

From: [Bruner, Brandon S \(PSC\)](#) on behalf of [PSC Executive Director](#)
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: 2020-00206
Date: Tuesday, April 6, 2021 10:39:00 AM

Thank you for your comments on the application of AEUG Fleming Solar, LLC. Your comments in the above-referenced matter have been received and will be placed into the case file for the Commission's consideration. Please cite the case number in this matter, 2020-00206, in any further correspondence. The documents in this case are available at [View Case Filings for: 2020-00206 \(ky.gov\)](#).

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Best Regards,

Brandon Bruner
Administrative Branch Manager
Filings Branch
General Administration

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd.
Frankfort, KY 40601

From: PSC Public Information Officer <PSC.Info@ky.gov>
Sent: Monday, April 5, 2021 4:14 PM
To: PSC Executive Director <PSCED@ky.gov>
Subject: 2020-00206

From: PSC Consumer Web Inquiry <PSC.Consumer.Inquiry@ky.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 2, 2021 8:26 AM
To: PSC Public Information Officer <PSC.Info@ky.gov>
Subject: FW: KY PSC Utility Inquiry

From: KY Public Service Commission <pscfilings@ky.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 1, 2021 6:32 PM
To: PSC Consumer Web Inquiry <PSC.Consumer.Inquiry@ky.gov>
Subject: KY PSC Utility Inquiry

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by ([REDACTED]) on Thursday, April 1, 2021 at 6:31 PM

Name: Debbie Estill
Address: 6170 Parker Lane
City: MaysLick
State: Ky
Zip Code: 41055
Phone number where you can be reached: [REDACTED]

Home phone:

Utility Name: 2020-00206

State the nature of your concern: I am extremely concerned regarding the placement of solar farms in Fleming and Mason County. There are numerous concerns which I'm sure have been brought to your attention. This area has the most beautiful farmland which can be found anywhere. People who visit our area are always in awe of the overwhelming beauty. Once it's gone there is no more. These solar companies say when solar panels are no longer operable the land can be reclaimed. Anyone who knows about farming knows this is not the case. Ground would be so compacted it could never be used for planting. Once fertile farmland would be turned to concrete. Solar panels are constructed from toxic materials. Should the panels be destroyed due to severe weather there would be danger to everyone. Setback from neighboring properties should be at least 2000 feet. Property values next to a solar farm will plummet through no fault of the property owner. No one would want to purchase a home or property next to a solar facility. Zoning should protect all property owners. Who will reimburse for lost property value? Will the neighboring farmer with the solar farm be responsible, will the solar company be responsible, how about the county or the state who allowed these companies to come into our area? With the recent pandemic and difficulty in getting certain foods everyone has come to rely on homegrown food, vegetables and meats. Take away prime farmland and you take away a food source which maybe vital to all in the near future. And of course we all know what happened in Texas recently. Kentucky has a total of about 6 months of sunlight. It can go days with cloud cover... where does the electricity come from then? These companies appear to want to hide their plans. Farmers who have signed up are forbidden to discuss contents of the contract. Apparently they are under a gag order not to share any information. What do they have to hide? I feel there are many people who have no idea about the solar industry invading our area and how it will effect this community. There is so much to be considered. I appreciate being given the opportunity to voice my concerns. Thank you. -----

Have you contacted the utility about the problem: No

From: [Bruner, Brandon S \(PSC\)](#) on behalf of [PSC Executive Director](#)
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Case # 2020-00206
Date: Tuesday, April 6, 2021 10:40:00 AM
Attachments: [PSCcomments2.pdf](#)

Thank you for your comments on the application of AEUG Fleming Solar, LLC. Your comments in the above-referenced matter have been received and will be placed into the case file for the Commission's consideration. Please cite the case number in this matter, 2020-00206, in any further correspondence. The documents in this case are available at [View Case Filings for: 2020-00206 \(ky.gov\)](#).

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Best Regards,

Brandon Bruner
Administrative Branch Manager
Filings Branch
General Administration

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd.
Frankfort, KY 40601

From: PSC Public Information Officer <PSC.Info@ky.gov>
Sent: Monday, April 5, 2021 4:17 PM
To: PSC Executive Director <PSCED@ky.gov>
Subject: FW: Case # 2020-00206

****CAUTION** PDF attachments may contain links to malicious sites. Please contact the COT Service Desk ServiceCorrespondence@ky.gov for any assistance.**

From: Charles W(Bill) Marshall [REDACTED] >
Sent: Friday, April 2, 2021 9:30 AM
To: PSC Public Information Officer <PSC.Info@ky.gov>
Subject: Case # 2020-00206

****CAUTION** PDF attachments may contain links to malicious sites. Please contact the COT Service Desk ServiceCorrespondence@ky.gov for any assistance.**

As you review this sighting request, I would ask you to consider these facts.

