Kentucky State Board on Electric Generation
211 Sower Boulevard
PO Box 615
Frankfort, KY 40602

RECEIVED
AUG 2 2 2025
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Case: Wood Duck /Geenex Solar 2024-00337

August 18, 2025

RE: Foreign ownership of solar portfolios and Geenex's role with the EDF

Dear Siting Board:

I am attaching a paper that I have written relating to the role of foreign governments in the solar industry. What promoted my research was 2 things:

1. Aaron Caudill of Geenex Solar told a landowner in Barren County that the project would be under the Government of France. The landowner has relayed this to the Siting Board in a letter. I did not understand the connection between Geenex and France.
2. I read an article online where Geenex Solar sold 20 solar portfolios to EDF in 2020. I didn't know who owned EDF.

People have questioned when I refer to the Electricite' de France. A quick Wikipedia search of the French spelling will bring you to EDF Energy and EDF Renewables, all of which are owned by the Government of France, who owns energy in several countries.

Kentucky has at least 2 projects owned by EDF: Northern Bobwhite Solar and American Robin Solar – that I have found. Others are still in the developmental stage.

We have projects owned by EDP, EDV and other foreign countries and companies. Some times it is hard to establish ownership with the many acquisitions.

Geenex Solar, being headquartered in North Carolina, can sell the solar portfolios to any buyer they choose as there is no legislation prohibiting this. However, I believe we should be concerned when we are allowing foreign governments control over the power grids and the ability to negotiate the purchase power agreements which determine the price of the energy you and I will have to pay.

Geenex recently sold Bluebird in Harrison County to Mn8 Dev Co LLC 3 (a brand-new LLC with no known assets or experience) and I can only locate an owner, Jon Yoder. It is being "marketed" as a spin-off of Goldman Sachs, but that doesn't ensure American ownership. When you read about the company, they provide solar for many companies (Coco Cola,

When you read about the company, they provide solar for many companies (Coco Cola, Walmart, Toyota) which is different that developing a community commercial solar project and providing lease payments and taxes for 20-40 years while maintaining American farmland in pristine condition. It is difficult to determine what is proposed, what is actually built and who owns what.

I respectfully ask the siting board to consider this information and take extra precautionary steps to ensure the project isn't sold to a foreign government and that all future solar projects in KY are protected.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Paula L. Pedigo

Attachments 2: Foreign government role research paper
Geenex article
Wikipedia: Electricite' de France

EDF Renewables North America expands solar pipeline by 4.5 GW

October 19, 2020
Renewable Energy World
2 MIN READ
SHARE TO:

Cork Oak Solar, a project developed by Geenex in Halifax County, NC

EDF Renewables North America (EDFR) and Geenex Solar, LLC (Geenex), announced today that they closed on an agreement through which EDFR will acquire the rights to develop up to 4.5 GW of solar projects in PJM territory.

The pipeline acquisition means that EDFR will couple the regional development expertise of Geenex, a utility-scale solar developer, with its financial and late-stage development expertise from a long-term owner and operator perspective.

Founded in 2012, Geenex develops greenfield utility-scale solar projects ranging in size from 20 to 400 MW. The company said it is experienced in all aspects of project development including site evaluation, land acquisition, facility and interconnection engineering, environmental analysis, as well as federal, state and local permitting. In a relatively short time, Geenex has expanded its business by working with the financial team at New Energy Capital. This has allowed them to triple the number of employees and build a development pipeline that has led to over 1.9 GW of solar development sales prior to this transaction.

The transaction will accelerate EDFR growth in the PJM wholesale electricity market to meet the growing demands of corporate and utility customers seeking cost-effective renewable energy sources.

"Having an industry leader such as EDFR recognize the strength and value of Geenex-developed projects is quite a testimony to the hard work of the Geenex Solar team," said Georg Veit, CEO of Geenex. "Our regional approach

has enabled us to build a competitive development pipeline of over 20 projects in the PJM market. We are excited by the opportunity to build out this solar pipeline with a development partner such as EDFR."

EDF Renewables was introduced to Geenex through the development and construction of the Pecan and Gutenberg solar projects in 2015. "We were initially impressed with the team's development expertise and distinguished high quality of solar assets," said Hanson Wood, Vice President, Strategic Development Initiatives, EDF Renewables. "Their regional approach is particularly attractive as they enter markets early and foster strong and deep relationships with the local community. Geenex, as the largest holder of development assets in PJM market, enables EDF Renewables to expand into over five key states where solar is poised to be a market leading technology."

[redacted]

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Électricité de France

Électricité de France SA (French pronunciation: [elɛktʁisite də fʁɑ̃s]; lit. 'Electricity of France'), commonly known as **EDF**, is a French multinational electric utility company owned by the government of France. Headquartered in Paris, with €139.7 billion in sales in 2023,[5] EDF operates a diverse portfolio of at least 120 gigawatts of generation capacity in Europe, South America, North America, Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. In 2009, EDF was the world's largest producer of electricity.[6] Its 56 active nuclear reactors in France are spread out over 18 sites (18 nuclear power plants). They comprise 32 reactors of 900 MW_e, 20 reactors of 1,300 MW_e, and 4 reactors of 1,450 MW_e, all PWRs.

EDF was created on 8 April 1946 by the 1945 parliament, from the merging of various divided actors. EDF led France's post-war energy growth, with a unique focus on civil nuclear energy, through reconstruction and further industrialization within the *Trente Glorieuses*, being a flagship of France's new industrial landscape. In 2004, following integration into the European Common Market, EDF was privatized, although the government of France retained 84% equity. In 2017 EDF took over the majority of the reactor business Areva, in a French government-sponsored restructuring.[7][8][9] That same year, following a wish to divest from nuclear energy, the possible closure of 17 of EDF's French nuclear power reactors by 2025 was announced.[10] By 2022, this decision had been reversed, with the administration of president Emmanuel Macron announcing plans for a "nuclear renaissance", beginning with the projected construction of 6 EPR model 2 reactors with an option for 8 further reactors.[11] Meanwhile, construction is ongoing on EPR model 1 reactors in France and Britain.

Following privatization, decades of under-investment, and the 2021–2022 global energy crisis, the French government announced the full renationalisation of the company for an estimated cost of €5 billion, which it completed on 8 June 2023.[12]

Électricité de France SA

Tour EDF, La Défense, near Paris, where EDF's commerce division is located

Company type	State-owned
Traded as	Euronext: EDF (2005–2023) CAC Next 20 component (2005–2023)
Industry	Electric utility
Predecessor	Compagnie d'Électricité de l'Ouest Parisien
Founded	1946
Founder	Government of France under the direction of Provisional Government Minister for Industrial Production Marcel Paul
Headquarters	22 avenue de Wagram, Paris, France
Area served	Worldwide
Key people	Bernard Fontana (chairman and CEO since March

The EDF group

Activities

EDF specialises in electricity, from engineering to distribution. The company's operations include the following: electricity generation and distribution; power plant design, construction and dismantling;

energy trading; and transport. It is active in such power generation technologies as nuclear power, hydropower, wind power, solar energy, biomass, geothermal energy and fossil-fired energy.[13]

In November 2022, EDF agreed the acquisition of GE Steam Power's nuclear activities, which include the manufacture of non-nuclear equipment for new nuclear power plants including steam turbines and the maintenance and upgrade of existing nuclear power plants outside America.[14] The acquisition was completed on 31 May 2024, and GE Power's nuclear business is now known as Arabelle Solutions.[15]

	2025)[1]
Products	Electricity generation, transmission and distribution; energy trading
Revenue	▼ €139.7 billion (2023)[2]
Operating income	▲ €39.9 billion (2023)[2]
Net income	▲ €10.0 billion (2023)[2]
Total assets	▼ €364,812 million (2023)[2]
Owner	French state (100%)[3]
Number of employees	165,000 (2021)[4]
Subsidiaries	Dalkia Edison S.p.A. EDF Energy EDF Renewables Luminus Arabelle Solutions
Website	edf.com (https://www.edf.fr/)

Distribution network (RTE and Enedis)

The electricity network in France is composed of the following:

- a high- and very-high-voltage transmission system (100,000 km of lines). This part of the system is managed by RTE (electricity transmission system operator) who acts as an independent administrator of infrastructure, although it is a subsidiary of EDF;
- a low- and medium-voltage distribution system (1,300,000 km of lines),[16] maintained by Enedis (ex-ERDF), formerly known as EDF-Gaz de France Distribution. Enedis (ex-ERDF) was spun off from EDF-Gaz de France Distribution in 2008 as part of the process of total separation of the activities of EDF and GDF Suez.[17]

Organization

Head office

The EDF head office is located along Avenue de Wagram in the 8th arrondissement of Paris. The EDF head office is shared between several EDF sites in Greater Paris.[18]

EDF head office, 22–30 avenue de Wagram, Paris 8th arr.

The directorate

- Chairman and CEO: Bernard Fontana

Business

- As a major player in energy transition, the EDF Group is an integrated energy company active in all businesses: generation, transmission, distribution, energy trading, energy sales and energy services, and is gaining over 143.5 billion euros, with over 37.6 million customers worldwide, in 2015.
- In April 2024, EDF reorganised its nuclear business in preparation for planned government investment to construct six new EPR2 reactors to operate from 2035.[19]

Statistics

- Customers: 37.6 million worldwide in 2015.

Foreign Governments purchasing Solar Projects in the U.S.

Emphasis on Kentucky Solar Projects

Statement of fact: Solar companies, usually designated as limited liability corporations, are developing and selling alternative energy portfolios to foreign governments and the construction is often financed by foreign banks and investors without disclosure to the federal, state and county governments. The LLC names change with each project, so the tracking of these shell companies is challenging and the projects are sold multiple times making it more difficult to determine ownership.

The proliferation of green energy has expanded with little or no oversight by the government and this inaction by our government is threatening the stability of the power grid throughout the United States as foreign governments own the majority of projects and will negotiate the purchase price of the power to our power providers; and according to recent information, many of the inverters can be controlled off-site; and thereby, a foreign government can shut it down at will.

County and state governments are issuing IRB and PILOT bonds which are repaid to the construction entities who are often foreign governments, leaving American tax payers responsible for the debt. Apparently, it is easier to build the facilities with private investment funds and tax credits, then seek alternative financing with county governments after the project is operational. This eliminates tremendous government regulations and expense for the developer while in construction.

In Kentucky, numerous foreign governments are buying the alternative energy portfolios and some are developing alternative energy sites and retaining ownership of the power.

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to provide a brief overview of the foreign governments that are involved with solar power in the U.S. and to expose the company (Geenex Solar LLC, owned by Juergen Fehr) that has sold at least 20 projects to the Government of France and is currently targeting Barren County, Kentucky for an additional development. However, the governments of Vietnam (EDV), China (part of EDP) and Portugal (EDP) are also involved in Kentucky, as well as others, identified in this research.

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Authored by Paula Pedigo, June 13, 2025

The Setting: A solar developer creates a LLC and arrives in a community promising jobs, economic development, taxes and leases for farmland. They assure the landowners that they are doing good for the country and making a difference by "harvesting the sun." These companies seem to target the elderly and low-income landowners. Once the landowner is convinced this is a viable project, they sign a lease with the LLC which contains a non-disclosure clause. The LLC continues their marketing for additional participants.

They also target local governments which do not have planning and zoning and leaders who may be easily persuaded to welcome their developments. The companies make donations to local nonprofits and elected officials to ensure they are welcomed. In Barren County, our county judge executive accepted a check for $10,000 to her nonprofit.

In Kentucky, Geenex actually has submitted six projects with the Kentucky Public Service Commission, but due to their database system, the projects are listed under the construction entity. Therefore, Geenex, using multiple LLC names has submitted various projects without anyone noticing or verifying the funding sources and funding portfolios. Geenex has no assets in Kentucky and uses a Register of Agent for a Kentucky mailing address. They do not own the building they occupy in North Carolina. They have refused to identify their investors or sources of funds.

Bottom line: Foreign ownership (government or private companies) of solar projects will empower them to negotiate the Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) setting the price at which they will sell energy to power providers such as TVA, PJM, etc. If the supply exceeds the demand, fields will be forsaken leaving communities cluttered with solar panels. If the energy is requested by the power companies, the foreign entity will determine the price. It is unknown if/when the solar company will be sold to other countries and who will ultimately own the energy.

We have discovered this company buys the cheapest panels available with the lowest fire codes, etc. Their goal is to develop it and sell it. They are not concerned with the actual energy production (thus no maintenance is planned), just process it to a point they can sell it.

Who is Building Alternative Energy Projects in Kentucky?

There are various foreign governments involved, including **France, China, Vietnam, Switzerland, Portugal and Canada.**

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Who knew in Kentucky that we have solar projects owned by the government of France, Vietnam, and Portugal? Who knew that China basically has a monopoly on the supplies needed to build a solar project? There are various claims of inferior products being produced in other countries and the Trump Administration is attempting to place 325% on solar panels from Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam in response to allegations of subsidies from China making inferior panels for the U.S. market.

As recent as May 14, 2025, there are claims that the inventors from China have remote access software embedded and will allow them to be shut-down from remote locations which would completely stop our country. See article link.

Relation to Mammoth Cave National Park: The National Park Service issued a letter in opposition to this project due to batteries and the potential for contimation to the underground waterways. We support their position.

It is interesting to note the location of this project, being between **Fort Knox** and **Fort Campbell**. Also of note, is a large, large industrial building (764,000 sq feet) 211 acres located on 120 Donnelley Drive, in Glasgow, Barren County, KY that is owned by China. It is currently for sale for $27 million and listed by Century 21 Commercial. (6/13/2025)

https://tech.yahoo.com/cybersecurity/articles/ghost-machine-rogue-communication-devices-050547857.html

Who is Geenex Solar LLC aka Geenex Power?

Geenex Solar is from North Carolina has been in business since 2012 and is a frequent seller of energy portfolios, using foreign banks and private investors for many of their projects. The owner, Juergen Fehr is often the only connection between contracts, having created many LLCs which conceal relations to his parent company. In Kentucky, he has created Hummingbird Energy LLC, Hummingbird Solar LLC, Grasshopper Solar LLC, Song Sparrow Solar LLC, Blue Bird Solar LLC, Blue Moon Energy Solar LLC, Beetle Solar Project LLC, Northern Bobwhite Solar LLC, Fox Squirrel Solar LLC, Purple Martin Solar LLC, Wood Pecker LLC, Wood Duck LLC and many others. It is impossible to do a search and find all of the projects that he may have started, may have bankrupted, or may have successfully completed.

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In 2020, they sold **20 portfolios** (4.5 GWac) to **Electricite' de France Renewables (EDFR)** of North America with projects located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland (PJM) region in the United States. Through this pipeline acquisition, EDFR aims to enhance its presence in the PJM region's wholesale electricity market, and cater to the requirements of corporate and utility customers seeking for cost-effective renewable energy sources.

https://www.power-technology.com/news/edfr-acquires-4-5gwac-solar-assets-portfolio-from-geenex/

Geenex's Kentucky Projects and Government's inability to answer

It is impossible to search the PSC website to find answers to questions, like how many projects were sold to EDP (Portugal), EDF (France) or EDV (Vietnam)? Email correspondence with Linda Bridwell, Executive Director of the Kentucky Public Service Commission on May 16, 2025 stated the following:

> In answer to your question regarding is there a way to determine a list of projects in KY affiliated with EDF and EDP – there is not a way that I am aware of. It would take individually reviewing the case record for each of the solar cases that have been brought in front of the Siting Board and compiling a list. Additionally, the Siting Board does not have any jurisdiction once merchant plants are operating – this is regulated by the Division of Waste Management in the Energy and Environment Cabinet. I do know that the program requires annual reporting once the sites are operating. Further, while the Commission provides regulatory oversight for utilities building solar facilities, if that utility ultimately contracts with a third party such as EDF to construct the facility, neither the PSC or the Siting Board would necessarily be aware of which party has been awarded the contract." (email correspondence to author)

A list of the 20 projects is not available, but research has confirmed the following:

Sumac Solar Farm, Bertie County, NC sold to EDF

Sweetleaf Solar Farm, Halifax County, NC sold to EDF.

Northern Bobwhite Solar LLC in Marion and Washington Counties, KY – developed with EDF Renewables. (Source, PSC filing).

Wood Pecker Solar, LLC in Barren County, KY was sold to EDF Renewables. (Source, PSC filing).

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The following projects are owned and/or financed by EDF

Bowling Green Solar in Wood County, Ohio is owned by EDF.

American Bobwhite in KY is owned by EDF. (May be Northern Bobwhite renamed?)

American Robin in KY is owned by EDF.

Fox Squirrel Solar in Madison County, Ohio owned by EDF Renewables.

Lake Trout Solar Project in Indiana sold to EDF Power Solutions.

Geenex Development with foreign funds, but sold to US company

Blue Bird Solar LLC in Harrison County, KY was developed by **BayWa r.e.** Solar Asset Holdings LLC which is a German owned company, yet other documents indicate the financing was provided by BayWa. (Source: Letter filed with the PSC on March 8, 2017)

BayWa AG (until 1972: *Bayerische Warenvermittlung landwirtschaftlicher Genossenschaften AG*) is an internationally active group in Munich, Germany. The renewable energy segment comprises the planning, development, and realization of projects in the field of wind and solar energy, as well as their sale and operational management, and the marketing of the energy generated. The Group is active in America, Europe, Asia, and Australia. (Source: Wikipedia)

In **September 2024,** Geenex sold Blue Bird Solar LLC to **MN8 DevCo 3 LLC** which is a subsidiary of **MN8 Energy,** which was owned by Goldman Sachs Renewable Power LLC (GSRP) and part of the Renewable Power Group of Goldman Sachs Asset Management (GSAM).

MN8 Energy is an independent renewable energy power producer, not owned by a single entity but by a group of investors. MN8 Energy LLC became a wholly owned subsidiary of MN8 Energy, Inc., a newly incorporated Delaware corporation. The company now operates as a private entity with a mix of equity investors, including Mercuria and Ridgewood Infrastructure (defined below.

Mercuria Energy Group Ltd. is a Cypriot-domiciled Swiss multinational commodity trading company active in a wide spectrum of global energy markets including crude oil and refined petroleum products, natural gas (including LNG), power, biodiesel, base metals and agricultural products. The company is one of the world's five largest independent energy traders and asset operators and is based in Geneva

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Switzerland with 37 additional offices worldwide. The group operates in 50 countries.

Natixis, a French financial services firm partners with MN8.

https://psc.ky.gov/pscecf/20210141/tosterloh@sturgillturner.com/09132024032839/Closed/Bluebird_Motion_for_Approval_of_Transfer_to_MN8_Final.pdf

Who are the Foreign Owners of American Power?

Electricite' de France commonly known as **EDF** is a French multinational electric utility company owned by the government of France, headquartered in Paris with a diverse portfolio of at least 120 gigawatts of generation capacity in Europe, South America, North America, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. This includes the United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Argentina, Brazil, China, Vietnam, Cote d'Ivoire Africa and **the United States.**

Sales in 2023 were 139.7 billion euros which translates to $156,320,807,500 or $156 trillion. The company has over 37.6 million customers worldwide in 2015. (Wikipedia)

Affiliated companies and subsidiaries include EDF Inc, EDF Energy, EDF Renewables (EDFR), EDF-RE which is formerly EnXco, Unistar Nuclear Energy, EDF Trading North America, Constellation Energy Nuclear Group, Dalkia, Edison S.p.A., Luminus, and Arabelle Solutions.

EDF specializes in electricity from engineering to distribution in nuclear power, hydropower, wind power, solar energy, biomass, geothermal energy and fossil-fired energy. In 2022, they purchased GE Steam Power's nuclear activities, now known as Arabelle Solutions.

There are reports that EDF is $75 billion in debt and they are starting to sell six of their nuclear power plants. The buyers of the nuclear plants have not been disclosed, but one would suspect a country with substantial buying power.

https://illuminem.com/illuminemvoices/who-is-controlling-frances-electricity

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89lectricit%C3%A9_de_France

https://www.edf-re.com/

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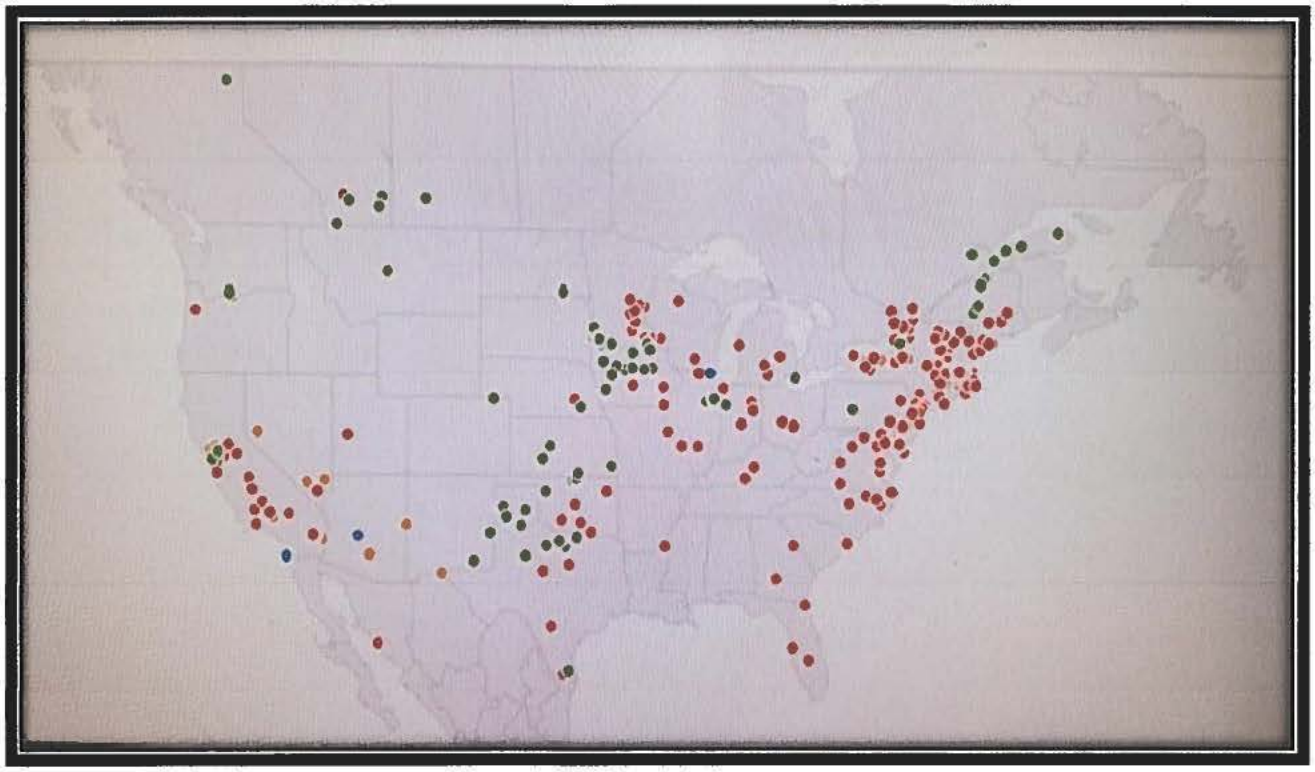
EDF Projects in North America and beyond



EDF website photo 05/18/2025

https://www.edf-re.com/projects/

Energias de Portugal (EDP), a company involved in energy generation and distribution in Portugal. Also known as EDP Renewables (EDPR) and EDP North America (EDPR NA) Energy, it operates projects in **14 U.S. states**, Canada and Mexico and the companies develop, construct, own and operate renewable electricity generation facilities. It is currently present in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, France, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. EDPR is the world's fourth largest wind energy producer and EDPR NA represents EDPR's largest market in terms of installed capacity and production.

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The company started as Silkha Renewable Energy and was purchased and renamed as Horizon Wind Energy. In 2007, the company was acquired by Energias de Portugal for $2.15 billion and later renamed **EDP Renewables North America.**

China Three Gorges Corporation, an enterprise owned by the Chinese government, purchased 21.35% interest in the company in December 2011. (Wikipedia)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EDP_Renewables_North_America
https://www.edp.com/en/north-america/na/projects

EDP has New Frontier Solar Park pending in **Breckenridge County, KY** and has projects throughout the United States. Refer to link.

One of the most recent is in Mississippi County, Arkansas, Crooked Lake Solar Park.

EDP Projects in North America

Source: https://www.edp.com/en/north-america/na/projects

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Chinese enterprises are the largest owners of solar assets and there are multiple Chinese state-owned enterprises including State Power Investment Corporation (SPIC), China Huaneng Group, and CHN Energy, formally known as China Shenhua Energy Company Limited. CHN Energy is a Chinese state-owned energy company **with operations in the US** and is a major player in coal, thermal power, and coal-to-chemicals, with a significant presence in the US market through its subsidiary, China Shenhua International. They are located in the US, Canada and Europe.

Chinese companies will have at least 20 gigawatts' worth of annual solar panel production capacity on US soil within the next year, enough to serve about half of the US market. They dominate the market in solar panel, invertors, batteries, etc. As of May 2025, the US government is investigating spyware found in the invertors which allow the solar panel systems to be shut-down remotely.

China is the world's leading producer of solar energy, and many solar companies are Chinese-owned or Chinese-backed. China has a significant advantage in the global solar market due to its massive manufacturing capacity, subsidized supply chains, and government support.

Elaboration:

- Dominance in Manufacturing:

  China controls a large portion of the global solar manufacturing industry, with over 80% of the world's solar panel production capacity.

- Subsidies and Support:

  The Chinese government provides substantial subsidies and incentives to its solar industry, including low-cost financing and support for research and development.

- Supply Chain Control:

  China has a near-monopoly on the supply chains for key materials used in solar panel production, including polysilicon.

- Investment and Expansion:

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China is actively investing in expanding its solar manufacturing capacity both domestically and internationally, including the United States.

- Examples of Chinese-Owned Companies:

  Jinko Solar, Trina Solar, JA Solar, Longi, Hounen, Runergy, and Boviet are examples of Chinese-owned companies involved in solar manufacturing.

- Impact on the US Market:

  Chinese-owned solar companies are rapidly increasing their manufacturing capacity in the U.S., which could lead to a situation where China dominates the U.S. solar panel market.

- International Influence:
  China's dominance in solar technology and manufacturing has led to increased global influence in the renewable energy sector. (Source: Google AI)

EVN (Electricity of Vietnam) is owned by the Vietnamese, **EVN Solar** and **EVNEPTC** are affiliates and/or subsidiaries.

EVN Solar is building several solar projects in **Kentucky** including:

1. Unbridled Solar Project, perhaps the largest solar producer in Kentucky, located in **Henderson and Webster** counties.
2. Golden Solar Project located in **Caldwell County** is 100 megawatt project.
3. Exie Solar Project in **Green County** is expected to generate 150 megawatts.

Leeward Renewable Energy is owned by Omers Infrastructure, a Canadian based company is proposing a development in **Hart County, KY** called Thoroughbred Solar LLC.

India: ReNew Energy Global (ReNew) is a company focused on renewable energy projects, both in India and internationally. They are expanding their global portfolio, including projects in India and other regions like South Asia, APAC, Europe, and the Middle East. In the **US**, ReNew is involved in large renewable energy projects, such as the Sun Zia project in New Mexico.

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American companies planning development in Kentucky with products supplied by China

NextERA Energy aka Next Era Energy Resources, LLC has become the largest solar asset owner outside of China with revenues of over $18 billion in 2020. Subsidiaries include Florida Power & Light (FPL), NextEra Energy Resouces (NEER), NextEra Energy Partners, Gulf Power Company and NextEra Energy Services.
NextEra Energy Transmission (NEET) is the leading competitive transmission company in North America. They own, develop, finance, construction operate and maintain transmission assets across the continent. NEET operates through its regional subsidiaries to integrate renewable energy and strengthen the electric grid. They have projects in California, Kansas, Missouri, New York, Texas, and Ontario. They operate assets in California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Texas and Ontario, Canada.

They have numerous projects in the development stage according to their website.

https://www.nexteraenergytransmission.com/

Next Era Energy Resources is developing several projects in **Kentucky:**

1. Sebree Solar Energy Center is located in **Henderson County** and will be 400 megawatts.
2. Owensboro Solar Project is located in **Daviess County** and will be 150 megawatts.
3. Green River Solar in **Breckinridge and Meade Counties** and will be 200 megawatts.

It is unknown how many projects Next Era is in the "planning process" throughout Kentucky.

Fron Bn LLC (a subsidiary of BrightNight Power) proposes to build a solar park in **Marion and Washington counties, KY** called Frontier Solar Park. This is part of the Goldman Sachs network.

Stonefield Solar LLC is proposing to develop a project in **Hardin County, Kentucky.** Stonefield Solar is an affiliate of Candela Renewables, who is owned by Natural Energy Group, who is owned by a mix of private equity firms and institutional

Disclaimer: This is preliminary research involving Geenex Solar who has sold at least 20 projects to the Government of France (EDF). Geenex Solar is proposing to develop a solar project via a subsidiary called Wood Duck Solar LLC in Barren County, KY and is awaiting approval from the KY Public Service Commission. This is not an extensive search into multiple companies, nor a complete summary of all foreign countries that are developing and buying energy companies in the US, but it provides a general summary that needs further research.
Authored by Paula Pedigo, June 13, 2025

investors with CVC Capital Partners and GIP holding significant stakes. Additionally, the Spanish bank LaCaixa and the energy company Repsol are among the largest shareholders, according to Wikipedia.

Fron Bn LLC (a subsidiary of BrightNight Power) proposes to build a solar park in **Marion and Washington counties, KY** called Frontier Solar Park. This is part of the Goldman Sachs network.

Is there a threat to the U.S. power grid?

Yes, the U.S. power grid faces numerous threats, including cyberattacks, physical attacks, and vulnerabilities due to climate change and extreme weather. Cybersecurity concerns are particularly prominent, with the number of susceptible points in electrical networks increasing daily. Additionally, physical attacks on substations and utilities are on the rise, with some incidents leading to power disruptions.

Here's a more detailed look at the threats:

1. Cyberattacks:

- The energy sector is a frequent target of cyberattacks, with many attacks exploiting vulnerabilities in public-facing applications.
- Cybercriminals, state-sponsored actors, and even domestic violent extremists are known to target the grid.
- A coordinated cyberattack could disrupt the power grid and cause widespread blackouts.

2. Physical Attacks:

- Physical attacks on substations and utilities have increased in frequency, with some incidents leading to power disruptions.
- These attacks can include sabotage, vandalism, or theft of critical equipment.
- Insufficient security at main entry points for utility facilities and substations leaves them vulnerable to trespassing.

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3. Climate Change and Extreme Weather:

- Extreme weather events, such as wildfires, hurricanes, and storms, can damage power lines, substations, and other grid infrastructure.
- The U.S. is experiencing more frequent and severe weather events, which are straining the power grid and increasing the risk of outages.

4. Other Threats:

- Aging infrastructure: Many parts of the U.S. power grid are aging and require upgrades and maintenance, which can increase vulnerability to attacks and failures.
- Policy decisions: Some regulations and policies, such as those related to renewable energy mandates and coal-fired power plants, can impact grid reliability.
- Domestic violent extremists: Domestic violent extremists have also been known to target the power grid, posing a physical threat to critical infrastructure.

5. Impacts of Grid Failure:

- Widespread blackouts can have significant economic, social, and public health consequences.
- Reliance on electricity for essential services, such as water pumps and hospitals, can be disrupted during outages.
- Extreme heat events can exacerbate the dangers of power outages, especially for vulnerable populations. (Source Google AI).

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Kentucky State Board on Electric Generation
211 Sower Boulevard
PO Box 615
Frankfort, KY 40602

Case: Wood Duck /Geenex Solar 2024-00337

August 19, 2025

Dear Siting Board:

Please accept the attached review of the Wood Duck application and SAR report. It is a combined review from various members in the county who have reviewed the reports from Wood Duck and provided an analysis and comments. Some were able to present at the public hearing and some have sent their comments in separate letters.

This is an attempt to combine them into one document to facilitate a seamless review of the application and the SAR attachment. We hope that the siting board will consider each request that the community has included.

We acknowledge that we are not experts on this subject and do not have funds to hire attorneys and expert witnesses. However, as citizens, we have taken the time to educate ourselves and have read every report. We have researched this topic in an effort to save our community. We ask that you consider our efforts as if we were credentialed and rich.

And while we understand the siting board does not necessarily review the financial portfolio of the developer and all of the projects they have in construction and in review (committed to develop) **in Kentucky and other states**, we ask that this be given consideration from the state and/or federal government, so that if the siting board says "yes," you are committing to the financial viability of the company. Barren County officials have stated we will not provide IRB or Pilot bonds for financing.

As a community, we want certification that this developer (Geenex Solar) has sufficient funds and/or assets to complete the project, pay for all of the infrastructure upgrades, pay leases to the landowners and property taxes and we request $4.2 million to be set aside in the county's bank for decommissioning regardless of our decommission plan in the county regulations, regulations that were suggested by the solar industry and are not protective of county's interest. We also request that the investors names and companies be disclosed.

Thank you for your review and we hope to see many of our requests, as highlighted in yellow throughout these documents, included in the **third** review of the application.

Sincerely,

Paula L. Pedigo

Attachments: Application Review
SAR Review

Application Review

The comments listed below follow the application in sequential order. Please review the application and these comments and concerns using both documents simultaneously. Attachments are included as supplemental information and should be reviewed. Action requests are noted. This document includes several attachments.

Applicant Information

1. Wood Duck Solar LLC is using a different application address that what is on their Secretary of State's annual report. They have a registered agent in Richmond.

   Geenex/Juergen Fehr has submitted other projects under different shell companies in KY and those have been identified via public comments. Residents request a full disclosure on all projects currently owned, in operation and or pending projects by Geenex.

   Wood Duck has no assets in Kentucky and no assets identifiable anywhere. They do not own the education center in North Carolina. Residents request that Geenex be tied to all documents instead of their lawyers and the LLC should be tied to Geenex as Wood Duck has no experience or assets in Kentucky.

   Residents request a full financial disclosure on all projects under development by Geenex and a portfolio of their investments to evaluate their financial feasibility of the company. We request this be conducted by an independent auditor and engineering firm and presented to the Barren County community for review prior to the approval of this project by the siting board.

   Residents request a full review of the construction project by an independent engineer to verify there are no batteries or energy storage devices/components in the project AND a signed statement from the owner, Juergen Fehr that there are no batteries or any energy storage devices/components in the project. The community and the National Park System have voiced concerns over batteries and we believe the developer has not been honest in their responses and we request proof before the project proceeds. ANY battery or energy storage devices ***shall terminate*** the project over community and park concerns. There is no mitigation for untruthfulness.

2. Application states Geenex has a pipeline of 10GW (which is enough to power 7-10 million homes). Residents request that Geenex identify the "pipeline" by LLC name,

size, county, location and current status; as well as, all projects currently completed and managed by Geenex Solar and if they have sold the project, who is the current owner. Also provide a list of projects which include residual payments to landowners.

II. Description of the Proposed Site

4. Residents request clarification about batteries. If batteries, the project is a no go.

5. Application states 2,259 acres and the Notice of Intent stated 2,200 acres. Applications states 28 parcels but the Parcel Map only lists 27 parcels. Where is the additional parcel? If there are 28, the map needs to be corrected. Residents request a corrected and final map for public comment. Please remand back to Barren County Planning and Zoning.

At no time has the developer provided complete and accurate information to the community regarding setbacks and the project boundaries. This project stretches for nearly 20 miles and covers several communities. The proposed site cannot be evaluated with one -co-centric circle. The application states it is mostly "agricultural and residential" Yet, Kirkland's study states, "The primary land use for these parcels and the surrounding area is generally row crop agriculture, pastureland and residential uses." See Kirkland's study, page 4

	Parcels
Residential	54.21%
Agr/Res	25.23%
Agriculture	17.76%

So, 54% of the parcels are residential, 14.6 out of 27 and an additional 6.8 parcels are Agr/residential...so, combined, **21.4 out of 27 parcels or 79.44%** are residential.

There are multiple neighborhoods, commercial farms, businesses, cemeteries, and churches within the 2-mile radius.

6-7 Need Exhibit A

8. "six-foot game style fence" this has never been explained, nor the type of posts that will be used to secure this fence. Residents request that the fence be class #1 9-guage commercial grade chain link because this area has a lot of groundhogs and animals which can get through a "game style fence" and can eat the wires and the wire coatings. We request that the fence is made in America and the fence posts must be CCA treated post. The posts used for the panels must be #1 galvanized American steel made in America. We want products that will not rust quickly.

Residents request that all solar array road frontage must include the 2 row tiered buffer screen with the selections noticed in the SAR attachment.

9. How deep will the piles be in the ground? What is the water level underground? We must ensure the piles do not reach the water table.

States a "DC collection system of underground and overhead cabling and combiner boxes, a power conversion stations with inverters, transformers and emergency backup power to convert DC to AC. An underground and/or overhead collection system that will be used to convey electricity from the solar field to the substation."

Where are the DC collection systems located? Where are the combiner boxes located? Where are the power conversion stations with inverters located? Define emergency backup power?

Batteries are prohibited in this project because of the request from Mammoth Cave. How many storage batteries will be used and where will they be located? Will they be above or inground?

"Above ground water storage tanks?" How many and where will these be located? What size are these items and what is the purpose? Residents request answers.

This section references the materials receiving and materials storage. Residents request that Wood Duck be required to recycle all packing materials, such as plastic, cardboard, Styrofoam, etc. must be taken to recycling centers. Nothing is to be submitted to the land field.

Additionally, the installation manual for the proposed solar panel type (identified in the decommissioning plan as Canadian Solar, CS7N-MB-AG states that page 6, "Modules should be stored in a dry and ventilated environment to avoid direct sunlight and moisture. If modules are stored in uncontrolled environment, the storage time should be less than 3 months and extra precautions should be taken to prevent connectors from being exposed to moisture or sunlight using connector encaps."

How can the community be assured the modules have been stored property and meet the installation requirements? By the time they are shipped across the ocean, stored, brought to Kentucky, store on site outside in the weather, it will require continuous monitoring of the scan codes on the panels to ensure they are not outdated when installed.

Any outdated, damaged and/or discarded panels must be removed from the site immediately.

