



Chipmunk Solar

Exhibit D

Vegetation Management Plan

Case No. 21-0960 EL BGN

Vegetation Management Plan

Chipmunk Solar Project

Deer Creek, Jackson, and Monroe Townships and the Village of Williamsport

Pickaway County, Ohio

Prepared for:



Chipmunk Solar, LLC

10 2nd St NE Suite 400

Minneapolis, MN 55413

Nathan Wiles, Project Development Manager

Jacob Salisbury, Associate Project Developer

Tel: 800.818.5759 | Email: chipmunksolar@edf-re.com

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research

5 E. Long St. Suite 700

Columbus, OH 43215

www.edrdpc.com

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I. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Chipmunk Solar, LLC is proposing to construct an up to 400-megawatt solar powered electric energy generation facility, which will be located within approximately 3,684 acres within Deer Creek, Jackson, and Monroe Townships, and the Village of Williamsport, Pickaway County, Ohio (the Facility). This Vegetation Management Plan (the Plan) is provided to guide site preparation, vegetation installation and establishment, and long-term management of vegetation on the Facility site, both inside and outside of the Facility fence line. The vegetation's establishment and sustainability will be improved through best management practices including the control of soil erosion and sedimentation, proper initial installation of plant material, and management of invasive species and noxious weeds. The Plan is provided to support proper establishment and maintenance of stable vegetative cover that facilitates efficient Facility operation, provides ecological benefits, and complies with all Ohio Power Siting Board regulations and required permits.

This Plan is intended to provide guidelines for the management of on-site vegetation over the life of the Facility. Understanding that site characteristics and conditions can be variable, vegetation management will require evaluation and possible adjustment in response to the vegetation's health/growth and/or Facility management issues. Consequently, the recommendations included in this Plan should be routinely revisited and adjusted as necessary to achieve the desired outcome.

II. TREE CLEARING

Clearing and removal of existing vegetation will only be conducted where necessary for installation and operation of Facility infrastructure. Clearing of trees over 3 inches diameter at breast height will follow Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife standards and will occur in the appropriate season (October 1–March 31). In addition, clearing of trees will be limited to the greatest extent practicable and will be limited to less than 10% of total forested area within the Facility area. Cleared and cut vegetation will be chipped on site to further reduce the impacts of development, unless site conditions present at the time of clearing require the materials to be removed and legally disposed of off-site.

III. PROTECTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION

The Facility infrastructure has been located to minimize disturbance, maintain existing vegetative buffers, and reduce impacts to wildlife habitat. The immediate area surrounding an individual tree, group of trees, or other vegetation to remain on site will be protected throughout Facility construction. Key vegetative buffers and select specimens (collectively referred to as protected trees) that provide visual buffers from neighboring properties, as well as undisturbed buffers around environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands and streams, will be identified by Chipmunk Solar, LLC and designated for protection.

Groups of protected trees and limits of clearing will be marked by the installation of high-visibility orange construction fencing, and individual specimens flagged with orange vinyl tape for visibility. Fencing will be installed at a minimum of 1.5 times the drip line diameter of protected trees to prevent damage to the vegetation and/or limit soil compaction within the root zones (see Appendix IV). If trenches for utilities are necessary within the root zone of a protected tree, root trimming and supplemental irrigation will be provided to limit root damage and will be performed under the supervision of a certified arborist. Any damage to protected trees resulting from Facility construction will be repaired under the direction of a

certified arborist. If damage is beyond repair, the tree(s) will be removed and replaced with a tree of comparable size and species.

Prior to construction, a meeting with the contractor will be conducted to review methods and procedures for vegetation protection. Upon construction mobilization, all vegetation protection and erosion and sediment control devices will be installed per Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements and the project stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).

