APPENDIX A

Mailing List

Mailing List for the Casa Grande Carmel Solar Project Neighborhood Meeting

Name	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip
2-K HOLDINGS LLC	5795 ROGERS ST	LAS VEGAS	NV	89118
ALTURA PROPERTIES LLC	5940 E WAKI RD	FLAGSTAFF	AZ	86004
BIANCO SELMA LLC	403 MADISON AVE N STE 230	BAINBRIDGE ISLAND	WA	98110
BURNSIDE JUDY	1178 S 1000 E	DRIGGS	ID	83422
CAB LLC	2704 E GEMINI ST	GILBERT	AZ	85234
CALIFORNIA PORTLAND CEMENT CO C/O RINKER MATERIALS CORPS-TAX DEPT	PO BOX 2883	WEST PALM BEACH	FL	33402
CALLAHAN MICHAEL & SUSAN	2481 GOLF TRAIL CT	AURORA	IL	60506
CAPNERHURST JEANNE M	326-2451 GLADWIN RD	ABBOTSFORD	BC	
CG 160 LLC	PO BOX 5936	MESA	AZ	85211
CORMAN/MONTGOMERY 160 LLC	4711 E FALCON DR STE 231	MESA	AZ	85215
CORMAN/MONTGOMERY 160 LLC C/O Henry McMillan	4711 E FALCON DR STE 231	MESA	AZ	85215
COWLEY MICHAEL T TR ETAL C/O SMT Investors	1242 E JACKSON ST	PHOENIX	AZ	85034
DESERT SW CONFERENCE OF UN METH CHURCH	PO BOX 32830	PHOENIX	AZ	85064
DOUGHTY ROBERT & JUDY	PO BOX 11651	CASA GRANDE	AZ	85130
DUPLISEA ETHEL NORINE (EST OF)	271 N MAIN ST	NORTH BROOKFIELD	MA	01535
HANKS AUDREY A	14022 N BOLIVAR DR	SUN CITY	AZ	85351
HARVIK PROPERTIES LLC	7981 SPANIEL CT	CORONA	CA	92880
HU MICHAEL & ZHAO LEI	945 E PRESCOTT PL	CHANDLER	AZ	85249
KILPATRICK YVONNE	11127 E BAJADA DR	SCOTTSDALE	AZ	85262
LEASK GARTH & SHIRLEY E	147 4074 GELLATLY RD	WEST KELOWNA	BC	
MCMILLAN ALEX	4711 E FALCON DR # 231	MESA	AZ	85215
MONTEREY CASA GRANDE II LLC	6501 E GREENWAY PKWY STE 103-555	SCOTTSDALE	AZ	85254
PATRICIA LILLE INVESTMENTS	5835 N CASA BLANCA DR	PARADISE VALLEY	AZ	85253
PINAL COUNTY	PO BOX 827	FLORENCE	AZ	85132
PORCO ANTHONY & MATHIA J	389 TOWNSHIP RD 384	STEUBENVILLE	OH	43952
PUZISS BRIAN R	PO BOX 6328	PORTLAND	OR	97228
PUZISS BRIAN R	PO BOX 6328	PORTLAND	OR	97228
QUANTUM RESOURCE GROUP LTD PSHIP	PO BOX 11809	GLENDALE	AZ	85318
ROMMEL RHONDA L TR	PO BOX 974	CAREFREE	AZ	85377
SMT INVESTORS LTD PSHIP ETAL C/O SMT INVESTORS LP	1242 E JACKSON ST	PHOENIX	AZ	85034

Name	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip
TRAVIANO PARTNERS LLC	12340 SARATOGA SUNNYVALE RD STE 10	SARATOGA	CA	95070
TRAVIANO PARTNERS LLC	12340 SARATOGA SUNNYVALE RD STE 10	SARATOGA	CA	95070
TRAVIANO PARTNERS LLC	12340 SARATOGA SUNNYVALE RD STE 10	SARATOGA	CA	95070
USCILLA MATTHEW & PATRICIA	36 MOULTHROP ST	NORTH HAVEN	CT	06473

APPENDIX B

Informational Mailer

April 25, 2023

Invitation to Learn about the Proposed Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park

Dear Neighbor,

This letter provides notice of and invites you to learn about, or provide input on, a proposed renewable energy development referred to as the Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park (Project). EDP Renewables (EDPR) plans to develop the Project in unincorporated Pinal County on approximately 953 acres. The Project would be located north of Interstate 8, at the intersection of South Bianco Road and West Cornman Road, as shown on Figure 1 (see attached). The Project would include solar photovoltaic panels, a potential battery energy storage system, a project substation, and a generation intertie transmission line (gen-tie).

EDPR plans to apply for a Major Comprehensive Plan Amendment to the Pinal County Comprehensive Plan to change the current land use designation from *Moderate Low Density Residential Land Use* to *Green Energy Production*. A portion of the Project area is already designed as Green Energy Production. A Major Comprehensive Plan Amendment is the first step in the Project's Pinal County permitting process.

If you're interested in learning more, or have questions regarding the proposal, we welcome your attendance at the following location, date, and time:

Casa Grande Community Recreation Center
1905 N Peart Rd
Casa Grande, AZ 85122
May 11, 2023
5:00 PM – 7:00 PM

During the open house, community members are encouraged to view poster boards, ask questions, and provide written comments. Project representatives will be on hand to answer questions and provide further information on the Project. In the meantime, please visit our Project website at: casagrandecarmelsolarpark.com.

We welcome your input and questions. We respectfully request any comments or questions be submitted by **May 19, 2023**, to be incorporated into our Public Participation Report. Please do not hesitate to reach the Project Team at the contact information below:

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park
c/o SWCA Environmental Consultants
1645 S Plaza Way
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Project Phone Number: (480) 447-4275
Project Email: casagrande.carmelsolar@edpr.com

Sincerely,

Cecilia Chiu
Development Project Manager
Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park LLC
EDP Renewables North America LLC

Krista Perry
Project Manager
SWCA Environmental Consultants

Figure 1 - Proposed Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park

EDP Renewables North America LLC
710 NW 14th Avenue, Suite 250
Portland, OR 97209
T: 503.222.9400 | F: 503.222.9404

www.edpr.com/north-america

APPENDIX C

Newspaper Advertisement

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park
OPEN HOUSE

Thursday, May 11

5–7 pm

Casa Grande Community Recreation Center

1905 N Peart Rd
Casa Grande, AZ 85122

EDP Renewables is developing the 96-megawatt Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park in unincorporated Pinal County, at the intersection of South Bianco Road and West Cornman Road, north of Interstate 8.

While we are still in the early stages and have many elements not yet finalized, we're eager to meet the southwest Casa Grande community and work together.

JOIN US FOR:

- Current project plans
- Q&A with project team
- Overview of the upcoming process

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park
c/o SWCA Environmental Consultants
1645 S Plaza Way • Flagstaff, AZ 86001

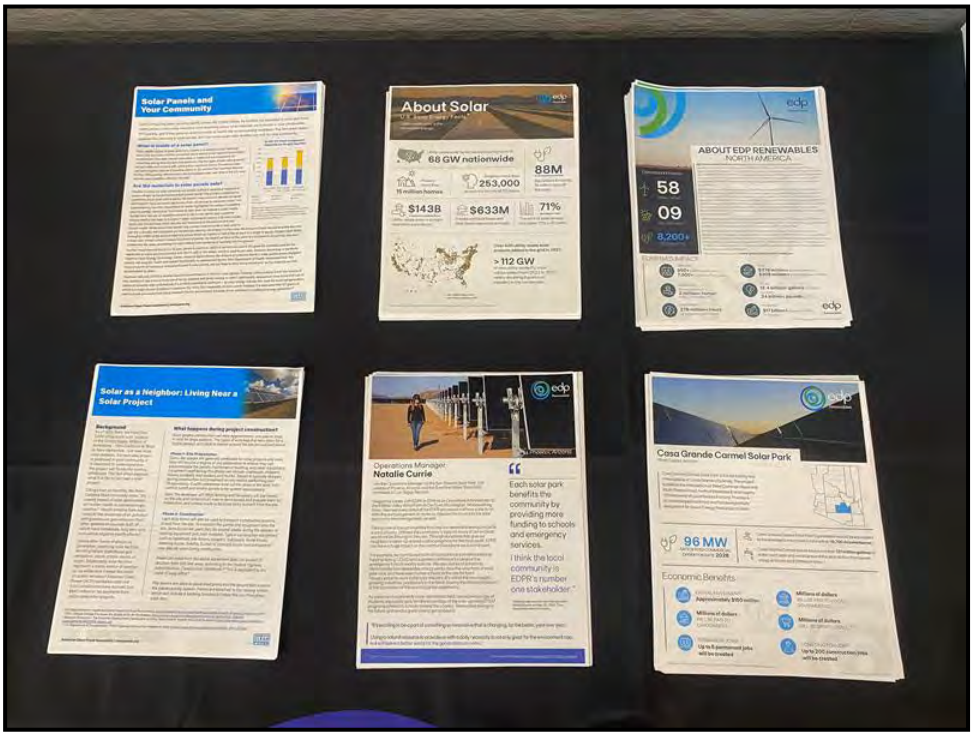
casagrande.carmelsolar@edpr.com
(480) 447-4275
www.edpr.com/north-america

edp Renewables

APPENDIX D

Images of Neighborhood Meeting

Photograph D-1. Entry table with sign-in sheet, comment form, and informational flyers.



Photograph D-2. Informational flyers and solar facility component information.

Photograph D-3. View of display boards for the open house.

Photograph D-4. Display boards for the open house.

APPENDIX E

Neighborhood Meeting Informational Display Boards

WELCOME

CASA GRANDE CARMEL

SOLAR PARK

OPEN HOUSE

edp Renewables

casagrandecarmelsolarpark.com

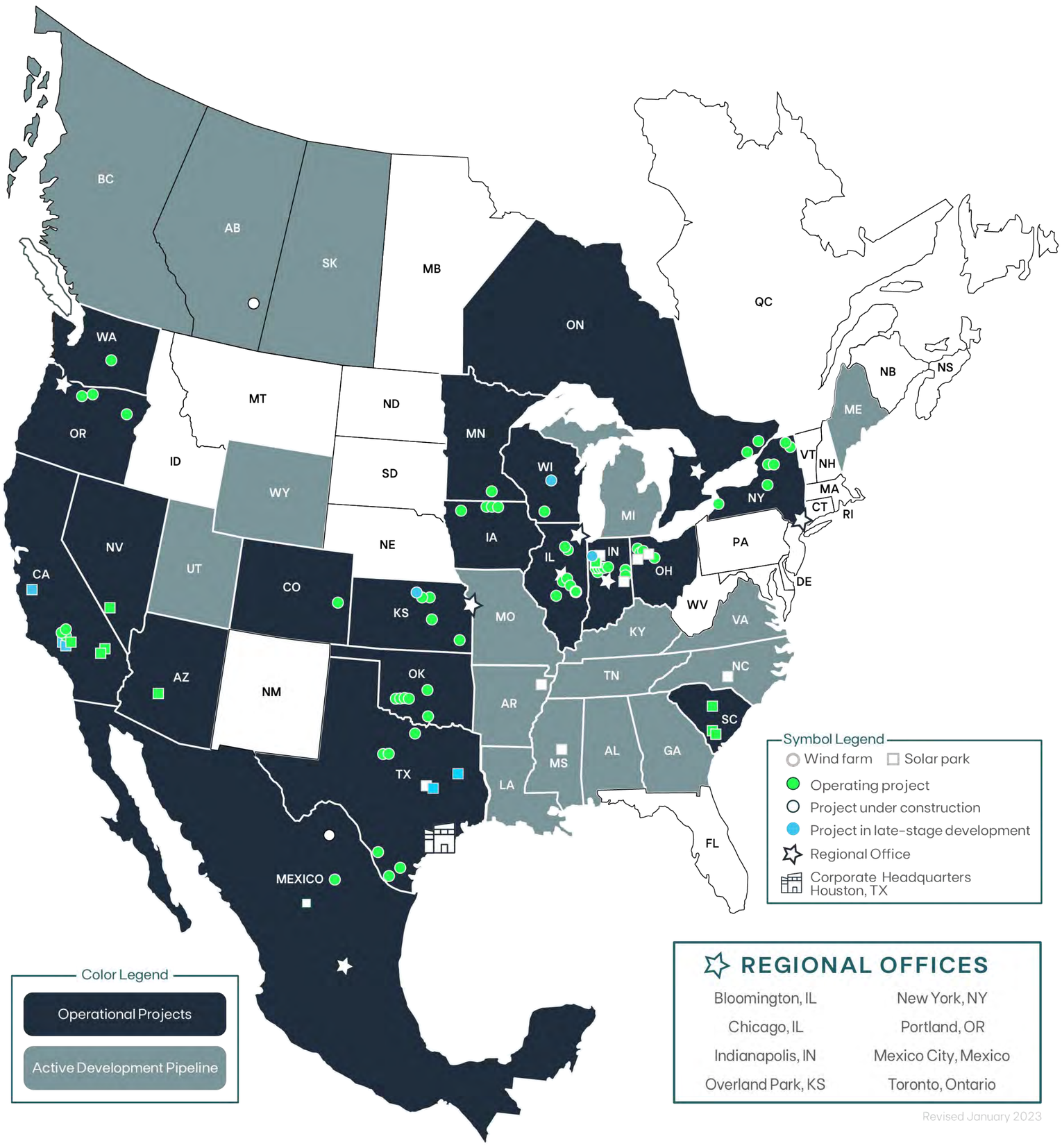
ABOUT EDP RENEWABLES
NORTH AMERICA

OPERATIONAL PROJECTS

58
WIND FARMS

09
SOLAR PARKS

8,200+
MEGAWATTS



REGIONAL OFFICES

Bloomington, IL	New York, NY
Chicago, IL	Portland, OR
Indianapolis, IN	Mexico City, Mexico
Overland Park, KS	Toronto, Ontario

Revised January 2023

EDPR NA'S **IMPACT**

CREATED
1,000 permanent jobs
7,900 construction jobs

GENERATED
the equivalent of
2 million+ homes'
energy consumption

MAINTAINED
278 million+ hours
of operational history

PAID
$379 million+ to landowners
$308 million+ to local governments

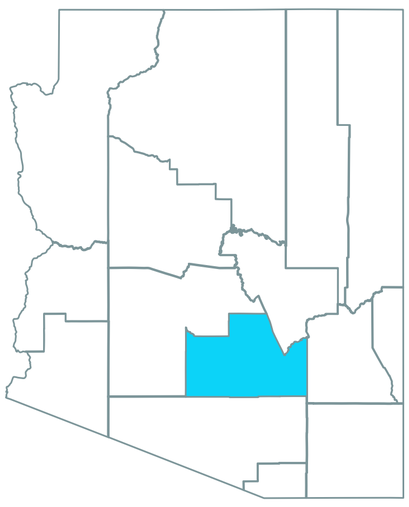
SAVED
12.4 billion+ gallons of water
AVOIDED
24 billion+ pounds of CO_2

INVESTED
$17 billion (approx.)
in capital

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park

Pinal County, Arizona

The solar park will be located in Pinal County, about 2 miles outside of Casa Grande city limits. The project is sited at the intersection of West Cornman Road and South Bianco Road, north of Interstate 8 and roughly 1.5 miles west of Lucid Motors Factory. The site is on undeveloped rural land, and is partially designated for Green Energy Production.



96 MW

ANTICIPATED COMMERCIAL OPERATION DATE **2026**

This project's generation would be equivalent to the average consumption of **16,700 Arizona homes**.[1]

This solar park would save more than **121 million gallons** of water each year and would prevent the air pollution that causes smog, acid rain, and climate change.[2]

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

All economic data reflects the estimated amount throughout the life of the project and is based on a 96 MW project. A smaller capacity project would yield smaller economic benefits.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT
Approximately $150 million

Millions of dollars
WOULD BE PAID TO LOCAL & STATE GOVERNMENTS

Millions of dollars
WOULD BE PAID TO LANDOWNERS

Millions of dollars
WOULD BE SPENT LOCALLY

Up to 5 permanent jobs
WOULD BE CREATED

Up to 200 construction jobs
WOULD BE CREATED[5]

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park will consist of **thousands of state-of-the-art, single-axis tracking PV panels.**

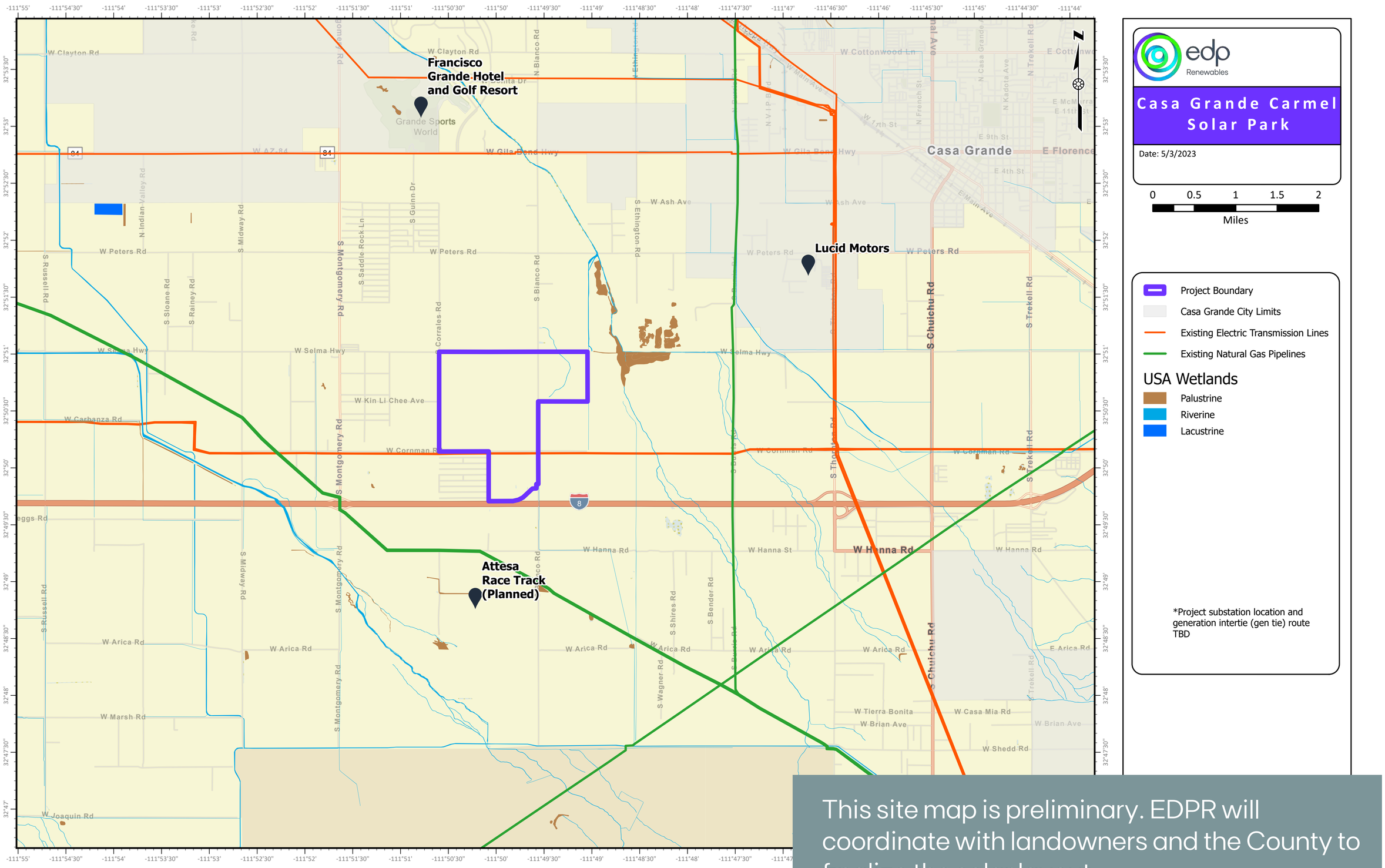
Power generated at Casa Grande Carmel Solar will **support the state of Arizona's electric grid.**

Casa Grande Carmel will **contribute to the national energy security** for the state of Arizona and the United States, helping diversify domestic supply.

