Appendix F. Visual Impact Assessment

Visual Impact Assessment

South Fork Solar Project

Nicholas County, Kentucky

Case No. 2026-00256

Prepared for:

HEELSTONE
RENEWABLE ENERGY

South Fork Solar, LLC
c/o Heelstone Renewable Energy, LLC
555 S. Mangum Street, Suite 400
Durham, NC 27701

Prepared by:

EDR

Environmental Design & Research,
Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C.
5 E. Long St., Suite 700
Columbus, OH 43215
edrdpc.com

September 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction **1**
1.1 Purpose of the Investigation 1
1.2 Project Description 1
1.3 Location of the Project Area 2
1.4 Proposed Project Components 4
2.0 Existing Visual Character **8**
2.1 Regional Setting 8
2.2 Definition of Visual Study Area 9
2.3 Land Cover Types within the Visual Study Area 11
2.4 Visually Sensitive Resources 14
2.5 Residential Receptors 17
3.0 Project Visibility **19**
3.1 Viewshed Analysis Methodology 19
3.2 Viewshed Analysis Results 20
4.0 Project Visual Impact **27**
4.1 Visual Impact Assessment Methodology 27
4.2 Photosimulation Evaluation Results 31
4.3 Nighttime Impacts 34
4.4 Visual Impacts During Construction 34
5.0 Conclusions **37**
5.1 Summary of the Visual Impact Assessment 37
5.2 Mitigation of Visual Impacts 38
References **40**

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1. Land Cover Types within the Visual Study Area 11
Table 2-2. Summary of Visually Sensitive Resources Identified in the Visual Study Area 14
Table 3-1. Visually Sensitive Resources Visibility 21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1. Representative View of the Project Area from Carpenter Road (State Highway 386) 2
Figure 1-2. Project Area and Layout 3
Figure 1-3. PV Panel System Components 4
Figure 1-4. Security Fencing 5
Figure 1-5. Inverters 6
Figure 1-6. Interconnection Facility 7
Figure 2-1. Project Regional Location 8
Figure 2-2. Visual Study Area 10
Figure 2-3. Land Cover Distribution Within the VSA 13
Figure 2-4. Visually Sensitive Resources 16
Figure 2-5. Residential Receptors Within the VSA 18
Figure 3-1. PV Panel DSM Viewshed Analysis Results 23
Figure 3-2. Project Substation DSM Viewshed Analysis Results 24
Figure 3-3. Project DSM Viewshed Analysis and Visually Sensitive Resources 25
Figure 3-4. Visibility from Residential Receptors 26
Figure 4-1. Viewpoint Locations Selected for Photosimulation Development 29
Figure 4-2. Representative Photographs of a Solar Facility During Construction 36

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A. Visually Sensitive Resources
Attachment B. Viewpoint Photolog
Attachment C. Photosimulations

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Investigation

On behalf of South Fork Solar, LLC (the Applicant), Environmental Design and Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) conducted a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for the proposed South Fork Solar Project (the Project) that is proposed to be located in Nicholas County, Kentucky. This VIA was prepared to evaluate the compatibility of the Project with the scenic surroundings, as required by Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) 278.708(3)(b). Recognizing the requirements, the purposes of this VIA are as follows:

- Describe the appearance and dimensions of the visible components of the proposed Project.
- Define the visual character of the visual study area (VSA).
- Inventory and evaluate existing visual resources within the VSA.
- Evaluate potential Project visibility within the VSA.
- Identify representative views for visual assessment.
- Illustrate the appearance of the proposed Project from representative locations (photographic simulations).
- Assess visual impacts associated with the proposed Project.
- Describe visual mitigation and minimization measures that are proposed or have been considered to reduce potential visibility and visual impacts of the Project.

This VIA was prepared by environmental professionals with educational and career experience in the evaluation of the potential visual impacts of proposed actions within the landscape. As described in more detail in subsequent sections, the VIA methodology and content of this report are consistent with guidelines contained in established visual impact assessment methodologies developed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM, 1999), United States (U.S.) Forest Service (USFS, 1995), U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT, 1981 and 2015), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Smardon et al., 1988), and National Park Service (Sullivan et al., 2014 and 2021).

1.2 Project Description

The proposed Project is a utility-scale solar energy facility (the Project) with a generating capacity of up to 45 megawatts (MW) located in Nicholas County, Kentucky. The proposed Project components, described in greater detail in Section 1.4, will include:

- Rows of photovoltaic (PV) panels mounted on single-axis tracker racking systems;
- Inverters to convert direct current (DC) electricity generated by the PV panels to alternating current (AC) electricity;
- A medium-voltage, underground electrical collection system that will aggregate the AC output from the inverters;
- A project substation where the Project's electrical output will be combined and increased to the transmission line voltage via step-up transformers;
- A point of interconnection (POI) switchyard (utility substation), which will facilitate a transmission line loop from the existing 69-kilovolt (kV) transmission line;

- Security fencing and gates around the PV panel arrays, project substation, and utility substation;
- Gravel-surfaced access roads; and
- Temporary laydown yards.

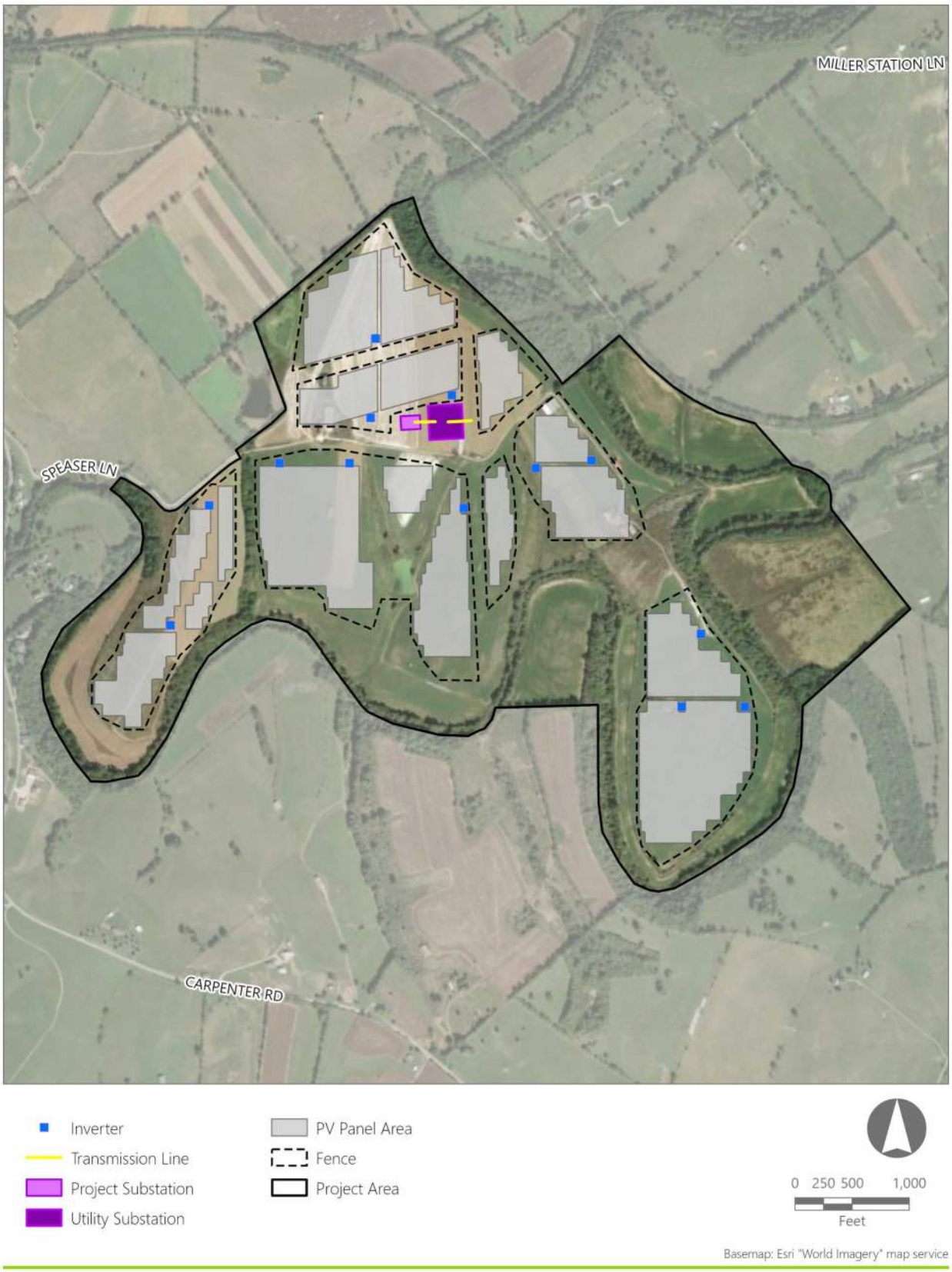
1.3 Location of the Project Area

The Project is proposed to be located on approximately 498 acres of land (Project Area) currently under lease by the Applicant in Nicholas County, Kentucky. This area is characterized by relatively hilly terrain, with elevations ranging from about 565 feet to 1,060 feet above mean sea level. Land cover is defined predominantly by agricultural land interspersed with woodlots and rural residential development (Figure 1-1). The actual "footprint" of the facility, as defined by the Project's fence line, will be approximately 207 acres (Figure 1-2). The Project Area is located approximately 1.4 miles east of the City of Millersburg and 1.7 miles southwest of the City of Carlilse, as measured from their closest points.

Figure 1-1. Representative View of the Project Area from Carpenter Road (State Highway 386)



Figure 1-2. Project Area and Layout



1.4 Proposed Project Components

The following subsections describe the visible components of the proposed Project, based on the preliminary site plan and equipment specifications provided by the Applicant.

1.4.1 PV Panel System

The preliminary site plan for the Project includes eight PV panel array areas (i.e., separate groups of PV panels mounted on racking systems that are arranged in parallel rows) that range in size from approximately 6.7 acres to 62.0 acres. In total, the PV arrays and surrounding fencing occupy approximately 207 acres within the 500-acre Project Area.

The Project currently anticipates using a single-axis tracker racking system. This type of racking system consists of a central mounting bar that acts as a pivot point attached to steel support columns that will be driven into the ground. The panels will be fastened to the central mounting bar in a "one-in-portrait" configuration. The trackers and arrays of PV panels are arranged in individual rows ranging from approximately 200 to 400 feet in length and spaced 18 feet on center. The rows will be aligned north to south with the PV panels tracking the sun angle from east to west throughout the day. The individual components of the PV arrays are illustrated in Figure 1-3.

Based upon the PV panel and racking system specifications provided by the Applicant, the maximum height of the panels when in their most upright positions (i.e., at their maximum orientation to the east or west) will be approximately 10 feet. This height was used in the development of the photographic simulations (photosimulations) and viewshed analysis to evaluate the greatest potential Project visibility and visual impacts. However, the PV panels may be lower than this maximum height due to topographic variation. The parameters used for the viewshed analysis and photosimulations are described in greater detail in Sections 3.1 and 4.1.3, respectively. The PV panel arrays are the Project component that will be most visible and have the greatest potential to result in visual impacts and, therefore, are the focus of this VIA.

Figure 1-3. PV Panel System Components

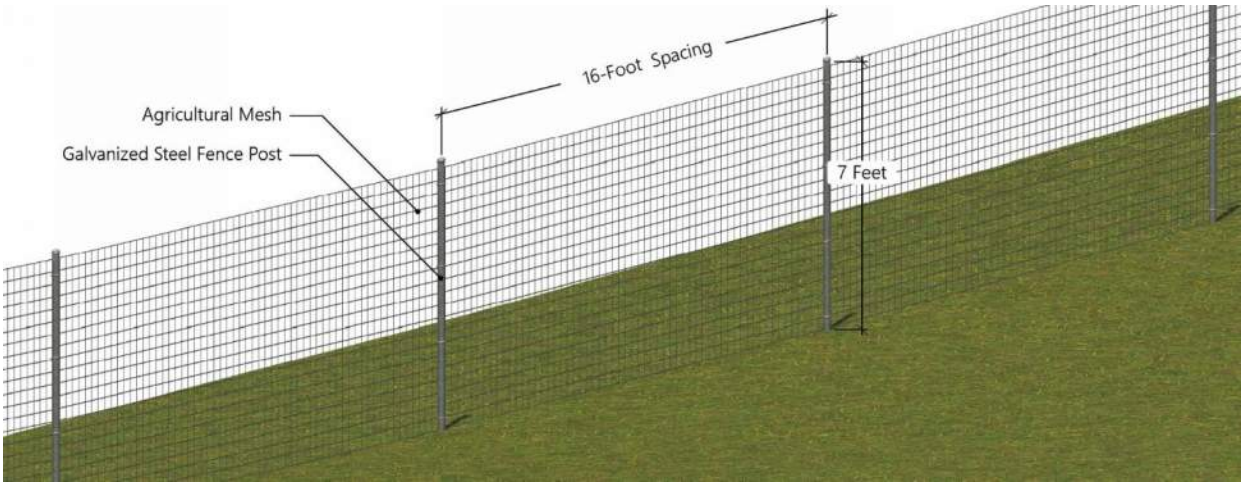


1.4.2 Security Fencing

Because it is a high-voltage electric generating facility, the above-ground components of the Project need to be fenced for safety and security. The current design option under consideration for the fencing surrounding the PV arrays consists of 7-foot-tall, galvanized steel fence posts spaced approximately 16 feet apart supporting an agricultural-style welded wire mesh (Figure 1-4). The fencing surrounding the substation will consist of 7-foot-tall, galvanized metal fence posts spaced about 10 feet apart and supp

orting chain-link mesh that will be topped with 1-foot-tall angle arms strung with 3 strands of barbed wire. The fencing surrounding the substation will total to a height of 8 feet. Entrance gates will be installed where access roads enter the fenced areas. To further protect the public, appropriate warning signs will be posted on the gates and/or fences that enclose the PV arrays and substation. Such signs are not considered in the VIA due to their small size and because their design and placement are unknown at this time.

Figure 1-4. Security Fencing



1.4.3 Electrical System

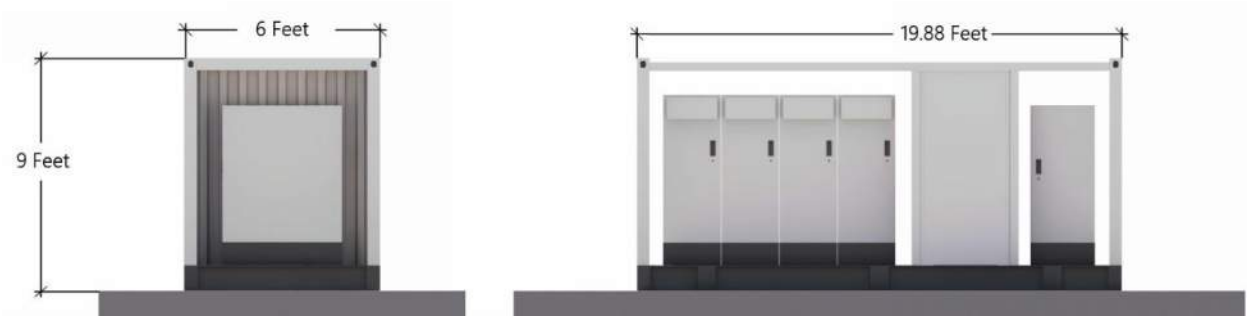
Two distinct components make up the Project electrical system: the collection system, which includes the collection cables and inverters, and the interconnection facility, which includes the project substation and the utility substation.

Collection System

A network of collection cables connecting each individual PV panel will be attached directly to the racking system along each string in the array before being routed underground. Although visible, the exact arrangement of these cables is unknown at this time and therefore not included in the photosimulations. At the end of each string of PV panels, a network of underground electric cables collect power from the PV panels and transmit it to the inverters. Because this component of the Project will be located underground and no woody vegetation clearing will be necessary to facilitate the installation of the collection system, this component of the operational Project will not result in any visual impacts.

Thirteen inverters are proposed within or along the perimeter of the PV panel areas and convert the DC power generated by the PV panels to AC power. The inverters resemble off-white colored steel storage containers. For the purposes of this VIA, it is assumed the inverters will be installed on concrete equipment pads set on the ground surface and have a maximum height of 9 feet (Figure 1-5). Because of their low profile and location primarily in the interior of the PV panel arrays, they will be mostly screened from view by the surrounding PV panels and will not significantly contribute to Project visibility or visual impact. However, where present and visible, the inverters are illustrated in the photosimulations included in this VIA.