Kentucky's agricultural community is attempting to recover financially after losing both the dairy and tobacco enterprises. These traditional Kentucky enterprises give us bucolic vistas that enticed folks to move into rural areas. Most of these lifestyle residents do not depend on an agricultural income and may not appreciate the financial demands of farming.

Landowner farmers continue to struggle to find alternate ways to replace their lost income. Grade cow-calf beef and corn/soybean cash grain are currently the two major alternatives for tobacco and dairy.

- Recent dramatic swings in cattle and feed prices, along with livestock mortality, make operating a profitable grade cow-calf operation a daunting task. Animal waste can infiltrate our groundwater, unless carefully managed. Livestock on wet sod eventually leads to soil erosion.
- The narrow, erratic margins in corn/soybeans push farmers to plant increasing acreage. All the while, continuous cash grain rotations reduce the topsoil's organic matter plus accelerating soil erosion. Chemicals applied to row crop fields can contaminate groundwater.

Compared to those two alternatives, solar farms provide a better option to support land.

- Solar farms improve our quality of life by reducing soil erosion and water pollution from animal waste and chemicals.
- The maintenance of an established solar farm will provide more local work opportunities than beef or cash grain.
- Solar farms can provide a substantial revenue stream to support land ownership and help support community services. It is fairly normal for 100 acres in a solar farm to contribute \$24,000 yearly to community taxing authorities
- It is important to remember that solar farms do not require natural gas, city water, landfill capacity, rail, river or extensive roads.

If Kentucky prohibits solar (or blocks it with poison pill level setbacks), it will ignore a new land-based rural enterprises. Thirty more years of current cash grain operations will cause a tremendous loss of topsoil while our watersheds receive toxic agricultural chemical. At the same time, grade cow-calf operations struggle to generate enough cash flow to support land ownership. If we ignore solar in lieu of these current enterprises, we fail to acknowledge the loss of tobacco and dairy income.

Sticking with our current land uses is adopting denial, as our strategy. This position will not serve the potential solar landowners, their neighbors, or the entire community. Rejecting solar hurts our environment, our community's ability to support local services and will over time reduce everyone's property values.

Please help build a bright future for those who will live in Kentucky 30 years or even 100 years from now. As you consider the implementation of solar farms, please balance its opportunity against the alternate land uses if solar is not adopted.

Charles W(Bill) Marshall
6083 Key Pike
Maysville, KY 41056

Charles W(Bill) Marshall

Walnut Grove Farm
6083 Key Pike
Maysville KY 41056

As you review this sighting request, I would ask you to consider these facts.

Kentucky's agricultural community is attempting to recover financially after losing both the dairy and tobacco enterprises. These traditional Kentucky enterprises give us bucolic vistas that enticed folks to move into rural areas. Most of these festive residents do not depend on an agricultural income and may not appreciate the financial demands of farming.

Landowner farmers continue to struggle to find alternative ways to replace the lost income. Grade cow calf beef and corn/soybean cash grain are currently the two major alternatives for tobacco and dairy.

- Recent dramatic swings in cattle and feed prices, along with livestock mortality, make operating a profitable grade cow calf operation a daunting task. Animal waste can infiltrate our groundwater, unless carefully managed. Livestock on wet sod eventually leads to soil erosion.
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- It is important to remember that so ar farms do not require natural gas, city water, and fire capacity, rural, or extensive roads.

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Charles W(B) Marsha
6083 Key Pike
Maysville, KY 41056
[REDACTED]

From: Bruner, Brandon S (PSC) on behalf of PSC Executive Director
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: Case # 2020-00206
Date: Tuesday, April 6, 2021 10:41:00 AM

Thank you for your comments on the application of AEUG Fleming Solar, LLC. Your comments in the above-referenced matter have been received and will be placed into the case file for the Commission's consideration. Please cite the case number in this matter, 2020-00206, in any further correspondence. The documents in this case are available at [View Case Filings for: 2020-00206 \(ky.gov\)](#)

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Best Regards,

Brandon Bruner
Administrative Branch Manager
Filings Branch
General Administration