In 2021, **solar energy represented nearly 46 percent of all newly installed U.S. electric capacity.**[7]

[1] Power generation calculated using a 25% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2020 EIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state.

[2] Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Elgowainy, 2016.



edp Renewables

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park

Date: 5/3/2023

0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles

- Project Boundary
- Casa Grande City Limits
- Existing Electric Transmission Lines
- Existing Natural Gas Pipelines

USA Wetlands
- Palustrine
- Riverine
- Lacustrine

*Project substation location and generation intertie (gen tie) route TBD

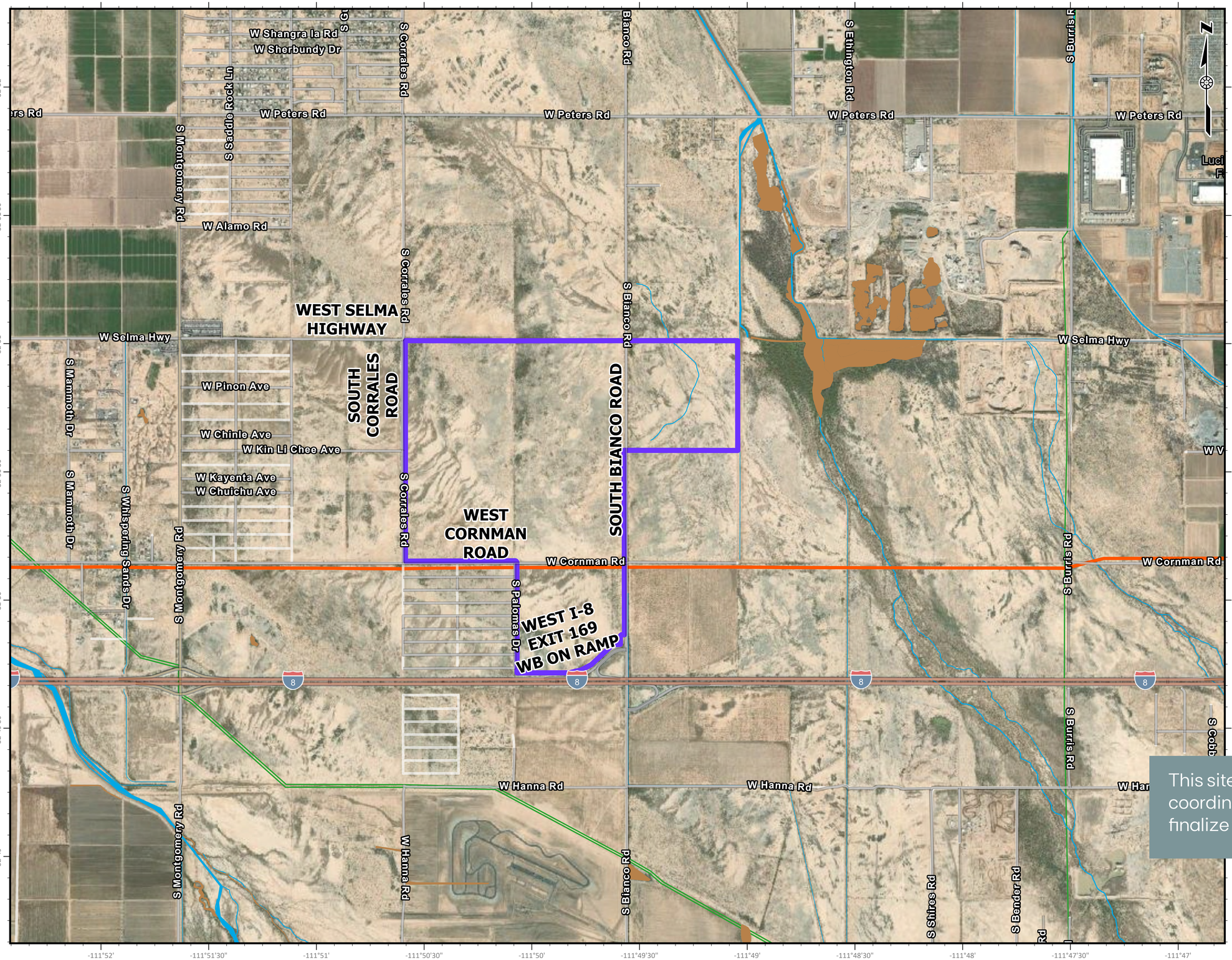
This site map is preliminary. EDPR will coordinate with landowners and the County to finalize the solar layout.

HIGH-LEVEL PROJECT SCHEDULE

The project timeline is an approximation. We are currently projecting to produce power as early as Q4 2026, but we will communicate a more precise timeline once more factors are confirmed.

We are early in the development stage of the proposed project. Many aspects, including final project size and panel placement, are still under development and community input is valued as we move forward.

July 2016	Land Acquisition Activities Initiated
February 2017	Interconnection Process Started
June 2018	Environmental (Desktop and Field) Surveys Complete
June 2019	First Public Open House
June 2020	Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (LGIA) Signed
May 11, 2023	Public Open House
May 26, 2023	Major Comprehensive Plan Amendment (MCPA) Submission to Pinal County
September 2023	Public Hearing of the Planning and Zoning Commission to Review Requests and Make Recommendations to Board of Supervisors
October 2023	Public Hearing of the Board of Supervisors to Approve, Deny, or Continue Requests
2023 to 2025	Continued Permitting (County and Other Permits)
2025 to 2026	Construction (Subject to Permitting Timeline)
2026	Commercial Operations (Estimated)



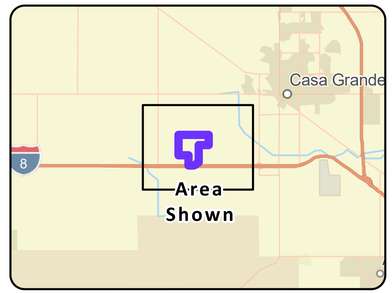
edp Renewables

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park

Date: 4/21/2023

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Miles



- Project Boundary
- Existing Electric Transmission Lines
- Existing Natural Gas Pipelines

USA Wetlands

- Palustrine
- Riverine

*Project substation location and generation intertie (gen tie) route TBD

This site map is preliminary. EDPR will coordinate with landowners and the County to finalize the solar layout.

SOLAR ENERGY: Powering Local Economies

Explore the town below to see how the economic benefits of an EDP Renewables North America solar park flow through a community.

PROVIDING STABLE INCOME

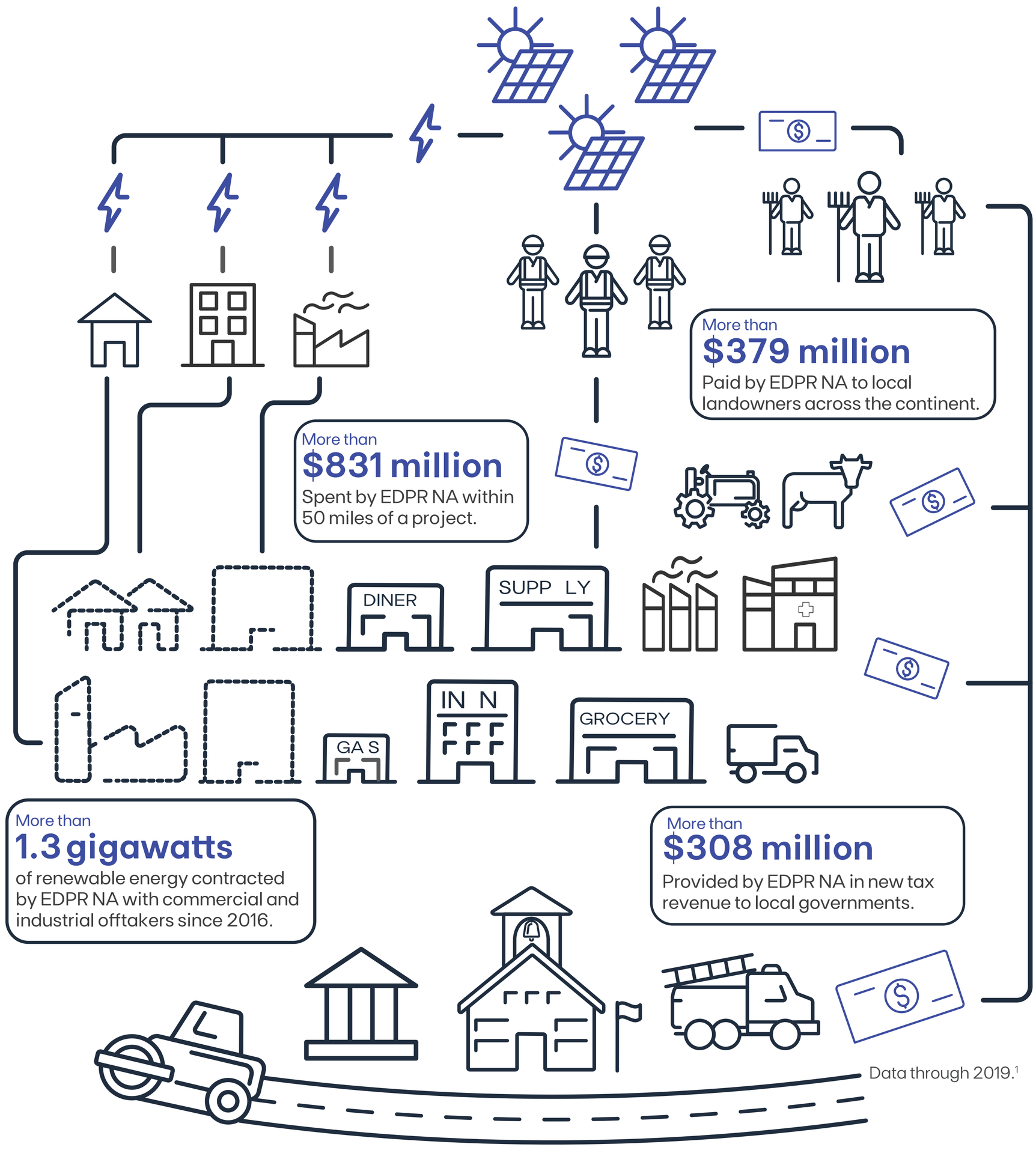
The reliable revenue provided by a solar park sale can give landowners the financial freedom to expand their business, save for retirement, or pay for college.

REINVESTING IN THE COMMUNITY

With the additional income from a solar park sale, landowners have greater resources to reinvest in the community by increasing their spending at area businesses.

ATTRACTING GROWTH

Companies are increasingly interested in powering their operations with clean energy at a fixed price. The availability of clean power generated by the solar park can help attract further business development to the project area.



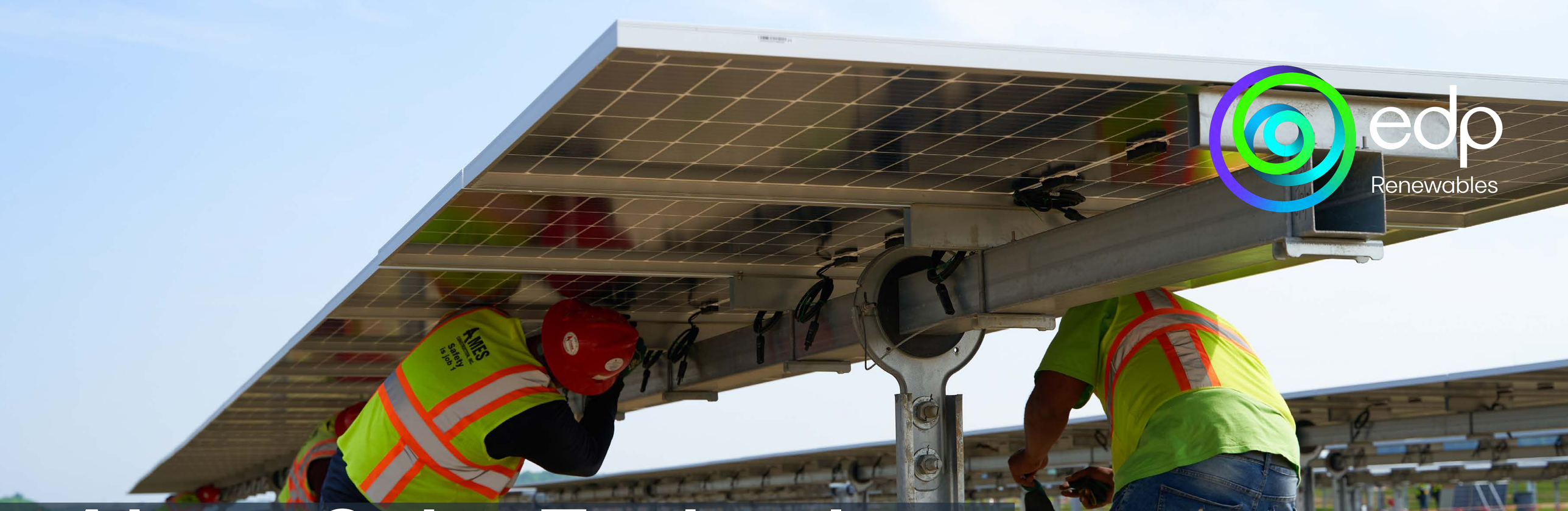
Data through 2019.[1]

STRENGTHENING LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Government payments directly from the solar park, as well as increased economic activity from landowners and local businesses supported by the solar park, help fund essential services such as roads, schools, and fire departments.

SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESSES

Solar park construction generates an economic boost for the project area, with hundreds of workers relying on local businesses for food, lodging, materials, and contractor services. Once the project is in operation, the solar park continues to count on local businesses for ongoing maintenance needs, such as mowing, panel washing, and equipment.

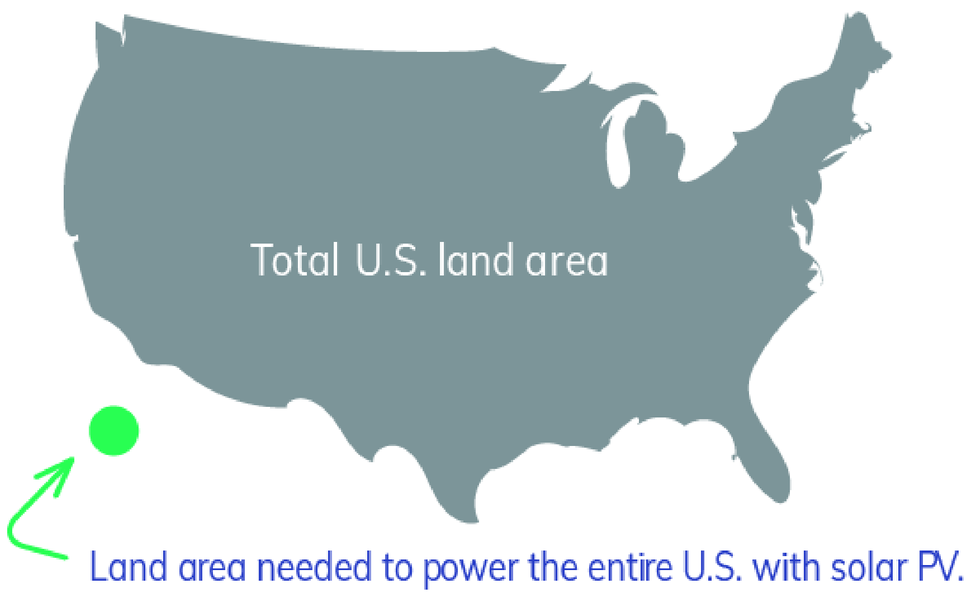


About Solar Technology

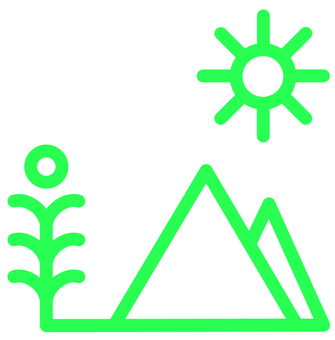
Solar is a critical and rapidly growing part of America's electric grid, producing enough energy to power more than 23 million homes nationwide and counting.[1]

Solar projects are safe, clean, and have minimal impact on the land while providing a valuable economic boost to the rural economies that host them.