Residents request that Wood Duck explain how they are going to comply with this manufacturing requirement to ensure the panels are not damaged being in the weather and they are not more than 3 months old. Inspectors on site need to provide verification that Wood Duck is in compliance with every box of panels as they arrive for installation and provide this to the county inspectors.

Residents also request that Wood Duck provide a long-term maintenance contract outlining how often panels will be inspected, how quickly they will respond to emergencies, when they will inspect after storms, high winds, hail, etc. It should designate who will be called and a response rate and a penalty for failing to respond immediately.

Where are the fuel tanks going to be and how will the soil be protected from spillages? This has never been provided/discussed before. Residents request a response.

10. Fails to address the number of solar panels which will be installed. Residents request the number of panels, brand name and material data sheets for the panels and country of origin and request the same on all additional materials/products listed. These need to be reviewed by the community and time allowed for comment as this has been withheld.

The spacing between array rows is estimated to be 10-18 feet. Residents request 18 feet to allow fire trucks to travel between the rows.

11. Application states **35** inverters and the maps only state **25**. Which is correct? If 25 is correct, maps need to be corrected. Public needs to know where these be. What is the origin country for the inverters? What is the size of the inverters?

Define "AC Collection system" which will be underground and buried a minimum of 3 feet? How are these inspected and maintained? Who, what, and when? What are these made of? Name, brand and material data sheets, please.

Application states some are buried and some are 45 feet high? Explain what this is.

Residents request answers and an amended map for the public to review.

Application states that the electrical inverters and the transformer will be placed on concrete foundations or steel skids. Residents request concrete instead of the steel skids

setting on the ground because steel will rust and this will introduce 35 areas for more rust and contamination.

12. Residents want to know what are gen-tie poles and substation components that will be 85 feet in the air and where are these located? They are not on any maps, so again, the public was not given an opportunity to review.

III. Public Notice Evidence

Wood Duck has provided **NO** information to the community **before** the project was approved by the Barren County Planning Commission and **did not** engage the community. They published an ad in the paper which incorrectly read "are proposing to develop"....which was not true, having already been approved by Barren County Planning. This is a complete **FAILURE** to obtain community input.

Now, they did run around town, waving their checkbook which bought a few votes from key stakeholders. Several on the planning commission voted for the project when they are connected to nonprofits who received donations.

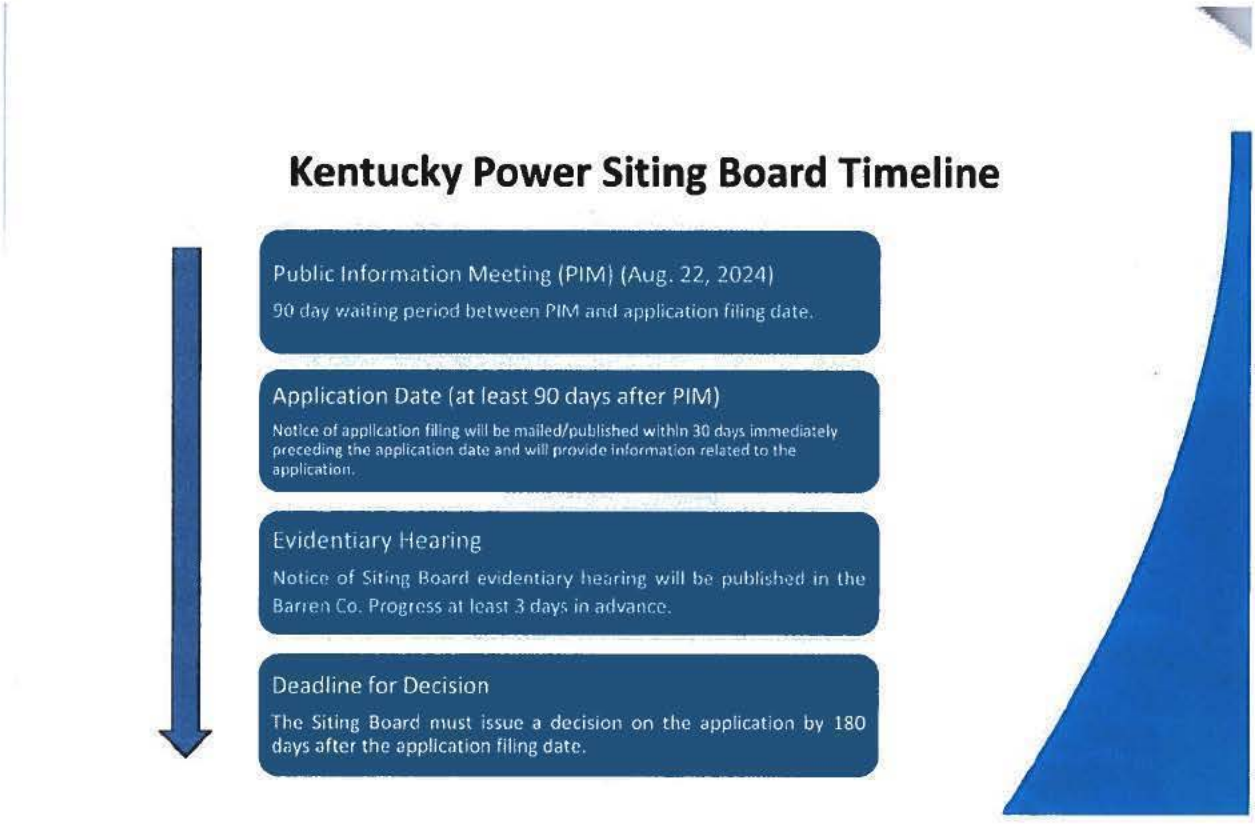
The most notable donation to County Judge Executive Jamie Byrd's nonprofit, Beautify Barren County, a generous gift of $10,000. Now, this isn't a criminal act, but definitely unethical, coming from a prohibited source. The donation was made October 23, 2023 just a few weeks before the project was approved by the planning commission, December 18, 2023. Our state representative, Republican Steve Riley is in a picture with the check. His wife is an officer of the nonprofit and his home address is the address for the nonprofit listed on the KY Secretary of State website. (copies available),

The local paper nor any local media site ever ran a story about the proposed development. There were no posters, fliers or public meetings. Just Wood Duck writing checks to people and keeping it quiet. Landowners signed a 19-sentence confidentiality clause which is not recorded, but copies are available. This was intent to deceive.

The project was kept a secret until it was approved by the planning commission and then they waited 8 months before holding an information session. They had the second meeting in February 2025. Both legal notices and letters stated, "we are proposing" NEVER said we have been approved, so some people paid no attention to the letters as solar companies send solicitation letters all of the time.

This was an information meeting, not a public hearing. Discord was not noted. People did not have a voice. The Wood Duck staff were arrogant and gloating as to their "done deal." Residents were told they would have to "live with it" and "it was a done deal."

Wood Duck did not tell residents they could communicate with the PSC and/or siting board. In fact, the very placard they **displayed** at the information meetings was **inaccurate and lacked details** about the public having a voice. They have **intentionally** hidden this from the public since December 2023 until April 2025.



Putting a legal notice in the paper that they are going to file with the siting board, does nothing to fix the problems and solve issues that the public never had an opportunity to address before the project was a "done deal." The legal notice in the paper FAILED to provide a date as to when they would file their application.

Residents request that the siting board does not find this to be acceptable public notice and an intent to engage the community. It was not.

IV. Compliance with Local Ordinance and Regulations

Kevin Myatt, the director of Barren County Planning Commission said he met with representatives from Geenex in 2018. They came to him and suggested that he add solar guidelines into the regulations. He did exactly as he was asked and wrote in what they suggested.

He willingly held 2 public hearings in August and October 2018. The advertisements is HUGELY lacking in details, important ones like the word SOLAR! They stated, "The Joint City-County Planning Commission will hold a public meting for (date) at 6:00 p.m. in the Glasgow City Hall Building for public input to consider a text amendment to the Barren County Subdivision Regulations for Alternative Energy Regulations. Anyone with questions should contact the Planning Commission , 126 East Pubic Square, Glasgow, KY (270) 659-0661."

Now, this is a tiny little square stuck in the classified ads of our local paper who has a postage permit to mail 5,300 papers. The advertisement doesn't use the word "solar". Does the general public understand the term "alternative energy regulations?" Approximately 84% of Barren County residents have a high school education or GED. Think they would have caught this little-bitty notice?

Apparently not. Only 5 people attended the first meeting (and at least 2 of them are related to the court) and only 2 people attended the second hearing. Yet, Myatt met his statutory requirements, but he failed to uphold a standard of openness and transparency.

Hearing no objections for the 7 attendees, Myatt submitted the regulations to Barren County Fiscal Court on **February 19, 2019**. There was no reading of the regulations and no discussion. Myatt gave Geenex a silver platter on which to develop. He stated he was **"tasked"** by the former judge to approve the project, but that doesn't excuse his lack of due diligence to protect the interest of the county and protect residents from having solar panels within 10 feet of their property lines. He could have sounded an alarm, but chose not to.

But, then Myatt wants us to believe that Geenex disappeared and submitted a project "directly to PSC." A project called Woodpecker Solar, 2020-00261. He claims he has no knowledge of this project and doesn't even have a file. I submitted a FOIA request and he denies there is a file.

According to documents filed on the PSC website regarding the **Wood Pecker Solar project**:

- 7-31-2020 Notice of Intent was filed referencing "local setback requirements to the BC building code." Note: Setbacks were approved by Barren County Fiscal Court on February 19, 2019.
- 7-31-2021 Motion to approve public participation due to COVID
- 8-20-2020 Response to approve motion on public participation
- 10-15-2020 transfer to EDF Renewables Development, Inc.
- 12-30-2021 Motion to withdraw Notice of Intent.

Now – consider timeline supplied by Wood Duck of "their community engagements." There are at least 7 "trainings and events" they have listed for Wood Duck, but these could have been Wood Pecker as they occurred during the time frame and before the Notice of Intent was withdrawn. These are two totally different geographical locations and would involve completely different residents and landowners. Also, at that time, it would have involved different political leaders.

AND Kevin Myatt, Barren County Planning Director, has no file.

It just doesn't seem possible that while he is doing exactly what they asked him to do, they would "go around" him and file directly with the state. Perhaps evidence has been shredded that would explain why he "gave" Geenex everything they asked for in the setbacks and decommissioning plan which allows Geenex to walk away. What are county officials hiding? No file? And they state, "they knew nothing about it."

So, two projects. Both hidden. Wood Pecker and Wood Duck. The company hid both and the public had no input.

Residents request that the siting board find this as unacceptable business practices and excuse the county employee who failed to protect the community. We request a complete list of who attended each training session listed in Wood Duck's community engagement for full disclosure. Also, please disclose source of funds for travel and accommodations.

V. Setback Requirement

15. Wood Duck "sold" the project to participating landowners with promises of 300 feet setbacks from occupied structures and that is what they put on their maps.

THEN, they submit the Notice of Intent and Applications and state they will be using the 50-20-10 setbacks. Residents requests that the PSC require, at a minimum the 300 feet setbacks as they displayed at the two informational sessions held AFTER the project was approved by planning and zoning.

It should be noted, although the PSC cannot change local setbacks, that the community has spoken to the siting board, loud and clear with **many** letters and petitions. The community did not know and is being penalized for the actions of this company who came in under the cover of darkness and paid off a few stakeholders who gave them EVERYTHING they asked for.

The community has since passed a solar ordinance with setbacks of 1,000 feet. Residents respectfully request this to be considered. No one should have a solar panel 10 feet from their property lines or even 50 feet.

16. Applications says there are eight residential neighborhoods. Please identify what they consider to be a neighborhood. It is true, these are residential neighborhoods which should not have commercial solar installations. Residents request that the siting board rule that commercial solar utilities do not belong in residential neighborhoods and that residential neighborhoods should be protected.

IV. Public Notice Report

17. The applicant did not promote this project in any way except buying officials. They hid it from affected residents. This will be evident on the petitions which have a date the signor learned of the project.

Wood Duck has refused to answer emails and phone calls from community members and media. They failed to return phone calls to Mammoth Cave. They failed to provide requests for information. At the meetings, they did not provide any information that one could take home or share. They didn't even have a solar panel on display.

Everything they mailed stated, "we are proposing." This is intentional deceit.

Residents request that the siting board finds this to be unacceptable and not in good faith with the community.

18. The "preapplication" process is referring to submitting the application to the siting board. As stated previously, they did NOTHING to engage the community until the project was approved at the local level. No one knew about it. As mentioned previously, we have petitions signed by hundreds who have included the date they learned about

this project. Wood Duck did NOT in any way engage the public for input in the design and community request.

People attended the meetings that were held after the project was approved by Barren County Planning, but it was a waste of time. Wood Duck had all of the answers and were not willing to even entertain a compromise or a suggestion from the community.

19. Wood Duck mailed letters which stated, "we are proposing." Farmers are busy, they don't have time to deal with proposals. Wood Duck never stated, "we have been approved." If you look in their attachment, the flier they "created" for the packet, has the wrong date on it.

Also, the letters were not personalized. They said, "Dear Neighbor...we are *proposing.*" Who pays attention to this junk mail?

I guess the question is, "What good is a meeting after the project has been approved?" All you can do is LEARN about WHAT they are going to do...they have all of the answers...and Wood Duck gave absolutely no consideration to the community concerns. That is why people are speaking now, and speaking loudly. This is wrong.

Is there proof they notified the EEC, PSC, Transportation Cabinet, AG and Governor's office?

Residents request that these ill-fated attempts not be accepted and are realized as detrimental to the community and therefore, should not be accepted as meeting the spirit of the law. We also request proof of offiicals notifications.

20. The public information meetings were arranged in a cocktail style meeting room. Tables that were 42 inches feet tall, no chairs, multiple stations with a company representative at several tables (3-4) to tell you all about the glorious things they were going to do.

They DID NOT in any way disclose the 50-20-10 setbacks! Their maps did not indicate 50-20-10 and a final map has never been presented. They did not disclose the batteries. They provided NO handouts, nothing to read, just some placards and a sign-in sheet.

In their attachments to the application, they have some comment cards as samples, but if you study the hand-writing, most appear to be from the same person. I did not see any comment cards at either meeting. I believe most people would not have filled out a negative card because it was going to the company that is already approved. What good would it do?

As they gloated, "it's a done deal" and people left the meeting in tears. The submitted documents contain duplicates. They have a flier in their sample with the wrong date for the August meeting.

Residents tell of being talked "down to" and told different stories between the two meetings.

Residents request this behavior not be accepted or rewarded.

21. Since the application was approved by Barren County Planning Commission on December 18, 2023, there has been no donations or activity printed in the local newspaper or listed on their report of community engagement. So, when they held their two "information meetings" in August 2025 and February 2025, they had no new donations to report. Is that not bribing officials and stakeholders????

Notice, June 2023. They engaged in a "**QUARTER** Mile" door knocking campaign. Well, that's not very far when this **project stretches 20-30 miles**. But, we do believe it was a QUARTER mile or less, because the community did not know about this project, which is again why the siting board is hearing from the community. We have not had any input into this project.
Then, October 2023. "Donor" to Beautify Barren County. As referenced above, a donation to the County Judge Executive Jamie Byrd's nonprofit of which she is the founder and president. Is this why the county judge kept this project quiet from the "date" of their first meeting in February 2023 until after it was approved in December 2023?

Please request a list of donations and activities since the project was approved in December 2023?

Did they just donate and bribe the influential businesses and nonprofits to gain favor with the planning commission?

There are many community events in Glasgow and in the surrounding neighborhoods, Wood Duck did not attend a single one.

Note, in their list, the sessions at the Center for Energy Education. No one knows who attended these or how they relate to Barren County. We have heard that only participating landowners attended these, not the community. People they had already vetted to participate. Who attended any of the education sessions? We simply do not know.

Which public officials attended the September 2022 meeting "Public Officials Workshop". We request this information from Wood Duck/Geenex. Who paid for the public officials to attend?

Community engagement score: 0

Residents request answers to the above questions.

See chart of community engagement submitted in the Wood Duck application to PSC and Barren County Planning and Zoning.

Community Engagement:

- **June 2019:** Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host "Train the Trainer for Teachers".
- **September 2020:** Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host "Landowner meeting held at the Rescue Squad".
- **Summer 2020:** Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host "Renewable Energy Summer Camp".
- **Summer 2021:** Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host "Renewable Energy Summer Camp".
- **Summer 2021:** Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host "Train the Trainer for Teachers".
- **November 2021:** Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host "Solar 101 Education Workshop".
- **November 2021:** Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host "Solar 101 Education Workshop".
- **February 2022:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director met with Judge Michael Hale.
- **May 2022**: Joined Barren County Chamber of Commerce and have renewed annually since May 2022.
- **June 2022:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director sponsored the food for Boys & Girls Club Golf Scramble.
- **June 2022:** Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host " Solar 101 Education Workshop".
- **September 2022**: Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host "Public Officials Workshop"
- **September 2022**: Wood Duck Solar Development Director sponsored a community dinner hosted by Land & Liberty Coalition.
- **September 2022**: Wood Duck Solar hosted Landowner Dinner for participating Landowners.
- **September 2022**: Wood Duck Solar donated to Landowner dinner venue (Esters Farm LLC).
- **December 2022:** Wood Duck Solar sponsorship to Christmas Parade "Don't Shoot Your Eye Out".
- **January 2023**: Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host "Lunch & Learn".
- **January 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director met with Industrial Development Director, Maureen Carpenter.
- **January 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director attended Fiscal Court Meeting.
- **January 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director attended Barren County Chamber of Commerce, Coffee and Commerce.
- **February 2023:** Wood Duck Solar sponsorship for Center for Energy Education to host "Solar 101".
- **February 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director met with Director of Planning and Zoning, Kevin Myatt.
- **February 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director attended Barren County Chamber of Commerce Annual Dinner.
- **February 2023**: Wood Duck Solar participated in the Annual Dinner hosted by Barren County Chamber with the Silver Package
- **February 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director met with Judge Executive Jaime Bewley Byrd.

- **March 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director attended the Barren County Chamber of Commerce Lunch Club.
- **June 2023:** Quarter Mile Door Knocking Campaign to adjacent property owners of Wood Duck Solar's project footprint.
- **June 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Project Website was launched
- **Quarter 3 2023 – Quarter 4 2023:** Continued presence with Fiscal Court meetings each month.
- **October 2023:** Wood Duck Solar donated to Beautify Barren.
- **October 2023:** Wood Duck Solar donated to BC Engineering for L.L.A.H.S Alarm.
- **October 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director met with Judge Executive Jaime Bewley Byrd.
- **November 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director met with Judge Executive Jaime Bewley Byrd.
- **November 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director met with Director of Planning and Zoning, Kevin Myatt.
- **December 2023:** Wood Duck Solar Development Director met with Judge Executive Jaime Bewley Byrd.

If you refer back to the timeline of when Kevin Myatt first met with Geenex regarding the "Wood Pecker" project of which he has no file, but the PSC has a file....some of these earlier dates may have been activities for Wood Pecker versus Wood Duck. Who knows?

We also know they met with Kevin Myatt before this list. So, what all is missing?

Residents request answers.

VII. Efforts to Locate Near Existing Electric Generation

PJM reports analyzed in section IX.

VIII. Proof of Service to County and Municipality Officials

There is no proof of compliance and delivery to all state officials as required in KRS.

IX. Effect on Kentucky Electricity Generation System

Wood Duck submitted two system **impact** studies and two **feasibility** studies of the Bon Ayr connection site all of which were completed in 2021. They are studied as two different queues at different MWs for capacity and energy.

Since these were written in 2021, it is possible that additional solar projects have been added to the queue and some have been cancelled, so it is unknown if these reports are accurate and therefore, should be updated.

These reports analyzed the impacts of increasing of a power producing from 32.7 MW to 45 MW Capacity, not 100 MWs as this project proposes. It is unknown if the 100MW is the capacity or the energy level?

Residents request why did the reports not study 100 MW as proposed by the project? Will Wood Duck submit a constant flow of electricity during the day and nothing at night? Or will they transmit energy 24 hours a day?

It is unclear if EKPC is going to buy the power from Wood Duck or if Wood Duck will sell to PJM and is there a split between the two. What does the purchase power agreement say (PPA)? Does EKPC buy all of Summershade's electricity? Is there

With the lower amount of energy in each study, it is possible that the studies do not address the improvements that must be made **to accommodate 100 MW**. This should be corrected.

These reports are based on two different system delivery proposals: Two address **battery storage** and two do **not address battery storage.** As stated throughout this assessment, Wood Duck has told the public there will be **no batteries in this project ANYWHERE**. If any batteries are identified, Wood Duck has misled the community and Mammoth Cave National Park. Residents request an answer to this project and if batteries are involved, it is to cease immediately.

If the energy is going directly to the grid, these reports do not indicate that the station can accept 100%. It appears the study is based on a commercial probability of only 53% of the energy, There is no explanation as to why it was evaluated at 53%, perhaps this is due to rain, clouds, snow, etc. However, if the solar "farms" are developing at 100% where does this energy go? The DC energy for the inverters must be stored somewhere or inverted to AC and fed directly into the transmission system. Which is Wood Duck proposing to do?

Wood Duck has not provided any information to the public about how the inverters will be
cooled. These must be temperature controlled. Will they be water cooled and if so, how much water will be required?

These reports stipulate various updates that must be paid for by Wood Duck before the project can proceed.

The Impact Study AG1-071 System Impact Study (August 2021) : states, page 5: Wood Duck has proposed a **STORAGE GENERATING FACILITY**...with a total capability **of 55 MW** energy with 37.5 MW of this output being recognized by PJM as Capacity and requires a low cost of $15,000, but there has to be systems upgrades of $3.8 Million paid by others. How do we know the others have committed to the upgrades which must occur to make this project feasible? Cost have undoubtedly increase substantially since this was completed in 2021. States the project was studied with commercial probability of 100%.

This report states that an "Interim deliverability study will be required." Please provide. Page 7

1. "If proposing at or greater than 100 MW, the developer must pay for phasor measurement units (PMUs)". Page 8. We do not know what this will cost, since these reports are not for the intended MW.
2. Developer may be required and/or pay for metering as necessary to properly track real time output of the facility, as well as, installing metering which shall be used for billing purposes." Page 9
3. Wood Duck must provide "Meteorological data facilities and provide meteorological data" to the substation on a regular basis. For the 35 inverters, this includes the back panel temperature, Irradiance, ambient air temperature, wind speed, wind direction." Wood Duck has not specified who/how will provide this service.

The Feasibility Study AG1-071 (January 2021) states the developer has proposed a **SOLAR GENERATING FACILITY** (this does NOT say storage) facility with 55MW as energy and 45 MW as capacity. This states the **$3.19 Million** are needed in upgrades and improvements for this project. Again, these costs are from January 2021 and may have changed in the last 4 years with increased parts, labor, etc. It is unclear how much will be paid by Wood Duck. States, the project was studied with commercial probability of 53%. (page 10 and 28)

1. If proposing at or greater than 100 MW, the developer must pay for phasor measurement units (PMUs)". Page 8. We do not know what this will cost, since these reports are not for the intended MW. Is this why there are 2 project numbers with lesser MW's to avoid this requirement?
2. Developer may be required and/or pay for metering as necessary to properly track real time output of the facility, as well as, installing metering which shall be used for billing purposes." Page 9

3. Wood Duck must provide "Meteorological data facilities and provide meteorological data" to the substation on a daily basis. For the 35 inverters, this includes the back panel temperature, Irradiance, ambient air temperature, wind speed, wind direction." Wood Duck has not specified who/how will provide this service.

Second set of studies

The Feasibility Study for AG1-070 (January 2021) states it is a **SOLAR GENERATING FACILITY** with a total capacity of 37.5 MW and 45 MW Energy this output as being recognized as capacity. This was studied with the commercial probability of 53% page 10.

It states there are cost updates of **$6.265** million for physical interconnection costs and system network upgrade costs.

It includes the requirement if a facility if equal to or greater than 100 MW, shall install and maintain, at its' expense phasor measurement units (PMUs). There is no cost provided with this. (page 8) Again, why did Wood Duck submitted the lesser MW – project states 100 MW.

Wood Duck will be required to install equipment necessary to provide **Revenue Metering** and **real time data**. (page 9). There is no estimated cost provided with this.

The Impact Study for AG1-071 (August 2021) states it is **a STORAGE GENERATING FACILITY** that will have a total capability of 45 MW and 32.7 MW Energy and was studied with a commercial probability of 100% .(page 11) Total physical interconnection costs **$5.205M** Other upgrades to other agencies **$2.52M**

This project was studied as an uprate to AF1-070. (Page 6) What does this mean? It implies that 70 became 71,so this is only one partial study and neither amount to the reported 100MW by Wood Duck.

Plus Phasor measurement units (PMUs), Plus Metering to track real time, Plus Meteorological Data Reporting Requirements

What is the total cost for Wood Duck? Residents request that Wood Duck provide evidence of the totals required and that this money be deposited into a bank in Kentucky, along with money to finance the entire project $130M plus increases, plus the amount of leases for at least one year.

Residents request how Wood Duck will be "firming" their supply of energy?

Has Wood Duck submitted their Merchant Transmission Interconnection request? If so, have they provided proof of funding?

It has never been explained if the inverters will run all day and all night. It they store DC, they will run all night if converting from DC to AC.

Will EKPC allow the influx of the energy all day, stopping with the sun goes down, or will energy be processed all night? This needs to be answered in relation to the question of will the inverters run all night and if so, the noise study must be adjusted to each property that is in relation to an inverter.

Therefore, residents request that Wood Duck provide updated studies for 100MW of energy and provide the totals for upgrades that Wood Duck must pay and then deposit those funds, and the remaining construction funds and the amount of lease payments for one year into a Kentucky banking institution.

Upgrades are essential because lines size, breakers and controls must be increased and updated to handle the increased energy. Each can overheat, causing breakers to trip, leaving residents in the dark.

X. Effect on Regional Economics

The economic report from Dr. Paul Coomes does not indicate a proven and positive impact on Barren County. Wood Duck submitted a report to Barren County Planning Commission that was dated June 1, 2023.

Then, Wood Duck submitted a revised story dated December 13, 2024. I have reached out to Dr. Coomes via email and requested data and explanations, to which he has refused to answer. Resident request that the siting board require him to explain his numbers and provide his data set.

In the first report on page one, he refers to 2,300 acres and states $100,000 for 20 years in an IRB, then $20,000 for years 21-40 total revenue of $2.4 million. He references property tax increases from **$17,000 to $60,000**. (This is an increase of $43,000 in tax revenue per year for the life of the project).

Page 13 has the specifics of the first report:

Tax bills 2022 for 25 parcels (error: should be 27 or 28), 2,200 acres, $16,919 in taxes will increase to $60,000. So, an actual increase of only $43,071 per year.

THEN in the second report, he completely changes his projections.

On page 1, he states property increases will increase to **$378,000**. On page 14, he says he used the taxes from 2023 and the taxes paid were about **$17,000**. "This can be compared to an average of $378,000 expected to be generated by the solar project per year over four decades."

So, how did he jump from an increase of $17,000 (in the first report) to $378,000 and only using 1,244 acres???? The only improvements to the land will be fences and gravel. The structures are owned by the developer, so no deprecation or value to the landowner. If the land remains farm land, that will not be included in his calculation and he even reduced the acreage from 2,200 acres to 1,244.

There is no way to reach this number. His projections are false.

Coomes is using this newly created number to calculate total benefits...$378,000 x 40 years equals $15,120,000 and of which the school system will get $11 million.

And while there is no backup data for his jump from $17,000 to $378,000 – that all goes away if the county enters into a PILOT agreement for a lesser amount. Notice in the first report, he anticipated a PILOT agreement, but he never provided an estimate of the amount.

Our County Judge Executive Jamie Byrd has stated publicly the county will not enter into an IRB or a PILOT.

It should be noted, that there will not be **any** increased revenue to Barren County government until the PVA assesses the land as commercial property and issues new tax bills to the 12-15 landowners. Now, the leases with Wood Duck state that Wood Duck will pay the increases. But, until the properties are reassessed, Barren County receives **nothing** and it is unknown what the actual values will be. It is hard to imagine that the properties are only assessed at a tax value of $17,000 in 2022 for 2,200 acres and now in the updated study, he anticipates they will be taxed at $378,000 and he reduced the acres to 1,244!! That is like a **tax rate** of over $300 per acre.

Coomes clearly states he doesn't know the exact number of workers that will be hired because Wood Duck/Geenex will enter into an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract for this project so it is not possible to know precisely how many workers will be employed nor their total compensation. (page 9). They will bring **out-of-state workers (non residential) for the construction and fence labor.** There might be, perhaps a few laborers hired. "Thus, the predicted impact of the new construction wages is also **relatively small**." Page 8

Barren County does not have an occupational tax or a net profit tax, so no benefit to the county from these wages except **some** potential "spin-off" to which he states, "Note, that both the *indirect* and ***induced*** effects are **quite small**... The induced effect...is **still small...**" page 11. The economic multipliers are **relatively small**..." page 12

As to LONG term positions, Coomes estimates the project may create 3.2 fulltime jobs, 3.2 not 32. "Applied to the Barren county project, this results in an estimate of **3.2 permanent operational jobs** at the site." Page 12

He also says there will be very little spin-off money spent in Barren County because of the "lack of retail and service business in the county to absorb the new household income linked to the construction jobs." Page 11

He also states there is a "lack of industrial linkages in the region to the solar industry." Page 12
Please require Dr. Coomes to explain this jump and provide his data set.

Residents request that this report be reviewed as incomplete and rejected as factually correct for Barren County. As Dr. Coomes will not provide his dataset as to how he obtained the economic benefit, it is useless. However, his assessment of little to no impact seem relatively correct because the money will not stay in Barren County. Also, he used a 40 year projection, but the leases are only for 20 years.

26. This entire paragraph is from the first report by Dr. Coomes and is totally FALSE, even though this is what Wood Duck submitted to the planning commission in December 2023. The 13 commissioners had no questions which is an indication that they did not read it.

The application states a net economic contribution of $2.4 million. That is no where in the second report. In the first report, page 13, using the taxes of $60,000 (which is incorrect, because it is only an increase of $43,071) x 40 years equals $2.4 million. This is preposterous.

The application states 322 jobs (that was in the first report). The second updated report says 295. Regardless these are NON-RESIDENTIAL wages and will provide no benefit to Barren County.

The application states $20.2 million in labor compensation. This is from the first report. The second report actually decreases the amount of compensation to $ 17.7 million (page 11 of the second report).

Residents request this report be excluded from consideration for the inconsistencies and failure of the author to provide information.

27. The evaluation from **Kirkland Appraisals** has been reviewed and critiqued by local resident, Nancy West. There is a tremendous loss to property values and Kirkland does not evaluate a single commercial utility project with a scattered site design similar to the Barren County project. Additionally, he does not include one before and after appraisal.

Residents request that the siting board consider the fact that this study does not any in way compare to Barren County and is old and outdated. It is not relevant to current project design and the fact panels will be within 10 feet of surrounding property lines.

XI. Record of Environmental Violations

Geenex Solar is the owner of many, many LLC's and works in many states. It is impossible to find how many of their projects have violations. Residents request that Geenex provide a complete list of all projects in every state, including LLC name, county, state, size of the project, status of the project (planning, developing, completion, active) and if he still owns the property, and if not, current owner's name.
They generally hire an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) company and statements are needed from each developer, as well, for every project since 2012.

Require an official statement from each state's EPA office on each project as to complaints and findings of fault.

It is known his most recent project in Kentucky, in Harrison County, KY was a disaster and he recently sold it.

Residents request data as listed above to be requested and considered by the siting board.

XII Site Assessment Report

The Sound Study by Stantec

Wood Duck has identified the **Power Electronics HEM series Solar Invertor** which has a sound level of 99 dBAS for each invertor in the Sound Study by Stantec, page 7, section 6.1. The project is proposing 35 inverters across the development . e (1307 Millstown Road) and is really close to several houses, at least 10 homes with children and an Amish family which will have open windows. Inverters will run will all day. Invertors require forced air to keep them cool. It is unknown how much heat this will generate in this area.

No one should have 3 inverters within 500 feet of their home, but as stated multiple times throughout this response, the public has never had an opportunity to comment on this disastrous project. AND the project only identified 25 inverters in their submission to the planning commission. Residents request an amended map be provided for comment.

A quick AI Google search reveals this to be unacceptable. There are at least 3 things which make noise: inverters (35), motors within the tracking systems (204,525) and the rotation of the tracking system (204,525). Plus the substation step-up transformer at **105 dBa.**

The **inverter noise is 99** decibels which is a **very loud noise**, generally considered to be potentially damaging to hearing, especially with prolonged exposure. It's in the range of noises

like lawnmowers, power tools, or a concert at a loud volume. For reference, 85 dB is the threshold **where long-term exposure can cause damage**, and 100 dB is considered a high noise level.

Here's a more detailed breakdown for damages to hearing:

80-90 dB: Loud noises that **can be harmful with prolonged exposure**. Examples include alarm clocks, traffic, and vacuums. **24-7-365 would qualify as prolonged exposure**.

90-100 dB: This is where noises become even more potentially damaging. Examples include power tools, blenders, and snowmobiles.

100-110 dB: These are considered very loud and can cause hearing damage quickly. Examples include concerts, car horns, and sporting events.

110+ dB: These are considered deafening and extremely dangerous to the ears.

In summary, 99 decibels is a high noise level that should be avoided for prolonged periods without hearing protection.

The tracking system noise, depending on which one they will use will average @ 80.5 It is unclear which brand they will use and their reports are conflicting.

In the Decommissioning Plan by Stantec on page 4, they list the **DuraTrack HZ v3 tracker** or similar system for the tracking system. The "Onsite-Acoustic Testing" on four models of the Dura Trcker indicated noise levels at 80.5-69.9.

However, in the site assessment report, page 13, section 25 they reference using **NexTracker** or equivalent which they state is 70 dBA. This is incorrect according to the material data sheets from the manufacturer. For every model they make, they state the dDb is less than **79**, not 70.

Auger noise levels can vary, but they often fall within the range of 80-106 dBA, especially in underground mining operations. Construction equipment like auger drill rigs typically register around 85 dB. Some newer, quieter models, like the DELMAG RH 12/140, can achieve sound power levels of 104 dB(A) according to ABI Equipment Ltd.

Examples of Auger Noise Levels:

- **Underground Auger Miners:** Noise levels at worker locations in underground coal mines can exceed 100 dBA, with some measurements reaching as high as 106 dBA.
- **Construction Augers:** Auger drill rigs are generally around 85 dB, according to Sonetics.
- **DELMAG RH 12/140:** This drill rig has a sound power level of 104 dB(A).
- **Ice Fishing Augers:** Some manufacturers focus on producing quieter gas-powered augers for ice fishing.

Hearing Protection: **OSHA Standards:** OSHA requires hearing conservation programs for workers exposed to noise levels at or above 85 dBA averaged over 8 hours.

Hearing Protection Devices: Earplugs or earmuffs are often recommended when working with loud machinery like augers.

A noise level of 79 dBA is considered **loud**. Here's how it compares to some common sounds: Normal conversation: 60-70 dB., Washing machine: 70 dB, Dishwasher: 70 dB., Noisy restaurant: 70-80 dB., Ringing telephone: 70-80 dB., Alarm clock: 70-80 dB, Moderate freeway traffic: 70-79 dB.

To conclude, with just the invertor at 99 dBa and the tracking system motors running at 80.5, this creates an elevated noise level. AI Google search indicates that when you have 2 separate noise levels, within 10 dB, the higher rating is the determining factor.

"When two sounds of 99 dBA and 80 dBA are combined, the resulting noise level is approximately 99 dBA. Since the difference between the two noise levels is greater than 10 dB, the lower noise level (80 dBA) has a negligible impact on the overall combined noise level. A 10 dB increase in sound pressure level is perceived as twice as loud, according to University of California San Diego."

Here's why:

Decibels (dB) are measured on a logarithmic scale, not a linear one. This means that a 10 dB increase represents a tenfold increase in sound intensity.

Dominant Sound Source: When combining sound levels, the higher sound level dominates. In this case, the 99 dBA source is significantly louder than the 80 dBA source, making the 80 dBA source's contribution almost unnoticeable.

Simple Rule of Thumb: As a rule of thumb, when combining sound levels, if one source is at least 10 dB higher than the other, you can essentially ignore the lower level when calculating the combined level, says United Steel Structures.

Furthermore, Wood Duck stated at the Barren County Planning Commission meeting on December 18, 2023 as noted in the minutes on page 5, #7. "A Sound Study conducted by Stantec has been presented by the applicant in Attachment D. Page 9 of this study states that sound produced during normal operation of the solar farm will produce sounds heard at 47 decibels." This statement is **totally incorrect**...it should state 47 decibels LEQ!!!

In the Stantec study, Appendix A, pages 1-7 it uses a popular measurement which is often not understood. It uses the "Sound Level (dBA Leq)" on 266 locations, assumingly to be 266 houses. This gives a range or readings from 19-46 dBA Leq.

This makes the readings appear to be low when in fact, they are not. This is deceitful to the reader. HOWEVER, Leq is the equivalent continuous sound level or the sound level in decibels having the same total sound energy as the fluctuating level measured. It is the time-average sound level (LAT) which allows the higher level which was 99 dBA from the inverters to be averaged with zero dBAs at night to provide a lower level of 46.

Leq should NEVER be allowed for a measurement of noise in a residential neighborhood. Taking the time there is no noise does not mitigate the deafening noise levels produced by these instruments. This is a clever way to deceive the average reader.

Let's examine SR-126 (we do not know who this is), has a sound level of 46, and is 500 feet. The inverters will run from sun up to sun down and may run at night, depending on when the energy is processed. The decibels of noise is reduced when averaged with the hours of silence at night. This is a great way to confuse the reader and create numbers of lower values. The fact remains, it will be **99 dBA ALL day long and that is considered very loud and dangerous.**

We have found nothing in the research of the product material sheets and installation guides to substantiate their low number claim. Therefore, Residents request that the information provided by Stantec is disregarded because they failed to provide accurate numbers and failed to provide the numerous locations as the inverters and tracking systems that will surround homes and farms.

Wood Duck did NOT provide a map which showed the locations of the inverters to the Barren County Planning Commission and therefore, this has not been reviewed by the county or the residents of Barren County. We request a new and amended map for public review.

