners and adjacent landowners/tenants on March 9, 2021 and
9		March 17, 2021 regarding the virtual public informational meeting on March 30, 2021 and
10		on June 8, 2021 regarding the in-person public informational meeting on June 29, 2021
11		Subsequent letters were mailed on September 9, 2021 and September 14, 2021, pursuant
12		to Ohio Adm.Code 4906-3-09(A)(1), and on October 28, 2021, pursuant to Ohio
13		Adm.Code 4906-03-09(A)(2). Notices of those letters are attached as Kingwood Exhibit
14		4.
15	Q19.	Did the Applicant publish notice of the public informational meeting, the Application,
16		and the hearing dates in local newspapers?
17		A19. Yes, notices were published in the Xenia Daily Gazette and the Fairborn Daily
18		Herald, newspapers of general circulation in Greene County, Ohio, for the public
19		informational meetings, the completed Application, and the public and adjudicatory
20		hearings. Except for the virtual public informational meeting, notices were also published
21		in the Yellow Springs News. Proof of publication for all notices are included in Kingwood

Q17. Were copies of the accepted Application served on local public officials and libraries

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Exhibit 5.

1	Q20.	Would you please list the consultants that the Applicant retained to assist in the
2		preparation of the Application and Exhibits and their respective areas of
3		responsibility?
4		A20. Yes. The Applicant hired Haley & Aldrich to serve as lead consultant on the
5		Application. Haley & Aldrich completed the Transportation Management Plan, the
6		Aquatic Resource Report, the Species Consultation, the Vegetation Management Plan, and
7		the Visual Impact Analysis. Other consultants that worked on the Project include
8		Silverlode Consultants (Economic Impact Study), CohnReznick (Property Value Impact
9		Study), Geotechnology, Inc. (Geotechnical Report), and Acentech (Project Noise
10		Evaluation).
11	Q21.	Will the Applicant be sponsoring witnesses to support the Application in addition to
12		your testimony?
13		A21. Yes. In addition to my testimony, the Applicant will present testimony from Lynn
14		Gresock and Lee Saunders of Haley & Aldrich, Alex Odom of Acentech, Dr. John Nealon
15		of Geotechnology, Inc., Andrew Lines of CohnReznick, Brent Finley of Cardno, Noah
16		Waterhouse of EVS, Alex Roedel of NexTracker and Andrew English of PLANIT Studios.
17	Q22.	Have you reviewed the October 29, 2021 Staff Report of Investigation issued in this
18		proceeding?
19		A22. Yes.
20	Q23.	Do you have observations or responses to any of the conditions listed in the Staff
21		Report of Investigation?
22		A23. Yes, the Applicant generally agrees with Staff's recommended conditions but does

recommend some revisions as explained below.

Condition 12

- The Applicant proposes adding a reference to R.C. 4906.13(B) to eliminate any confusion at the local level with regard to the OPSB's jurisdiction over solar facilities over 50 MW. Specifically, the Applicant recommends Condition 12 be modified as follows:
 - (12) <u>Subject to the application of R.C. 4906.13(B)</u>, The certificate authority provided in this case shall not exempt the facility from any other applicable and lawful local, state, or federal rules or regulations nor be used to affect the exercise of discretion of any other local, state, or federal permitting or licensing authority with regard to areas subject to their supervision or control.

Condition 15

- The Applicant proposes the following revisions to this condition to set a clear standard for the fencing (small-wildlife permeable and aesthetically fitting but accounting for applicable codes) and then provide Staff an opportunity to to confirm the design satisfies the standard. Specifically, the Applicant recommends Condition 15 be modified as follows:
 - (15) Prior to commencement of construction, the Applicant shall submit to Staff for its design for the perimeter fence for confirmation that the design complies with this condition. approval a solar panel perimeter fence type that is Project perimeter fencing shall be designed to be both small-wildlife permeable and aesthetically fitting for a rural location, taking into account applicable codes and NERC requirements. This condition shall not apply to substation fencing.