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd
Frankfort, KY 40601

From: PSC Public Information Officer <PSC.Info@ky.gov>
Sent: Monday, April 5, 2021 4:41 PM
To: PSC Executive Director <PSCED@ky.gov>
Subject: FW: Case # 2020-00206

From: Charles W(Bill) Marshall [REDACTED] >
Sent: Monday, April 5, 2021 4:21 PM
To: PSC Public Information Officer <PSC.Info@ky.gov>
Cc: Charles W(Bill) Marshall [REDACTED] >
Subject: Case # 2020-00206

Michael Schmitt, Chairman
Kentucky State Board On Electric Generation and Transmission Si ting
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd
P O Box 615
Frankfort, KY 40602

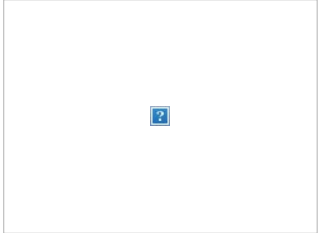
Re: Application of AEUG Fleming Solar, LLC for a Construction Certificate to Construct a Merchant Electric Generating Facility
Case Number: 2020-00206

Dear Mr. Schmitt,

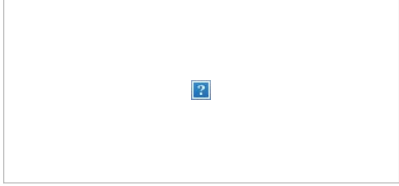
I am writing in support of Acciona's Fleming Solar Project that will be located near Flemingsburg, Kentucky. Further, I request that you not require 1000-foot setbacks called for in [KY statute 278.704](#) that deals with Merchant electric generating facilities, as written, is short-sighted. If followed, it will doom more Kentuckians to live in communities with little to no tax base. Section two states, "... facility to be actually used for solar or wind generation shall be required to be at least one thousand (1,000) feet from the property boundary of any adjoining property owner and two thousand (2,000) feet from any residential neighborhood, school, hospital, or nursing home facility." Let's consider what this means to a utility-scale solar farm that requires 750 acres of ground for its solar collector array and electrical substation. A circular solar farm would minimize the area lost in a setback. Let's consider the impact of a 1000 or 2000-foot setback in that "best case" even though a real world solar farm will lose even more ground, due to its irregular shape. A 750-acre circle has a 3,224.8-foot radius. When 1,000 feet is added to its productive radius, 1,287.3 acres is consumed. Said another way, only 58% of the site can generate electricity (revenue). If instead a 2000-foot setback is added to the productive radius, the complete site would consume 1,968.8 acres. With a 2,000-foot setback, the best case allows only 38.1% of consumed land can generate electricity (revenue).



The math on lost space of a square is even worse. With a 1,000-foot setback, a square needs 1,366.7-acres for 750 acres of generation, while a 750-acre square with a 2,000-foot setback consumes 2,167.0-acres for 750 acres of electrical generation. ([See calculations](#))



