COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY BEFORE THE KENTUCKY STATE BOARD ON ELECTRIC GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION SITING

In the Matter of:

ELECTRONIC APPLICATION OF FLEMING) SOLAR, LLC FOR A CERTIFICATE OF) CONSTRUCTION FOR AN APPROXIMATELY) 80 MEGAWATT MERCHANT ELECTRIC) SOLAR GENERATING FACILITY IN FLEMING) COUNTY, KENTUCKY PURSUANT TO) KRS 278.700 AND 807 KAR 5:110)

Case No. 2020-00370

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that I have prepared or supervised the preparation of the responses to the Siting Board Staff's and Harvey Economics' First Requests for Information for which I am identified as the witness on behalf of Fleming Solar, LLC and that the responses are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief after reasonable inquiry.

DATE: July 23, 2021

Dominic Salinas

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY BEFORE THE KENTUCKY STATE BOARD ON ELECTRIC GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION SITING

In the Matter of:

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DATE: July 23, 2021

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Randall Jenks

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY BEFORE THE KENTUCKY STATE BOARD ON ELECTRIC GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION SITING

In the Matter of:

ELECTRONIC APPLICATION OF FLEMING) SOLAR, LLC FOR A CERTIFICATE OF) CONSTRUCTION FOR AN APPROXIMATELY) 80 MEGAWATT MERCHANT ELECTRIC) SOLAR GENERATING FACILITY IN FLEMING) COUNTY, KENTUCKY PURSUANT TO) KRS 278.700 AND 807 KAR 5:110)

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DATE: July 23, 2021

David G. Loomis

1. Provide copies of the leases, purchases, and easements extending to the project boundary (see the Application, Section 2.1, page 2).

Response:

Copies of the requested agreements are provided in Exhibit A. Fleming Solar is seeking confidential treatment for these documents in their entirety.

Case No. 2020-00370 Fleming Solar LLC Responses to Siting Board Staffs' First Request for Information

2. Refer to the Application, Exhibit A, Figure 1: Fleming Solar Project: Surrounding Residential Neighborhoods, dated 3/19/2021, which shows the proposed site from residential neighborhoods, nearest residential structures, schools, and public and private parks within a two-mile radius. Fleming County High School is missing; revise the map.

Response:

An updated version of Exhibit A, Figure 1, is provided in Exhibit B.

3. Refer to the Application, Exhibit E: Public Involvement Documents, Second Public Meeting Presentation, Fleming Solar Project Overview, Fleming Solar PreliminarySite Layout (PDF page 96), dated 3/24/2021 and the Application, Exhibit I: Site Assessment Report (SAR), Figure 2a: Preliminary Site Layout, dated 5/03/2021. Comparing these two maps it appears that the project boundary and the location of the project substation, utility substation, and O&M building are the same. However, there areconsiderable differences in the footprint and location of solar panels. Describe these differences and why they were adjusted after the public meeting.

Response:

During Fleming Solar's development, new information will be incorporated into the Project's design that may require slight deviation of the Project equipment and facilities within the Potential Project Footprint.

Following preparation of the 3/24/2021 layout and the public meeting, Fleming Solar received the results of a wetland survey for the westernmost parcel of the project area. The drainage features visible from aerial images in this parcel were conservatively assumed to be potentially jurisdictional in the 3/24/2021 layout, but were ultimately reported as "Potentially Excluded Aquatic Resource." As a result, in the 5/03/2021 version, Fleming Solar prioritized utilizing portions of the area for its solar panels given its location far from roads or other sensitive receptors. Another notable change to the layout was in the northern portion, where setbacks were put in place for parcel number 038-00-002.01. Negotiations regarding the setbacks to this residential parcel were finalized and agreed to subsequent to the preparation of the 3/24/2021 layout.

- 4. Refer to Exhibit I: SAR, Sect 1.6, page 3. The project area is in two electric service territories: Fleming-Mason Energy Cooperative and Kentucky Utilities Company (KU). The proposed site of the O&M building is in KU territory.
 - a. Will electric service be needed for construction? If so, state how you propose to utilize the electric service for each electric distribution service area.