It would take less than 0.6% of total U.S. landmass to power the entire country with solar PV.[2] This represents half as much land as is currently being used to grow corn for ethanol production.[3]



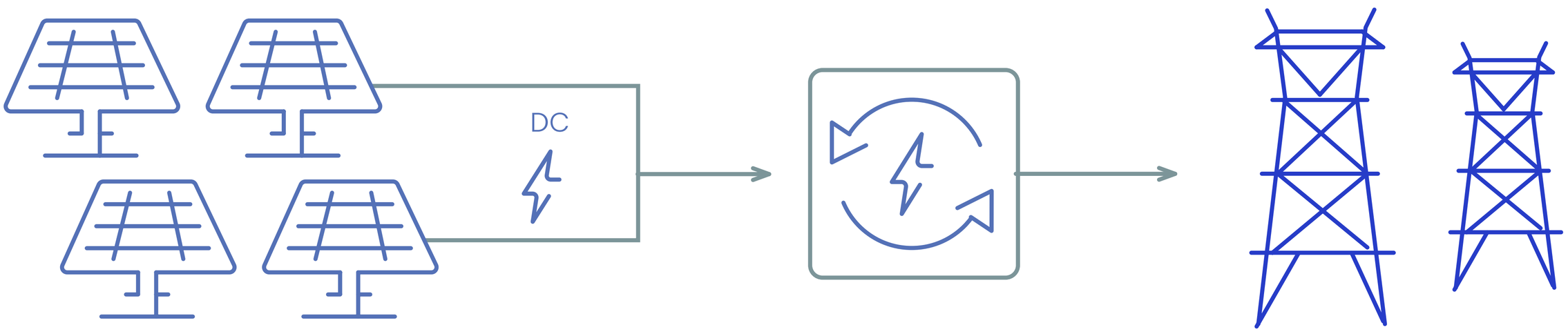
Solar is affordable to build and maintain, helping boost America's energy independence in the process. The price of solar has been falling for years, dropping by about 70% since 2010. Average operation and maintenance costs have fallen nearly 60% since 2011. In many cases, solar energy is cheaper than traditional forms of generation,[4] giving utilities and corporate off-takers access to reliable, cheap energy at a fixed price. These guaranteed rates help keep consumer costs low and stable.



Requiring no water to generate power, solar energy saves 136 billion gallons of water each year that would otherwise be consumed by the traditional power industry.[5]

U.S. solar also avoids 81 million metric tons of carbon pollution annually, which is the equivalent of removing 17.2 million cars from the road.[6]

HOW A SOLAR PARK GENERATES ENERGY



The solar panels absorb sunlight and generate direct current (DC) electricity. Many have trackers installed to tilt toward the sun as it moves across the sky.

The electricity goes through an inverter, converting it to alternating current (AC) electricity.

Then it flows into the grid, supporting the region's energy needs.

[1] Solar Energy Industries Association. "U.S. Market Insight." September 8, 2022.
[2] Paul Denholm, Robert M. Margolis. "Land-use requirements and the per-capita solar footprint for photovoltaic generation in the United States." 2008.
[3] U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service. "Feed Grains: Yearbook Tables." June 15, 2021.
[4] Lazard. "Lazard's Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis - Version 14.0." October 2020.
[5,6] Calculated using the Environmental Protection Agency's AVERT tool.

Solar Projects & the Land

EDPR works with landowners who recognize the environmental and economic benefits of generating solar power on their land. This project will be sited entirely on private land.

Preserving the Land for the Next Generation

The project land will be maintained in a manner suitable for the local terrain and supportive of the natural ecosystem. EDP Renewables (EDPR) is committed to keeping the land healthy throughout the entire 35 year lifespan of the project.

EDPR will discuss ground cover and vegetation management with Pinal County during the permitting process.

Returning to Production After the Solar Park's Life

At the end of the project's useful life, the project will be decommissioned. The equipment will be removed and the land can return to its original use, including farming, ranching or wildlife habitat.

EDPR will work with Pinal County to develop a decommissioning agreement, including a commitment to returning the site to a condition suitable for the land's use prior to construction.

Safeguarding the Environment

As with all utility-scale solar parks in the U.S., the project will undergo extensive studies and approval processes through local, state, and federal channels regarding natural resources, habitat conservation, and wildlife impacts. Through careful site selection and thoughtful project design, impacts to the land and nearby wildlife can be minimized or entirely avoided.

Silicon-based PV panels are made of safe, well-tested materials commonly used in building and household products. The panels are fully sealed and do not contain any liquids.

[1,2] Department of Energy. Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. "A Farmer's Guide to Going Solar."

"The land is very important to me.

EDPR hasn't done anything that can't be removed off the land.

They've planted grass on it to keep it from eroding. They really respect the land and the landowners."

– Walt P., South Carolina landowner

Protecting Wildlife & the Environment

As a company committed to a clean energy future, we take our impacts on the environment extremely seriously and devote significant resources to ensuring proper permitting, siting, and mitigation steps are taken.

The following measures have been or will be taken to protect the environment that will host the project:

FIELD SURVEYS:

- Wildlife Assessment & Burrowing Owl Survey
- Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- Geotechnical (Soil Sampling) Study
- Wetlands & Waters Delineation
- Cultural Resources Survey

SITE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

The project will be designed to minimize or avoid:

- Impacts to wetlands
- Impacts to natural vegetation
- Impacts to protected species

AGENCIES WORKED WITH:

- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Pinal County
- Arizona Game and Fish

DECOMMISSIONING COMMITMENTS:

- We will abide by the county laws and follow guidelines in accordance to any permits that are granted for the project for decommissioning.
- The project and EDP Renewables are committed to being good neighbors and ensuring that no above ground equipment is left in Pinal County after the project life.

“When we build a solar project, we make sure our impact on the land is as minimal as possible.”

– Fred Kelo
EDPR NA Associate Director of Operations
Western Region

Solar Park Construction

Building a solar park is a major construction project that takes approximately a year to complete and employs hundreds of people. Here are some of the goods and services we can source locally:

TECHNICAL & CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT

- Civil contractors
- Concrete supply and delivery
- General laborers
- Safety staff
- Excavation and restoration
- Gravel supply and delivery
- Heavy equipment operators

SERVICES

- Accommodations and catering
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance
- Vehicle and equipment rentals
- Security
- Fuel supply

Throughout the construction process, we work closely with local stakeholders and officials to ensure everyone is informed and construction activities are minimally disruptive.

1 SITE PREPARATION

To prepare a site for a new solar project, vegetation and large rocks are first removed. In some cases, a grading technique is employed to provide a level foundation for the construction of the solar modules. Great care is taken to salvage topsoil, prevent erosion, and maintain natural drainage patterns.

2 SECURITY FENCE

To protect the public during construction activities, as well as to prevent trespassing and vandalism, a chain link fence is erected around the perimeter of the project location.

3 DRIVING & DRILLING PILES

Following site preparation, metal beams (typically steel or aluminum) are spaced out and inserted into the ground using pile-drivers to serve as the foundation for the solar modules.

4 INSTALLING TABLES, TRACKERS, & PANELS

A typical solar park is comprised of thousands of photovoltaic (PV) panels that are mounted to tables and affixed to the foundation to form a solar array. In most cases, trackers are installed to aim the panels toward the sun and increase power production throughout the day.

5 LAYING UNDERGROUND CABLES

Buried electrical collection cables are installed to connect the solar arrays, inverters, and transformer. The buried lines are contained within the project location and buried to a minimum depth of three feet.

6 INSTALLING INVERTERS & TRANSFORMERS

The electricity generated by the PV panels is in the form of direct current (DC). Inverters are installed to convert the DC output of the PV cells into alternating current (AC) suitable for supplying the electrical grid. The AC power then goes through a transformer to increase the voltage before connecting to the electrical grid.

7 INTERCONNECTION

The power then passes from the project substation, where the voltage was increased, to a substation owned by the utility. From the utility's substation, the renewable electricity will be sent to homes, businesses, and utilities.

8 FULLY OPERATIONAL

Once the solar project is complete, it will be monitored on a continuing basis to ensure all components of the system are operating properly. Vegetation within the project area will be maintained, and the solar panels will be washed on a regular basis.

APPENDIX F

Neighborhood Meeting Supporting Materials

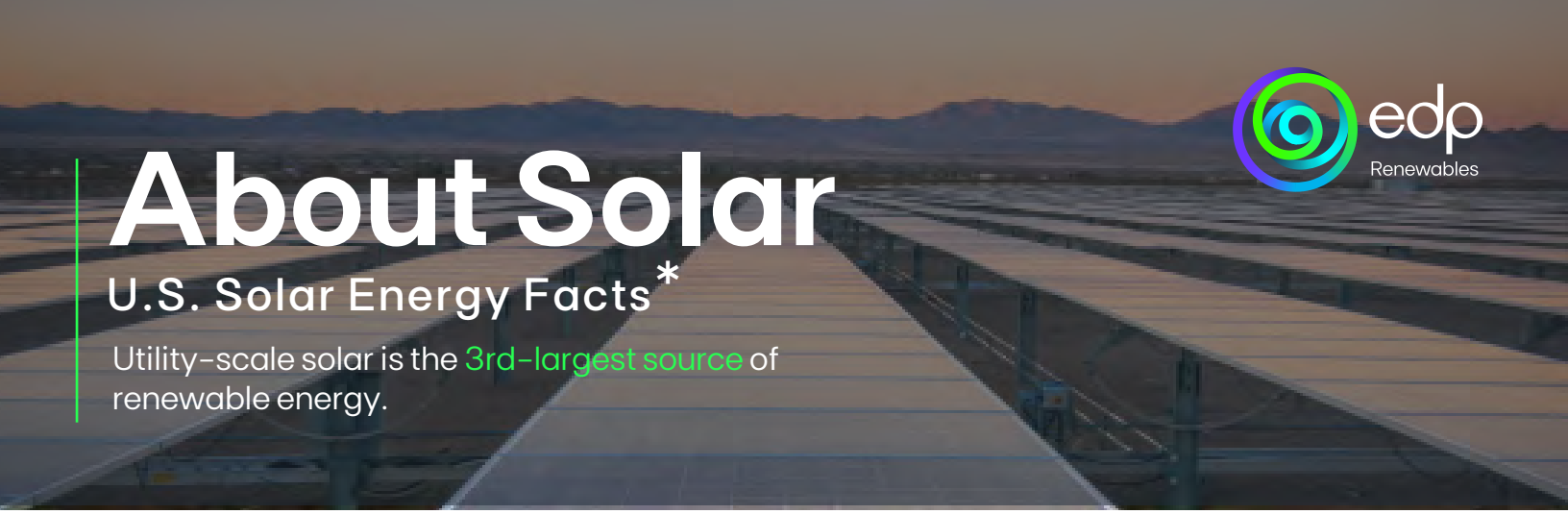
OPEN HOUSE COMMENT FORM

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park

Thank you for participating in the Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park open house. Please provide your comment in the space below:

Name:	Affiliation:
Address:	Email/Phone:

Comment:



About Solar

U.S. Solar Energy Facts*

Utility-scale solar is the 3rd-largest source of renewable energy.

Utility-scale solar farms have a total capacity of

68 GW nationwide

Powers more than

15 million homes

Employs more than

253,000

americans across all 50 states

88M

CO2 emissions avoided

Equivalent to taking 19 million cars off the road.

$143B

in economic contributions

Utility-scale solar is a major economic contributor.

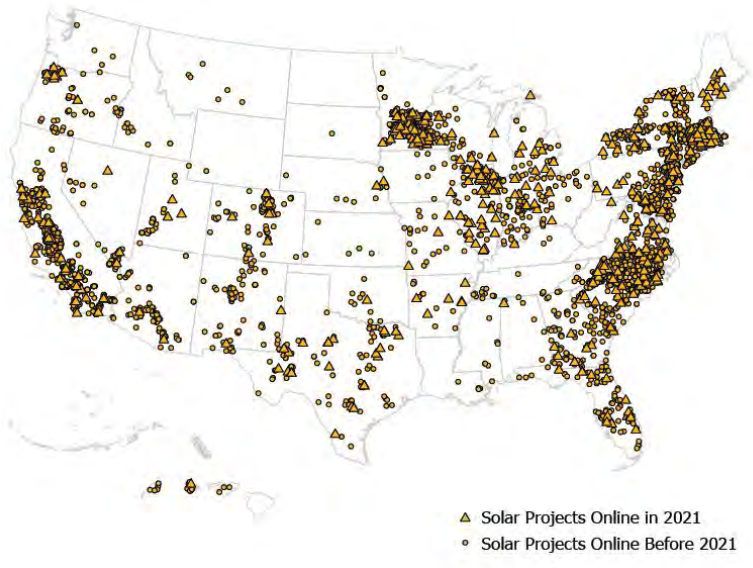
$633M

in state and local taxes and land-lease payments annually.

71%

decrease in cost

The cost of solar energy has fallen 71% in 10 years.



Over 400 utility-scale solar projects added to the grid in 2021.

> 112 GW

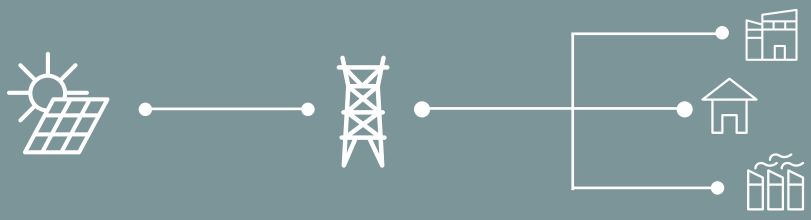
of new utility-scale PV solar will be added from 2022 to 2027, nearly doubling the amount installed in the last decade.

*Solar energy facts as of October 2022 from the American Clean Energy Association's U.S Clean Energy Annual Market Report.

Solar project overview

EDPR uses Photovoltaic (PV) solar cells. Photovoltaic solar cells have no moving parts and convert sunlight directly into electricity via the photoelectric effect. This direct-current electricity is then collected, transformed into alternating-current, and finally enters the electrical grid through a substation after being converted to the proper voltage.

Grid



1 MW Solar = about 6 football fields or 8-10 acres.

1 megawatt of solar energy powers more than 240 average homes.

About us

EDP Renewables North America LLC (EDPR NA), its affiliates, and its subsidiaries develop, construct, own, and operate wind farms and solar parks throughout North America. Headquartered in Houston, Texas, with 58 wind farms, nine solar parks, and eight regional offices across North America, EDPR NA has developed more than 8,800 megawatts (MW) and operates more than 8,200 MW of onshore utility-scale renewable energy projects. With more than 950 employees, EDPR NA's highly qualified team has a proven capacity to execute projects across the continent.

EDPR NA is a wholly owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables (Euronext: EDPR), a global leader in the renewable energy sector. EDPR is the fourth largest renewable energy producer worldwide with a presence in 28 markets across Europe, North America, South America, and Asia Pacific. EDPR has a robust development portfolio with first-class assets and a market-leading operational capability in renewables. These include wind onshore, utility scale and distributed solar, wind offshore (through its 50/50 JV - OW), and technologies complementary to renewables such as batteries and green hydrogen.

EDPR is a division of EDP (Euronext: EDP), a leader in the energy transition with a focus on decarbonization. EDP – EDPR's main shareholder – has been listed on the Dow Jones Index for 14 consecutive years, recently being named the most sustainable electricity company on the Index.

For more information, visit **www.edpr.com/north-america**.

edp Renewables

EDP Renewables North America Corporate Headquarters

1501 McKinney Street, #1300
Houston, TX 77010

713.265.0350
info@edpr.com

Solar as a Neighbor: Living Near a Solar Project

Background

As of 2021, there are more than 3,500 utility-scale solar projects in the United States. Millions of Americans – from California to Texas to New Hampshire - live near large solar projects. If a new solar project is proposed in your community, it is important to understand how the project will fit into the existing landscape. This fact sheet explores what it is like to live near a solar project.

Citing clean air benefits, the North Carolina State University notes "the overall impact of solar development on human health is overwhelmingly positive."[1] Health benefits from solar relate to the avoidance of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from other generation sources, both of which have immediate, long term and cumulative negative health effects.[2]

Unlike other forms of electricity generation, operating solar facilities do not produce greenhouse gas emissions, odors, smoke clouds, or vapor. Additionally, solar facilities represent a stable source of revenue for localities and impose few costs on public services.[3] American Clean Power (ACP) estimates state and local jurisdictions have accrued over $548 million in tax payments from utility-scale solar projects.

What happens during project construction?

Solar project construction can take approximately one year or more in total for large systems. The types of activities that take place for a typical project, and what to expect around the site are outlined below.

Phase 1: Site Preparation

Open, flat spaces are generally preferable for solar projects and most sites still require a degree of site preparation to ensure they can accommodate the panels, maintenance building, and other equipment. Equipment used during this phase can include chainsaws, chippers, dozers, scrapers, end loaders, and trucks. Topsoil is typically stripped during construction but preserved on-site before performing cut/fill operations. Cut/fill operations level out the slope of the land, help control runoff and enable panels to be spaced appropriately.

Next, the developer will place fencing and temporary job site trailers on the site and construct an area to store panels and prepare them for installation, and access roads to facilitate entry and exit from the site.

Phase 2: Construction

Light duty trucks will also be used to transport construction workers to and from the site. To transport the panels and equipment onto the site, semi-trucks are used daily for several weeks during the delivery of racking equipment and solar modules. Typical construction equipment such as backhoes, pile drivers, scrapers, bulldozers, dump trucks, watering trucks, forklifts, bucket or concrete trucks and compactors may also be used during construction.

Maximum noise from the above equipment does not exceed 72 decibels from 200 feet away, according to the Federal Highway Administration Construction Handbook.[5,6] This is equivalent to the noise of busy office.[6]

Pile drivers are used to place steel posts into the ground that support the panel racking system. Panels are attached to the racking system, which can include a tracking function to follow the sun throughout each day.

[1] NC State University, Health and Safety Impacts of Solar Photovoltaics, https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/health-and-safety-impacts-of-solar-photovoltaics (2017)
[2] CDC. Climate Change Decreases the Quality of the Air We Breathe, https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/pubs/air-quality-final_508.pdf/.
[3] Mangum Economics. The Economic Development Contribution of Utility-Scale Solar to Virginia. May 2020. Available: https://mdvseia.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/MDVSEIA-Report-.pdf
[4] U.S. Department of Transportation. FHWA Highway Construction Handbook. 2006. https://rosap.ntl.bts.gov/view/dot/8837/dot_8837_DS1.pdf

Trenches are dug to bury wiring connecting the equipment, which will include the solar panels, transformers, and inverters. An inverter converts power from the solar panels from direct current (DC) into alternating current (AC), and transformers change the AC voltage. Individual components can be the size of a refrigerator, or multiple inverters can be assembled together on a skid with transformers, control systems and other necessary components.

Once construction is complete, a solar facility will have operations personnel maintain the vegetation, inspect the facility, make necessary repairs, and ensure efficient operations.

Phase 3: Revegetation and Operations

As parts of a project near completion, temporary staging and laydown areas and other temporary disturbance areas are restored. After construction, topsoil is reapplied to help revegetate the site and establish ground cover. Revegetation helps prevent erosion, manage stormwater, and support the surrounding ecosystem. Once construction is complete, a solar facility typically has one truck on-site weekly, with potentially more personnel on site depending upon maintenance needs. Operations personnel maintain the vegetation, inspect the facility, make necessary repairs, and ensure efficient operations.

How much traffic can I expect after the project is built?

Once solar projects are built, there is little traffic in and out of the project site. Most of the vehicular traffic will be made up of light duty trucks to transport the staff responsible for maintaining the vegetation around the project, or cleaning panel surfaces to ensure maximum power production.