Figure 1-5. Inverters



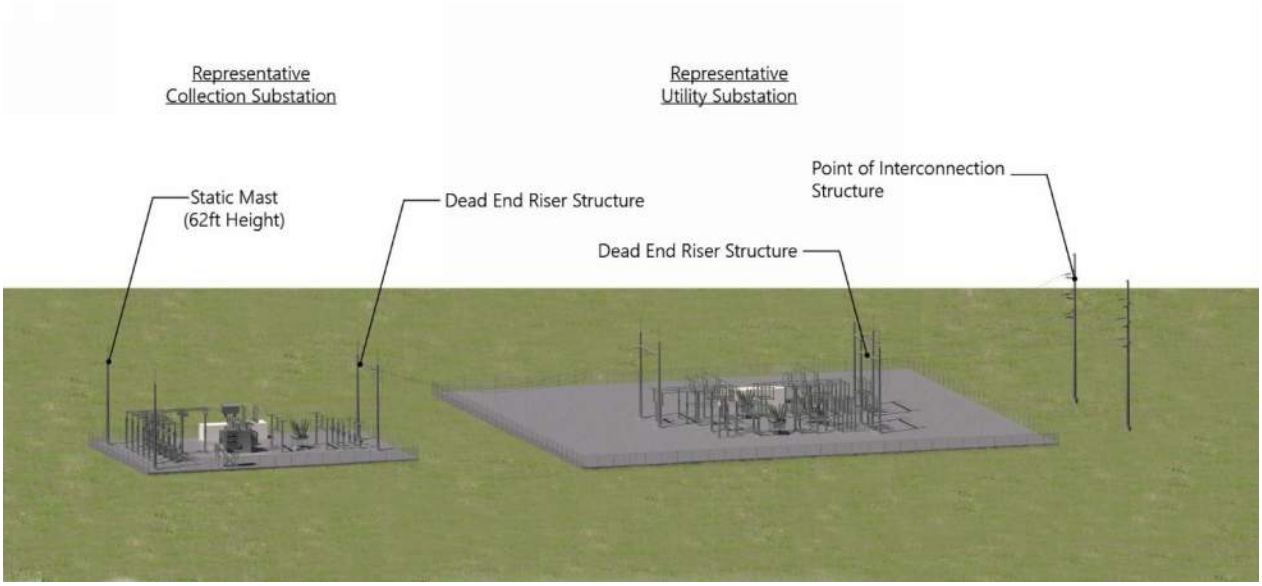
Interconnection Facility

The project substation and utility substation will be located between the two PV array areas just north of Speaser Lane. As currently envisioned, the project substation will occupy an area measuring 170 feet long by 120 feet wide, and the utility substation will occupy an area measuring 300 feet long by 300 feet wide (collectively, 2.5 acres). These stations will be surrounded by chain-link fencing, surfaced with gravel, and will include transformers, breakers, towers, cable carriers, and related electrical structures. The tallest components of the stations are the shielding masts, which are estimated to be a total of 62 feet tall (52-foot-tall mast with a 10-foot-tall lightning rod), and the gantry structures, which range in height from approximately 20 to 27 feet. These substations will primarily consist of galvanized steel structures.

For the purposes of the photosimulations, it is assumed that the utility substation will accommodate a new transmission line loop from the existing 69 kV transmission line to connect the Project to the regional electric grid. This transmission line is likely to include overhead conductors that will run from the gantry structure within the utility substation to a minimum of two 90-foot-tall, steel transmission poles located on the east side of the utility substation. Design details for this facility have not been completed at this time and therefore, conservative assumptions were applied to the interconnection facilities. The appearance of the interconnection facility components as assumed for this VIA is illustrated in Figure 1-6.

It should be noted that the utility substation and transmission line will belong to the utility, rather than the Project. As such, these features may be subject to a separate permit. While these features are included in the photosimulations, they are not considered in the viewshed analysis.

Figure 1-6. Interconnection Facility



1.4.4 Access Roads

The PV panel arrays will be served by a network of new or improved access roads to allow for the delivery of components during construction and access to the Project for maintenance purposes during operation. The access roads are anticipated to be surfaced with crushed stone or gravel and approximately 16 feet in width during Project operation. The majority of the proposed access roads represent relatively minor alterations to the landscape that are rarely visible at distance due to their ground-level elevation, narrow width, and unpaved surface. The access roads were unavailable during development of the VIA and are therefore not included in the photosimulations and visual impact evaluation.

1.4.5 Clearing and Grading

The Project has been designed to utilize existing agricultural fields and minimize the visual impacts associated with tree clearing. However, in some instances, small woodlots in open agricultural fields may require the removal of trees to minimize shading of the PV panels. These areas of minimal vegetation clearing are considered in the viewshed analysis and the photosimulations, if within the photosimulation's field of view. This VIA also considers the removal of structures such as barns and sheds where PV panels are proposed.

Site grading required to accommodate the construction of the PV panel arrays and access roads, as well as any permanent stormwater management features, will be determined in the final design. No mass grading or major cut-and-fill operations are proposed at this time. As such, the site grading is not considered in the photosimulations presented in the VIA.

2.0 EXISTING VISUAL CHARACTER

The techniques used to define existing visual character of the area surrounding the Project include describing the broad landforms and development patterns found within the region, defining an appropriate visual study area (VSA), quantifying areas of land cover types within the VSA, and identifying visually sensitive resources (VSRs) and residences within the VSA, as described in the following sections.

2.1 Regional Setting

The Project is proposed to be located within Kentucky's Interior Plateau in Nicholas County, which is completely encompassed by the Hills of the Bluegrass ecoregion (Figure 2-1). As the most rugged of the three bluegrass ecoregions, landform in this area is characterized by steep hills and generally rough, irregular terrain (Woods, et al. 2002). Much of the region has been cleared for agriculture and low-density rural residential development, and therefore presents as a mix of remnant forest, pastureland, and hay-dominant cropland. However, erosion-prone soils have led to the abandonment of some agricultural land in recent years. Due to the limited population of this region, high-density development is uncommon. The most concentrated developments in the surrounding area are the cities of Millersburg in Bourbon County, located west of the Project Area, and Carlisle in Nicholas County, located northeast of the Project Area.

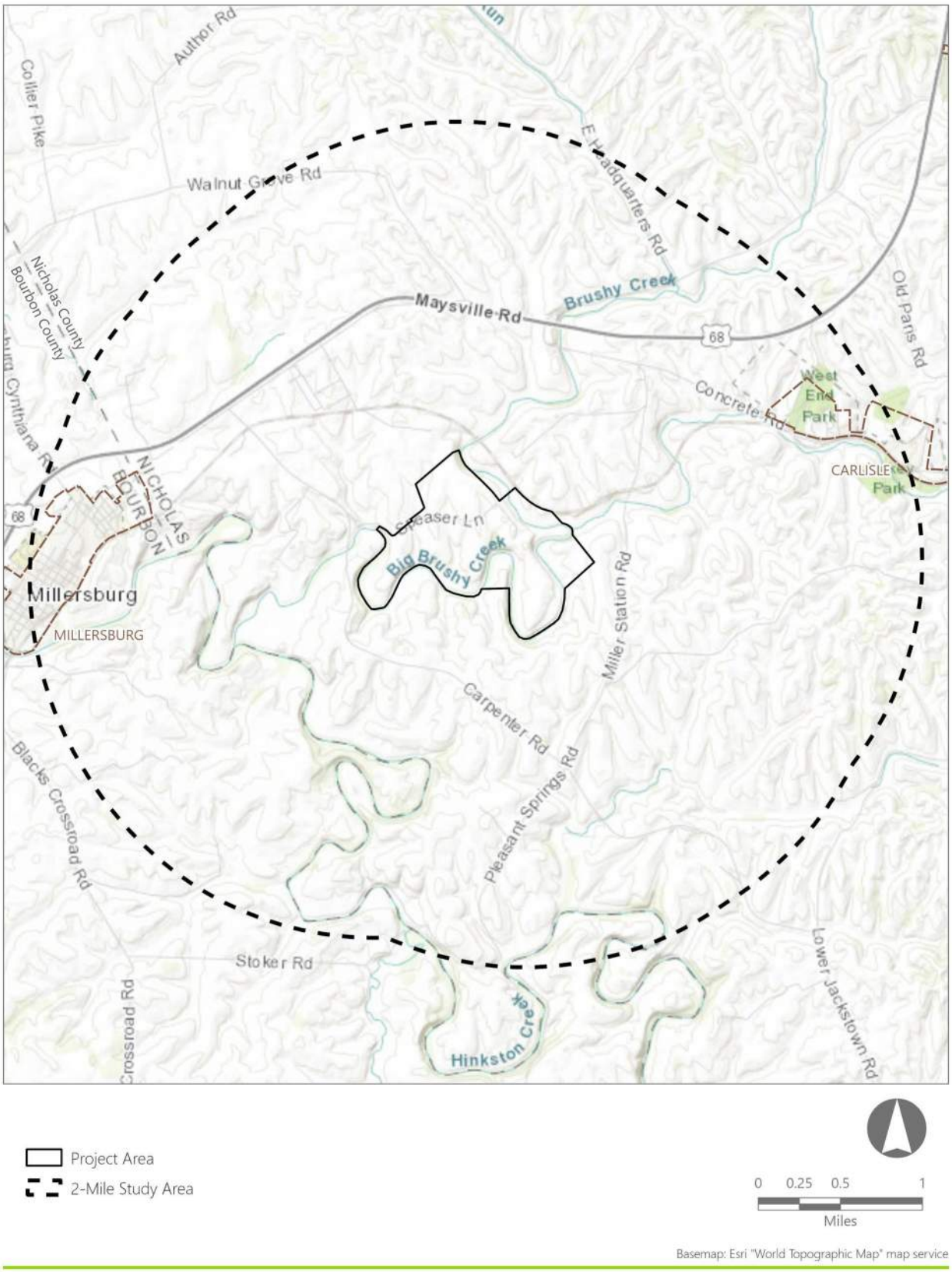
Figure 2-1. Project Regional Location



2.2 Definition of Visual Study Area

To determine an appropriate extent of the VSA to be used for the visibility analyses presented in this report (i.e., viewshed analysis, field review, and photosimulations), a preliminary viewshed analysis was completed to determine the geographic extent of potential Project visibility. The preliminary viewshed analysis results suggest that the Project will be entirely screened beyond approximately 2 miles from the Project Area. As such, the Project's VSA has been defined as the area within a 2-mile radius surrounding the Project Area (Figure 2-2). This VSA was used for all the visual analyses presented herein (i.e., viewshed analysis, field review, and photosimulations).

Figure 2-2. Visual Study Area



2.3 Land Cover Types within the Visual Study Area

To facilitate the characterization of the VSA, EDR conducted a Geographic Information System (GIS) classification exercise using the United States Geological Survey (USGS) National Land Cover Database (USGS 2024) to identify and map land cover types within the VSA. As indicated in Table 2-1 and Figure 2-3, open land cover types (i.e., cultivated, pasture/hay, grasslands/herbaceous, and emergent herbaceous) comprise approximately 85% of the VSA.

Forest cover types (i.e., deciduous, woody wetland, mixed, evergreen, and scrub/shrub) comprise approximately 7.8% of the VSA and primarily occur along the edges of the South Fork Licking River and its tributaries as well as small woodlots and hedgerows that delineate open land. Due to the extensive agricultural clearing that has historically taken place in this region, contiguous forests are uncommon in the VSA.

Developed land cover types (i.e., low, medium, and high intensity developed, open space, and barren) comprise 7% of the VSA and nearly match the prevalence of forest cover types. Developed lands are mostly concentrated within the boundaries of the cities of Millersburg and Carlise, as well as major roads that cut through the VSA. Smaller areas indicating developed land cover on the NLCD map illustrate the presence of rural residences throughout the VSA.

Open water is the most limited cover type, comprising 0.1% of the VSA. This cover type is attributed to small ponds that sparsely occur throughout the VSA but do not include rivers due to their densely forested edges.

Table 2-1. Land Cover Types within the Visual Study Area

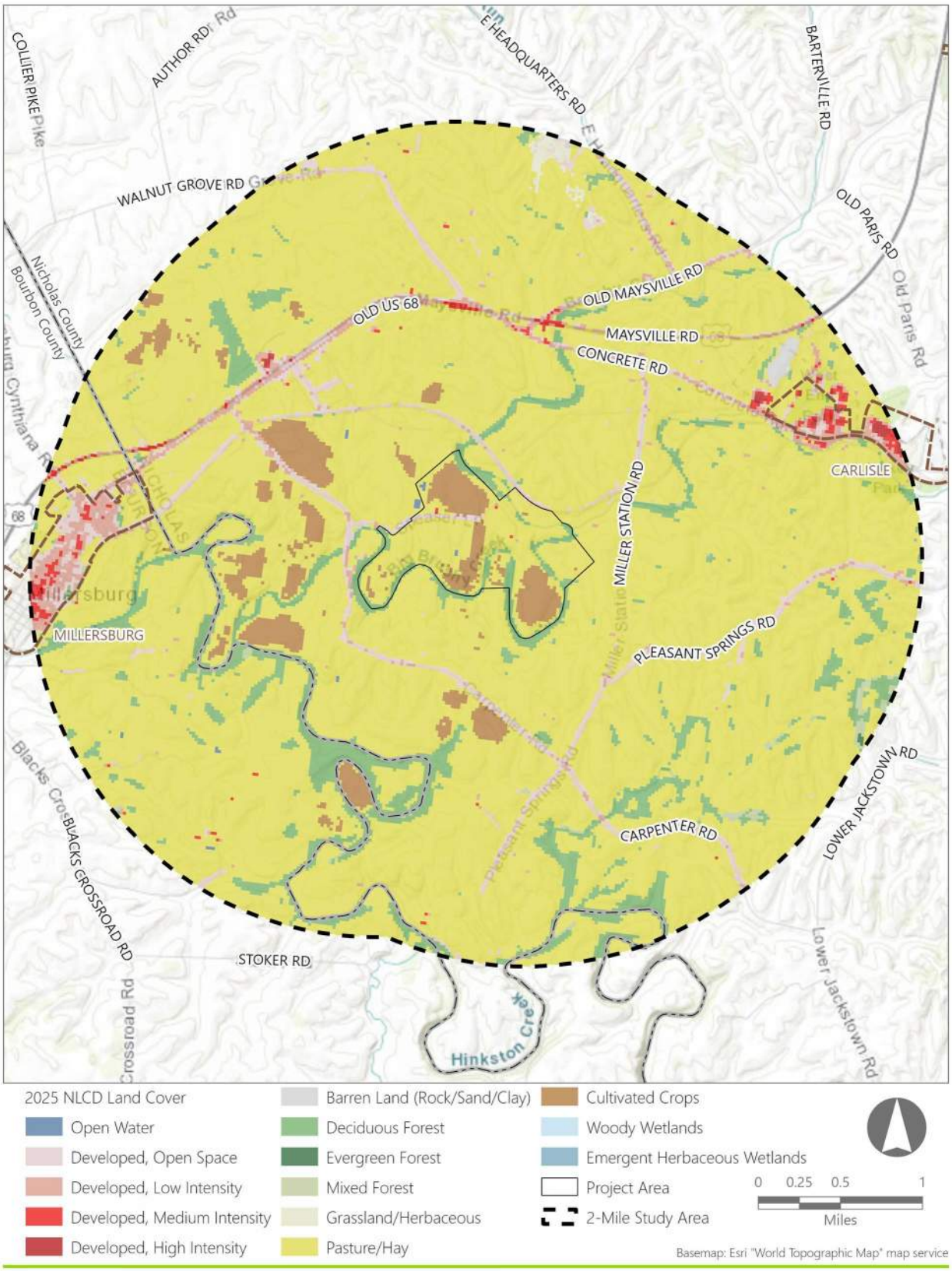
NLCD Cover Type	Description[1]	Acres within the VSA[2]	Percentage of VSA
Developed Land		963.6	7.0%
Developed, Open Space	Areas with some homes, but mostly vegetation in the form of lawn grasses, such as lawns, parks, golf courses, as well as vegetation plantings for aesthetic purposes or erosion control.	532.6	3.9%
Developed, Low Intensity	These areas include single-family housing units and consist of a mix of houses and vegetation, with impervious surfaces covering less than 50% of total cover.	322.2	2.3%
Developed, Medium Intensity	These areas include single-family housing units and consist of a mix of houses and vegetation, with impervious surfaces covering 50-79% of total cover.	76.2	0.6%
Developed, High Intensity	These areas include highly developed areas where people reside or work in high numbers, such as apartment complexes, row houses, and commercial/industrial areas. Impervious surfaces account for 80-100% of the total cover.	12.5	0.1%
Barren Land	Areas of exposed rock, sand, and clay, with minimal vegetation (less than 15% of total cover).	20.2	0.1%

Table 2-1. Land Cover Types within the Visual Study Area

NLCD Cover Type	Description[1]	Acres within the VSA[2]	Percentage of VSA
Open Land		11,648.9	85.0%
Cultivated Crops	Areas used for the production of row crops or perennial woody crops such as orchards and vineyards.	439.9	3.2%
Pasture/Hay	Areas of grasses, legumes, or mixtures planted for grazing or seed or hay crops.	11,177.6	81.5%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Areas where perennial herbaceous vegetation accounts for greater than 80% of vegetative cover and the soil or substrate is periodically saturated with or covered with water.	0.4	<0.1%
Grassland/Herbaceous	Areas dominated by herbaceous vegetation, generally greater than 80% of the total vegetation. Areas may be used for grazing.	31.0	0.2%
Forest		1,074.1	7.8%
Deciduous Forest	Forest with more than 75% deciduous tree coverage.	1,015.0	7.4%
Woody Wetland	Wetland areas where forest or shrubland vegetation accounts for greater than 20% of vegetative cover.	0.4	<0.1%
Mixed Forest	Forest of mixed deciduous and evergreen species.	57.3	0.4%
Evergreen Forest	Forest with more than 75% evergreen trees coverage.	1.3	<0.1%
Open Water		6.9	0.1%
Open Water	Areas of open water, with less than 25% vegetation or soil cover.	6.9	0.1%
Total		13,693.5 (21.4 square miles)	100%

[1] Source: National Land Cover Database Class Legend and Description (USGS 2025).
[2] The calculations used to generate this table were based on unrounded numbers. The rounded results in the table may not add up precisely.