Response:

Electric service will be needed for the EPC contractor trailers (to be located within the construction laydown area) and the O&M building. The EPC contractor will arrange power to these facilities from the local electric suppliers with jurisdiction to each location.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and Randall Jenks

b. Discuss any need to have the electric service territory boundaries revised by the Public Service Commission.

Response:

There will be no need to ask for revisions to service territory boundaries. If necessary, the project will take service from both providers.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and Randall Jenks

5. Refer to Exhibit I: SAR, Sect 1.6, page 3. Fleming County Water Association supplies water along Convict Pike and is in closest proximity to the proposed site of the O&M building. There are no sewer lines along Convict Pike that could service the O&M building. If you have to build a septic system, would that alter the Site Plan (Application, Exhibit I: SAR, Figure 2a: Preliminary Site Layout, dated 5/03/2021)?

Response:

Fleming Solar has not finalized its plans for sanitary sewer services and will not be able to do so until an EPC contractor is hired and alternatives are evaluated. If d Fleming Solar needs to build a septic system, it is possible that the site plan may have to be altered to provide the required land for the septic system adjacent to the O&M building. Project components will remain within the Potential Project Footprint even if the layout must be altered to install a septic system.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and Randall Jenks

- 6. Refer to the Site Plan and the Kentucky Water Resource Information System (WRIS) (see https://wris.ky.gov/portal/DwSysData/KY0350134 and click on View Map). There appears to be a 12-inch water main belonging to Flemingsburg Water (managed by the city of Flemingsburg) that crosses the northwest area of the project. This conflicts with the placement of some of the solar panels in the Application, Exhibit E: Public Involvement Documents, Second Public Meeting Presentation, Fleming Solar Project Overview, Fleming Solar Preliminary Site Layout (PDF page 96), dated 3/24/2021. This appears to be no conflict in the most recent site plan dated 5/03/2021. However, since the Application, Section 2.1, page 2, is not clear if the Potential Project Footprint within the Project Boundary may or may not change over time, it is necessary to delineate the Flemingsburg Water right-of-way within the project boundary that does not follow existing roads.
 - a. Describe any discussions with Flemingsburg Water about this.

Response:

The Potential Project Footprint represents the furthest extent that any project equipment will be considered for placement and is based on the setbacks related to proximity to neighboring properties. Within the Potential Project Footprint, there are many constraints that apply (such as easements, wetlands, structures, etc.). These constraints become known over time as the Project develops. The Potential Project Footprint will not change over time, but the location of Project components within the Potential Project Footprint may change.

An easement for this particular water line was not identified by the Title Company. Fleming Solar contacted the Public Works Director at Flemingsburg Water who stated that while there is a 12-inch water main line in the area, the map viewer is for planning purposes and does not necessarily represent actual locations of water lines. They are unable to provide exact location information. Fleming Solar will ensure that this water line location is field verified.

On a separate but related note, the draft ALTA survey identified an easement in the same vicinity that is owned by Fleming Water Association. Fleming Solar initiated conversations with Fleming Water Association in June 2021. Ultimately detailed designs will be provided to obtaining the necessary crossing agreements with the appropriate parties.

b. Have you found a right-of-way for this water line? How wide is it?

Response:

No. See response to part a.

Witness: Dominic Salinas

c. Does this right-of-way or location of the water main limit the installation of solar panels?

Response:

All existing easements, including the water main right-of-way, limit the installation of solar panels. The Preliminary Site Layout is set back from all currently known easements and underground waterlines, and crossing agreements will be obtained from the easement owner if necessary.

The Fleming Solar preliminary layout has since been revised to accommodate several easements that were identified in the ALTA survey. Please see Exhibit C for an updated version of the Exhibit I: Site Assessment Report (SAR), Figure 2a: Preliminary Site Layout. All references to the Preliminary Site Layout in Fleming Solar's responses refer to the updated version of the Preliminary Site Layout in Exhibit C.