IV. VEGETATION INSTALLATION

Site revegetation will include seeding to establish a uniform herbaceous groundcover planting and installation of woody plant material in selected locations for visual screening and ecological buffer restoration. Seeding for soil stabilization will occur as required by the project SWPPP. Final seeding will follow the installation of all solar panels and associated Facility infrastructure. Objectives for plant species selection, establishment, and management include: 1) maintain at least 70% uniform vegetative cover of the desired plant community, 2) improve ecological benefits by enhancing species diversity and encouraging the development of native and/or beneficial plant species, 3) minimize the presence of common noxious weeds and invasive plant species, and 4) meet Facility operational criteria regarding limitation of mature vegetation height.

A. Vegetation Selection

Preliminary plant species selections for site revegetation have been based on an evaluation of the natural and physical character of the Facility site. Resources considered to guide species selection include Level III Ohio Eco-Region mapping, the Ohio Pollinator Habitat Initiative, United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS) soil survey data, site topographic survey and GIS mapping, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory mapping.

B. Soil Testing and Evaluation

Prior to seeding and plant installation, soils will be tested by a certified lab to determine nutrient levels and soil chemistry, and to produce recommendations for fertilization or soil amendment that would facilitate the establishment of naturalized vegetation.

It is anticipated that site construction will result in some degree of soil compaction on the Facility site. Following the completion of construction, in-place soil compaction measurements will be performed to assess the extent of soil density in areas designated for revegetation and to determine best practices for soil decompaction. Soil decompaction will occur in seeding and planting areas where the soil density compaction level exceeds 80% of maximum dry weight according to ASTM 1557.

C. Seeded Planting Installation

The primary revegetation method to be used on site is seeding to establish a uniform herbaceous groundcover planting. These materials will be seeded in accordance with the construction documents and planting plan to be prepared for the Facility.

Seed Mix Types

Chipmunk Solar, LLC will utilize recommended seed mixes to vegetate at least three separate site areas: 1) within the solar panel array field, 2) within the visual mitigation buffers proposed outside the Facility fence line, and 3) areas of wet soil within the solar panel array field and visual mitigation buffers.

The seed mix used within the solar panel arrays will be comprised of a mix of regionally native or naturalized grasses and forbs and limited to plants that do not exceed 4 feet in height, minimizing the need to mow to maintain plant height for operational clearance requirements of the solar panel arrays and other Facility infrastructure. The visual mitigation buffer is designed to enhance pollinator habitat; the selected seed mix will predominantly be comprised of plants that attract pollinators. Some of the individual species will be included in both seed mixes, providing visual and habitat continuity between all areas.

A seed mix designed for wet soils will be used for isolated depressions or other areas that may remain saturated for a prolonged period. Plant seed in this mix will be adaptable to seasonal wet soil, which will more likely occur in the spring and fall but will also tolerate more arid soil conditions expected during the summer months.

Installation Schedule

Seed installation timing depends on when construction completion in any given area. Seed installation for final stabilization will occur in either spring or fall when soil is frost-free and workable and when soil temperatures are favorable for plant growth and natural precipitation is likely. In Ohio, the growing season for native plants can extend from April/May through September/October. Seed sown in spring (generally March 15–June 15) will begin to germinate and grow that year (the first growing season). Seed sown in fall (generally August 15–October 15) will go into winter dormancy before any significant growth occurs. The first growing season for a fall planting will begin the following spring. For spring or fall seeding, seed will be applied at the specified rate for the seed mix per acre of pure live seed with a seasonally appropriate cover crop (refer to Appendix III).

Soil Preparation

Soil decompaction, if found to be necessary, will be tailored to soil texture, soil moisture level, seasonal period, and specific site considerations such as avoidance of underground cables and utilities. Decompaction will be planned in coordination with vegetation establishment and management requirements. Decompaction efforts will limit surface soil disturbance to the extent practicable, will avoid damage to or homogenization of soil structure, and will be performed without causing further soil compaction.