The maps Wood Duck submitted to the PSC called "Noise Contour Map" and the "Noise Sensitive Receptors" are tiny and impossible to read; and again, have not been reviewed or commented on by the public.

There are 35 inverters referenced in the PSC application and only 25 referenced in the Barren County application. Another inconsistency.

As to construction noise, the Santec report states indicates the pile drivers will range from 74-85 at 50 feet. Page 6. There will be at least 3 in operation.

According to AI Google, Impact pile drivers generate **high levels** of noise, typically ranging **from 120-140 decibels (dB) at close proximity**. This noise is a significant concern in construction, especially in urban areas, as it can cause disruptions, noise complaints, **and even lead to health issues**. Monitoring and managing noise levels is crucial for the safety of workers and the public. Here's a more detailed breakdown:

- **Noise Levels:** Impact pile drivers can produce noise levels of **120-140 dB at** a distance of 10 feet.
- **Impact Noise:** Impact pile driving is considered an impact noise source, characterized by its short duration (less than one second), high intensity, abrupt onset, and rapid decay.
- **Attenuation:** Noise levels decrease with distance. For example, noise from a pile driver might attenuate to approximately 84 dBA at 50 feet, based on standard noise attenuation rates, according to Imperial County Planning & Development Services.
- **Environmental Impact:** Excessive noise from pile driving can lead to annoyance, health problems, and even legal issues.
- **Mitigation:** Strategies to reduce noise include using noise shrouds or curtains, limiting driving time to daylight hours, and reducing the overall driving time, according to Piling Canada.
- **Regulations:** While there are no specific federal noise regulations for pile driving, the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) regulates workplace noise exposure, with permissible exposure levels for workers.

AI Overview of Vibratory Pile Drivers

A vibratory pile driver uses vibrations to install piles into the ground, and its noise levels are typically measured in decibels A (dBA). These machines generate continuous, lower-frequency sounds compared to impact pile drivers, which produce loud, impulsive noises. While vibratory pile drivers have lower peak sound pressure levels, they can still be a significant source of noise pollution and may affect nearby residents or marine life.

How Vibratory Pile Drivers Work:

- Vibratory pile drivers use a rotating eccentric mass to create vibrations that loosen the soil around the pile, allowing it to be pushed into the ground.
- They are generally faster and more efficient than impact pile drivers, especially for driving sheet piles and some types of foundation piles.

- Vibratory pile drivers are often preferred in urban areas or near environmentally sensitive areas due to the lower peak noise levels.

Noise Levels and Measurement:

A-weighted decibels (dBA): This is a standard measurement of sound that reflects how humans perceive loudness, with higher numbers indicating louder sounds.

Vibratory vs. Impact Pile Driving: Vibratory pile drivers produce lower peak sound levels but can generate continuous noise for extended periods, while impact pile drivers produce high-intensity, short-duration sounds.

Typical dBA Levels: Measurements of vibratory pile driving noise can range from 77.0 to 80.1 dBA, standardized at 50 feet, with some measurements reaching 88 dBA during driving, according to a report from the Washington State Department of Transportation.

Distance and Attenuation: Noise levels decrease with distance from the source. For vibratory pile drivers, noise levels can drop by 6 dBA for every doubling of distance.

Environmental Impact:

Noise Pollution: Vibratory pile driving can still cause noise pollution, **potentially disturbing residents or wildlife.**

Underwater Noise: Pile driving, including vibratory methods, can also generate underwater noise that may harm marine life.

Mitigation Measures: Various techniques can be used to reduce noise and vibration from pile driving, such as using noise shrouds, limiting driving times, and employing quieter equipment.

Stantec provides the following statement on page 9, Section 7.0 "Worst-case construction sound levels at the nearest residence are expected to range from 74 to 94 dBA Leq with multiple pieces of equipment operating simultaneously." Again, they have manipulated the numbers and factored in the time that the equipment is not operational to lower the impact of the excessive noise which will be 120-140 dBA.

Residents request that their neighborhoods are not invaded with this machinery creating unbearable noise for their homes and animals. Please deny this project on excessive noise and manipulation of numbers and facts. If the project is approved, we request working hours of 9-5, Monday – Friday.

Animals and noise: The Wood Duck Solar project is in a farming community where people have cattle, horses, sheep, goats, bees, pigs, poultry and domestic animals. The impact of this level of noise from these drivers and the inverters can have a devastating effect. AI Google states the following:

AI Overview

A 99 dBA noise level is considered high and can be stressful for livestock, potentially impacting their health and productivity. While some noise is unavoidable in farming, understanding the effects of different noise levels is crucial for animal welfare.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

- **Impact on Livestock:** High noise levels can cause stress, potentially leading to decreased milk yield, disruptions in feeding behavior, and even changes in hormonal balance.
- **Specific Examples:** Research has shown that exposure to 80-100 dBA noise twice a day can reduce milk yield in dairy cattle. Similarly, prolonged exposure to 100 dB noise has been shown to increase respiration rates in sheep.
- **Noise Sources:** Common sources of noise in livestock farming include ventilation fans, tractors, high-pressure washers, and automated feeding systems.
- **Importance of Monitoring:** Regular monitoring of noise levels within animal housing facilities is essential to identify potential issues and implement mitigation strategies.
- **Mitigation Strategies:** Strategies for reducing noise exposure can include optimizing building design, using quieter equipment, and providing periods of quiet time for the animals.
- **Hearing Differences:** It's important to remember that animals may have different hearing ranges and sensitivities than humans, so what may seem like a minor noise to us could be stressful for them.

Research at the National Agricultural and Food Center by J.Broucek examined "The Effect of Noise on Preformance, Stress and Behavior of Animals" concluded that noise in farm animal environments has a detrimental factor to animal health. Especially longer lasting sounds can affect the health of animals. Noise directly affects reproductive physiology or energy consumption (Escribano et al., 2013). Noise may also have indirect effects on population dynamics through changes in habitat use, courtship and mating, reproduction and parental care. (p.114)

The noise threshold expected to cause a behavioral response **by cattle is 85 to 90 dB** (Manci et al., 1988). Noises greater than threshold have provoked retreat, freezing, or strong startle response (Morgan and Tromborg, 2007). When the transmitter of ultrasound was switched on at a distance of 1 m, calves got up and orientated towards the sound source. After 30 s, all calves had their ears directed away from the sound source. After 10 min, some calves started to scratch their ears repeatedly. During the 10 minutes period of exposure, none of the calves would lay down again (Algers, 1984). Page 118

It is an interesting study that addresses horses, sheep, goats, and cattle. It concludes that loud noises can have a detrimental on an animal's health. Why would Barren County introduce this construction project which will take 1-2 years of noise?

It is also known that the panels can reach temperatures of 185 degrees. This will increase the air temperature around crops and pastures. Recently research into "Corn sweat" has confirmed that a corn crop can increase temperature and humidity. Think of what solar panels will do to the families and animals next door.

Residents request that the siting board consider the issue of animal and crop health, as well as the fraudulent studies which are slanted to get this project approved at the detriment and health of others. This is the wrong project for Barren County and the farmland.

Traffic Impact Study by Stantec, March 27, 2023

This report spent a great deal of space talking about the impact to the Cumberland Parkway and described the project as being "generally along Cumberland Parkway" and "is one of four locations that will be impacted the most." The community does not accept these conclusions.

The study addressed Cumberland Parkway, County Road 1339 (Apple Grove Road), Oak Grove Church Road, State Road 255 (Park City Bon Ayr Road).

First, **Cumberland Parkway** cannot be used in any manor concerning this project because it does NOT have an entrance or exit into the project area. Traffic will continue there as always. The size of the road, the number of cars, speed, sound has no bearing on this project.

Second, **State HYW 255 – Park City Bon Ayr Road** – report states it is level, with no shoulder, but lane with is 10.5 feet wide. "This is base free-flow speed states it is **55 mph** but the average travel speed is more realistic which is **38.5 mph**." (page 1 of 2). The report doesn't say why, **well residents know** it is curvy, has multiple blind spots, no shoulder, narrow in places, wrecks often, narrow bridges and no guard rails. This is not a road that needs the influx of heavy equipment and the increased volume of cars/trucks for workers.

This is a main throughfare for our schools running from Park City to Glasgow, all day, multiple times a day, with preschool, elementary, middle and high school students, in addition to sporting events and parents delivering students at various times of the evening for after school activities. This is also an area that is farmed heavily and often has farming equipment along the

road. Additionally, this is a road that is often traveled by the Amish and this increase the dangers of travel for them.

This is a main throughfare to multiple factories in Cave City and also on the west side to travel to Bowling Green for work. This is also a heavily traveled road for tourists traveling from I-65 to Glasgow (shopping, food, entertainment, hotels, Cultural Center, Fort Williams, county government dealings, etc.) and from 255 to Park City/Mammoth Cave area. There are two churches and cemetery along this road. This huge increase will endanger current residents and tourists who travel on this road.

This road floods 2016 Park City Bon Ayr Road.

County Road 1339 – Apple Grove Road – Stantec states this road is not level, no shoulders, lane width is 9 feet for a total of 18 feet, and base speed is 55 mph, with the average speed of 38.1 mph (page 1 of 2). **Residents understand why** this must be traveled much slower because it is curvy, rolling, no dividing lines or line edges, and no shoulders, (report says ZERO shoulders, we agree 😊). We have measured this road at 30 feet from Highway 255 and it is 15 feet wide, 7.5 lane width. We also measured this at 60 feet from Millstown/Apple Grove intersection and it is also 15 feet.

This road covers a lot of the project area and is heavily congested with residential and school buses. There are 22 houses from Millstown/Apple Grove intersection to Highway 255. This is not a road that needs the influx of heavy equipment and the increased volume of cars/trucks for workers.

Oak Grove Church Road – Stantec says it is level and it has a lane with of 9 feet, no shoulders, and they say the speed is 55 mph and the average travel speed is 38.5 mph. (page 1 of 2) Again, residents know this is a dangerous curvy, rolling road, with blind curves, and no shoulders. This road is travelled by residents, school buses and farm equipment. This is not a road that needs the influx of heavy equipment and the increased volume of cars/trucks for workers. This road floods below Woodland Church Road. This road floods from Millstown to Denton Road.

This road is narrower than what Stantec has reported. We measured 3 different places and the measurements are 14.6-15.2 feet.

Coones in his "Economic Impact" predicts 295 jobs (page 11) and Geenex has indicated **8 Landing** locations (in Exhibit 8, Preliminary Plan) for the staging of this project. Stantec **failed** to address the landing locations and the impact of the additional cars, trucks and construction equipment along these locations which will be co-mingled with farm equipment, schools buses

and regular traffic. Wood Duck has stated that workers will ride share....well, even with 2 people per car, that is an increase of 155 cars and that does not include additional trucks such as those hauling gravel, concrete, etc.

Additionally, Stantec **failed** to address the 35 locations of the inverters which will create additional traffic for maintenance throughout the life of the project. Additionally, these are huge trailer sized shells which will damage all local roads from the weight.

Stantec **failed** to address **State Highway 68-80** (New Bowling Green Road) which is the major throughfare from Glasgow to Smiths Grove, Buc-ees. It is heavily traveled. At least four roads in the proposed development exit from Highway 68-80. Why wasn't this road studied? There are 5-7 miles along 68-80 that will affected with the installation process. This is the only access road for construction equipment to get to Rick and Waller Roads. New Bowling Green Road floods along this area.

This road is heavily traveled with residents, tourist, Amish, farm equipment, heavily transport semi-trucks who bring all of the supplies to all of the business in Glasgow and beyond. Very few shoulders.

Millstown Road is the only access road for several parcels in this project which involves hundreds of acres. (Bellamy, Decker, and Redford properties). This is basically a one lane road, no shoulders, deep bar pits, heavily traveled by buses, commuters, Amish buggies and single horses, and tourists who are directed by GPS to go from New Bowling Road (68-80) to Park City Bon Ayr Road.

There is an Amish community with a business and there is an Amish school on this road. **Both have never been considered by Stantec**. The frequency of travel by the Amish buggies for the delivery of students to their schools should not be impeded by this development.

Millstown Road floods in numerous places and is cars must detour. It is heavily farmed by local farmers with huge equipment. Residents are fearful for additional flooding with the removal of hundreds acres of trees and the lack of root systems to absorb the water. This will result in more flooding, massive soil erosion and the transference of contaminants to other locations throughout the county in our Karst and delicate ecosystem.

Residents request a complete list of addresses for the landing issues and a new study addressing those roads, as well as, the roads for the 35 inverters and the additional roads noted above. Stantec or a better consultant should outline access to these locations and the specifications of

each road and if it will accommodate the additional traffic and equipment without an inconvenience, delay or nuisance to the community.

Residents are duly concerned with the safety of all who live on and travel these roads and request the siting board to consider the burdensome impact of this development and the insufficient details provided by Stantec.

Landscaping Plan July 2023

This report referenced 1,920.3 acres and 1,126.7 for components. (page 4) and does not comply with the project request of 2,200 acres and 1,244 for components. So, we do not know what the landscape plan is for these additional parcels which were not included in the study. Residents request a new study and one that complies with the county's request to provide a landscape buffer along all road frontage throughout the entire project area. This will mean, **all 50 feet setbacks and all road frontage** will be adequately screened with proposed vegetation. This entire area needs to be reassessed because new homes and structures have been built and the setbacks need to be re-evaluated and re-calculated.

The photos provided by Stantec show places that do not appear to be in Barren County and they have added various types of trees and shrubs, several of which are not in the landscaping plan. They provided no identifying information to inform the public.

The landscaping plan fails to identify the 35 inverter locations and how they will be fenced and screened. Residents request a proposal of both.

Wood Duck outlines their process Vegetation Management on page 7 and residents find the "footprint" to be excessive. Specifically, it takes 10 feet on either side of access road centerline, 10 feet on either side of buried collection line centerline and 10 acres for laydown yard(s).

The project is proposing 8 laydown yards, so 8 x 10 is 80 acres of gravel. This will greatly impact flooding in areas that already flood. Residents request that each laydown area be replanted with trees as soon as construction is completed to mitigate for the hundreds of acres of trees that will be lost during this project. These should be replanted with trees in similar design of a forest with various trees. A certified arborists should be consulted in the design, perhaps from Berheim Forest in Bullitt County, KY.

To remove 10 feet of vegetation on either side of the roads will change the entire scenic view of our county. Residents request that the road clearance be reduced to 7 feet.

Additionally, all roads should have new trees planted where any tree and/or stump is removed as Wood Duck exits the community.

This project is removing HUNDREDS of acres of trees and residents request that Wood Duck must mitigate for this loss.

Residents request the roads be identified and that photos be provided of what will be planted. We request Beautify Barren County to conduct hearing with the public and determine modules of plantings.

Additionally, Residents request that the fence/screen be installed first and then the trees be planted so they can begin growing while the project is being built.

A new study is also requested due to the changes made throughout the project by the removals of trees, new homes, new buildings, etc. The report is from July 2023. Additionally, the siting board should require the developer to complete a new assessment prior to the actual construction as we know this process can take years. Homeowners may have added barns and shelters, garages, etc. and these structures need to be respected. Residents request a re-evaluation 1-2 months before construction with all changes noted and submitted to Barren County Fiscal Court for approval.

Their report states "It is important to note that the vegetation will not provide 100% screening or visual obstruction from the project." Page 5.

Residents request that the siting board make a specific determination for Barren County. This area is rural farm country. We are the #1 milk producers and #3 beef cattle producers in the state of Kentucky. We have many "structures" which contain live animals. We request that the siting board respect these geographical preferences and require Wood Duck to stay at least 500 feet away so as not to impede on the agricultural setting that is vital to animal success and well-being.

Residents request that churches, cemeteries, and significant trees be surrounded with a tree buffer (see description below of tree choices).

Residents request that the fence should be installed first, then the trees planted to allow growth and coverage. Trees should be added no later than 2 months after the fence is installed to shield the neighboring homes from the construction site. This will help the area to recover from the trauma of construction and will reduce dust and noise. The county should inspect the

plantings and ensure they are adequate and healthy. Wood Duck will water, trim and fertilize the tree, replace as needed while on site and for five years after construction is completed.

Residents request 2 rows of native trees, ornamental trees, bushes, grasses, sod, wild flowers and perennial flower plantings to be staggered along the road frontage. Trees to include, Colorado Blue Spruce, American Holly, Red Plums, Japanese Maples, Eastern White Pine, Chinese Juniper, Magnolia, Long Leaf Pine, Oak Trees, Maples, Dogwoods, Weeping Norway Pines, Coffee Tree, Tulip and Poplar Trees. Bushes to include Azalea, Rhododendrons, Lilacs, and Butterfly bushes. Flowers to include perennials such as Tulips, Daffodils, Russian sage, and a variety of wildflowers

Wood Duck has stated 2 rows with 3 types of trees, but they include a statement that says they can "substitute any proposed tree". They state the trees will be 15 feet apart. Residents request this be changed and trees be planted 8 feet apart and we not want Virginia Pines or Eastern Cedars. Additionally, as noted previously, there will be vision glares on multiple roadways and properties even with 4 and 6 feet trees. Therefore, Residents request that the trees be at 5-feet from the root ball to reduce this hazardous condition which can result in wrecks and injuries.

Wood Duck's Landscaping **Plan fails to address** the planting of vegetation and pollinating flowers and bushes under the panels and between the rows of panels. Residents request that each parcel be planted immediately after the panels are installed to replenish the earth and provide habitat for local animals, birds and bees, and this will help to reduce run off waters.

Residents request that non participating landowners be allowed to request plantings along the fences that surround their properties at the developer's expense. Beautify Barren County shall be responsible for designing modules of plantings for public comment selection and each adjoining property owner may select the module they prefer.

Residents request that Wood Duck provides a contract with a local company to inspect, treat, replace and trim vegetation as needed for the first 3 years. Residents need someone to call when vegetation is diseased or dead or filled with weeds. Wood Duck states on page 13, Section 7.1.1 that 10% of the trees can die and they will look at them annually. This is not acceptable to the community. "Wood Duck said if significant die back were to occur, they would evaluate the need for mitigation options to ensure the goals of the landscape plan are still being met." Page 13. This needs to be clarified that Wood Duck is responsible and will pay to replace. Additionally, residents request a contact to report concerns and Wood Duck must respond within 24 hours.

Residents request that Wood Duck amended the lease agreements with the landowners to ensure road frontage is maintained at a height of 5-9 inches and that the sides adjoining

nonparticipating property owners is maintained in golf– course like standards. Wood Duck stated in their landscape plan they will mow **or** graze the areas and road frontage 1-2 times a year. This is unacceptable. Residents request 7-8 mowings during the growing season and do not believe grazing will be sufficient inside the fenced areas.

To plant a tree and abandon it, is simply unacceptable to our community.

Residents request that Wood Duck install commercial chain link fence of 9 gauge and that all posts are galvanized steel and all are made in America. The chain-link will need to be repainted in 10-12 years and adequate maintenance funds shall be established with Barren County. If they use wood posts, they should be CAA treated posts.

Resident request a contact number should wildlife enter the fenced area. Who will be contacted to rescue the animal and inspect the site for damages? Example: a deer can jump the fence and may climb on panels, breaking them, resulting in glass shards. Soil will need to be removed at least 12 inches deep and replaced in the affected areas and the panel replaced within 24 hours of notice.

Who will inspect? Residents request a contact number and a fine of $10,000 for noncompliance for breakage and/or any type of damage to panels. Glass shards are dangerous to people, animals, waterways, crops, etc.

If soil erosion is noticed, who will respond? Residents request a contact number and a fine for noncompliance.

The installation Manual of Photovoltaic Module for Canadian Solar, the vendor and model designated by Wood Duck in their decommissioning plan submitted to the PSC, contains a section on "Regular Maintenance". **Regular maintenance is required** to keep modules clear of bird droppings, seeds, pollen, leaves, branches, dirt spots and dust. If the module has become soiled, wash with water and a non-abrasive cleaning implement (sponge) during the cool part of the day. Do not scrape or rub dry dirt away, as this may cause micro scratches." Residents request a maintenance plan from Wood Duck. Surrounding property owners must be advised on such activities with sufficient time to protect their property and livestock.

Barren County has a tremendous amount of mold, pollen, leaves and dust, especially dust from harvesting crops. If a layer of dust forms on the panels and a quick rain descends, the panels will be covered in mud.

Wood Duck states on page 7 that they will remove trees and chip them and leave the chips. Many of the roads in this area flood and the wood chips will be washed to adjoining properties, road ways, culverts creating additional flood stoppages and the deposits of wood chips in areas that are not related to the project creating a nuisance. It will take 7 years for each wood chip to biodegrade.

This will be tons and tons of wood chips. Please understand this will be a huge problem.

Residents request that the chips be removed from any property that is flat, adjoining road frontage or in any area which can drain toward creeks and streams.

Residents request that the siting board require that any conditions/stipulations applied to this project must be clearly identified and accepted when this project is sold to another developer.

XIII. Decommissioning Plan

First, KRS 278.704 (3) states, if a facility is proposed to be located in a county or a municipality with planning and zoning, then decommissioning and setback requirements...shall have "primacy over the decommissioning requirements in KRS 278.706(2)(m)."

Therefore, whatever the locals establish, that rules, and is not subject to change by the PSC.

According to Kevin Myatt, Geenex approached him and asked him to include alternative energy regulations into the local planning guide. He did as requested. Barren County guidelines state as follows:

511.0 SOLAR FARM SITE CONSTRUCTION

511.1 Development Plan Requirement

Any entity proposing a Solar Energy System (SES) for a Solar Production Farm must meet the KRS 278.704 regulations prior to submittal to the Joint City-County Planning Commission.

Prior to the construction/development of any Solar Energy System (SES), a development plan shall be submitted to the Joint City-County Planning Commission for review to verify that all structures proposed are in accordance with Section 503.1.5. The Plans submitted shall show location of all proposed structures, property lines (both existing and proposed) and any/all proposed accessories (transmission lines, easements, etc.) associated with the SES prior to any building or electrical permits being issued. If any building site is constructed in the FEMA flood plain, any and all requirements from the Division of Water must be obtained prior to a building permit being issued. No building site shall be constructed to create or increase a flooding condition. All SES shall be in accordance with all FAA notifications and applicable regulations. A Decommission Plan Agreement must be submitted with the declaration of which current responsible party (or parties) shall remove ALL components and accessories, not to exceed twelve (12) months in length for removal, signed by all party and/or parties with ownership interest and recorded within the Barren County Clerk's office.

511.2 Abandonment & Decommissioning

A SES that ceases to produce energy power for sale on a continuous basis for twelve (12) months will be considered abandoned unless the current responsible party (or

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parties) with ownership interest in the SES provides substantial evidence (updated every six (6) months after twelve (12) months of no energy production) to the Planning Commission Staff of the intent to maintain and reinstate the operation of that facility.

A Decommission Plan Agreement must be submitted with the application declaring which party (or parties) shall be responsible of removal of ALL components and accessories, not to exceed twelve (12) months in length for removal, signed by all parties with ownership interest and recorded within the Barren County Clerk's office. Any and all cleared areas within the proposed SES and accessories shall be restored to a condition reasonably similar to its condition prior to the SES development, including replacement of top soil removed or eroded.

Notice: 12 months no activity, then 12 months to clear, but what is most significant, it does NOT define any roles for the developer.

Now, let's look at what the developer has recorded in the County Clerk's office with each lease. (Recorded copy)

EXHIBIT D

Template Decommissioning Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

(Project description, size, location and acreage of land use). The solar photovoltaic power array owned by Tenant, ("**Project**"), is anticipated to operate for a period of no less than 20 years under a power purchase agreement from (Utility/Commercial-Industrial Consumer). It is anticipated that the Project will use the existing technology up to an additional (twenty years) for a total operating period of (40) years. At the completion of its operating life, the Project will either be redeveloped with modern equipment, or it will be decommissioned and removed from the site in accordance with this plan.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of this Decommissioning Plan, ("**Plan**"), is to provide the requisite financial surety to guarantee the decommissioning of the Project.

1.3 Plan Conditions:

Prior to commencing with any decommissioning activities in accordance with this Plan, Tenant will provide documentation to process the appropriate permit(s). If the Project is to be redeveloped, a new building plan permit will be processed before any installation of new equipment. Decommissioning the Project will allow the parcels that were changed under the Project's (CUP/SUP) to be returned to their original zone classifications.

2. DECOMMISSIONING OF FACILITY AFTER CEASING OPERATION

2.1 General Environmental Protection

During decommissioning and restoration activities, general environmental protection and mitigation measures will be implemented. Many activities during decommissioning will be comparable to the construction phase, including the use of heavy equipment on site, preparing staging areas, and restoring constructible areas.

2.2 Pre-Decommissioning Activities

Prior to engaging in decommissioning activities, Tenant will provide documentation to process the appropriate permits in accordance with all relevant county, state and federal statutes in place at the time of decommissioning.

Prior to any decommissioning or removal of equipment, staging areas will be delineated as appropriate. At the end of the Project's useful life, it will first be de-energized and isolated from all external electrical lines. All decommissioning activities will be conducted within designated areas; this includes ensuring that vehicles and personnel stay within the demarcated areas. Work to decommission the collector lines and Project-owned transmission lines will be conducted within the boundaries of the municipal road allowance and appropriate private lands.

2.3 Equipment Decommissioning and Removal

The basic components of the Project are photovoltaic (PV) modules, mechanical racking system, electrical cabling, inverter racks, transformers and concrete pads as described below.

- **Modules:** The modules will be removed by hand and placed in a truck to be retuned for recycling or disposal as described below in section 2.4.
- **Mechanical racking system**: will be removed with an excavator with a demolition thumb. The recyclable metal will be loaded on trucks and hauled away in accordance with section 2.9.
- **Inverters Racks and Inverters:** The inverters and its racks will be removed by hand and loaded on trucks for recycling in compliance with section 2.5.
- **Transformers:** Transformers will be removed in compliance with section 2.5 and then loaded on to a truck with a crane and sent for recycling.
- **Concrete pads:** The equipment will be disconnected and transported off site by truck. The concrete foundations and support pads will be broken up by mechanical equipment (backhoe-hydraulic hammer/shovel, jackhammer), loaded onto dump trucks and removed from the site. Smaller pre-cast concrete support pads and/or pre-manufactured metal skids will be removed intact by cranes and loaded onto trucks for reuse, or will be broken up and hauled away by dump trucks.

2.4 PV Module Collection and Recycling

All modules will be disconnected, removed from the trackers, packaged and transported to a designated location for resale, recycling or disposal. Any disposal or recycling will be done in accordance with applicable laws and requirements. The connecting underground cables and the junction boxes will be de-energized, disconnected, and removed. The mechanical racking system supporting the PV modules will be unbolted and dismantled by laborers using standard hand tools, possibly assisted by small portable cranes. All support structures will be completely removed by mechanical equipment and transported off site for salvage or reuse. Any demolition debris that is not salvageable will be transported by truck to an approved disposal area. Other salvageable equipment and/or material will be removed for the site for resale, scrap value or disposal.

2.5 Electrical Equipment and Inverters

All decommissioning of electrical devices, equipment, and wiring/cabling will be in accordance with local, state and federal laws. Any electrical decommissioning will include obtaining required permits, and following applicable safety procedures before de-energizing, isolating, and disconnecting electrical devices, equipment and cabling.

Decommissioning will require the removal of the electrical equipment, including inverters, transformers, underground/aboveground cables and overhead lines. Equipment and material may be salvaged for resale or scrap value depending on the market conditions.

2.6 Roads, Parking Area

All access roads and the parking area will be removed to allow for the complete rehabilitation of these areas unless the landowner provides written consent to retain these features. Typically, the granular base covering of these areas will be removed using a wheel loader to strip off the material and dump trucks to haul the aggregate to a recycling facility or approved disposal facility. The underlying subsoil, if exhibiting significant compaction (more likely for the site entrance road than the interior access roads), will then be diced using a tractor and disc attachment to restore the soil structure and to aerate the soil. Clean topsoil will be imported on site by dump truck, replaced over the area and leveled to match the existing grade.

2.7 Other Components

Thus the Decommissioning Cost Estimate formula is:
Gross Cost + Contingency -Salvage Credit = the **"Decommissioning Cost Estimate".**

The Decommissioning Cost Estimate shall be an amount equal to at least $500 per acre.

The Decommissioning Cost Estimate shall include a table allocating the net cost estimate across the Project area, based on the percentage of generating capacity in megawatts (MW) on each property ("Allocation Areas"). The Allocation Areas will be divided based upon the lease areas, however Allocation Areas will reference the underlying land, in case ownership of the underlying land changes control during the life of the Project.

3.2 Security:
Tenant will provide an amount equal to the Decommissioning Cost Estimate (as determined by a Kentucky Licensed Engineer, per section 3), (**"Decommissioning Security"**). Decommissioning Security shall be provided by Tenant prior to the Commercial Operation Date and shall be increased every five years based on an assumed 2.5% annual inflation rate.

The Decommissioning Security may be in one of the following forms: (i) cash to be held in escrow by the County Treasurer or a bank or title company, or (ii) a letter of credit from a financial institution reasonably acceptable to the County which shall be irrevocable unless replaced with cash or other form of security reasonably acceptable to County (each a form of **"Acceptable Credit Support"**).

In the event that security similar to the Decommissioning Security is required by any governmental entity, such security shall be credited against the Decommissioning Security, and Tenant shall deposit the higher amount as Acceptable Credit Support, which deposit may be split into more than one deposit to the extent reasonably required under the circumstances.

Tenant, Landlord, and, if applicable, the applicable governmental entity and bank or title company shall enter into an escrow agreement to govern the review of the work required hereunder and the disbursement of the Decommissioning Security consistent with this decommissioning plan. If the governmental entity requires, the escrow shall be administered by such governmental entity, and if not so required, shall be administered by a bank or title company reasonably determined by Tenant.

This recorded decommissioning plan states NOTHING that the tenant (Wood Duck) will do, except help obtain the permits. It does not state WHAT they will pay for, nor does it state exactly what they will do other than help obtain permits and post a sign for emergencies.

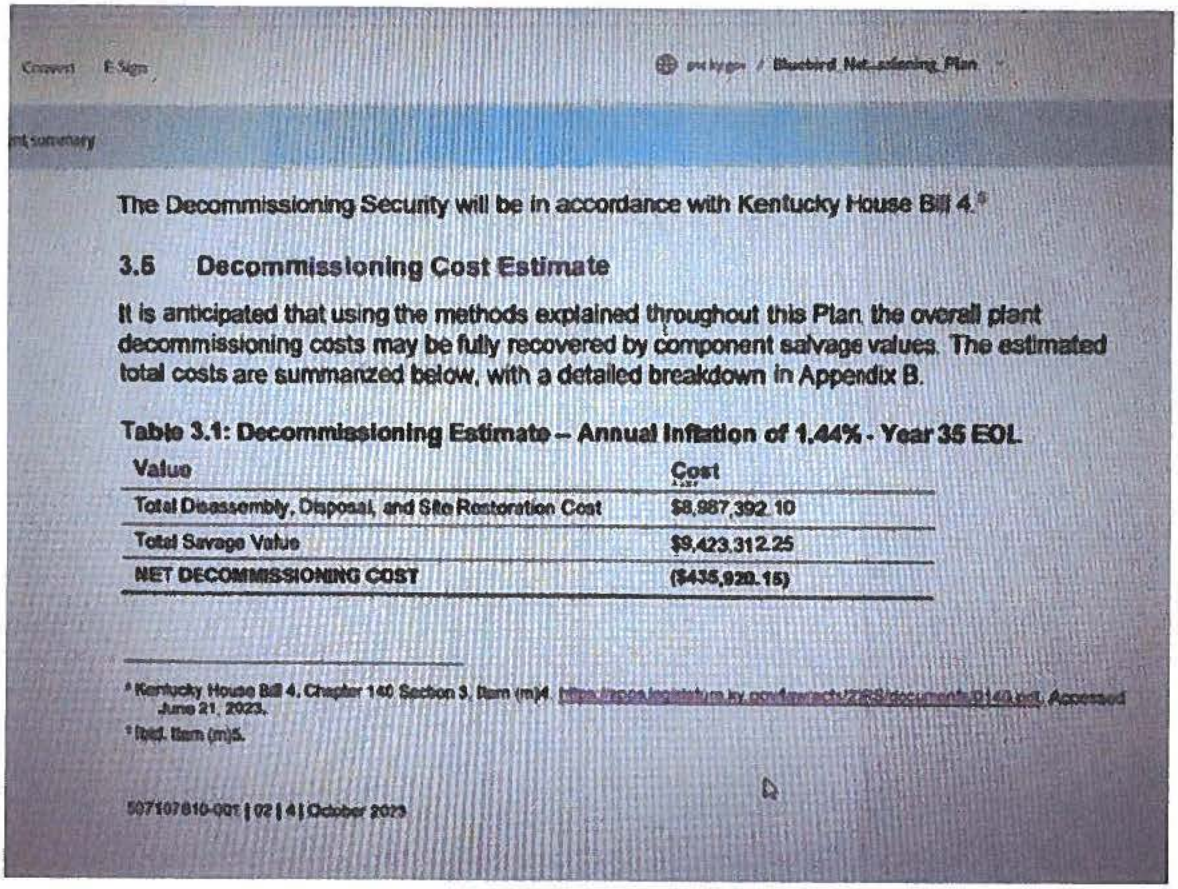
Read 3.2 Security. They pick the engineer to write the numbers. They decide if money or a line of credit and the last statement, the tenant shall determine the bank or title company.

Read this section closely: "In the event that security similar to the Decommissioning Security is required by any government entity, such security shall be credit against the Decommissioning Security, and Tenant shall deposit the higher amount as Acceptable Credit Support, which deposit may be split more than one deposit to the extent reasonably require under the circumstances."

Barren County Judge Executive Byrd sent an email request to Wood Duck asking for a "Decommissioning security deposit" of $4.2 million in cash to be deposited into the county in tandem with the **"Notice of Construction"** to which they replied they will not.

Barren County does not accept or agree to the "Decommissioning Cost Estimate formula" and requested a deposit of $4.2 million prior in tandem with a notice to proceed. Wood Duck said they will not abide by this request.

Below is the Decommissioning Cost Estimate for the Bluebird Solar (Geenex) in Harrison County. They did not have to put up any money.



The Decommissioning Security will be in accordance with Kentucky House Bill 4.[5]

3.5 Decommissioning Cost Estimate

It is anticipated that using the methods explained throughout this Plan the overall plant decommissioning costs may be fully recovered by component salvage values. The estimated total costs are summarized below, with a detailed breakdown in Appendix B.

Table 3.1: Decommissioning Estimate – Annual Inflation of 1.44% - Year 35 EOL

Value	Cost
Total Disassembly, Disposal, and Site Restoration Cost	$8,987,392.10
Total Savage Value	$9,423,312.25
NET DECOMMISSIONING COST	($435,920.15)

[5] Kentucky House Bill 4, Chapter 140 Section 3, Item (m)4. https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/record/23RS/documents/2140.pdf, Accessed June 21, 2023.

[6] Ibid. Item (m)5.

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The Decommissioning Plan submitted to the siting board is contradictory to what they have recorded with the leases and what is in the local plan. It does clearly state that since Barren County's decommission plan doesn't require a bond or other similar security bond, they will not provide a bond. **"As Barren County has not established a decommissioning bond or other similar security bond, the counties (county) shall be named as a secondary beneficiary."**

This decommissioning study states "Wood Duck will be responsible for decommissioning the project facilities." Page 11 BUT regardless, it will fall back to the Barren County Decommissioning Plan – which only requires a plan to be recorded. It places no financial responsibility on the developer.

Residents request that the siting board allow the county to strength its position and require a $4.2 million dollar good-faith security deposit for decommissioning. As clearly noted, the planning director failed to protect the interests of the county and we ask the siting board for help.

Section review of the Decommissioning Plan

1.0 references "Electrical collection system." Does this include batteries?

1.1 A list of components – doesn't reference batteries or electrical collection systems

1.2. States 6 months of operation and 12 months to remove....this contradicts what county policy states, even though six months is a better number for the county.

1.2 States within 6 months, again, contradicts County Decommissioning Policy.

a. Subsurface Electrical Cables and Conduits to be abandoned at depth greater than 3 feet – page 4 Page 5 states "The project's underground "electrical collection system" will be placed at a depth greater than three feet (36 inches). Page 5. Therefore, no wires will be removed in decommissioning.

Residents request that this be changed. It is unacceptable to leave buried wires. The decommissioning plan must be revised to include the estimated cost to remove all 59,141 linear feet of wire.

This is the Decommissioning Plan that Wood Duck submitted to Barren County Planning:

Table 1 Primary Components of Solar Farm to be Decommissioned 2,300 acres

Component	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Solar Modules (approximate)	204,525	Each
Tracking System (equivalent full trackers)	2,351	Tracker
25¢ Steel Piles	28,512	Each 25¢
Inverter Stations with Piers or Foundations	25	Each
Subsurface Electrical Cables and Conduits (to be abandoned at depth greater than three feet)	59,141	Linear Foot (estimated)
Perimeter Fencing	159,740	Linear Foot
Access Roads (approximate)	99,714	Linear Foot
Overhead Transmission Line	500	Linear Foot
Project Substation	1	Each
O&M Building	1	Each

2.2 SOLAR MODULES

Wood Duck intends to use Canadian Solar CS7N-MB-AG 660-watt bifacial panels for the Project. This module assembly (with frame) will have a total weight of approximately 83.6 pounds and will be approximately 93.9 inches by 51.3 inches in size. The modules are mainly comprised of non-metallic materials such as silicon, glass, plastic, and epoxies, with an anodized aluminum frame.

At the time of decommissioning, module components in working condition may be refurbished and sold in a secondary market yielding greater revenue than selling as salvage material. The estimates in this report have been calculated using a conservative approach, considering revenue from salvage only, rather than resale of Project components.

2.3 TRACKING SYSTEM AND SUPPORT

The solar modules will be mounted on a horizontal single-axis, one-in-portrait tracking system. Wood Duck intends to use the DuraTrack HZ v3 tracker or similar system. Each full, three-string tracker will be approximately 380 feet in length and will support 87 solar modules. Smaller trackers will be employed at the edges of the layout to efficiently utilize available space. The tracking system is mainly comprised of high-strength, galvanized steel and anodized aluminum; steel piles that support the system are assumed to be comprised of galvanized steel.