- 7. Refer to the Application, Exhibit I: SAR, Figure 2a: Preliminary Site Layout, dated 5/03/2021. There is an abandoned railroad line that runs through the project area.
 - a. Does this right-of-way belong to the property owners, and can it consequently be leased by Fleming Solar?

Response:

Yes, the railroad line right-of-way belongs to the property owners, as confirmed by the ALTA survey, and there are no restrictions on the property owners leasing the land to Fleming Solar.

Witness: Dominic Salinas

b. If not, what company owns the right-of-way?

Response:

N/A

- 8. There is a 6.33 acre tract that is within the project boundary that is the home of the utility substation and the project substation.
 - a. Will East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC) buy or lease the land for their substation? Submit any agreement with EKPC concerning the tract for their substation.

Response:

Fleming Solar's real estate agreements include an option to purchase up to 15 acres to be utilized for the utility substation. Fleming Solar will exercise the option to purchase the property for the utility substation at the Project's notice to proceed and subsequently transfer fee title to the substation acreage to EKPC. Fleming Solar has confirmed that EKPC would work with the project at that time to ensure the purchase meets their requirements.

Witness: Dominic Salinas

b. Is the utility substation referred to as the new North Fleming switching station in the Application, Exhibit F: PJM Interconnection – Feasibility Study Report, page 8?

Response:

Yes.

9. Explain the process that Fleming Solar will employ to construct the fencing surrounding the boundary of the project and the noise level associated with the construction at the five nearest receptors measured in dBA.

Response:

Solar projects install fences comparable to farming or ranching operations. Fence posts are typically installed using pneumatic handheld post drivers. While the noise level might exceed 90dbA at the source, fence post driving is a short intermittent construction only activity. Assuming the installation of the security fence can be estimated as 90 dBA at 1 foot from the point of installation, using the inverse square law and associated formulas in Section 2.2 would render the following sound levels per the table below at the sound receptors below.

Parcel ID (Containing Sound Receptor)	Distance (ft)	Anticipated Noise Level (dbA)
030-00-00-017.00 (participating parcel)	197	44.1
038-20-00-052.00	439	37.2
030-00-00-015.01	461	36.7
038-20-00-051.00	471	36.5
038-00-00-023.00	475	36.5

10. Refer to the SAR, page 11, the proposed language for noise mitigation measures. Fleming Solar proposes to respond to complaints in within five days. Does Fleming Solar object to amending this to 24 hours?

Response:

Fleming Solar will make reasonable efforts to respond within 24 hours and will commit to responding to complaints within three business days.

11. Provide a detailed proposed construction schedule.

Response:

A construction schedule will be finalized by Fleming Solar's EPC contractor. A representative schedule for Fleming Solar is provided as Exhibit D.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and Randall Jenks

12. Provide the distance from the substation to the five nearest sound receptors and the anticipated noise level measured in dBA.

Response:

The five nearest sound receptors to the substation fence (as depicted in the Preliminary Site Layout) are provided in the table below. The range of Anticipated Noise Levels are based on Table 6 of the Noise and Traffic Study. Please note that the GSU transformer, which is the only sound-producing equipment within the substation area, will be located within the northern portion of the fenced substation area. The precise location of the GSU transformer can only be established after EKPC finalizes their site layout; however, Fleming Solar will adhere to the setbacks provided in Mitigation Measure D5 of the application.

Parcel ID (Containing Sound Receptor)	Distance (ft)	Anticipated Noise Level (dbA)
030-00-00-017.00 (participating parcel)	238	31.0-34.5
030-00-00-038.00	511	22.5-28.5
030-00-00-037.00	692	22.5-28.5
030-00-00-039.00	1,239	< 22.5
030-00-00-034.00	1,260	< 22.5

13. Provide the distance from the central inverters to the five nearest sound receptors and the anticipated noise level measured in dBA.