How much noise do solar projects make?

While solar panels do not emit sound, inverters are the only primary component of a solar project that produces sound. These inverters are typically at least 100 feet from the nearest dwelling, and the sound of inverters from this distance is no higher than 38 decibels (dBA), quieter than a refrigerator hum[6,7]. As inverters only make sound when they are working, there is typically no noise emitted at night.

Can I expect glare from the panels?

Solar panels are designed to capture, and not reflect, as much light as possible. Nonetheless, the glass from solar panels can produce glare. Studies indicate that the potential glare from solar arrays is comparable to glare from a body of smooth water.[7] Modern PV panels reflect as little as two percent of incoming sunlight, which is about the same as water and less than soil or even wood shingles.[7]

To further reduce visual impacts from solar facilities, developers may plant vegetation along the perimeter of the project to provide visual barriers in accordance with local ordinance requirements.

Do solar projects make the surrounding area warmer?

Studies have indicated no significant "heat-island effect" from solar facilities, finding no consistent temperature difference between the solar project area and the surrounding area.[8]

[5]Kimley-Horn, LLC. "Noise Impact Assessment – Project Construction." July 17 2020. Available: https://www.roundhillsolarproject.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Attachment-J-Noise-Memo.pdf

[6] Ibid

[7] National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Research and Analysis Demonstrate the Lack of Impacts of Glare from Photovoltaic Modules. July 2018. https://www.nrel.gov/state-local-tribal/blog/posts/research-and-analysis-demonstrate-the-lack-of-impacts-of-glare-from-photovoltaic-modules.html

[8] V. Fthenakis and Y. Yu, "Analysis of the potential for a heat island effect in large solar farms," 2013 IEEE 39th Photovoltaic Specialists Conference (PVSC), 2013, pp. 3362-3366, doi: 10.1109/PVSC.2013.6745171.

For more information, email
David Murray, dmurray@cleanpower.org

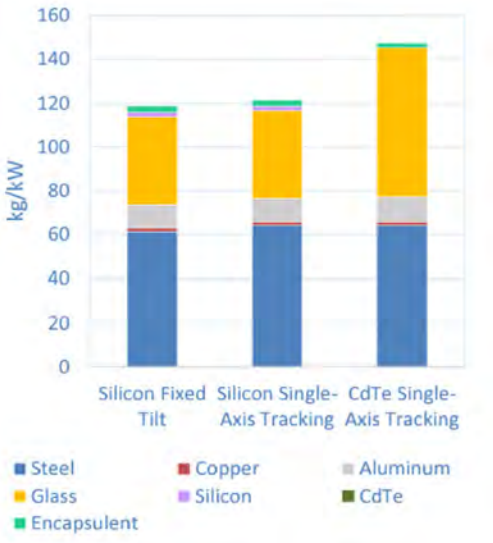
Solar Panels and Your Community

Solar energy has been growing rapidly across the United States. As facilities are proposed in more and more communities, community members have questions about what materials are included in solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, and if they pose an environmental or health risk to surrounding neighbors. The fact sheet below explores the materials in solar panels, and how utility-scale solar facilities are safe for your community.

What is inside of a solar panel?

Solar panels consist of glass, aluminum, copper, and semiconductor materials. Solar cells are made of either connected silicon atoms or thin layers of photovoltaic material that have been placed onto glass or metal and are responsible for converting energy from sunlight into electricity. The thin layer of solar cells is sealed on both sides and covered with glass and an aluminum frame. The primary solar cell technologies used are Crystalline silicon (c-Si) and thin film Cadmium telluride (CdTe). While several different solar cell technologies exist, over 90% of the U.S. solar market uses Crystalline silicon (c-Si) cells.[1]

20 MV PV Plant Component Materials by Weight (kg/kW)



Source: U.S. Department of Energy Solar Energy Technologies Office. Photovoltaics End-of-Life Action Plan. March 2022. Accessible: https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2022-03/Solar-Energy-Technologies-Office-PV-End-of-Life-Action-Plan.pdf

Are the materials in solar panels safe?

Modern commercial solar panels do not contain sufficient hazardous materials to pose a danger to the environment and human health. The primary component in crystalline silicon solar cells is silicon, the second-most common element on earth and found in most consumer electronics, from cell phones to computer chips.[2,3] An assessment by the Ohio Department of Health highlighted the safety of crystalline silicone panels, concluding "Information to date does not indicate a public health burden from the use of crystalline silicone (c-Si) in solar farms…[as] crystalline silicone itself is non-toxic to humans."[4] Other components used in c-Si cells include boron and phosphorus, which are also non-hazardous to the environment and human health. While some older panels may contain trace amounts of lead used to join the c-Si cells, manufacturers are increasingly ceasing use of lead. Furthermore, the amount of lead needed to solder the cells is roughly 1/750th of the amount used in a conventional car battery or half of the amount in a single 12-gauge shotgun shell. While a large solar energy project contains hundreds of panels, the leaded portions of the panel are enclosed in nonporous, non-toxic substances like glass, preventing the lead material from escaping or leaching into the ground.[5]

Another trace element found in c-Si solar panels is cadmium, which is sometimes used in the glass frit, materials used for the electrodes to make electrical contact with the PV cell, or the solder, which is used to join cells. However, according to the North Carolina Clean Energy Technology Center, research demonstrates the amount of cadmium found in solar panels poses negligible toxicity risk to public health and safety.[6] Additionally, an assessment by the Ohio Department of Health determined that "the trace amounts of hazardous components used in solar panels…are not likely to enter the environment," as the materials are fully encapsulated by glass.[7]

Cadmium telluride (CdTe) is another trace component found in thin film solar panels; however, CdTe contains 1/100th the toxicity of free cadmium[8], has a much lower risk of being released, and is not soluble in water.[9] Additionally, researchers have found that use of cadmium telluride solar cells reduces the public's exposure to cadmium – as solar energy reduces the need for fossil fuel generation, which is a major source of cadmium exposure. For every five megawatts of solar power installed, it is estimated that 157 grams of cadmium are prevented from being released into the environment because of the reduction in traditional energy generation.[10]

Can solar panels leach chemicals or metals?

Solar panels are designed and manufactured to withstand harsh environmental conditions and extreme weather events. These hardened structures protect the solar cells from the elements and support plans to keep the facilities operating for 35+ years; therefore, the panels pose little risk of leaching during operation or during removal and disposal. In order to operate, the internal components of modules must be protected from the elements, particularly moisture, in order to prevent corrosion and the release of materials.

Furthermore, the EPA requires that solar panel modules pass toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) testing before being disposed of in a landfill. TCLP testing assesses impacts of landfill conditions on solar panels, including leaching potential. This test is typically conducted during manufacturing to ensure the solar panels will meet the requirements of disposal at end-of-life. Testing has found that panels are durable and even capable of withstanding extreme weather events without leaching. In 2013, researchers at the University of Tokyo tested the environmental impact of CdTe panels being exposed to fires, floods, and earthquakes, and found that even under worst-case-scenario conditions, it is unlikely that the cadmium concentrations in air and sea water will exceed the environmental regulation values.

For more information on decommissioning solar facilities and disposal, please visit What Happens When a Solar Project is Decommissioned and Solar Panel Recycling and Disposal.

---

[1] International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). 2016. "End of Life Management of Solar Photovoltaics." Accessed at: https://www.irena.org/publications/2016/Jun/End-of-life-management-Solar-Photovoltaic-Panels

[2] Department of Energy. 2022. "Solar Photovoltaic Cell Basics." Accessed at: https://www.energy.gov/eere/solar/solar-photovoltaic-cell-basics

[3] U.S. Geological Survey. 2016. "A World of Minerals in Your Mobile Phone." Accessed at: https://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/0167/gip167.pdf

[4] Ohio Department of Health. 2022. "Ohio Department of Health Solar Farm and Photovoltaics Summary and Assessments." Accessed at: https://ohiodnr.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/fc124a88-62b4-4e91-b30b-bc1269d0dde5/ODH+Solar+Farm+and+PVs+Summary+Assessments_2022.04.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3SO1F56-fc124a88-62b4-4e91-b30b-bc1269d0dde5-o3S-Ssh

[5] Ohio Department of Health, 2022.

[6] NC Clean Energy Technology Center. 2017. "Health and Safety Impacts of Solar Photovoltaics." NC State University. Accessed at: https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/health-and-safety-impacts-of-solar-photovoltaics

[7] Ohio Department of Health, 2022.

[8] NC Clean Energy Technology Center, ibid.

[9] Bonnet, Dieter and Meyers, Peter. 1998. "Cadmium-telluride-Material for thin film solar cells." Journal of Materials Research. Accessed at: https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-materials-research/article/abs/cadmiumtelluridematerial-for-thin-film-solar-cells/8BEF27C9423BD204A4BC0AD1C34F2983

[10] NC Clean Energy Technology Center, 2017.

[11] NC Clean Energy Technology Center, 2017.

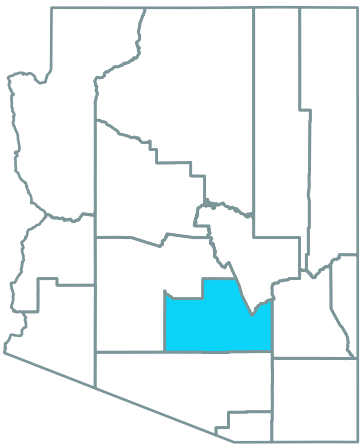
[12] North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Management Commission. 2021. "Final Report on the Activities Conducted to Establish a Regulatory Program for the Management and Decommissioning of Renewable Energy Equipment." Accessed at: https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/documents/files/DEQ_H329%20FINAL%20REPORT_2021-01-01.PDF

[13] Matsuno, Yasunari. December 2013. Environmental Risk Assessment of CdTe PV Systems to be considered under Catastrophic Events in Japan. First Solar. Accessed at: https://www.firstsolar.com/-/media/First-Solar/Sustainability-Documents/Sustainability-Peer-Reviews/Japan_Peer-Review_Matsuno_CdTe-PV-Tsunami.ashx.

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park

Pinal County, Arizona

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park is a solar facility two miles outside of Casa Grande city limits. The project is sited at the intersection of West Cornman Road and South Bianco Road, north of Interstate 8 and roughly 1.5 miles west of Lucid Motors Factory. The site is on undeveloped rural land and has been partially designated for green energy production to date.



96 MW
ANTICIPATED COMMERCIAL OPERATION DATE **2026**

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park's generation would be equivalent to the average consumption of more than **16,700 Arizona homes**.[1]

Casa Grande Carmel would save more than **121 million gallons** of water each year and would prevent the air pollution that causes smog, acid rain, and climate change.[2]

Economic Benefits

CAPITAL INVESTMENT[3]
Approximately $150 million

Millions of dollars
WILL BE PAID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Millions of dollars
WILL BE PAID TO LANDOWNERS

Millions of dollars
WILL BE SPENT LOCALLY[4]

PERMANENT JOBS[5]
Up to 5 permanent jobs will be created

CONSTRUCTION JOBS[5]
Up to 200 construction jobs will be created

All economic data reflects the estimated amount throughout the life of the project.

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park will consist of **thousands of state-of-the-art, single-axis tracking PV panels.**

Power generated at Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park will **support the state of Arizona's electric grid.**

Casa Grande Carmel will **contribute to the national energy security** for the state of Arizona and the United States, helping diversify domestic supply.

In 2021, **solar energy represented nearly 46 percent of all newly installed U.S. electric capacity.**[7]

About Us

EDP Renewables North America LLC (EDPR NA), its affiliates, and its subsidiaries develop, construct, own, and operate wind farms and solar parks throughout North America. Headquartered in Houston, Texas, with 58 wind farms, nine solar parks, and eight regional offices across North America, EDPR NA has developed more than 8,800 megawatts (MW) and operates more than 8,200 MW of onshore utility-scale renewable energy projects. With more than 950 employees, EDPR NA's highly qualified team has a proven capacity to execute projects across the continent.

EDPR NA is a wholly owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables (Euronext: EDPR), a global leader in the renewable energy sector. EDPR is the fourth largest renewable energy producer worldwide with a presence in 28 markets across Europe, North America, South America, and Asia Pacific. EDPR has a robust development portfolio with first-class assets and a market-leading operational capability in renewables. These include wind onshore, utility scale and distributed solar, wind offshore (through its 50/50 JV – OW), and technologies complementary to renewables such as batteries and green hydrogen.

EDPR is a division of EDP (Euronext: EDP), a leader in the energy transition with a focus on decarbonization. EDP – EDPR's main shareholder – has been listed on the Dow Jones Index for 14 consecutive years, recently being named the most sustainable electricity company on the Index.

For more information, visit **www.edpr.com/north-america**.

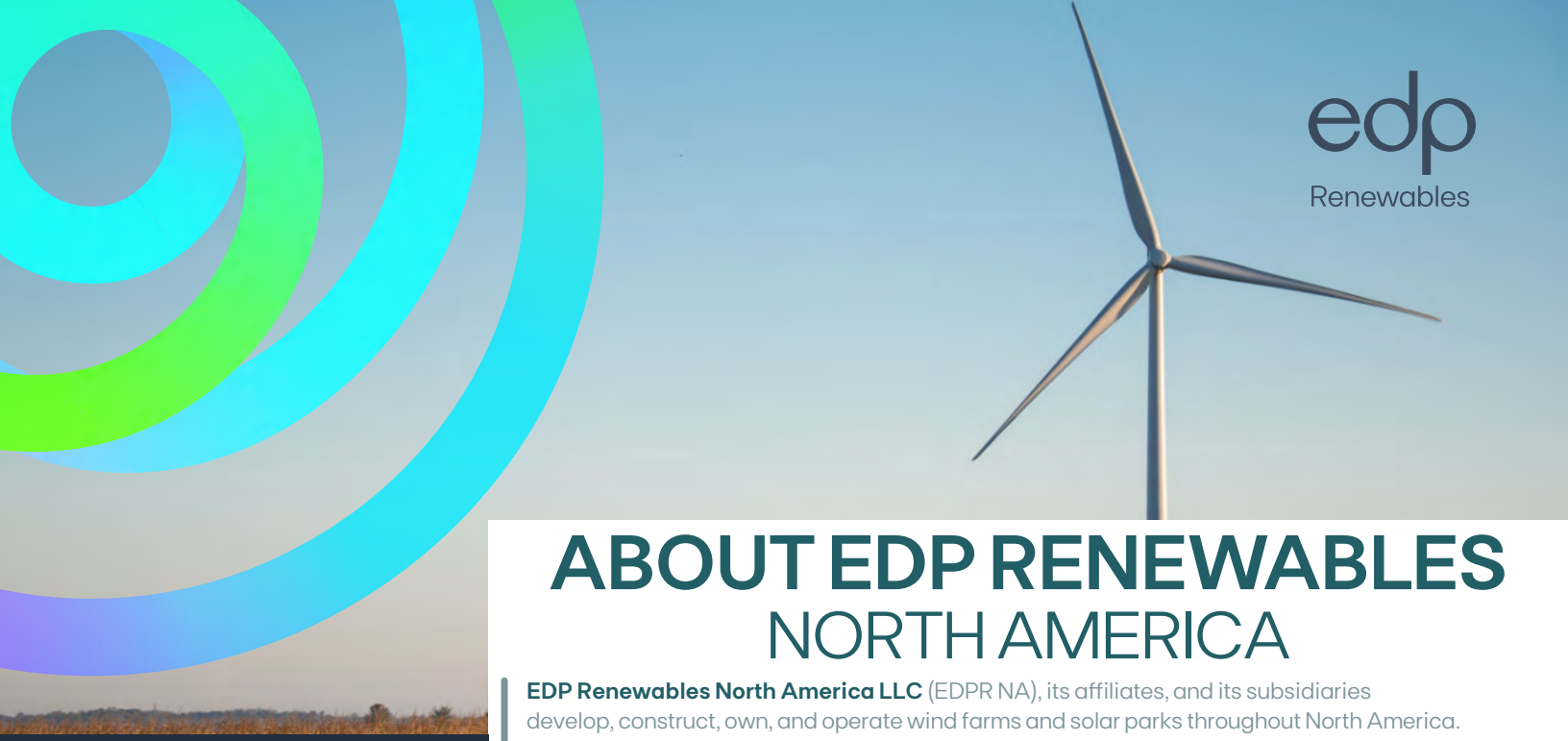
edp Renewables

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park
Western Regional Office

710 NW 14th Avenue
Suite 250
Portland, OR 97209

346.552.2737
casagrande.carmelsolar@edpr.com

[1] Power generation calculated using a 35% capacity factor. Household consumption based on the 2018 EIA Household Data monthly average consumption by state.
[2] Assumes 0.58 gallons of water consumed per kWh of conventional electricity from Lee, Han, & Elgowainy, 2016.
[3] Assumes the average cost of an installed solar photovoltaic system is $0.90/watt for a utility-scale project. Based on 2019 SEIA U.S. Solar Market Insight.
[4] Includes vendor spending, property taxes, landowner payments and wages from site jobs.
[5] Full-time equivalent jobs calculated by dividing number of contractor hours worked during construction by 2080.
[7] Based on SEIA and Wood Mackenzie, Power & Renewables U.S. Solar Market Insight Q2 2022 .



ABOUT EDP RENEWABLES NORTH AMERICA

EDP Renewables North America LLC (EDPR NA), its affiliates, and its subsidiaries develop, construct, own, and operate wind farms and solar parks throughout North America. Headquartered in Houston, Texas, with 58 wind farms, nine solar parks, and eight regional offices across North America, EDPR NA has developed more than 8,800 megawatts (MW) and operates more than 8,200 MW of onshore utility-scale renewable energy projects. With more than 950 employees, EDPR NA's highly qualified team has a proven capacity to execute projects across the continent.

EDPR NA is a wholly owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables (Euronext: EDPR), a global leader in the renewable energy sector. EDPR is the fourth largest renewable energy producer worldwide with a presence in 28 markets across Europe, North America, South America, and Asia Pacific. Based in Madrid and with main regional offices in Houston, São Paulo, and Singapore, EDPR has a robust development portfolio with first-class assets and a market-leading operational capability in renewables. These include wind onshore, utility scale and distributed solar, wind offshore (through its 50/50 JV - OW) and technologies complementary to renewables such as batteries and green hydrogen.

EDPR's employee-centered policies resulted in its recognition as a Top Workplace 2022 in the United States, Top Employer 2022 in Europe (Spain, Italy, France, Romania, Portugal, and Poland) and Brazil, as well as its inclusion in the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index.

