



Chipmunk Solar

Exhibit G

Public Interaction Summary and Plan

Filing 1 of 2

Case No. 21-0960 EL BGN

Public Interaction Summary and Plan

Chipmunk Solar Project

Deer Creek, Jackson, and Monroe Townships and the Village of Williamsport
Pickaway County, Ohio

Prepared for:



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Purpose

Chipmunk Solar LLC (Chipmunk Solar) has engaged the local community in various ways, to provide information, receive constructive feedback, and address concerns about the Chipmunk Solar Project (the Project). Chipmunk Solar's ongoing public interaction efforts are summarized below.

Local Outreach

Meetings and Informational Mailings

Information about the Project has been shared through multiple conversations with local government and community representatives and organizations, including:

- Pickaway County Commissioners
- Pickaway County Engineer
- Trustees of Deer Creek, Jackson, and Monroe Townships
- Mayor John Elliot of the Village of Williamsport
- Westfall Local School Board of Education Superintendent Jeff Sheets
- Southwest Pickaway Fire District
- Pickaway County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Pickaway-Ross Career and Technology Center
- Pickaway Senior Center
- Pickaway Progress Partnership (P3)
- Pickaway County Park District
- Pickaway County Ohio State University Extension
- Pickaway County Board of Developmental Disabilities
- Pickaway County Community Action Agency (PICCA)
- Pickaway Works

Informational packets were sent to many of these community leaders and stakeholders (Attachment 1). In addition to these outreach efforts, Chipmunk Solar has visited Project neighbors at their residences, and two informational postcards (Attachment 2) were mailed to neighboring landowners, community leaders, and stakeholders (200+ addresses) to inform them of the Project and solicit feedback. Follow up calls and meetings were conducted in an attempt to ensure everyone had the opportunity to offer comments.

The Applicant also incorporated feedback received during multiple conversations with officials and neighbors from Deer Creek, Jackson, and Monroe Townships, the Village of Williamsport, and Pickaway County to discuss preliminary layouts of the Facility. In response to feedback from the public, the Applicant altered preliminary layouts as follows:

- Removed panels from more than 30 acres within the southern Project Area targeted by Deer Creek Township for potential future development.
- Increased the setback from PV panels to adjacent residences to at least 200 feet for participating residences and 300 feet for non-participating residents.

- Designed an additional and significant visual screening module along the south side of the substation area.
- Incorporated existing vegetation areas into the Project design to further reduce visual impacts to neighbors.

Chipmunk Solar maintains a presence in the community by continuing these local outreach efforts, and responding to phone calls, emails, and comments received through social media. The Chipmunk Solar website (www.edf-re.com/project/chipmunk-solar) includes information about the Project, how to contact Project representatives, and copies of materials presented at the web-based public meeting. This website will be updated prior to construction and is expected to remain online during construction and initial operation of the Project.

In addition, notices will be distributed to affected property owners and tenants at least seven days prior to construction and again prior to operation. The notifications will include the following information:

- Description of the Project
- How to find the Project on the OPSB website
- How to find the Chipmunk Solar website
- Construction activity time restrictions
- Construction schedule
- Information about the complaint resolution process
- Contact information for personnel familiar with the Project

These public engagement efforts will ensure that local residents are aware of upcoming construction activity and have access to a toll-free number to contact the Project.

Workforce Development and Education

Chipmunk Solar has facilitated the involvement of the Center for Energy Education (C4EE) to hold educational solar programs in Pickaway County, including programs for school-age children and workforce training programs. A summary of these programs is included in a letter from C4EE dated February 25, 2022 (Attachment 3).

Donations

Chipmunk Solar has demonstrated its commitment to the local community through donations to various organizations and community events. All available documentation of these donations is included as Attachment 4. Donations include:

- \$25,000 to support the new Westfall School District community room to be built in between the Westfall Middle School and High School
- \$1,000 donation to PICCA to help families and individuals with their utility bills
- \$500 to Pickaway County United Way
- \$200 gift card to support Williamsport Village Lighting of the Tree and Santa in the Park
- Two \$100 gift cards for the PICCA Silent Auction supporting Toys for Tots

- Three STEM Education Solar Robot DIY Building Science Experiment Kits for kids aged 8-10 for an OSU Extension 4-H Program with the Center for Energy Education

Public Open Houses

Web-Based Open House

Chipmunk solar conducted a voluntary, web-based open house on December 1, 2021. Information about how to participate in the web-based open house was included in the required notices for the public information meeting. The open house was accessible by phone and internet. Representatives from Chipmunk Solar presented information about the Project, including an overview of utility-scale solar, permitting solar in Ohio, and details on the development process for the Project. The presentation document is available on the Chipmunk Solar website. A question and answer session lasting approximately 1 hour followed the presentation. The web-based open house was attended by approximately 83 community members.