Condition 17

The Applicant proposes edits to Condition 17 to clarify that the Applicant will contact the appropriate authority in the event threatened or endangered species are encountered during construction. I also recommend deleting the last sentence of Condition 17 as annual reporting of wildlife mortality, injury or entrapment is overly broad as it captures all wildlife species, would impose an unnecessary administrative burden and cost on the Project and does not relate to mortality or injury related to facility operations. Post

construction monitoring of wildlife mortality or injury at solar facilities is also unusual and not necessary, and I am not aware of the Board requiring it for other projects. The Applicant recommends Condition 17 be modified as follows:

(17) The Applicant shall contact Staff, the ODNR, and/or the USFWS as applicable within 24 hours if state and/or federally listed threatened or endangered species are encountered within the construction limits of disturbance during site construction activities. Construction activities that could adversely impact the identified plants or animals shall be immediately halted until an appropriate course of action has been agreed upon by the Applicant, Staff and the appropriate agencies. The Applicant shall also annually report all wildlife mortality, injury, or entrapment that is discovered at the facility to OPSB Staff and ODNR DOW.

Condition 18

The Applicant proposes revisions to the language in Condition 18 to account for the ability to coordinate with the ODNR and/or the USFWS on alternative courses of action. The OPSB has approved such coordination with these agencies in prior proceedings for solar projects. Specifically, the Applicant recommends Condition 18 be modified as follows:

(18) If the Applicant encounters any new listed plant or animal species or suitable habitat of these species prior to construction, the Applicant shall include the location identify avoidance areas or alternatively explain appropriate mitigation measures for these species to accommodate construction activities. This information will be included in the final engineering drawings and associated mapping, as required in condition 4. The Applicant shall avoid impacts to these species and explain how impacts would be avoided during construction. Coordination with the ODNR and USFWS may also allow for a different course of action.

Condition 19

The Applicant proposes edits to Condition 19, which clarify that post construction stormwater guidance from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency ("Ohio EPA") will be properly implemented in the Project Area as applicable. Specifically, the Applicant recommends Condition 19 be modified as follows:

(19) The Applicant shall construct the facility in a manner that incorporates post construction stormwater management under OHC00005 (Part III.G.2.e, pp. 19-27) in accordance with as applicable and will also incorporate applicable guidance from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's Guidance on Post-Construction Storm Water Controls for Solar Panel Arrays (dated October 2019).

Condition 20

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The Applicant proposes edits to Condition 20, which clarify the selection and role of the environmental specialist. Specifically, the Applicant recommends Condition 20 be modified as follows:

The Applicant shall have an environmental specialist on site during construction (20)activities that may affect sensitive areas, to be mutually agreed upon by the Sensitive areas which would be impacted during Applicant and Staff. construction shall be identified on a map provided to Staff, and may include, but are not limited to wetlands and, streams, and locations of threatened or endangered species habitat. The environmental specialist shall be familiar with water quality protection issues and potential threatened or endangered species of plants and animals that may be encountered during project construction. The environmental specialist mutually agreed upon by Staff and the Applicant shall be authorized to report any issues simultaneously to Staff and the Applicant. To allow time for the Applicant and Staff to respond to any reported issues, the environmental specialist shall have authority to stop constriction to assure that construction activities in or near the impacted sensitive area(s) for up to 48 hours if the construction activities are creating unforeseen environmental impacts unforeseen environmental impacts do not progress and recommend procedures to resolve the impact. A map shall be provided to Staff showing sensitive areas which would be impacted during construction with information on when the environmental specialist would be present in the sensitive areas identified on the map.

Condition 21

- The Applicant proposes edits to Condition 21, which clarify the purpose of seasonal cutting restriction with regard to protected bat species. Specifically, the Applicant recommends Condition 21 be modified as follows:
 - (21) The Applicant shall adhere to seasonal cutting dates of October 1 through March 31 for the removal of trees three inches or greater in diameter to avoid potential impacts to Indiana bats, northern long-eared bats, little brown bats,

and the tricolored bats unless coordination with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) allows a different course of action. If coordination with these agencies allows clearing between April 1 and September 30, the Applicant shall docket proof of completed coordination on the case docket prior to clearing trees.

Condition 23

The Applicant proposes edits to Condition 23, which are consistent with language from other Board approved projects and that improve the condition by applying the condition requirement for the life of the project and ensuring the Applicant will follow all applicable state laws regarding noxious weeds. Specifically, the Applicant recommends Condition 23 be modified as follows:

(23) The Applicant shall take steps to prevent establishment and/or further propagation of noxious weeds identified in Ohio Adm.Code Chapter 901:5-37 during implementation of any pollinator-friendly plantings, as well as during construction, operation, and decommissioning. This would be achieved through appropriate seed selection, and annual vegetative surveys consistent with the vegetation management plan included in the application. If noxious weeds are found to be present, the Applicant shall remove and treat them with herbicide as necessary, and shall follow all applicable state laws regarding noxious weeds.