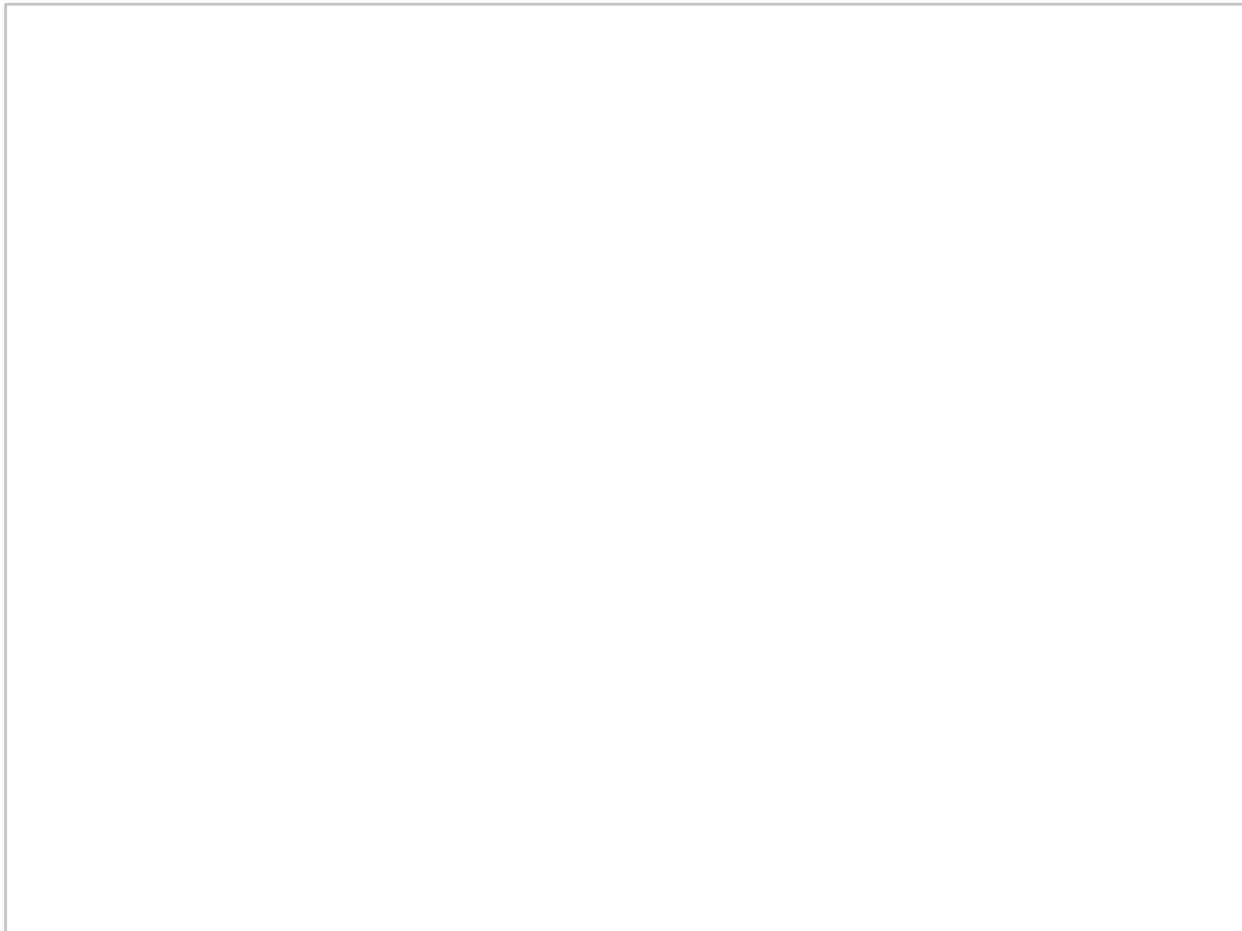
Kentucky's agricultural community is attempting to recover financially after losing both the dairy and tobacco enterprises' revenue. These traditional Kentucky enterprises provided bucolic vistas that enticed folks to move into rural areas. Most of these lifestyle residents do not depend on an agricultural income and may not appreciate farming's financial demands.



No one should expect the past bucolic views or lifestyle without establishing a way to replace the revenue our rural communities have lost. Landowner farmers must find alternate ways to replace their lost income, that are sustainable long-term. Although currently the two major alternatives, neither grade cow-calf beef nor corn/soybean cash grain can support our rural economy over the long-term.

?

- 1 The narrow, erratic margins in corn/soybeans push farmers to plant increasing acreage. All the while, continuous cash grain rotations reduce the topsoil's organic matter plus accelerating soil erosion. Chemicals applied to row crop fields can contaminate groundwater.
- 2 Recent dramatic swings in cattle and feed prices, along with livestock mortality, make operating a profitable grade cow-calf operation a daunting task. Animal waste can infiltrate our groundwater, unless carefully managed. Livestock on wet sod eventually leads to soil erosion.