The solar arrays will be deactivated from the surrounding electrical system and made safe for disassembly. Tracker lubricants will be removed and properly disposed of or recycled according to regulations current at the time of decommissioning. Electronic

This is the report that was provided to Barren County Planning. Note it states **25** inverter stations. The new study and application both reference **35** inverter stations. The county has no knowledge of where these inverter stations will be and what will be included in an inverter station.

Residents request an amended map and an opportunity for the public to comment and have input on the placement of these 10 additional inverters. Additional note: the previous maps did not clearly show where the proposed "25 sites" will be the map legend states only 25 invertors. That's an increase of 40% in inverters.

There is an increase in the number of steel piles from what was submitted to BC Planning to the application numbers.

Component list does not provide the type of posts that will be used for the perimeter fencing.

Residents request only CCA Treated posts and that the wire be top class galvanized and that all steel post are galvanized and that all products are made in America. f

2.2 Solar Modules

Wood Duck states they are going to use Canadian solar CS7N-MB-AG 660 watt panels. These are dangerous panels which will be discussed later. First, according to the material data sheets, the panels are Manufactured and assembled in China, Thailand and Vietnam.

This is concerning. The Trump Administration recently proposed a tariff of 325% having found China was flooding the market with inferior solar panels made in China, Thailand, Vietnam and other third world countries.

Residents request that a new solar panel be selected that is made in America and that the name and data sheets be provided to the public for review and comment.

The material data sheets also say these are classified as a C rating for fire. This indicates the minimum fire resistance required for roof-mounted photovoltaic (PV) systems. This means the solar panels can withstand burning for a short period (around 4 minutes) and limit flame spread to a certain extent (typically no more than 13 feet). While Class C is the minimum requirement, higher ratings like Class A and B offer better fire resistance and are often preferred for increased safety, especially in areas with higher fire risk. Residents request a solar panel with an A rating.

This company is involved in multiple lawsuits and have several human rights violations against them.

AI Overview of Canadian Solar

Canadian Solar has been involved in several patent infringement lawsuits, particularly related to TOPCon technology. These include lawsuits filed by Maxeon and Trina Solar. Additionally, a class action lawsuit related to misrepresentations in financial disclosures has been settled.

Specific Cases:

- **Maxeon Solar:** Maxeon has filed lawsuits against Canadian Solar in the US and China, alleging infringement of patents related to TOPCon solar cell technology. Maxeon had also previously sued Canadian Solar in Japan and reached a settlement.
- **Trina Solar:** Trina Solar has filed lawsuits against Canadian Solar in the US and China, alleging infringement of TOPCon patents. Trina is seeking damages in the range of $147 million.
- **Solaria:** Canadian Solar settled a patent litigation with Solaria, resolving claims related to the process of separating photovoltaic strips from solar cells.
- **Class Action:** A class action lawsuit against Canadian Solar, alleging misrepresentations in financial disclosures, was settled with a payment of $13 million.
- **Other:** Canadian Solar has also faced patent claims from Aiko Solar, Tongwei Solar, and Westinghouse Solar, among others.

AI Overview of Canadian Solar Human Rights Violations

Canadian Solar faces allegations of human rights violations, primarily concerning the use of forced labor in Xinjiang, China, and its potential implications for its supply chain. These allegations stem from concerns about its sourcing of polysilicon and silicon wafers from suppliers in the region, which are linked to forced labor of Uyghur Muslims.

Elaboration:

- **Allegations of Forced Labor:**

  Canadian Solar has been accused of having ties to companies in Xinjiang, a region where there are widespread reports of human rights abuses, including the detention and forced labor of Uyghur Muslims.

- **Supply Chain Concerns:**

  Canadian Solar's relationship with GCL-Poly Energy Holdings Ltd., a major polysilicon supplier, has been a focal point of scrutiny. Reports claim GCL-Poly has employed "coerced surplus laborers".

- **Transparency and Accountability:**

Critics have raised concerns about Canadian Solar's lack of transparency regarding its due diligence assessment of forced labor risks in its supply chain, and its response to investor inquiries.

- **Internal Investigations:**

  Canadian Solar has conducted internal investigations and claims to have found no evidence of forced labor within its company or supply chain, but external investigations and reports continue to raise concerns.

- **Denials and Counterarguments:**

  Canadian Solar has denied employing Uyghur workers at its Xinjiang solar farm and asserted that "there is forced labor in our industry".

- **Company's Response:**

  Canadian Solar has stated that it strongly condemns forced labor and is committed to ensuring its supply chain is free of such practices.

- **Ongoing Debate:**
  The allegations and Canadian Solar's responses have sparked ongoing debate about the company's role in Xinjiang and the broader issue of human rights in the solar industry.

Residents request that Wood Duck refuse to purchase products from this company which has multiple lawsuits and human rights violations. Barren County does not want to do business with this company.

Health concerns of Canadian Solar panels: The installation guide for these panels include numerous warnings. One of the *most concerning* is:

"Under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, exposure to the lead that is contained in our solar modules can be excluded. However, a release of, and exposure to, lead can take place (i) when the different components of the solar modules are disassembled, in particular for recycling purposes, and (ii) in instances of fire. Lead may damage fertility or the unborn child, causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure, is very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects, may cause cancer, is very toxic to aquatic life, and may cause harm to breast-fed children." Page 4.

Residents request that Wood Duck find a better product to introduce to our residential areas and that the community have an opportunity to research and respond to the suggested new product.

The Wood Duck Solar project is located in the heart of farmland in Barren County.

The second most important statement about these panels: "Do NOT expose the modules and their electrical contacts to any unauthorized chemical substance (e.g. oil. Lubricant, **pesticide**, petrol, white flower oil, activating collaterals oil, mold temperature oil, machine oil, grease, etc... as modules may incur damages." page 7.

This is a farming community and pesticides are used and in fact, many of the 12-15 landowners will continue farming on some of their land. Some land is leased that is nearby. This threat cannot be eliminated or minimized for the health and safety of all residents along this 20-30 mile project.

Residents request this project be denied for the potential threats to human life. The installation manual states that pesticides will harm the panels. We have no idea how much or how badly. It is too risk.

A third concerns is: "In areas with heavy wind loads, additional mounting points should be used. The system designer and the installer are responsible for correctly calculating the loads and ensuring that the supporting structure meets all the applicable requirements." Page 15. Barren County is in Tornado Alley and often experiences storms.

Residents request that the developer complies with the additional and strengthened mounting recommendations and that every mounting point is reinforced and that the contractor provide written documentation of such costs and avenues for adequate monitoring of installation. It is probably that panels can fly into non participating properties and cause damage. Residents need proof these have been secured. If not, they will have grounds to sue the contractor and Geenex.

Section 2.5 Electrical Cabling and Conduits: the underground electrical collection systems will be placed at a dept great than three feet (36 inches).

Residents request that the siting board require that all wiring is removed.

Section 2.8 states "Decommissioning activities include the removal and stockpiling of aggregate materials onsite for salvage preparation." They have stated decommissioning can take up to 12 months. That is unacceptable to have any products stockpiled for 12 months as panels can be broken and will leak chemical, lead and glass into the soil, waterways and air. We request that a parcel be completely decommissioned and cleared

before starting on another parcel. Storing any broken panels on any parcel for any amount of time is unacceptable.

Wood Duck needs to commit to a 24-hour response time when there is a storm or a call for service. Failure to do so should provide in a substantial fine.

Residents request that the siting board require Wood Duck to honor the above-mentioned requests.

Section 4.2 states 35 inverters which is inconsistent with the application given to Barren County Planning. Residents request that Wood Duck issue an amended map for public review and comment. Barren County has never seen the "final" proposed project.

Section 4.5 Since Barren County does not require a bond or other similar security bond, the county will only be named as a secondary beneficiary.

Residents note there is absolutely no way to hold them accountable and this is deplorable. We ask that the siting board do something to help our community.

#32. The Subdivision regulations do **NOT** clarify which parties are responsible for decommissioning NOR does the recorded decommissioning plan. Residents request the Siting Board to please help the county clarify that the developer is responsible and if, in any possible require a good-faith decommissioning deposit of $4.2 million cash payable to Barren County.

#33. Geenex someone managed to charm our planning commissioner director to add language into the regulations that the developer suggested. Likewise, our county judge passed an ordinance to collect fees on the solar project, which we believe were suggested by Geenex. It is shameful and embarrassing when a county is played, but we have been played by con artists who are traveling the country and taking advantage of the ill-informed. Residents request that the siting board help those who were unable to help themselves.

Additional concerns on Exhibit I, meeting notes from the Barren County Planning Commission no December 28, 2023.

1. Various members had a conflict of interest, but all voted.
2. No additional guest names are provided.
3. Page 3 states 27 tracts. Is it 27 or 28. Please correct and verify. If 28, maps are incorrect and a final map has not been provided for review and comment.
4. Residents request clarification of EVERY property line to every non participating property owner. The "map" says one thing and the variances say another and the Notice of Intent states they are complying with 50-20-10.
5. Page 5, #6 lists 6 roads. They skipped Rick Road and Waller Road. Are these on the map? Residents request clarification and an amended map.
6. Page 5, #9 – this has been debunked...it is saying $60,000 a year in increase property taxes over 40 years to equal $2.4 million. In his NEW version, he increased that to $15 million!!! What a jump. Residents ask this report to be denied for inconsistencies and the author refusing to supply his data sets.

Site Assessment Report (SAR)

The comments listed below follow the Site Assessment Report in sequential order. Please review it and these comments and concerns using both documents simultaneously. Resident requests are noted.

Description of Proposed Project Site

Paragraph 1: Is it 27 or 28 parcels. This is inconsistently stated between documents.

The report states "The primary land use for these parcels and the surrounding area is generally row crop agriculture, pastureland and residential uses."

This is disputed in #7, page 5 of this document.
See Kirkland's study, page 4

	Parcels
Residential	54.21%
Agr/Res	25.23%
Agriculture	17.76%

So, 54% of the parcels are residential, 14.6 out of 27 and an additional 6.8 parcels are Agr/residential...so, combined, **21.4 out of 27 parcels or 79.44%** are residential.

The statement: "Transformers step up the AC electricity to a higher voltage so that it can connect to the regional transmission grid via the Project's nonregulated electric transmission line." This sentence makes no reference to battery storage, which according to everything we have read, must occur.

Residents request this be documented by an independent engineer and a signed statement from Juergen Fehr as to the usage of batteries. We need clarification on batteries. What will be used, where, etc. The proposed racking system also requires batteries for operations.

Paragraph 2: "Other project components include: An onsite substation, a DC collection system of underground cabling and combiner boxes, and power conversion stations (PCS) with inverters, transformers, and emergency backup power to convert DC to AC.

Residents request documentation and clarification if ANY batteries will be used, locations, types, chemicals, etc.

AI says: A Power Conversion System (PCS) in a solar energy system acts as a bidirectional converter, transforming electricity between Direct Current (DC) and Alternating Current (AC). It essentially bridges the gap between the solar panels (DC) and the electrical grid (AC), allowing for both charging and discharging of energy storage systems like batteries.

Here's a more detailed breakdown:

- **Bidirectional Conversion:**

The PCS can convert AC power from the grid or other sources into DC power to charge batteries, and it can also convert DC power from the batteries into AC power for use by the grid or appliances.

- **Energy Management:**

It manages the charging and discharging of batteries, optimizing their lifespan and the overall efficiency of the system.

- **Grid Interaction:**

The PCS enables seamless switching between grid-connected and off-grid modes, ensuring a continuous power supply even during grid outages.

- **Key Component:**

The PCS is a critical part of an energy storage system (ESS), acting as the interface between the energy storage (batteries) and the power grid.

- **Two Main Functions:**

The PCS can be thought of as having two primary functions: power conversion (DC to AC and vice versa) and energy management (controlling the flow of energy).

An inverter is the device used to convert DC (direct current) power to AC (alternating current) power, specifically for emergency backup situations. These inverters are commonly used with batteries (like those in cars or deep-cycle batteries) to power household appliances and electronics during power outages.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

- **DC to AC Conversion:**

Inverters take the direct current (DC) electricity stored in batteries and transform it into the alternating current (AC) electricity that most household devices use.

- **Emergency Backup:**

This conversion is crucial for providing backup power during grid outages, allowing you to run essential appliances, lights, or electronic devices when the main power supply is unavailable.

- **Types of Inverters:**

Inverters come in various sizes and configurations, from smaller portable units for charging devices to larger ones capable of powering refrigerators or other major appliances.

- **UPS Systems:**

In some cases, an inverter is a key component of an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) system, which provides immediate backup power when the primary AC power source fails.

- **Examples:**

You can use a car battery and an inverter to power small devices, or you can use larger deep-cycle batteries with a higher capacity inverter to power more demanding appliances.

NOW, if Wood Duck is feeding directly to the line, according to the reports from PJM, there are a few upgrades that must be paid for; otherwise, the electricity must be stored.

Residents request that Wood Duck/Geenex put this money upfront into a bank account in KY in addition to operational and construction funds and lease payments for the first year.

There is a reference to "above ground water storage tanks" and "above ground fuel tanks." Residents request locations and duration of the tanks and the procedures to ensure the safety of residents. What is the distance to each residence for each location of these items?

There is a reference to "laydown areas." How many at least 8 areas on the Preliminary Landscape Map (c202) but the locations are not identifiable and resident cannot determine where they are located; nor did the traffic impact study address these 8 areas and what the traffic flow will be as a result of construction.

Residents request this information and addresses be provided; in addition to a new traffic impact study to address the areas of impact.

Paragraph 3 and 4: Residents request that Wood Duck install **commercial chain link fence of 9-gauge and that all posts are galvanized steel and all are made in America.** The chain-link will need to be repainted in 10-12 years and adequate maintenance funds shall be established with Barren County. If the siting board allows game fence (which animals can get through because it is not strong), they should use CAA treated wood posts.

Again, residents do not know where the layout areas will be. The glare study did not address the layout areas, so it is unknown if the light spillage will affect local residents. Residents request this to be corrected.

The Critical Issues Analysis states that Wood Duck will clear over 400 acres of trees. Where exactly are these areas located and what is Wood Duck going to go to mitigate the loss of each tree? Residents request each area to be evaluated by an independent state engineer to guarantee there will be no runoff and that the current areas which flood can be corrected. Residents wish to see the results of this study and have an opportunity to review and respond.

In the Decommissioning Plan by Stantec on page 4, Wood Duck list the **DuraTrack HZ v3 tracker** or similar system for the tracking system. These models contain a battery in each section. Wood Duck has promised no batteries. Residents request certification from an independent engineer and a signed certification from Juergen Fehr that no batteries will be used in any capacity. If there are batteries, the project is denied for potential threats to Mammoth Cave and resident concerns.

Residents request clarification on how deep the piles will be driven into the ground? Most of this area is wet lands, and piles driven in water and near the water table will rust much quicker creating zinc oxide which is deadly to crustaceans in the underground water at Mammoth Cave.

Residents request that all DC cables be buried. These are residential areas and all precautions must be taken. Residents also request that rows be 18 feet wide to allow fire trucks access since these panels will be so close to farms, residences and animals.

Paragraph 5. SAR states 35 inverters. This is inconsistent with the decommissioning plan submitted to Barren County Planning Commission which stated 25. Residents do not know where these 35 inverters will be placed. Therefore, residents request a new map showing these, as well as a new noise study around each inverter with analysis of impact. Residents should have an opportunity to review and respond .

Paragraph 6. The feasibility and impact studies by PJM attached as **Exhibit E to the application** indicate that there is no guarantee that the energy will be sold. This is of significant concern to the participating landowners as their "unrecorded" leases state if Wood Duck can't sell all of the power, lease payments may be adjusted. Residents request that this issue be researched by the siting board and verified there is a need and that all energy will be sold, ensuring payment to the landowners who are leasing their land. Also ensure that no energy will be stored in batteries.

Paragraph 7:

Kirkland's report (page 4) states "The primary land use for these parcels and the surrounding area is generally row crop agriculture, pastureland and residential uses."

	Parcels
Residential	54.21%
Agr/Res	25.23%
Agriculture	17.76%

So, 54% of the parcels are residential, 14.6 out of 27 and an additional 6.8 parcels are Agr/residential...so, combined, **21.4 out of 27 parcels or 79.44%** are residential.

Since when is it acceptable to put commercial solar installations in residential neighborhoods? Stantec concluded there are actually 8 neighborhoods in this area.

Paragraphs 8-12

1. Residents request that the siting board acknowledge that power lines will cross the Cumberland Parkway in more than one area. We request that these lines be buried under the Parkway to avoid additional above ground lines. This is a safety and aesthetics issue.

2. Residents request that Wood Duck install commercial chain link fence of 9-gauge and that all posts are galvanized steel and all are made in America. The chain-link will need to be repainted in 10-12 years and adequate maintenance funds shall be established with Barren County. If the siting board allows game fence (which animals can get through because it is not strong), they should use CAA treated wood posts. Inverters must have chain-link fence for safety.

3. Residents request a new and updated study due to the recent development of numerous sink holes in the area and to ensure all new developments are assessed for noise, glare, traffic, heat, etc. This map is from July 2023.

4. Residents request that the "access points" be defined as these probably relate to the laydown areas which were not included in the traffic, noise or glare assessments.

5. Wood Duck submitted two systems impact study reports and two feasibility study reports of the Bon Ayr connection site. We find the reports to be non supportive of the need for this project as each report indicates the system is already congested, there isn't a demand

and upgrades are needed. Residents request that if the siting board approves this project, Wood Duck must provide cash assets to prove they can pay for the upgrades.

Residents request a copy of the power purchase agreement from EKPC and PJM. The unrecorded leases with landowners allow Wood Duck to cancel their lease agreements if they cannot sell their power. The siting board should ensure this agreement exists before granting approval.

Paragraph 13:

Residents request clarification on the 50-20-10 set backs as stated in this answer. This is **NOT** what they have told the public. In the site maps provided to the public in August 2025 and February 2025, the maps are dated June/July 2023. They state the setbacks are 300 feet from an occupied structure. That is what the community is expecting at a minimum.

Barren County planning regulations allow a 50' set back on the front, 20' in the back and 10' on the sides (50-20-10) and this was passed by the fiscal court in February 2019.

Residents request the Siting Board require Wood Duck to provide a final map with accurate setbacks and displaying all inverters, laydown areas, etc. and provide that to the public to review. Each resident with adjoining property should know where the property lines are, what the noise, glare and traffic will be for each resident. Each non participating property owner should have an opportunity to know this and comment and request mitigation as needed.

Why does the application state they will honor the 50-20-10. This is HUGE. They promised the community 300 feet and 100 feet from a county and state road setback. These must be honored.

The maps state "non-participating **parcel** setback of 50' It does not clarify if this is 50' from the road or is it 50' feet for all sides?

The maps also state "county and state road setback of 100'. Yet, they have a 50' setback approved by the planning commission. Which one is accurate?

Residents request at least 300' setback to be changed to 1,000 feet setbacks on all sides and request that all structures with animals/birds/bees be treated as an occupied structure and be respectful with a 1,000 feet setback as well, since they are occupied by beings that are the livelihood for local farmers.

Wood Duck continues to quote the Barren County Regulations of 50-20-10 as setbacks! Residents request that this be clarified and a commitment in writing from Wood Duck that the legends provided on their maps dated June and July 2023 must be followed, especially the 300 feet set back for occupied residential structures. The maps are what they submitted to the BC Planning Commission and what they presented at the informational sessions and must be adhered to – at a

minimum. Barren County recently passed a solar land ordinance with a 1,000 feet setback. They have realized their error, perhaps.

As a farming community, residents request that all structures which contain livestock, poultry, bees or domestic animals be provided a 300 feet setback. It should be specified that the 50-20-10 only applies to a vacant parcel, and according to Kirkland's response on # 7 on page 5, 79.4% of all parcels have residences. All road frontage must have a 50 feet set back. Parcels cannot be turned to reduce 50 feet setback. All non-residential road frontage must be 50 feet.

The Maps and setbacks:

Wood Duck solar displayed 2 maps at the informational meetings in Barren County, which were held **after** the project was approved by the local planning commission on December 18, 2023. At these two meetings, community members were told it was a "done deal" and nothing could be changed. At this time, the public was unaware of the setback and lot variances approved by Barren County planning.

We believe the 2 maps that the public has had the opportunity to review are not the final maps and Wood Duck has failed to disclose pertinent information that the public needs to know and have an opportunity to comment on.

The developer did not provide any handouts or maps to citizens who attended the information sessions.

Map 1: Overall Site Plan, dated July 14, 2023 states 25 Inverters. It only has 27 parcels and the locations of the inverters are not identified. Application filed with the siting board says 28 parcels. Which is it? Where is the 28th parcel and was it submitted for review?

Additionally, this map failed to provide the locations for the underground battery storage system locations. Map fails to provide road names and is not ADA compliant.

This map was prepared **6** months prior to the variances granted by Barren County planning on December 18, 2023 How could they have known 6 months previously that the variances would be approved?

In May 2025, Barren County Fiscal Court updated the planning regulations and required a 1,000 feet setbacks and residents believe this to be a more equitable.

The 50-20-10 was approved by Barren County Fiscal Court in February 2019 and the public hearings were not well advertised. A total of 7 people attended the two meetings. So, when Wood Duck came along, there were no hearings on the 50-20-10, just a variance to the 20-10 to zero which was approved on December 18, 2023.

Map 2: Parcel Map, dated June 15, 2023 states the same verbiage as the Overall Site Plan for distances. This map was prepared **7** months before the variances were approved and the measurements/setbacks do not match what was approved by BC Planning Commission.

Neither map addresses the zero lot variance granted by the Commission on December 18, 2023, nor address the 50-20-10 setbacks. Map is extremely small and difficult to read.

Map 3 Preliminary Landscape Plan with no date.

It does not provide the locations of the **35** inverters as stated in the application.

Additionally, this map does not indicate that **ALL** road frontage will be screened with a landscape buffer.

Map doesn't provide road names.

Additionally, **all 3 maps failed** to provide clear information as to what parcels will be in Edmonson County. The Critical Issues Analysis which included maps, **but only included 25 parcels**, included data on Edmonson County, but Wood Duck has failed to identify the properties in Edmonson County. This map was presented to the Barren County Planning Commission, but it seems to have omitted pertinent information which the public has not had the opportunity to review.

Therefore, the Critical Issues Analysis did not include all of the parcels for environmental assessment and therefore, this study is incomplete.

In the application submitted to the siting board in May 2025, Wood Duck states there will be **35** inverters; yet the maps only state **25**. Again, the locations of the inverters are not noted on the maps and have not been provided to the public for comment and review.

In the application, page 5, if references "above ground water storage tanks." How many? What size? Purpose? Where will they be located? They are not on any map.

Therefore, the maps they have provided to the public are incorrect and they have deprived the public the opportunity to review and comment. **The public has a right to know where each inverter and battery storage unit will be located and this information has not been provided.**

Additionally, KRS 278.706 (2)(b) " states that a map showing the distance of the proposed site from residential neighborhood, the nearest residential structures, schools, and public and private parks that are located within a two (2) mile radius' of the proposed facility."

This map has not been provided, because this project has 27 separate scattered sites that meander nearly 20 miles throughout the community. So, to take one snap shot is not an accurate depiction of the project design.

These maps need to be revised as there is an Amish school which has been omitted from Wood Duck's consideration on Millstown Road and the Amish homes are places of worship.

Therefore, we are requesting a map amendment be prepared and provided for public review and comment, pursuant to KRS 100.347 (2).

How did the regulations of 50-20-10 come into place?

The Joint City-County Planning Commission of Barren County, Kentucky has "Subdivision Regulations: Design and Development Standards, Approved April 16, 2024."

These are very specific and includes the word "solar" 26 times. Therefore, Barren County does indeed have **regulations** that apply specifically to solar farms, the approval date by fiscal court and the insertion of these regulations is unknown, as of this writing.

In a written statement from Kevin Myatt, he stated, "In 2018 Geenex brought to the attention of the Planning Commission and staff the lack of regulations concerning alternative energy and asked the Commission to consider implementing requirements for alternative energy. The planning commission staff held a series of public meeting..."

The "regulations" are as follows: (3 sections)

503.1.5 **Solar Production Farm Setback Lines**: For the sole production of solar energy for sale, all ground-mounted Solar Energy Systems (SES) shall be considered structures and a minimum fifty (50') feet front yard setback, ten (10') feet side yard and twenty (20') feet rear yard setback shall apply. In any case that a structure is to be proposed within the aforementioned setbacks, all variance applications will be pursuant to KRS 100.241.

503.1.6 **Site Based Solar Consumption System**: Must follow the current setback regulations for all structures. Any ground-mounted SES must follow current accessory structure setbacks.

511.0 SOLAR FARM SITE CONSTRUCTION

511.1 Development Plan Requirement

Any entity proposing a Solar Energy System (SES) for a Solar Production Farm must meet the KRS 278.704 regulations prior to submittal to the Joint City-County Planning Commission.

Prior to the construction/development of any Solar Energy System (SES), a development plan shall be submitted to the Joint City-County Planning Commission for review to verify that all structures proposed are in accordance with Section 503.1.5. The Plans submitted shall show location of all proposed structures, property lines (both existing and proposed) and any/all proposed accessories (transmission lines, easements, etc.) associated with the SES prior to any building or electrical permits being issued. If any building site is constructed in the FEMA flood plain, any and all requirements from the Division of Water must be obtained prior to a building permit being issued. No building site shall be constructed to create or increase a flooding condition. All SES shall be in accordance with all FAA notifications and applicable regulations. A Decommission Plan Agreement must be submitted with the declaration of which current responsible party (or parties) shall remove ALL components and accessories, not to exceed twelve (12) months in length for removal, signed by all party and/or parties with ownership interest and recorded within the Barren County Clerk's office.

511.2 Abandonment & Decommissioning

A SES that ceases to produce energy power for sale on a continuous basis for twelve (12) months will be considered abandoned unless the current responsible party (or

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parties) with ownership interest in the SES provides substantial evidence (updated every six (6) months after twelve (12) months of no energy production) to the Planning Commission Staff of the intent to maintain and reinstate the operation of that facility.

A Decommission Plan Agreement must be submitted with the application declaring which party (or parties) shall be responsible of removal of ALL components and accessories, not to exceed twelve (12) months in length for removal, signed by all parties with ownership interest and recorded within the Barren County Clerk's office. Any and all cleared areas within the proposed SES and accessories shall be restored to a condition reasonably similar to its condition prior to the SES development, including replacement of top soil removed or eroded.

201.50 **Site Based Solar Consumption System:** Any SES erected (ground-mounted or attached to existing structures) whose primary function is to produce solar electricity for the consumption for the property itself. Any sale of excess solar electricity produced to an outside consumer shall be considered secondary.

201.51 **Solar Energy System (SES):** An arrangement of several components and/or subsystems, including solar panels to absorb and convert sunlight into electricity, a solar inverter to change the electric current from DC to AC, as well as mounting, cabling, and other electrical accessories to set up a working system to convert solar energy into electric or thermal energy suitable for use. The area of the system includes all the land inside the perimeter of the system, which extends to any fencing. The term applies, but is not limited to, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, and solar thermal systems connected by ground-mounted apparatuses.

201.52 **Solar Production Farms:** Solar production facilities (Solar Farm) is a Solar Energy System whose sole or primary function is the production, distribution and sale of solar generated electricity. Solar Production Farms may include multiple land owners, lessee's, and/or properties. This does not included solar energy production to operate onsite structures and/or equipment, any use of site generated solar production is considered incidental and secondary.

There are many details which are lacking in these sections.

Why would JCCPC write regulations for setbacks 50-20-10 when KRS 278.704 requires a one thousand (1,000) feet setback from the property boundary of any adjoining property owner and two thousand (2,000) feet setback from any residential neighborhood, school, hospital or nursing home facility?

It is also noted that the solar regulations provide no avenue for public comment and a map of the proposed project was NEVER available for public comment or review **prior** to the project being approved.

Most importantly, these "regulations" fail to address the "end use" of the property as a commercial public utility which must be taxed and insured as commercial properties. Allowing randomly/scattered sites to be inserted between residences and operational farms is putting a commercial property next door and the adjoining neighbors had absolutely NO say.

Wood Duck requested a **variance from the 20-10** for adjoining participating properties which was granted by the planning commission in December 2023.

1. The meeting to approve the zero variances by JCCPC was advertised incorrectly. See below.

a) Advertisement states a "Public Notice" and not a "Public Hearing."
b) Advertisement does not clarify the variance the developer is seeking. It states a 20-foot to a 20-foot and a 10-foot to a 10-foot? What are we doing here? Did they change the 20 to a 0 and the 10 to a zero? This is not addressed in the minutes from JCCPC.
c) Advertisement does not mention the zero-lot line issue and how/if this applies and where. This is also not in the minutes from JCCPC. Zero-lot lines ONLY came to light when Mr. Myatt was interviewed by the BG paper in March 2, 2025. No one knew about this.

A variance was applied for by the company in December 2023. Myatt said the company asked for "zero lot lines" to be allowed for the solar panels, which means they could be constructed on or very close to property lines.

The variance was approved and Myatt said a presentation will be made to the Kentucky Public Service Commission,

d) Advertisement uses parcels. Does ANYONE know their parcel number? The word parcel isn't even on the tax statements from Barren County government.
e) Advertisement does not ask for public comment. States "if questions you can call."
f) Advertisement states the commission is "considering a variance application." Does not say there will be a vote. To insinuate a "consideration" implies there will be future actions and notifications.
g) Advertisement does not mention that this is a **solar project**, but does refer to **Solar Production Farm Setbacks**.

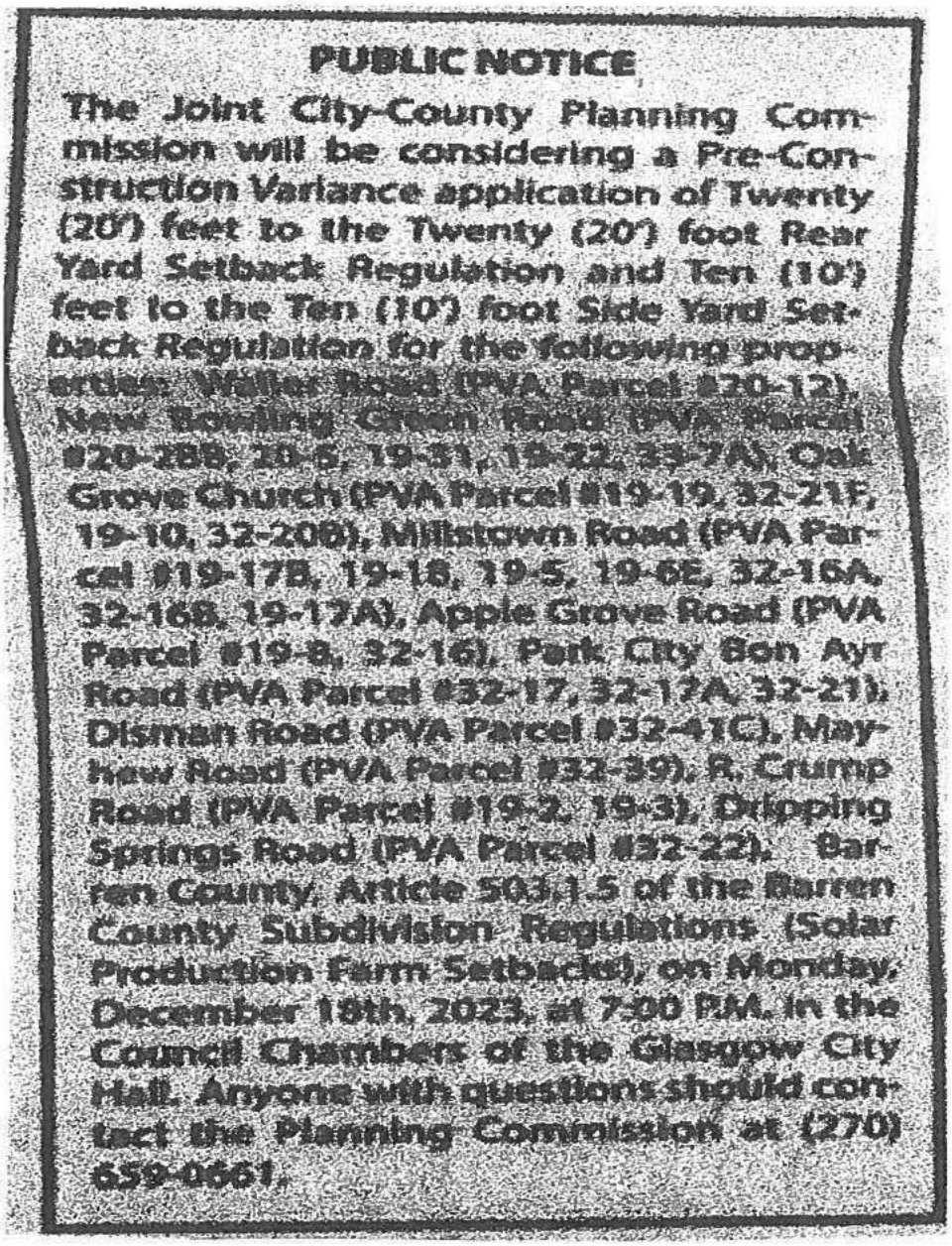
h) Second to the last sentence of the notice states, "Barren County, Article 503.1.5 of the Barren County Subdivision Regulations (Solar Production Farm Setbacks), on Monday, December 18th, 2023 at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers of the Glasgow City Hall." What does this mean? Is JCCPC going to revise or amend Section 503.1.5?

i) Advertisement does not include a map or reference that a map is available for the public to review. A map with identifying properties **has never** been published for public review or comment. A small map was printed in the local paper on 12-27-2023 **AFTER** the project was approved. The article identifies it as "west-northwest part of Barren County." No specific roads or communities are identified. It states "25 parcels". Other documents reference 27. Do we know?

j) Advertisement does not mention that EACH of these properties will contain a commercial public service utility and will be rezoned/tax assessed as commercial properties. Refer to Kentucky Technical Advice Memorandum KY-TAM-21-01 and KRS 131.130(8). The public and adjoining landowners had no way of knowing the "end use" of the land and that 27 commercial utility facilities were going to be built in residential neighborhoods/communities.

k) Adjoining landowners will have at least a six-foot fence on their property lines with the" zero-lot" line variance. The landscaping plan does not state that a landscape screen will be provide along **all** road frontage which is estimated to be 20-30 miles. Additionally landowners should have the right to request a landscape screen if panels come within 10 feet of their property line.

l) The minutes from JCCPC meeting on 12-18-2023 failed to address the "zero lot" lines. Likewise, as mentioned above, this was not referenced in the "Public Notice."



PUBLIC NOTICE

The Joint City-County Planning Commission will be considering a Pre-Construction Variance application of Twenty (20') feet to the Twenty (20') foot Rear Yard Setback Regulation and Ten (10') feet to the Ten (10') foot Side Yard Setback Regulation for the following properties: Walker Road (PVA Parcel #20-12), New Bowling Green Road (PVA Parcel #20-28B, 20-6, 19-31, 19-22, 33-7A), Oak Grove Church (PVA Parcel #19-19, 32-21F, 19-10, 32-20B), Millstown Road (PVA Parcel #19-17B, 19-18, 19-5, 19-6E, 32-16A, 32-16B, 19-17A), Apple Grove Road (PVA Parcel #19-8, 32-16), Park City Bon Ayr Road (PVA Parcel #32-17, 32-17A, 32-21), Disman Road (PVA Parcel #32-41C), Mayhew Road (PVA Parcel #32-39), R. Crump Road (PVA Parcel #19-2, 19-3), Dripping Springs Road (PVA Parcel #32-22), Barren County, Article 503.1.5 of the Barren County Subdivision Regulations (Solar Production Farm Setbacks), on Monday, December 18th, 2023, at 7:00 P.M. in the Council Chambers of the Glasgow City Hall. Anyone with questions should contact the Planning Commission at (270) 659-0661.

A map or even a description of the solar project was never printed or offered to the community **BEFORE** the vote by the planning commission.

A map or even a description of the solar project was never printed or offered to the community **AFTER** the approval by planning and zoning. The local paper printed an article on 12-27-2023 and used the words "proposed" and descriptive terms of "west-northwest part of Barren County."

Additionally, the advertisement printed for Wood Duck announcing meetings at Cave City **does not correlate** with the notice printed by planning and zoning. It says "northwest" and does not

reference the roads. Planning and zoning listed individual roads, but did not reference a geographical area and did not even reference a solar project. The public could not relate the two ads or conclude these are the same projects and no map or accurate description was provided by either.

Several members of JCCPC are affiliated with organizations that have received financial contributions from Wood Duck. These individuals should have refrained from voting and/or disclosed such relationships and donations for an ethics ruling prior to voting. These are donations from a "prohibited source."

JCCPC should have reviewed the project in consideration of the "end use of the land" and the fact that it will be rezoned, taxed and insured as commercial property. Once a solar panel is installed for commercial use, the "farm" must be reassessed as commercial.

CJE Byrd is quoted in Glasgow News 1 on 12-19-2023 as saying, "The benefit to the county is property taxes," Byrd said. "It will turn that property they have solar on into **commercial land** (which) will generate $2-300,000 in property taxes more than we are getting now." No question. Byrd knew these are **commercial** properties. How did JCCPC miss this?

A review of the minutes from JCCPC indicates there was very little discussion on the various attachments and reports submitted by Wood Duck. Were copies provided to each commission member and can they testify that they read them?

Additionally, the advertisement by Wood Duck Solar was insufficient with the following deficiencies:

LEGAL NOTICE

Geenex Solar is proposing to develop and construct the Wood Duck Solar Project, an approximately 100-megawatt solar electric generating facility to be located on approximately 2,200 acres northwest of the City of Glasgow in Barren County, Kentucky. The public is invited to learn more about the project through the project website and an in-person public information meeting. The project website includes information about the size and location of the proposed project and the anticipated economic impact. The website can be accessed at: https://woodducksolar.com. Additionally, you may email questions regarding the project to woodduck@geenexsolar.com or Kelley.Pope@geenexsolar.com. Geenex Solar will host a public information meeting to provide information about the proposed Wood Duck Solar Project, with project representatives available to answer questions from the community. **The public meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 4, 2025, from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM CST, at the Cave City Convention Center (502 Mammoth Cave St., Cave City, KY 42127).**

a) It is a legal notice and not a public notice or a public hearing.
b) Public is invited to "learn" more, but it doesn't indicate it is approved and coming.
c) It doesn't define it as a scattered site/solar array.
d) It doesn't define communities or roads included.
e) No map is provided.
f) It states they are "proposing to develop and construct." It does not state it has been approved by planning.
g) It does not indicate the project is pending final approval by the PSC in Frankfort.