Figure 2-3. Land Cover Distribution Within the VSA



2.4 Visually Sensitive Resources

The identification of resources that are recognized for their scenic, recreational, or historic value is an important consideration in the assessment of a project's visual effects, as established in several visual impact assessment protocols (BLM 1984, BLM 1986, USDOT 2015). EDR conducted a desktop inventory to identify resources that could be considered visually sensitive based on the type or intensity of use they receive. A review of publicly available geospatial databases resulted in the identification of 30 VSRs within the VSA. A complete listing of the resources used in the identification of VSRs is included in the References section of this report. The categories of resources considered in this study and number of resources identified in each category are summarized in Table 2-2. The location of these resources is illustrated in Figure 2-4 and in greater detail in the viewshed map included as Attachment A. A list of all VSRs identified within the VSA with additional location information is also included in Attachment A.

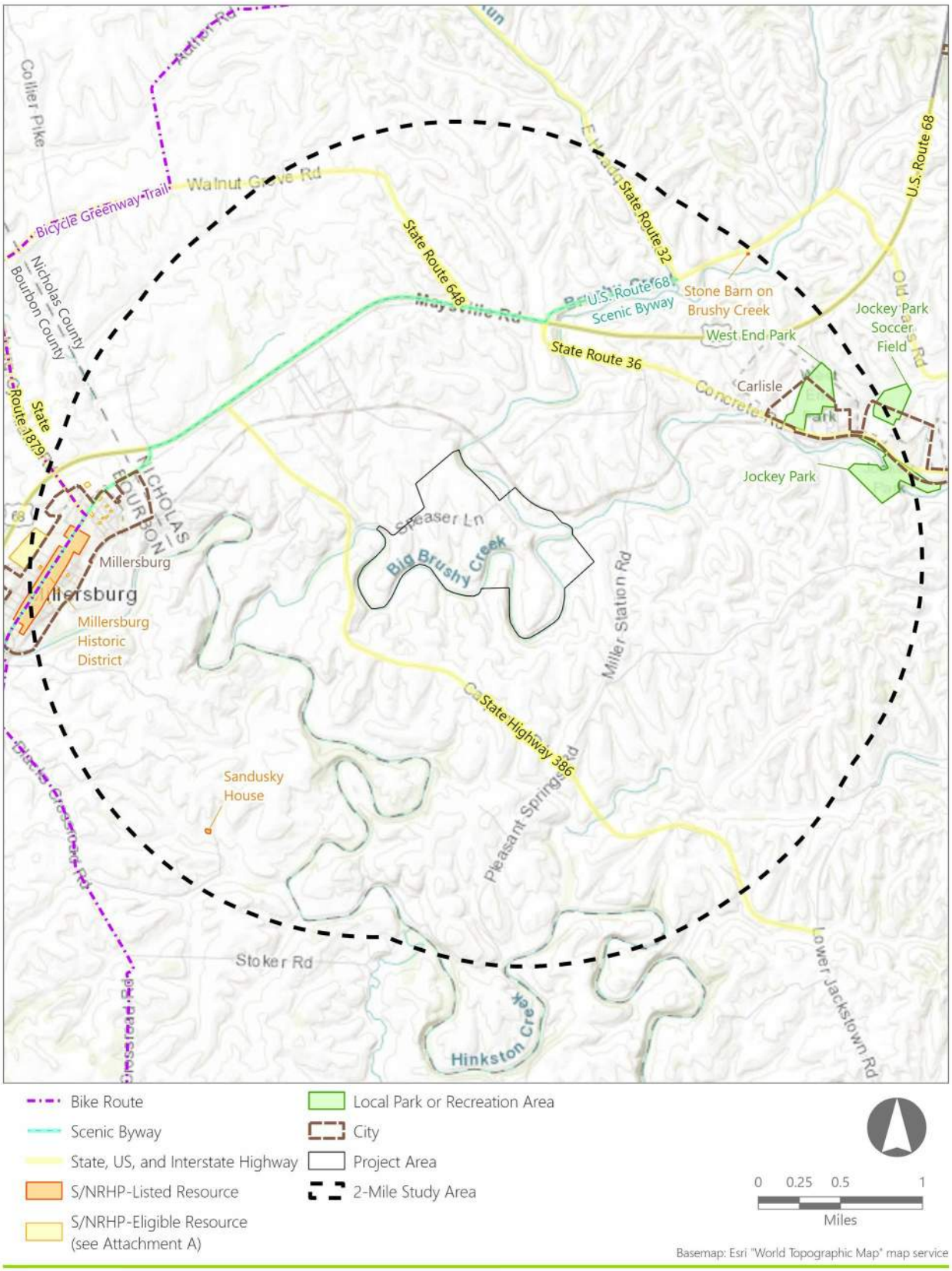
Table 2-2. Summary of Visually Sensitive Resources Identified in the Visual Study Area

Visually Sensitive Resource Category	Number of Resources
Properties of Historic Significance	**17**
National Historic Landmarks (NHL)	0
National or State Historic Sites	0
Properties/Districts Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	3
Properties/Districts Eligible for Listing on the NRHP	14
Designated Scenic Resources	**1**
Rivers Designated as National or State Wild, Scenic, or Recreational	0
Sites, Areas, Lakes, Reservoirs, or Highways Designated or Previously Determined Eligible for Designation as Scenic	1
Other Designated Scenic Resources (Easements, Roads, Districts, Overlooks)	0
Public Lands and Recreational Resources	**4**
National Parks, Recreation Areas, Seashores, and/or Forests	0
National Natural Landmarks	0
National Wildlife Refuges	0
National Heritage Areas	0
State Parks	0
State Nature Preserves	0
State Natural Areas	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
State Forests	0
State Fishing/Waterway Access Sites	0
State Heritage Lands	0
State and Federal Trails	0
Snowmobile/ATV Trails	0
Bike Trails/Routes	1
Other Trails	0
Local Parks and Recreation Areas	3
Publicly Accessible Conservation Lands/Easements	0
Rivers	0
Named Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs	0

Table 2-2. Summary of Visually Sensitive Resources Identified in the Visual Study Area

Visually Sensitive Resource Category	Number of Resources
High-Use Public Areas	**8**
State, U.S., and Interstate Highways	6
Schools	0
Cities and Villages	2
Unincorporated Communities	0
Total Number of VSRs in the VSA	**30**

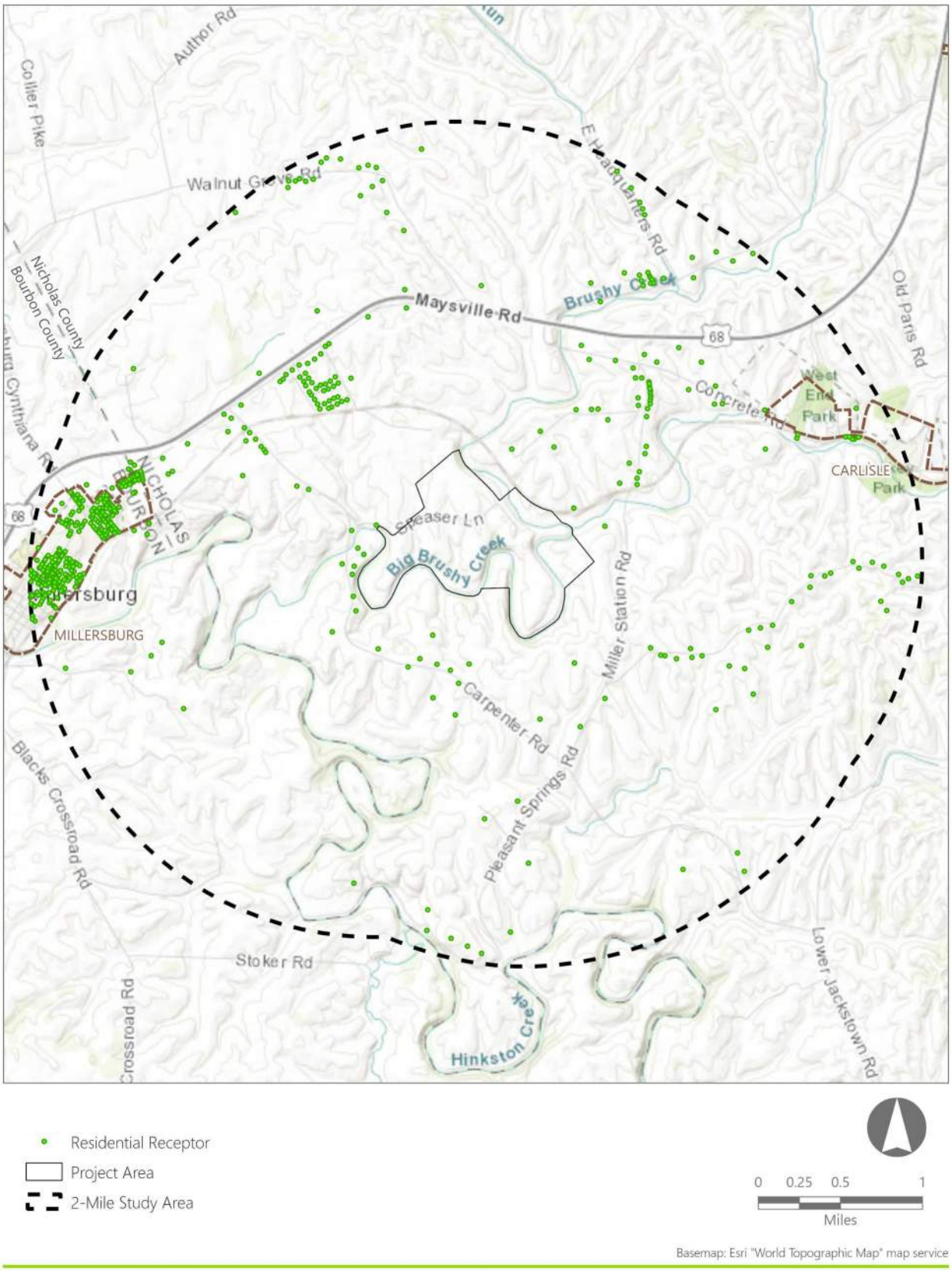
Figure 2-4. Visually Sensitive Resources



2.5 Residential Receptors

Residences, while not typically identified as VSRs since they are not generally accessible to the greater public, may have a heightened sensitivity to visual changes in the landscape. As such, EDR conducted an inventory of potential residential dwellings in order to determine their potential visibility of the Project. To identify residential "receptors," EDR used Google Earth and recent aerial photography to identify residential structures within the VSA. This exercise resulted in the identification of 597 receptors, which are illustrated in Figure 2-5. As shown in Figure 2-5, the highest concentration of residential receptors occurs in the City of Millersburg in Bourbon County.

Figure 2-5. Residential Receptors Within the VSA



3.0 PROJECT VISIBILITY

An analysis of Project visibility was undertaken to identify locations within the VSA where there is potential for the proposed PV panels and interconnection facility to be seen from ground-level vantage points. This analysis included identifying potentially visible areas on viewshed maps and verifying potential Project visibility in the field. The methodology and results of each of these Project visibility assessment techniques are presented below.

3.1 Viewshed Analysis Methodology

Due to the differences in height, form, and scale, separate viewshed analyses were conducted for the PV panels and the interconnection facility.

PV Panel Viewshed Analysis

A digital surface model (DSM)-based viewshed analysis was conducted to identify areas where the proposed PV panels may be visible. This viewshed analysis was based upon the height of the PV panels in their most upright position and therefore represents the greatest possible extent of potential PV panel visibility.

The DSM is a representation of topography as well as natural and built features on the land (e.g., structures, trees, powerlines), whereas a digital elevation model (DEM) is a representation of bare earth topography only. Because it accounts for screening provided by topography, vegetation, and structures, DSM viewshed analysis is the best available representation of potential visibility of the proposed Project components. The DSM viewshed analysis, which was prepared for the purposes of this VIA, used the following data and parameters:

- A 5-foot resolution DSM derived from the Kentucky Aerial Photography & Elevation Data Program 2012 and 2017 lidar data;
- Sample points representing the proposed PV panels, spaced approximately 200 feet apart in a grid pattern throughout all proposed PV panel areas;
- A maximum height of 10 feet applied to each of the PV panel sample points;
- An assumed eye-level viewer height of 6 feet;
- Esri ArcGIS Pro® software with the Spatial Analyst extension.

To avoid misleading results, some modifications to the DSM were made prior to conducting the viewshed analysis. Existing overhead transmission lines and roadside utility lines are generally misrepresented in the DSM as solid structures that extend from the top of these lines to the ground surface and therefore will be incorrectly interpreted as solid features with the potential to screen views. In order to correct this inaccuracy, all above-ground surface features within transmission line and road corridors (defined as areas within 50 feet of state, U.S., and interstate highway centerlines, and areas within 30 feet of transmission line and local road centerlines) were removed using bare earth (DEM) elevation values within these corridors. It is important to note that this removal of existing vegetation/structures within road and transmission corridors may also eliminate legitimate screening features which occur in these areas. This has the potential to result in an overstatement of Project visibility within or adjacent to road and transmission line corridors. All above-

ground surface features within or adjacent to the Project's fenceline were also removed and replaced with bare earth elevation values to account for proposed clearing and structure removal.

Once the viewshed analyses were complete, visibility was set to zero in locations where existing surface features exceed the bare earth elevation value by 6 feet or more, indicating the presence of vegetation or structures that exceed the assumed viewer height. This was done for two reasons: 1) in locations where trees or structures are present in the DSM, the viewshed results would reflect visibility from treetops or building roofs, which is not the intent of this analysis, and 2) to reflect the fact that the Project components will generally be screened from view at ground-level vantage points within buildings or areas of vegetation that exceed viewer height.

Because certain characteristics of the Project components and the VSA that may serve to limit visibility (e.g., color, atmospheric/weather conditions, viewing distance) are not taken into consideration in the analysis, being located in an area indicated to have potential Project visibility does not necessarily equate to actual visibility, nor does it indicate that adverse visual impacts will occur within these geographic locations. There is also the possibility of the DSM overstating screening, and therefore underestimating actual visibility, in locations where views are available through trees during the dormant season, or understating visibility from more forested locations depending on the density of the vegetation and time of year (i.e., leaf-on vs. leaf-off).

Interconnection Facility Viewshed Analysis

An additional DSM viewshed analysis was conducted to identify areas where the proposed interconnection facility may be visible. This viewshed analysis was prepared using four sample points assigned to a height of 62 feet to represent the maximum height of the tallest substation component, the lightning mast. All other data sources and assumptions used in this viewshed analysis are as described above for the PV panel viewshed analysis.

3.2 Viewshed Analysis Results

Viewshed analysis results indicate the PV panels would potentially be visible from approximately 9.7% (2.1 square miles) of the VSA (i.e., the PV panels would be entirely screened from approximately 90.3% [19.4 square miles] of the VSA). Potential visibility primarily occurs on open hilltops within and surrounding the Project Area. As illustrated in Figure 3-1, contiguous areas of potential visibility occur along portions of Speaser Lane, Carpenter Road, and Miller Station Lane within approximately 1 mile of the proposed PV arrays. Beyond 1 mile, the potentially visible areas become isolated and sporadic, appearing only on the high points of open fields in the vicinity of Miller Station Lane, Concrete Road, and Vimont Lane. These areas of potential visibility are typically isolated due to the rolling topography combined with forest and hedgerow vegetation, which limits visibility from more distant fields. The populated areas associated with Carlisle and Millersburg have minimal potential for PV panel visibility due to the elevation and presence of screening features within and surrounding the cities. Potential visibility in Millersburg occurs on the eastern outskirts of the city in an open field south of Mayville Road. Within Carlisle, potential visibility is limited to elevated portions of Cliffway Road, north of Concrete Road.

Viewshed analysis results indicate the interconnection facility would potentially be visible from approximately 6.7% (1.4 square miles) of the VSA (i.e., the interconnection facility would be entirely screened from approximately 93.3% of the study area [20 square miles]). The extent of interconnection facility visibility is very similar to the visibility results for the PV panels, with large areas of contiguous visibility within the Project Area and atop notable highpoints within 1 mile of the interconnection facility (Figure 3-2). These areas of potential visibility become isolated and smaller beyond 1 mile and include open farm fields and small portions of roads such as Vimont Lane and Cliffway Road.