Seeding and Watering Methods

Seeding will be accomplished using techniques suitable for the type of seed, such as a calibrated mechanical seed drill or broadcast seeding equipment capable of metering seed of various size and weight. Hydroseed method of application is generally incompatible with native or naturalized-type seed mixes and will not be used. A bulking agent may be used as needed to create an even flow of seed. If broadcast seeding is used, light raking or rolling of the installed seed bed is needed to ensure good soil-seed contact. Seeded areas

will be covered with an appropriate mulching material at a specified rate and/or watered as needed to facilitate germination and seedling establishment.

D. Vegetative Buffer Tree and Shrub Installation

Trees and shrubs will be installed for the purpose of visually screening the Facility and restoring ecological buffers around the Facility site. These materials will be planted in accordance with the final planting plans for the Facility.

Tree and Shrub Planting

At the time of installation, all underground utilities will be marked prior to digging to ensure safe installation and determine any areas where the presence of underground utilities may impact the intended landscape buffering layout. Any field adjustments deemed necessary by the contractor will be reviewed and approved by Chipmunk Solar, LLC, with efforts made to retain the intended mitigation strategy as constraints allow.

Plant Source and Certification

A reasonable effort will be made to procure plant material of regionally local genetic provenance. Species shall be true to scientific name. The installer must provide plant material source and grower certification tags to Chipmunk Solar, LLC for review.

Installation Schedule

Trees and shrubs will be planted during the fall season or in the cycle of dormancy. For deciduous species, this period occurs between leaf drop in fall and bud break in spring. In the case of conifers and broadleaf evergreen species, trees will be installed during the optimal planting period, early spring or early fall.

Installation Methods

Trees will be installed using standard industry best practices to promote establishment and long-term health and vigor. Trees will be installed plumb or straight from all viewpoints. Tree planting pits will be backfilled with on-site soil that has been amended according to the recommendations of a qualified soil testing agency and mulched to retain moisture and insulate tree roots from extreme temperatures. Tree staking will be used when the site is exposed to high winds, for evergreen trees, or to support bare-root trees. Stakes are only beneficial for a short period and will be removed after one calendar year has elapsed.

Soil disturbance within the planting area that does not receive mulch will be seeded with the buffer seed mix. Over time, native and/or beneficial plant species growth will cover the mulched tree pits.

Pruning

Pruning will be performed only to remove dead, diseased, or damaged branches.

V. VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT

More intensive management practices during the establishment period are necessary to promote development of the preferred vegetation community and keep invasive species at bay, reducing the need for longer-term management interventions. Subsequent management of the established plantings will

focus on vegetation community maintenance, with regular inspection and evaluation. The anticipated cycle of vegetation management on the Facility site is outlined as follows.

A. Vegetation Assessment Criteria

Criteria used to evaluate the essential vegetation conditions include absolute cover and relative cover of species seeded and planted. Absolute cover describes the percentage of total vegetation coverage of the ground surface by any plant species, based on visual assessment within sample plots. Relative cover is the percentage of seeded and planted species' coverage relative to all species within the same plot. Vegetation coverage goals are discussed at subsection VI. A. *Basis and Goals for Vegetation Coverage*. It is anticipated that the site will achieve no less than 70% absolute vegetative cover at full establishment.

B. Seeded Planting Establishment and Management

Establishment Period: First Growing Season

Primary goals of the first growing season are to cultivate healthy vegetation coverage and to limit weed growth or weed migration on the site. Once the designated seed cover crop and/or seed mix has germinated, mowing at prescribed intervals and proactive weed control will promote the successful establishment of desired plants. Monitoring will be performed to identify and document where the removal of weed species is needed and to evaluate where reseeding may be used to improve desirable species coverage. Herbicide use will be targeted to eliminate only weed species plants and will be applied according to manufacturer instructions and in compliance with Ohio EPA regulations. Successful practices will be monitored and documented for use in guiding future management actions both during and following the establishment period. This documentation will also inform future refinement of the management plan.

Desired plant species may be slow to emerge and establish, and can be easily overtaken by fast growing weeds. Mowing during establishment is intended to provide initial weed suppression and to allow sunlight to reach the newly emerging plants. Seeded areas will be mowed as needed to suppress weeds and avoid damage to the emerging planting.