2. Representatives from Wood Duck didn't have a solar panel on display at either information session.

Paragraph 14

An analysis of the Noise study is provided in Section IV "Anticipated Noise Levels at Property Boundary". There are various discrepancies and mis-truths. They compare everything to agricultural areas, yet Kirkland says only 18% of the parcels are agriculture. They have used the incorrect measurements for noise.

Paragraph 15

Answers relating to noise are in Section IV "Anticipated Noise Levels at Property Boundary." We dispute their classifications of refrigerators and quiet libraries.

Most importantly, the public does not know where the inverters will be and the noise study did not address the 35 locations. Each inverter should be the center point for measurements for after construction impact and each layout area should be measured for noise impact during construction. The public has had no input.

Paragraph 12

Effect on Kentucky Electricity Generation System

Wood Duck submitted two system **impact** studies and two **feasibility** studies of the Bon Ayr connection site all of which were completed in 2021. They are studied as two different queues at different MWs for capacity and energy.

Since these were written in 2021, it is possible that additional solar projects have been added to the queue and some have been cancelled, so it is unknown if these reports are accurate and therefore, should be updated.

These reports analyzed the impacts of increasing of a power producing from 32.7 MW to 45 MW Capacity, not 100 MWs as this project proposes. It is unknown if the 100MW is the capacity or the energy level?

Residents request why did the reports not study 100 MW as proposed by the project? Will Wood Duck submit a constant flow of electricity during the day and nothing at night? Or will they transmit energy 24 hours a day?

It is unclear if EKPC is going to buy the power from Wood Duck or if Wood Duck will sell to PJM and is there a split between the two. What does the purchase power agreement say (PPA)? Does EKPC buy all of Summershade's electricity?

With the lower amount of energy in each study, it is possible that the studies do not address the improvements that must be made **to accommodate 100 MW**. This should be corrected.

These reports are based on two different system delivery proposals: Two address **battery storage** and two do **not address battery storage.** As stated throughout this assessment, Wood Duck has told the public there will be **no batteries in this project ANYWHERE**. If any batteries are identified, Wood Duck has misled the community and Mammoth Cave National Park. Residents request an answer to this project and if batteries are involved, it is to cease immediately.

If the energy is going directly to the grid, these reports do not indicate that the station can accept 100%. It appears the study is based on a commercial probability of only 53% of the energy, There is no explanation as to why it was evaluated at 53%, perhaps this is due to rain, clouds, snow, etc. However, if the solar "farms" are developing at 100% where does this energy go? The DC energy for the inverters must be stored somewhere or inverted to AC and fed directly into the transmission system. Which is Wood Duck proposing to do?

Wood Duck has not provided any information to the public about how the inverters will be cooled. These must be temperature controlled. Will they be water cooled and if so, how much water will be required?

These reports stipulate various updates that must be paid for by Wood Duck before the project can proceed.

First set of studies

The Impact Study AG1-071 System Impact Study (August 2021) : states, page 5: Wood Duck has proposed a **STORAGE GENERATING FACILITY**...with a total capability **of 55 MW** energy with 37.5 MW of this output being recognized by PJM as Capacity and requires a low cost of $15,000, but there has to be systems upgrades of $3.8 Million paid by others. How do we know the others have committed to the upgrades which must occur to make this project feasible? Cost have undoubtedly increase substantially since this was completed in 2021. States the project was studied with commercial probability of 100%.

This report states that an "Interim deliverability study will be required." Please provide. Page 7

1. "If proposing at or greater than 100 MW, the developer must pay for phasor measurement units (PMUs)". Page 8. We do not know what this will cost, since these reports are not for the intended MW.
2. Developer may be required and/or pay for metering as necessary to properly track real time output of the facility, as well as, installing metering which shall be used for billing purposes." Page 9
3. Wood Duck must provide "Meteorological data facilities and provide meteorological data" to the substation on a regular basis. For the 35 inverters, this includes the back panel temperature, Irradiance, ambient air temperature, wind speed, wind direction." Wood Duck has not specified who/how will provide this service.

The Feasibility Study AG1-071 (January 2021) states the developer has proposed a **SOLAR GENERATING FACILITY** (this does NOT say storage) facility with 55MW as energy and 45 MW as capacity. This states the **$3.19 Million** are needed in upgrades and improvements for this project. Again, these costs are from January 2021 and may have changed in the last 4 years with increased parts, labor, etc. It is unclear how much will be paid by Wood Duck. States, the project was studied with commercial probability of 53%. (page 10 and 28)

1. If proposing at or greater than 100 MW, the developer must pay for phasor measurement units (PMUs)". Page 8. We do not know what this will cost, since these reports are not for the intended MW. Is this why there are 2 project numbers with lesser MW's to avoid this requirement?
2. Developer may be required and/or pay for metering as necessary to properly track real time output of the facility, as well as, installing metering which shall be used for billing purposes." Page 9
3. Wood Duck must provide "Meteorological data facilities and provide meteorological data" to the substation on a daily basis. For the 35 inverters, this includes the back panel temperature, Irradiance, ambient air temperature, wind speed, wind direction." Wood Duck has not specified who/how will provide this service.

Second set of studies

The Feasibility Study for AG1-070 (January 2021) states it is a **SOLAR GENERATING FACILITY** with a total capacity of 37.5 MW and 45 MW Energy this output as being recognized as capacity. This was studied with the commercial probability of 53% page 10.

It states there are cost updates of **$6.265** million for physical interconnection costs and system network upgrade costs.

It includes the requirement if a facility if equal to or greater than 100 MW, shall install and maintain, at its' expense phasor measurement units (PMUs). There is no cost provided with this. (page 8) Again, why did Wood Duck submitted the lesser MW – project states 100 MW.

Wood Duck will be required to install equipment necessary to provide **Revenue Metering** and **real time data**. (page 9). There is no estimated cost provided with this.

The Impact Study for AG1-071 (August 2021) states it is **a STORAGE GENERATING FACILITY** that will have a total capability of 45 MW and 32.7 MW Energy and was studied with a commercial probability of 100% .(page 11) Total physical interconnection costs **$5.205M** Other upgrades to other agencies **$2.52M**

This project was studied as an uprate to AF1-070. (Page 6) What does this mean? It implies that 70 became 71,so this is only one partial study and neither amount to the reported 100MW by Wood Duck.

Plus Phasor measurement units (PMUs), Plus Metering to track real time, Plus Meteorological Data Reporting Requirements

What is the total cost for Wood Duck? Residents request that Wood Duck provide evidence of the totals required and that this money be deposited into a bank in Kentucky, along with money to finance the entire project $130M plus increases, plus the amount of leases for at least one year.

Residents request how Wood Duck will be "firming" their supply of energy?

Has Wood Duck submitted their Merchant Transmission Interconnection request? If so, have they provided proof of funding?

It has never been explained if the inverters will run all day and all night. It they store DC, they will run all night if converting from DC to AC.

Will EKPC allow the influx of the energy all day, stopping with the sun goes down, or will energy be processed all night? This needs to be answered in relation to the question of will the inverters run all night and if so, the noise study must be adjusted to each property that is in relation to an inverter.

Therefore, residents request that Wood Duck provide updated studies for 100MW of energy and provide the totals for upgrades that Wood Duck must pay and then deposit those funds, and the remaining construction funds and the amount of lease payments for one year into a Kentucky banking institution.

Upgrades are essential because lines size, breakers and controls must be increased and updated to handle the increased energy. Each can overheat, causing breakers to trip, leaving residents in the dark.

Paragraph 15

Wood Duck states noise will be from "sunrise to sunset." Residents request this be modified to Monday – Friday 8-4. Noise is addressed Section IV "Anticipated Noise Levels at Property Boundary"

II Compatibility with Scenic Surroundings (a complete assessment of Kirkland's study follows in III "Property Value Impacts"

Paragraph 16

Kirkland's study: See response #7. This report does not in any way address the setbacks of each property in Wood Duck's proposed development and it conflicts with 50-20-10 and his numbers do not match anything in the sound and noise study.

Kirkland has decided to compare a "field of solar panels" to a "greenhouse" since both collect "passive solar energy." This is ludicrous. Not only are they different in appearances, shape and size, they are different in design and purpose. They are not built within 10-feet of side property lines! They do not cover the entire parcel from side to side.

A greenhouse is often component in farming that is often essential to producing plants to help increase food supplies. A greenhouse is a necessity to help farmers have healthier crops and to have them earlier in the season.

In the proposed area, there are no commercial green houses.

If a person chooses to build a green house for his/her use, that is his right, just as a person he can install solar panels for his/her use. However, when the end use of the land is changed, ie. The transference and reclassification/zoning of property from agriculture to commercial, **as KY law requires**, this has just changed the entire landscape for the community and all surrounding properties.

This project is inserting 27 (or is it 28) parcels with commercial public utility developments, with tall fences, gates and signage among 70-80 adjoining properties whose property values will decrease because they have lost the value of the scenic view that people so often seek.

I think a comparison to a manufactured trailer would be more suitable, then he could provide statistics on the depreciation of trailers. Residents request that the siting board ignore this ridiculous comparison and weigh this as a lapse in research and comparisons of equal value.

III. Property Value Impacts

Paragraph 18

Kirkland states, "The proposed setbacks are further than those measured showing no impact." In his report he listed the same setbacks from May 2023 and many are distances are not included. He is trying to compare his matched studies which are of smaller arrays and the setbacks are all over the place, but again most of his sells are "after" a project is announced or "after" a project is built. He does not have any before and after comparisons. **Residents request** this report and statement be ignored for lack of factual basis.

Kirkland's Study

The report submitted by Kirkland Appraisers on behalf of Wood Duck Solar LLC and Geenex Solar LLC is a non-acceptable attempt to reach a favorable result for the developer. It fails to meet acceptable appraisal methodology, fails to provide basic data for comparison and fails to provide any data that is comparable to the size and scattered site design proposed for Barren County.

The data is obsolete. The most recent property evaluated in his research is from 2022 on page 46. Shouldn't there been any sales since then? What a shame that this solar company is trying to get a project approved and quoting "no impact" on a report that has absolutely no bearing on Barren County and the proposed project.

Kirkland submitted a report which was submitted to the Barren County Planning Commission in December 2023, with his cover letter dated May 25, 2023. He then submitted an "updated" study on May 9, 2025. A review of the two reports indicates that everything is exactly the same except the date. In fact, not one comma is different. There is no new research or sales of properties. He doesn't provide ONE, SINGLE before and after comparison of prices.

This is a nice complication of solar projects; yet he fails to include commercial solar projects and specifically fails to include scattered site solar arrays like the one proposed in Barren County. His examples do not compare in size, design or location, location, location. Many of his examples are less than 5 tracts ranging with the smallest comparison being only 17 acres. Of course, there would be less of an impact on 17 acres than living in a community that has been inundated with a scattered site development covering 2,200 acres.

In Barren County, to be an accurate study for comparison, one would need to take each parcel, then prepare co-centric circles with 1-, 3- and 5-mile radiuses for each location and begin the assessment of property values. Many homes will be within several zones as this design is

scattered throughout multiple communities. He hasn't provided any data that can be vaguely compared to the design of the Wood Duck project.

Kirkland brags of extensive work evaluating 900 plus projects in the states of Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Oregon, Mississippi, Maryland, New York, California, Florida, Montana, Georgia, Kentucky, Vermont, and New Jersey. He attempts to compare properties across state lines, with various designs, non consistent scenic views and allows zero calculations for property value increases. Why is Kentucky property compared to property in Florida?

The LARGEST failure in his methodology is the fact that he **fails** to provide a method to determine the value of homes **AFTER** a solar development has been built. In his own words:

> *"I have previously been asked by the Kentucky Siting Board about how the solar farms and the matched pair sets were chosen. This is the total of all the usable home sales adjoining the 900+ solar farms that I have looked at over the last 12 years. Most of the solar farms that I have looked at are only a few years old and **have not been in place** long enough for home or land sales **to occur next to them for me to analyze."** (Page 41)*

12 yrs ?

Therefore, Kirkland does not provide the impact on property value **AFTER** a solar development has become operational. ***He doesn't have the data, so why is this report given any credibility?***

He does not attempt to compare home sale prices **BEFORE** the solar project is built and sale prices **AFTER** the solar project is built. He just looks at a property one time and says, ghee, sorry, not enough time has passed, so therefore, I'm stating "no impact."

Kirkland states that he has only evaluated properties where solar projects *have been announced, are in construction or construction has been completed.* This is **one** look. He does not come back later to see if the homes have sold and if sold, what was the cost and how does he account for property value increases and/or decreases? His downward adjustments, discussed later, are atrocious.

His entire conclusion is summarized on page 147, "we don't know. " He has provided 147 pages of fluff before the admission on the last page.

Kirkland states clearly that **he has not provided any comps** of properties **BEFORE** the solar panels are constructed and the difference in value when the project is appraised and/or sold **AFTER** construction is complete.

He cannot state with any credibility that the property values will not be affected. There are numerous flaws with the procedures and it fails to support the conclusion that a "solar farm ...will have no negative impact on the value of adjoining or abutting property." (Page 147)

Page 15 of the report states: "There are a number of Sale/Resale comparables included in the write ups, but most of the data shown is for sale of homes **after** a solar farm has been **announced** (where noted) or **after a solar farm has been constructed**."

Another way to understand this is that he provides information on homes that are in the "announced zone" or "solar completed zone." One **or** the other. He does not provide **both**. He does not provide a comp during each zone to be compared and reach an equitable and true value of the values before and after.

This is a **HUGE** flaw in methodology and skews the results favorable to the solar developer and is a deliberate attempt to deceive the commissioners and the public with an untruthful conclusion of "no-impact." You cannot compare comps if you do not have before and after sales. He clearly states he doesn't have "after" comps on page 147.

Additionally, Kirkland **failed** to evaluate commercial solar projects identified by the KY Department of Energy as projects which are active or under construction. These include: **Turkey Creek Solar, Glover Creek Solar, Unbridled Solar LLC, Martin County Solar Project, Bluebird Solar Project, Green River Solar, Ashwood Solar, Blue Moon Solar, Pine Grove Solar, Horus Kentucky 1, Russellville Solar, Sebree Solar I, Madison Solar Project and Fleming Solar Project. For whatever reasons, New Frontier Solar in Breckinridge County and owned by EDP is omitted from the state's website.**

Kirkland's report analyzes 35 solar projects and **none of them** are relevant to the design and scope of the Wood Duck Solar project. The report does not include **any scattered site developments** that are shaped similarly to Wood Duck. A review of the maps included from the 15 different states, most are less than 5 separate tracks with many being a single tract development.

Likewise, Kirkland fails to identify properties in close proximity to Kentucky that match the design of the Wood Duck project. His comparisons vary between multiple states, multiple parcels, multiple configurations and do not relate to the design proposed.

This is **HUGELY** significant. The project in Barren County involves **27** separate parcels scattered throughout **four communities** (Bon Ayr, Merry Oaks, Railton and Park City), dragging on for **20-30 miles** with solar panels sandwiched in-between, around and behind homes and farms of **80 plus non participating properties.**

Kirkland states that he is providing data on states that he thinks is relevant to Kentucky. He included: Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee and Virginia. I believe this to be an inaccurate statement as many of these states do not border Kentucky. He is reaching for data that simply doesn't support his conclusion.

It would seem that a more accurate assessment would only include **projects in Kentucky** and would focus on the **commercial solar projects** that have been completed and are in progress in Kentucky with comparables provided for home values before and after, allowing for a **more equitable and accurate assessment.** As listed previously, Kentucky has a substantial number of commercial solar projects that he failed to consider.

Instead, Kirkland identified 6 solar projects in Kentucky ranging from 17.36 - 63 acres. This isn't a fraction of the 2,200-acre development proposed for Barren County. I don't believe one can accurately compare the financial impact to a non participating property that has a 17-acre development next door to one that has 2,200 acres scattered all over their neighborhood/community: **27** separate parcels scattered throughout **4 communities** (Bon Ayr, Merry Oaks, Railton and Park City), dragging on for **20-30 miles** with solar panels sandwiched in-between, around and behind homes and touching farms **of 80 plus non participating properties**. It will have **35 invertors** with underground battery storage (according to some documents) and is being developed and managed by a for profit company and not a local power provider.

A Google search of the 6 solar projects in Kentucky that Kirkland attempts to compare are each owned by a **utility company**. This is **different** than the proposed solar project in Barren County which will be owned by Wood Duck Solar LLC which will be responsible for making residual lease payments and paying land taxes to the landowners and providing maintenance for 20, 25, 30, 35 or 40 years. Historic data indicates the Wood Duck generally sells their solar portfolios to other companies, including foreign governments, so it is unknown who will maintenance the properties, ensure payments for the land leases and ensure the tree buffers and road frontage are maintained.

From Kirkland Evaluation: Projects that he evaluated in Kentucky

Project Name	City	State	Acres	Commercial Owner
Bowling Green Solar	Bowling Green	KY	17.36	Scotty's company and TVA
Crittenden Solar	Crittenden	KY	34.1	Duke Energy
Cooperative Shelby Solar	Simpsonville	KY	35	Shelby Energy Cooperative
EW Brown Solar	Harrodsburg	KY	50	LG&E/KU
Walton 2 Solar	Walton	KY	58.03	Duke Energy
Cooperative Solar I	Winchester	KY	63	East Kentucky Power

Thus, this study failed to address properties or assessments from commercial solar projects that are similar in size and design to the proposed development in Barren County. It also failed to address property values around commercial solar developments. Obviously the insertion of a commercial solar utility company with farm land will have a detrimental impact.

Other failures in Kirkland's study include:

1. Kirkland fails to address the value of COMMERICAL SOLAR UTILITIES and the fact these become public utilities and must be taxed, assessed and insured as a commercial facility. The report does not evaluate ANY commercial property or consider the effect of the commercial property on adjoining residential and farm properties.

2. Kirkland fails to address land that was once tax assessed and/or zoned as agriculture as it will become commercial and the farm next door will remain agriculture. The area becomes mixed use and the scenic views and cohesion of land use is forever destroyed. The commercial properties are fenced and gated with high voltage signage warnings. In the Barren County project, solar panels will be within 10 feet of property lines. This too will have a detrimental impact on the value of the property and his study makes no allowances for these facts.

3. Kirkland fails to address resale values and road/scenic appeal. Who wants a house sandwiched between COMMERCIAL SOLAR UTILITIES with fences, signage and gates? No amount of screening will replace the farmland and forestry that will be destroyed in Wood Duck's proposal. He fails to address land development and land use and the goal of every community to be consistent in development to the extent possible. Mixing commercial and residential and farming is not smart.

4. Kirkland fails to address the reduced potential for residential development. The non participating neighbor may want to develop a multi-family residential subdivision, but again, who wants a COMMERICAL SOLAR UTILITIES next door? They will suffer income potential losses because of the commercial solar utility.

5. Kirkland fails to address loss of income to farmers that are currently leasing land that is proposed for the Wood Duck Development nor does he consider the value of land that is undeveloped, yet surrounded by the proposed development. The undeveloped land could be used for multiple other purposes and generate more jobs and income for the community.

6. Kirkland fails to address "Sacrifice Zones" and the fact the solar companies' prey on the elderly and low income in an effort to gain participation. Research shows that solar developments are often in zip codes with lower property values and the impacts from solar farms will be felt only by lower income homeowners.
(Impact of Utility-Scale Solar Farms on Property Values in North Carolina By Megan Wang, April 2022).

7. Kirkland fails to address the increase in taxes to adjoining properties as a result of the COMMERCIAL SOLAR UTILITES being built and what this will mean for non-participating properties.

8. Kirkland fails to address issues relating to property insurance and what it will mean to the nonparticipating property owner who must pay a higher premium with solar structures abutting their property lines. In the Wood Duck design, solar panels will be placed within 10 feet of property lines. A buyer/seller should be aware of this increase in cost.

9. Kirkland fails to provide accurate "downward adjustments" citing noise, odor and traffic (page 147 and cover letter dated 5/25/2023). This isn't standard categories for downward adjustments.

   Downward adjustments in real estate, often called write-downs, involve reducing the value of a property or real estate investment on a company's balance sheet. This can be due to market fluctuations, changing economic conditions, or specific property issues. Appraisers use comparable sales data and make adjustments, including downward adjustments, to arrive at a property's market value. To have a fair comp, he would need to evaluate similar properties with noise, odor and traffic. He fails to do this.

   A stunning view can significantly increase a house's value, potentially boosting it by 17.8% on average. For example, a home worth $300,000 with a good view could be valued at $353,430. The exact increase depends on the type of view, location and market conditions and unobstructedness: not noise, odor and traffic.

   He failed to address the scenic view that will be destroyed by the commercial solar developments. He failed to address the fenced compounds which will be next door. He failed to address the economic impact if the "solar development was an upscale residential development instead." He failed to address the effect of adding commercial facilities in residential neighborhoods and this most definitely would qualify as a downward adjustment.

   The scenic view provided in rural Barren County is priceless. The wildlife, the trees, our endangered species all lead to the Barren River Lake and Mammoth Cave National Park which provides over 53,000 acres of natural preserved land. A large majority of our tourist attractions focus on the outdoors. A local boutique in Park City estimates 40-45% of their business comes from tourists. (Private conversation with author)

10. Kirkland failed to make any notations of potential contamination from the batteries and toxins from the panels and the metal rust that could affect the land. Michigan state Representative Cam Cavitt has several videos about the shards and leaching of the land from solar panels in his district. Local potato growers have been notified by companies, including Frito Lay, that they can never grow potatoes on land that has had solar panels. The glass shards can be carried in ground water, affecting other farmers and land owners and endangering animals and people. This changes the value of the land and the surrounding land.

    In the Market Analysis, Kirkland states the "solar panels **do not generate very little traffic and do not generate noise, dust or other harmful effects.**" I do not believe he is capable of making this statement as an appraiser. He is not a chemist and cannot provide accurate information on the chemicals and therefore, cannot comment on his beliefs about the impacts on the environment.

    Noise? Yes, the construction will generate noise, as will the inverters, 35 to be scattered throughout Wood Duck's project. There are various sizes of invertors and without having the specifics and the material data sheets, he has rendered an opinion without facts.

    As to dust, this is Kentucky and the solar panels will be covered with dust, mold and pollen. When a glass table sets outside, it gets covered with dust, mold and pollen. In a farming community, there is dust from planting and harvesting. If this isn't removed from the solar panels, the layers of dust will increase until the rains can reduce and/or remove the layers. Then again, it may just splatter and allow more dust, mold and pollen to collect.

    It is not known how much dirt, dust and pollen will accumulate on the panels or if they will be chemically washed/sprayed by Wood Duck for future maintenance. The harmful effect this can have on health is a complete unknown and to comment on this is outside of Kirkland's expertise. As to odor? Is he implying this area has a stench? Is he making a stereotype comment about farm? Preposterous.

    Kirkland's cover letter alludes to almost the same language, only this time he refers to "**noise, odor and traffic**" for his downward adjustments. Is he implying that he adjusted adjoining property values down because of noise, odor and traffic? How could he evaluate noise, odor and traffic on surrounding properties? He can't and again, he is throwing his opinions out there with no evidence to support his statements.

11. Kirkland fails to address issues such as fire protection as homebuyers are concerned with issues such as fire safety and they realize this is a threat to the adjoining properties. In this case, the local fire jurisdiction will have @50% of their service area under solar panels with no way to reach the majority of the panels to extinguish fires. Homebuyers want fire hydrants for lower insurance premiums.

    In this case, the property lines will be within 10 feet of adjoining properties. The possibility for fire transference is great and the water lines are insufficient per county zoning regulations. I) County code requires that ALL commercial buildings have a 6-inch water line. The majority of water lines in the project area are only 4-inch. The fire hydrants will not support the fire hoses which are essential because the water trucks will not fit between the rows of panels. The addition of over 204,525 solar panels puts EVERY surrounding home and structure at risk for fire. I believe that might be a downward adjustment.

    The Barren County Planning Commission **failed** to make this observation and rule accordingly. How dare they consider a variance on an issue which affects my home and the homes of my neighbors? Wood Duck should not be given a variance on this issue. It is too important. Fire protection is paramount to the viability of a community and this project will impede our safety.

Let's find the poorest community in Barren County. Oops, he pulled Edmonson County

In an ill-fated attempt to discredit the research by the University of Rhode Island from September 2020, Kirkland pulled the lowest income area in Edmonson County to use as the "measuring rod" for comparison. He pulled **Rocky Hill.** Not Glasgow. Not Smiths Grove. Not Merry Oaks. Not Park City. Rocky Hill which isn't even in Barren County.

Rocky Hill is a tiny, tiny area with no industry, no development, no growth and would be considered an economically depressed area. It used to have a post office and that was the booming business, but even it is now closed. Even the volunteer fire department has disbanded. Analyzing the lowest income "area" in Edmonson County does nothing to even the playing field or compare to Barren County.

Throughout his collection of solar projects, Kirkland listed 8 of the solar projects more than once, in different regions for comparisons. These include Walton 2, Mulbery, Altavista, Walker, Whitehorn, Sappony Solar, Clark County Solar, and Spotsylvania. Surely with all of the other states, he could find additional projects without repeating. This is indictive of a consultant "cutting and pasting" and nothing has been updated since the first report was issued. In fact,

of the projects he listed, they only cover the period as far back as 2012-2022. Only 9 are since 2021 and that seems ridiculous concerning the proliferation of solar development.

Demographics: Kirkland chose the location of Oak Grove Church Road as the center and he pulled data on a 1-, 3- and 5-mile radius. (Page 9) This is the most underdeveloped area in the entire solar project and the majority of this land is owned by one family who has been recipients of farming subsidies for years. Again, this is a design flaw because there is no center in Wood Duck's design. It is 27 parcels of land and homes are directly next to the Commercial solar utilities. So, the centerpoint and radius will move with the multiple sites.

This project stretches from Rick Road (on the south) which has large homes and farms valued extremely high.

Millstown Road is on the north and it has a variety of homes and farms with 20-30 homes. Some are large tracks of land with beautiful homes.

R. Crump Road is on the west and it has little development, but is across the road from the Amish community which will not be reflected in Kirkland's demographics.

Mayhew is the east side and it is a variety of pasture and crop land with a variety of homes.

A more accurate point of reference would be the intersection of Payne Road and Millstown Road and would increase the income levels and home values within each zone. It would definitely be a more accurate assessment of demographics than Rocky Hill in Edmonson County.

This project will touch 80 plus non participating adjoining properties.

However, since this project involves 27 separate tracks, the center point should move to more accurate reflect the design. The project involves 20-30 miles from end to end, so to pick one 5-mile radius is simply not applicable.

Photo | Geenex Solar

Published: BARREN COUNTY PROGRESS

This chart shows the acres of the projects that Kirkland includes in his study. This is embarrassing to think that a 17-acre solar development would have the same impact on property values as a commercial solar development of 2,200 acres.

Kirkland's Assessment of Solar Projects by Acreage			
Project Name	**City**	**State**	**Acres**
Bowling Green Solar	Bowling Green	KY	17.36
Crittenden Solar	Crittenden	KY	34.1
Cooperative Shelby Solar	Simpsonville	KY	35
Gastonia SC Solar	Gastonia	NC	35
Mariposa Solar	Stanley	NC	35.8
AM Best Solar Farm	Goldsboro	NC	38
Leonard Road Solar Farm	Hughesville	MD	47
Sunfish Farm	Willow Spring	NC	49.6
Camden Dam	Shiloh	NC	49.83
EW Brown Solar	Harrodsburg	KY	50
Tracy Solar	Baily	NC	50
Candace Solar	Princeton	NC	54
Portage Solar	Portage	IN	56
Walton 2 Solar	Walton	KY	58.03
Cooperative Solar I	Winchester	KY	63
Barefoot Bay Solar Farm	Barefoot Bay	FL	74.5
DG Amp Piqua	Piqua	OH	86
Grandy Solar	Grandy	NC	121
Dominion Indy	Indianapolis	IN	134
Grand Ridge Solar	Streator	IL	160
Mulberry	Selmer	TN	209
Clark County Solar	White Post	VA	234
Sappony Solar	Stony Creek	VA	322.68
Miami Dade Solar Farm	Miami	FL	346.8
Champion Solar	Pelion	SC	366.04
Innovative Solar 42	Fayetteville	NC	413
Walker **Correctional** Solar	Barhamsville	VA	485
Innovative Solar 46	Hope Mills	NC	532
Altavista Solar	Altavista	VA	720
McBride Place Solar Farm	Midland	NC	974.59
Manatee	Parrish	FL	1180
Summitt/Ranchlands Solar	Moyock	NC	2034
Whitehorn Solar	Gretna	VA	50 MW
Spotsylvania Solar	Paytes	VA	multiple phases

These solar projects do not compare to the Wood Duck project in size, scale, cost and scope and therefore, cannot support his unproven conclusion.

External Obsolescence (page 13). Kirkland states that he considers the following factors: traffic, odor, noise, environmental, appearance/viewshed and other factors (stating solar farms do not impede neighbors from using their homes) when considering value.

Google AI gives a much different explanation and in fact, the items he considers, are things which do affect the economic obsolescence: things that result in a loss of value that the owner cannot control. The *owner cannot control* that the newly added COMMERCIAL SOLAR UTILITY company has just changed the use and zoning of the land next door. The *owner cannot control* the increased heat, the increased noise, and the increase runoff in water from the disturbance of the delicate ecosystem. The *owner cannot control* that the scenic views, valued at substantial amounts, are destroyed with the installation of solar panels. The owner cannot fix these things that are forced upon them. This is a residential neighborhood and farmland that is now comingled with COMMERCIAL SOLAR UTILITIES.

Comingling residential homes and farm land with commercial solar utilities is not the best use of the land. It deprives the homeowner of equity and de-values their properties and adversely affects their lives. They can no longer enjoy the peaceful setting they had prior to solar installation.

External obsolescence, in the context of property value, refers to a loss in value due to factors outside of the property itself, according to Clear Capital. These external factors can include things like neighborhood decline, new zoning regulations, or environmental issues that negatively impact the area. Unlike functional obsolescence (deficiencies within the property itself) or physical deterioration (wear and tear)**, external obsolescence is generally considered uncurable, meaning the property owner cannot fix the situation by spending money on repairs.**

Here's a more detailed breakdown:

- Definition:

  External obsolescence is a type of depreciation that occurs when a property's value is reduced by external factors beyond the control of the property owner.

- Examples:
  - A residential neighborhood experiencing a decline due to a nearby industrial complex or increased crime rates.
  - New zoning regulations that restrict the highest and best use of the property.

- Environmental issues like pollution or flooding that negatively impact the property's value.

- Incurable:

  External obsolescence is often considered incurable because the property owner has little or no control over the external factors causing the depreciation.

- Impact on Valuation:

  Appraisers must consider external obsolescence when determining a property's fair market value, as it can significantly reduce the property's worth.

- Difference from Functional Obsolescence:

  Functional obsolescence refers to deficiencies within the property itself, such as an outdated kitchen or plumbing, while external obsolescence is caused by factors outside the property.

- Economic Obsolescence:
  The term "economic obsolescence" is often used interchangeably with "external obsolescence," both referring to a loss in value due to external factors. Our farms and land will lose value due to the external factors that have been forced upon our community by this development.

Section IV: Research on Solar Farms: Kirkland has used the same research in multiple studies and they simply do not apply to the design and specifications of the Wood Duck project and contain many flaws.

CohnReznick Study – ADJACENT PROPERTY VALUE IMPACT STUDY A STUDY OF SIX EXISTING SOLAR FACILITIES. This study evaluated 6 solar projects, but as you can see, they are small developments: Marion County (134 acres) Indiana; Porter County (56 acres), Indiana; Madison County (13 acres), Indiana; La Salle County (160 acres), Illinois; Chisago County (1,000 acres on 1 parcel), Minnesota; and Lapeer County (170 acres) , Michigan.

These 6 properties do not resemble the Wood Duck project in any way. Wood Duck is 27 scattered sites and 2,200 acres. The results are not applicable.

Christian P. Kaila and Associates - 886 acres. This project was not approved by locals to proceed, so it appears the public had a different opinion.

Fred Beck – Mr. Beck is now deceased and the project he researched was not approved and did not go forward. The planning commission failed to approve the project.

NorthStar Appraisal Company – 800 acres with only 2 landowners. Project is in development, so no appraisals are available. There is nothing to compare here.

Mary McClinton Clay – This is a professional opinion that Kirkland disagrees with, so he devoted one page to criticizing her work. There is nothing to compare here.

Kevin T. Meeks - He assessed ONE property in Chisago County, Minnesota that was on ONE parcel of land. Again, nothing to compare with the design of the Wood Duck project.

Perhaps Mr. Kirkland would be better served to find new research. These are out dated, going as far back as 2013 and do not relate to the Wood Duck project.

It should be noted that there are various studies available with tremendous distinctions between urban and rural solar developments and the density of population in rural areas. There will always be fewer homes in rural areas as the land is generally undeveloped, thus, there will be fewer houses that will sell as these are generational homesteads. This certainly creates a challenge to find solid and applicable research. But jumping between states and comparing "farms" of all different sizes and not having before and after comparisons does not provide evidence to render a conclusion. His research does not support his conclusion.

Section B: Articles - Kirkland provides summaries of 4 short articles which date back to 2016.

1. Farm Journal Guest Editor: simply an article of opinions that expresses nothing but love for solar.
2. National Renewable Energy Laboratory: a whitepaper written by a person who worked to develop solar projects. No credibility here.
3. North Carolina Clean Energy Technology Center: This is simply a hand-out and promotional material for potential participants and offers no research relating to property values.
4. North Carolina Clean Energy Technology Center: This is simply a hand-out and promotional materials for potential participants and offers no research relating to property values.

Section V. University Studies

A. Mr. Kirkland referenced a report from the University of Texas. He failed to include the decreases in property values.

Appendix D.7 - Estimating Property Value Impacts in Dollar Terms ($) To estimate property value impacts in dollar terms, we pulled county-level median home value from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey. The below table converts the estimates of property value impacts provided by survey respondents into dollars, based on the median home

value in each respondent's county. If this impact were the true impact and the home values were the same for the whole county, then the results suggest that being located 100 feet from a 20MW solar installation would be associated with a $26,252 decline in home value, on average.

Estimates of Property Values Impacts($) by Size and Distance

	Median	Mean	Min	Max	St. Dev.	n
1.5 Megawatts						
100 feet	$0	-$18,874	-$98,760	$1,613	$31,621	17
500 feet	$0	-$9,926	-$74,070	$3,226	$19,841	18
1000 feet	$0	-$5,787	-$49,380	$4,839	$13,427	18
1/2 mile	$0	$411	$0	$6,452	$1,524	18
1 mile	$0	$877	$0	$9,989	$2,547	18
3 miles	$0	$1,098	$0	$11,416	$3,008	18
20 Megawatts						
100 feet	$0	-$26,252	-$119,400	$6,330	$40,673	18
500 feet	$0	-$17,230	-$76,600	$6,330	$27,051	18
1000 feet	$0	-$9,842	-$59,700	$951	$18,367	18
1/2 mile	$0	-$3,475	-$39,800	$4,281	$10,398	18
1 mile	$0	-$398	-$19,900	$8,562	$5,301	18
3 miles	$0	$866	$0	$11,416	$2,745	18
102 Megawatts						
100 feet	$0	-$24,136	-$119,400	$12,660	$38,859	17
500 feet	$0	-$20,998	-$79,600	$12,660	$31,354	18
1000 feet	$0	-$14,961	-$61,950	$0	$23,540	18
1/2 mile	$0	-$6,971	-$49,560	$951	$14,704	18
1 mile	$0	-$4,065	-$39,800	$2,854	$12,549	18
3 miles	$0	-$637	-$24,780	$11,416	$6,601	18

B. University of Rhode Island – The report has different numbers than what Kirkland has reported. Research in Massachusetts and Rhode Island in September 2020, estimated a net loss of $1.66 billion in aggregate housing value due to proximate solar installations.

Kirkland uses this study to justify pulling data from Rocky Hill (described above). Data which has absolutely no bearing on this project.

C. **Georgia Institute of Technology, October 2020.** It is interesting the quote that Kirkland picked out of this article. What the research actually states is that the agricultural land may increase by signaling the land's suitability for FUTURE solar development which occurs because of the electric transmission lines and infrastructure that is added for solar. This research does not support an increase in the value of the land because of farming or residential development. So, it may increase if sold to be a solar development, but as for a working farm with the scenic value that is paramount to farmers, it would not be an increase.

D. **Master's Thesis:** A solar farm in my backyard? Resident perspectives of Utility scale solar in Eastern North Carolina.

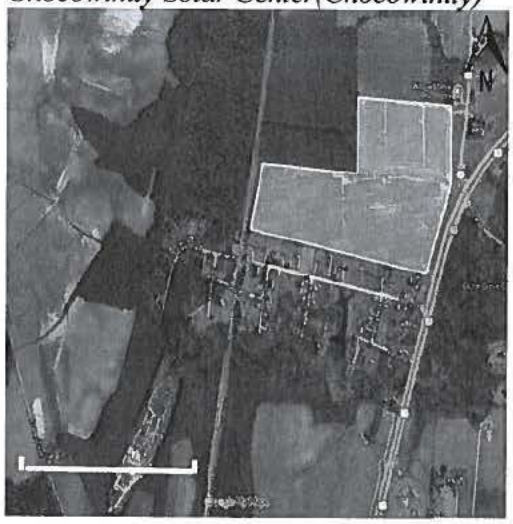
Again, Kirkland picks and chooses statements to support his claim of no impact, but failed to acknowledge the study design. This involves 4 solar projects ranging from 30-51 acres and in this study, the writer spoke with 70 people. He noted these are rural and undeveloped areas, densely populated.