It is important to note that the Project components would be substantially screened from many areas of potential visibility, and being located in an area indicated to have potential Project visibility does not necessarily indicate that adverse visual impacts will occur within these geographic locations.

Potential Project Visibility from Visually Sensitive Resources

A total of 30 VSRs were identified within the VSA, and the viewshed results for the PV panel and interconnection facility indicate that nine of these resources have potential visibility of the Project. As indicated in Table 3-1, for seven of the nine resources, the Project is potentially visible within less than 4% of the area of the resource.

Table 3-1. Visually Sensitive Resources Visibility

Resource Type	Resource Name	Distance to Nearest Project Component (miles)	PV Panel Visibility	Substation Visibility	Percentage of Resource Area with Potential Project Visibility
NRHP-Listed	Millersburg Historic District	1.7	Not Visible	Visible	<0.1%
Scenic Byway	U.S. 68 Scenic Byway	0.9	Visible	Visible	0.4%
Local Park	Jockey Park	1.9	Not Visible	Visible	<0.1%
Local Park	West End Park	1.7	Visible	Visible	14.1%
US Highway	U.S. Route 68	0.9	Visible	Visible	3.2%
State Highway	State Route 36	0.9	Visible	Visible	1.5%
State Highway	State Highway 386	0.1	Visible	Visible	27.9%
City	Carlisle	1.7	Visible	Visible	3.5%
City	Millersburg	1.4	Visible	Visible	1.8%

A list of all VSRs with information on the PV panel and interconnection facility visibility, percentage of potential Project visibility within the VSR boundary and VSA, and distance of the resource from the Project is included in Attachment A, and Figure 3-3 includes the identified VSRs overlaid with the viewshed results.

Visual impacts are anticipated to be highest for resources within 0.5 miles of the Project with a high percentage of potential Project visibility. State Highway 386 is the only VSR that meets these criteria; however, potential visibility only occurs along the portion of the highway that is within 1 mile of the Project. Approximately 28% of the area of this highway within the VSA is estimated to have potential Project visibility. Based on the viewshed analysis, State Highway 386 is anticipated to receive moderate visual impacts as a result of the Project. This resource will experience use by local residents and through travelers, but views of the Project will be intermittent.

Resources within approximately 0.5 miles to 1.0 miles of the Project may experience minor visual effects. These resources include U.S. Route 68 Scenic Byway/U.S. Route 68 and State Route 36, which will experience use by local residents and through travelers. All of these roadways are approximately 0.9 miles from the nearest Project component. At this distance, individual objects in the landscape begin to merge together, and visual effects are therefore anticipated to be limited due to distance from the Project and intervening topography and vegetation. As indicated in Table 3-1, the Project is potentially visible from only 0.4% to 3.2% of total area of these roadways within the VSA; therefore, potential visibility and visual impacts of the Project from these roadways is negligible.

All other VSRs with potential visibility are greater than 1.0 miles from the Project, including Millersburg Historic District, Jockey Park, West End Park, and the cities of Carlisle and Millersburg. Visual effects of the Project are expected to be more limited from these resources because of their location in the background distance zone and the small geographic extent of the visibility at these resources, as indicated in Table 3-1. Viewers/users at these resources will likely not experience significant views of the Project and will not be able to discern Project components due to distance.

Potential Project Visibility from Residential Receptors

A total of 597 residential receptors were identified within the VSA. The viewshed results for the PV panels and project substation indicate that 39 residential receptors have potential visibility of the PV panel arrays, and 31 residential receptors have potential visibility of the project substation. A subset of 18 of those residential receptors have potential visibility of both the PV panels and the project substation. Figure 3-4 includes the identified residential receptors symbolized to indicate potential visibility of the Project.

Figure 3-1. PV Panel DSM Viewshed Analysis Results

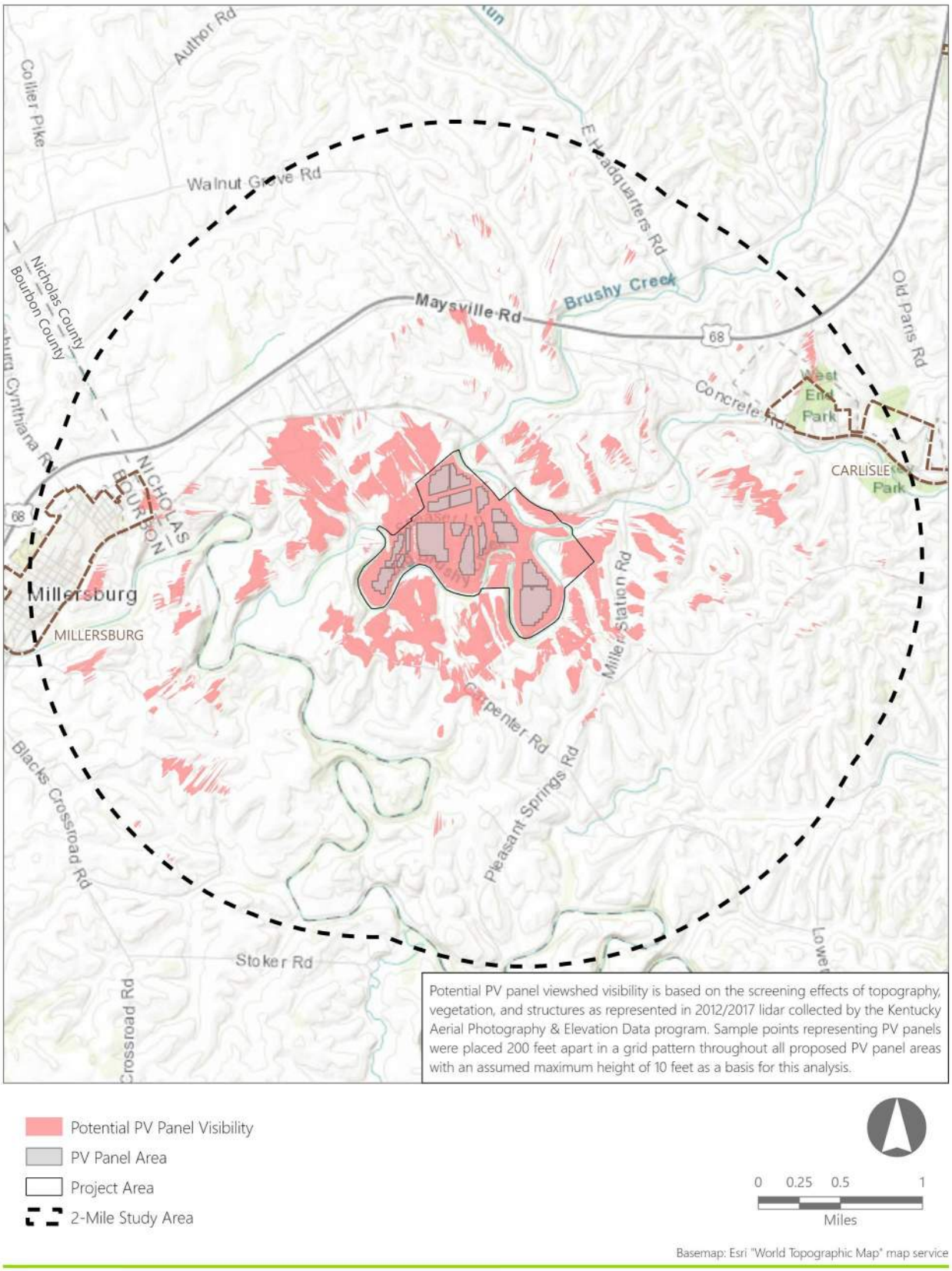


Figure 3-2. Project Substation DSM Viewshed Analysis Results

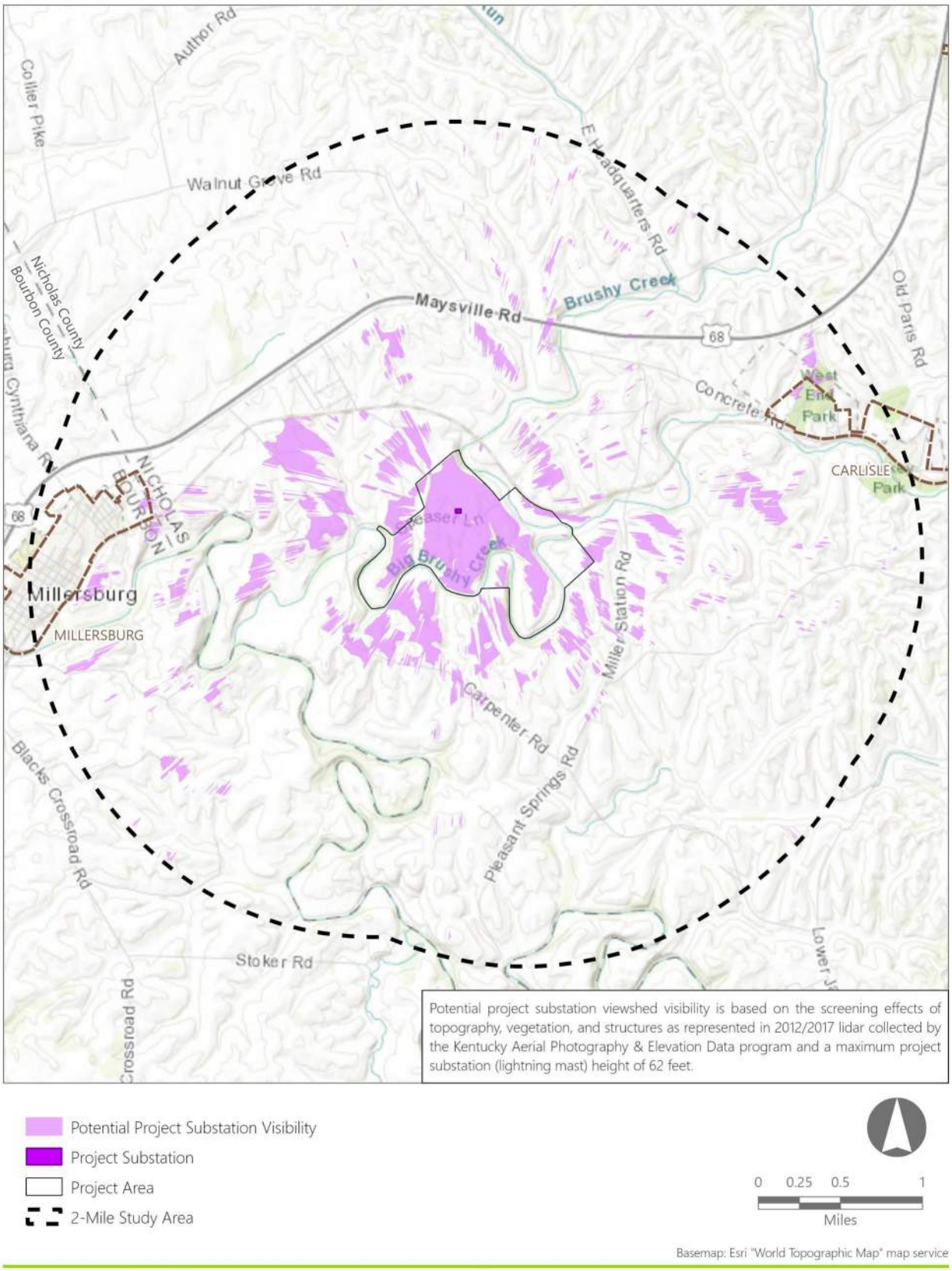


Figure 3-3. Project DSM Viewshed Analysis and Visually Sensitive Resources

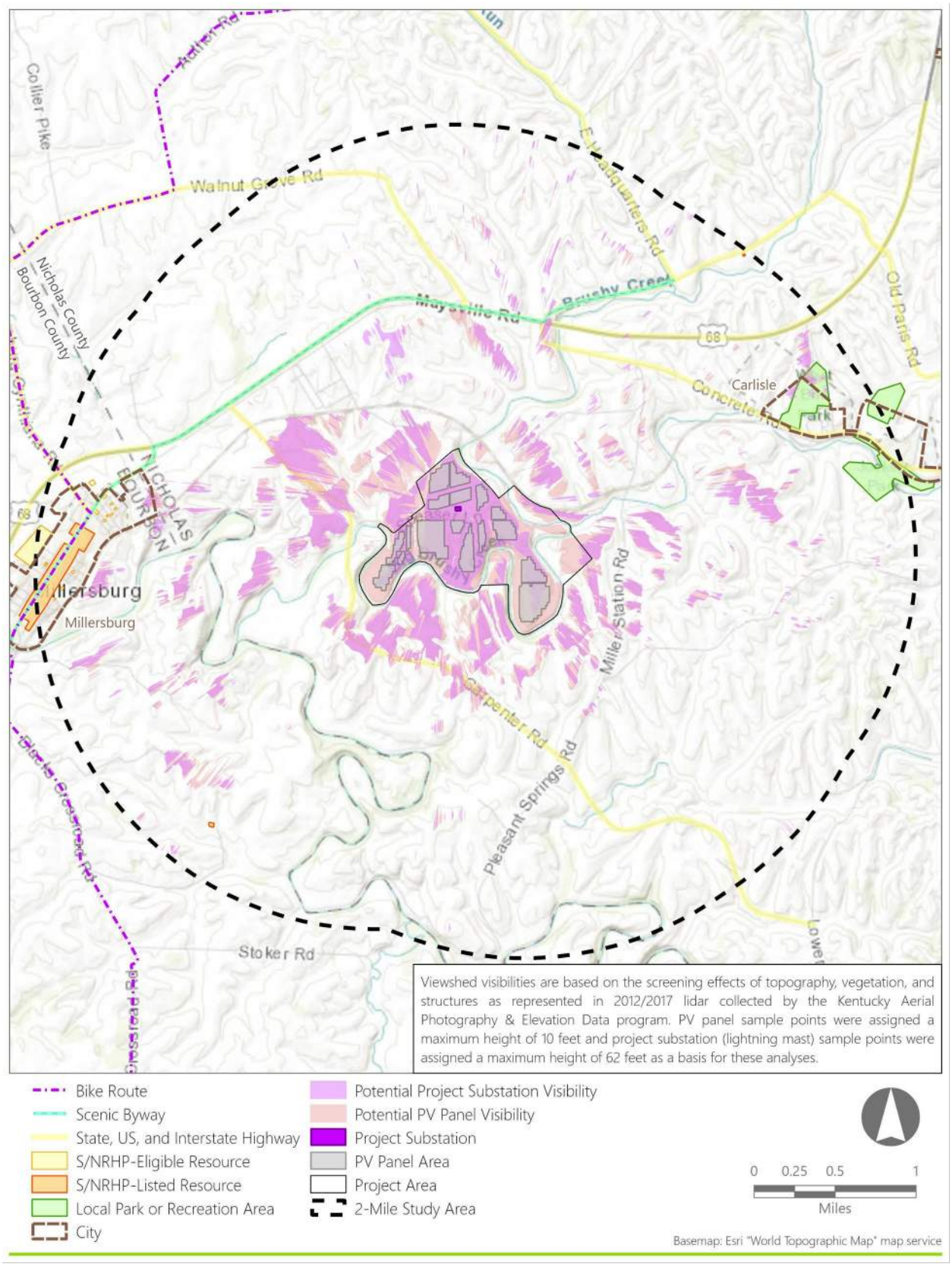
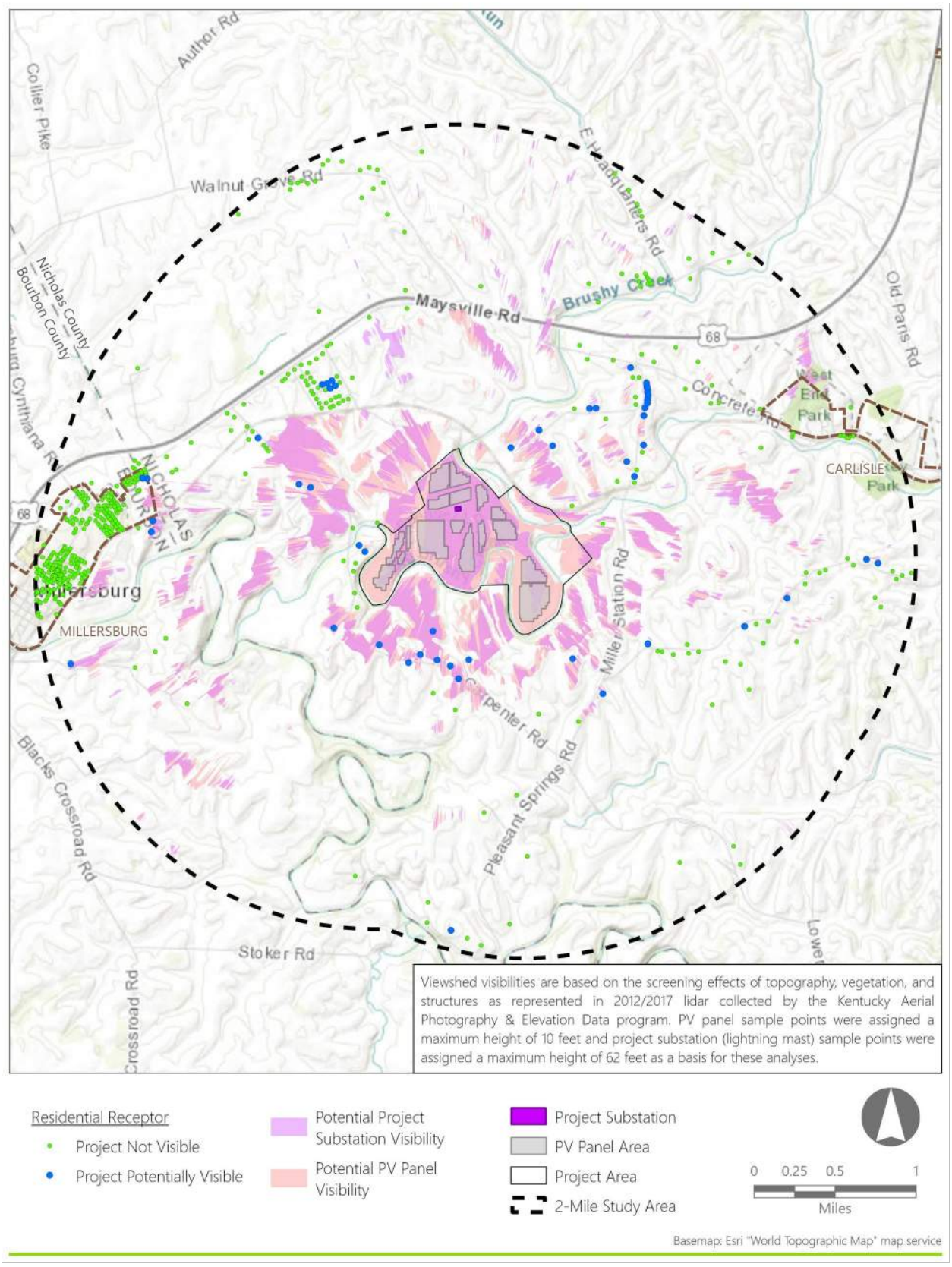


Figure 3-4. Visibility from Residential Receptors



4.0 PROJECT VISUAL IMPACT

4.1 Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

In addition to identifying areas with potential Project visibility, this assessment also examined the potential visual impact associated with the proposed Project within the VSA. This involved documenting field photographs, selecting viewpoints, and preparing and evaluating photosimulations of the proposed Project from representative viewpoints. The viewpoint selection and photosimulation development process, and a discussion of visual impacts associated with the proposed Project, are presented in the sections below.