Condition 26

The Applicant proposes edits to Condition 26, which clarify the components of the Project that will be outside Camp Clifton Day Camp's inner management protection zones. As an initial matter, as supported by Mr. Saunders' and Mr. Finley's testimony, drinking water sources in and around the Project Area will not be impacted by the Project. Therefore, any restriction on the location of the Project equipment for the purpose of drinking water protection is not warranted. That being said, the Applicant does not object to restricting the substation equipment outside the inner management protection zones for Camp Clifton given the location of the substation equipment being outside the zones. However, given

that there is no risk of water contamination from the placement or operation of solar arrays, the Applicant is not willing to agree to remove panels located in that zone which if removed, would result in restricting more than 100 acres of the Project Area and significantly reducing certain participating landowners' lease income. The Applicant recommends Condition 26 be modified as follows:

(26) At least 30 days prior to the preconstruction conference, the Applicant shall demonstrate that its solar and the substation equipment are outside the inner management protection zone(s) for the Camp Clifton Day Camp source water protection area.

Condition 28

 The Applicant proposes revisions to the language in this condition consistent with conditions approved in prior cases but still provides for written confirmation of all preconstruction activities. The revisions take into account that there may be multiple preconstruction conferences and that the pre-construction compliance submittals may differ for each phase of construction. For example, tree clearing pre-construction submittals may not require compliance with all pre-construction conditions. The Applicant recommends Condition 28 be modified as follows:

At least 30 days prior to the start of construction, the Applicant shall file a copy (28)of the final complaint resolution plan on the public docket. At least seven days prior to the start of construction and at least seven days prior to the start of facility operations, the Applicant shall notify via mail affected property owners and tenants who were provided notice of the public informational meeting and OPSB hearings; local officials who received a copy of the application; residences located within one mile of the certificated boundary; other applicable parties who have requested updates regarding the project; airports, schools, and libraries located within one mile of the certificated boundary; parties to this case; and emergency responders. These notices shall provide information about the project, including contact information and a copy of the project inquiry and complaint resolution plan. These notices shall provide information about the project, including contact information and a copy of the project inquiry and complaint resolution plan. The start of construction notice shall include written confirmation that the Applicant has complied with all preconstruction related conditions of the certificate, as well as a timeline for construction and restoration activities. The start of facility operations notice shall include written confirmation that the Applicant has complied with all preconstruction-related conditions of the certificate, as well as a timeline for the start of operations. The Applicant shall file a copy of these notices on the public docket, including written confirmation that the Applicant has complied with all preconstruction-related conditions of the certificate. During the construction and operation of the facility, the Applicant shall submit to Staff a complaint summary report by the fifteenth day of April, July, October, and January of each year for the first five years of operation. The report shall include a list of all complaints received through the Applicant's complaint resolution process, a description of the actions taken toward the resolution of each complaint, and a status update if the complaint has yet to be resolved. The Applicant shall file a copy of these complaint summaries on the public docket.

Condition 30

The Applicant proposes revisions to the language in this condition to provide more clarity and allow for modeling across the entire Project area rather than a specific test at one site. This condition has been approved by the Board as recently as February 17, 2022 in Case No. 20-1405-EL-BGN for a project in Union County, Ohio. In that case the Board adopted the same language presented in a stipulation. The Applicant recommends Condition 30 be modified as follows:

(30)If the inverters or substation transformer chosen for the project have a higher sound power output than the models used in the noise model, the Applicant shall submit, 30 days prior to construction, the results from an updated noise model for the project using the expected sound power output from the models chosen for the project, to show that sound levels will not exceed the average daytime ambient level in dBA for the nearest sound monitoring location for the Project Noise Evaluation attached to the application as Exhibit K plus five dBA at any non-participating sensitive receptor and will be submitted at least 30 days prior to construction. If noise data is not available from the inverter or transformer manufacturer, an operational noise test may be performed to comply with this condition. The test must be performed on a sunny day between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in the months of May August, at a distance equal to the minimum distance from an inverter to a non-participating residence. If the test shows the operational noise level is greater than project area ambient Leq level plus five dBA additional noise mitigation will be required. This condition is complied with if the test shows the operational noise level is equal or less than project area ambient Leq level plus five dBA. The Applicant shall file a report on the