Table 1. Selected solar farms in eastern North Carolina

Name	Location	Type	Size (Acre)	Capacity (MW)
Rams Horn Solar Center	Greenville	Distanced	46.21	8.00
Chocowinity Solar	Chocowinity	Adjacent	51.95	4.15
Andrew Solar	New Bern	Adjacent	30.32	5.00
Albemarle Solar Center	Kinston	Distanced	33.34	15.00

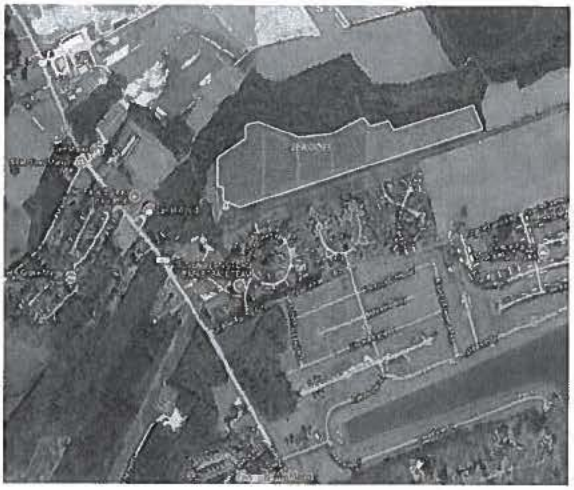
Rams Horn Solar Center (Greenville)

Chocowinity Solar Center(Chocowinity)



Albemarle Solar Center (Kinston)

Andrew Solar (New Bern)



Therefore, questioning someone about a contiguous piece of land behind their homes is considerably different than what is proposed in Barren County. We ask that this research not be considered as significant and applicable.

E. Lawrence Berkeley National Lab – the research indicates there is a reduction in the value of homes. Their samples are smaller solar projects and not the scattered site design proposed in Barren County.

Kirkland failed to include NEW research, published May 31, 2025 and on the world wide web June 3, 2025.

"The Local Cost of Clean Energy: Evidence from Solar Farm Siting and Home" 37 Pages Posted: 3 Jun 2025 Nino Abashidze, University of Wyoming

Abstract

"Local opposition to utility-scale solar farms often stems from concerns about declining nearby home values. This paper quantifies the impact of solar farm construction on residential property prices in North Carolina, one of the leading U.S. states for utility-scale solar capacity. Using detailed housing transaction data and a hedonic difference-in-differences framework, we estimate the causal effect of new solar farm operations on neighboring home sale prices. We employ a refined measure of spatial exposure—using street-network (road) distance rather than straight-line distance to define proximity—to better capture actual visual exposure in treatment assignment. **Our results indicate that the arrival of a solar farm leads to an approximately 8.7% reduction for homes within one mile relative to similar homes farther away.**

We also find evidence that local housing market activity declines after a solar farm becomes operational: the number of homes sold in the nearby area falls by roughly 6%, suggesting reduced housing liquidity in the vicinity of the new solar facility."

The bibliography is impressive:

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   The effect of utility-scale solar systems on nearby agricultural land values
   Journal of Environmental Economics and Management. Forthcoming Posted: 2023
2. S Adomatis , B Hoen
   An analysis of solar home paired sales across six states
   The Appraisal Journal , volume 84 , issue 1 , p. 27 - 42 Posted: 2016
3. A C Cameron , P K Trivedi
   Microeconometrics: Methods and Applications Posted: 2005
4. M Cignoli
   Neighbors sue saying homeowners' solar panels have hurt their property values , p. 2018 - 2021 Posted: 2012
5. J Currie , L Davis , M Greenstone , R Walker
   Environmental health risks and housing values: Evidence from 1,600 toxic plant openings and closings
   American Economic Review , volume 105 , issue 2 , p. 678 - 709 Posted: 2015
6. S R Dastrup , J G Zivin , D L Costa , M E Kahn
   Understanding the solar home price premium: Electricity generation and 'green' social status
   European Economic Review , volume 56 , issue 5 , p. 961 - 973 Posted: 2012
7. V Gaur , C Lang
   The impact of utility-scale solar farms on residential property values
   Energy Policy. Forthcoming Posted: 2023
8. D Guignet , D Hellerstein
   Utility-scale solar facilities and residential property values: A national hedonic analysis
   Energy Economics. Forthcoming Posted: 2023
9. K Haninger , L Ma , C Timmins
   The value of brownfield remediation
   Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists , volume 4 , issue 1 , p. 197 - 241 Posted: 2017
10. Y Hao , G Michaud
    Do solar farms enhance or diminish nearby property values? evidence from the midwestern united states
    Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews. Forthcoming Posted: 2024
11. B Hoen , S Adomatis , T Jackson , J Graff-Zivin , M Thayer , G T Klise , R Wiser
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    Energy Economics , volume 67 , p. 147 - 158 Posted: 2017
12. B Hoen , J P Brown , T Jackson , M A Thayer , R Wiser , P Cappers

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13. L Johnson
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15. I Kikuma , E Rublev , X Tan
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16. L B Laboratory
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17. L Linden , J E Rockoff
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19. D Maddison , K Rehdanz , H Welsch
The effect of utility-scale solar energy systems on residential property values in england and wales
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20. L Muehlenbachs , E Spiller , C Timmins
The housing market impacts of shale gas development
American Economic Review , volume 105 , issue 12 , p. 3633 - 3659 Posted: 2015
21. Y Qiu , Y D Wang , J Wang
Soak up the sun: Impact of solar energy systems on residential home values in arizona
Energy Economics , volume 66 , p. 328 - 336 Posted: 2017
22. B W Silverman
Density estimation for statistics and data analysis Posted: 2018
23. L O Taylor
Posted: 2017
24. L O Taylor , D J Phaneuf , X Liu
Disentangling property value impacts of environmental contamination from locally undesirable land uses: Implications for measuring post-cleanup stigma
Journal of Urban Economics , volume 93 , p. 85 - 98 Posted: 2016
25. S Wee
The effect of residential solar photovoltaic systems on home value: A case study of hawai 'i. Renewable energy , volume 91 , p. 282 - 292 Posted: 2016

A second article of significance:

Too close to the sun: solar farms' impact on housing prices at subtropical latitudes by Will Georgic, Goran Skosples, David Wolf and Robert J. Gitter, published online January 31, 2024.

Abstract

"While the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy will benefit many constituencies, recent work suggests that newly activated solar panels may negatively impact nearby housing prices. Although a single mechanism driving these effects has not been causally identified, alternative explanations posit that homes near solar farms lose value either due to glare or the loss of open space amenities and associated rural character. We supplement this literature with an analysis distinguished by a unique sample with the most equatorial location to date and the largest average solar farm (26MW), allowing for a careful investigation of the role of size and glare in the capitalization of solar farm proximity. Using hedonic analysis, manually traced solar farm footprints, and difference-in-differences identification, **we find a 6.86% negative capitalization of solar farm proximity that does not appear to be attributable to glare and is driven by the impacts of very large solar farms.** The results are robust to concerns of negative weights associated with bad controls. **To limit economic losses associated with the renewable energy transition, solar farms should be strategically located to minimize the number of nearby homes regardless of whether glare is likely to be a concern."**

In essence, the size of the solar farm has a 6.86% negative capitalization.

A third article of significance

House of the rising sun: The effect of utility-scale solar arrays on housing prices by Vasundhara Gaur and Corey Lang

Abstract

While utility-scale solar energy is important for reducing dependence on fossil fuels, solar arrays use significant amounts of land (about 5 acres per MW of capacity) and may create local land use dis-amenities. This paper seeks to quantify the externalities from nearby solar arrays using the hedonic method. We study the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which have high population densities and ambitious renewable energy goals. Using difference-in-differences, repeat sales identification strategies, results suggest that houses within 0.6 miles depreciate 1.5 – 3.6% following construction of a solar array. However, additional analysis reveals that this average effect is primarily driven by solar developments on farm and forest lands and in rural areas, which is intuitive given the composite impact of solar, loss of open space, and loss of rural character.

The hedonic housing price model (HPM) measures the implicit price of each attribute of a bundled good. Applied to the housing market, the idea is that the price of a property can be

broken down into the price of its various attributes. These attributes can be structural (e.g., lot size, living area, number of bedrooms and bathrooms, presence of air conditioning or pool, etc.), neighborhood (e.g., school quality, proximity to shopping, etc.), and environmental (e.g., air and groundwater quality, tree cover, proximity to brownfield, etc.). It is unknown how the researchers considered the fields of solar panels. I would vote brownfield.

Scattered Sites versus Contiguous Designs

Kirkland pulled data from small solar arrays and NONE are comparable in shape to the scattered site designed proposed in Barren County. All of these are basically contiguous plots to some degree. None of his selected examples are 27 parcels of land on 10 different roads reaching approximately 20-30 miles through four communities.

In conclusion: Kirkland has failed to provide data on non-participating or participating properties **BEFORE** and **AFTER** from ANY state he has studied. NOT one home has sold that was next to a solar project that he can provide a before and after assessment. The mis-match between states comparisons are lacking in project integrity. He cannot and does not provide any substantial discussion as to factual findings.

We therefore, request that this report be given zero credibility. He failed to provide BEFORE and AFTER comparisons. He failed to consider commercial solar projects that are equal in size and shape. He failed to consider commercial solar properties in Kentucky and he pulled the poorest area in Edmonson County for demographic information to influence the data. Most of his data is old.

Residents request that the siting board reject this report and procure a **nonbiased appraisal** professional to study Barren County. It is obvious to everyone, but Kirkland, that having a commercial public utility next door results in a decrease in property value. Allowing solar panels in this area is a disruption to the land use and creates a conflict between commercial and agricultural. It is an ecological disruption and it is a social equity issue. Why should we convert agricultural land and increase our food insecurity?

It is anticipated that all property value should increase each year. Everything goes up. Kirkland doesn't account for inflation and standard property value increases. There is no way that surrounding non participating properties will receive the "top dollar" they would have received had a solar development not infringed on their neighborhood. His evaluation proves nothing.

IV. Anticipated Noise Levels at Property Boundary

Paragraphs 19 -30

Wood Duck states "The majority of the project area is currently used for crop production or cattle grazing, so the need for extensive tree removal and earthmoving to prepare the site is anticipated to be minor. Kirkland's data states this quiet differently and the Critical Issues Analysis states over 400 acres of woodlands will be destroyed.

Stantec failed to list several piece of construction equipment. Residents request that the noise levels be reviewed in the fact these are residential neighborhoods. 22 out of 27 parcels have residents according to Kirkland's chart on page 4. People LIVE here, there is an Amish school, and several people work from home. To include hearing noise levels for highway road construction doesn't compare to residential neighborhoods where some houses are close together where people eat, work, play and worship.

The Department of Transportation states the following:

Construction Equipment Noise
https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ENVIRonment/noise/construction_noise/special_report/hcn04.cfm#sit

"Powered equipment, truck or power hand tools that produces a maximum sound level exceeding the following limits shall not be used during construction operations. The sound level limits specified are referenced to a distance of 50 feet from the equipment. Sound levels shall be measured in substantial conformity with Standards and Recommended Practices established by the Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., including the latest revisions to SAE J366a and SAE J952b.

Where required by agencies having jurisdiction, certain noise producing work may have to be performed during other than regular working hours or only at specified periods."

Type of Equipment	**Sound Level Limits**
(a) Construction and Industrial machinery, such as crawler-tractors dozers, rotary drills and augers, loaders, power shovels, cranes, derricks, motor graders, paving machines, off-highway trucks, ditchers, trenchers, compactors, scrapers, wagons, pavement breakers, compressors, and pneumatic power equipment.	90 dBA
(b) Highway Trucks	88 BA

Wood Duck failed to include graders, dozers, augers, crawler-tractors dozers, ditchers, pavers and graders, etc. Wood Duck has failed to identify the number (8) and location of the laydown areas and provide specific noise assessments for each location.

Wood Duck states, "the noisiest portion of the construction includes the use of pile drivers..." It should be noted, there are over 28,500 piles to be driven and they will reach EVERY single adjoining property which is 70-80 properties.

Residents cannot tell by reading this map that **SR-154** is only **83** feet away from a solar panel and SR 137 is **430 feet from an inverter?**?? Page 11, #23and **SR-082** is **597 feet** away from the project substation (page 11, #23) ? Residents request that this craziness not be approved.

First, the chart uses the incorrect dBA for a pile driver. As stated above: According to AI Google, Impact pile drivers generate **high levels** of noise, typically ranging **from 120-140 decibels (dBA) at close proximity**. This noise is a significant concern in construction, especially in urban areas, as it can cause disruptions, noise complaints, **and even lead to health issues**. Monitoring and managing noise levels is crucial for the safety of workers and the public. Impact pile drivers can produce noise levels of **120-140 dBA at** a distance of 10 feet.

And here we go again with dBA Lmax and dBA Leq- again, deception.

AI Overview Lmax and Leq are both acoustic measurements, but they represent different aspects of sound. Lmax, or maximum sound level, represents the highest instantaneous sound pressure level measured during a period, while Leq, or equivalent continuous sound level, represents the average sound energy over that same period. Essentially, Lmax captures the loudest, while Leq provides a measure of the overall sound exposure. Here's a more detailed breakdown:

Lmax (Maximum Sound Level):**Definition:** Lmax is the highest sound pressure level measured at any point during a specific time period.

- **Purpose:** It indicates the loudest point within a sound event, like the peak of a passing vehicle or the loudest moment of a machine.
- **Measurement:** Lmax can be measured with a time-weighted setting (Fast or Slow) on a sound level meter.
- **Example:** If a car passes by, the Lmax would be the highest sound level measured during its pass-by.

Leq (Equivalent Continuous Sound Level):

- **Definition:** Leq is the average sound level over a specific time period, representing the energy of the fluctuating sound as a steady, continuous sound.
- **Purpose:** It provides a single value that represents the overall sound exposure over a period, taking into account both the intensity and duration of sounds.
- **Measurement:** Leq is calculated by averaging the sound energy over a specified time interval.
- **Example:** If measuring the noise in a factory for an hour, the Leq would represent the average sound energy experienced throughout that hour.

Key Differences: **Instantaneous vs. Averaged:**

Lmax captures the peak level at a specific moment, while Leq provides an average over time.

- **Energy vs. Level:** Lmax represents the sound pressure level, while Leq represents the energy of the sound.
- **Time Dependence:** Lmax is a snapshot in time, while Leq considers the duration of the sound event.

In summary: Lmax is a measure of the loudest point, while Leq is a measure of the overall sound exposure over a period.

- Leq Equivalent Continuous Sound Level | Svantek Academy

Leq represents the average sound level over a designated period, treating fluctuating sound levels as equivalent energy to a const...

Residents request this report be rejected for failing to include a complete list of equipment and for including definitions to create an "error" of quietness.

Many issues have been identified with the noise level, but it must be noted, **that we do not know what measurements/setbacks Stantec used on every property**. The report was completed prior to the variances and it *is unclear if Wood Duck is going to follow the legends on the June and July maps or if they will abide by the 50-20-10 setbacks.*

Wood Duck keeps referring to farm noise, yet Kirkland's report states that only 17% of the parcels are agriculture, so 17% of 27 equals 4.5 parcels are actual agriculture. ***This residential neighborhood is full of people living a quiet life who have had no input into the proposal of this property. There is no baseline ambient noise.***

Therefore, the measurements performed by Stantec, are at best a guess and certainly not conclusive. Additionally, the failure to assess the layout areas and each inverter location (it was only 25 at the time this report was prepared) is a gross error in project noise assessment.

Stantec states noise sensitive receptors were considered to include residences, schools, churches, hospitals, parks and cemeteries. (page 3, section 4.1). It does not define if the measurements are from an "occupied structure" or a "property line" or outside of the project boundary. It appears most of the measurements ae 2,000 feet outside of the project boundary.

Stantec's method of study was to "Potential noise-sensitive receptors were evaluated within a 2,000-foot buffer *from* the Project Boundary". Not they did not study *IN* the project boundary. This is a huge error. This project is over 4 square miles. How will people stand the terrible noise IN the project area???

Two hundred sixty-six (266) residential receptors were identified within this buffer (which is 2,000 feet FROM the project boundary.)

Santec states, the nearest receptor (SR-154) is **83 feet** from a **solar panel**. SR-137 is **430 feet from an invertor** and SR-082 is **597 feet to at the project substation**.

Barren County residents will have the following from their homes, but we do not know if this is from the HOME or the property line. Again, an error in the study. Specific addresses, only SR's are provided and the maps are too small to read. Therefore, residents do not know.

- Solar panels will be 83, 243, 343 feet
- Inverters will be 430 feet, 597 feet, 835 feet.
- Transformer will be 597, 648, feet

It is unknow how many residences were studied within the project boundary or if this is from the HOME or the property line. Map legend states 300 feet from an occupied structure.

Residents request a complete listing by each address along the roads and the distances of each to panels, inverters, transformers, etc. To simply evaluate "clusters" of houses fails to address other homes which will be adversely affected.

Residents request that Stantec provides the address for each receptor **within** the project area and at least 2,000 feet from the project area. Taking measurements outside of the project area is a flaw.

*Residents request that Wood Duckprovide **each** property owner **within** the project **and adjacent too** for at 2,000 feet outside of the project boundaries, a map with exact measurements detailing the distances from their home to **a solar panel, an inverter and the substation** with the applicable **noise** (dBA and not dBA Leq) and **glare** readings. This should also detail the*

landscaping around the areas which surround their property and view. Should also include information on the layout stations, traffic, water storage and fuel tanks. Distances to non occupied structures should also be included and allowances made for structures with animals. ##

This will clarify any misunderstanding and confusion on the maps, the distances, the numbers, etc. So, when construction starts, there will be no discrepancies or confusion.

The Stantec study for glare used latitude and longitude while the Stantec study for sound used "sound receptors" which are numbered structures along the roads and the maps do not identify the roads, so one cannot determine addresses. (Example, SR-083) Stantec should combine their systems to allow easy readability by the public.

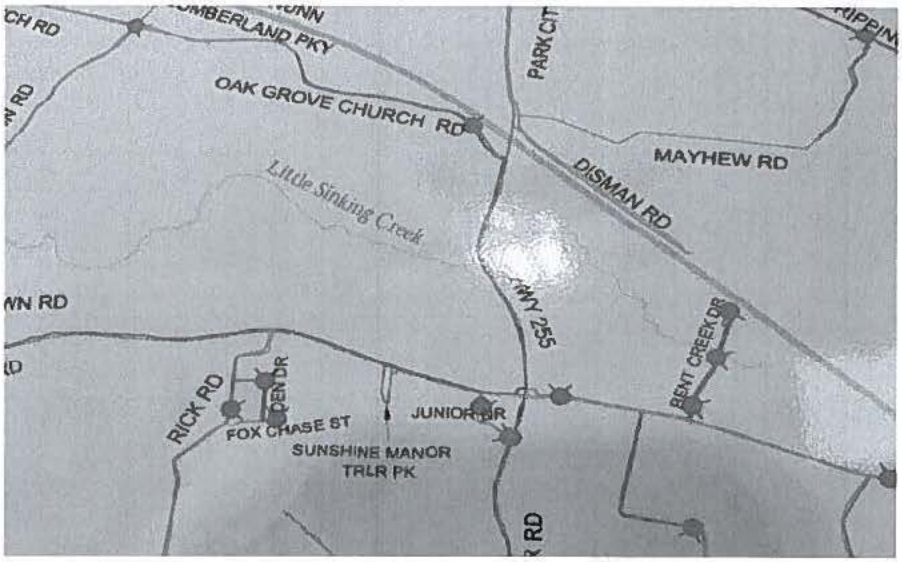
Stantec needs to use parcels and addresses so one can easily understand the impact of the project and how it will be designed. Waking up to solar panels 83 feet from one's home would be a nightmare.

Kirkland used last names and parcel numbers, which can't be related to the sound and glare studies.

Stantec states 130 of the 266 receptors fell within neighborhoods, but it does not state they evaluated every home within the project area OR every property that adjoins the project area, NOR did they evaluate every road within the project area. They should have evaluated every road in the project area and every property within the project area. This is a design flaw.

Several of the roads they analyzed (Den Drive and Bent Creek Drive), while meeting the definition of "neighborhood" they ignored the fact, there are other houses that will be just as close to panels and maybe inverters, but do not fit within the definition of "neighborhood." That does not negate the noise impact. See map for where these two roads are located. There are panels all around.

To simply evaluate "clusters" of houses fails to address other homes which will be adversely affected. The chart on page 12 fails to identify addresses, so we have no clue as to which Barren County residents will have solar panels **within 83 feet, 243 feet, and 343 feet**, etc of their home. This is outrageous. The report doesn't clarify if the measurements are from the **occupied structure or the property line or the property address.**



Solar panels are to be on Rick Road, 68-80, Waller Road, Highway 255, Oak Grove Church Road, Disman Road, Mayhew Road, etc. They ignored these roads and many homes have solar panels in their back and front doors.

Since Santec did not identify the addresses by the SR numbers, it is impossible to know if they are even in the project area and they obviously have not tested every property that adjoins the development.

The "small 24-volt brushless DC motors to track the arc of the sun." Is this electric power or a battery? A 24-volt brushless DC motor is an electric motor that uses DC (direct current) power and is driven by an electronic controller instead of physical brushes. It's not a battery itself, but rather a component that requires a battery or other DC power source to operate. As stated previously, batteries are not acceptable to the residents of Barren County.

Stantec has listed the incorrect dBA for the tracking system. The NexTracker data sheets states 79 dBA. Stantec states "the nearest receptor (SR-154) will be at 38 dBA at **83 feet.** In Stantec's report on page 4 of Appendix A, states it is 38 dBA **Leq**. So, what this means is, it will be 79 dBA all day long, with a very short distance **of 83 feet.**

Notice how none of these are measured at 300 feet from an occupied structure as the map legend states it will be???? Why are there any solar panels less than 300 feet from homes? The report states **ONE** receptor (SR-082) is approximately **597 feet** away (to the substation transformer), which equates to a sound level of 45 dBA Leq, comparable to a quiet urban nighttime." Page 13 Santec's sound study on page 1 states the substation transformer is 105 dBA. What a discrepancy.

However, the chart on page 12 lists Residences SR-062-SR- 086 on Bent Creek neighborhood. So, this is an additional **24 houses** within **597 feet** of the transformer.

8-17-2025 - 31 people who live on Bent Creek signed petitions. They did not know. PR

Also, there are **36** houses on Bon Ayr Neighborhood which are **648 feet** from the substation transformer. Many have signed petitions.

Notice how all are these are less than 1,000 feet as proposed by KRS. Again, without addresses, it is obvious they did not evaluate every address within the project area and simply evaluated "neighborhoods" which leaves all other homes unevaluated.

Residents request this study be excluded for the inconsistencies and omissions. Why are they hiding so much information?

Inverters have been established at **99 dBA, not 75** per Santec's study, see page 1. "...each inverter at full load is **99 decibels."** This is a huge difference. This is not a vacuum cleaner. This is not a hum.

The locations of the inverters have never been revealed to the community, nor has the study by Santec addressed each location. Residents request a new study and measurements from each inverter and then revisions to the landscaping plan with homeowner input as to what should be done there to mitigate the noise level. This is no a household air conditioner unless it is one that needs some serious work.

According to AI, the **inverter noise is 99** decibels which is a **very loud noise**, generally considered to be potentially damaging to hearing, especially with prolonged exposure. It's in the range of noises like lawnmowers, power tools, or a concert at a loud volume. For reference, 85 dB is the threshold **where long-term exposure can cause damage**, and 100 dB is considered a high noise level.

Here's a more detailed breakdown for damages to hearing:

80-90 dB: Loud noises that **can be harmful with prolonged exposure**. Examples include alarm clocks, traffic, and vacuums. **24-7-365 would qualify as prolonged exposure**.

90-100 dB: This is where noises become even more potentially damaging. Examples include power tools, blenders, and snowmobiles.

The Sound Study by Stantec

There are 2 distinctions that must be made to accurately assess the noise levels. First, there is the construction noise and then there is operational noise that will continue forever. This report by Stantec has manipulated data, but the largest dis-service is that nothing in the entire report is provided by addresses so individuals can see the anticipate noise levels at their home. They used a numbering system of 1-? And the maps are so small, the human eye cannot see locations of homes and property.

Residents request this report be revised and provided to the nonparticipating adjoining property owners and they be allowed to review and comment.

Operation Noise

Wood Duck has identified the **Power Electronics HEM series Solar Invertor** which has a sound level of **99 dBAS** for each invertor in the Sound Study by Stantec, page 7, section 6.1. The project is proposing **35 inverters**.

The maps are so small, it is impossible to tell exact locations, but it appears, there will be three that are close to the corner of Millstown and Oak Grove Church Road which is 500 feet from the nearest home (1307 Millstown Road) and is really close to several houses, at least 10 homes with children and an Amish family which will have open windows. Inverters will run will all day. Invertors require forced air to keep them cool. It is unknown how much heat this will generate in this area.

No one should have inverters close to their home, but as stated multiple times throughout this response, the public has never had an opportunity to comment on this disastrous project. AND the project only identified 25 inverters in their submission to the planning commission. Residents request an amended map be provided for comment and that the noise study be revised to include the areas for layouts and inverters, then the public should have an opportunity to review.

A quick AI Google search reveals this noise level during operation are **unacceptable**. There are at least 3 things which make noise: **inverters (35), motors within the tracking systems with batteries and the rotation and movement of the 204,525 panels on the tracking system. Plus the substation step-up transformer at 105 dBa.**

The **inverter noise is 99** decibels which is a **very loud noise**, generally considered to be potentially damaging to hearing, especially with prolonged exposure. It's in the range of noises like lawnmowers, power tools, or a concert at a loud volume. For reference, 85 dB is the threshold **where long-term exposure can cause damage**, and 100 dB is considered a high noise level.

Here's a more detailed breakdown for damages to hearing:

80-90 dB: Loud noises that **can be harmful with prolonged exposure**. Examples include alarm clocks, traffic, and vacuums. **24-7-365 would qualify as prolonged exposure**.

90-100 dB: This is where noises become even more potentially damaging. Examples include power tools, blenders, and snowmobiles.

100-110 dB: These are considered very loud and can cause hearing damage quickly. Examples include concerts, car horns, and sporting events.

110+ dB: These are considered deafening and extremely dangerous to the ears.

In summary, 99 decibels is a high noise level that should be avoided for prolonged periods without hearing protection.

The tracking system noise, depending on which one they will use will average @ 80.5 It is unclear which brand they will use and their reports are conflicting.

In the Decommissioning Plan by Stantec on page 4, they list the **DuraTrack HZ v3 tracker** or similar system for the tracking system. The "Onsite-Acoustic Testing" on four models of the Dura Tracker indicated noise levels at **80.5-69.9.**

However, in the site assessment report, page 13, section 25 they reference using **NexTracker** or equivalent which they state is 70 dBA. This is incorrect according to the material data sheets from the manufacturer which state less than 80 dBA.

A noise level of 79 dBA is considered **loud**. Here's how it compares to some common sounds: Normal conversation: 60-70 dBA., Washing machine: 70 dBA, Dishwasher: 70 dBA., Noisy restaurant: 70-80 dBA., Ringing telephone: 70-80 dBA., Alarm clock: 70-80 dBA, Moderate freeway traffic: 70-79 dBA.

To conclude, with just the invertor **at 99 dBa and the tracking system motors running at 80.5,** this creates an elevated noise level. AI Google search indicates that when you have 2 separate noise levels, within 10 dB, the higher rating is the determining factor. *"When two sounds of 99 dBA and 80 dBA are combined, **the resulting noise level is approximately 99 dBA**. Since the difference between the two noise levels is greater than 10 dB, the lower noise level (80 dBA) has a negligible impact on the overall combined noise level. A 10 dB increase in sound pressure level is perceived as twice as loud, according to University of California San Diego."*

Here's why:

Decibels (dB) are measured on a logarithmic scale, not a linear one. This means that a 10 dB increase represents a tenfold increase in sound intensity.

Dominant Sound Source: When combining sound levels, the higher sound level dominates. In this case, the 99 dBA source is significantly louder than the 80 dBA source, making the 80 dBA source's contribution almost unnoticeable.

Simple Rule of Thumb: As a rule of thumb, when combining sound levels, if one source is at least 10 dB higher than the other, you can essentially ignore the lower level when calculating the combined level, says United Steel Structures.

Furthermore, Wood Duck stated at the Barren County Planning Commission meeting on December 18, 2023 as noted in the minutes on page 5, #7. "A Sound Study conducted by Stantec has been presented by the applicant in Attachment D. Page 9 of this study states that sound produced during normal operation of the solar farm will produce sounds heard **at 47 decibels**." This statement is **totally incorrect**...it should state 47 dBA LEQ!!! Inverters will be at least 99 dBA for the life of the project.

In the Stantec study, Appendix A, pages 1-7 it uses a popular measurement which is often not understood. It uses the "Sound Level (dBA Leq)" on 266 locations, assumingly to be 266 houses and they give a range or readings from 19-46 dBA Leq.

This makes the readings appear to be low when in fact, they are not. This is deceitful to the reader. HOWEVER, Leq is the equivalent continuous sound level or the sound level in decibels having the same total sound energy as the fluctuating level measured. It is the time-average sound level (LAT) which allows the higher level which was 99 dBA from the inverters to be averaged with **zero dBAs at night to provide a lower level of 46.**

Leq should NEVER be allowed for a measurement of noise in a residential neighborhood. Taking the time there is no noise does not mitigate the deafening noise levels produced by these instruments. This is a clever way to deceive the average reader.

Let's examine SR-126 (we do not know who this is), has a sound level of 46, and is 500 feet. The inverters will run from sun up to sun down. The decibels of noise is reduced when averaged with the hours of silence at night. This is a great way to confuse the reader and create numbers of lower values. The fact remains, it will be **99 dBA ALL day long and that is considered very loud and dangerous.**

We have found nothing in the research of the product material sheets and installation guides to substantiate their low number claim. Therefore, Residents request that the information provided by Stantec is disregarded because they failed to provide accurate numbers and

failed to provide the numerous locations as the inverters and tracking systems that will surround homes and farms.

Wood Duck did NOT provide a map which showed the locations of the inverters to the Barren County Planning Commission and therefore, this has not been reviewed by the county or the residents of Barren County. Residents request a new and amended map for public review.

The maps Wood Duck submitted to the PSC called "Noise Contour Map" and the "Noise Sensitive Receptors" are tiny and impossible to read; and again, have not been reviewed or commented on by the public. There is no way a resident could identify their property. Residents request this to be corrected.

There are 35 inverters referenced in the PSC application and only 25 referenced in the Barren County application. Another inconsistency. Residents request clarification, revised maps and an opportunity for public comment.

As to construction noise, the SAR response says they will use pile-driving machines and augers on page 3, #4 and on page 6, they forgot to include several types of equipment. Pile driving machines range from **(120-140 dBA)** and augers **(80-106 dBA).** This is an unacceptable noise level for residential neighborhoods.

A pile driver and an auger are not the same thing, though they can be related in some foundation construction techniques. A pile driver is a machine that drives pre-formed piles (like steel or concrete columns) into the ground. An auger, on the other hand, is a tool or machine that drills holes by rotating a screw-like device. While pile drivers can be used to drive piles directly, they can also be used in conjunction with augers in techniques like auger cast piles.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

Pile Driver: A pile driver is a heavy-duty machine used to install piles into the ground. These piles are typically pre-formed and driven into the ground using a hammering action, often with a large weight or hammer. Pile drivers are used to create deep foundations for structures like bridges, buildings, and retaining walls.

Auger: An auger is a drilling tool with a helical screw (the flighting) that rotates to bore into the ground. Augers are used for various purposes, including digging holes for posts, planting trees, and, in construction, creating holes for cast-in-place piles.

Relationship in Construction: In some foundation construction methods, like auger cast piles, an auger is used to drill a hole, and then the hole is filled with concrete or grout. The pile driver might then be used to drive a pre-formed pile into the ground. In other cases,

augers can be used to create a pilot hole for a pile, making it easier to drive the pile into the ground, according to Hercules Machinery Corp..

Santec report states indicates the pile drivers will range from 74-85 at 50 feet. Page 6 of the application. This is incorrect. According to AI Google, Impact pile drivers generate **high levels** of noise, typically ranging **from 120-140 decibels (dB) at close proximity**. This noise is a significant concern in construction, especially in urban areas, as it can cause disruptions, noise complaints, **and even lead to health issues**. Monitoring and managing noise levels is crucial for the safety of workers and the public. Here's a more detailed breakdown:

- **Noise Levels:** Impact pile drivers can produce noise levels of **120-140 dB at** a distance of 10 feet.

Impact Noise: Impact pile driving is considered an impact noise source, characterized by its short duration (less than one second), high intensity, abrupt onset, and rapid decay.

Attenuation: Noise levels decrease with distance. For example, noise from a pile driver might attenuate to approximately 84 dBA at 50 feet, based on standard noise attenuation rates, according to Imperial County Planning & Development Services.

Environmental Impact: Excessive noise from pile driving can lead to annoyance, health problems, and even legal issues.

Mitigation: Strategies to reduce noise include using noise shrouds or curtains, limiting driving time to daylight hours, and reducing the overall driving time, according to Piling Canada.

Regulations: While there are no specific federal noise regulations for pile driving, the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) regulates workplace noise exposure, with permissible exposure levels for workers.

AI Overview of Vibratory Pile Drivers – should they use these....A vibratory pile driver uses vibrations to install piles into the ground, and its noise levels are typically measured in decibels A (dBA). These machines generate continuous, lower-frequency sounds compared to impact pile drivers, which produce loud, impulsive noises. While vibratory pile drivers have lower peak sound pressure levels, **they can still be a significant source of noise pollution and may affect nearby residents or marine life.**

How Vibratory Pile Drivers Work:

Vibratory pile drivers use a rotating eccentric mass to create vibrations that loosen the soil around the pile, allowing it to be pushed into the ground.

They are generally faster and more efficient than impact pile drivers, especially for driving sheet piles and some types of foundation piles.

Vibratory pile drivers are often preferred in urban areas or near environmentally sensitive areas due to the lower peak noise levels.

Noise Levels and Measurement:

A-weighted decibels (dBA): This is a standard measurement of sound that reflects how humans perceive loudness, with higher numbers indicating louder sounds.

Vibratory vs. Impact Pile Driving: Vibratory pile drivers produce lower peak sound levels but can generate continuous noise for extended periods, while impact pile drivers produce high-intensity, short-duration sounds.

Typical dBA Levels: Measurements of vibratory pile driving noise can range from 77.0 to 80.1 dBA, standardized at 50 feet, **with some measurements reaching 88 dBA during driving**, according to a report from the Washington State Department of Transportation.

Distance and Attenuation: Noise levels decrease with distance from the source. For vibratory pile drivers, noise levels can drop by 6 dBA for every doubling of distance.

Environmental Impact:

Noise Pollution: Vibratory pile driving can still cause noise pollution, **potentially disturbing residents or wildlife.**

Underwater Noise: Pile driving, including vibratory methods, can also **generate underwater noise that may harm marine life.**

Mitigation Measures: Various techniques can be used to reduce noise and vibration from pile driving, such as using noise shrouds, limiting driving times, and employing quieter equipment.

Stantec forgot to include Augers: Terrible Noise around 80-106 dBA

In the site assessment report, page 6, Wood Duck states they will use Augers. According to AI, Auger noise levels can vary, but they often fall within the range of **80-106** dBA, especially in underground mining operations. Construction equipment like auger drill rigs **typically register around 85 dBA**.

Factors Affecting Auger Noise Levels: Type of augers: Auger types, like those used in mining or construction, will produce varying noise levels.

Operating Conditions: The environment (e.g., underground versus open-air) and the material being drilled can influence noise levels. **Construction Augers**: Auger drill rigs are generally around **85 dBA**, according to Sonetics.

Hearing Protection: **OSHA Standards:** OSHA requires **hearing conservation programs** for workers exposed to noise levels at or above 85 dBA averaged over 8 hours. Earplugs or earmuffs are often recommended when working with loud machinery like augers.

Stantec forgot to include trenchers which will be used to bury the cables. Terrible noise ranges 87-103.

Trenchers produce noise levels measured in decibels A-weighted (dBA). Walk-behind trenchers typically range from **87 to 103 dBA**. Ride-on trenchers, like the Ditch Witch RT45, can reach **96 dBA at the operator's position and 108 dBA outside**, according to one source.

Here's a more detailed look:

Walk-behind trenchers: A Ditch Witch CX series trencher is listed **at 87 dBA** (ear sound pressure) and 100 dBA (overall sound pressure) according to Riegos programados.

Another walk-behind trencher, potentially 6" x 48", is listed **at 93 dBA** (ear sound pressure) and 103 dBA (overall sound pressure) according to Grand Rental Station.

A 36"x4" gas walk-behind trencher is listed **at 91 dBA** (ear sound pressure) and 100 dBA (overall sound pressure).

Ride-on trenchers: The Ditch Witch RT45 ride-on trencher has a noise level **of 96 dBA** (operator) and 108 dBA (exterior).

Stantec forgot to include Crawler tractor dozers, also known as bulldozers, which can produce significant noise levels, often exceeding safe limits for prolonged exposure. While specific noise levels vary depending on factors like engine speed, machine condition, and operator environment, some studies show levels ranging from **85 dBA to over 110 dBA.** Hearing protection is often recommended when operating these machines.

Noise Levels and Impact: Construction sites and other work environments with dozers can experience noise levels ranging from 80-120 dBA.

Dozer-Specific Levels: A bulldozer can produce noise levels of around **110 dBA**, according to a blog post from Builders Mutual.

High Idle: A dozer at high idle can produce around **95.90 dBA,** according to e3 Diagnostics.

During Operation: During work, such as road construction, a dozer can reach **113.40 dBA**, according to e3 Diagnostics.

Operator Exposure: Noise levels inside dozer cabs can vary greatly, with some studies showing levels from **77 dBA to 109 dBA**, depending on factors like cab condition and whether doors and windows are open or closed.

Regulations and Recommendations:

OSHA Limits: OSHA considers sounds of 85 decibels or higher potentially damaging to hearing with prolonged exposure. Workers should wear hearing protection when exposed to noise levels above 85 dBA for extended periods, according to a safety quiz from Oregon State University.