EDPR is a division of EDP (Euronext: EDP), a leader in the energy transition with a focus on decarbonization. Besides its strong presence in renewables (with EDPR and hydro operations), EDP has an integrated utility presence in Portugal, Spain, and Brazil including electricity networks, client solutions, and energy management. EDP – EDPR's main shareholder – has been listed on the Dow Jones Index for 14 consecutive years, recently being named the most sustainable electricity company on the Index.

For more information, visit **www.edpr.com/north-america**.

Operational Projects

58 WIND FARMS

09 SOLAR PARKS

8,200+ MEGAWATTS

EDPR NA'S IMPACT

CREATED
950+ permanent jobs
7,900+ construction jobs

GENERATED
the equivalent of
2 million+ homes'
energy consumption

MAINTAINED
278 million+ hours
of operational history

PAID
$379 million+ to landowners
$308 million+ to local governments

SAVED
12.4 billion+ gallons of water
AVOIDED
24 billion+ pounds of CO_2

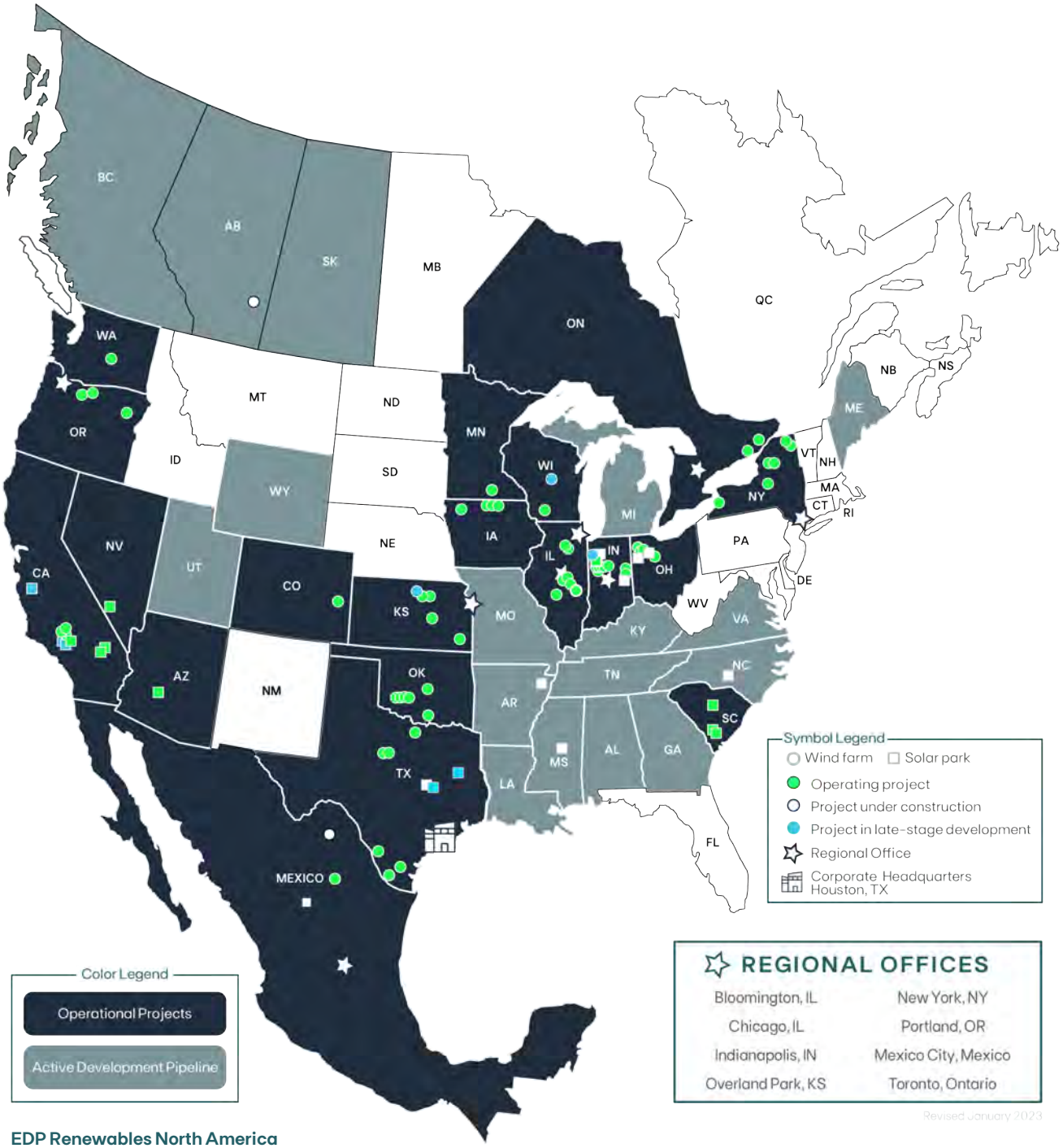
INVESTED
$17 billion+ (approximately)
in capital

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

EDPR NA conducts the majority of its business in rural communities across the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Obtaining and maintaining credibility and the trust of landowners, town officials, and other stakeholders is a crucial aspect of building successful projects. At EDPR NA, our community relationships represent more than business transactions. We value strong relationships with landowners and communities who see the possibilities of conscientious land stewardship, rural economic development, and contributing to a clean energy future.

The property taxes generated by EDPR NA's projects provide economic support for schools, local roads, police, fire protection, and other essential services. Additionally, EDPR NA's projects yield economic benefits to communities in the form of direct and indirect jobs, payments to landowners, and increased local spending. EDPR NA purchases many materials and services locally, and employee wages and landowner royalty payments are spent in local communities.

PROJECT MAP



REGIONAL OFFICES

Bloomington, IL	New York, NY
Chicago, IL	Portland, OR
Indianapolis, IN	Mexico City, Mexico
Overland Park, KS	Toronto, Ontario

Revised January 2023

EDP Renewables North America
Corporate Headquarters
1501 McKinney Street, Suite 1300
Houston, TX 77010
713.805.9856
info@edpr.com

NORTH AMERICA UTILITY-SCALE **WIND FARMS & SOLAR PARKS**

UNITED STATES

ARIZONA

- **Sun Streams Solar Park**
  158 MW | Maricopa County | 2019

CALIFORNIA

- **Lone Valley Solar Park I & II**
  30 MW | San Bernadino County | 2014
- **Rising Tree Wind Farm I, II, III**
  198 MW | Kern County | 2014
- **Sandrini Sol Solar Park I & II**
  299 MW | Kern County | 2022*
- **Sonrisa Solar Park**
  240 MW | Fresno County | 2022*
- **Windhub A Solar Park**
  20 MW | Kern County | 2019

COLORADO

- **Crossing Trails Wind Farm**
  104 MW | Kit Carson & Cheyenne Counties | 2020

ILLINOIS

- **Bright Stalk Wind Farm**
  205 MW | McLean County | 2019
- **Harvest Ridge Wind Farm**
  200 MW | Douglas County | 2020
- **Rail Splitter Wind Farm**
  101 MW | Tazewell & Logan Counties | 2009
- **Top Crop Wind Farm I & II**
  300 MW | LaSalle & Grundy Counties | 2009
- **Twin Groves Wind Farm I & II**
  396 MW | McLean County | 2007

INDIANA

- **Headwaters Wind Farm I & II**
  400 MW | Randolph County | 2014
- **Indiana Crossroads Wind Farm II**
  204 MW | White County | 2023*
- **Indiana Crossroads Solar Park**
  200 MW | White County | 2022*
- **Meadow Lake Wind Farm I, II, III, IV, V, VI**
  801 MW | White & Benton Counties | 2009
- **Riverstart Solar Park**
  200 MW | White County | 2022

IOWA

- **Lost Lakes Wind Farm**
  101 MW | Dickinson County | 2009
- **Pioneer Prairie Wind Farm I & II**
  300 MW | Mitchell & Howard Counties | 2008
- **Turtle Creek Wind Farm**
  199 MW | Mitchell County | 2018

KANSAS

- **Meridian Way Wind Farm I & II**
  201 MW | Cloud County | 2008
- **Prairie Queen Wind Farm**
  199 MW | Allen County | 2019
- **Waverly Wind Farm**
  199 MW | Coffey County | 2016

MINNESOTA

- **Prairie Star Wind Farm**
  101 MW | Mower County | 2007

* = Anticipated operations date

edp Renewables

NORTH AMERICA UTILITY-SCALE **WIND FARMS & SOLAR PARKS**

NEVADA

- **Sunshine Valley Solar Park**
  100 MW | Nye County | 2019

NEW YORK

- **Arkwright Summit Wind Farm**
  78 MW | Chautauqua County | 2018
- **Jericho Rise Wind Farm**
  78 MW | Franklin County | 2016
- **Madison Wind Farm**
  12 MW | Madison County | 2000
- **Maple Ridge Wind Farm I & II**
  322 MW | Lewis County | 2006
- **Marble River Wind Farm**
  215 MW | Clinton County | 2012

OHIO

- **Amazon Wind Farm Ohio – Timber Road**
  101 MW | Paulding County | 2016
- **Hog Creek Wind Project**
  66 MW | Hardin County | 2017
- **Timber Road Wind Farm II & IV**
  224 MW | Paulding County | 2011

OKLAHOMA

- **Arbuckle Mountain Wind Farm**
  100 MW | Murray & Carter Counties | 2015
- **Blue Canyon Wind Farm I, II, V, VI**
  423 MW | Caddo, Comanche, & Kiowa Counties | 2003
- **Redbed Plains Wind Farm**
  99 MW | Grady County | 2017

OREGON

- **Elkhorn Valley Wind Farm**
  101 MW | Union County | 2007
- **Rattlesnake Road Wind Farm**
  103 MW | Gilliam County | 2008
- **Wheat Field Wind Farm**
  97 MW | Gilliam County | 2009

SOUTH CAROLINA

- **Cameron Solar Park**
  20 MW | Calhoun County | 2017
- **Estill Solar Park**
  20 MW | Hampton County | 2017
- **Hampton Solar Park**
  20 MW | Hampton County | 2017

TEXAS

- **Cattlemen Solar Park I**
  390 MW | Milam County | 2023*
- **Lone Star Wind Farm I & II**
  400 MW | Shackleford & Callahan Counties | 2007
- **Los Mirasoles Wind Farm I & II**
  300 MW | Hidalgo & Starr Counties | 2016
- **Reloj del Sol Wind Farm**
  209 MW | Zapata County | 2021
- **Wildcat Creek Wind Farm**
  180 MW | Cooke County | 2021

WASHINGTON

- **Kittitas Valley Wind Farm**
  101 MW | Kittitas County | 2010

WISCONSIN

- **Quilt Block Wind Farm**
  98 MW | Lafayette County | 2017

CANADA

- **Nation Rise Wind Farm**
  100 MW | United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, & Glengarry, Ontario | 2021
- **Sharp Hills Wind Farm**
  300 MW | Sedalia & New Brigden, Alberta | 2023*
- **South Branch Wind Farm**
  30 MW | United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, & Glengarry, Ontario | 2014

MEXICO

- **Eólica de Coahuila Wind Farm**
  200 MW | Coahuila | 2016
- **Los Cuervos Solar Park**
  200 MW | Aguascalientes | 2021
- **Los Cañones Wind Farm**
  100 MW | Coahuila | 2021

* = Anticipated operations date

edp Renewables

Operations Manager
Natalie Currie

I am the Operations Manager for the Sun Streams Solar Park, just outside of Phoenix, Arizona, and the Sunshine Valley Solar Park, northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada.

I began my career with EDPR in 2014 as an Operations Administrator at the Kittitas Valley Wind Farm in Cle Elum, Washington. While working there, I learned every detail of the EDPR processes and how a site is run. With the encouragement of my team, I decided to move into the solar sector and into management, as well.

Taking care of the communities that host our renewable energy projects is a top priority. Without the community's support, many of our projects would not be thriving as they are. Through donations that give our neighbors a hand-up and education programs for the local youth, EDPR can have a huge impact on the communities where we live and work.

For example, we contributed to local food banks to provide additional funding during COVID and supplied continuous funding for the emergency fund at nearby schools. We also visit local schools to demonstrate how renewable energy works, how the wind farm or solar park runs, and have even invited schools to the site for tours.
I'm very proud to work in the solar industry. It's one of the most rapidly growing industries, particularly in the West. Having the chance to be part of the foundation of this is such a great opportunity.

As a woman in a primarily male-dominated field, I would encourage all students, especially girls, to take advantage of the ever-growing STEM programs offered at schools around the country. Renewable energy is the future, and what a great time to get on board!

"Each solar park benefits the community by providing more funding to schools and emergency services.

I think the local community is EDPR's number one stakeholder."

These quotes are from an interview with Natalie Currie on May 25, 2021. They have been edited for clarity.

"It's exciting to be a part of something so innovative that is changing, for the better, year over year.

Using a natural resource to provide us with a daily necessity is not only great for the environment now, but will leave a better world for the generations to come."

For more information, visit www.edpr.com/north-america

APPENDIX G

Neighborhood Meeting Sign-In Sheet

edp Renewables

Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park

Open House

Thank you for attending. Please sign in below.

Name	Address	Phone	Email
michael Hu	945 E Prescott Pl. Chandler, AZ 85249	480-818-8310	mh05238@yahoo.com
DALLIN SMITH	7324 S Atwood Mesa AZ	480-433-7990	DSMITH@Rackhouse.com
Chad Hoffman	2624 E Corazon	520 709 7046	chad.hoffman3@yahoo.com
Ron D'Mura	801 E. Shadow Ridge Dr		

APPENDIX D

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Site-specific IPaC Resource List

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Pinal County, Arizona

Local office

Arizona Ecological Services Field Office

(602) 242-0210
(602) 242-2513

9828 North 31st Ave
#c3
Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Sonoran Pronghorn Antilocapra americana sonoriensis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4750	EXPN

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the

general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bendire's Thrasher *Toxostoma bendirei* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9435	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 31
Gila Woodpecker *Melanerpes uropygialis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5960	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Gilded Flicker *Colaptes chrysoides* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2960	Breeds May 1 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

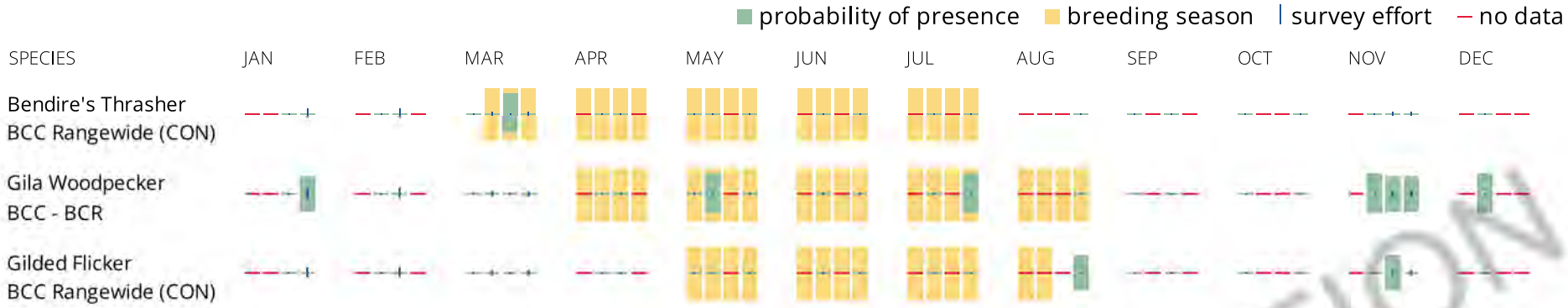
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the NWI map to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

APPENDIX E

Arizona Environmental Online Review Tool Report

Arizona Environmental Online Review Tool Report

Arizona Game and Fish Department Mission
To conserve Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and manage for safe, compatible outdoor recreation opportunities for current and future generations.

Project Name:
Casa Grande Carmel Solar

User Project Number:
79959

Project Description:
Solar development

Project Type:
Energy Storage/Production/Transfer, Energy Production (generation), photovoltaic solar facility (new)

Contact Person:
Lyndsey Bradshaw

Organization:
SWCA Environmental Consultants

On Behalf Of:
PRIVATE

Project ID:
HGIS-19186

Please review the entire report for project type and/or species recommendations for the location information entered. Please retain a copy for future reference.

Disclaimer:

1. This Environmental Review is based on the project study area that was entered. The report must be updated if the project study area, location, or the type of project changes.
2. This is a preliminary environmental screening tool. It is not a substitute for the potential knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area. This review is also not intended to replace environmental consultation (including federal consultation under the Endangered Species Act), land use permitting, or the Departments review of site-specific projects.
3. The Departments Heritage Data Management System (HDMS) data is not intended to include potential distribution of special status species. Arizona is large and diverse with plants, animals, and environmental conditions that are ever changing. Consequently, many areas may contain species that biologists do not know about or species previously noted in a particular area may no longer occur there. HDMS data contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the Department. Not all of Arizona has been surveyed for special status species, and surveys that have been conducted have varied greatly in scope and intensity. Such surveys may reveal previously undocumented population of species of special concern.
4. Arizona Wildlife Conservation Strategy (AWCS), specifically Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), represent potential species distribution models for the State of Arizona which are subject to ongoing change, modification and refinement. The status of a wildlife resource can change quickly, and the availability of new data will necessitate a refined assessment.