public docket that shows either 1) for the chosen inverter and substation transformer that sound levels will not exceed the daytime ambient level plus five dBA at any non-participating sensitive receptor or 2) results of the operational noise test showing that sound levels will not exceed the daytime ambient level plus five dBA at any non-participating sensitive receptor. nonparticipating sensitive receptor. If transformer manufacturer data is not available, the model will be updated with sound emission data following the NEMA TR1 standard. If inverter manufacturer data is not available, a similar inverter model will be used to update the sound propagation model prior to construction. Once constructed, sound level measurements will be made in close proximity to the inverter to determine the sound power level of the installed inverter. If the sound power level of the installed inverter is 2 dBA or more above the sound power level used in the updated preconstruction model, then the sound propagation model will be updated to ensure project-wide compliance with the applicable sound level limit. If the sound power level is determined to be less than 2 dBA above the sound power level used in the updated preconstruction model, then the project will be deemed in-compliance. If the equipment chosen for the project are at the same (or lower) sound power outlet as the models used in the noise model, no further action is needed for compliance of this condition.

Condition 31

- The Applicant is proposing revisions to Condition 31 to clarify that soil compaction should be avoided and the area of avoidance (i.e., the facility footprint). The revisions also acknowledge that drain tile can be replaced or rerouted in addition to being repaired. Specifically, the Applicant proposes the following revisions to this condition:
 - (31) The Applicant shall avoid, where possible, or minimize to the extent practicable, any damage to functioning field tile drainage systems and compaction to soils within the facility footprint resulting from the construction, operation, and/or maintenance of the facility in agricultural areas. Damaged field tile systems shall be promptly repaired or rerouted to at least original conditions or modern equivalent at the Applicant's expense to ensure proper drainage. However, if the affected landowner agrees to not having the damaged field tile system repaired, they may do so only if the field tile systems of adjacent landowners remain unaffected by the non-repair, non-replacement, or non-rerouting of the landowner's field tile system.

Condition 32

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- The Applicant is proposing revisions to this condition to reflect its proposed approach for documenting existing drain tile conditions. Specifically, the Applicant proposes the following revisions to this condition:
 - The Applicant shall ensure that nearby parcels adjacent to the Project area are (32)protected from unwanted drainage problems due to construction and operation of the project. The Applicant shall ensure this by implementing one of the following: 1) conducting a search of the Project as necessary to locate drain tiles between the Project area properties and adjacent parcels, consulting with owners of all parcels adjacent to the properties making up the Project as to locations of drain tiles on those parcels, consulting with the Greene Soil & Water Conservation District (the "District") and the Greene County Engineer to determine the location of any tile located in a county maintenance ditch; and subsequently a) documenting benchmark conditions of surface and subsurface drainage systems prior to construction, including the location of laterals, mains, grassed waterways, and county maintenance/repair ditches or 2)-The Applicant will make efforts to conduct a perimeter dig utilizing a tile search trench and consult with owners of all parcels adjacent to the property, the county soil and water conservation district, and the county to request drainage system information over those parcels. The Applicant shall consult with the county engineer for tile located in a county maintenance/repair ditch. b) locate and if necessary replace, repair or reroute field tile drainage systems on the Project properties. c) agree to compensate parcels owners affected by damage to functioning field tile drainage systems and soils resulting from the construction, operation, and/or maintenance of the facility in agricultural areas for damage to crops or other agricultural activities.

Condition 33

- The Applicant is proposing revisions to this condition to account for the fact that the Applicant may not have land rights after decommissioning is complete. Specifically, the Applicant proposes the following revisions to this condition:
 - (33) At least 30 days prior to the preconstruction conference, the Applicant shall submit an updated decommissioning plan and total decommissioning cost estimate without regard to salvage value on the public docket that includes: (a) a provision that the decommissioning financial assurance mechanism include a performance bond where the company is the principal, the insurance company is the surety, and the Ohio Power Siting Board is the obligee; (b) a timeline of up to one year for removal of the equipment; (c) a provision to monitor the site

for at least one additional year to ensure successful revegetation and rehabilitation subject to landowner permission to access the site; (d) a provision where the performance bond is posted prior to the commencement of construction; (e) a provision that the performance bond is for the total decommissioning cost and excludes salvage value; (f) a provision to coordinate repair of public roads damaged or modified during the decommissioning and reclamation process; (g) a provision that the decommissioning plan be prepared by a professional engineer registered with the state board of registration for professional engineers and surveyors; (h) and a provision stating that the bond shall be recalculated every five years by an engineer retained by the Applicant.