Response:

The five nearest sound receptors to any of the central inverters as depicted in the Preliminary Site Layout are provided below. The range of Anticipated Noise Levels are based on Table 4 of the Noise and Traffic Study. While the location of inverters may shift in final design, Fleming Solar will adhere to the setbacks provided in Mitigation Measure D5 of the application.

Parcel (Containing Sound Receptor)	Distance (ft)	Anticipated Noise Level (dBA)
030-00-00-013.00 (participating parcel)	616	37.1-43.1
038-20-00-051.00	758	37.1-43.1
038-20-00-052.00	797	~ 37.1
030-00-00-010.00	949	<37.1
030-00-00-014.00	957	<37.1

Witness: Dominic Salinas

14. Provide the distance from the Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning Units to the five nearest sound receptors and the anticipated noise level measured in dBA.

Response:

The five nearest sound receptors to the HVAC are provided below. The location of the HVAC, which if determined to be needed, will be located within the O&M building as depicted in the Preliminary Site Layout. The range of Anticipated Noise Levels are based on Table 5 of the Noise and Traffic Study. While the location of HVAC may shift in final design, Fleming Solar will adhere to the setbacks provided in Mitigation Measure D5 of the application.

Parcel (Containing Sound	Distance (ft)	Anticipated Noise Level (dBA)
Receptor)		
030-00-00-017.00	595	18.5-24.5
(participating parcel)		
030-00-00-038.00	1,112	<18.5
030-00-037.00	1,299	<18.5
030-00-039.01	1,726	<18.5
030-00-039.02	1,730	<18.5

Witness: Dominic Salinas

15. Provide the distance from the tracking motors to the five nearest sound receptors and the anticipated noise level measured in dBA.

Response:

Fleming Solar is not able to provide distances from tracking motors at this time. Tracking motors are not typically included in preliminary site layouts, and the specifications vary by manufacturer. Generally speaking, motors are centrally located on each row of panels. Per page 5 of the Noise and Traffic Study, "Tracking motors on the solar arrays were not included as their sound levels are generally 40.0 dBA at 10 feet and well below the existing anticipated background noise levels." Furthermore, they only emit sound while in use, which is intermittently throughout the daylight hours.

16. Provide a description of any construction method that will suppress the noise generated during the pile-driving process (i.e., semi-tractor and canvas method; sound blankets on fencing surrounding the solar site; or any other comparable method) that Fleming Solar plans to employ and the associated reduction in noise that each method produces.

Response:

Fleming Solar has contacted prospective EPC contractors to discuss potential noise suppression methods for pile-driving activities and those contractors have indicated that "suppression" methods do not mitigate pile driving activities. The contractors Fleming Solar contacted believed the methods described above to be an impractical approach to mitigating sound. Fleming Solar addresses noise mitigation through restricting pile-driving activity hours, as described in Mitigation Measure D1. Fleming Solar believes that the established setbacks and limiting pile-driving activities in the vicinity of receptors is the most efficient way of minimizing the temporary impacts from such activities.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and Randall Jenks

17. Provide any studies or guidelines that Fleming Solar relied on to determine that noise levels from the construction and operation of the solar facility are insignificant contributors to the operational sound levels of the site.

Response:

Please refer to the Site Assessment Report, Exhibit I, Appendix C. All studies and guidelines used as sources in the report are listed.

18. Refer to the Application, Exhibit H, page 16.

a. Explain the types of labor will be required to construct the solar facility during the construction phase of the project and that required to operate the facility during the operations phase.

Response:

Construction labor requirements:

- 1. Laborers, equipment operators Clearing and leveling site, trenching and civil work
- 2. Equipment operators, mechanical, laborers Foundations, pile installation, underground wiring installation
- 3. Crane operators, mechanical, laborers and electricians Inverter, tracker installations, electrical terminations and panel installations and connections
- 4. Instrumentation and electrical Install and test system instruments and control, interconnect equipment.