In-Person Public Information Meeting

An in-person public information meeting was held on December 7, 2021, at Deer Creek Lodge. Notice of the meeting was published in the *Circleville Herald* and mailed to public officials and neighboring property owners and tenants, and to owners and tenants of properties adjacent to the neighboring properties, totaling approximately 230 addresses. The meeting was organized in an open-house format, with over 20 booths staffed by Chipmunk Solar representatives, approximately 50 informational boards, and numerous handouts. Information provided at the meeting included:

- Chipmunk Solar company overview
- Project overview and schedule
- Detailed drawings of the preliminary facility layout
- 3D site video
- Photorealistic visual simulations of the Project from various public vantage points
- Landscape screening plans, including proposed locations and designs
- Description of the site selection and design process
- Overview of environmental studies conducted for the Project
- Solar power workforce development (staffed by the Center for Energy Education)
- OPSB permitting process (staffed by OPSB)

Approximately 100 community members attended the in-person public information meeting. Project representatives took notes of verbal conversations with community members during the meeting so that they could follow up, if requested. Chipmunk Solar also provided comment cards so that meeting attendees could share their written questions or concerns. Two comment cards were submitted (Attachment 5), both expressing support for the Project. Several attendees also indicated to Chipmunk Solar that they were providing written comments directly to the OPSB staff members present at the meeting.

Action by Local Authorities, Officials, and Organizations

The Mayor of Williamsport, John Elliott, sent a letter of support for the Project to the Pickaway County Commissioners on November 21, 2021. The Mayor's letter describes the efforts of Chipmunk Solar to collaborate with the community, and the economic benefits of the Project. The Director of Energy & Environmental Policy at the Ohio Chamber of Commerce sent a letter of support for the Project on January 18, 2022, noting the economic impact of the Project, and the need for Ohio to invest in clean energy in order to attract new businesses that have chosen to implement clean energy goals. These letters are included as Attachment 6.

The Jackson Township Board of Trustees passed a resolution on December 29, 2021, citing concerns regarding the loss of farmland, loss of related agricultural business and the agrarian lifestyle of the area, property values, and uncertainties regarding the economic benefits of the Project. These concerns are extensively addressed in the Application, primarily in sections 4906-4-08(E), Agricultural Land, and 4906-4-06(E), Economic Impact of the Project. Chipmunk Solar is not aware of any other resolutions passed by local authorities related to the Project or solar energy development in general.

Attachment 1

Stakeholder Mailing Packets



6605 Longshore Street, Suite 240
Dublin, OH 43017

November 22, 2021

[Name]

[Address]

[City/State/Zip]

RE: Chipmunk Solar Project

[Dear First Name,]

I hope this letter finds you well. Geenex Solar and EDF Renewables are developing the Chipmunk Solar Project in Pickaway County, and we have enjoyed our time meeting with many landowners, community members and leaders. We are in the beginning stages of our application to the Ohio Power Siting Board and are looking forward to continuing our engagement with members of the community at the upcoming Virtual Open House on December 1st and the Public Informational Meeting (PIM) on December 7th.

We wanted to take this opportunity to provide you with key information which will be shared with the public over the coming weeks and months.

Chipmunk Solar is expected to create **600+ construction jobs** and generate **\$3.6 million in annual revenues** to local taxing districts totaling more than **\$125 million** over the life of the Project. Enclosed you will find additional information and details about the Project, as well as some frequently asked questions and answers.

As thoughts and ideas arise, please feel free to reach out to members of the Project team below. We look forward to speaking with you soon:

Logan Stephens
Geenex Solar
(336) 708-5161
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Nathan Wiles
EDF Renewables
(608) 381-4346
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jessica.gliha@geenexsolar.com

Jacob Salisbury
EDF Renewables
(612) 419-4631
jacob.salisbury@edf-re.com

Thank you for your time and your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jessica Gliha
Director, Community and Governmental Relations

Encl: Project Reference Materials



CHIPMUNK

solar project

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Chipmunk Solar is a proposed ground-mount solar photovoltaic facility under development in Pickaway County. The project plans to deliver 400 MW of clean renewable energy to the utility grid by the end of 2024.