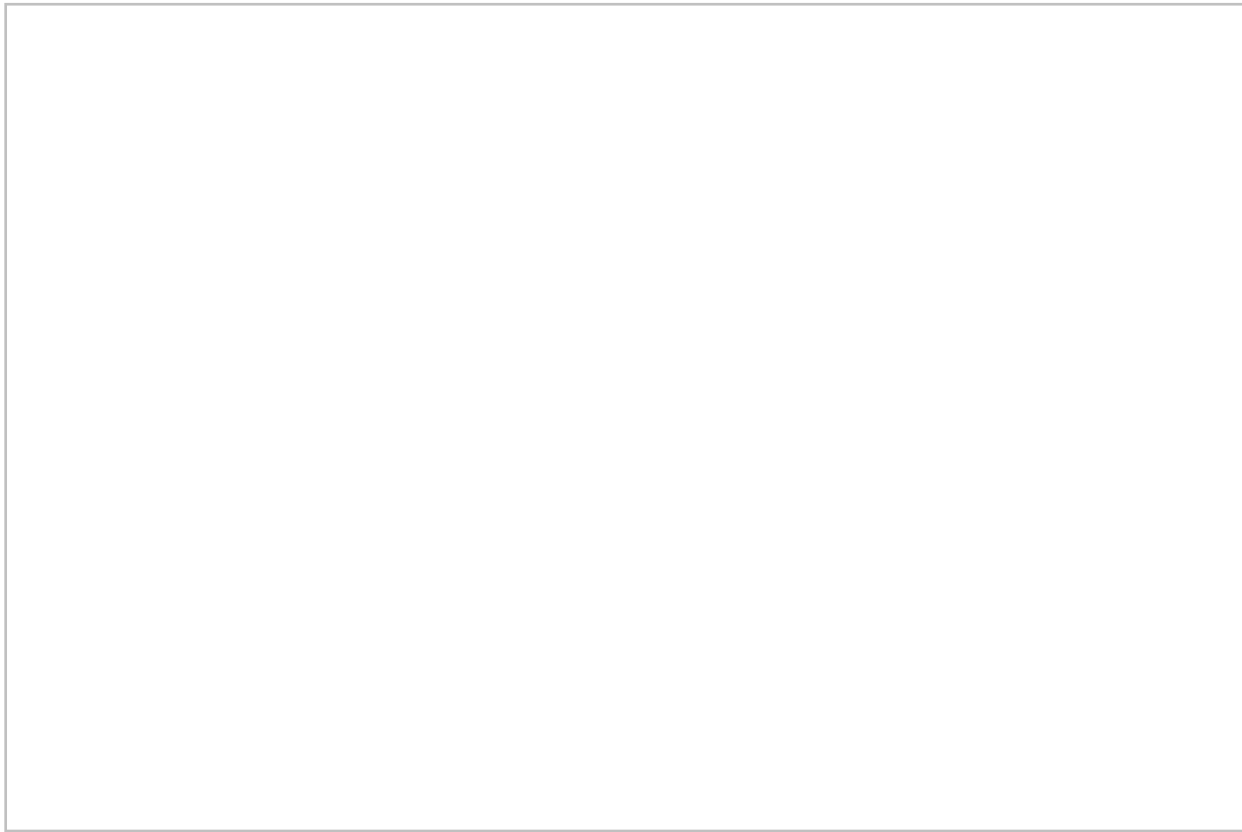


Thirty more years of continuous no-till cash grain will leave little topsoil while creating much farm chemical pollution. That topsoil loss will make it hard to grow forage to feed any livestock. Property tax rates must drop when cash grain revenue stops.

These facts demand that Kentucky find new uses for our land resources. Otherwise, future generations are doomed to live in an area with no topsoil and small property tax revenue streams.

A drive through rural Kentucky demonstrates the rural economic stress since the loss of dairy and tobacco. Reduced cash flows lead many landowners to sell house lots along their road frontage. Also, notice the amount of topsoil filling up road ditches and streams.

Solar farms provide a better option for Kentucky.