Establishment Period: Second Growing Season

The goals of the second growing season are to cultivate a mature stand of vegetation that meets the seed mix species diversity and minimizes weed competition. Continued periodic monitoring will guide maintenance practices and control measures.

During the second growing season, the site will be mown as needed to cut back the previous season's growth before the seeded planting begins to emerge and to keep weed species from going to seed. During the second growing season, the site will be evaluated to identify and document species for removal, bare areas in need of reseeding, and the status of species diversity development.

Vegetation management practices will become more targeted and precise during this period to support maturing vegetation and to significantly reduce weed and invasive species occurrences. Reseeding will be conducted in bare ground areas and in sparse plant coverage areas to promote vegetation establishment.

Noxious weeds or invasive species found to persist after mowing will be spot-treated with herbicide. Protective measures may be required to prevent herbicide from drifting onto desired plants.

Post Establishment Management

By the third growing season, it is anticipated that vegetation will be well established with spot mowing and herbicide treatment used for control of noxious weeds or invasive species. Mowing will occur to prevent woody species from establishing and will be performed outside of the Ohio grassland bird habitat nesting period of mid-May through Mid-July. Mowing timing and frequency will be guided by environmental factors, such as temperature and rainfall amounts, and ground cover growth rates. Periodic monitoring and evaluation will continue as a means of guiding maintenance practices and for future modifications to the management plan.

The site will continue to require annual evaluation after establishment of desired vegetation is complete. To maintain the desired herbaceous vegetation community, the site must continue to be managed regularly throughout the life of the planting. Mowing will be performed as needed to prevent shading of panels and provide access to project infrastructure.

C. Vegetative Buffer Tree and Shrub Establishment and Management

Proper establishment and continued management are critical to the survival and long-term health of the vegetative buffers, as well as buffers installed for visual mitigation along the periphery of the arrays. Woody vegetation, trees, and shrubs will require an independent maintenance schedule to ensure that the plantings become established and reach their intended size and form to meet the Facility screening requirements.

Watering

Soil moisture is critical during the establishment period to ensure survival and to improve growth rates. Slow-release watering bags or temporary drip-irrigation systems may be used during the establishment period. Generally, during the first growing season, new trees may require up to 30 gallons, and shrubs up to 10 gallons, of total water per week. Supplemental watering may be required during prolonged periods of heat or drought conditions. Watering schedules will be adjusted to account for current environmental conditions such as recent rainfall, humidity, high winds, and cloud cover.

Monitoring for Pests and Disease

Trees and shrubs will be inspected seasonally for physical damage, insect infestation, fungus, or disease. If necessary, treatment plans will extend through the growing season. If pests or disease are observed to be present, a certified arborist will be engaged as necessary to develop a strategy to restore the health of the affected trees and/or shrubs. Diseased or damaged trees and shrubs will be evaluated and treated to alleviate the identified problem or removed and replaced when treatment is not a viable option. Adjacent vegetation will be monitored throughout treatment to ensure the identified problem is contained. Documentation will be kept of all treatments administered, including strategy, timing, and follow up needs. Replacement plantings for dead trees and shrubs will be made during the following growing season or the period optimal for survival of each species.

Fertilization, Pruning, and Replacement Protocol

Regular monitoring and maintenance will improve the longevity of planted trees and shrubs and allow proper establishment of the natural vegetative buffers. Following the first growing season, fertilization and pruning will be used as needed to manage tree health, develop structure, reduce risk of failure, and provide clearance to structures. If found to be necessary, pruning will be consistent with each species' natural growth habit and be performed as needed under the direction of a certified arborist. Trees with greater than 50% crown die-back will be evaluated for removal and replacement. When replacing trees or shrubs, they will be replaced with the same or functionally similar species of the same caliper and size as initially installed to maintain the effectiveness of the visual screening.