4.1.1 Field Review

EDR personnel conducted field review on February 20, 2026, when existing vegetation was dormant and screening was at its most limited. During field review, an EDR staff member traveled public roads and visited public vantage points throughout the VSA and the surrounding area to confirm the results of the viewshed analyses, document existing visual character, and obtain photographs for subsequent development of photosimulations. The determination of potential Project visibility was based on the proposed location and dimensions of Project components and the viewshed analysis results. To assist with viewer orientation and determination of potential Project visibility in the field, global positioning system (GPS) units were combined with live mapping in Esri Field Maps®. At each viewpoint, the GPS unit was used to document the location, time, and observations regarding potential Project visibility and anticipated visual effect.

Field review resulted in the photographic documentation of potential Project visibility from 16 representative viewpoints within the VSA (Figure 4-1). At each viewpoint, multiple photographs were taken to capture the full extent of the Project and the surrounding landscape context. These photographs were taken using a digital SLR camera with a resolution of 30 megapixels and full-frame (35 mm) camera sensor. Single-frame photographs included in the photolog (Attachment B) and used for photosimulations were obtained with a lens setting (focal length) of 50 millimeters (mm). A 50 mm focal length (35 mm camera sensor equivalent) is typically used in visual studies because it is generally agreed amongst visual professionals that it provides accurate scale and perspective between close and distant elements in a view (Sullivan 2021). All photographs referenced in this summary can be found in the Viewpoint Photolog (Attachment B).

As illustrated in Figure 4-1 and Attachment B, field review was primarily focused on areas of potential visibility along Carpenter Road (State Highway 386) and Speaser Lane due to the availability of unobstructed visibility from locations near the Project, where visual impacts are anticipated to be the greatest.

4.1.2 Viewpoint Selection

Based on the outcome of EDR's VSR research and field review, a total of five viewpoints were identified as candidates for development of photosimulations. These viewpoints were selected based on one or more of the following criteria:

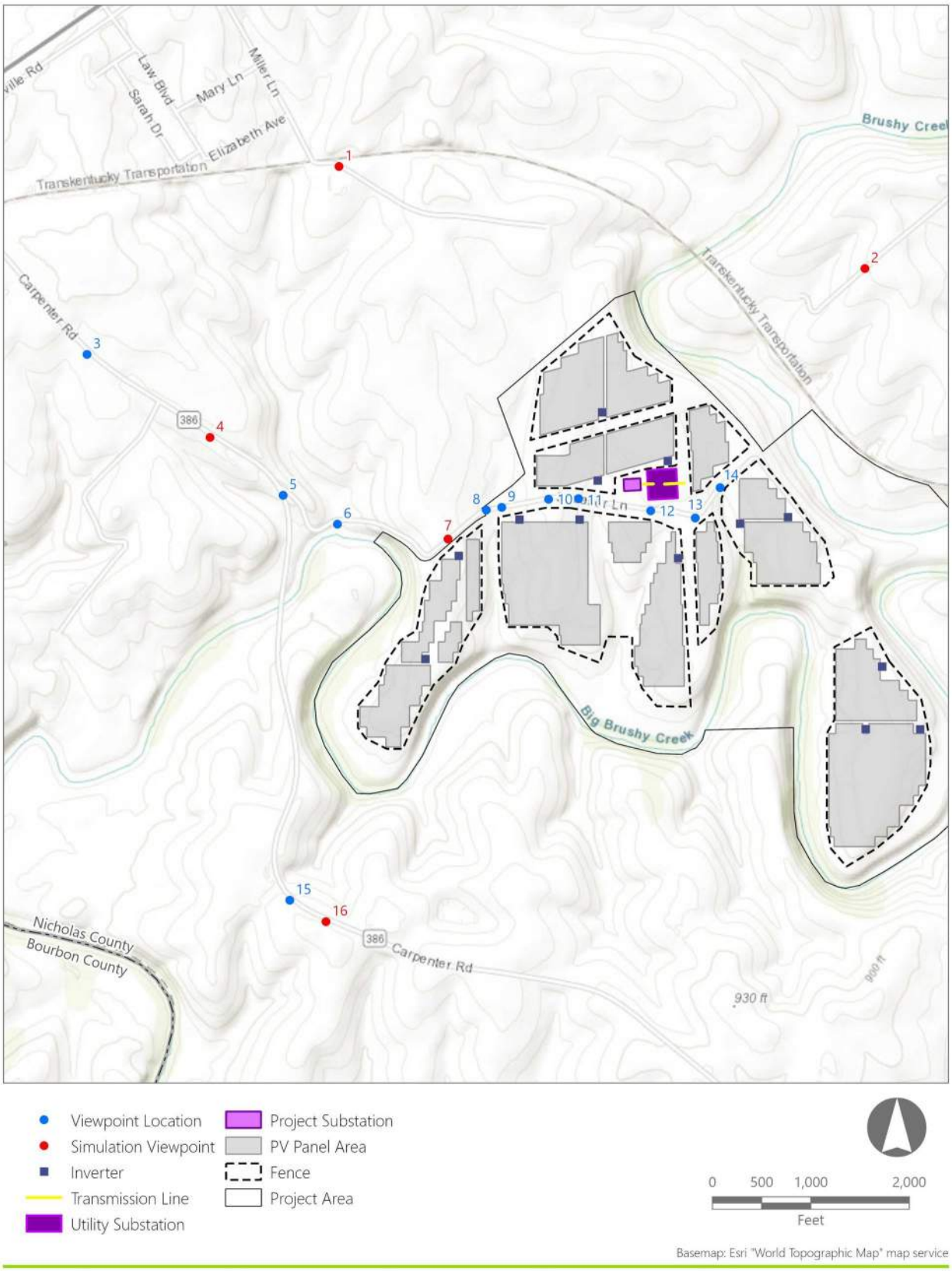
- They could provide open views of the Project.
- They could illustrate views from VSRs where open views will be available, such as highly travelled roadways.
- They could represent views of the Project from different viewing distances.

Additional information regarding each viewpoint is included on the context sheet for each photosimulation in Attachment C. In summary, the following viewpoints were selected for the development of photosimulations:

- Viewpoints 1 and 2, located along Miller Station Lane.
- Viewpoint 7, located along Speaser Lane.
- Viewpoints 4 and 16, located along Carpenter Road (State Highway 386).

Field review determined that Viewpoint 7 represents one of the most unobstructed public views of the Project. However, Speaser Lane provides access to a single residence and then becomes a private lane as it enters the Project Area; therefore, views from this location are anticipated to be infrequent and experienced by a small number of viewers. Note that viewpoints 8–14 are located on private property leased for the Project and therefore were not considered for the development of photosimulations. The locations of the selected viewpoints overlaid with the viewshed analysis results are illustrated in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1. Viewpoint Locations Selected for Photosimulation Development



4.1.3 Photosimulation Development

To show anticipated visual changes associated with the proposed Project, three-dimensional (3D) modeling software was used to create realistic photosimulations of the proposed Project from each of the five selected viewpoints. The photosimulations were developed by using Autodesk 3ds Max Design® to create a simulated perspective (3D camera view) to match the location, bearing, and focal length of each existing conditions photograph. A 3D model of the lidar data (point cloud) used to generate the DSM was created to represent existing landscape features, such as roads, buildings, terrain, and vegetation. The 3D camera's orientation, location, roll, and focal length were then adjusted to match the modeled landscape features in the lidar data with the corresponding landscape features in the photograph. This ensures that any elements introduced to the model space (e.g., the Project components) will be shown in proper proportion, perspective, and relation to the existing landscape features in the view. Consequently, the alignment, elevations, dimensions, and locations of the proposed structures in the simulations will be accurate.

Computer models of the various Project components were prepared based on preliminary Project layout information and equipment specifications (see Section 1.4). The modeled Project components were imported into the landscape model space described above and set at the proper geographic location.

Once completed, the modeled Project components were rendered and superimposed over the existing photograph in Adobe Photoshop®. Using lidar data and the proposed limits of disturbance as guides, portions of the Project that would fall behind vegetation, structures, or topography were then masked out and any vegetation that is proposed to be cleared was removed from the photograph. Finally, any shadows cast on the ground by the proposed Project components were rendered in a separate "shadow pass" and placed over the terrain with the proper fall-off and transparency.

4.1.4 Visual Contrast Evaluation

To evaluate the anticipated visual change associated with the Project, photosimulations of the operational Project were compared to photographs of the five corresponding existing views. These "before" and "after" photographs, identical in every respect except for the proposed Project components and vegetation clearing shown in the photosimulation views, were evaluated by an EDR visual professional with experience conducting visual assessments to determine the visual contrast of the Project for each view. The contrast ratings are expressed as insignificant, minimal, moderate, appreciable, or strong based on contrasts with existing landscape features and viewer activity. Landscape, viewer, and Project-related factors considered in the evaluation included the following:

- Form, Line, Color, and Texture
- Landscape Features and Viewer Activity
- Order
- Focal Point
- Landscape Composition
- Atmospheric Conditions
- Project Scale
- Spatial Dominance

- Lighting Direction
- Movement
- Scenic or Recreational Value

The results of this evaluation are presented below.

4.2 Photosimulation Evaluation Results

4.2.1 Viewpoint 1. Existing View

Viewpoint 1 is located on Miller Station Lane approximately 0.6 miles northwest of the nearest Project component. The view looking south features rolling hills with scrubby, yellow-brown vegetation, interspersed by hedgerows that lightly contour the edge of each hill. In the near foreground, a few bare branches stretch over the left third of the frame. The hill in the foreground features a dark brown agricultural structure, the top of which roughly aligns with the distant horizon. The foreground hill descends toward a sparse hedgerow before continuing to undulate into the distance, becoming increasingly overtaken by the dark massing of hedgerows and deciduous forest patches. Rural residences and farm buildings appear among various hilltops but are mostly screened by surrounding vegetation. Additionally, several transmission structures in the background are barely visible along the hillside. The background vegetation forms a soft horizon, which transitions to a clear, light blue sky.

4.2.2 Viewpoint 1. Proposed View

With the proposed Project in place, PV panels are nearly undiscernible within the view. Due to heavy screening by vegetation and undulating terrain, the PV arrays present virtually no contrast in color, scale, line, or form. The Project would result in no impact on the character and scenic quality of the view, during both leaf-off and leaf-on conditions.

4.2.3 Viewpoint 2. Existing View

Viewpoint 2 is located on Miller Station Lane approximately 0.4 miles east of the nearest PV array. The view looking west-southwest features a narrow, paved road (Miller Station Lane) lined on the right by a wire mesh agricultural fence supported by wood posts. The fence encloses a small, grassed paddock and descends into a hollow where a house, barn, and greenhouse structure are flanked by a farm pond in the center of the view. The road is recessed into the landscape and a steep, vegetated bank rises out of the view to the left. Beyond the farm, a raised railroad track (the Transkentucky Transportation Railroad) is faintly visible through the bare trees. The track cuts across a portion of the view, and beyond, the landscape rises abruptly on a steep, forested hillside. Beyond the hill, an open, yellow-green field backed by distant forests and woodlots forms the horizon with the sky. The open field is also occupied by several large, high-voltage transmission structures and conductors.

4.2.4 Viewpoint 2. Proposed View

With the proposed Project in place, PV panels now occupy the formerly open field in the background, appearing as a dark band across the horizon. The PV panels present strong color contrast with the yellowish green tones of the underlying field. However, this contrast is somewhat reduced by presence of existing vegetation on the hillside, which appears similar in tone and hue to the PV array. The PV array presents

minimal scale contrast due to the low profile of the PV panels, but as a whole, the array has a strong line and form contrast due to the horizontal occupation across the field of view. The line and form contrast will be significantly reduced during the summer months due to the presence of the tall hillside vegetation. While the view was not devoid of development prior to the Project, there would be a moderate adverse impact on the character and scenic quality of the view during the leaf-off seasons. It should be noted that this view is from a portion of the road that will likely only be experienced by residents and visitors travelling down the road to the residence where the roadway ends. As viewers descend in elevation, the visibility will diminish completely. For example, no Project visibility is anticipated from the residence at the bottom of the hill.

4.2.5 Viewpoint 4. Existing View

Viewpoint 4 is located on Carpenter Road (State Highway 386) approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the nearest PV panel. The view looking southeast features Carpenter Road traversing rolling terrain. On the road's right edge, the ground descends into a ditch before ascending toward a single, branchy deciduous tree, which is a focal point in the view. The terrain recesses once more before rising back upward to the right-most edge of the view. The road is lined on the left by a slightly elevated row of deciduous trees and roadside vegetation, which appears thicker as the road bends, descends south, and disappears behind the rolling terrain in the foreground. A single, grey transmission structure peaks through the bare trees. Beyond the road's edge, the rural residences and agricultural structures are scattered among the tops of distant, rolling hills. The faint impression of an existing transmission line is visible against the dark tone of a hedgerow that forms the horizon to a light blue sky.

4.2.6 Viewpoint 4. Proposed View

With the proposed Project in place, PV panels now occupy a hillside in the far middle ground. The former light green of the hill's grass becomes covered by the gray of the PV arrays, and while the hue shifts, the tone only darkens slightly. The dark tone of hedgerows cutting through the hills also lessens the magnitude of the color shift, and therefore, the Project presents weak color contrast. The PV array presents weak scale contrast due to the low profile of the PV panels, as well as weak line and form contrast because the PV arrays closely follow the rolling terrain, preserving the topographic interest. The Project also has a relatively low horizontal occupation due to considerable vegetative and topographic screening of the PV array. The weak contrast in color, line, and form presented with the Project in place results in minimal adverse impacts on the character and scenic quality of the view during the leaf-off seasons. It is important to note that during the summer months, the fullness of the hedgerows surrounding the Project will further reduce visibility and visual impact.

4.2.7 Viewpoint 7. Existing View

Viewpoint 7 is located on Speaser Lane approximately 187 feet west of the nearest PV panel in the view. The view looking east features a bright green, grassy hill descending toward a hedgerow of dark brown, bare deciduous trees. The terrain rises in the middle ground, revealing a patch of shrubby vegetation before a hilly field of muddled green that cuts a strong edge along the horizon. The profile of a single, red-roofed barn, which serves as a focal point within the view, sits on the right side of the hill. Transmission poles and connecting wires line the full extent of view just beyond the crest of the hill, and the upper portions of a

few, scattered agricultural structures are visible. The hill descends slightly to the right side of the view, displaying a glimpse of the background, which is comprised of more rolling terrain, deciduous hedgerows, and faint impressions of additional utility infrastructure. The treetops in the far-background blend into the horizon and transition to a slightly cloudy, light blue sky.