Condition 34

The Applicant is proposing deleting this condition because it has completed the architectural and archaeological surveys for the entire Project Area and received concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Office that no further coordination is required.

Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant shall finalize a MOU with OHPO to avoid cultural resources with potential adverse effects due to the project and to outline procedures to be followed if previously unidentified sites are discovered during construction. The Applicant shall submit the MOU to Staff and file the MOU on the docket of this case. The Applicant shall not construct within the 15 percent of the archaeological survey area not yet surveyed for archaeological resources.

Condition 35

The Applicant is proposing revisions to this condition to include the flexibility to recycle the solar panels. Specifically, the Applicant proposes the following revisions to this condition:

 (35) At the time of solar panel end of life disposal, retired panels that will not be recycled and that are marked for disposal shall be sent to an engineered landfill with various barriers and methods designed to prevent leaching of materials into soils and groundwater.

1		Condition 36
2		The Applicant is proposing to delete Condition 36, because the substance of the Condition
3		was already included in Condition 15 and Condition 36 appears to be a mistake in the
4		Staff's list of conditions.
5	Q24.	Have you reviewed the eight criteria the Board considers when determining whether
6		to issue a certificate for a major utility facility pursuant to R.C. 4906.10?
7		A24. Yes, I have reviewed the statute and the criteria.
8	Q25.	Do you believe the Project as presented in the Application and responses to Staff's
9		data requests satisfies the criteria for a certificate of environmental compatibility and
10		public need?
11		A25. Yes. I believe that the Project, as demonstrated by the Application, the responses
12		to Staff's data requests, and the Applicant's testimony in this matter, meets all relevant
13		criteria. More detail about why I believe each criterion is met is below:
14		R.C. 4906.10(A)(1)
15		This criterion does not apply to this Project because the Project is not an electric
16		transmission line or gas pipeline.
17		R.C. 4906.10(A)(2) (nature of probable environmental impact) and (A)(3) (minimum
18		adverse environmental impact)
19		As explained in my testimony, the Applicant has sited this Project in a rural area to
20		minimize environmental impacts. In addition, the application of Staff's recommended
21		conditions with the revisions I propose will further minimize impacts. Some of the ways
22		that Project impacts will be minimized are using wildlife permeable fencing, creating

pollinator-friendly habitats after construction, horizontal drilling under perennial streams,

coordinating with local stakeholders to avoid drainage impacts resulting from damage to drainage tiles and ensuring that necessary drainage systems are not adversely impacted by the Project. The Project will implement mitigation strategies to prevent impacts from project lighting; will site the Facility fence line at least 30 feet from the public roads edge line as would be required by Staff's recommended Condition 37, provide different levels of screening as shown in the Landscape Plan, provide a performance bond prior to construction for the full cost of decommissioning without taking into account salvage value to ensure decommissioning at the end of the Project life, and implement a vegetation management plan that includes noxious weed control for the Project. Importantly, the vast majority of the Project will be located in existing agricultural fields and minimum tree clearing will be required. More detail about all of these efforts and Project siting are described throughout the Application, in the responses to Staff's data requests, and further detailed by the Applicant's supporting witnesses. As a result, the OPSB should find, as its Staff recommended, that the Applicant meets these two criteria.

R.C. 4906.10(A)(4) (regional plans for expansion of the electric grid)

In order to interconnect new generation facilities to the electric transmission grid, a project owner has to receive approval from PJM, the regional transmission organization that coordinates the movement of wholesale electricity in all of Ohio and all or parts of surrounding states. This process includes completion of three studies, completed in a series (the Feasibility Study, the System Impact Study, and the Facilities Study). The PJM process concludes with the execution of an Interconnection Service Agreement ("ISA") and Interconnection Construction Service Agreement ("ICSA") with PJM and the transmission line owner (in this case American Transmission Systems Inc. ("ATSI") which

is a subsidiary of FirstEnergy Corp.). The Feasibility Study and System Impact Study were submitted with the Application. The PJM reports determined that the existing infrastructure has sufficient capacity to accept the electricity from the Project at a reasonable cost and with no adverse impacts to the local transmission system. The Applicant has also executed the ISA and ICSA with PJM and ATSI, which represents a significant milestone and investment in the Project by the Applicant. Accordingly, the Project is consistent with regional plans for expansion of the regional power system and will serve the interests of electric system economy and reliability, pursuant to R.C. 4906.10(A)(4).