D. Controlling Invasive Species

Management of invasive and noxious species, as identified in Appendix I *Ohio Invasive Species* and Appendix II *Prohibited Noxious Weeds*, will be conducted as necessary in response to changing conditions on the site. Regular monitoring over the course of the growing season (April-September) will be conducted to inform decisions on appropriate mowing or herbicide specifications. The presence of weeds is expected to diminish as the preferred vegetative community becomes established.

A record will be kept of weeds or invasive species treated, areas of site treated with herbicide, the method and amount of product used, and the dates of application. Herbicide and pesticide use must be performed by qualified, commercially licensed applicators in compliance with state and federal requirements governing use, distribution, and record-keeping for all phases of vegetation management. This record-keeping will also allow the contractor and/or Chipmunk Solar, LLC to evaluate the success of treatment and improve the effectiveness of future applications.

E. Controlling Competing Native Vegetation

Seeds and root stock from many different species exist within the soil on site. Other species can also migrate into the site via seed dispersal by wind, animals, water flow, or by vegetative runners. Undesired vegetation will be removed via mowing, herbicide treatment, or hand pulling. A qualified contractor must be engaged to perform selective species control and removal work. Minimum contractor qualifications must include documented experience of similar work and trade or professional certifications specific to plant and vegetation management (e.g., certified pesticide applicator).

F. Controlling Woody Growth

Woody vegetation is generally capable of growing to heights that can create shade, which will not only interfere with the function of the solar panels but also shade out the desired plant community. Except where established for visual screening purposes, woody vegetation will be removed.

VI. VEGETATION QUALITY TARGETS

On-going evaluation is an important step in the maintenance of the site's vegetation. Because each planting area has a unique ecology and each plant species has different requirements, it is important to review and document which species are thriving, or even dominating, and which are not. Evaluation also identifies

which prescribed maintenance techniques have been most successful. Results of this evaluation will be used to help inform future management and maintain a healthy and diverse, desirable plant community.

A. Basis and Goals for Desired Vegetation Coverage

In compliance with Ohio EPA NPDES permit requirements and the project SWPPP, all disturbed soil areas will be stabilized with at least 70% uniform perennial (permanent) vegetative coverage to achieve stabilization. Once permanent vegetation is fully established, approximately 36 months post installation, the goal is for the site to maintain successful establishment of the desired planting community.

B. Management Goals for Weeds, Invasive Plants and Nuisance Insects

Noxious weeds and invasive plant species regulated by the State of Ohio (referenced in Appendices I and II) and noxious weeds designated by the USDA NRCS will be controlled by implementing a management and monitoring plan with the goal of fully eradicating those species on the site. Invasive and undesirable weed species will be controlled by mowing or herbicide treatment at a frequency sufficient to prevent seed development or vegetative migration. Assessment and treatment of invasive species, such as weed or insect infestations, will be achieved through an integrated pest management plan developed during the establishment period.

VII. REFERENCES

Ohio Department of Transportation. 2016. *Statewide Roadside Pollinator Habitat Program Restoration Guidelines and Best Management Practices*. Available at:
https://www.davey.com/media/1619374/1_odot_statewide_roadside_pollinator_habitat_restoration_guide.pdf

USDA NRCS. 2021. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Pickaway County, Ohio. Available at:
<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov>

US Environmental Protection Agency. 2022. Level III Ecoregion of Ohio. Available at:
<https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/ecoregion-download-files-state-region-5>

US Fish and Wildlife Service. 2022. National Wetlands Inventory. Available at:
<https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>