Operations labor requirements:

- 1. Plant Manager
- 2. Electricians/Instrument technicians
- 3. Mechanical maintenance
- 4. Warehouse clerk

Witness: Dominic Salinas and Randall Jenks

b. Explain whether it is unreasonable to assume that a portion of the labor required during the construction phase will be drawn from Fleming County as well as surrounding counties.

Response:

It is reasonable to expect that a portion of the installation labor will be drawn from Fleming County. As shown in Table 1 on page 10 of Exhibit H of the Economic Impact Study, there are currently 588 Fleming County residents employed in the construction sector. A large construction project such as this may also draw from the surrounding counties and other parts of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and David G. Loomis

c. Explain how Core solar estimated the percentages of project materials and labor that would be acquired within Fleming County and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Response:

Fleming Solar's economic impact consultant, Strategic Economic Research, provided default values for the percentages of project materials and labor that typically come from the local area based on the JEDI model and its own past modeling experience. Core Solar reviewed these percentages and made adjustments based on its own business practices and knowledge of the project.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and David G. Loomis

19. Refer to the Application, Exhibit H, pages 16-17.

a. Even though the JEDI model estimates 62 direct new full-time equivalent jobs will be created during the 12–15 month project construction phase, explain how many workers Core Solar, based on its prior solar construction experience, estimated it would hire.

Response:

Please note that Page 17 of the Economic Report explains how the 62 FTE jobs are derived, confirming that more actual jobs are created than the FTE number infers. The number of construction personnel onsite will vary directly with the duration of the construction schedule and where the project is within that timeline.

Core Solar does not routinely estimate the number of people hired, as the construction process is managed through a third-party EPC contractor. The EPC contractor estimates the personnel requirements to meet the schedule, then provides an all-in price for the contract.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and David G. Loomis

b. Explain whether the JEDI model used Core Solar's estimated number of hires during the construction phase as an input. If not, explain why.

Response:

Core Solar provided the expected total installation labor expense to Strategic Economic Research. Given the hourly wage rate, benefits and overhead, this expense should be consistent with the estimated number of hires.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and David G. Loomis

20. Refer to the Application, Exhibit H, pages 16–17. During the operations phase of the project, the JEDI model estimates 6.6 new permanent jobs. Explain the number of jobs that Core Solar or its solar operation subsidiaries are experiencing in each of its other operating solar facilities. Include in the response the size of each solar facility.

Response:

Core Solar does not currently own any operating solar projects, nor does it have any operating subsidiaries. The projects that Core Solar has developed were sold to other entities that operate them. Similar projects ranging from 80 to 100 MWac in other markets have onsite staffs ranging from three to ten people.

21. Refer to the Application, Exhibit H, page 19.

a. Explain how an Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) financing process works and whether this form of project financing is necessary for the project to commence.

Response:

The IRB process begins with the project developer (here, Fleming Solar) and the issuer (here, Fleming County or "Issuer") entering into discussions regarding the proposed development of the project. The governing body of the Issuer adopts a resolution approving the project generally and agreeing to issue bonds to finance the project at the appropriate time in the future. The developer may agree to make certain negotiated contractual payments in exchange for the Issuer's agreement to issue the bonds and own the project during the term of the bonds.

After adoption of the bond inducement resolution and approval of the project, the developer proceeds with the development and construction of the project. Typically, the developer funds the construction of the project using a source of funds other than the bonds (cash on hand, traditional bank financing, etc.).

Once the project is completed, the governing body of the Issuer adopts a resolution or ordinance authorizing the issuance of the bonds, approving their sale, approving the various required legal documents governing the bonds and authorizing the Issuer's officials to take any other actions necessary to finalize the bond financing.

At the closing on the issuance of the bonds, the Issuer sells the bonds to a bond purchaser, the proceeds of the bonds are paid to the developer to reimburse the development costs of the project, title to the project assets are transferred to the Issuer, and the developer leases the project assets back for the term of the bonds. The lease payments are pledged to repay the bonds. The developer's obligation to make rent payments to repay the bonds is secured by a lien on the project assets in favor of the holders of the bonds (KRS 103.250 or 103.251).