Solar photovoltaic systems produce no emissions or contaminants, generate minimal noise outside of the fence line, and the panels are designed to absorb light with minimal reflectivity. The land can be returned to agricultural use after its life as a solar farm making solar a great placeholder for the future. The developer will provide setbacks and vegetative screening to mitigate viewshed impacts on neighbors of the project.

Please visit
www.edf-re.com/project/chipmunk-solar for more details.

- ❖ SOLAR IS CLEAN, QUIET, SAFE WITH NO HEALTH OR PERMANENT LAND USE IMPACTS.
- ❖ SOLAR INCREASES THE COUNTY'S TAX BASE AND PROVIDES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
- ❖ THE DEVELOPERS OF CHIPMUNK SOLAR DIRECTLY SUPPORT THE EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OF THE CENTER FOR ENERGY EDUCATION.
- ❖ THE PROJECT WILL RECRUIT & HIRE FROM WITHIN THE LOCAL & REGIONAL COMMUNITY. THE SOLAR INDUSTRY NOW EMPLOYS MORE WORKERS THAN THE OIL, COAL AND GAS INDUSTRIES COMBINED.



CHIPMUNK SOLAR PROJECT



Chipmunk is a 400 megawatt (MW) utility-scale solar energy project sited on 3,680 acres in Pickaway County, Ohio. The project will provide clean electricity equivalent to 75,000+ homes annually.



Chipmunk will generate up to **\$3.6MM** in revenues to local taxing districts annually

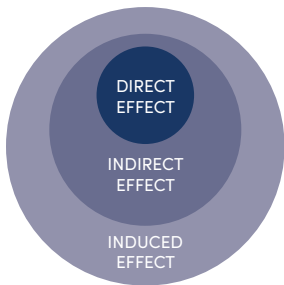
\$2.8MM will support

- Westfall Schools
- Pickaway-Ross Joint Vocational School
- Monroe, Deer Creek, & Jackson Townships
- Pickaway County
- Pickaway County Board of Development Disabilities
- Scioto Paint Valley Mental Health
- Pickaway Senior Center
- Southwest Pickaway Fire District
- Pickaway County Park District



\$800K will support the Pickaway County general fund

ONE-TIME CONSTRUCTION PHASE ECONOMIC IMPACTS TO OHIO | \$78MM



DIRECT EFFECT | \$40.8MM

Construction Phase Activity

INDIRECT EFFECT | \$14.5MM

Inter-Industry & Supply Chain Spending

INDUCED EFFECT | \$22.6MM

Household Income Spending

TOTAL SUPPORTED | 820+ JOBS

615+ FTE

Direct Construction Phase

71+

Indirect

131

Induced

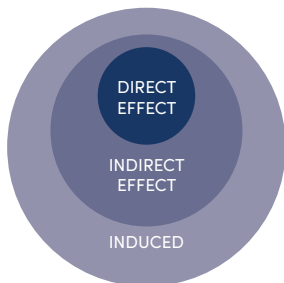


For every direct construction phase job



additional jobs are supported in the regional economy

ANNUAL OPERATIONS PHASE ECONOMIC IMPACTS TO OHIO | \$4MM



DIRECT EFFECT | \$400K

Operations Phase Activity

INDIRECT EFFECT | \$700K

Inter-Industry & Supply Chain Spending

INDUCED EFFECT | \$2.9MM

Household Income Spending

TOTAL SUPPORTED | 27+ JOBS

8+ FTE

Direct Operations Phase

4+

Indirect

15+

Induced



For every direct operations phase job



additional jobs are supported in the regional economy

LANDOWNERS

\$3+ million

Lease payments to landowners annually

\$125+ million

Total lease payments to landowner payments over the life of the project

Let's talk energy.