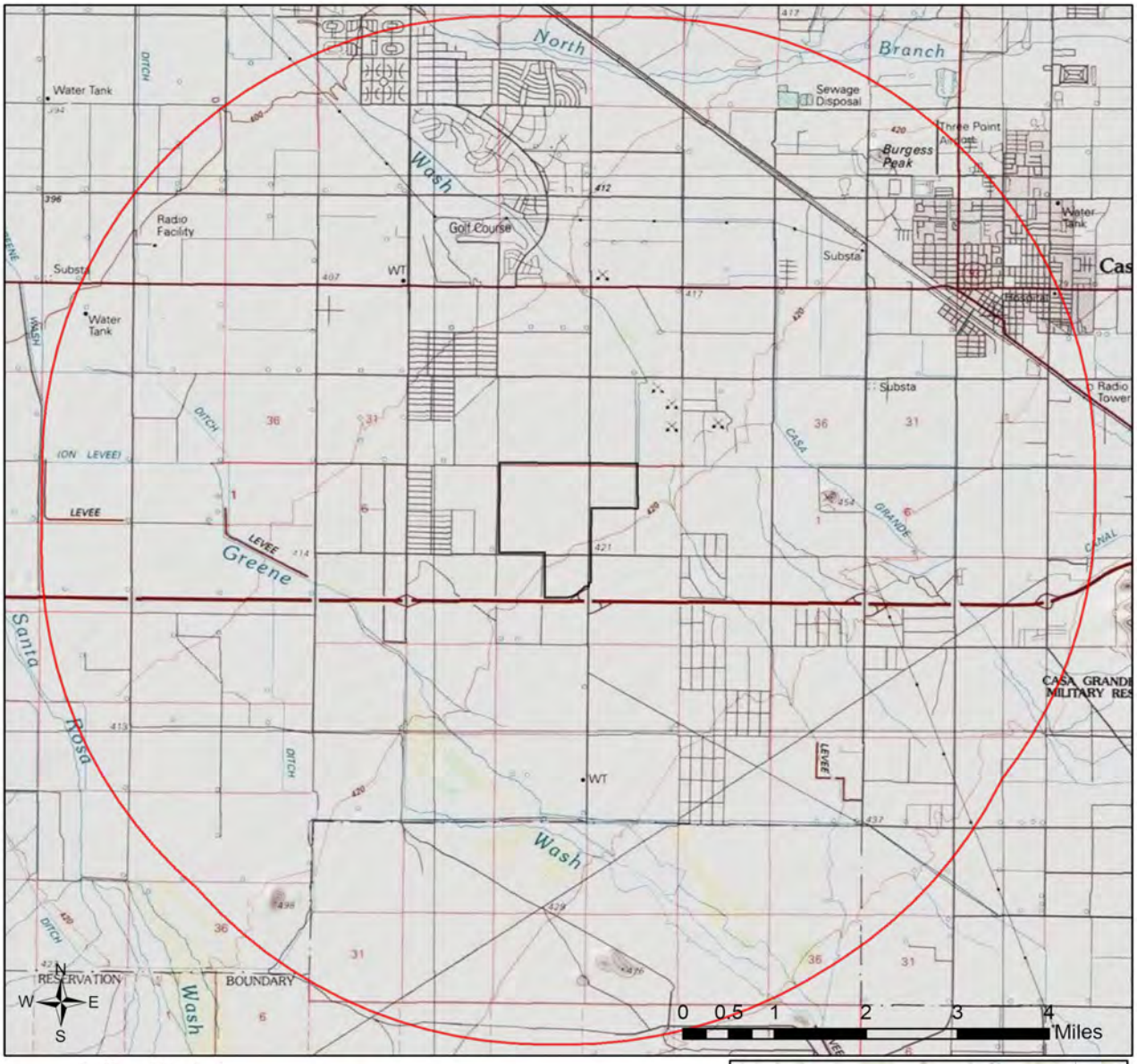
Locations Accuracy Disclaimer:
Project locations are assumed to be both precise and accurate for the purposes of environmental review. The creator/owner of the Project Review Report is solely responsible for the project location and thus the correctness of the Project Review Report content.

Recommendations Disclaimer:

1. The Department is interested in the conservation of all fish and wildlife resources, including those species listed in this report and those that may have not been documented within the project vicinity as well as other game and nongame wildlife.
2. Recommendations have been made by the Department, under authority of Arizona Revised Statutes Title 5 (Amusements and Sports), 17 (Game and Fish), and 28 (Transportation).
3. Potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources may be minimized or avoided by the recommendations generated from information submitted for your proposed project. These recommendations are preliminary in scope, designed to provide early considerations on all species of wildlife.
4. Making this information directly available does not substitute for the Department's review of project proposals, and should not decrease our opportunity to review and evaluate additional project information and/or new project proposals.
5. Further coordination with the Department requires the submittal of this Environmental Review Report with a cover letter and project plans or documentation that includes project narrative, acreage to be impacted, how construction or project activity(s) are to be accomplished, and project locality information (including site map). Once AGFD had received the information, please allow 30 days for completion of project reviews. Send requests to:
   Project Evaluation Program, Habitat Branch
   Arizona Game and Fish Department
   5000 West Carefree Highway
   Phoenix, Arizona 85086-5000
   Phone Number: (623) 236-7600
   Fax Number: (623) 236-7366
   Or
   PEP@azgfd.gov
6. Coordination may also be necessary under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and/or Endangered Species Act (ESA). Site specific recommendations may be proposed during further NEPA/ESA analysis or through coordination with affected agencies

Casa Grande Carmel Solar

USA Topo Basemap With Locator Map



Buffered Project Boundary

Project Boundary

Project Size (acres): 957.41

Lat/Long (DD): 32.8420 / -111.8318

County(s): Pinal

AGFD Region(s): Mesa

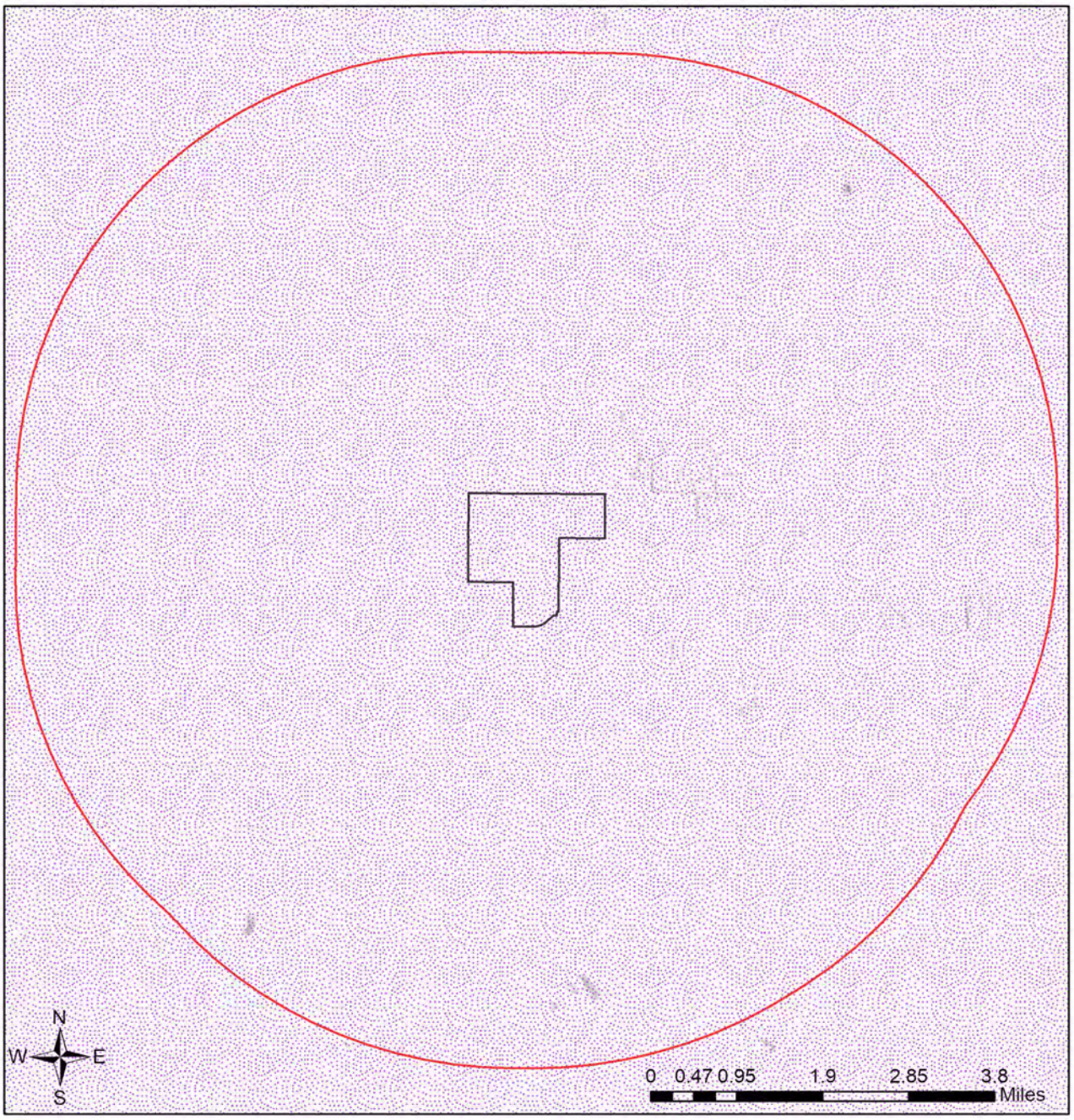
Township/Range(s): T7S, R5E

USGS Quad(s): CHUICHU

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

Casa Grande Carmel Solar

Web Map As Submitted By User



- Critical Habitat
- Important Bird Areas
- Special Areas
- Buffered Project Boundary
- Project Boundary

Project Size (acres): 957.41

Lat/Long (DD): 32.8420 / -111.8318

County(s): Pinal

AGFD Region(s): Mesa

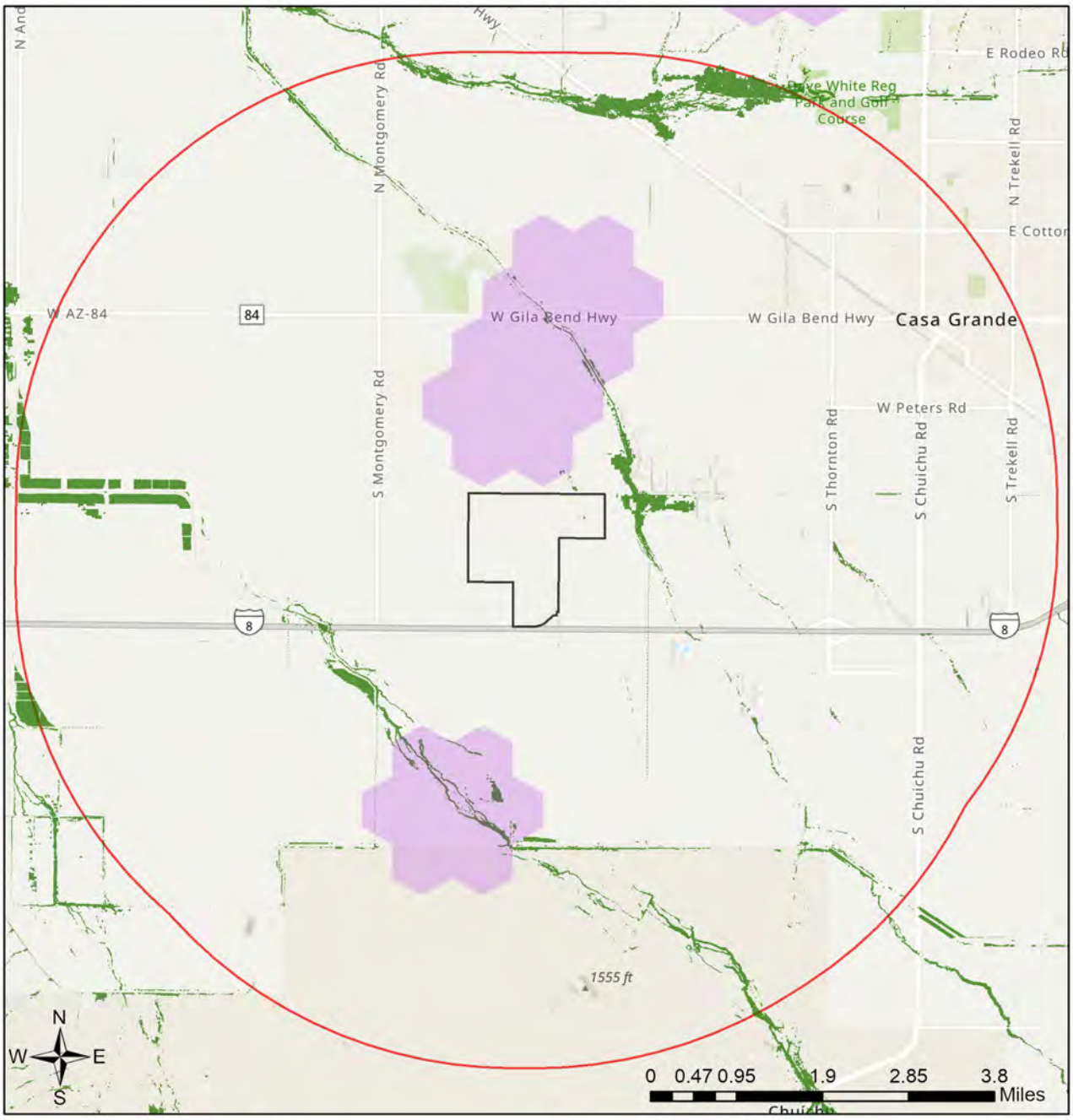
Township/Range(s): T7S, R5E

USGS Quad(s): CHUICHU

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

Casa Grande Carmel Solar

Important Areas



- Buffered Project Boundary
- Project Boundary
- Important Bird Areas
- Critical Habitat
- Pinal County Riparian
- Important Connectivity Zones
- Wildlife Connectivity

Project Size (acres): 957.41

Lat/Long (DD): 32.8420 / -111.8318

County(s): Pinal

AGFD Region(s): Mesa

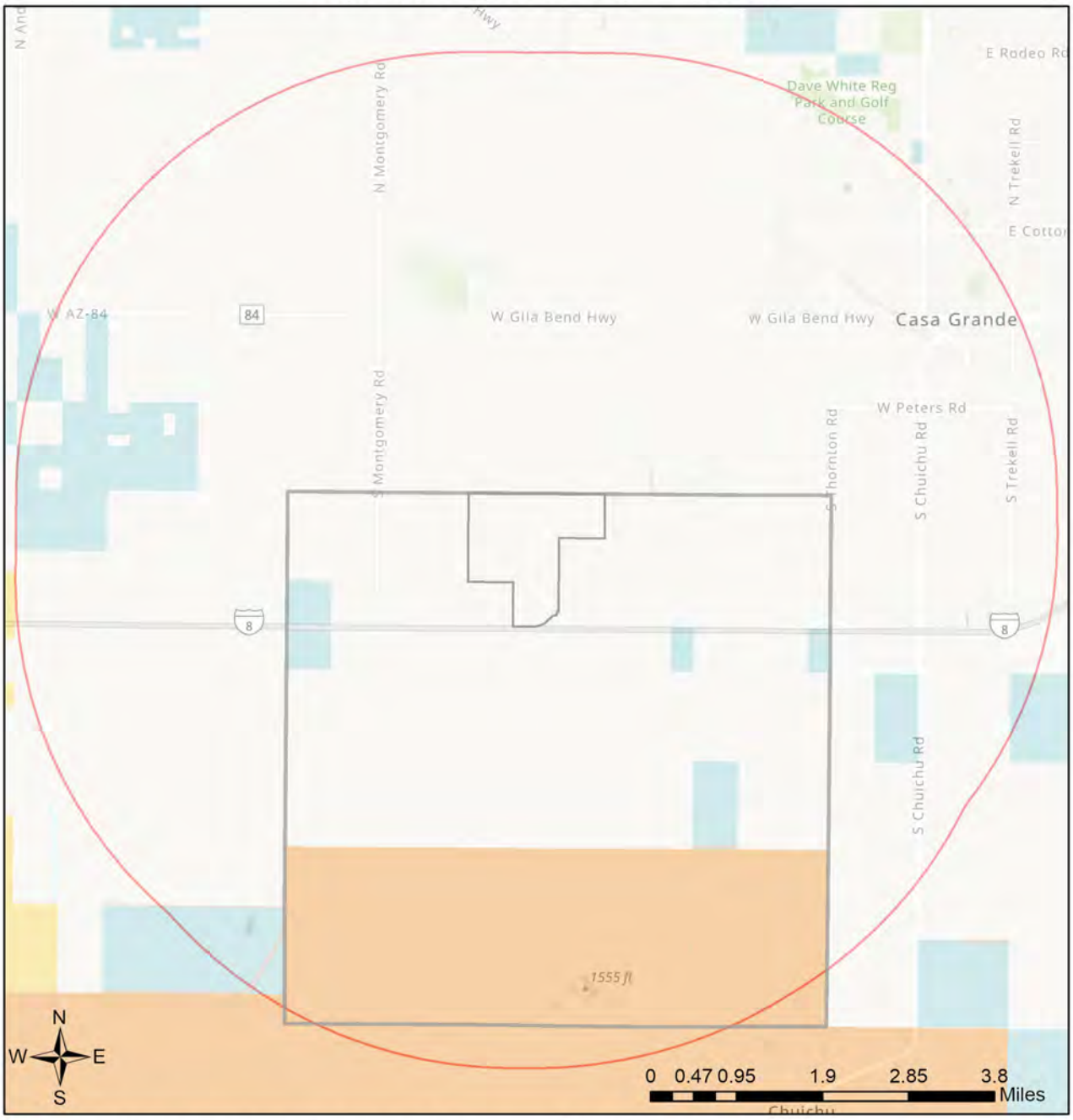
Township/Range(s): T7S, R5E

USGS Quad(s): CHUICHU

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Casa Grande Carmel Solar

Township/Ranges and Land Ownership



- Buffered Project Boundary
- Project Boundary
- AZ Game & Fish Dept.
- BLM
- BOR
- Indian Res.
- Military
- Mixed/Other
- National Park/Mon.
- Private
- State & Regional Parks
- State Trust
- US Forest Service
- Wildlife Area/Refuge
- Township/Ranges

Project Size (acres): 957.41

Lat/Long (DD): 32.8420 / -111.8318

County(s): Pinal

AGFD Region(s): Mesa

Township/Range(s): T7S, R5E

USGS Quad(s): CHUICHU

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Special Status Species Documented within 5 Miles of Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S		2
Chionactis annulata	Resplendent Shovel-nosed Snake					
Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S		1

Note: Status code definitions can be found at https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/statusdefinitions/
.

Special Areas Documented that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Riparian Area	Riparian Area					

Note: Status code definitions can be found at https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/statusdefinitions/
.