4.2.8 Viewpoint 7. Proposed View

With the proposed Project in place, the PV panels dominate the view. The arrays occupy a portion of the previously open, grassy foreground field. At such close range to the viewer, details of the wire mesh security fencing and PV panel racking posts are apparent. The hedgerow remains in place in the trough of the rolling hillside, its leafless branches displaying a similar tone and hue to the panels around it. The PV panels continue into the distance, extending across most of the hill in the middle ground and replacing and/or covering the farm buildings that were previously present along the crest of the hill and beyond. The PV array introduces a repetitive, rigid form that essentially flattens the terrain, somewhat diminishing the rolling forms present in the existing view. The monotonous dark gray tone of the panels further flattens the landscape, as the natural greens and browns of the underlying field and rustic red farm buildings are lost. The interlocking metal structures of the interconnection facility on the left horizon, combined with the widespread horizontal scale of the panel arrays and loss of agricultural structures, imparts a distinctly utilitarian character to the view. Despite the low profile of the PV panels and the presence of transmission infrastructure in the existing view, the Project components present strong contrast in terms of line, form, and land use contrast that results in a strong adverse impact on the character and scenic quality of the view during the leaf-off seasons. However, during the summer months, the middle ground hedgerow may reduce the impact of the Project within this view. It should be noted that this portion of Speaser Lane would likely only be traveled by those entering the Project site and does not represent typical views experienced by residents or passersby; therefore, it is anticipated that few people would experience views this close to the Project. As such, it is assumed that while the landscape impacts may be strong, the visual impact to viewers would be minimal due to the infrequency of visitation.

4.2.9 Viewpoint 16. Existing View

Viewpoint 16 is located on Carpenter Road (State Highway 386) approximately 0.4 miles south of the nearest Project component. The view looking north-northeast features a stint of grass lined by wire mesh agricultural fence supported by wood posts. Beyond the fence, the terrain descends and rolls back upward towards the right of the view. A single, deciduous tree stands in the left side of the view on the far side of another agricultural fence, which follows the ascending topography of the hillside. The rolling terrain is broken for a moment by a deciduous hedgerow, which becomes denser at the left side of the view as the terrain descends into the distance. Scattered agricultural complexes and haybales contribute a pastoral character to the view, which appears to be in active agricultural land use. Transmission poles and connecting wires line the terrain in the background and are backed by the dark, brown edge of hedgerows. The trees form a soft, bumpy horizon over the blue sky.

4.2.10 Viewpoint 16. Proposed View

With the proposed Project in place, PV panels now occupy most of the rolling hills in the background where farm buildings were previously present. In the far-right background, the interconnection facility can be

faintly seen against the dark vegetation behind it. Although the former greens of the hill are not completely absent from the proposed view, the removal of the red barn structures in the middle ground coupled with the dark color of the PV panels presents strong color contrast. The tallest components of the interconnection facility peak out above the treetops in the background, but do not rise significantly above the scale of other components available within the view such as existing transmission poles and vegetation. However, the horizontal breadth of PV panels elevates the scale contrast to moderate. The repetitive geometry of the Project presents appreciable form contrast with the previously open fields of the rolling hillside, to which energy generation infrastructure has been added as a new co-dominant land use with agriculture. These changes result in appreciable impacts on the visual character and scenic quality of the view during the leaf-off seasons. It is anticipated that the darker hues that follow the leaf-on seasons may significantly reduce the overall color contrast. Additionally, trees in leaf-on conditions are likely to result in much more effective screening of the PV arrays. As such, it is anticipated that during the leaf-on season, the visual contrast will be reduced.

4.3 Nighttime Impacts

It is anticipated that the only permanent lighting required for the Project is safety/security lighting at the project substation. The substation will utilize full cut-off light fixtures with no drop-down optical elements, and all lighting will be operated manually or placed on an auto-off switch to further minimize the nighttime impact. Some temporary lighting (i.e., task lighting) will be utilized in construction laydown yard areas and could be required at work areas throughout the Project Area during construction. This lighting is designed to maintain a sufficient level of illumination across relatively large work areas and, as such, some off-site light trespass is anticipated to occur during the construction period. The impacts associated with this lighting will be short term, intermittent, and localized to the construction period and areas immediately surrounding the locations where work is being performed. The proposed substation lighting and temporary task lighting will be kept to the minimum intensity required to assure safety and security while complying with applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration, state, and local standards.

4.4 Visual Impacts During Construction

Visual impacts during construction are short term and associated with the presence of construction personnel and equipment, and temporary disturbance of vegetation and soil in certain locations. Representative photographs of construction activities are included in Figure 4-2. As shown in these photographs, anticipated impacts during construction include the following:

- Truck traffic will temporarily increase on area roadways during construction of the proposed Project. Construction vehicles for the Project will include pick-up trucks, dump trucks, and large semi-trailers.
- During construction, gravel-surfaced temporary laydown areas will be developed on parcels located throughout the Project Area near the proposed PV arrays. These temporary laydown yards will be occupied by vehicles, equipment, construction trailers, and/or stockpiled materials for the duration of construction of the Project. At the end of construction, the gravel yards will be removed, and the sites restored to pre-construction conditions.

- Temporary erosion control measures will be installed during the construction process. These will consist of low, black silt fencing, staked silt socks, and other such measures. All erosion control materials will be removed once construction is complete and all disturbed soils are revegetated.
- Access road construction within the Project will involve vegetation clearing, topsoil stripping, grubbing of stumps, and grading as necessary. Stripped topsoil will be stockpiled along the road corridor for use in site restoration. Following removal of topsoil, subsoil will be graded, compacted, and surfaced with gravel or crushed stone.
- PV racking assembly will involve a series of steel posts, or screw anchors being driven into the ground, without the need for concrete foundations. With the posts in place, the racking equipment used to mount the PV panels is installed on the posts, followed by attachment of the panels to each rack. This process is accomplished using light equipment, and completed in sections, thus limiting the extent and duration of visual impact in any one location during the construction period.
- The underground collection lines are typically installed with the use of a cable plow or rock saw to minimize soil disturbance, although open trenching may also be used in places. If open trenching is required, stripping, and stockpiling of topsoil and subsoil during installation of buried collection lines may be visible during construction. However, such work will typically occur in the middle of fields, relatively far from public view. All areas disturbed in this manner will be restored and revegetated following cable installation. In certain areas where cable plowing or open trenching is not possible due to environmental or construction constraints, horizontal direct drilling (HDD) will be used. HDD utilizes a direct boring rig which drills a hole beneath the surface on a wide arc and avoids impacts associated with soil disturbance and vegetation removal. However, HDD does require temporary staging areas near the surfacing sites.
- Following construction activities, temporarily disturbed areas will be re-seeded to reestablish vegetative cover. Other than in active agricultural fields (which may be returned to crop production), native species will be allowed to revegetate these areas. Restoration will eliminate visual impacts resulting from soil disturbance during construction.

Figure 4-2. Representative Photographs of a Solar Facility During Construction



Top Left: Vegetation clearing. Top Right: Access road and erosion control measures. Middle Left: PV racking posts and construction vehicles. Middle Right: Racking system installation. Bottom Left: Open trench underground collection line installation. Bottom Right: Soil restoration and solar facility post-installation.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary of the Visual Impact Assessment

The results of the Visual Impact Assessment for the South Fork Solar Project are summarized as follows:

Existing Visual Character

In order to define the existing visual character surrounding the Project, EDR mapped land cover types in the region and identified open land as the predominant land cover type, comprising 85% of the VSA. The next most prevalent land cover types are forested and low-density development, at 7.8% and 7.0% of the VSA, respectively. Therefore, the predominant visual character of the region is widely agricultural and rural residential. In addition, resources that are recognized for their scenic or recreational value or could be considered sensitive to changes in the visual environment due to the type or intensity of use they receive were identified and mapped using local and regional planning documents, websites, and publicly available geospatial databases. EDR identified a total of 30 visually sensitive resources and 597 residential receptors within the VSA.

Project Visibility

GIS-based viewshed analysis and field review by EDR personnel were completed to identify locations within the VSA where there is potential for the proposed Project to be seen from ground-level vantage points. Viewshed analysis, which considered screening provided by existing topography, vegetation, and structures, indicates that the PV panels may be visible from approximately 9.7% (2.1 square miles) of the VSA (i.e., the PV panels would be entirely screened from approximately 90.3% [19.4 square miles] of the VSA). Potential visibility primarily occurs on open hilltops within and surrounding the Project Area and contiguous visibility would generally be contained to within 1 mile of the Project Area due to the presence of screening features such as topography and vegetation.

Viewshed analysis results indicate the interconnection facility would potentially be visible from approximately 6.7% (1.4 square miles) of the VSA (i.e., the interconnection facility would be entirely screened from approximately 93.3% of the study area 20 square miles]). The results of the interconnection facility viewshed are similar to those of the PV panel viewshed due to the nature of the rolling topography found within the VSA.

Field observations largely confirmed the accuracy of the viewshed results and determined that visibility was most likely along stretches of State Highway 386, a small portion of Miller Station Lane, and Speaser Lane. Field review resulted in photographic documentation from 16 viewpoint locations.

Project Visual Impact

Open, unobstructed views of the entire Project are relatively rare within the VSA, but portions of State Highway 386 offer the greatest potential for comprehensive visibility of multiple PV arrays and the interconnection facility. From Viewpoint 16, the PV panels present strong color contrast due to the PV panels' dark appearance against the subtle greens and yellows of the formerly open fields. The presence of

the interconnection facility does not contribute significantly to visual impacts from this location due to the existing transmission line and the viewing distance.

Due to the siting of the Project on open, agricultural land surrounded by vegetation with no adjacent roadways, there is minimal public access to foreground views of the PV arrays and interconnection facility. However, Viewpoint 7, which represents a relatively infrequent public view, provides a foreground view of the Project from Speaser Lane. This view is adjacent to the Project Area, and the simulation evaluation suggests that the Project would result in strong visual impacts. Viewpoints 7 and 16 represent what are anticipated to be the greatest extent of visual impacts in the VSA. More frequent and typical views are represented in Viewpoints 1, 2, and 4. Viewpoint 1 represents a location indicated by the viewshed analysis to have Project visibility. This highlights the binary nature of the viewshed analysis in that while technically, the PV arrays are visible from Viewpoint 1, no visual impact is anticipated because the extent of topographic and vegetative screening renders the Project indecipherable from this location. The evaluation of Viewpoint 2 anticipates that the Project would result in moderate visual impacts. In this view, only a small portion of the western-most array is visible, but the presence of mature vegetation will nearly eliminate these impacts during leaf-on conditions. Viewpoint 4 represents another more typical viewing condition within the VSA in that only a small portion of the Project is visible due to the undulating terrain and vegetation. The photosimulation evaluation found that the overall contrast and impact would be minimal from this location.

As discussed previously, only 9.7% (2.1 square miles) of the VSA is anticipated to have a view of some portion of the PV arrays. In these areas, the views will be highly variable in terms of impact, as demonstrated in the photosimulation evaluation. Due to the intermittent visibility (i.e., the small portions of the array that might become briefly visible as one travels through the VSA) and most publicly available views occurring from more distant locations, viewers will likely experience an inability to decipher the individual PV panels in the landscape. Therefore, visual impact is minimal from nearly all public vantage points identified to have potential Project visibility. For the majority of viewers in the VSA, the impacts will be localized and of short duration. Section 5.2 provides recommendations to reduce visual impacts in the few areas of elevated visual impacts.

5.2 Mitigation of Visual Impacts

Mitigation measures that have either been considered and included in the design or should be considered further reduce potential visibility and visual impacts of the Project include the following.

- **Burial of interconnection cables** amongst the solar arrays and substations will help minimize visual clutter. To the extent feasible, the Applicant intends to bury all interconnection cables associated with the Project.
- **Use of non-specular materials** can reduce potential visual impacts from adjacent areas. The Applicant is currently considering galvanized steel fencing. If practicable, consideration should be given to wood post and welded wire mesh fencing to be more consistent with the vernacular fence styles found throughout the surrounding area. While this region also features numerous post and board fences made famous by Kentucky, this style of fence will not meet the safety and security needs of the Project.

- **Setbacks** from residences and public roads can reduce visibility of solar facilities and minimize the sense of enclosure, which can occur when solar panels are situated too close to public rights-of-way. The Project has been sited to take advantage of a low-density agricultural area with no public roadways that pass through or adjacent to the perimeter of the site. Based on the results of the visual impact assessment, greater setbacks from residents or public roads would not result in a meaningful reduction in visual impacts.
- **Positioning inverters and substations** within the solar arrays and away from public vantage points can minimize their potential visibility and reduce visual clutter. The inverters and substations have been sited appropriately for the Project and do not have a significant contribution to visual impacts.
- **Minimization of nighttime lighting** will reduce the possibility of off-site lighting impacts such as sky-glow and glare. If lighting is necessary, all fixtures should be full cut-off to minimize light trespass and should remain off during nighttime hours unless there is an active need for maintenance lighting. Timed switches and motion sensors are viable mitigation measures to prevent unnecessary light pollution.
- **Landscape mitigation measures** such as planted vegetation, earthen berms, and screening treatments applied to fencing can be effective at reducing visibility and visual impacts for low-profile Project components that could be perceived as aesthetic liabilities (such as the lower components of a substation or PV arrays). The Applicant has considered landscape plantings to reduce or minimize Project visibility. However, due to the viewing circumstances present throughout the VSA, the landscape plantings were determined to be ineffective at reducing visual impacts. This is mainly due to the highly variable topography in the VSA, which offers views of the Project from an elevated landscape position (i.e., the viewer is looking down on the Project). In these circumstances, landscape vegetation may only screen a few rows of PV panels, and the remainder of the Project would be exposed to the viewer. While this constitutes a small reduction in visual impacts, it was determined that the incremental benefit of the plants would not justify the cost and effort to implement.

REFERENCES

BLM. 1984. *Manual 8400 - Visual Resource Management*. https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/uploads/mediacenter_blmpolicymanual8400.pdf: United States Department of the Interior.

BLM. 1986. *Manual 8431 - Visual Resource Contrast Rating*. United States Department of the Interior. https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/uploads/Media_Library_BLM_Policy_H8431.pdf.

Sullivan, R., M. Meyer, and J. Palmer. 2021. *Evaluating Photosimulations for Visual Impact Assessment*. Natural Resource Stewardship and Science, Air Resources Division, Lakewood, Colorado: National Park Service. Accessed March 2026. https://blmwyomingvisual.anl.gov/docs/PhotoSimulation_Review_Guide_ASLA.pdf.

USDOT. 2015. *Guidelines for the Visual Impact Assessment of Highway Projects*. Washington, DC: Federal Highway Administration. https://www.environment.fhwa.dot.gov/env_topics/other_topics/VIA_Guidelines_for_Highway_Projects.aspx.

USGS. 2024. *National Land Cover Database*. September. Accessed May 2026. https://www.usgs.gov/centers/eros/science/annual-nlcd-data-access.

USGS. 2025. *National Land Cover Database Class Legend and Description*. Accessed December 2025. https://www.mrlc.gov/data/legends/national-land-cover-database-class-legend-and-description.

Woods, A J, J M Omernik, W H Martin, G J Pond, W M Andrews, S M Call, J A Comstock, and D D Taylor. 2002. " Ecoregions of Kentucky (color poster with map, descriptive text, summary tables, and photographs." Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey. Accessed March 2026. https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3801c.ct006499/?r=0.121,0.179,0.179,0.107,0.

VISUALLY SENSITIVE RESOURCE REFERENCES

American Trails. 2026. *National Recreation Trails & National Water Trails.* Available at: https://www.nrtapplication.org/trails (Accessed September 2026).

Bourbon County, Kentucky. 2026. Bourbon County Kentucky. Available at: https://www.bourbonky.com/ (Accessed September 2026).

Carlisle-Nicholas County Tourism. 2026. Carlisle, Kentucky. Available at: https://www.carlisle-nicholascounty.org/ (Accessed September 2026).

City of Millersburg, Kentucky. 2026. Welcome. Available at: https://millersburgky.com/ (Accessed September 2026).

Federal Highway Administration. 2026. America's Byways. U.S. Department of Transportation. Available at: https://fhwaapps.fhwa.dot.gov/bywaysp (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR). 2026a. Blue Water Trails. Available at: https://fw.ky.gov/Education/Pages/Blue-Water-Trails.aspx (Accessed September 2026).

KDFWR. 2026b. Fishing Access Sites in Kentucky. File "Ky_KDFWR_Fishing_Access_Sites_WM" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::fishing-access-sites-in-kentucky/about (Accessed September 2026).

KDFWR. 2026c. Kentucky's Stream Fisheries. Available at: https://fw.ky.gov/Fish/Pages/Kentucky's-Stream-Fisheries.aspx (Accessed September 2026).

KDFWR. 2026d. Lake Information. Available at: https://fw.ky.gov/Fish/Pages/Lake-Information.aspx(Accessed September 2026).

KDFWR. 2026e. Waterbodies Search Find Fishing and Boating Access Sites. Available at: https://app.fw.ky.gov/fisheries/waterbody.aspx (Accessed September 2026).