The primary purpose of bonds intended here is to provide an economic development incentive in the form of a temporary reduction in ad valorem property taxes on project assets during the term of the bonds. This form of project financing reduces future operating costs and is necessary for the financial feasibility of the Project at its current intended scope and scale. The Issuer's adoption of the inducement resolution and commitment to issue the bonds is necessary for Fleming Solar to commence construction because it provides the basis for the company's financial model supporting the development of the project at its intended scope and scale.

b. Explain what local, state, and federal taxes are avoided with an IRB.

Response:

The IRB will reduce the state and local ad valorem property taxes on the project assets financed by the bonds. The IRB will exempt the fee title to the assets from state and local property taxes. (See KRS 103.285). Fleming Solar will be subject to state-only property taxes on its leasehold interest in those assets during the term of the bonds. (See 132.200(7)). The land leased to Fleming Solar for use in the project will not be part of the IRB financing and will remain fully taxable. The IRB proposed here will not avoid any other local and state taxes and will not avoid any federal taxes. The interest on the IRB proposed here will not be exempt from federal income tax.

Witness: Dominic Salinas

c. Other than having the employment, income, and possible tax benefits of a project, explain whether the county realizes any benefit from issuing an IRB.

Response:

The county does not realize any benefit from issuing an IRB beyond the economic benefits of the project being developed and operating within its boundaries.

Witness: Dominic Salinas

d. Explain whether there is any risk, financial or otherwise, for the county issuing an IRB, and if so, elaborate on those risks.

Response:

There is no risk, financial or otherwise, for the county issuing an IRB. The county serves merely as a conduit for the financing.

22. Confirm whether Fleming Solar intends to use surface-water ponds on the Project site in fugitive dust reduction measures.

a. If yes, indicate what additional infrastructure will be needed and whether such infrastructure has noise, traffic, or environmental impacts.

Response:

Fleming Solar's EPC contractor will be responsible for developing and implementing a dust mitigation plan. The EPC contractor will determine the source and amount of any water to be used and will obtain any necessary water supply contract.

Should Fleming Solar use surface-water ponds, only non-jurisdictional ponds will be considered. In such a case, Fleming Solar does not anticipate substantial noise, off-site traffic, or environmental impacts.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and Randall Jenks

b. If no, indicate where water will be purchase from. Provide a copy of any written contracts for purchase of water.

Response:

See response to part 22a above.

Witness: Dominic Salinas and Randall Jenks

23. Confirm whether Fleming Solar believes the security fencing will create viewshed impacts. Discuss whether Fleming Solar believes a sight barrier would reduce these impacts.

Response:

The Visual Assessment completed by GAI Consultants (provided as SAR, Exhibit D in the Application) included potential impacts due to the Project's security fencing. Strategic placement of landscape screens (planted outside of the security fence) will be utilized to mitigate potential viewshed impacts from adjacent residences and along the right-of-way surrounding the project area.

The Visual Assessment provides the following summary (page 186 of the SAR): "To the best ability, the completion of the Visual Assessment, has reviewed all possible scenarios where visual impacts could have been made by the community from the adjacent residences and along the right-of-way surrounding the project site. The assessment provided CORE Solar with a better understanding of where landscape screening would need to be considered, and thus they have made the proper alteration to their layout as seen in Attachment A (Overall Site Map). The facility is proposed to be well screened by existing and proposed vegetation, as well as structures associated with the development. It should be noted that all screening solutions benefit those who reside nearest the project, while areas such as roadways and rural residential development located outside of built communities could have possible elevated views towards the project site. This does present the opportunity of views that could vary from completely screened to partially and unobstructed screening with every attempt made towards screening the proposed development."

Fleming Solar proposed a related mitigation measure (page 13 of the SAR): "The landscape screen placement will be adapted in consultation with GAI (or another consultant with similar experience), if panel placement varies in final design."