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Anaxyrus retiformis	Sonoran Green Toad			S		2
Anthus spragueii	Sprague's Pipit	SC				2
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle			S		2
Artemisiospiza nevadensis	Sagebrush Sparrow					
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S		2
Auriparus flaviceps	Verdin					2
Buteo regalis	Ferruginous Hawk	SC		S		2
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's Hawk					2
Calypte costae	Costa's Hummingbird					2
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus	Cactus Wren					2
Charadrius montanus	Mountain Plover	SC				2
Chilomeniscus stramineus	Variable Sandsnake					2
Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)					
Colaptes chrysoides	Gilded Flicker			S		2
Columbina inca	Inca Dove					2
Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S		1
Empidonax wrightii	Gray Flycatcher					2
Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat					
Falco mexicanus	Prairie Falcon					2
Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon					
Falco sparverius	American Kestrel					2
Gastrophryne mazatlanensis	Sinoloan Narrow-mouthed Toad					
Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S		1
Icterus bullockii	Bullock's Oriole					2

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Incilius alvarius	Sonoran Desert Toad					2
Lanius ludovicianus	Loggerhead Shrike	SC				2
Lasiurus cinereus	Hoary Bat					2
Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat		S			2
Lepus alleni	Antelope Jackrabbit					2
Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S		1
Megascops kennicottii	Western Screech-owl					
Melanerpes uropygialis	Gila Woodpecker					2
Melospiza lincolnii	Lincoln's Sparrow					2
Micrathene whitneyi	Elf Owl					
Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC		S		2
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	SC				2
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat					2
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah Sparrow					2
Perognathus amplus	Arizona Pocket Mouse					2
Phrynosoma solare	Regal Horned Lizard					2
Pooecetes gramineus	Vesper Sparrow					2
Spizella breweri	Brewer's Sparrow					2
Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat					
Toxostoma bendirei	Bendire's Thrasher					2

Species of Economic and Recreation Importance Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Callipepla gambelii	Gambel's Quail					
Pecari tajacu	Javelina					
Puma concolor	Mountain Lion					
Zenaida asiatica	White-winged Dove					
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove					

Project Type: Energy Storage/Production/Transfer, Energy Production (generation), photovoltaic solar facility (new)

Project Type Recommendations:
During the planning stages of your project, please consider the local or regional needs of wildlife in regards to movement, connectivity, and access to habitat needs. Loss of this permeability prevents wildlife from accessing resources, finding mates, reduces gene flow, prevents wildlife from re-colonizing areas where local extirpations may have occurred, and ultimately prevents wildlife from contributing to ecosystem functions, such as pollination, seed dispersal, control of prey numbers, and resistance to invasive species. In many cases, streams and washes provide natural movement corridors for wildlife and should be maintained in their natural state. Uplands also support a large diversity of species, and should be contained within important wildlife movement corridors. In addition, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be facilitated through improving designs of structures, fences, roadways, and culverts to promote passage for a variety of wildlife. Guidelines for many of these can be found at: https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/.

Consider impacts of outdoor lighting on wildlife and develop measures or alternatives that can be taken to increase human safety while minimizing potential impacts to wildlife. Conduct wildlife surveys to determine species within project area, and evaluate proposed activities based on species biology and natural history to determine if artificial lighting may disrupt behavior patterns or habitat use. Use only the minimum amount of light needed for safety. Narrow spectrum bulbs should be used as often as possible to lower the range of species affected by lighting. All lighting should be shielded, canted, or cut to ensure that light reaches only areas needing illumination.

Minimize the potential introduction or spread of exotic invasive species, including aquatic and terrestrial plants, animals, insects and pathogens. Precautions should be taken to wash and/or decontaminate all equipment utilized in the project activities before entering and leaving the site. See the Arizona Department of Agriculture website for a list of prohibited and restricted noxious weeds at https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/unitedstates/az.shtml and the Arizona Native Plant Society https://aznps.com/invas for recommendations on how to control. To view a list of documented invasive species or to report invasive species in or near your project area visit iMapInvasives - a national cloud-based application for tracking and managing invasive species at https://imap.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/map.html.

- To build a list: zoom to your area of interest, use the identify/measure tool to draw a polygon around your area of interest, and select “See What’s Here” for a list of reported species. To export the list, you must have an account and be logged in. You can then use the export tool to draw a boundary and export the records in a csv file.

Minimization and mitigation of impacts to wildlife and fish species due to changes in water quality, quantity, chemistry, temperature, and alteration to flow regimes (timing, magnitude, duration, and frequency of floods) should be evaluated. Minimize impacts to springs, in-stream flow, and consider irrigation improvements to decrease water use. If dredging is a project component, consider timing of the project in order to minimize impacts to spawning fish and other aquatic species (include spawning seasons), and to reduce spread of exotic invasive species. We recommend early direct coordination with Project Evaluation Program for projects that could impact water resources, wetlands, streams, springs, and/or riparian habitats.

The Department recommends that wildlife surveys are conducted to determine if noise-sensitive species occur within the project area. Avoidance or minimization measures could include conducting project activities outside of breeding seasons.

For any powerlines built, proper design and construction of the transmission line is necessary to prevent or minimize risk of electrocution of raptors, owls, vultures, and golden or bald eagles, which are protected under state and federal laws. Limit project activities during the breeding season for birds, generally March through late August, depending on species in the local area (raptors breed in early February through May). Conduct avian surveys to determine bird species that may be utilizing the area and develop a plan to avoid disturbance during the nesting season. For underground powerlines, trenches should be covered or back-filled as soon as possible. Incorporate escape ramps in ditches or fencing along the perimeter to deter small mammals and herpetofauna (snakes, lizards, tortoise) from entering ditches. In addition, indirect affects to wildlife due to construction (timing of activity, clearing of rights-of-way, associated bridges and culverts, affects to wetlands, fences) should also be considered and mitigated.

Based on the project type entered, coordination with State Historic Preservation Office may be required (https://azstateparks.com/).

Based on the project type entered, coordination with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Migratory Bird Treaty Act) may be required (https://www.fws.gov/office/arizona-ecological-services).

Vegetation restoration projects (including treatments of invasive or exotic species) should have a completed site-evaluation plan (identifying environmental conditions necessary to re-establish native vegetation), a revegetation plan (species, density, method of establishment), a short and long-term monitoring plan, including adaptive management guidelines to address needs for replacement vegetation.

The Department requests further coordination to provide project/species specific recommendations, please contact Project Evaluation Program directly at PEP@azgfd.gov.

Project Location and/or Species Recommendations:
HDMS records indicate that one or more **Listed, Proposed, or Candidate** species or **Critical Habitat** (Designated or Proposed) have been documented in the vicinity of your project. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) gives the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulatory authority over all federally listed species. Please contact USFWS Ecological Services Offices at https://www.fws.gov/office/arizona-ecological-services or:

Phoenix Main Office
9828 North 31st Avenue #C3
Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517
Phone: 602-242-0210
Fax: 602-242-2513

Tucson Sub-Office
201 N. Bonita Suite 141
Tucson, AZ 85745
Phone: 520-670-6144
Fax: 520-670-6155

Flagstaff Sub-Office
SW Forest Science Complex
2500 S. Pine Knoll Dr.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
Phone: 928-556-2157
Fax: 928-556-2121

This review has identified **riparian areas** within the vicinity of your project. During the planning stage of your project, avoid, minimize, or mitigate any potential impacts to riparian areas identified in this report. Riparian areas play an important role in maintaining the functional integrity of the landscape, primarily by acting as natural drainages that convey water through an area, thereby reducing flood events. In addition, riparian areas provide important movement corridors and habitat for fish and wildlife. Riparian areas are channels that contain water year-round or at least part of the year. Riparian areas also include those channels which are dry most of the year, but may contain or convey water following rain events. All types of riparian areas offer vital habitats, resources, and movement corridors for wildlife. The Pinal County Comprehensive Plan (i.e. policies *6.1.2.1* and *7.1.2.4*), Open Space and Trails Master Plan, Drainage Ordinance, and Drainage Design Manual all identify riparian area considerations, guidance, and policies. Guidelines to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to riparian habitat can be found at https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/. Based on the project type entered, further consultation with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and Pinal County may be warranted.

HDMS records indicate that **Sonoran Desert Tortoise** have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please review the Tortoise Handling Guidelines found at: https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/nongamemanagement/tortoise/

HDMS records indicate that **Western Burrowing Owls** have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please review the western burrowing owl resource page at: https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/speciesofgreatestconservneed/burrowingowlmanagement/.

Photo A-1. Broadcast Sign 1 located near southeastern boundary at Bianco Road and Interstate 8 ramp.

Photo A-2. Broadcast Sign 2 located at northern boundary along Selma Highway alignment.

Photo A-3. Broadcast Sign 3 located northwest corner of boundary at Selma Highway alignment and Corrales Road.

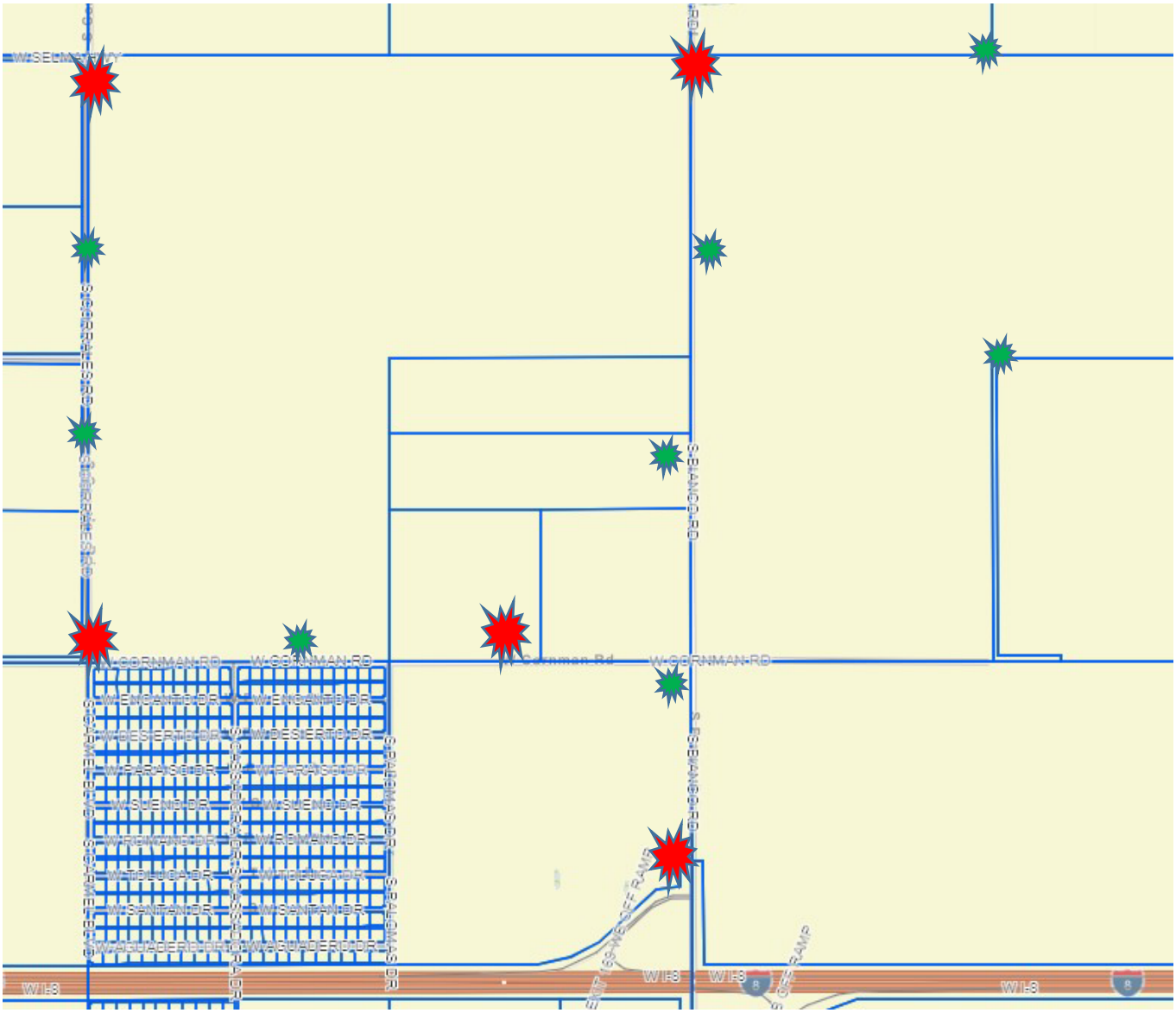
Photo A-4. Broadcast Sign 4 located at southwest corner of boundary at Corrales Road and Cornman Road.

Photo A-5. Broadcast Sign 5 located at southern boundary along Cornman Road.

PZ-PA-010-23: Casa Grande Carmel Solar – Site Posting Locations:

Small Signs- Green 8 small sign posts (to be provided by the County and picked-posted by the applicant)

Large Signs- Red 5 large sign boards (to be made and installed by the applicant)



AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING OF BROADCAST SIGN

I, Kristofer Cheney, Applicant for case PZ-PA-010-23 (Case number), personally caused 5 sign(s) to be posted in a visible place on or near the proposed project site on August 15, 2023 (Date), at least 28 days before the Planning and Zoning Commission Public Hearing, regarding the proposed Major Comprehensive Plan Amendment (Type of application), in unincorporated Pinal County

The notice was posted as indicated on the attached map and photograph.

Applicant

STATE OF ~~ARIZONA~~ Texas)
COUNTY OF ~~PINAL~~ Harris) ss:

Subscribed and sworn to me by Kristofer Cheney this 22nd day of August, 2023.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 3/14/2027

GREGORY ZAVOLUK
My Notary ID # 134252930
Expires March 14, 2027

Photo A-1. Broadcast sign located at northwest corner of site at the Selma Highway alignment and Corrales Road.

Note: 3 additional signs to be installed and posted with a notice per direction from Pinal County.

Photo A-2. Broadcast sign at northeast corner of site at the Selma Highway alignment and Bianco Road.

Photo A-3. Broadcast sign 3 located along Cornman Road, west of Bianco Road.

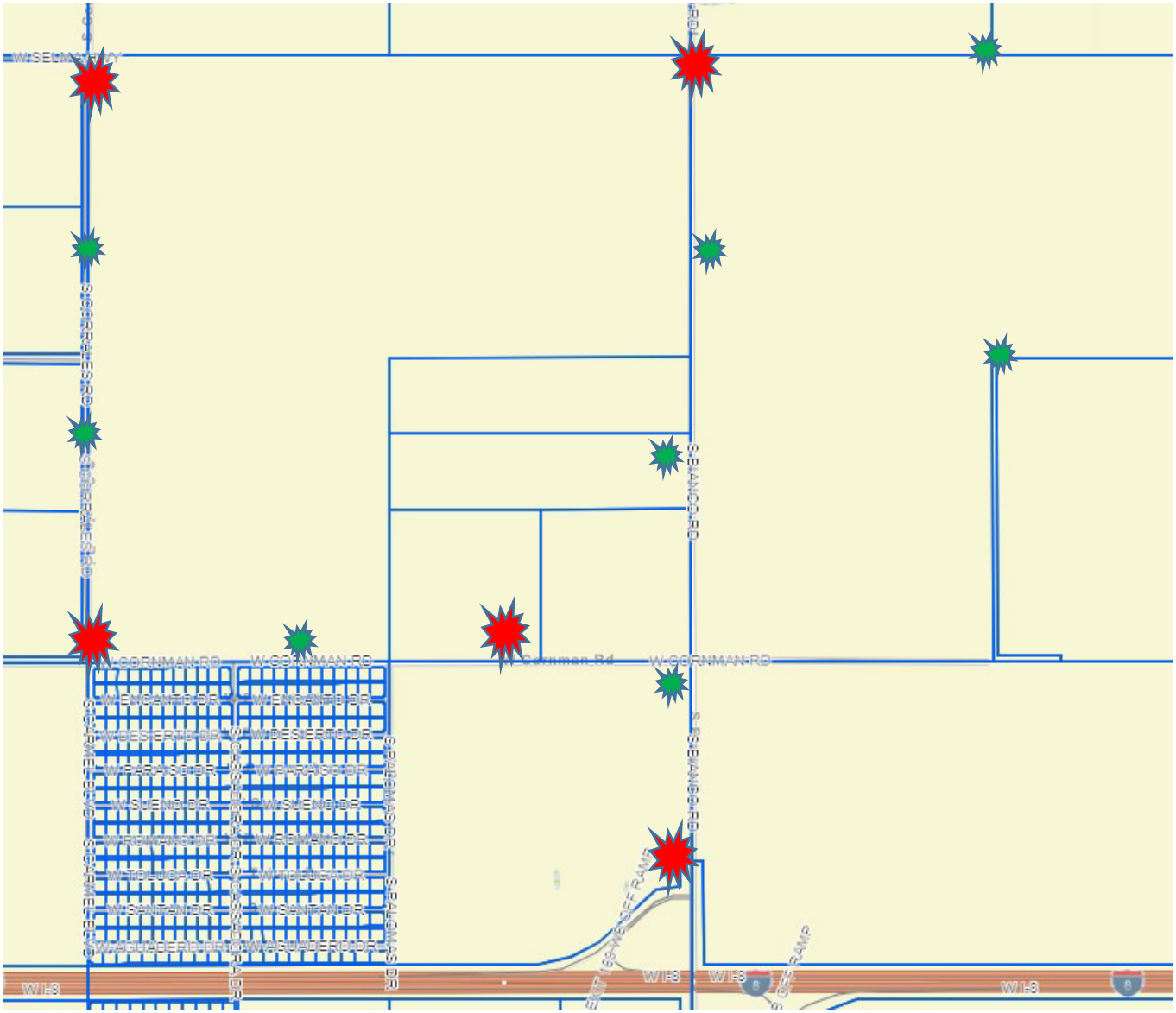
Photo A-4. Broadcast sign 4 located at southwest corner of site at Corrales Road and Cornman Road.

Photo A-5. Broadcast sign 5 located at Bianco Road and the Interstate 8 on-ramp.

PZ-PA-010-23: Casa Grande Carmel Solar – Site Posting Locations:

Small Signs- Green 8 small sign posts (to be provided by the County and picked-posted by the applicant)

Large Signs- Red 5 large sign boards (to be made and installed by the applicant)



Note: 3 additional large signs and a total of 10 small signs to be installed and posted with a notice per direction from Pinal County.

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING OF BROADCAST SIGN

I, Kristofer Cheney, Applicant for case PZ-PA-010-23 (Case number), personally caused 8 broadcast and 12 staked sign(s) to be posted in a visible place on or near the proposed project site on August 15 and September 5, 2023 (Date), at least 28 days before the Planning and Zoning Commission Public Hearing, regarding the proposed Major Comprehensive Plan Amendment (Type of application), in unincorporated Pinal County

The notice was posted as indicated on the attached map and photograph.

Applicant

STATE OF ~~ARIZONA~~ Texas)
COUNTY OF ~~PINAL~~ Harris) ss:

Subscribed and sworn to me by Kristofer Cheney this 20th day of September, 2023.