KDFWR, Kentucky's Office of Nature Preserves, and Kentucky State Parks. 2026. Kentucky's Recreational Trails. File "Ky_Recreational_Trails" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::kentuckys-recreational-trails-1/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Department of Parks. 2025. Kentucky State Park Boundaries. File "Ky_State_Park_Boundaries_WM" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::kentucky-state-park-boundaries/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Division of Geographic Information (DGI). 2026a. KyGovMaps Open Data Portal. Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/(Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky DGI. 2024a. Kentucky Populated Places Legacy. File "Ky_USGS_PPL_Legacy_WM" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::kentucky-populated-places-legacy/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky DGI. 2024b. Kentucky Rivers. File "Rivers" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::kentucky-rivers/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky DGI. 2024c. Kentucky State Forest Boundaries. File "Ky_KDF_State_Forest_Boundaries_WM" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::kentucky-state-forest-boundaries/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky DGI. 2025. Kentucky's Frontier Trails. File "Kentucky_s_Frontier_Trails" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::kentuckys-frontier-trails-1/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky DGI. 2026a. Blue Water Trails. File "Ky_KDFWR_BlueWaterTrails_WM" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::blue-water-trails/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky DGI. 2026b. Named Lakes in Kentucky. File "KDFWR_Lakes" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::named-lakes-in-kentucky/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet. 2026a. Heritage Land Conservation Fund Areas. File "Heritage_Land_Conservation_Fund" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::kentucky-heritage-land-conservation-fund-areas/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet. 2026b. Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Fund. Available at: https://eec.ky.gov/Nature-Preserves/conserving_natural_areas/KHLCF/Pages/heritage-land-conservation-fund.aspx(Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet. 2026c. Natural Areas Inventory. Available at: https://eec.ky.gov/Nature-Preserves/conserving_natural_areas/natural_areas/Pages/default.aspx (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet. 2026d. Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves. Available at: https://eec.ky.gov/Nature-Preserves/Pages/default.aspx(accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet. 2026e. State Natural Areas in Kentucky. File "State_Natural Areas' Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::state-natural-areas-in-kentucky/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet. 2026f. State Nature Preserves in Kentucky. File "State_Nature_Preserves' Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::state-nature-preserves-in-kentucky/about (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Heritage Council. 2026a. National Historic Landmarks. Available at: https://heritage.ky.gov/historic-places/Pages/national-landmarks.aspx (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Heritage Council. 2026b. National Register of Historic Places Listed Properties. Available at: https://heritage.ky.gov/historic-places/national-register/Pages/property-listings.aspx (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Heritage Council. 2026c. Site Check Web Service. Available at: https://kyshpo.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9fd5d39240154199973b3bc723440a65 (Accessed September 2026).

Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC). 2026a. Bicycle Routes in Kentucky. File "Ky_Bicycle_Routes_WM." Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/kygeonet::bicycle-routes-in-kentucky/about (Accessed September 2026).

KYTC. 2026b. Scenic Byways. Available at: https://transportation.ky.gov/LocalPrograms/Pages/Scenic-Byways.aspx (Accessed September 2026).

KYTC. 2026c. Scenic Byways in Kentucky. File "Scenic_Byways" Available at: https://opengisdata.ky.gov/datasets/KYTC::scenic-byways-in-kentucky/about (Accessed September 2026).

National Park Service (NPS). 2024a. National Heritage Areas. Available at: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas/discover-nhas.htm (Accessed September 2026).

NPS. 2026a. Find a Park in Kentucky. Available at: https://www.nps.gov/state/ky/index.htm (Accessed September 2026). U.S. Department of the Interior.

NPS. 2026b. National Historic Landmarks. U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalhistoriclandmarks/list-of-nhls-by-state.htm (Accessed September 2026).

NPS. 2026c. National Natural Landmarks Directory. Available at: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nnlandmarks/nation.htm (Accessed September 2026).

NPS. 2026d. National Register of Historic Places. U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm (Accessed September 2026).

NPS. 2026e. National Trails System. U.S. Department of the Interior. Available at: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationaltrailssystem/index.htm (Accessed September 2026).

NPS - Land Resources Division. 2025. Administrative Boundaries of National Park System Units - National Geospatial Data Asset (NGDA) NPS National Parks Dataset. NPS - Land Resources Division. United States and Territories. File "nps_boundary" Available at: https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2314463 (Accessed September 2026).

Nicholas County, Kentucky. Nicholas County Kentucky. Available at: https://nicholascounty.ky.gov/Pages/default.aspx (Accessed September 2026).

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024 FWS National Realty Tracts Simplified. File "FWSInterest_Simplified" Available at: https://gis-fws.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/fws::fws-national-realty-tracts-simplified/about (Accessed September 2026).

USFWS. 2026. Locations. Available at: https://www.fws.gov/locations (Accessed September 2026).

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2024a. National Forest Service Land Units. File "S_USA_NFSLandUnit.shp" Available at: https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php?xmlKeyword=National+Forest (Accessed September 2026).

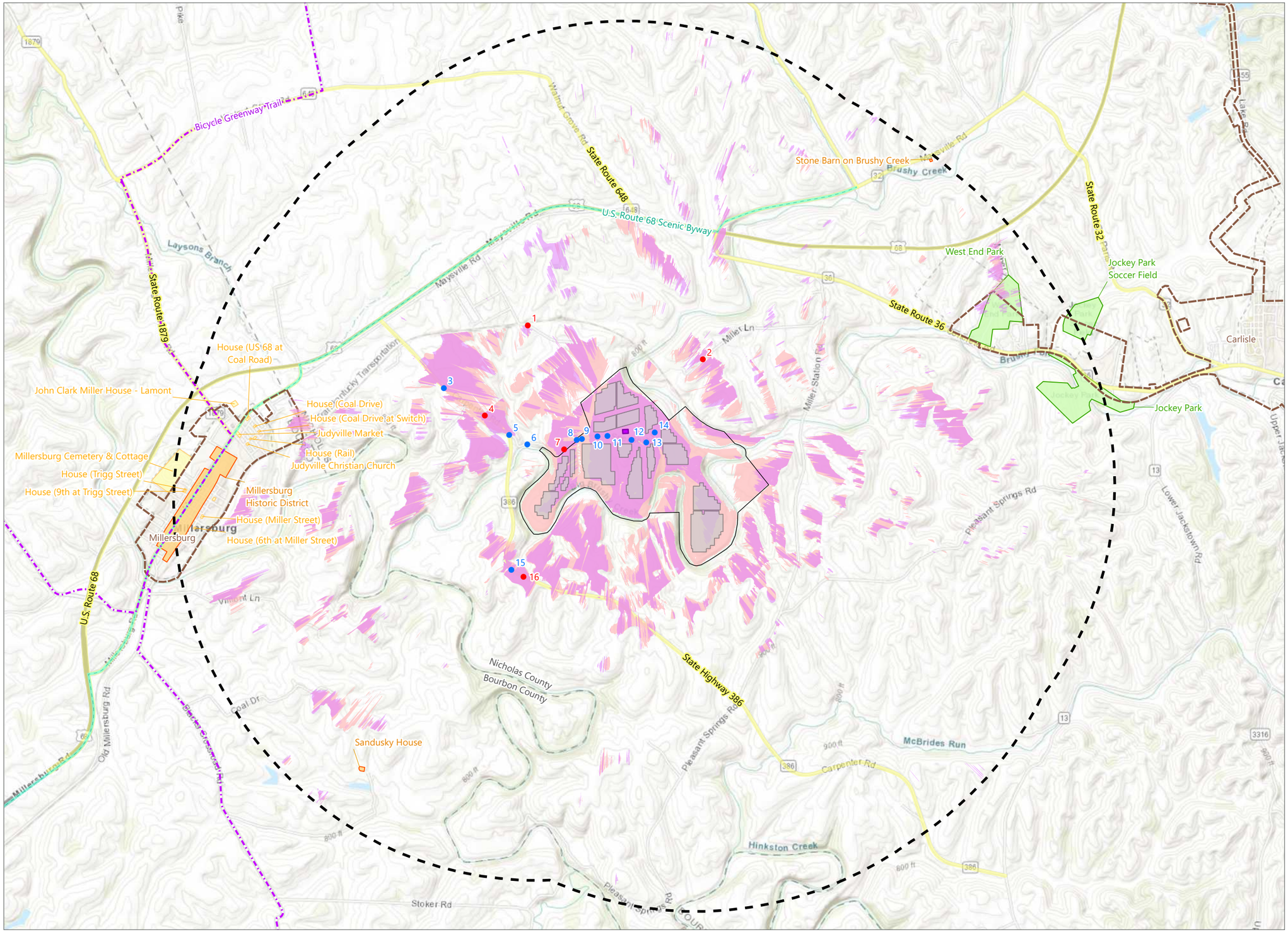
USFS. 2024b. National Wild and Scenic Rivers. File "S_USA.WildScenicRiver" Available at: https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/edw/datasets.php?xmlKeyword=Wild+and+Scenic+River (Accessed September 2026).

USFS. 2026. Interactive Visitor Map. Available at: https://www.fs.usda.gov/ivm/ (Accessed September 2026).

Wild and Scenic Rivers Council. 2026. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Available at: https://www.rivers.gov/(Accessed September 2026).

Attachment A. Visually Sensitive Resources

Attachment A. Visibility from Visually Sensitive Resources



South Fork Solar

Nicholas County, Kentucky

Visual Impact Assessment

- Viewpoint Location
- Simulation Viewpoint
- Potential PV Panel Visibility
- Potential Project Substation Visibility
- Project Substation
- PV Panel Area
- Project Area
- 2-Mile Study Area

Visually Sensitive Resources

- Bike Route
- Scenic Byway
- State, US, and Interstate Highway
- S/NRHP-Listed Resource
- S/NRHP-Eligible Resource
- Local Park or Recreation Area
- City

0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles

Prepared October 2, 2026
Basemap: Esri "World Topographic Map" map service
Viewshed visibilities are based on the screening effects of topography, vegetation, and structures as represented in 2012/2017 lidar collected by the Kentucky Aerial Photography & Elevation Data program. PV panel sample points were assigned a maximum height of 10 feet and project substation (lightning mast) sample points were assigned a maximum height of 62 feet as a basis for these analyses.

EDR

Attachment A. Visually Sensitive Resource Table

Visually Sensitive Resource	Location		Representative Viewpoint Number[1]	Distance to Nearest Facility Component[2] (miles)	DSM Viewshed Results Visible (+) Not Visible (-)		Percentage of Resource Area with Potential Facility Visibility[3]
	City	County			PV Panels	Interconnection Facility	
Properties of Historic Significance							
National Historic Landmarks (NHL)[4]							
None Identified							
National/State Historic Sites							
None Identified							
Properties/Districts Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)							
Millersburg Historic District	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.7	-	+	<0.1%
Sandusky House		Bourbon		1.8	-	-	No visibility
Stone Barn on Brushy Creek		Nicholas		2.1	-	-	No visibility
Properties/Districts Eligible for Listing on the NRHP							
House (6th at Miller Street)	Millersburg	Bourbon		2.0	-	-	No visibility
House (9th at Trigg Street)	Millersburg	Bourbon		2.0	-	-	No visibility
House (Coal Drive at Switch)	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.6	-	-	No visibility
House (Coal Drive)	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.7	-	-	No visibility
House (Miller Street)	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.8	-	-	No visibility
House (Miller Street)	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.9	-	-	No visibility
House (Rail)	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.7	-	-	No visibility
House (Rail)	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.7	-	-	No visibility
House (Trigg Street)	Millersburg	Bourbon		2.0	-	-	No visibility
House (US 68 at Coal Road)	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.7	-	-	No visibility
John Clark Miller House - Lamont		Bourbon		1.8	-	-	No visibility
Judyville Christian Church	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.7	-	-	No visibility
Judyville Market	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.7	-	-	No visibility
Millersburg Cemetery & Cottage		Bourbon		2.0	-	-	No visibility
Designated Scenic Resources							
Rivers Designated as National or State Wild, Scenic or Recreational							
None Identified							

Attachment A. Visually Sensitive Resource Table

Visually Sensitive Resource	Location		Representative Viewpoint Number[1]	Distance to Nearest Facility Component[2] (miles)	DSM Viewshed Results Visible (+) Not Visible (-)		Percentage of Resource Area with Potential Facility Visibility[3]
	City	County			PV Panels	Interconnection Facility	
Sites, Areas, Lakes, Reservoirs or Highways Designated or Previously Determined Eligible for Designation as Scenic							
U.S. Route 68 Scenic Byway	Millersburg	Bourbon, Nicholas		0.9	+	+	0.4%
Other Designated Scenic Resources (Easements, Roads, Districts, and Overlooks)							
None Identified							
Public Lands and Recreational Resources							
National Parks, Recreation Areas, Seashores, and/or Forests							
None Identified							
National Natural Landmarks							
None Identified							
National Wildlife Refuges							
None Identified							
Heritage Areas							
None Identified							
State Parks							
None Identified							
State Nature Preserves							
None Identified							
State Natural Areas							
None Identified							
Wildlife Management Areas							
None Identified							
State Forests							
None Identified							
State Fishing/Waterway Access Sites							
None Identified							
State Heritage Land							
None Identified							

Attachment A. Visually Sensitive Resource Table

Visually Sensitive Resource	Location		Representative Viewpoint Number[1]	Distance to Nearest Facility Component[2] (miles)	DSM Viewshed Results Visible (+) Not Visible (-)		Percentage of Resource Area with Potential Facility Visibility[3]
	City	County			PV Panels	Interconnection Facility	
Trails[5]							
State and Federal Trails							
None Identified							
Snowmobile/ATV Trails							
None Identified							
Bike Trails/Routes							
Bicycle Greenway Trail	Millersburg	Bourbon, Nicholas		1.8	-	-	No visibility
Other Trails							
None Identified							
Local Parks and Recreation Areas							
Jockey Park	Carlisle	Nicholas		1.9	-	+	<0.1%
Jockey Park Soccer Field	Carlisle	Nicholas		2.2	-		No visibility
West End Park	Carlisle	Nicholas		1.7	+	+	14.1%
Publicly Accessible Conservation Lands/Easements							
None Identified							
Rivers							
None Identified							
Named Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs							
None Identified							
High-Use Public Areas							
State, US, and Interstate Highways							
State Route 1879	Millersburg	Bourbon		1.8	-	-	No visibility
State Route 32	Carlisle	Nicholas		1.7	-	-	No visibility
State Route 36	Carlisle	Nicholas		0.9	+	+	1.5%
State Highway 386		Nicholas	3-5, 15, 16	0.1	+	+	27.9%
State Route 648		Bourbon, Nicholas		0.9	-	-	No visibility
U.S. Route 68	Millersburg	Bourbon, Nicholas		0.9	+	+	3.2%

Attachment A. Visually Sensitive Resource Table

Visually Sensitive Resource	Location		Representative Viewpoint Number[1]	Distance to Nearest Facility Component[2] (miles)	DSM Viewshed Results Visible (+) Not Visible (-)		Percentage of Resource Area with Potential Facility Visibility[3]
	City	County			PV Panels	Interconnection Facility	
Schools							
None Identified							
Cities, Villages, Unincorporated Communities							
Cities and Villages							
Carlisle	Carlisle	Nicholas		1.7	+	+	3.5%
Millersburg	Millersburg	Bourbon, Nicholas		1.4	+	+	1.8%
Unincorporated Communities							
None Identified							

[1] Identified viewpoints are within 150 feet of the visually sensitive resource boundary. If no viewpoint number is indicated, no photos were obtained near this resource during fieldwork.

[2] Distance to nearest major Facility component is measured from the closest location within the resource boundary.

[3] Calculated using the area of the VSR that falls within the 2-mile radius Visual Study Area and combined PV Panel and Interconnection Facility viewsheds.

[4] National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are also S/NRHP-Listed. However, these resources are only included in the NHL category to avoid duplication.

[5] State trails that occur within state lands are not identified individually, and are evaluated as part of the overall resource.