Stantec provides the following statement on page 9, Section 7.0 "Worst-case construction sound levels at the nearest residence are expected to range from **74 to 94** dBA Leq with multiple pieces of equipment operating simultaneously." Again, they have manipulated the numbers and factored in the time that the equipment is not operational to lower the impact of the excessive noise which will be **120-140 dBA.** They also failed to include augers, trenchers and crawler tractor dozers in their assessment.

Residents request that their neighborhoods are not invaded with this machinery creating unbearable noise for their homes and animals. Please deny this project on excessive noise and manipulation of numbers and facts.

Residents request that the siting board consider the impact of the excessive noise on animals. The Wood Duck Solar project is in a farming community where people have cattle, horses, sheep, goats, bees, pigs, poultry and domestic animals. The impact of this level of noise during construction from these drivers and augers and during operation from the inverters and trackers can have a devastating effect. It is clear the noise levels will be over 99 dBA at all times.

AI Overview: A 99 dBA noise level is considered high and can be stressful for livestock, potentially impacting their health and productivity. While some noise is unavoidable in farming, understanding the effects of different noise levels is crucial for animal welfare.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

Impact on Livestock: High noise levels can cause stress, potentially leading to decreased milk yield, disruptions in feeding behavior, and even changes in hormonal balance.

Specific Examples: Research has shown that exposure to 80-100 dBA noise twice a day can reduce milk yield in dairy cattle. Similarly, prolonged exposure to 100 dB noise has been shown to increase respiration rates in sheep.

Noise Sources: Common sources of noise in livestock farming include ventilation fans, tractors, high-pressure washers, and automated feeding systems.

Importance of Monitoring: Regular monitoring of noise levels within animal housing facilities is essential to identify potential issues and implement mitigation strategies.

Mitigation Strategies: Strategies for reducing noise exposure can include optimizing building design, using quieter equipment, and providing periods of quiet time for the animals.

Hearing Differences: It's important to remember that animals may have different hearing ranges and sensitivities than humans, so what may seem like a minor noise to us could be stressful for them.

Research at the National Agricultural and Food Center by J.Broucek examined "The Effect of Noise on Preformance, Stress and Behavior of Animals" concluded that noise in farm animal environments has a detrimental factor to animal health. Especially longer lasting sounds can affect the health of animals. Noise directly affects reproductive physiology or energy consumption (Escribano et al., 2013). Noise may also have indirect effects on population dynamics through changes in habitat use, courtship and mating, reproduction and parental care. (p.114)

The noise threshold expected to cause a behavioral response **by cattle is 85 to 90 dB** (Manci et al., 1988). Noises greater than threshold have provoked retreat, freezing, or strong startle response (Morgan and Tromborg, 2007). When the transmitter of ultrasound was switched on at a distance of 1 m, calves got up and orientated towards the sound source. After 30 s, all calves had their ears directed away from the sound source. After 10 min, some calves started to scratch their ears repeatedly. During the 10 minutes period of exposure, none of the calves would lay down again (Algers, 1984). Page 118

It is an interesting study that addresses horses, sheep, goats, and cattle. It concludes that loud noises can have a detrimental on an animal's health. Why would Barren County introduce this construction project which will take 1-2 years of noise and the inverters located at 35 different sites will be at least 99 dBA.

It is also known that the panels can reach temperatures of 185 degrees. This will increase the air temperature around crops and pastures? Recent research into "Corn sweat" has confirmed that a corn crop can increase temperature and humidity. Think of what solar panels will do to the families and animals next door.

Residents request that the siting board consider the issue of animal and crop health, as well as the fraudulent studies which are slanted to get this project approved at the detriment and health of others. This is the wrong project for Barren County and the farmland.

Residents request that each "Sensitive receptor" address be identified and cross referenced with inverters and a noise assessment completed with each address and that the homeowners be given an opportunity to respond.

Inverters are within close range to many of the "sensitive receptors." The public simply hasn't had a chance to see any of this data and the report from Stantec conceals the noise levels using formulas to reduce the impact. Residents request this report be denied on the excessive noise levels. Page 12 indicates that at least 25 homes will be within 597 feet of the inverter and there are several SR's that will be within 648 feet of the transformer.

Residents request that construction hours are limited from 8-4 Monday – Friday due to the fact this is a residential area. Kirkland's study and the noise study found 8 neighborhoods in the 4 square mile project area.

V. Effect on Road, Railways and Fugitive Dust

Paragraphs 31-33

Traffic Impact Study by Stantec, March 27, 2023

This report spent a great deal of space talking about the impact to the Cumberland Parkway and described the project as being "generally along Cumberland Parkway" and "is one of four locations that will be impacted the most." The community does not accept these conclusions.

The study addressed Cumberland Parkway, County Road 1339 (Apple Grove Road), Oak Grove Church Road, State Road 255 (Park City Bon Ayr Road).

First, **Cumberland Parkway** cannot be used in any manor concerning this project because it does NOT have an entrance or exit into the project area. Traffic will continue there as always. The size of the road, the number of cars, speed, sound has no bearing on this project.

Second, **State HYW 255 – Park City Bon Ayr Road** – report states it is level, with no shoulder, but lane with is 10.5 feet wide. "This is base free-flow speed states it is **55 mph** but the average travel speed is more realistic which is **38.5 mph**." (page 1 of 2). The report doesn't say why, **well residents know** it is curvy, has multiple blind spots, no shoulder, narrow in places, wrecks often, narrow bridges and no

guard rails. This is not a road that needs the influx of heavy equipment and the increased volume of cars/trucks for workers.

This is a main throughfare for our schools running from Park City to Glasgow, all day, multiple times a day, with preschool, elementary, middle and high school students, in addition to sporting events and parents delivering students at various times of the evening for after school activities. This is also an area that is farmed heavily and often has farming equipment along the road. Additionally, this is a road that is often traveled by the Amish and this increase the dangers of travel for them.

This is a main throughfare to multiple factories in Cave City and also on the west side to travel to Bowling Green for work. This is also a heavily traveled road for tourists traveling from I-65 to Glasgow (shopping, food, entertainment, hotels, Cultural Center, Fort Williams, county government dealings, etc.) and from 255 to Park City/Mammoth Cave area. There are two churches and cemetery along this road. This huge increase will endanger current residents and tourists who travel on this road.

This road floods at 2016 Park City Bon Ayr Road.

County Road 1339 – Apple Grove Road – Stantec states this road is not level, no shoulders, lane width is 9 feet for a total of 18 feet, and base speed is 55 mph, with the average speed of 38.1 mph (page 1 of 2). **Residents understand why** this must be traveled much slower because it is curvy, rolling, no dividing lines or line edges, and no shoulders, (report says ZERO shoulders, we agree 😊). We have measured this road at 30 feet from Highway 255 and it is 15 feet wide, 7.5 lane width. We also measured this at 60 feet from Millstown/Apple Grove intersection and it is also 15 feet.

This road covers a lot of the project area and is heavily congested with residential and school buses. There are 22 houses from Millstown/Apple Grove intersection to Highway 255. This is not a road that needs the influx of heavy equipment and the increased volume of cars/trucks for workers.

Oak Grove Church Road – Stantec says it is level and it has a lane with of 9 feet, no shoulders, and they say the speed is 55 mph and the average travel speed is 38.5 mph. (page 1 of 2) Again, residents know this is a dangerous curvy, rolling road, with blind curves, and no shoulders. This road is travelled by residents, school buses and farm equipment. This is not a road that needs the influx of heavy equipment and the increased volume of cars/trucks for workers. This road floods below Woodland Church Road. This road floods from Millstown to Denton Road.

This road is narrower than what Stantec has reported. We measured 3 different places and the measurements are 14.6-15.2 feet.

Coones in his "Economic Impact" predicts 295 jobs (page 11) and Geenex has indicated **8 Landing** locations (in Exhibit 8, Preliminary Landscape Plan) for the staging of this project. Stantec **failed** to address the landing locations and the impact of the additional cars, trucks and construction equipment along these locations which will be co-mingled with farm equipment, schools buses and regular traffic. Wood Duck has stated that workers will ride share....well, even with 2 people per car, that is an increase of 155 cars and that does not include additional trucks such as those hauling gravel, concrete, etc.

Additionally, Stantec **failed** to address the 35 locations of the inverters which will create additional traffic for maintenance throughout the life of the project. Additionally, these are huge trailer sized shells which will damage all local roads from the weight.

Stantec **failed** to address **State Highway 68-80** (New Bowling Green Road) which is the major throughfare from Glasgow to Smiths Grove, Buc-ees. It is heavily traveled. At least four roads in the proposed development exit from Highway 68-80. Why wasn't this road studied? There are 5-7 miles along 68-80 that will affected with the installation process. This is the only access road for construction equipment to get to Rick and Waller Roads. New Bowling Green Road floods along this area.

This road is heavily traveled with residents, tourist, Amish, farm equipment, heavily transport semi-trucks who bring all of the supplies to all of the business in Glasgow and beyond. Very few shoulders.

Millstown Road is the only access road for several parcels in this project which involves hundreds of acres. (Bellamy, Decker, and Redford properties). This is basically a one lane road, no shoulders, deep bar pits, heavily traveled by buses, commuters, Amish buggies and single horses, and tourists who are directed by GPS to go from New Bowling Road (68-80) to Park City Bon Ayr Road.

There is an Amish community with a business and there is an Amish school on this road. **Both have never been considered by Stantec**. The frequency of travel by the Amish buggies for the delivery of students to their schools should not be impeded by this development.

Millstown Road floods in numerous places and is cars must detour. It is heavily farmed by local farmers with huge equipment. Residents are fearful for additional flooding with the removal of hundreds acres of trees and the lack of root systems to absorb the water. This will result in more flooding, massive soil erosion and the transference of contaminants to other locations throughout the county in our Karst and delicate ecosystem.

Residents request a complete list of addresses for the landing issues and a new study addressing those roads, as well as, the roads for the 35 inverters and the additional roads noted above. Stantec or a better consultant should outline access to these locations and the specifications of each road and if it

will accommodate the additional traffic and equipment without an inconvenience, delay or nuisance to the community.

Residents are duly concerned with the safety of all who live on and travel these roads and request the siting board to consider the burdensome impact of this development and the insufficient details provided by Stantec.

VI Mitigation Measures

Paragraph 34

The public has had no input on the mitigation measures.

Paragraph 35

The public has had no impact on how each property will be shielded from the review of the solar fields. Wood Duck has not committed to screen all road frontage, which the residents request. Additionally, residents request that each homeowner, who will have solar panels visible from any angle, be given an opportunity to select landscaping for their view. All property lines should be shielded from view to a non participating property.

Paragraph 36

Visual Resource Assessment and Mitigation Plan: Visually Sensitive Resource Analysis: (Glare): In the minutes of the December 18, 2023 meeting when the Wood Duck project was approved by local planning, they provided a statement that there was basically no glare anywhere except "Oak Grove Church Road for four of the 147 residents for 20 minutes per day in the late fall and winter months." Page 6, 13 (a). **This is completely false**. See below

1st Study - and what Geenex has said. Differs from current study.

OP29	No					37.029596	-86.096496
OP30	No					37.030080	-86.096051
OP31	No					37.029647	-86.095249
OP32	No					37.031526	86.095080
OP33	No					37.043066	-86.103205
OP34	No					37.046487	-86.081460
OP35	No					37.048538	-86.080653
OP36	No					37.051338	-86.088415
OP37	No					37.043272	-86.072816
OP38	No					37.038846	-86.063124
OP39	No					37.035788	-86.060912
OP40	No					37.037856	-86.062768

Block 4 - New 6' Tree Plantings and Existing Trees

Routes	Glare?	Green or Yellow?	Approximate Max. Minutes/day	Approximate time of day	Approximate time of year	Latitude	Longitude
Cumberland Parkway Westbound							
Cumberland Parkway Eastbound							
US 68							
Rick Road							
Fox Chase Street							
Oak Grove Church Road	yes	green	4	evening	Dec		
Park City Bon Ayr Road							
Millstown Road							
Aviation							
Glasgow Airport Runway 8							
Glasgow Airport Runway 26							
TJ Samson Community Hospital helipad (OP1)							
Houses							
OP2						37.017204	-86.079478
OP3						37.017934	-86.079105
OP4						37.018429	-86.079137
OP5						37.019238	-86.076162
OP6						37.021619	-86.078035
OP7						37.021341	-86.074773
OP8						37.022463	-86.075336
OP9						37.023341	-86.076441
OP10						37.022887	-86.075283
OP11						37.023247	-86.075309
OP12						37.023620	-86.075256
OP13						37.024039	-86.075250
OP14						37.024339	-86.076133
OP15						37.025056	-86.075910
OP16						37.024799	-86.075283
OP17						37.024617	-86.081093
OP18						37.025944	-86.083539
OP19						37.025486	86.087613
OP20						37.026150	-86.087705
OP21						37.026182	-86.089292
OP22						37.023394	-86.095282
OP23						37.021972	-86.098391
OP24						37.021444	-86.101577
OP25						37.026463	-86.083888
OP26						37.029667	86.095347
OP27						37.030082	-86.096074
OP28						37.034426	-86.091887
OP29						37.035363	-86.091074
OP30						37.036243	-86.091157
OP31	yes	green	48	late morning, mid afternoon	Oct and Feb	37.041639	-86.088140
OP32	yes	green	18	late morning	Oct-Feb	37.040684	-86.068592
OP33	yes	green	18	late morning	Oct-Feb	37.040675	-86.068088
OP34	yes	green	2	late morning	Oct and Feb	37.039866	-86.065105
OP35						37.038834	-86.063099
OP36						37.037841	-86.062718
OP37						37.035772	-86.060948
OP38						37.034907	-86.059901
OP39						37.032646	-86.061210
OP40						37.026518	-86.071273

Block 5

Routes	Glare?	Green or Yellow?	Approximate Max. Minutes/day	Approximate time of day	Approximate time of year	Latitude	Longitude
US 68	No						
Merry Oaks Railton Road	No						

Submitted to Barren County Planning Commission p. 522

The report from Forge Solar fails to identify the "data set" they used to make their determinations. It is unknown if they studied the entire project route (20-30 miles) or just a portion of the project. As the reader knows by now, the epic center of this project is roaming to a total of 27 parcels, so each one is a co-centric point and should be measured the same distance to evaluate the effect of the glare. Residents request that this should be clarified and if premise is correct, a new study should be required.

After reviewing the homes they identified as having a glare, it is concerning because there are other homes next to these who would have similar sun and light reflections. Note, we had to coordinate longitude and latitude to obtain actual addresses.

Wood Duck Glare Summary

Block 1

Routes	Glare?	Green or Yellow?	Approximate Max. Minutes/day	Approximate time of day	Approximate time of year	Latitude	Longitude
Cumberland Parkway Westbound	No						
Cumberland Parkway Eastbound	No						
Park City Bon Ayr Road	No						
Millstown Road	No						
R Crump C Bellamy Road	No						
Apple Grove Road	No						
Aviation							
Glasgow Airport Runway 8	No						
Glasgow Airport Runway 26	No						
TJ Samson Community Hospital helipad (OP1)	No						
Houses							
OP2	No					37.060481	-86.054912
OP3	No					37.058276	-86.056317
OP4	No					37.060950	-86.056097
OP5	No					37.055491	-86.056306
OP6	No					37.054519	-86.056698
OP7	No					37.053521	-86.058012
OP8	No					37.052271	-86.058130
OP9	No					37.050961	-86.057320
OP10	No					37.050529	-86.058044
OP11	No					37.049762	-86.059460
OP12	No					37.048743	-86.060104
OP13	No					37.050404	-86.063156
OP14	No					37.050238	-86.063763
OP15	No					37.051017	-86.063441
OP16	No					37.051184	-86.063704
OP17	No					37.050863	-86.065114
OP18	No					37.051402	-86.065683
OP19	No					37.052618	-86.065592
OP20	No					37.052759	-86.068108
OP21	No					37.054029	-86.070908
OP22	No					37.054071	-86.070192
OP23	No					37.053971	-86.071412
OP24	No					37.055202	-86.070966
OP25	No					37.055287	-86.071899
OP26	No					37.053874	-86.073321
OP27	No					37.053864	-86.077649
OP28	No					37.051328	-86.088383
OP29	No					37.048539	-86.080661
OP30	No					37.046493	-86.081439
OP31	No					37.043720	-86.076072
OP32	No					37.044272	-86.078060
OP33	No					37.043446	-86.060683
OP34	No					37.051295	-86.091385
OP35	No					37.043270	-86.072800
OP36	No					37.046460	-86.069526
OP37	No					37.061617	-86.066793
OP38	No					37.061176	-86.068477
OP39	No					37.056279	-86.072313
OP40	No					37.056048	-86.070865

Block 2

Routes	Glare?	Green or Yellow?	Approximate Max. Minutes/day	Approximate time of day	Approximate time of year	Latitude	Longitude
Cumberland Parkway Westbound	No						
Cumberland Parkway Eastbound	No						
Park City Bon Ayr Road	Yes	green	160	early afternoon	Sep-Mar		
Dripping Springs Road	Yes	both	130	early afternoon	Sep-Mar		
Mayhew Road	No						
Apple Grove Road	Yes	green	116	early afternoon	Sep-Mar		
Disman Road	No						
Aviation							
Glasgow Airport Runway 8	No						
Glasgow Airport Runway 26	No						
TJ Samson Community Hospital helipad (OP1)	No						
Houses							
OP2	No					37.032362	-86.047508
OP3	No					37.040909	-86.060455
OP4	No					37.041464	-86.060640
OP5	No					37.043461	-86.060681
OP6	Yes	green	3	early afternoon	Mar, Sep	37.046465	-86.060571

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OP7	Yes	green	95	early afternoon	Jan-Mar, Oct-Nov	37.048740	-86.060088
OP8	Yes	green	120	early afternoon	Oct-Mar	37.049762	-86.059452
OP9	Yes	green	180	early afternoon	Oct-Mar	37.050524	-86.058065
OP10	Yes	green	200	early afternoon	Oct-Mar	37.050952	-86.057331
OP11	Yes	green	250	late morning	Oct-Mar	37.047848	-86.051902
OP12	Yes	green	160	mid- late-morning	Sep-Mar	37.047839	-86.050553
OP13	Yes	green	130	mid-morning	Sep-Mar	37.046966	-86.050129
OP14	Yes	green	115	mid-morning	Sep-Mar	37.046542	-86.049863
OP15	Yes	green	46	mid-morning	Feb-Mar, Sep-Oct	37.046854	-86.048820
OP16	Yes	green	60	mid-morning	Feb-Mar, Sep-Oct	37.047647	-86.048477
OP17	Yes	green	52	mid-morning	Feb-Mar, Sep-Oct	37.048244	-86.047900
OP18	Yes	green	52	mid-morning	Feb-Mar, Sep-Oct	37.048019	-86.048037
OP19	No					37.046623	-86.046741
OP20	No					37.046461	-86.046304
OP21	No					37.046377	-86.045945
OP22	No					37.046321	-86.045548
OP23	No					37.045227	-86.041527
OP24	No					37.045405	-86.040754
OP25	No					37.045536	-86.041186
OP26	No					37.045266	-86.040384
OP27	No					37.045131	-86.040044
OP28	No					37.044726	-86.040414
OP29	No					37.044088	-86.039403
OP30	No					37.043528	-86.038630
OP31	No					37.043307	-86.038070
OP32	No					37.042678	-86.037431
OP33	No					37.032271	-86.060469
OP34	No					37.032611	-86.061204
OP35	No					37.034855	-86.059887
OP36	No					37.035759	-86.060907
OP37	No					37.037502	-86.060993
OP38	No					37.037831	-86.062752
OP39	No					37.038838	-86.063133
OP40	No					37.039056	-86.063557

Block 3

Routes	Glare?	Green or Yellow?	Approximate Max. Minutes/day	Approximate time of day	Approximate time of year	Latitude	Longitude
Cumberland Parkway Westbound	No						
Cumberland Parkway Eastbound	No						
US 68	No						
Millstown Road	No						
Oak Grove Church Road	No						
Payne Loop Road	No						
Aviation							
Glasgow Airport Runway 8	No						
Glasgow Airport Runway 26	No						
TJ Samson Community Hospital helipad (OP1)	No						
Houses							
OP2	No					37.026447	-86.083909
OP3	No					37.025941	-86.083549
OP4	No					37.026156	-86.087685
OP5	No					37.026186	-86.089305
OP6	No					37.034406	-86.091907
OP7	No					37.034860	-86.091786
OP8	No					37.035380	-86.091065
OP9	No					37.036231	-86.091140
OP10	No					37.041631	-86.088099
OP11	No					37.046230	-86.090902
OP12	No					37.046339	-86.088507
OP13	No					37.047442	-86.094478
OP14	No					37.047756	-86.093592
OP15	No					37.045605	-86.085033
OP16	No					37.044278	-86.078043
OP17	No					37.040683	-86.068551
OP18	No					37.040666	-86.068119
OP19	No					37.039865	-86.065083
OP20	No					37.039071	-86.063538
OP21	No					37.024613	-86.081058
OP22	No					37.025046	-86.075935
OP23	No					37.024776	-86.075265
OP24	No					37.025847	-86.071896
OP25	No					37.026523	-86.071215
OP26	No					37.025493	-86.087634
OP27	No					37.028577	-86.097086
OP28	No					37.029206	-86.096700

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OP29	No					37.029596	-86.096496
OP30	No					37.030080	-86.095051
OP31	No					37.029647	-86.095249
OP32	No					37.031526	86.095080
OP33	No					37.043066	-86.103205
OP34	No					37.046487	-86.081460
OP35	No					37.048538	-86.080653
OP36	No					37.051338	-86.088415
OP37	No					37.043272	-86.072816
OP38	No					37.038846	-86.063124
OP39	No					37.035788	-86.060912
OP40	No					37.037856	-86.062768

Block 4 - New 6' Tree Plantings and Existing Trees

Routes	Glare?	Green or Yellow?	Approximate Max. Minutes/day	Approximate time of day	Approximate time of year	Latitude	Longitude
Cumberland Parkway Westbound	yes	both	120	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Mar		
Cumberland Parkway Eastbound	yes	both	120	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Mar		
US 68	yes	green	6	late morning	Nov-Jan		
Rick Road	no						
Fox Chase Street	no						
Oak Grove Church Road	yes	green	250	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Feb		
Park City Bon Ayr Road	no						
Millstown Road	yes	green	160	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan		
Aviation							
Glasgow Airport Runway 8	no						
Glasgow Airport Runway 26	no						
TJ Samson Community Hospital helipad (OP1)	no						
Houses							
OP2	no					37.017204	-86.079478
OP3	no					37.017934	-86.079105
OP4	no					37.018429	-86.079137
OP5	no					37.019238	-86.076162
OP6	no					37.021619	-86.078035
OP7	no					37.021341	-86.074773
OP8	no					37.022463	-86.075330
OP9	no					37.023341	-86.076441
OP10	no					37.022887	-86.075283
OP11	no					37.023247	-86.075309
OP12	no					37.023620	-86.075256
OP13	no					37.024039	-86.075250
OP14	no					37.024339	-86.076133
OP15	no					37.025056	-86.075910
OP16	no					37.024799	-86.075283
OP17	yes	green	75	late morning	Nov-Jan	37.024617	-86.081093
OP18	yes	green	83	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.025944	-86.083539
OP19	yes	green	129	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.025486	-86.087633
OP20	yes	green	118	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.026150	-86.087705
OP21	yes	green	110	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.026182	-86.089292
OP22	no					37.023394	-86.095282
OP23	no					37.021972	-86.098391
OP24	no					37.021444	-86.101577
OP25	yes	green	65	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.026463	-86.083888
OP26	yes	green	26	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.029667	-86.095347
OP27	yes	green	24	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.030082	-86.096074
OP28	yes	green	74	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.034426	-86.091887
OP29	yes	green	70	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.035363	-86.091074
OP30	yes	green	70	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.036243	-86.091157
OP31	yes	green	60	early to mid-afternoon	Oct-Feb	37.041639	-86.088140
OP32	yes	both	190	late morning/early afternoon	Sep-Mar	37.040684	-86.068592
OP33	yes	green	150	late morning/early afternoon	Sep-Mar	37.040675	-86.068088
OP34	yes	green	2	late morning	Oct and Feb	37.038866	-86.065105
OP35	no					37.038834	-86.063099
OP36	no					37.037841	-86.062718
OP37	no					37.035772	-86.060948
OP38	no					37.034907	-86.059903

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Listed below are the houses and roads which will have glare according to the study by Forage Solar. Note: home addresses were added along with the identifiers used by Forage Solar

Block 2

Routes	Glare?	Green or Yellow?	Approximate Max. Minutes/day	Approximate time of day	Approximate time of year	Latitude	Longitude
Park City Bon Ayr Road	Yes	green	160	early afternoon	Sep-Mar		
Dripping Springs Road	Yes	both	130	early afternoon	Sep-Mar		
Mayhew Road	No						
Apple Grove Road	Yes	green	116	early afternoon	Sep-Mar		
Disman Road	No						
Houses							
OP6 1595 Park City Bon Ayr Rd,	Yes	green	3	early afternoon	Mar, Sep	37.046465	-86.060571
OP7 1635 Park City Bon Ayr Rd,	Yes	green	95	early afternoon	Jan-Mar, Oct-Nov	37.048740	-86.060088
OP8 1645 Park City Bon Ayr Rd,	Yes	green	120	early afternoon	Oct-Mar	37.049762	-86.059452
OP9 1873 Park City Bon Ayr Rd,	Yes	green	180	early afternoon	Oct-Mar	37.050524	-86.058065
OP10 7074 Dripping Springs Rd,	Yes	green	200	early afternoon	Oct-Mar	37.050952	-86.057331
OP11 6711 Dripping Springs Rd,	Yes	green	250	late morning	Oct-Mar	37.047848	-86.051902
OP12 6640 Dripping Springs Rd,	Yes	green	160	mid- late-morning	Sep-Mar	37.047839	-86.050553
OP13 6613 Dripping Springs Rd,	Yes	green	130	mid-morning	Sep-Mar	37.046966	-86.050129
OP14 6581 Dripping Springs Rd,	Yes	green	115	mid-morning	Sep-Mar	37.046542	-86.049863
OP15 6499 Dripping Springs Rd,	Yes	green	46	mid-morning	Feb-Mar, Sep-Oct	37.046854	-86.048820
OP16 101 Flowers Rd,	Yes	green	60	mid-morning	Feb-Mar, Sep-Oct	37.047647	-86.048477
OP17 165 Flowers Rd,	Yes	green	52	mid-morning	Feb-Mar, Sep-Oct	37.048244	-86.047900
OP18 165 Flowers Rd,	Yes	green	52	mid-morning	Feb-Mar, Sep-Oct	37.048019	-86.048037

Block 4 New 6' Tree Plantings and Existing Trees

	Glare?	Green or Yellow?	Approximate Max. Minutes/day	Approximate time of day	Approximate time of year	Latitude	Longitude
Cumberland Parkway Westbound	yes	both	120	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Mar		
Cumberland Parkway Eastbound	yes	both	120	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Mar		
US 68	yes	green	6	late morning	Nov-Jan		
Oak Grove Church Road	yes	green	250	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Feb		
Millstown Road	yes	green	160	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan		
Houses							
OP17 165 Flowers Road	yes	green	75	late morning	Nov-Jan	37.024617	-86.081093
OP18 165 Flowers Road	yes	green	83	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.025944	-86.083539
OP19 no address Iron Mountain?	yes	green	120	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.025486	-86.087613
OP20 10160 New Bowling Green Rd, 68-68	yes	green	118	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.026150	-86.087705
OP21 10238 New Bowling Green Rd, 68-80,	yes	green	110	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.026182	-86.089292
OP25 9954 New Bowling Green Rd, 68-80	yes	green	65	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.026463	-86.083888
OP26 440 Millstown Rd, Park City,	yes	green	26	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.029667	-86.095347
OP27 453 Millstown Rd, Park City,	yes	green	24	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.030082	-86.096074
OP28 830 Millstown Rd, Park City	yes	green	74	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.034426	-86.091887
OP29 902 Millstown Rd, Park City,	yes	green	70	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.035363	-86.091074
OP30 962 Millstown Rd, Park City,	yes	green	70	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.036243	-86.091157
OP31 1307 Millstown Rd, Park City,	yes	green	60	early to mid-afternoon	Oct-Feb	37.041639	-86.088140
OP32 548 Oak Grove Church Rd	yes	both	190	late morning/early afternoon	Sep-Mar	37.040684	-86.068592
OP33 518 Oak Grove Church Rd,	yes	green	150	late morning/early afternoon	Sep-Mar	37.040675	-86.068088
OP34 518 Oak Grove Church Rd,	yes	green	2	late morning	Oct and Feb	37.039866	-86.065105

Block 4 New 6' Tree Planting and Existing trees

	Glare?	Yellow or Green?	day	Approximate time of day	Approximate time of year	Latitude	Longitude
Cumberland Parkway Westbound	yes	green	120	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Mar		
Cumberland Parkway Eastbound	yes	green	120	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Mar		
US 68	yes	green	6	late morning	Nov-Jan		
Oak Grove Church Road	yes	green	250	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Mar		
Millstown Road	yes	green	160	late morning/early afternoon	Nov-Jan		
OP28 830 Millstown Rd, Park City	yes	green	75	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.034426	-86.091887
OP29 902 Millstown Rd, Park City	yes	green	70	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.035363	-86.091074
OP30 962 Millstown Rd, Park City,	yes	green	68	early afternoon	Nov-Jan	37.036243	-86.091157
OP31 1307 Millstown Rd, Park City,	yes	green	58	early to mid afternoon	Oct-Feb	37.041639	-86.088140
OP32 548 Oak Grove Church Rd	yes	green	150	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Mar	37.040684	-86.068592
OP33 518 Oak Grove Church Rd,	yes	green	130	late morning/early afternoon	Oct-Mar	37.040675	-86.068088
OP34 518 Oak Grove Church Rd	yes	green	3	mid-morning	Oct and Feb	37.039866	-86.065105

Forge Solar said something **completely different** than what Wood Duck told the planning commission in December 2023. Please see 551-553 below. Note the pages are not numbered. Also, please note, these are the projections with 4' and 6' added trees...so until such time, residents will suffer with increased glares until such time as the trees reach 4' and 6' in heights. This is unacceptable.

The following roads are affected: Park City Bon Ayr (heavily travelled), New Bowling Green Road (68-80) heavily travelled, Cumberland Parkway, East and West bound, 4 land expressway and heavily travelled, Dripping Springs Road, Flowers Road, Apple Grove Road, Oak Grove Church Road, Millstown Road and Iron Mountain Road are residential and contain families, children, pets and livestock. Roads are small, narrow, windy with no shoulders. These roads have school buses, mail carriers, UPS and Fed Ex drivers, and large farm equipment. This will become a very dangerous area and prone to accidents.

These are affected with both yellow and green categories and range from 250 minutes a day – that's 4 hours and 10 minutes a day! And range from time frames as long as September – March, so six months out of the year. Green is of lesser significance, Yellow is for more potential for significance, but both are significance. Red is for permanent eye damage.

Residents request that the inaccurate statements from Wood Duck to the planning commission be noted as an attempt to **gain favor by providing statements which simply are NOT true. If accurate information had been given to the planning commission, the project WOULD not have passed.**

Landscaping Plan July 2023

This report referenced 1,920.3 acres and 1,126.7 for components. (page 4) and does not comply with the project request of 2,200 acres and 1,244 for components. So, we do not know what the landscape plan is for these additional parcels which were not included in the study. Residents request a new study and one that complies with the county's request to provide a landscape buffer along all road frontage throughout the entire project area. This entire area needs to be reassessed because of new homes and structures have been built and the setbacks need to be re-evaluated and re-calculated. We request at least 100 feet from road frontage as stated in the legends of the maps Wood Duck provided to the community in August 2024 and February 2025.

The photos provided by Stantec show places that do not appear to be in Barren County and they have added various types of trees and shrubs, several of which are not in the landscaping plan. They provided no identifying information to inform the public.

The landscaping plan fails to identify the 35 inverter locations and how they will be fenced and screened. Residents request a proposal of both.

The project is proposing 8 laydown yards, so 8 x 10 is 80 acres of gravel. This will greatly impact flooding in areas that already flood. Residents request that each laydown area be replanted with trees as soon as construction is completed to mitigate for the hundreds of acres of trees that will be lost during this project. These should be replanted with trees in similar design of a forest with various trees. A certified arborists should be consulted in the design, perhaps from Bernheim Forest in Bullitt County, KY.

To remove 10 feet of vegetation on either side of the roads will change the entire scenic view of our county. Residents request that the road clearance be reduced to 7 feet.

Additionally, all roads should have new trees planted where any tree and/or stump is removed before Wood Duck exits the community.

This project is removing over 400 HUNDREDS of acres of trees and residents request that Wood Duck must mitigate for this loss.

Residents request the roads be identified and that photos be provided of what will be planted. We request Beautify Barren County to conduct public hearings to design modules of acceptable plantings.

Additionally, Residents request that the fence/screen be installed first and then the trees be planted so they can begin growing while the project is being built.

A new study is also requested due to the changes made throughout the project by the removals of trees, new homes, new buildings, etc. The report is from July 2023. Additionally, the siting board should require the developer to complete a new assessment prior to the actual construction as we know this process can take years. Homeowners may have added barns and shelters, garages, etc. and these structures need to be respected. Residents request a re-evaluation 1-2 months before construction with all changes noted and submitted to Barren County Fiscal Court for approval.

Their report states "It is important to note that the vegetation will not provide 100% screening or visual obstruction from the project." Page 5.

Residents request that the siting board make a specific determination for Barren County. This area is rural farm country. We are the #1 milk producers and #3 beef cattle producers in the state of Kentucky. We have many "structures" which contain live animals. We request that the siting board respect these geographical preferences and require Wood Duck to stay at least 500 feet away so as not to impede on the agricultural setting that is vital to animal success and well-being.

Residents request that churches, cemeteries, and significant trees be surrounded with a tree buffer (see description below of tree choices).

Residents request that the fence should be installed first, then the trees planted to allow growth and coverage. Trees should be added no later than 2 months after the fence is installed to shield the neighboring homes from the construction site. This will help the area to recover from the trauma of construction and will reduce dust and noise. The county should inspect the plantings and ensure they are adequate and healthy. Wood Duck will water, trim and fertilize the tree, replace as needed while on site and for five years after construction is completed.

Residents request 2 rows of native trees, ornamental trees, bushes, grasses, sod, wild flowers and perennial flower plantings to be staggered along the road frontage. Trees to include, Colorado Blue Spruce, American Holly, Red Plums, Japanese Maples, Eastern White Pine, Chinese Juniper, Magnolia, Long Leaf Pine, Oak Trees, Maples, Dogwoods, Weeping Norway Pines, Coffee Tree, Tulip and Poplar Trees. Bushes to include Azalea, Rhododendrons, Lilacs, and Butterfly bushes. Flowers to include perennials such as Tulips, Daffodils, Russian sage, and a variety of wildflowers

Wood Duck has stated 2 rows with 3 types of trees, but they include a statement that says they can "substitute any proposed tree". They state the trees will be 15 feet apart. Residents request this be changed and trees be planted 8 feet apart and we not want Virginia Pines or Eastern Cedars. Additionally, as noted previously, there will be vision glares on multiple roadways and properties even with 4 and 6 feet trees. Therefore, Residents request that the trees be at 5-feet from the root ball to reduce this hazardous condition which can result in wrecks and injuries.

Wood Duck's Landscaping **Plan fails to address** the planting of vegetation and pollinating flowers and bushes under the panels and between the rows of panels. Residents request that each parcel be

planted immediately after the panels are installed to replenish the earth and provide habitat for local animals, birds and bees, and this will help to reduce run off waters.

Residents request that non participating landowners be allowed to request plantings along the fences that surround their properties at the developer's expense. Beautify Barren County shall be responsible for designing modules of plantings for public comment selection and each adjoining property owner may select the module they prefer.

Residents request that Wood Duck provides a contract with a local company to inspect, treat, replace and trim vegetation as needed for the first 3 years. Residents need someone to call when vegetation is diseased or dead or filled with weeds. Wood Duck states on page 13, Section 7.1.1 that 10% of the trees can die and they will look at them annually. This is not acceptable to the community. "Wood Duck said if significant die back were to occur, they would evaluate the need for mitigation options to ensure the goals of the landscape plan are still being met." Page 13. This needs to be clarified that Wood Duck is responsible and will pay to replace. Additionally, residents request a contact to report concerns and Wood Duck must respond within 24 hours.

Residents request that Wood Duck amended the lease agreements with the landowners to ensure road frontage is maintained at a height of 5-9 inches and that the sides adjoining nonparticipating property owners is maintained in golf– course like standards. Wood Duck stated in their landscape plan they will mow **or** graze the areas and road frontage 1-2 times a year. This is unacceptable. Residents request 7-8 mowings during the growing season and do not believe grazing will be sufficient inside the fenced areas.

To plant a tree and abandon it, is simply unacceptable to our community.

Residents request that Wood Duck install commercial chain link fence of 9 gauge and that all posts are galvanized steel and all are made in America. The chain-link will need to be repainted in 10-12 years and adequate maintenance funds shall be established with Barren County. If they use wood posts, they should be CAA treated posts.

Resident request a contact number should wildlife enter the fenced area. Who will be contacted to rescue the animal and inspect the site for damages? Example; a deer can jump the fence and may climb on panels, breaking them, resulting in glass shards. Soil will need to be removed at least 12 inches deep and replaced in the affected areas and the panel replaced within 24 hours of notice.

Who will inspect? Residents request a contact number and a fine of $10,000 for noncompliance for breakage and/or any type of damage to panels. Glass shards are dangerous to people, animals, waterways, crops, etc.

If soil erosion is noticed, who will respond? Residents request a contact number and a fine for noncompliance.

The installation Manual of Photovoltaic Module for Canadian Solar, the vendor and model designated by Wood Duck in their decommissioning plan submitted to the PSC, contains a section on "Regular Maintenance". **Regular maintenance is required** to keep modules clear of bird droppings, seeds,

pollen, leaves, branches, dirt spots and dust. If the module has become soiled, wash with water and a non-abrasive cleaning implement (sponge) during the cool part of the day. Do not scrape or rub dry dirt away, as this may cause micro scratches." Residents request a maintenance plan from Wood Duck. Surrounding property owners must be advised on such activities with sufficient time to protect their property and livestock.