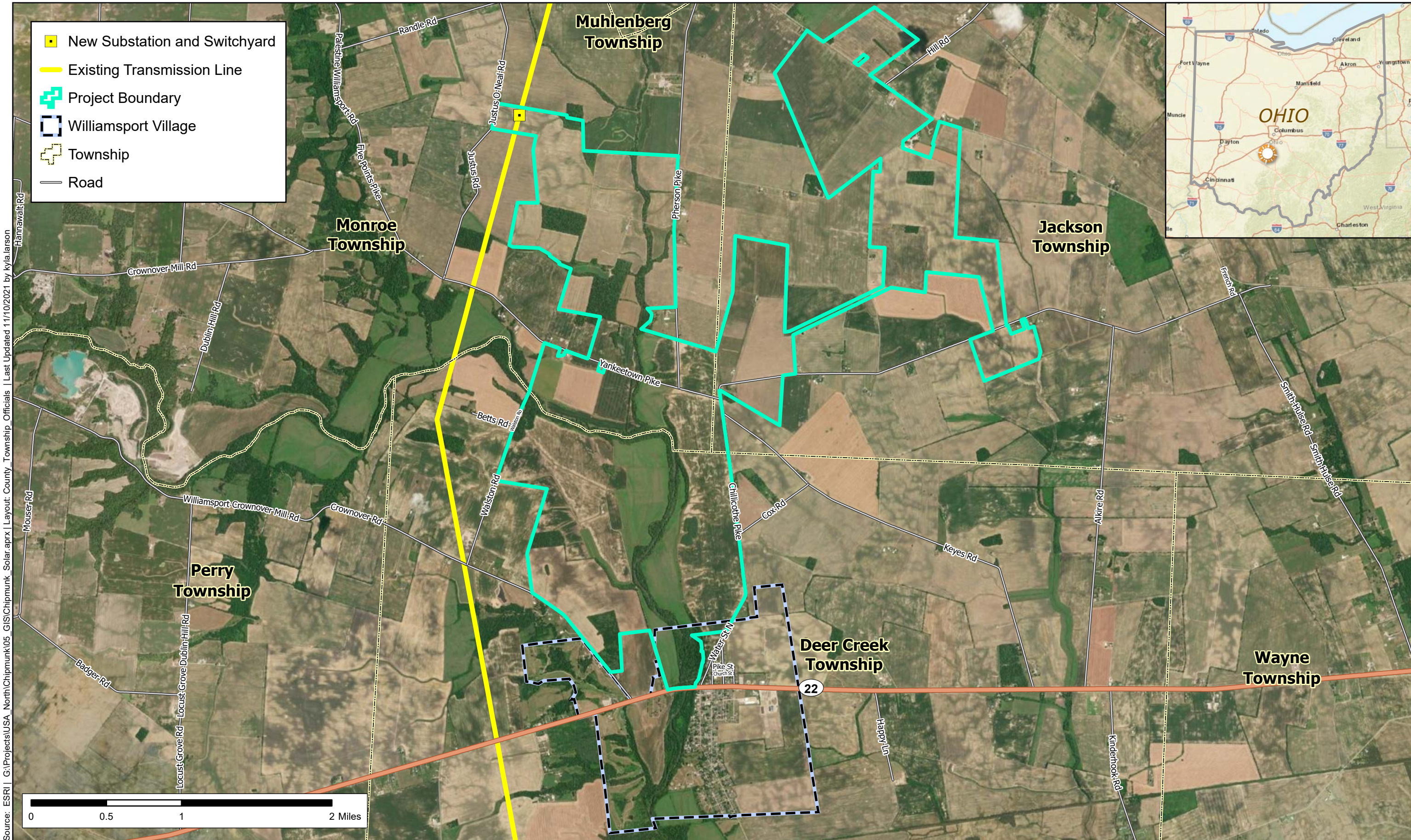


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CHIPMUNK
solar project



Source: ESRI | G:\Projects\USA_North\Chipmunk\05_GIS\Chipmunk_Solar.aprx | Layout: County_Township_Officials | Last Updated 11/10/2021 by kyla.larson



Solar Development

FREQUENT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

1. How do you select the land you want for a solar facility?

There is a lot of work that goes into the selection of a location for a proposed facility, primarily broken down into four main parts. 1) First, the ideal site will have existing transmission infrastructure already in place with available capacity to handle the power the proposed project will generate. 2) Second, we must find interested landowners with enough land to host the project, who's land is fairly flat, primarily free of environmental concerns (like wetlands or karst.) 3) Third: Location, Location, Location! In addition to being nearby transmission capacity and interested landowners, the ideal site will be near areas with significant power usage with a solar resource aligned with area power consumption needs. 4) Lastly, the project needs to be economically feasible for it to be market competitive. Costs associated with transmission connectivity/upgrades, landowner participation, project components (solar panels, steel, etc.) and/or construction can impact the project's overall cost.