APPENDIX I

Ohio Invasive Plant Species

Identified by Ohio Administrative Code and effective 2018. For a current list, list, please see Ohio Administrative Code 901:5-30-01.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> , tree-of-heaven | (21) <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> , tatarian honeysuckle |
| (2) <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> , garlic mustard | (22) <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> , purple loosestrife |
| (3) <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> , common barberry | (23) <i>Lythrum virgatum</i> , European wand loosestrife |
| (4) <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> , flowering rush | (24) <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> , Japanese stiltgrass |
| (5) <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> , oriental bittersweet | (25) <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> , parrotfeather |
| (6) <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> ssp. <i>Micranthos</i> , spotted knapweed | (26) <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> , Eurasian water-milfoil |
| (7) <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> , common teasel | (27) <i>Nymphoides peltata</i> , yellow floating heart |
| (8) <i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> , cutleaf teasel | (28) <i>Phragmites australis</i> , common reed |
| (9) <i>Egeria densa</i> Brazilian, elodea | (29) <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> , curly-leaved pondweed |
| (10) <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> , Russian olive | (30) <i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> , kudzu |
| (11) <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> , autumn olive | (31) <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> , callery pear |
| (12) <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> , hairy willow herb | (32) <i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> , fig buttercup/lesser celandine |
| (13) <i>Frangula alnus</i> , glossy buckthorn | (33) <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> , European buckthorn |
| (14) <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> , giant hogweed | (34) <i>Rosa multiflora</i> , multiflora rose |
| (15) <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> , dame's rocket | (35) <i>Trapa natans</i> , water chestnut |
| (16) <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> , hydrilla | (36) <i>Typha angustifolia</i> , narrow-leaved cattail |
| (17) <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> , European frog-bit | (37) <i>Typha x glauca</i> , hybrid cattail |
| (18) <i>Lonicera japonica</i> , Japanese honeysuckle | (38) <i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i> , black dog-strangling vine, black swallowwort |
| (19) <i>Lonicera maackii</i> , Amur honeysuckle | |
| (20) <i>Lonicera morrowii</i> , Morrow's honeysuckle | |

APPENDIX II

Ohio Prohibited Noxious Weeds

Identified by Ohio Administrative Code and effective 2018. For a current list, please see Ohio Administrative Code 901:5-37-01.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> , shatter cane | (R) <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> , Japanese knotweed |
| (B) <i>Salsola kali</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i> , Russian thistle | (S) <i>Phyllostachys aureasculata</i> , yellow groove bamboo, when the plant has spread from its original premise of planting and is not being maintained |
| (C) <i>Sorghum halepense</i> , Johnsongrass | (T) <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> , field bindweed |
| (D) <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> , wild parsnip | (U) <i>Lepidium draba</i> sub. <i>Draba</i> , heart-podded hoary cress |
| (E) <i>Vitis</i> spp., grapevines, when growing in groups of one hundred or more and not pruned, sprayed, cultivated, or otherwise maintained for two consecutive years | (V) <i>Lepidium appelianum</i> , hairy whitetop or ballcress |
| (F) <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , Canada thistle | (W) <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> , perennial sowthistle |
| (G) <i>Conium maculatum</i> , poison hemlock, | (X) <i>Acroptilon repens</i> , Russian knapweed |
| (H) <i>Senecio glabellus</i> , cressleaf groundsel | (Y) <i>Euphorbia esula</i> , leafy spurge |
| (I) <i>Carduus nutans</i> , musk thistle | (Z) <i>Calystegia sepium</i> , hedge bindweed |
| (J) <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> , purple loosestrife | (AA) <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> , serrated tussock |
| (K) <i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i> , mile-a-minute weed | (BB) <i>Sorghum x alnum</i> , Columbus grass |
| (L) <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> , giant hogweed | (CC) <i>Carduus nutans</i> , musk thistle |
| (M) <i>Nicandra physalodes</i> , apple of Peru | (DD) <i>Bassia prostrata</i> , forage kochia, |
| (N) <i>Conyza canadensis</i> , maretail | (EE) <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> , water hemp |
| (O) <i>Bassia scoparia</i> , kochia | |
| (P) <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> , Palmer amaranth | |
| (Q) <i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> , kudzu | |