R.C. 4906.10(A)(5) (compliance with air, water, solid waste, and aviation laws)

The Applicant will comply with all air, water, solid waste, and aviation laws. The Project is emission free which means that air pollution controls are not necessary. As to water, the Applicant will follow Ohio EPA's guidance on post-construction stormwater controls and will obtain coverage under the Ohio EPA Construction General Stormwater Permit. Moreover, the Applicant will avoid impacts to wetlands and perennial streams during construction and operation of the Project. The Project was sited to avoid the wetlands, and the Applicant will use HDD or similar methods to avoid impacts to all perennial streams and to intermittent and ephemeral streams when water is present. As a result, the only potential impacts to streams would be temporary impacts to intermittent and ephemeral streams during construction, and only if no water is present. For such temporary impacts, the Applicant would receive coverage under the United States Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit program, as necessary. The Project is expected to generate minimal solid waste, and as noted in the Application, any solid waste generated

from construction or operation of the Project will be reused, recycled or disposed of in accordance with applicable requirements. Additionally, Staff's recommended Condition 35 requires the Applicant to dispose of the solar panels in an appropriate landfill. As mentioned above, the Applicant agrees to such a requirement, unless the panels can be recycled. There are no issues with aviation given the nature of the facility (a solar facility). All parts of the Project will be lower than 200 feet in height and no component will exceed the slope ratio of a proximate airport. The Federal Aviation Authority issued a Determination of No Hazard to Air Aviation to the Project on February 18, 2021.

Overall, the Applicant meets this criterion because it will be able to adhere to applicable air, water, solid waste, and aviation laws.

R.C. 4906.10(A)(6) (public interest convenience and necessity)

The Project will serve the public interest and is necessary for a number of reasons. First, the Project will create temporary and permanent jobs, which will have a positive impact on the state and local economy. Second, the Project will provide direct payments to the local community, either through full assessment of personal property and real property taxes or through a PILOT agreement. It is my understanding that the personal property tax that would be applicable to the Project absent the PILOT would create new tax revenue just as the PILOT will create new tax revenue. And as mentioned above, the annual projected PILOT payment would be \$1.5 million. These payments would go to support the local school districts, Greene County, and each of the three townships, with no added demand on the schools and negligible demand on county and township services. Third, due to the accelerating pace of coal retirements and consumer demand for renewable energy, replacement energy resources, such as solar projects, are critical. One role of solar

projects is to provide peak energy in the late afternoon, when energy usage is often highest, which is important to maintain grid reliability. Beyond the impacts for grid reliability, however, demand for renewable energy continues to increase. Meeting that demand is vital to attract and retain significant economic investment in Ohio, as many projects—such as Intel's recently announced semiconductor manufacturing facility that I mentioned earlier in my testimony—are publicly demanding that the projects are 100% powered by renewable energy. That need has been recognized by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce's February 7, 2022 letter to the Board and I agree with the Chamber's position in the letter that failing to provide renewable energy will hinder similar economic development opportunities in Ohio. I received a copy of that letter directly from the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, and that copy is attached to my testimony as Attachment C. Fourth, the Project will be constructed and operated in a safe manner and in accordance with all applicable codes. Finally, the Applicant has committed to communicate with local stakeholders and has already worked with—and will continue to work with—the local community to address issues and concerns. While there is opposition to the Project, the public comments on the case docket show that there is also strong support for the Project. Reviewing the public comments on the docket and not counting multiple comments from the same people or from intervenors in this case, the total comments in support for the project number 45 while those expressing concern or opposition total 83. I did not include 76 letters of support from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers but if included, that would show 121 letters of support versus 83 comments in opposition. I also think it is important for the Board to recognize the support and public hearing testimony from the IBEW as to what this Project means to the IBEW members that live and work in the general vicinity of the

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Project. We will also continue to interact with local public entities including the Greene County Board of Commissioners even though it passed a resolution in opposition of the Application.