2. Why do solar developers look for generally flat and clear land near existing transmission lines?

Solar is currently one of the most economical forms of energy generation. To remain competitive in the energy marketplace, solar facilities need to be carefully designed for maximum efficiency and minimal cost of construction. Long interconnection lines, densely forested land (requiring clearing for use), and topographical variances all add to the overall

construction and technology costs, which may make the project less appealing to potential buyers.

3. Why would a landowner choose to let a solar developer lease his land for a solar facility?

Solar project leases offer consistency and assurances the typical agricultural farmer doesn't see very often. The lease generates long-term stable and dependable income and allows the landowner to retain ownership of their family farm for future generations. In many cases, the lease payments are higher than the typical crop lease, may provide an opportunity to purchase additional land to actively work and the stability of the lease payments guards against the volatility of the agricultural market they might experience on other parcels they continue to farm. The lease remains competitive over time with a built-in escalator throughout the life of the project.

4. If a county allows one solar project, is that going to open up the county to allowing solar panels on ALL our farmland?

As mentioned previously, not all farmland works for a solar facility. Developers field numerous inquiries from landowners interested in using their land for solar, with less than 1% of the land being usable, due to the factors listed above. Often the first one or two solar projects constructed in a specific area take up the available capacity on the local grid. In addition, solar is a temporary use of the land. At the end of a project's life, all components can easily be removed

and the site returned to agricultural use. In fact, our agreements with landowners require this process be completed.

SOLAR AS A LAND USE

5. Is solar compatible with agriculture?

Solar farms are low-impact land uses that can safely operate next to neighboring agricultural operations. In fact, the natural ground cover under and between the rows of panels allows the soil to rest and rebuild nutrients, just as ag conservation programs recommend, making the land more profitable upon return to agricultural use. Sheep can be used for grounds maintenance on the sight, providing stable contracts from an area sheep farm. Pollinators can be added to the benefit of neighboring farmers. And at the end of the solar farm's useful life, the pilings and equipment are easily removed, and the land is returned to its original agricultural use.

Much like the effort to keep as much of our food supply grown in the U.S., the more energy produced at 'home' will also strengthen our country.

6. How do solar farms affect surrounding property values?

This is a common question from neighboring landowners. Most solar developers are committed to developing projects that respect the rural character of the surrounding community. They engage with professional appraisers with extensive experience in the evaluation of data on actual home sales next to solar projects. Their findings report

that solar facilities have no negative impact on neighboring property values. Solar simply does not have any elements that can impact property values such as noise, high traffic, smells, industrial zoning, and permanent land use impacts. Additionally, their low-profile allows for the use of setbacks and vegetative screening to minimize viewshed impacts.

7. Who is responsible for the decommissioning of the solar farm?

The owners of solar facilities are required by its lease agreements with the project landowners to decommission the project. Certain permitting agencies may also have decommissioning requirements as part of their permitting process, which adds an additional guarantee that the solar project will be properly dealt with at the end of its life. Neither the county nor the landowners will pay costs associated with restoring the land to its original state once the equipment is removed from the site. In addition, most of the equipment used on the site has significant salvage value and more than 90% is recyclable.

8. What kind of permitting processes do these projects have to go through?

FEDERAL

Federal Wetlands; US ACOE Jurisdictional Determination; Threatened & Endangered Species

STATE REGULATORY AGENCIES

State Siting Board or State Utility Commission Processes:
Rigorous review process which includes environmental analyses, public hearings and review by numerous state level agencies including Departments of Environmental Quality,

Natural Resources, Cultural Resources, Wildlife, Agriculture as well as others.

Stormwater Permits

STATE DOT

State Driveway Permits

JURISDICTIONAL

Regional Sediment & Erosion Control, Building/Electrical Permits

PJM / UTILITY

Utility Interconnection Studies & Agreements; Affected Systems Studies

9. What are the environmental benefits of a solar power plant for any community?

Solar power plants provide clean energy that has many environmental benefits to aid in the reduction of pollutants and carbon in our local atmosphere. Below stats are reflective of these impacts as measured per megawatt of installed solar capacity*.

~1,562 pounds of atmospheric carbon annually eliminated.

The equivalent of ~79.7 gallons of gasoline eliminated.

The equivalent of ~.154 passenger vehicles removed from our streets.

The equivalent of ~.129 homes' electricity use for one year

Planting of native grasses and pollinator friendly groundcover – creates new habitats for bees, birds, small mammals, and other wildlife.

*Source: <https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>

10. What are the financial benefits of a solar facility for a community?

Solar facilities provide long-term tax revenue to the local county, create numerous construction jobs, and produces low-cost clean power that can be a great economic development draw to industry. The tax revenue provides economic impact to the local school system and other community needs while requiring little to no county services in return.