APPENDIX III

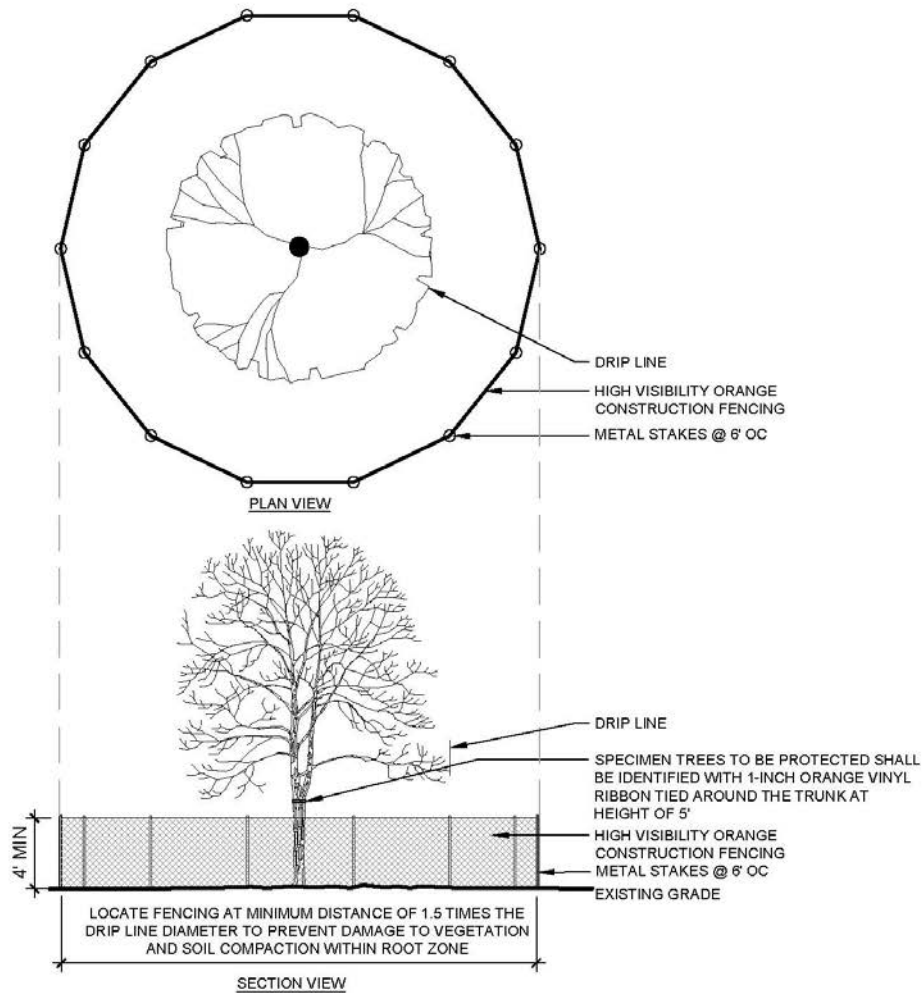
Cover Crop Schedule

	Cover Crop								
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
dry sites	annual rye								
average sites	grain oats					grain rye			
moist sites	grain rye								
wet meadows		Japanese millet							

Source: Ernst Conservation Seed <https://www.ernstseed.com/>

APPENDIX IV

Tree Protection Detail



NOTE: IF TRENCHES FOR UTILITIES ARE NECESSARY WITHIN THE ROOT ZONE OF A PROTECTED SPECIMEN TREE, ROOT TRIMMING AND SUPPLEMENTAL IRRIGATION WILL BE PROVIDED TO LIMIT ROOT DAMAGE AND WILL BE PERFORMED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A CERTIFIED ARBORIST. ANY DAMAGE TO PROTECTED TREES RESULTING FROM FACILITY CONSTRUCTION WILL BE REPAIRED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A CERTIFIED ARBORIST. IF DAMAGE IS BEYOND REPAIR, THE TREE(S) WILL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH A TREE OF COMPARABLE SIZE AND SPECIES.

TREE PROTECTION

Scale: NTS

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