R.C. 4906.10(A)(7) (agricultural districts and agricultural land)

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Of the 1,200 acre Project, approximately 1,027 acres will be located on land currently being used for agriculture. This includes 205 acres of agricultural district land. Despite this, the Project supports future agricultural use of the land in multiple ways. First, very little of the land being used for the Project will be permanently taken out of agricultural use. As explained in the Application, at the end of the Project's useful life, the project components will be removed, and the underlying Project Area will be restored for potential agricultural use. Second, the land supporting the solar arrays will be fallow for the Project duration, which will allow the restoration of nutrients in the soil, which would not occur during active agricultural usage. Third, the Applicant has committed to using pollinator-friendly plantings, which have been shown to benefit adjacent crops. Fourth, the Applicant has committed to work with local landowners and the county officials to protect drain tiles such that there are no off-site impacts. Last, as many of the participating landowners testified during the public hearing, the participation in the Project provides an income stream to the farmers that diversifies their income stream and keeps the farm in their family. Overall, the agricultural land on which the Project is being sited will be returned to agricultural use at the end of the useful life of the Project, the Project is not expected to have negative impacts to surrounding agricultural land, and the Project has been designed to provide benefits to adjacent agricultural area.

R.C. 4906.10(A)(8) (water conservation practice)

As noted in the Application, construction and operation of the Project is only expected to utilize a minimal amount of water for occasional cleaning of panels if necessary and watering of vegetative screening as it becomes established. Based on the minimal water usage related to the Project, the Project incorporates maximum feasible water conservation practices.

Q26. Do you agree with the Staff's recommendation in the Staff Report and Recommendation that a certificate should not be issued?

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A26. No, I strongly disagree with Staff's recommendation for a number of reasons. First, the Staff Report of Investigation on whether the public interest criteria would be satisfied contained a number of irregularities that to me show that Staff did not base its recommendation on the Application. Staff mischaracterized the public comments in the report by overstating the opposition, mischaracterized township resolutions as being in opposition to the Project and failed to consider that many of the interveners in the proceeding filed public comments, some even filed multiple comments. Staff also failed to account for the number of support letters, such as the 76 separate letters in support, which were filed as a single document. Similarly, Staff characterized the local opposition as being "... prominent, one-sided, and compelling" and that it considered the opposition expressed at the "local public hearings." But the public hearing for the Project had not occurred when the Report was issued and the language in that section of the Staff Report appears to have been cut and pasted from the Republic Wind proceeding's Opinion and Order from June 24, 2021. This coupled with the timing of the Greene County Resolution being passed on October 28, 2021 and being put on the docket the same day (October 29, 2021) that the Staff Report issued raises significant concerns about the basis and reasoning for Staff's

recommendation that the Project does not meet the public interest criteria of R.C. 4906.10(A).

Second, as a developer of an electric generation project in Ohio, Staff's application of the public interest standard in this proceeding should not be based on whether a township or county agrees with the project. That is not in the statute, and could result in future transmission projects, pipeline projects and electric generation plants being blocked solely because a local public entity does not want the project. While the interests of the township and county are certainly relevant and those interests can properly be expressed by participating in a proceeding, the public interest, convenience, and necessity criteria should not be based on whether local governmental bodies oppose a project. While Senate Bill 52 will allow county board of commissioners to have a say on where future solar and wind projects are sited, my understanding is that this Project is grandfathered from Senate Bill 52's requirements.

Thus, I do not agree with Staff's recommendation. For the many reasons stated above, this Project will serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity. Ohio is seeing significant demand for clean, renewable energy because companies doing business or relocating to Ohio seek renewable energy. Satisfying that demand, creating significant new tax revenue, generating electricity without emissions, preserving farmland for future generations, providing income to participating landowners, creating construction and operation jobs coupled with siting the Project primarily in agricultural fields with landscape screening, wild-life permeable fencing (not chain-link) and minimal environmental impacts are all in the public interest, convenience and necessity.

1 Q27. Does this conclude your direct testimony?

- 2 A27. Yes, it does. However, I reserve the right to offer testimony in support of any
- 3 stipulation reached in this case or, if necessary, in rebuttal.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing was served upon the following via email on this 23rd day of February, 2022.

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Summary: Testimony Direct Testimony of Dylan Stickney electronically filed by Mr. Michael J. Settineri on behalf of Kingwood Solar I LLC