Solar development provides: 1) a steady source of income for local landowners; 2) an improved tax base for the county; and 3) the delivery of clean renewable energy to the utility grid. Renewable energy is in high demand by utilities and corporations and attracts economic development to areas where it is available.

11. Where does the energy go that you are producing? I hear none of it will stay here in our own community and it will be shipped to other states?

Electricity, much like agricultural produce grown locally, is a commodity which is traded and consumed nationally. For the cotton, corn, beef, soy, or milk produced locally, only a small proportion will be consumed locally, with most of it being processed, distributed, and sold across the Nation. The same applies to electricity produced by a power plant such as a coal plant or a solar farm which is transported for use via the transmission grid.

The reality of power transmission is that it's consumed as it's needed first, so although the project might be sold to an utility or corporate & industrial customer with heavy power needs somewhere else, at least some of the power will be used locally by the homeowners and community hosting

the solar project. Beyond the ability to use the energy that's 'grown' locally, our solar projects are generating homegrown energy, reducing the need to rely on imported energy from other countries.

Though the industry does have technology that reflects solar rays, (called concentrated solar) this technology is not used in projects in this region and has historically been used in unpopulated deserts in the western U.S. and parts of the Middle East.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

12. Are there any health & safety concerns related to a solar facility?

Solar photovoltaic technology has safely been in use for more than 50 years. There are no emissions or contamination (air, water or soil). Solar farms do not emit any gases or release anything into the environment. When the system is removed, most all of the components can be recycled; much of the materials in a solar project are similar to what you might find in any building construction or even in your car. Multiple independent studies have been conducted affirming that solar technology and solar energy production is safe for the landowner, surrounding community and the environment. For additional information on this topic, please see a study completed by N.C. State University on the "Health & Safety Impacts of Solar Photovoltaics".

13. Will the panels cause glare that would reflect on nearby public roads and homes?

No – solar panels are specifically designed to absorb the sun's rays, not reflect them. They have an anti-reflective coating that allows them to absorb and utilize as much sunlight as possible in order to generate electricity. This fact is exemplified in the large number of solar facilities currently installed and operational at airports and military bases across the country. As you drive by a solar facility, the panels often appear purple or even black in color.

14. Are there long-term groundwater or stormwater concerns with utility-scale solar?

Solar projects do not increase runoff and in the long-term can improve soil and water quality. In reality, the native grass cover typically planted and maintained under and between each row of panels represents a net reduction in chemical fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides and herbicides that are often primary sources of groundwater contamination over the life of the project (which can span as many as 40 years.)

Stormwater management plans are a required part of the solar development process. These plans are prepared by professional engineers to ensure that projects do not contribute to erosion or flooding and are reviewed and approved as part of the permit request process. A solar project has maximum ground permeability and is much better in terms of stormwater runoff than most other types of development. In states where drain tiles are used, the solar engineers must develop plans to avoid or repair any disturbed tiles on the land being used for the project and in some cases, may add additional drainage systems to ensure the project's operational viability.

Q&A ABOUT UTILITY-SCALE SOLAR IN OHIO

UTILITY SCALE SOLAR ENERGY COALITION

USSEC

OF OHIO

What is “utility-scale” solar?

Large-scale solar facilities generate 50+ megawatts of power – enough electricity to contribute directly to Ohio’s power grid. These projects must go through a stringent state review and approval process. There has been a major drop in the cost of solar generation over the past decade, making it cost competitive with, or cheaper than, traditional coal, nuclear and natural gas.

What is the expected economic impact for Ohio?

A 2020 study by Ohio University estimates the effect of the projects planned over the next 40 years to be \$18 billion in economic impact, 54,113 construction jobs and \$67 million in annual taxes. Rural Ohio stands to gain the most from solar development.

Is there enough sunny weather in Ohio for this?

Yes! Improved solar technology allows for power generation year-round, with peak production between late spring and early autumn (the hottest and sunniest times of the year), exactly when demand for electricity is greatest.

What is driving the investment of large-scale solar power in Ohio?

With rapidly increasing demand by Ohio employers, communities and residents, combined with major declines in the cost of solar generation and the state’s ideal conditions to develop solar fields, clean energy has become an integral part of Ohio’s energy mix. Ohio has an abundance of flat land, a robust overhead transmission network and a good climate.