24. Confirm the location of all entry points to the project.

a. Discuss how these entrances will be secured and who will have access to the site.

Response:

The entrances described in the Noise and Traffic Report (page 171 of the SAR) are accurate and comprehensive.

"The Main Plant Entrance will be along KY Route 559 (Old Convict Road), and it will remain open once construction is completed. It will provide access to the Substation and the O&M Building.

The Construction Laydown Entrance will be along KY Route 559 (Old Convict Road) east of the Main Entrance. It will provide access to the construction laydown area and thus will be used for general construction deliveries. This driveway will be closed once construction has been completed.

The Northern Construction Access Easement will be along KY Route 11 (Maysville Road), consistent with an existing driveway. This driveway will only be used during construction of the northern portion of the Project.

The Northern Plant Entrance will be constructed along KY Route 11 (Maysville Road), and it will remain open once construction is completed. It will provide access to the northern portion of the Project."

Site access to all four entrances will be controlled during construction with dedicated guards or with electronic gating systems. All four entrances will be accessible to construction and delivery crews. During the operation phase, the two permanent entrances will be accessible to operation crews via gated access control systems, and the Main Plant Entrance will also have cameras. The Main Plant Entrance will also be accessible to EKPC staff who will enter an additional gate with access controls for entry to the substation.

b. Discuss whether the roadways adjoining these entrances are sufficient for both the weight and the frequency of traffic to the site.

Response:

According to Page 13 of the Noise and Traffic Studies Report, Section 3.3 Traffic Impacts During Project Construction, "... All area roadways are anticipated to be within capacity thresholds during construction," implying that while there could be short-term localized impacts, they are not anticipated to be lasting impacts during the day. Employee shuttles are anticipated to be used to reduce site trips, and deliveries are anticipated to occur throughout working hours instead of all at once.

Based on available traffic data, KY Route 11 is estimated to have a two-way peak hour volume of around 600 to 725 vehicles per hour and all other roads fewer than 300 vehicles per hour. KY Route 559 approaching KY Route 11 has an estimated twoway peak hour volume of around 87 vehicles and a one-way peak hour approach volume of around 50 vehicles. With the additional peak hour volume of around 65 site vehicles estimated in Figure 6 of the report, up to around 115 total peak hour vehicles can be expected to use KY Route 559 to reach KY Route 11 during construction. Maximum capacity of this approach is assumed to be around 250 to 300 vehicles per hour based on Highway Capacity Manual methodology, so this approach should be capable of handling the additional traffic without roads becoming over capacity. Therefore, roads adjoining these entrances are anticipated to be sufficient for the frequency of site traffic.

Since the Project is not expected to generate enough trips to require a formal KYTC Traffic Impact Study, detailed turning movement calculations were not scoped for the Project.

According to the Kentucky Truck Weight Classification Map, both KY Route 11 and KY Route 559 allow the maximum 80,000 lbs gross vehicle weights, the same as Interstates and Parkways. Overweight vehicle use is permitted separately, and the contractor will be responsible for obtaining all applicable permits including Encroachment Permits.

- 25. Refer Discuss in detail the 6.6 local long-term jobs referenced Exhibit H, Economic Impact Report.
 - a. Confirm whether these jobs will actually be created by the project.

Response:

Fleming Solar anticipates that these jobs will be created.

Witness: Dominic Salinas

b. Confirm whether Fleming Solar believes these jobs will be filled by local individuals.

Response:

Fleming Solar's preference is that these jobs be filled by local individuals. The ability of the Project to fill these jobs locally is dependent on the skills available in the local workforce. If the general skills are available (electrician, mechanic, instrument technicians), Fleming Solar will arrange specific solar project training for the hires. Site maintenance skills (fence maintenance, mowing, etc.) are available locally and it is Fleming Solar's intention to contract for those jobs locally.

26. Refer to the questions propounded by Harvey Economics, which are attached as an Appendix to this information request, and provide responses to those questions.

Response:

Please see Fleming Solar's Response to Harvey Economics' First Request for Information.