Barren County has a tremendous amount of mold, pollen, leaves and dust, especially dust from harvesting crops. If a layer of dust forms on the panels and a quick rain descends, the panels will be covered in mud.

Wood Duck states on page 7 that they will remove trees and chip them and leave the chips. Many of the roads in this area flood and the wood chips will be washed to adjoining properties, road ways, culverts creating additional flood stoppages and the deposits of wood chips in areas that are not related to the project creating a nuisance. It will take 7 years for each wood chip to biodegrade.

This will be tons and tons of wood chips. Please understand this will be a huge problem.

Residents request that the chips be removed from any property that is flat, adjoining road frontage or in any area which can drain toward creeks and streams.

Residents request that the siting board require that any conditions/stipulations applied to this project must be clearly identified and accepted when this project is sold to another developer.

Paragraph 37

The project should consult with the Bowling Green airport.

Paragraph 38

The Critical Issues Analysis states over 400 acres of trees will be destroyed. Specific request as to vetetation has been made previously as to plantings, etc. Note, the application states two rows of trees. Please note this in the conditions for approval because the landscaping plan says they can substitute. Residents have provided suggestions on size and spacing in previous answers.

Paragraph 39

12-inch tall grasses could be a fire hazard and an environment for rodents. Residents request 4-6 mowings/grazing each during the growing season which is April – October.

Paragraph 40

Residents have had no impact on the historic structures, and historic cemeteries. Residents request the involvement of SHPO and that panels be moved away from the areas to provide quiet and maintain a sense of dignity.

Paragraph 41

Residents request that the US Army Corp of Engineers or the appropriate agency to be involved in this project because at least 60% of the roads flood. Little Sinking Creek which runs through the project for miles, floods out of its banks with every rain. Water is over the roads in multiple places. Removing over

400 acres of trees and disturbing the soil will result in more flood and runoff. Photos are available on some of the flooding.

Paragraph 42

Little Sinking Creek is a federally protected watershed and it is throughout the entire project. It is well documented that it flows to Mammoth Cave. Residents know that it floods tremendously and water goes everywhere. This must be addressed prior to any construction because of the potential damage to Mammoth Cave. Residents request the upmost consideration of our park.

This water also flows to Green River which is a water source for several surrounding counties.

Paragraph 43

Stormwater is not addressed in paragraph 40. Again, storm water is of significant concern for residents.

Paragraph 44

Residents request that the Siting Board note the concerns of the residents and ensure they are passed to the appropriate permitting agencies. Otherwise, it is feared that the concerns will be ignored and this company will do whatever they choose and the environment and water will not be protected as requested. Local residents request involvement.

Paragraph 45

Residents request that the Siting Board note the concerns of the residents and ensure they are passed to the appropriate permitting agencies. Otherwise, it is feared that the concerns will be ignored and this company will do whatever they choose and the environment and water will not be protected as requested. Local resident request involvement.

Kentucky State Board on Electric Generation
211 Sower Boulevard
PO Box 615
Frankfort, KY 40602

Case: Wood Duck /Geenex Solar 2024-00337

RE: Role of Project Director Kelley Pope and request to subpoena

To Whom It May Concern and Siting Board:

We read with great interest that the project director, **Kelley Pope**, for the Wood Duck project is no longer employed with Geenex Solar. We believe she should be subpoenaed and required to answer questions from the siting board because there is no way this project can go back to correct things that we not done correctly or to correct things that simply were not done. For example:

- The public, and most importantly, neighbors in the project area were never allowed to comment on this project while it was in the development stages. People did not know and had no opportunity to seek solutions and compromise. The information meetings held by Pope, were held after the project was approved by BC Planning Commission. Therefore, Pope did not engage the community in the design of the project.
- Pope listed donations as public participation. They are not.
- Pope listed taking project participants to North Carolina as "public participation". It is not. That's catering to the ones signing the leases, not educating those who are not on board and have legitimate concerns.

- Pope listed donations to County Judge Executive Byrd's nonprofits (Beautify Barren County and Helping the Hardworking) as "public participation." It is not and may border on a bribe?
- The public would like to know how Pope learned about "Beautify Barren County" and "Helping the Hardworking" and when she was asked and/or decided to donate. We have many charitable organizations in Barren County that did not receive any donations.
- The public would like to know if Wood Duck has made any donations to any organization in Barren County in 2025.
- Pope told people at the information sessions by Pope that it was a "done deal and nothing could be changed." We now know this was incorrect and was an attempt to quell resistance and get the project approved in Frankfort. This wasn't honest or transparent.
- At the information meetings, Pope displayed maps (the public was not given maps) that are dated June and July 2023. This is before the variances were approved in December 2023. Residents still do not know if the setbacks listed on the maps apply, for example, 300 feet from an occupied structure, or if it will be 50-20-10. A final map was never presented to the community to review.
- Pope provided inaccurate financial analysis with huge discrepancies between what was given to the planning commission and what has been given to the siting board.
- Pope did not provide information to each homeowner in the project area about the solar panels, inverters, layout areas, noise levels, glare, substation location, etc. No one really knows what to expect.
- Pope never told people they could comment to the PSC until her hand was forced in May 2025 and she put a legal notice in the paper. That action forced WE, the people, to fight at the state level for things that should have been resolved at the local level.
- Residents have tried to reach her via email and phone and she never responded. Various people have stated this in letters.
- Mammoth Cave tried to reach Pope for months and she never responded. They even stated this in their letter.

- Text messages between Pope and Byrd have Byrd telling her to call people and Byrd following up, did you call yet? They were micro-managing each other and sharing intel that creates an appearance of collusion and creates the appearance that our county judge was not listening to the will of the people.
- Residents have been told by Pope and other staff (Aaron Caudill) since the project was announced in December 2023 that it was a done deal. This has inflicted emotional pain and trauma on this community by distorting the public participation process and failing to advise the community of their rights. Where is "Morgan and Morgan" when you need them?
- Pope states she knocked on a "Quarter Mile" of doors. We believe that must have been 1-2 farms spread apart because we have knocked on doors and obtained hundreds of signatures and letters and people have said, she did NOT knock-on doors. Only a few, less than 5, have stated they talked to her during her, HOW many years here??

- It is evident on the 318 petitions that were previously submitted, if you check the column, "I had no knowledge of this project until" you will quickly see when people have learned about it.

- I am attaching 140 additional signatures from the community to combine with the 318 signatures submitted previously for a total of 458 signatures with more to come; in addition to, all of the letters, and many have yet to be posted.

- Of specific interest, I am attaching Table 1 from the Sound Study by Stantec that was submitted to the Planning Commission (2023) and Table 1 from the Sound Study by Stantec that was submitted to the Siting Board (2025). Please refer to the Bent Creek Drive Neighborhood. The 2023 report says these 20+ homes are 795 feet from the transformer. The 2025 report stays 597 feet. Which is it? One set of numbers was provided to the locals, indicating a longer distance; then another set was provided to the Siting Board.

And there are other discrepancies. Two sets of numbers. We can't trust this contractor to provide the truth.

Additionally, it should be clearly noted that there is no way that each house is the same distance from the transformer. See Map below of the street.

Community members have knocked on every door on Bent Creek Road during the month of August and have obtained 31 signatures. Please review the petitions and look at the dates they learned about this project. It is blatantly obvious no one knew about this project and the project isn't wanted in our community.

There are also several signatures along New Bowling Green Road (68-80) which are very close to panels. Again, no one knew about this project and no one wants it in our community.

I believe this is gross negligence and Geenex Solar failed to communicate with the public and there is no way to go back and correct this error.

- Pope and attorney Gregory Datton stated they did not need Mammoth Cave's approval in a response to questions from our county judge. We are not sure why our county judge didn't address this, but perhaps the collusive relationship played an influence.

- We, the community believe Geenex does need, and out of respect to the community and the world for that matter, should bend over backwards to protect Mammoth Cave. At this point, Geenex needs our approval and we do not give it. Not today, not ever. NOTICE, Mammoth Cave has not issued a letter that anything was resolved. Geenex has submitted their version of the meeting, but the Cave has not issued an opinion. It appears they did not discuss contaminants and that is of upmost concern to our community, from the solar panels, steel frames, post and wire and batteries, we do not wish to take this risk.

- It is believed and understood that Pope and Datton told the cave that batteries will not be used in this project. We believe this is a deceptive statement and have asked the Siting Board to please verify this by an independent engineer with a signed acknowledgement from Mr. Juergen Fehr, the owner of Geenex Solar. We trust the siting board will seek such certifications as we know the batteries can leak and burn.

- Pope failed to disclose any information relating to contaminates and the potential for the panels to break. She didn't even have a panel on display at the "information sessions.
- We know the panels will be made by Canadian Solar which gets their panels from China according to their website.
- We believe the inverters have controls which can be accessed remotely and this is a threat to national security.
- We the community believe the panels are full of toxins and will break and leak and will damage our land and crops and food chain and hurt our economic viability.
- We the community do not approve of an additional substation and believe hearings should have been held on this several times to allow the public to comment.
- We do not believe that Geenex Solar will be here for Barren County to inspect our 2,300 acres on a regular basis and believe they will not maintain the property and landscaping screens.
- We do not believe they will respond quickly to a fire or a disaster.

- We do not believe the reports submitted by Geenex related on critical issues, wetlands, sound, traffic, glare, home values and the economic analysis. These are bias reports to approve a project. We ask the commission to hire non-bias evaluators. Community members should not be expected to pay for these types of reports and expert witnesses when the goal is to protect the community, our state and our nationally loved cave.
- Pope's frequent communications (texts and phone calls) with our county judge executive show a friendship that never focused on the facts and involving the community. In one text, Pope thought it best that the community not be allowed to speak.
- Pope was not part of the Wood Peck Solar project. There seems to be a lot of turn over with this company and a lack of consistency and management.
- The Blue Bird Project in Harrison County had different employees than Wood Duck.
- Pope sent an email to the fire chiefs on April 17, 2025 promising training, but never delivered. Was she qualified to train fire personnel? Her referral to her great friendship with the judge served as a proclamation to the fire chiefs that the judge supports the project and therefore, it would be best for them not to have an opinion of difference on the project.
- Pope made promises to "donate" things to the county which has in essence rendered a "stand down" to any questions or concerns.
- During the public hearing, Pope, Aaron Caudill and Attorney Datton displayed facial expressions that were indictive of laughing at the community's concerns. The smug looks and eye rolls were highlighted on a video that was played nearly 5,000 times. Maybe Geenex should replace their law firm too and find one that cares. It didn't appear that they took any notes or found anything during the 2-hour hearing that was of significance.
- Pope ensured union representatives from Louisville attended the public hearing; yet no where in the economic impact analysis does it refer to hiring any labor unions. It only refers to hiring a firm for the development and in fact states they will be non-resident. This was a play to the cameras and the tv stations. One must wonder if

these were even union members in their new matching shirts. Could have hired them off of the street.

- This project is going to eliminate farming jobs and hurt the American farmer and hurt families that live and work here. It is going to destroy our scenic property. It is going to reduce property values among the residential neighborhoods. No one wants to live next to or look at a commercial solar development. The screens proposed by Wood Duck are insufficiently designed and again, the public had no input.
- Several churches and cemeteries will be impacted. Roads will be impacted. The Amish will be impacted.
- Wildlife will lose woodlands for refuge. Migratory birds will lose crop land which provides a food source and refuge.
- Underground water will be contaminated. Our Kentucky Cave Shrimp will die. Green River will have even more toxins.
- Pope let this to happen by hiding the project. Geenex cannot fix that fact.

Regardless of the credentials of the new project director, **Aerin Garczyk**, there is no way she can fix this. It is broken beyond repair. Un-retrievably broken.

The project moved forward and it should never have advanced out of the planning commission and would not have, had anyone known about it and had an opportunity to speak about it.

We acknowledge the planning commission held one meeting about the zero variances and they advertised it listing parcel numbers and did not reference it was a 2,300 solar development. No one knew.

Geenex includes a non-disclosure clause in their contracts which kept it quiet with the landowners and that also kept it quiet from the public. There was no tv coverage and no newspaper coverage. It was intentionally kept quiet to keep the public from knowing about it.

Geenex Solar cannot recover from the damage that has been done. The Community trust is completely broken and cannot and will not be rebuilt, regardless of how much stuff they buy for the fire department. Geenex is not welcome in Barren County.

We cannot risk our farmland. Our homes. Our gardens. Our community. Our Amish. Our cave. Our creeks. Our people. Our health with the heat and carcinogens from the panels.

We ask that the PSC and Siting Board to deny this project due to the inappropriate actions of this developer and the fact, we cannot go back and fix this. Our community is united in the quest to stop this project and protect the land that we love.

Sincerely,

Paula L. Pedigo

Attachments: Wood Duck Solar Project Sound Study, Table 1 March 14, 2025

Wood Duck Solar Project Sound Study, Table 1, April 28, 2023

Petitions: 140 names, addresses and concerns

Table 1. Nearest Receptors to the Project

Land use	Nearest Receptor to	Section of Study Area	Distance from Nearest Solar Panel	Distance from Nearest Inverter or Substation Transformer
Residence (SR-137)	Inverter	South	243 ft	430 ft (inverter)
Residence (SR-092) vs SR-082	Substation transformer	East-Central	3,453 ft	795 ft (transformer)
Residence (SR-021) vs SR154	Panel tracking system	North-Central	143 ft	2,034 ft (inverter)
Residences – Millstown Road Neighborhood (SR-004 – 008)	N/A	North	544 ft	3,106 ft (inverter)
Residences – Bon Ayr Neighborhood (SR-087 – 089, 091 – 103)	N/A	South-East	340 ft	795 ft (transformer)
Residences – Den Drive Neighborhood (SR-148 – 151)	N/A	Central	634 ft	1,722 ft (inverter)
Residences – Bent Creek Drive Neighborhood (SR-062 – 086)	N/A	South-East	1,558 ft	797 ft (transformer)
Residences – Dripping Springs Road Neighborhood (SR-047 – 055)	N/A	North-East	587 ft	2,290 ft (inverter)
Residences – Apple Grove Road Neighborhood (SR-024 – 034)	N/A	North-Central	343 ft	835 ft (inverter)
Residences – Rick Road Neighborhood (SR-139 – 143)	N/A	South-West	649 ft	1,241 ft (inverter)

4.2 EXISTING NOISE FROM ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The primary sources of noise from the surrounding area are likely to be vehicle traffic on rural roads and adjacent agricultural activities, including but not limited to, tractors, farm machinery, trucks, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). Traffic from Cumberland Parkway and New Bowling Green Road

Table 1. Nearest Receptors to the Project

Land use	Nearest Receptor to	Section of Study Area	Distance from Nearest Solar Panel	Distance from Nearest Inverter or Substation Transformer
Residence (SR-137)	Inverter	South	243 ft	430 ft (inverter)
Residence (SR-082) vs SR-092	Substation transformer	East-Central	3,876 ft	597 ft vs 795' (transformer)
Residence (SR-154) vs SR 021	Panel tracking system	North-Central	83 ft	1,578 ft vs 2,034 (inverter)
Residences – Millstown Road Neighborhood (SR-004 – 008)	N/A	North	544 ft	3,106 ft (inverter) ✓
Residences – Bon Ayr Neighborhood (SR-087 – 089; SR-091 – 103; SR-180 – 196; SR-246 – 248; SR-252 – 253)	N/A	South-East	1,229 ft	648 ft vs 795 (transformer)
Residences – Den Drive Neighborhood (SR-148 – 151; SR-207 – 222)	N/A	Central	634 ft	1,722 ft (inverter)
Residences – Bent Creek Drive Neighborhood (SR-062 – 086)	N/A	South-East	1,558 ft	597 ft vs 797 (transformer)
Residences – Dripping Springs Road Neighborhood (SR-047 – 057; SR-165 – 169)	N/A	North-East	587 ft	2,290 ft (inverter)
Residences – Apple Grove Road Neighborhood (SR-024 – 034)	N/A	North-Central	343 ft	835 ft (inverter)
Residences – Rick Road Neighborhood (SR-139 – 143)	N/A	South-West	649 ft	1,241 ft (inverter)
Residences – Fairview Church Road Neighborhood (SR-234 – 239; SR-259 – 262)	N/A	North-West	1,229 ft	2,005 ft (inverter)

Bent Creek

Petition supporting the protection of Mammoth Cave and opposing the Wood Duck Solar development project in Barren County, KY

	Printed Name	Signature	Address	I had no knowledge of this project until	I have (please initial) Health concerns	Environment concerns	Zoning concerns	Safety concerns	Property Value concerns	Funding Concerns	My life is adversely affected	Date
1	James V. Robinson	James V. Robinson	197 Bent Creek Dr, Smiths Grove Ky Barren Co. 42171	8-11-25	JR	JR	JR	JR	JR	JR	JR	8-12-25
2	BRENDA Robinson	Brenda Robinson	197 Bent Creek Dr. Smiths Grove Ky. Barren Co. 42171	8-11-25	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR	BR	8-12-25
3	Jemitta Burroughs	Jemitta Burroughs	214 Bent Creek Dr. 42171	8/13/25	JB	JB	JB	JB	JB	JB	JB	8/13/25
4	Michael D Clegg	Michael D Clegg	236 Bent Creek Dr 42171	8/13/25	MDC	MDC	MDC	MDC	MDC	MDC	MDC	8/13/25
5	Lisa Dillard	Lisa Dillard	105 Bent Creek DR Smiths Grove Ky	8/13/25	LMD	LMD	LMD	LMD	LMD	LMD	LMD	8/13/25
6	Matthew Dillard	Matthew Dillard	105 Bent Creek DR Smiths Grove Ky	8/13/25	MWD	MWD	MWD	MWD	MWD	MWD	MWD	8/13/25
7	CHRIS LEGRAND	Chris Legrand	106 Bent Creek Dr Smiths Grove	8/13/25	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	CL	8/13/25
8	Korey Lemon	Korey Lemon	168 Bent Creek Dr Smithgrove	8/13/25	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	8/13/25
9	Russell Ruehl	Russell Ruehl	135 Bent Creek Rd Smithgrove	8/13/25	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	RR	8-13-25
10	Pat Ruehl	Pat Ruehl	135 Bent Creek Rd Smith Grove	8/13/25	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	8-13-25
11	Brandon Hackney		17 Bent Creek Dr Smiths grove	8/13/25	BH	BH	BH	BH	BH	BH	BH	8-13-25
12	Tommy Wood	Tommy Wood	65 Bent Creek Dr. Smiths Grove Ky 42171	8/13/25	TW	TW	TW	TW	TW	TW	TW	8/13/25
13	JONATHAN WARREN		87 BENT CREEK DR. SMITHS GROVE	7.01.25	JW	JW	JW	JW	JW	JW	JW	8-13-25
14	Vikki Warren	Vikki Warren	87 Bent Creek Dr Smiths Grove	7.01.25	VW	VW	VW	VW	VW	VW	VW	8/13/25

Health concerns *include cancer, respiratory illness, headaches from noise and glare, heat related illness, etc.*

Environment concerns *include Mammoth Cave, wildlife, habitat, trees removed, ground and run-off water contaminants, damaged panels and leaks.*

Zoning concerns *include the way this was approved without public input, the scattered site design variances and inserting solar utility plants in residential and farming communities.*

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When completed, please call 270-646-59221. Copies will be submitted locally and to Frankfort.

PSC Case NO: 2024-00337

	User other side			I had	I have (please initial)							
	Printed Name	signature	Address	No Knowledge of this until	Health concerns	Environmental concerns	Zoning concerns	Safety concerns	Property Value concerns	Funding Concerns	My life is adversely affected	Da
15	James V. Robinson Jr	James V. Robinson Jr	190 Bent Creek Dr Smiths Grove Ky 42171	8-13-25	JVR	JVR	JVR	JVR	JVR	JVR	JVR	8-13
16	Patricia Britt	Patricia Britt	116 Bent Creek Dr. Smiths Grove, KY 42171	7-1-25	PAB	PAB	PAB	PAB	PAB	PAB	PAB	8-13
17	Cynthia Britt	Cynthia Britt	116 Bent Creek Dr. Smiths Grove, KY 42171	7-1-25	CSB	CSB	CSB	CSB	CSB	CSB	CSB	8-13 25
18	Billy J WALKER	Billy J Walker	327 BENT Creek Rd	7-1-25	BW	BW	BW	BW	BW	BW	BW	8/14 25
19	Ashley Smith	Ashley Smith	399 Bent Creek Dr.	7-1-25	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	8/14
20	Kenneth Scott	Kenneth Scott	375 BENT Creek Dr	8-14-25	KS	KS	KS	KS	KS	KS	KS	8-14
21	Kelly Carroll	Kelly Carroll	415 Bent Creek Dr	8-1-25	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	KL	8/14
22	Crosbie Stepe	Crosbie Stepe	430 Bent Creek Drive	8-14-25	CJS	CJS	CJS	CJS	CJS	CJS	CJS	8-14
23	Savannah Farmer	Savannah Farmer	380 Bent creek DRVE	8-14-25	SJF	SJF	SJF	SJF	SJF	SJF	SJF	SJ
24	Aleiah Barlow	Aleiah Barlow	356 Bent creek Drive	8-14-25	AJB	AJB	AJB	AJB	AJB	AJB	AJB	8-14
25	Chris Barlow	Chris Barlow	356 Bent Creek Drive	8-14-25	CB	CB	CB	CB	CB	CB	CB	8-14
26	JOEY CARROLL	Joey Carroll	415 BENT CREEK Dr	8-14-25	JL	JL	JL	JL	JL	JL	JL	8-14 2
27	Casey Pfleidner	Casey Pfleidner	260 Bent Creek Dr	8-14-25	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	8-14 26
28	Dayllen Boone	Dayllen Boone	260 Bent Creek Dr	8-14-25	DB	DB	DB	DB	DB	DB	DB	8-14 25

Petition supporting the protection of Mammoth Cave and opposing the Wood Duck Solar development project in Barren County, KY

					I have (please initial)							
	Printed Name	Signature	Address	I had no knowledge of this project until	Health concerns	Environment concerns	Zoning concerns	Safety concerns	Property Value concerns	Funding Concerns	My life is adversely affected	Date
29	Ashley Scott	Ashley Scott	17 Bent Creek Drive Smiths Grove	8/16/25	as	as	as	as	as	as	as	8/16/25
30	Deborah Wood	Deborah Wood	45 Bent Creek Drive Smiths Grove	8/16/25	D.W.	D.W.	D.W.	D.W.	D.W.	D.W.	D.W	8/16/25
31	Kathy Walker	Kathy Walker	327 Bent Creek Dr.	8/16/25	KW	KW	KW	KW	KW	KW	KW	KW
32	Robert Meredith		7938 New Bowling Green Rd Smiths Grove, Ky 42171	8/16/25	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	8/16/25
33	Marie A. Flood	Marie A. Flood	8362 New Bowling Green Rd Smiths Grove, KY 42171	8/16/25	MF	MF	MF	MF	MF	MF	MF	8/16/25
34	Ben Welsh	Ben Welsh	8400 New Bowling Green Rd Smiths Grove Ky 42171	8/16/25	BW	BW	BW	BW	BW	BW	BW	8/16/25
35	Carolyn Oliver	Carolyn Oliver	9080 New B.G. Rd Smiths Grove, Ky 42171	8/16/25	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	8/16/25
36	James Lyons	James Lyons	9255 New Bowling Green Rd Smiths Grove, KY 42171	8/16/25	JL	JL	JL	JL	JL	JL	JL	8/16/25

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PSC Case NO: 2024-00337

Petition against the Wood Duck Solar development project in Barren County, KY

					I have							
	Printed Name	Signature	Address	I had no knowledge of this project until	Health concerns	Environment concerns	Zoning concerns	Safety concerns	Property Value concerns	Funding Concerns	My life is adversely affected	Date
37	Kenneth Desvernine	Kenneth Desvernine	3078 Tompkinsville Road Glasgow KY 42141		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		8-10-25
38	LaDonna Desvernine	LaDonna Desvernine			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		8-10-25
39	Christopher Lyons	Christopher Lyons	8902 New B.G.R.d Smiths Grove	8/16/25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8/16/25
40	Jimmy Lyons	Jimmy Lyons	8256 New B.G.Rd Smiths Grove 42171	8/16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8/16/25
41	Courtney Lyons	Courtney Lyons	9255 New Bowling Green Rd. Smiths Grove, Ky. 42171	8/16/25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8/16/25

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Environment concerns *include wildlife, habitat, trees removed, ground and run-off water contaminants, damaged panels and leaks.*

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Petition supporting the protection of Mammoth Cave and opposing the Wood Duck Solar development project in Barren County, KY

					I have (please initial)							
	Printed Name	Signature	Address	I had no knowledge of this project until	Health concerns	Environment concerns	Zoning concerns	Safety concerns	Property Value concerns	Funding Concerns	My life is adversely affected	Date
42	Jessica Eubank	Jessica Eubank	307 Valley view Dr.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		7-15
43	J. M. Barlow	[illegible]	600 Salem Church Rd Cave City		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8-10
44	Elizabeth Miller	Elizabeth Miller	334 Horton Rigdon Rd, Cave City, Ky		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8/10/25
45	John M. Miller	[illegible]	334 Horton Rigdon Rd. Cave City, Ky		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8/10/25
46	Dylan Nightingale	[illegible]	1551 Oil City Rd 42141		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8-10-25
47	KATHY LEE	[illegible]	47 Roger Burks Rd Glasgow KY 42141	03/2025	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		08/25
48	Susan Marsden	[illegible]	674 Jack Brown Rd Glasgow 42141	7/25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8/10/25
49	Edie Bell	Edie Bell	3277 Bristletown Rd	7/25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8/10/25
50	Robert Bell	Robert Bell	3277 Bristletown Rd	7-25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8/10/25
51	Michael Nightingale	[illegible]	1551 Oil city Rd	5-25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8/10/2025
52	Jason Marsden	[illegible]	674 Jack Brown Rd	3-25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8-10-25
53	Angela Floyd	[illegible]	5939 Edmonton Rd	5-25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8-10-25
54	John Desvernine	[illegible]	2790 Matthews Mill Rd. Glasgow	7-15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8-10-25
55	Kimberly Desvernine	[illegible]	2790 Matthews Mill Rd. Glasgow	7/15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8/10/25

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PSC Case NO: 2024-00037

Petition against the Wood Duck Solar development project in Barren County, KY

					I have							
	Printed Name	Signature	Address	I had no knowledge of this project until	Health concerns	Environment concerns	Zoning concerns	Safety concerns	Property Value concerns	Funding Concerns	My life is adversely affected	Date
56	MARGIE DAWSBY	Margie Dawsey	42144-9710 ~~Glasgow, Ky~~ 1169 Dripping Springs Rd.	2024	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	5/10/25
57	Tommy Murphy	Tommy Murphy	1133 Dripping Springs Rd Ky	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5-15-25
58	Susan Murphy	Susan Murphy	1133 Dripping Springs Rd	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5/15/25
59	Raena Yeager	Raena Yeager	676 Park City Glasgow Rd	2025	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5/15/25
60	Dalton Yeager	Dalton Yeager	676 park city glasgow Rd	2025	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5/15/25
61	Jonathon Jessee		937 Dripping Spring Rd	2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5/23/25
62	Maryann Gompper	Maryann Gompper	928 Dripping Springs Rd, Glasgow	2025	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5/23/25
63	Robert Allen	Robert Allen	1350 Dripping Springs Rd, Glasgow	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5/26/25
64	Dianne Allen	Dianne Allen	1300 Dripping Springs Glasgow	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5/26/25
65	[illegible]	WESTLY KINSLOW	1730 Park City Glasgow Rd	2025	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6-10-25
66	[illegible]	Willie Chpshaw	Burkesville Ky	2025	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6-25-25
67	Beverly Chpshaw	Beverly Capshaw	Burkesville Ky	2025	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6/25/25
68	Stevie Pennington	Stevie Pennington	Center Ky	2025								

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Petition asking County Judge-Executive Jamie Byrd and magistrates to write to the PSC and oppose the Wood Duck Solar development in Barren County

	Printed Name	Signature	Address	I had no knowledge of this project until	I have: Health concerns	Environment concerns	Zoning concerns	Safety concerns	Property Value concerns	My life is adversely affected	Date
69	1	[redacted]	514 N. Main St. Edmonton KY	MAR. 2025		✓	✓	✓	✓		3/18/25
70	2	[redacted]	2363 Rick Rd Park City Ky.			✓	✓	✓	✓		3/18/25
71	3	[redacted]	106 Sandwood DR Glasgow KY			✓	✓	✓	✓		318-25
72	4	[redacted]	1753 Summer Shade Rd Summer Shade KY 42166	March 18, 2025	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		3-18-25
73	5	[redacted]	1551 Old City Rd, Glasgow, KY 42141	Jan. 2025	X	X	X	X	X		3/18/25
74	6	[redacted]	208 E Main St. Glasgow 42141	June 2025	X	X	X	X	X		3/18/25
75	7	[redacted]	255 Scottie Dr. Glasgow KY		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		3/18/25
76	8	[redacted]	375 Bow Trail Glasgow	March 25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		3/18/25
77	9	[redacted]	114 Grace St 42141		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		3/18/25
78	10	[redacted]	3421 Happy Valley Rd Glasgow	lack news paper			✓		✓		3/18-25
79	11	[redacted]	111 Yoder Hills Rd. Glasgow	March/25		✓	✓	✓	✓		4-15-25
80	12	[redacted]	111 Yoder Hills Rd. Glasgow	March/25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		4-15-25
81	13	[redacted]	325 Mount Union Church Rd Smiths Grove	April 15	✓	✓		✓			4-15-25
82	14	[redacted]	310 Redwood St Glasgow Ky	April 15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4-15-25

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83	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	3277 Bristletown Rd		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7-15-25
84	2	[redacted]	[redacted]	103 Woods Dr Glasgow Ky	I went to a meeting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7/15/2025
85	3	[redacted]	[redacted]	45 R C Wood RD Glasgow KY 42141		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7/15-2025
86	4	[redacted]	[redacted]	175 BRISTLETOWN HILLS RD GLASGOW KY 42141	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7-15-25
87	5	[redacted]	[redacted]	303 Hermanville Rd Austin Ky 42123		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7-15-25
88	6	[redacted]	[redacted]	2380 Ramp Rd, Austin Ky 42123		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7/15/2025
89	7	[redacted]	[redacted]	2256 Ramp Rd. Austin 42123	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	7-15-25
90	8	[redacted]	[redacted]	544 N. Main St. Edmonton KY		✓	✓		✓	✓		7/15/25
91	9	[redacted]	[redacted]	4971 Burkesville Rd. Glasgow Ky		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7/15-25
92	10	[redacted]	[redacted]	2795 Rocky Hill Rd Glasgow Ky.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7/15/25
93	11	[redacted]	[redacted]	2067 Cowhill Trace, Glasgow		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		7/15/25
94	12	[redacted]	[redacted]	47 Roger Burke Rd Glasgow		✓					✓	07/15/25
95	13	[redacted]	[redacted]	255 Scottic Dr		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7-15-25
96	14	[redacted]	[redacted]	109 Hereford Ln. Glasgow, KY	1 month ago	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7/15/25

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97 1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1470 W. Tooley Ridge Rd								
98 2	[redacted]	[redacted]	Cave City "								
99 3	[redacted]	[redacted]	550 DANA CT. GLASGOW KY		X	X	X	X	X		
100 4	[redacted]	[redacted]	211 Parkway Dr. Scottsville KY		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
101 5	[redacted]	[redacted]	307 S. Liberty St. Glasgow Ky.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
102 6	[redacted]	[redacted]	208 Lakeview Blvd Glasgow Ky		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
103 7	[redacted]	[redacted]	206A E. Cherry St. Glasgow, Ky		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
104 8	[redacted]	[redacted]	4971 Burkesville Rd. Glasgow Ky.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
105 9	[redacted]	[redacted]	2795 Rocky Hill Rd. Glasgow Ky		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
104 10	[redacted]	[redacted]	45 RC Wood RD Glasgow KY		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
107 11	[redacted]	[redacted]	2260 Ramp Rd. Austin Ky		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
108 12	[redacted]	[redacted]	303 Hermanville Rd " "		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
109 13	[redacted]	[redacted]	3277 Bristletown Rd		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
110 14	[redacted]	[redacted]	101 C Bob White Way		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

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Petition supporting the protection of Mammoth Cave and opposing the Wood Duck Solar development project in Barren County, KY

6/29/25

I have (please initial)

	Printed Name	Signature	Address	I had no knowledge of this project until	Health concerns	Environment concerns	Zoning concerns	Safety concerns	Property Value concerns	Funding Concerns	My life is adversely affected	Date
1	Connie Williams	Connie Williams	420 Patterson Rd. Smiths Grove	recently	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	6-29-25
2	Brenda Wolf	Brenda Wolf	1949 Lake Rd B G Ky		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		—	7-1-25
3	Patricia Highbaugh	Patricia Highbaugh	99 Countryview Bowling Green Ky 42103	Recently	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	6-29-25
4	Jamie Wells	Jamie Wells	743 Gouien Rd B G Ky	recently	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	6-29-25
5	Whitley Rice	Whitley Rice	368 Whitley Road Smiths Grove KY 42171	recently	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	7.5.25
6	Chelsea Wells	Chelsea Wells	755 Beckton Rockyhill Rd Glasgow KY 42141	recently	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	7-5-25
7	Jessica Allen	Jessica Allen	882 Willie Groce Rd	recently	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	7-5-25
8	Matt Wells	Matt Wells	755 Beckton Rocky Hill Rd	recently								
9	Jarred Tich	Jarred Tich	368 Whitley Rd Smiths Grove KY 42171	recently	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	7-5-25
10	Carlos Morrison	Carlos Morrison	1019 berry Rd Park City Ky 42160	recently	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	7-5-25
11	Pam Fry	Pam Fry	208 Williams Cir 42540	Recently	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			7-5-25
12	Sandy Barrick	Sandy Barrick	121 New Bowling Green Rd	Recently	✓	✓	✓	—	—			7-5-25
13	Eggie Landers	Eggie Landers	4953 Edmonton Rd Glasgow KY	Recently	✓	✓	—	—	—		—	7-6-25
14	Ann Pedigo	Ann Pedigo	115 Hummingbird Ln	Recently	✓	✓	—	✓	✓			7/14/25

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PSC Case NO: 2024-00337

Petition supporting the protection of Mammoth Cave and opposing the Wood Duck Solar development project in Barren County, KY

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123	1 Becky Drury	Becky Drury	4253 DRIPPING SPRINGS GLASGOW 42141		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			7/14
124	2 Dennis Clark	Dennis Clark	2510 Beechville Ky 42129 Edmonton		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			7/14
127	3 Phyllis Carter	Phyllis Carter	474 Patterson Rd Smiths Grove		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			7/14
128	4 Carl Kerney Sr	Carl Kerney Sr	189 Payne Rd Park City Ky		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		7/15
	5											
	6											
	7											
	8											
	9											
	10											
	11											
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***Health** concerns include cancer, respiratory illness, headaches from noise and glare, heat related illness, etc.*

***Environment** concerns include Mammoth Cave, wildlife, habitat, trees removed, ground and run-off water contaminants, damaged panels and leaks.*

***Zoning** concerns include the way this was approved without public input, the scattered site design variances and inserting solar utility plants in residential and farming communities.*

***Safety** concerns include fires, lightning, hail damage, insufficient water, increased heat, wildlife who may jump the fence and can't escape.*

***Property value** concerns include the decrease in property values due to commercial solar utilities in residential neighborhoods and the destruction of agricultural lands and woodlands.*

***Funding** concerns inclue the origin of the funds and investors, lack of KY assets for the LLC, lack of government's financial analysis, prefer no government financing such as IRB/PILOT.*

When completed, please call 270-646-5922[illegible]. Copies will be submitted locally and to Frankfort.

PSC Case NO. 2024-00337

Petition supporting the protection of Mammoth Cave and opposing the Wood Duck Solar development project in Barren County, KY

					I have (please initial)							
	Printed Name	Signature	Address	I had no knowledge of this project until	Health concerns	Environment concerns	Zoning concerns	Safety concerns	Property Value concerns	Funding Concerns	My life is adversely affected	Date
129	ELANOR GRIFFIN	Elanor Griffin	126 CLARKSDALE CIRCLE	6/25	✓	✓						7/24/25
130	CALVIN COULTER	[illegible]	126 CLARKSDALE CIRCLE	6/25	✓	✓						7/24/25
131	Ruth M Hunley	Ruth M Hunley	P.O Box 228, Hiseville, Ky	6/25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7/24/25
132	Brenda K. Rik	Brenda Rik	206 Beverly Hills Glasgow KY	6/25	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		7/24/25
133	Rebecca S Speer	Rebecca Speer	1509 Beckton Rocky Hill Rd	6/25	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		7/24/25

Health concerns *include cancer, respiratory illness, headaches from noise and glare, heat related illness, etc.*

Environment concerns *include Mammoth Cave, wildlife, habitat, trees removed, ground and run-off water contaminants, damaged panels and leaks.*

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When completed, please call 270-646-59221. Copies will be submitted locally and to Frankfort.

PSC Case NO: 2024-00337

Petition supporting the protection of Mammoth Cave and opposing the Wood Duck Solar development project in Barren County, KY

	Printed Name	Signature	Address	I had no knowledge of this project until	I have (please initial) Health concerns	Environment concerns	Zoning concerns	Safety concerns	Property Value concerns	Funding Concerns	My life is adversely affected	Date
34	David Pedigo	David Pedigo	1043 Bottoms Rd S.G.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7-15
35	Sheri Eubank	Sheri Eubank	307 Valley View		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			7-15
36	Elizabeth DEAL	Elizabeth Deal	235 Bent Creek Dr Smiths Grove		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		7-15
37	Brita Marley	Brita Marley	675 Flowers Rd Park City		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		7/15/25
38	Mike Brown		235 BENT CREEK DR		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			8/15/24
39	Dustin Blair	Dustin Blair	556 Houser Rd		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	7/15
40	Ashley Nason	Ashley Nason	548 Oak Grove Church Rd	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓		✓	7-16

Health concerns *include cancer, respiratory illness, headaches from noise and glare, heat related illness, etc.*
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