Where are these projects possible in Ohio?

Sites are selected based on factors including proximity to transmission lines, flat land, and weather. Flood plains, wetlands and supportive geology are also considered.

What does utility-scale solar mean for Ohio jobs?

More than 7,200 currently work in the solar industry. That figure will quickly escalate. Ohio ranks 7th in the nation in solar energy labor force, and a recent Ohio University study estimates that 30% of components used in Ohio projects are made here in Ohio, creating a reliable supply chain of Ohio businesses and industry.

What do solar farms look like?

Solar panels have a low profile and feature setbacks and vegetative screening around the perimeter. Solar farms are easy to screen from sight with trees and large shrubs given the flat contour of most sites, minimizing visual impacts to neighbors.

How do solar farms benefit farmers?

Solar is lucrative for Ohio farmers with up-front and annual payments that are usually three to five times greater than the income earned from traditional crops. Commodity prices of crops rise and fall creating uncertainty for farmers. Solar leases provide rural families revenue, stability and confidence in ownership for future generations.

What is the review/approval process?

All large-scale solar developments go through an extensive and collaborative process involving the developers, the landowners and the community, followed by a rigorous review process by the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). The OPSB process is considered one of the most stringent and thorough in the nation and involves the Ohio EPA, the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio and the departments of Agriculture, Health and Natural Resources. The process involves numerous public hearings and opportunities for stakeholder input.



What can be expected during and after construction?

Construction generally lasts 12-18 months and there will be increased traffic, building activity and some noise during that phase. Once the project is operational, solar arrays are visually unobtrusive, have little to no lighting and are essentially silent.

How do solar farms benefit local communities?

Most utility-scale solar projects make substantial and long-term annual payments directly to communities where they are located under the state's Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) program to support local schools and critical community services. The payments typically result in more local revenue than the taxes they replace.

Under a PILOT agreement, clean energy developers pay a county a fixed annual amount per megawatt in place of real and personal property tax and must employ at least 80% Ohio residents. These fixed annual payments are made for the life of the project, which is often 40 years. PILOT funds are especially helpful to economically challenged communities.

Large-scale solar projects underway or planned are expected to generate \$2.7 billion over 40 years for counties, schools and other local government entities like health systems, emergency services, libraries and senior services.

Are there environmental and health impacts?

Solar projects cause no air or water pollution. There are no dangers or risks involved in living near such a project. Cleaner energy also can help protect our health. A federal analysis showed widespread solar adoption would reduce nitrous oxide, sulfur dioxide and particulates, all of which cause health problems.

Are solar panels safe?

Solar panels are one of the cleanest and safest forms of power generation available. Solar panels are made of non-toxic and damage-resistant materials made to last for decades in harsh environments. They contain no liquids that can spill or any materials that could result in a chemical fire.

Many solar developers recycle panels when they need to be retired.

Are drainage systems protected during construction?

Proper drainage and stormwater management are important to solar developers. Developers are required to quickly repair or replace any drain tile that is damaged during construction and work with the EPA to ensure robust stormwater systems are in place.

What happens to solar panels at the end of their useful life?

There are strict requirements by the state to safely remove (or "decommission") the panels when they are no longer functional, and return the land to its current condition. The estimated life of the projects is 40 years. Ohio law requires funding be in place to pay the decommissioning costs.



Solar power is brightening Ohio's economy

Ohio shines when it comes to sun-powered energy. Our state has exceptional qualities to develop utility-scale solar farms that will meet the energy needs of Ohio businesses and benefit our communities, our schools and our rural landowners.

Surge in solar demand creating conditions for economic growth

The changing energy landscape is driving enormous private investment into Ohio in large-scale, or "utility-scale," solar projects. Solar farms generate enough electricity to contribute directly to the state's power grid.

The growth of solar is accelerating because of demand and a major drop in the cost of solar generation over the last decade, making it cost-competitive with or cheaper than coal, nuclear and natural gas.

Clean energy is an integral part of Ohio's energy mix. Ohio businesses of all sizes and high-growth industries making location decisions have a real and immediate demand for solar power.

"These solar developments will be a powerful and transformational economic engine for Ohio, stimulating growth and opportunity with smart, healthy homegrown energy made by and for Ohioans."