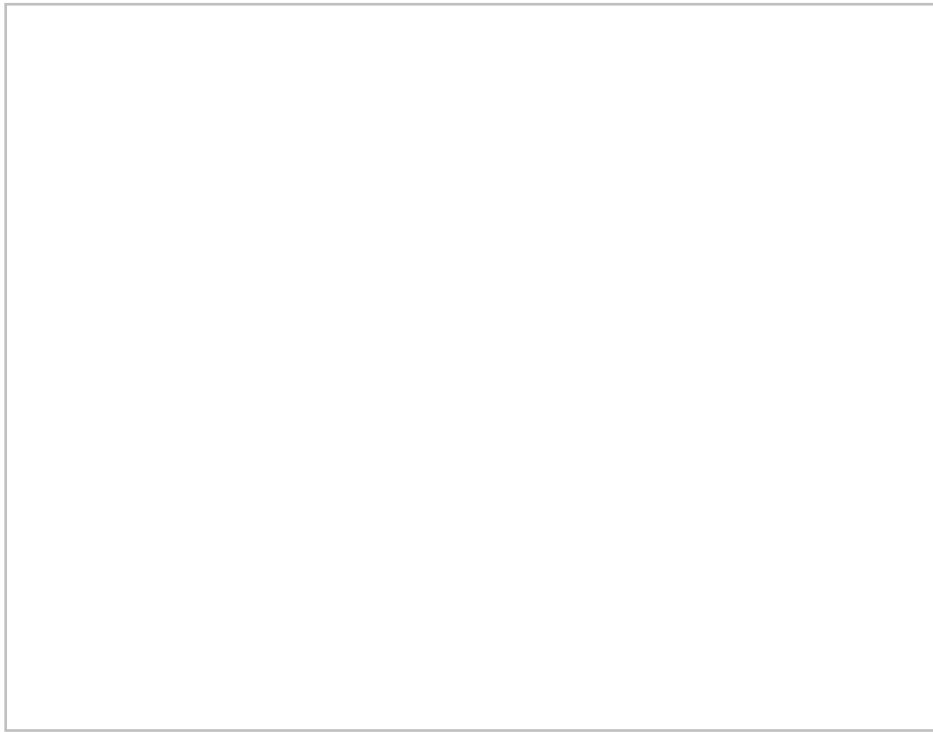


- Solar farms improve our quality of life by reducing soil erosion and water pollution from animal waste and crop chemicals
- The maintenance of an established solar farm will provide more local work opportunities than beef or cash grain
- Solar farms can provide a substantial revenue stream to support land ownership and help support community services. It is fairly normal for 100 acres in a solar farm to contribute \$24,000 yearly to community taxing authorities
- It is important to remember that solar farms do not require natural gas, city water, landfill capacity, rail, river or extensive roads

Let's compare a solar farm to a single-family household found along rural road frontage. The household, compared to the same sized portion of a solar farm, will:

- 1 generate more:
 - 1 sewage
 - 2 trash
 - 3 noise
 - 4 light pollution
 - 5 traffic
 - 6 chemical pollution
- 2 disrupt the topsoil more
- 3 be taller
- 4 require more community services while most likely paying less property tax

Even though some neighbors may object to a house built in their viewscape, Kentucky statute 278.704's 1,000 foot setback would require a minimum lot of 91.8 acres and is just as wrongheaded, as requiring 1287-acres for a 750-acre solar farm.

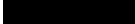


Ignoring solar's position as the least-cost source of electrical power and sticking with our current land uses is adopting denial, as our strategy. This position will not serve the entire community, nor potential solar landowners, and their immediate neighbors. Rejecting solar hurts our environment, our community's ability to support local services and will **reduce** everyone's property values over time.

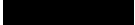
If we want modern community services in the future, we have two choices, either every climbing property taxes or allowing new land uses to contribute to our community. Please help build a bright future for those who will live in Kentucky 30 years or even 100 years from now. Together we must face reality and ensure solar setbacks match those of other land uses while allowing solar to help our community move to a better future. Please allow utility scale solar such as the Fleming Solar Farm of this case into Kentucky and allow them to have reasonable setbacks in line with those of other uses.

Thanks you

Charles W(Bill) Marshall



Walnut Grove Farm
6083 Key Pike
Maysville KY 41056
Mason County Kentucky



From: [Bruner, Brandon S \(PSC\)](#) on behalf of [PSC Executive Director](#)
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: FW: PSC 2020-00206
Date: Tuesday, April 6, 2021 10:41:00 AM

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Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Best Regards,

Brandon Bruner
Administrative Branch Manager
Filings Branch
General Administration

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd.
Frankfort, KY 40601

From: PSC Public Information Officer <PSC.Info@ky.gov>
Sent: Monday, April 5, 2021 4:25 PM
To: PSC Executive Director <PSCED@ky.gov>
Subject: FW: PSC 2020-002206

From: Applegate, Clifford H - (Ohio) [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, April 4, 2021 8:35 PM
To: PSC Public Information Officer <PSC.Info@ky.gov>
Subject: PSC 2020-002206

I am Cliff Applegate a Kentucky land owner and farmer writing in support of the Solar Farm being proposed. I also work for a large construction company and new industry always employees construction worker and maintenance workers from the community. This is a great opportunity for the community. Solar energy is the way of the future as no pollution is coming out of smoke stacks or waste pond. These solar farm are well maintained and do not create a lot of daily truck traffic on small country roads. These solar farms will be a benefit to the county and community.

Sincerely,
Cliff

Cliff Applegate | Senior Estimating Engineer

Turner Construction Company | 28 N. St. Clair Street, Suite 200 | Toledo, OH 43604
| mobile [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]
[website](#) | [linkedin](#) | [facebook](#) | [twitter](#) | [youtube](#) | [pinterest](#)

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