Attachment B. Viewpoint Photolog

ATTACHMENT B. VIEWPOINT PHOTOLOG

VIEWPOINT 1. Miller Station Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking southeast (left) to southwest (right)



Coordinates: 38.31704°N, 84.11128°W
Photograph Orientation: South
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

Viewpoint Selected for Photosimulation Development

VIEWPOINT 2. Miller Station Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking southwest (left) to northwest (right)



Coordinates: 38.31429°N, 84.09269°W
Photograph Orientation: Southwest
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

Viewpoint Selected for Photosimulation Development

VIEWPOINT 3. State Highway 386



Panorama Composition: View looking southeast (left) to south (right)



Coordinates: 38.31193°N, 84.12024°W
Photograph Orientation: Southeast
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): State Highway 386

VIEWPOINT 4. State Highway 386



Panorama Composition: View looking southeast (left) to south (right)



Coordinates: 38.30959°N, 84.11590°W
Photograph Orientation: Southeast
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): State Highway 386

Viewpoint Selected for Photosimulation Development

VIEWPOINT 5. State Highway 386



Panorama Composition: View looking east (left) to south (right)



Coordinates: 38.30799°N, 84.11330°W
Photograph Orientation: East
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): State Highway 386

VIEWPOINT 6. Speaser Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking northeast (left) to southeast (right)



Coordinates: 38.30718°N, 84.11138°W
Photograph Orientation: East
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

VIEWPOINT 7. Speaser Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking northeast (left) to southeast (right)



Coordinates: 38.30679°N, 84.10747°W
Photograph Orientation: East
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

Viewpoint Selected for Photosimulation Development

VIEWPOINT 8. Speaser Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking south (left) to west (right)



Coordinates: 38.30757°N, 84.10611°W
Photograph Orientation: Southwest
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

VIEWPOINT 9. Speaser Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking north (left) to east (right)



Coordinates: 38.30765°N, 84.10556°W
Photograph Orientation: Northeast
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

VIEWPOINT 10. Speaser Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking southwest (left) to north (right)



Coordinates: 38.30787°N, 84.10390°W
Photograph Orientation: Northwest
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

VIEWPOINT 11. Speaser Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking southeast (left) to west (right)



Coordinates: 38.30788°N, 84.10284°W
Photograph Orientation: South
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

VIEWPOINT 12. Speaser Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking south (left) to north (right)



Coordinates: 38.30754°N, 84.10028°W
Photograph Orientation: Southwest
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

VIEWPOINT 13. Speaser Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking east (left) to west (right)



Coordinates: 38.30734°N, 84.09871°W
Photograph Orientation: South
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

VIEWPOINT 14. Speaser Lane



Panorama Composition: View looking northeast (left) to south (right)



Coordinates: 38.30819°N, 84.09783°W
Photograph Orientation: Southeast
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): None Identified

VIEWPOINT 15. State Highway 386



Panorama Composition: View looking north (left) to southeast (right)



Coordinates: 38.29670°N, 84.11309°W
Photograph Orientation: Northeast
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): State Highway 386

VIEWPOINT 16. State Highway 386



Panorama Composition: View looking northwest (left) to east (right)



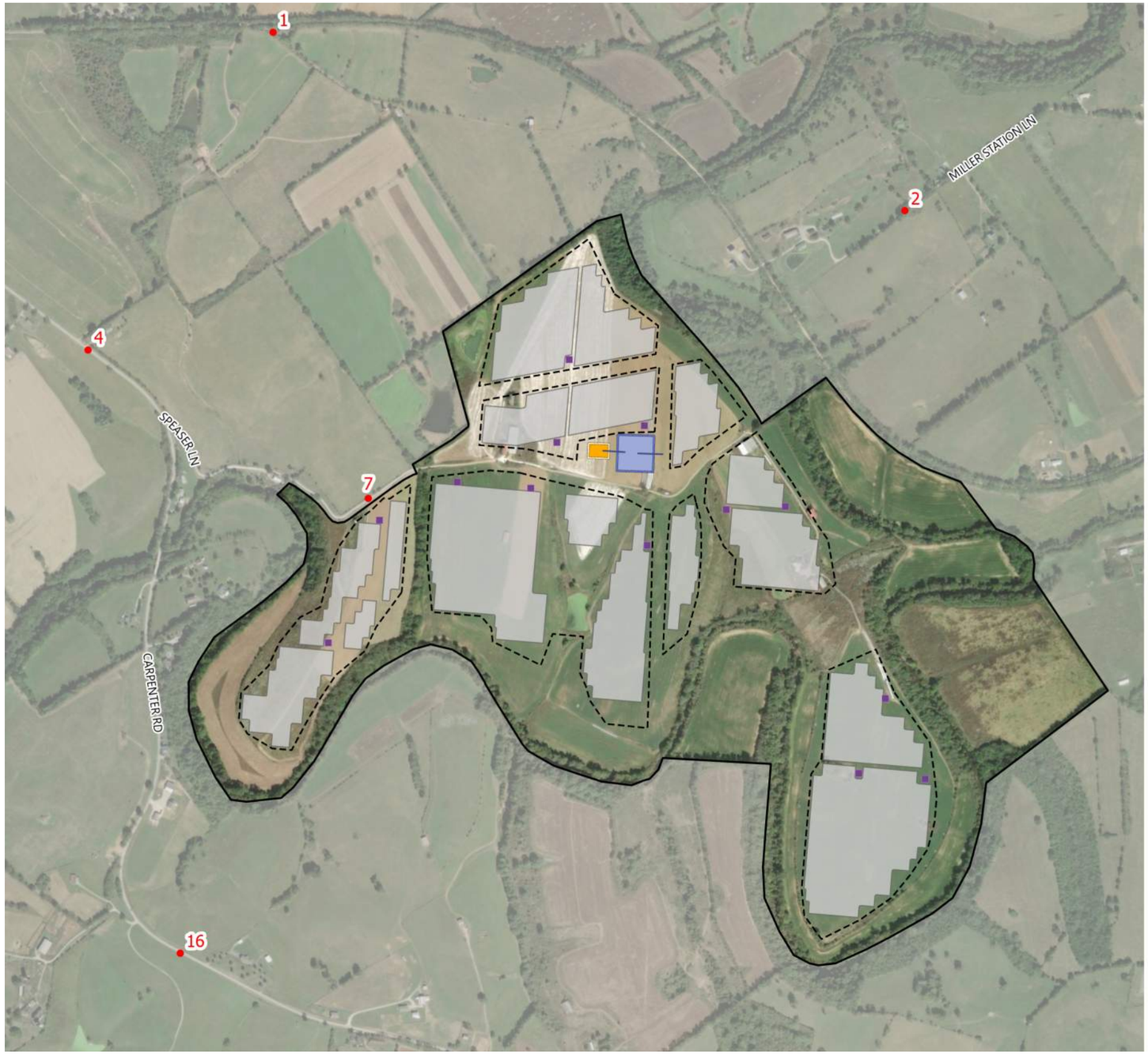
Coordinates: 38.29610°N, 84.11180°W
Photograph Orientation: Northeast
Visually Sensitive Resource(s): State Highway 386

Viewpoint Selected for Photosimulation Development

Attachment C. Photosimulations

CONTENTS

VIEWPOINT	SHEET NUMBER
1 - Miller Station Lane	2-4
2 - Miller Station Lane	5-7
4 - State Highway 386	8-10
7 - Speaser Lane	11-13
16 - State Highway 386	14-16



LOCATION MAP

- Simulation Location
- Inverter
- Project Substation
- PV Panel Area
- Fence
- Project Area
- Transmission Line
- Utility Substation

0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2026
Basemap: Esri "World Imagery" map service







VIEWPOINT 1
MILLER STATION LANE

LOCATION INFORMATION

County:	Nicholas County
Latitude:	38.31704° N
Longitude:	84.11128° W
Project Distance[1]:	0.6 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource(s):	None Identified

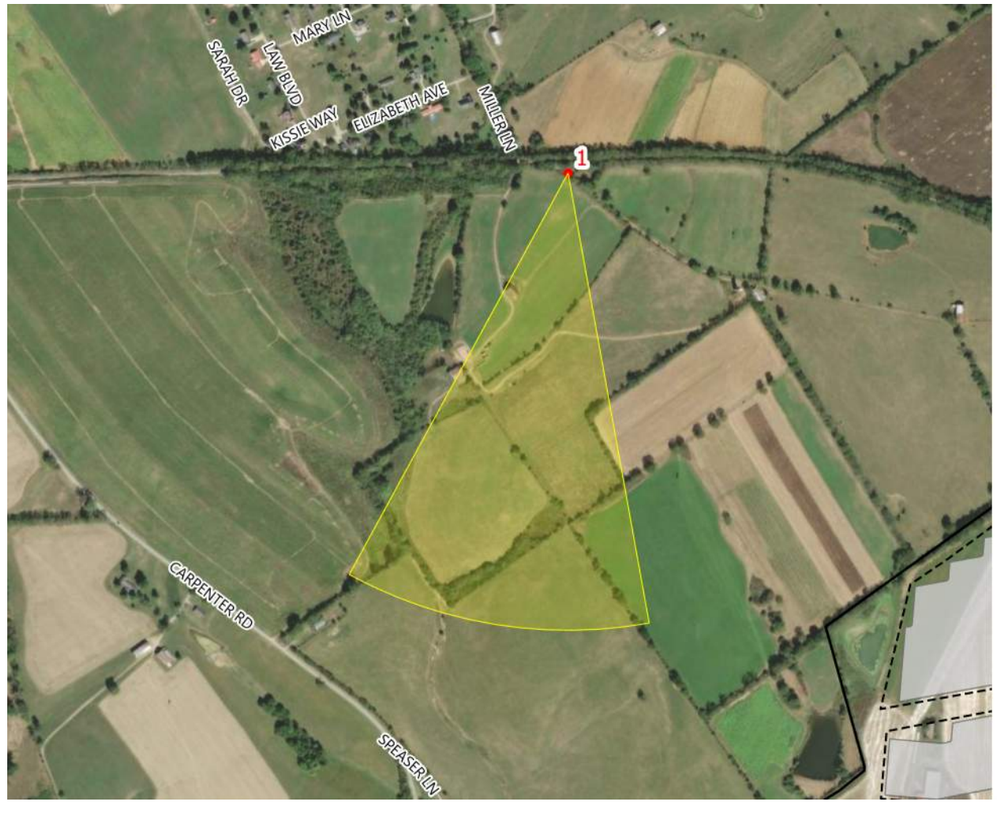
PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

Date:	Febuary 20, 2026
Time:	1:21 PM
Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Camera Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Lens Focal Length (35 mm sensor equivalent):	51 mm
Camera Elevation:	839 feet
Field of View:	39 degrees
Direction of View:	South
Printed Size:	10 inches x 15 inches
Viewing Distance[2]:	21 inches

NOTES

[1] Distance as measured from the viewpoint to the closest PV panel within the photograph's field of view.

[2] The photograph and simulation are at the correct perspective when printed on an 11 inch by 17 inch sheet at full scale, and viewed at this distance from the eye of the viewer.



LOCATION MAP



EXISTING VIEW

0 1 inch

This scale is to ensure the image is printed at the correct size. The viewing distance is noted on the cover sheet.

VIEWPOINT 1

SOUTH FORK SOLAR PROJECT

Visual Impact Assessment | Attachment C. Photosimulations

EDR

PROPOSED VIEW

0 1 inch

This scale is to ensure the image is printed at the correct size. The viewing distance is noted on the cover sheet.

VIEWPOINT 1

SOUTH FORK SOLAR PROJECT

Visual Impact Assessment | Attachment C. Photosimulations

EDR



W





VIEWPOINT 2
MILLER STATION LANE

LOCATION INFORMATION

County:	Nicholas County
Latitude:	38.31429° N
Longitude:	84.09169° W
Project Distance[1]:	0.4 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource(s):	None Identified

PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

Date:	Febuary 20, 2026
Time:	1:04 PM
Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Camera Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Lens Focal Length (35 mm sensor equivalent):	51 mm
Camera Elevation:	880 feet
Field of View:	39 degrees
Direction of View:	West-southwest
Printed Size:	10 inches x 15 inches
Viewing Distance[2]:	21 inches

NOTES

[1] Distance as measured from the viewpoint to the closest PV panel within the photograph's field of view.

[2] The photograph and simulation are at the correct perspective when printed on an 11 inch by 17 inch sheet at full scale, and viewed at this distance from the eye of the viewer.



LOCATION MAP

- Cone of View
- Viewpoint Location
- Inverter
- Project Substation
- PV Panel Area
- Fence
- Project Area
- Transmission Line
- Utility Substation

0 250 500 1,000
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2026
Basemap: Esri "World Imagery" map service

EXISTING VIEW

0 1 inch

This scale is to ensure the image is printed at the correct size. The viewing distance is noted on the cover sheet.

VIEWPOINT 2

SOUTH FORK SOLAR PROJECT

Visual Impact Assessment | Attachment C. Photosimulations

EDR

PROPOSED VIEW

0 1 inch

This scale is to ensure the image is printed at the correct size. The viewing distance is noted on the cover sheet.

VIEWPOINT 2

SOUTH FORK SOLAR PROJECT

Visual Impact Assessment | Attachment C. Photosimulations

EDR







VIEWPOINT 4
STATE HIGHWAY 386

LOCATION INFORMATION

County:	Nicholas County
Latitude:	38.30961° N
Longitude:	84.11588° W
Project Distance[1]:	0.5 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource(s):	State Route 386

PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

Date:	Febuary 20, 2026
Time:	1:36 PM
Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Camera Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Lens Focal Length (35 mm sensor equivalent):	51 mm
Camera Elevation:	854 feet
Field of View:	39 degrees
Direction of View:	Southeast
Printed Size:	10 inches x 15 inches
Viewing Distance[2]:	21 inches

NOTES

[1] Distance as measured from the viewpoint to the closest PV panel within the photograph's field of view.

[2] The photograph and simulation are at the correct perspective when printed on an 11 inch by 17 inch sheet at full scale, and viewed at this distance from the eye of the viewer.



LOCATION MAP

- Cone of View
- Viewpoint Location
- Inverter
- PV Panel Area
- Fence
- Project Area

0 250 500 1,000
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2026
Basemap: Esri "World Imagery" map service

EXISTING VIEW

0 1 inch

This scale is to ensure the image is printed at the correct size. The viewing distance is noted on the cover sheet.

VIEWPOINT 4

SOUTH FORK SOLAR PROJECT

Visual Impact Assessment | Attachment C. Photosimulations

EDR

PROPOSED VIEW

0 1 inch

This scale is to ensure the image is printed at the correct size. The viewing distance is noted on the cover sheet.

VIEWPOINT 4

SOUTH FORK SOLAR PROJECT

Visual Impact Assessment | Attachment C. Photosimulations

EDR



E





VIEWPOINT 7
SPEASER LANE

LOCATION INFORMATION

County:	Nicholas County
Latitude:	38.30677° N
Longitude:	84.10747° W
Project Distance[1]:	187 feet
Visually Sensitive Resource(s):	None Identified

PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

Date:	Febuary 20, 2026
Time:	11:46 AM
Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Camera Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Lens Focal Length (35 mm sensor equivalent):	51 mm
Camera Elevation:	852 feet
Field of View:	39 degrees
Direction of View:	East
Printed Size:	10 inches x 15 inches
Viewing Distance[2]:	21 inches

NOTES

[1] Distance as measured from the viewpoint to the closest PV panel within the photograph's field of view.

[2] The photograph and simulation are at the correct perspective when printed on an 11 inch by 17 inch sheet at full scale, and viewed at this distance from the eye of the viewer.



LOCATION MAP

- Cone of View
- Viewpoint Location
- Inverter
- Project Substation
- PV Panel Area
- Fence
- Project Area
- Transmission Line
- Utility Substation

0 250 500 1,000
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2026
Basemap: Esri "World Imagery" map service

EXISTING VIEW

SHEET 12 OF 16

0 1 inch

This scale is to ensure the image is printed at the correct size. The viewing distance is noted on the cover sheet.

VIEWPOINT 7

SOUTH FORK SOLAR PROJECT

Visual Impact Assessment | Attachment C. Photosimulations

EDR

PROPOSED VIEW

0 1 inch

This scale is to ensure the image is printed at the correct size. The viewing distance is noted on the cover sheet.

VIEWPOINT 7

SOUTH FORK SOLAR PROJECT

Visual Impact Assessment | Attachment C. Photosimulations

EDR

N





E



VIEWPOINT 16
STATE HIGHWAY 386

LOCATION INFORMATION

County:	Nicholas County
Latitude:	38.29610° N
Longitude:	84.11181° W
Project Distance[1]:	0.4 miles
Visually Sensitive Resource(s):	State Highway 386

PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

Date:	Febuary 20, 2026
Time:	1:39 PM
Camera:	Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Camera Resolution:	30.4 Megapixels
Lens Focal Length (35 mm sensor equivalent):	51 mm
Camera Elevation:	884 feet
Field of View:	39 degrees
Direction of View:	North-northeast
Printed Size:	10 inches x 15 inches
Viewing Distance[2]:	21 inches

NOTES

[1] Distance as measured from the viewpoint to the closest PV panel within the photograph's field of view.

[2] The photograph and simulation are at the correct perspective when printed on an 11 inch by 17 inch sheet at full scale, and viewed at this distance from the eye of the viewer.



LOCATION MAP

- Cone of View
- Viewpoint Location
- Inverter
- Project Substation
- PV Panel Area
- Fence
- Project Area
- Transmission Line
- Utility Substation

0 250 500 1,000
Feet

Prepared October 1, 2026
Basemap: Esri "World Imagery" map service

EXISTING VIEW

0 1 inch

This scale is to ensure the image is printed at the correct size. The viewing distance is noted on the cover sheet.

VIEWPOINT 16

SOUTH FORK SOLAR PROJECT

Visual Impact Assessment | Attachment C. Photosimulations

EDR

PROPOSED VIEW

0 1 inch

This scale is to ensure the image is printed at the correct size. The viewing distance is noted on the cover sheet.

VIEWPOINT 16

SOUTH FORK SOLAR PROJECT

Visual Impact Assessment | Attachment C. Photosimulations

EDR