Susan Munroe, Chambers for Innovation and Clean Energy

Geography and transmission network give Ohio an edge

Solar developers have taken notice of Ohio's unique capabilities to support development:

- An abundance of flat land is ideal for harvesting solar power
- A sophisticated transmission network with superior access and growth potential

And yes! Ohio has enough sunny weather to make this form of energy generation a reliable addition to our power grid. On cloudy or sunny days, Ohio generates solar power. Improved technology allows for sun-powered generation year-round, with peak production between late spring and early autumn, exactly when demand is greatest.

Ohio is well positioned to be a national leader in solar energy.



The Utility Scale Solar Energy Coalition of Ohio (USSEC) is a non-profit organization representing developers, manufacturers and industry leaders in our state working to meet renewable energy demands and drive economic development benefiting Ohio's communities, schools and rural landowners. (www.ohiosolarcoalition.com)

Rural Ohio gains the most from utility-scale solar

Solar development will rapidly accelerate economic development opportunities and job creation, especially in rural areas that have struggled to attract investment.

For farmers and landowners, solar leases are lucrative and bring other economic benefits. Developers typically offer reliable revenue significantly higher than traditional crops can produce. Additionally, leases can provide enough supplemental income to allow family farms to remain in the family.

Solar farms are low-maintenance and allow fields to remain intact, free from more permanent development such as dense housing or industrial complexes and the population and traffic that they bring.

For communities, solar farms generate significant income and make substantial annual payments directly to the communities where they are located. These payments support local schools and critical community services.

Projects receive rigorous public review. All of these projects go through an extensive and collaborative process involving the developers, the landowners and the community, with significant local input. This is followed by a thorough review by the Ohio Power Siting Board which is comprised of representatives from the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Ohio Departments of Agriculture, Health and Natural Resources, the public, and others.

Power for Ohio!



Good for our economy

Solar projects will generate a massive infusion of revenues to their communities to support schools and critical services.



Good for Ohio jobs

Solar installations will create thousands of good-paying jobs and support Ohio's manufacturing industry. Many of the components are made in Ohio. Let's keep our money in Ohio.



Good for farmers

Solar leases provide rural families revenue, stability and confidence to retain ownership.



Good for the environment

Solar power contributes to cleaner, healthier air. Who isn't for cleaner air?

UTILITY SCALE SOLAR ENERGY COALITION

USSEC
OF OHIO

Powering Ohio's economy and job creation

The solar industry is already creating jobs and providing landowners, workers, towns and school districts across Ohio with income and tax revenue.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

(Estimated by a 2020 study by the Ohio University Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs and based on the current development scenario over a 40-year period.)

\$18 Billion
in economic impact

54,113
construction jobs

\$67 Million
in annual tax revenues

Benefiting communities



Solar farms currently underway are expected over the next 40 years to generate \$2.7 billion in Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) program money for local government entities. Health systems, emergency services, libraries and other critical community services will all benefit.

The PILOT payments result in more local revenue than the taxes they replace. The first utility-scale solar project in Brown County, for example, is expected to generate \$63 million in payments to the local community.

Solar is:

Made in Ohio

Utility-scale solar farms will benefit solar component manufacturers right here in Ohio. A recent study by Ohio University estimates that 30% of the components used in Ohio utility-scale farms are made in Ohio.

Ohio ranks seventh in the nation in solar energy labor force, which includes manufacturing jobs. First Solar Inc. in Northwest Ohio employs more than 1,000 people and is expanding. Of the world's nine largest solar manufacturers, only First Solar is U.S.-based.



Supported by Ohioans

Ohio voter-survey results: An overwhelming majority of Ohioans support solar projects and welcome development in their communities.

- **67%** of Ohioans believe it is important to bring new sources of clean energy to the state
- **71%** believe solar energy is helpful in cutting down emissions
- **84%** believe property owners have the right to decide how their land is used

Helps farmers and landowners

“Solar energy is just another form of farming. This diversification in our operation assures steady income year after year while our agricultural crops are impacted by weather, market forces, trade and so many other unpredictable events. Solar helps to protect my family, my farm and the future for our kids and grandkids.”

Mike Pullins, farmer and landowner in Champaign County



A good neighbor

- Solar farms are easy to screen from sight, minimizing visual impact to neighbors.
- The farms are quiet and don't generate any pollution.
- They allow fields to remain intact, free from more permanent development such as dense housing or commercial development.



The Utility Scale Solar Energy Coalition of Ohio (USSEC) www.ohiosolarcoalition.com

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Summary: Application Exhibit G (Public Interaction Summary and Plan, 1 of 2)
electronically filed by Mr. Michael J. Settineri on behalf of Chipmunk Solar LLC