Gregory Zavoluk
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 3/14/2027

GREGORY ZAVOLUK
My Notary ID # 134252930
Expires March 14, 2027

PZ-PA-010-23: Casa Grande Carmel Solar – Site Posting Locations:

Small Signs- Green 11 ~~10~~ small sign posts (to be provided by the County and picked-posted by the applicant)

Large Signs- Red 8 large sign boards (to be made and installed by the applicant)

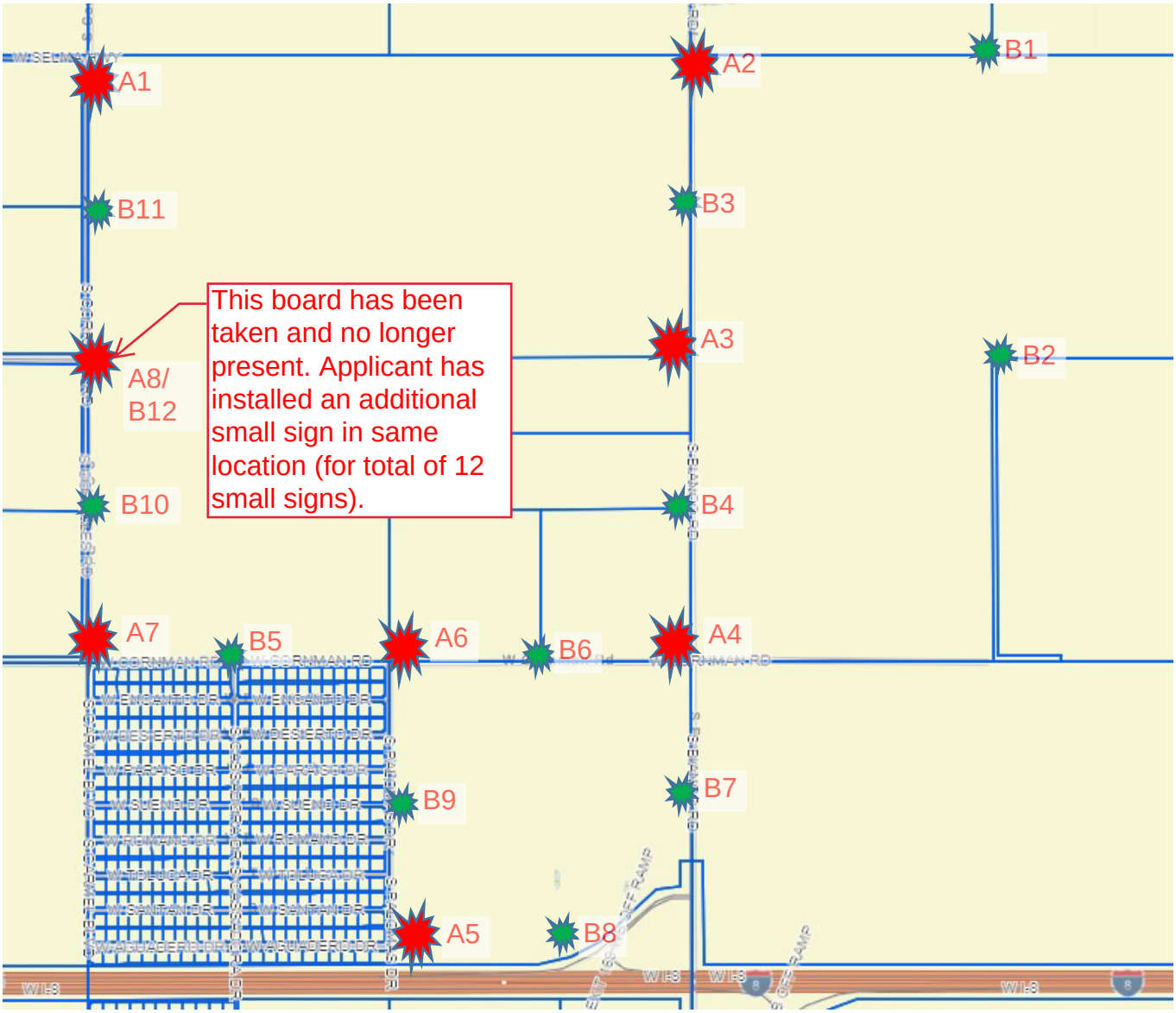


Photo A-1. Broadcast sign A1 located at northwest corner of site at the Selma Highway alignment and Carmel Boulevard/Corrales Road.

Photo A-2. Broadcast sign A2 at northeast corner of site at Selma Highway alignment and Bianco Road.

Photo A-3. Broadcast sign A3 located on eastern boundary and mid-point along Bianco Road.

Photo A-4. Broadcast sign A4 located at southeast corner at Bianco Road and Cornman Road.

Photo A-5. Broadcast sign A5 located along southern boundary at the Interstate 8 on-ramp.

Photo A-6. Broadcast sign A6 located at mid-point along Cornman Road.

Photo A-7. Broadcast sign A7 located at southwest corner of Cornman Road and Carmel Boulevard/Corrales Road.

Photo A-8. Broadcast sign A8 located at on western boundary and mid-point along Carmel Boulevard/Corrales Road. This sign was installed, but appears to have been removed by others prior to posting of notice. A small staked sign has been installed in its place (Small Sign B12).

Photo A-9. Small sign B1 located west of Santa Cruz Wash off unnamed access road.

Photo A-10. Small sign B2 located west of Santa Cruz Wash off unnamed access road, south of small sign B1.

Photo A-11. Small sign B3 located at Bianco Road along eastern edge of site.

Photo A-12. Small sign B4 located at Bianco Road along eastern edge of site, south of small sign B3.

Photo A-13. Small sign B5 located at Cornman Road east of Carmel Boulevard/Corrales Road intersection.

Photo A-14. Small sign B6 located at Cornman Road west of Bianco Road intersection and east of small sign B5.

Photo A-15. Small sign B7 located on Bianco Road slightly north of the westbound Interstate 8 on-ramp.

Photo A-16. Small sign B8 located along westbound Interstate 8.

Photo A-17. Small sign B9 located north of the westbound Interstate 8, along southwestern edge of site.

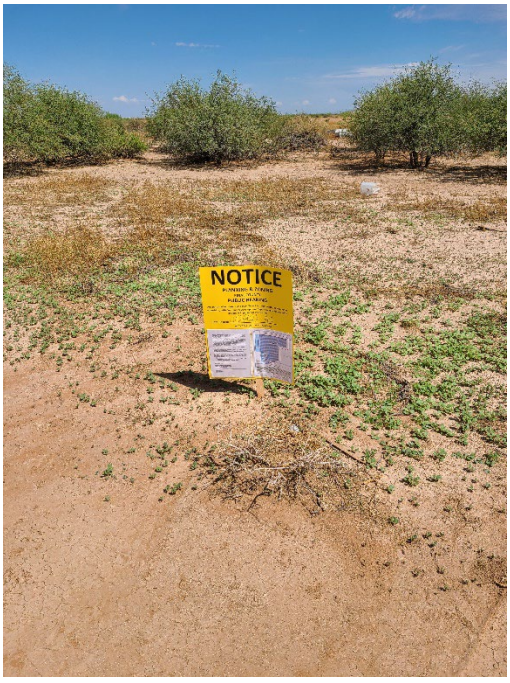


Photo A-18. Small sign B10 located at Carmel Boulevard/Corrales Road north of intersection with Cornman Road.

Photo A-19. Small sign B11 located at Carmel Boulevard/Corrales Road south of intersection with Selma Highway, north of small sign B10.

Photo A-20. Small sign B12 located at Carmel Boulevard/Corrales Road in between small signs B11 (to the north) and B10 (to the south). Installed in the location of Broadcast Sign A8 which was removed by others.

azcentral.

Public Notice

Originally published at azcentral.com on 09/27/2023

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE PINAL COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION AT 9:00 A.M. ON THE 19th DAY OF OCTOBER 2023, AT THE PINAL COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX, IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HEARING ROOM, 135 N. PINAL STREET, FLORENCE, ARIZONA, TO CONSIDER AN APPLICATION FOR A MAJOR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT TO THE PINAL COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. PZ-PA-010-23 PUBLIC HEARING/ACTION: Traviano Partners LLC, Altura Properties LLC, Michael Hu & Lei Zhao, Quantum Resource Group LTD PSHIP landowners, Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park LLC, applicant, Cecilia Chiu, agent, requesting a Major Comprehensive Plan Amendment to amend the Land Use Plan and re-designate 955.875± acres of land from Moderate Low Density Residential (1-3.5 du/ac) and Employment to Green Energy Production, to develop a solar energy production facility, situated on a portion of sections 3, 4, and 9, T07S, R05E, G&SRB&M (legal on file) tax parcels: 511-07-001B, 511-01-003E, 511-01-003F, 511-01-003D, 511-01-003B and a portion of 511-01-0020, located in the vicinity of Bianco and Cornman Roads in the SW Casa Grande area. ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THIS MATTER MAY APPEAR AND SPEAK AT THE PUBLIC HEARING AT THE DATE, TIME, AND PLACE DESIGNATED ABOVE. DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THIS CASE CAN BE FOUND ON THE NOTICE OF HEARING PAGE FOR THE P&Z COMMISSION AT: http://pinalcountyaz.gov/CommunityDevelopment/Planning/Pages/NoticeofHearing.aspx# DATED THIS 9th DAY OF AUGUST 2023, by Pinal County Community Development Dept. TO QUALIFY FOR FURTHER NOTIFICATION IN THIS LAND USE MATTER YOU MUST FILE WITH THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF SUPPORT OR OPPOSITION TO THE SUBJECT APPLICATION. YOUR STATEMENT MUST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: 1) Planning Case Number (see above) 2) Your name, address, telephone number and property tax parcel number (Print or type) 3) A brief statement of reasons for supporting or opposing the request 4) Whether or not you wish to appear and be heard at the hearing WRITTEN STATEMENTS MUST BE FILED WITH: PINAL COUNTY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES PO BOX 749 FLORENCE, AZ 85132 NO LATER THAN 5:00 PM ON OCTOBER 9, 2023 Contact for this matter: Glenn Bak, Senior Planner E-mail address: glenn.bak@pinal.gov Phone # (520) 866-6444

STATE OF ARIZONA

COUNTY OF PINAL } ss.

Affidavit of Publication

Kara K. Cooper, first being duly sworn deposes and says: That he/she is a native born citizen of the United States of America, over 21 years of age, that I am an agent and/or publisher of the Pinal Central Dispatch, a newspaper section published at Casa Grande, Pinal County, Arizona, Thursday of each week; that a notice, a full, true and complete printed copy of which is hereunto attached, was printed in the regular edition of said newspaper, and not in a supplement thereto, for ONE issue. The publications thereof having been on the following date:

09/28/2023

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE PINAL COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION AT 9:00 A.M. ON THE 19th DAY OF OCTOBER 2023, AT THE PINAL COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX, IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HEARING ROOM, 135 N. PINAL STREET, FLORENCE, ARIZONA, TO CONSIDER AN APPLICATION FOR A MAJOR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT TO THE PINAL COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

PZ-PA-010-23 – PUBLIC HEARING/ACTION: Traviano Partners LLC, Altura Properties LLC, Michael Hu & Lei Zhao, Quantum Resource Group LTD PSHIP landowners, Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park LLC, applicant, Cecilia Chiu, agent, requesting a Major Comprehensive Plan Amendment to amend the Land Use Plan and re-designate 955.875± acres of land from Moderate Low Density Residential (1-3.5 du/ac) and Employment to Green Energy Production, to develop a solar energy production facility, situated on a portion of sections 3, 4, and 9, T07S, R05E, G&SRB&M (legal on file) tax parcels: 511-07-001B, 511-01-003E, 511-01-003F, 511-01-003D, 511-01-003B and a portion of 511-01-0020, located in the vicinity of Bianco and Cornman Roads in the SW Casa Grande area.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THIS MATTER MAY APPEAR AND SPEAK AT THE PUBLIC HEARING AT THE DATE, TIME, AND PLACE DESIGNATED ABOVE.

DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THIS CASE CAN BE FOUND ON THE NOTICE OF HEARING PAGE FOR THE P&Z COMMISSION AT: http://pinalcountyaz.gov/CommunityDevelopment/Planning/Pages/NoticeofHearing.aspx#

DATED THIS 9th DAY OF AUGUST 2023, by Pinal County Community Development Dept.

TO QUALIFY FOR FURTHER NOTIFICATION IN THIS LAND USE MATTER YOU MUST FILE WITH THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF SUPPORT OR OPPOSITION TO THE SUBJECT APPLICATION. YOUR STATEMENT MUST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1) Planning Case Number (see above)
2) Your name, address, telephone number and property tax parcel number (Print or type)
3) A brief statement of reasons for supporting or opposing the request
4) Whether or not you wish to appear and be heard at the hearing

WRITTEN STATEMENTS MUST BE FILED WITH: PINAL COUNTY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES PO BOX 749
FLORENCE, AZ 85132
NO LATER THAN 5:00 PM ON OCTOBER 9, 2023 Contact for this matter: Glenn Bak, Senior Planner E-mail address: glenn.bak@pinal.gov
Phone # (520) 866-6444
No. of publications: 1; date of publication: Sep. 28, 2023.

PINAL CENTRAL DISPATCH

By Kara K. Cooper
agent and/or publisher of the Pinal Central Dispatch

Sworn to before me this 5th day of Oct. A.D., 2023

Vicki Morris
Notary Public in and for the County
Of Pinal, State of Arizona

Vicki Morris
Notary Public
Pinal County, Arizona
My Comm. Expires 09-20-24
Commission No. 587546

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

PO Box 194, Phoenix, Arizona 85001-0194

Phone 1-602-444-7315 Fax 1-877-943-0443

PNI-Arizona Republic

SWCA
343 W FRANKLIN ST
TUCSON, AZ 85701-8294

Order # 0005833577 **# of Affidavits** 1

P.O # PZ-PA-010-23 – PUBLIC HEARINC

Published Date(s):

09/27/23

STATE OF WISCONSIN
COUNTY OF BROWN } **SS.**

I, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: That I am the legal clerk of the Arizona Republic, a newspaper of general circulation in the counties of Maricopa, Coconino, Pima and Pinal, in the State of Arizona, published weekly at Phoenix, Arizona, and that the copy hereto attached is a true copy of the advertisement published in the said paper on the dates indicated.

Sworn to before me this

13 TH day of
OCTOBER 2023

Notary Public

My Commission expires: 8.25.26

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE PINAL COUNTY PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION AT 9:00 A.M. ON THE 19th DAY OF OCTOBER 2023, AT THE PINAL COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX, IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HEARING ROOM, 135 N. PINAL STREET, FLORENCE, ARIZONA, TO CONSIDER AN APPLICATION FOR A MAJOR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT TO THE PINAL COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

PZ-PA-010-23 – PUBLIC HEARING/ACTION: Traviano Partners LLC, Altura Properties LLC, Michael Hu & Lei Zhao, Quantum Resource Group LTD PSHIP landowners, Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park LLC, applicant, Cecilia Chiu, agent, requesting a Major Comprehensive Plan Amendment to amend the Land Use Plan and re-designate 955.875± acres of land from Moderate Low Density Residential (1-3.5 du/ac) and Employment to Green Energy Production, to develop a solar energy production facility, situated on a portion of sections 3, 4, and 9, T07S, R05E, G&SRB&M (legal on file) tax parcels: 511-07-001B, 511-01-003E, 511-01-003F, 511-01-003D, 511-01-003B and a portion of 511-01-0020, located in the vicinity of Bianco and Cornman Roads in the SW Casa Grande area.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THIS MATTER MAY APPEAR AND SPEAK AT THE PUBLIC HEARING AT THE DATE, TIME, AND PLACE DESIGNATED ABOVE.

DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THIS CASE CAN BE FOUND ON THE NOTICE OF HEARING PAGE FOR THE P&Z COMMISSION AT:
http://pinalcountyaz.gov/CommunityDevelopment/Planning/Pages/NoticeofHearing.aspx#

DATED THIS 9th DAY OF AUGUST 2023, by Pinal County Community Development Dept.

TO QUALIFY FOR FURTHER NOTIFICATION IN THIS LAND USE MATTER YOU MUST FILE WITH THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF SUPPORT OR OPPOSITION TO THE SUBJECT APPLICATION. YOUR STATEMENT MUST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1) Planning Case Number (see above)
2) Your name, address, telephone number and property tax parcel number (Print or type)
3) A brief statement of reasons for supporting or opposing the request
4) Whether or not you wish to appear and be heard at the hearing

WRITTEN STATEMENTS MUST BE FILED WITH:
PINAL COUNTY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
PO BOX 749
FLORENCE, AZ 85132
NO LATER THAN 5:00 PM ON OCTOBER 9, 2023
Contact for this matter: Glenn Bak, Senior Planner
E-mail address: glenn.bak@pinal.gov
Phone # (520) 866-6444

MARIAH VERHAGEN
Notary Public
State of Wisconsin

October 12, 2023

Community Development
Pinal County
85 N Florence Street,
Florence, AZ 85132

RE: PZ-PA-010-23 Casa Grande Carmel Solar – Requested Project Modifications for Major Comprehensive Plan Amendment

On Thursday, October 5th, 2023, Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park LLC, a subsidiary of EDP Renewables North America LLC (EDPR) met with Pinal County and discussed feedback received from Economic Development, Open Spaces and Trails, Planning Division, Transportation Planning, and the City of Casa Grande.

EDPR considered the feedback received and confirms that:

1. EDPR is removing APN 511-07-001B (149.176 acres) that is designated as Employment from the requested MCPA Area and Project area. This is consistent with feedback from Pinal County Economic Development and the City of Casa Grande to preserve land that is adjacent to I-8 for commercial development.

   The remaining project land is as described in Table 1 and depicted in Figure 1. An updated certified boundary survey will be provided in the coming days to confirm the acreage.

   Table 1. Project Parcels.

APN	Acreage	PLSS Location
Portion of 511-01-0020	640.274	3 and 4 07S 05E
511-01-003B	40.393	4 07S 05E
511-01-003D	40.395	4 07S 05E
511-01-003E	40.397	4 07S 05E
511-01-003F	40.403	4 07S 05E
TOTAL	**801.862**	

2. Open spaces will be located outside the project fence line. The currently designated Recreation/Conservation areas are outside of the project's MCPA Area and will remain designated as such.

EDPR also confirms its understanding of the following expectations, which will be addressed during the rezoning process:

1. EDPR will continue to consult Arizona Game and Fish Department through the development process, including fencing requirements for wildlife.

2. EDPR understands that a concrete masonry unit wall is proposed between areas zoned for residential development and the project. The buffering techniques and design details will be further discussed and approved during the rezoning process.

3. EDPR will provide right-of-way (ROW) dedications as required by the County engineer.

EDP Renewables North America LLC
710 NW 14th Avenue, Suite 250
Portland, OR 97209
T: 503.222.9400 | F: 503.222.9404

www.edpr.com/north-america

Please feel free to reach out if there are any further questions on the above.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:
6AC60B67DBD4403...

Gabriel Yamal

Senior Director of Development
Western Region & Mexico
Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park LLC

EDP Renewables North America LLC
710 NW 14th Avenue, Suite 250
Portland, OR 97209
T: 503.222.9400 | F: 503.222.9404

www.edpr.com/north-america

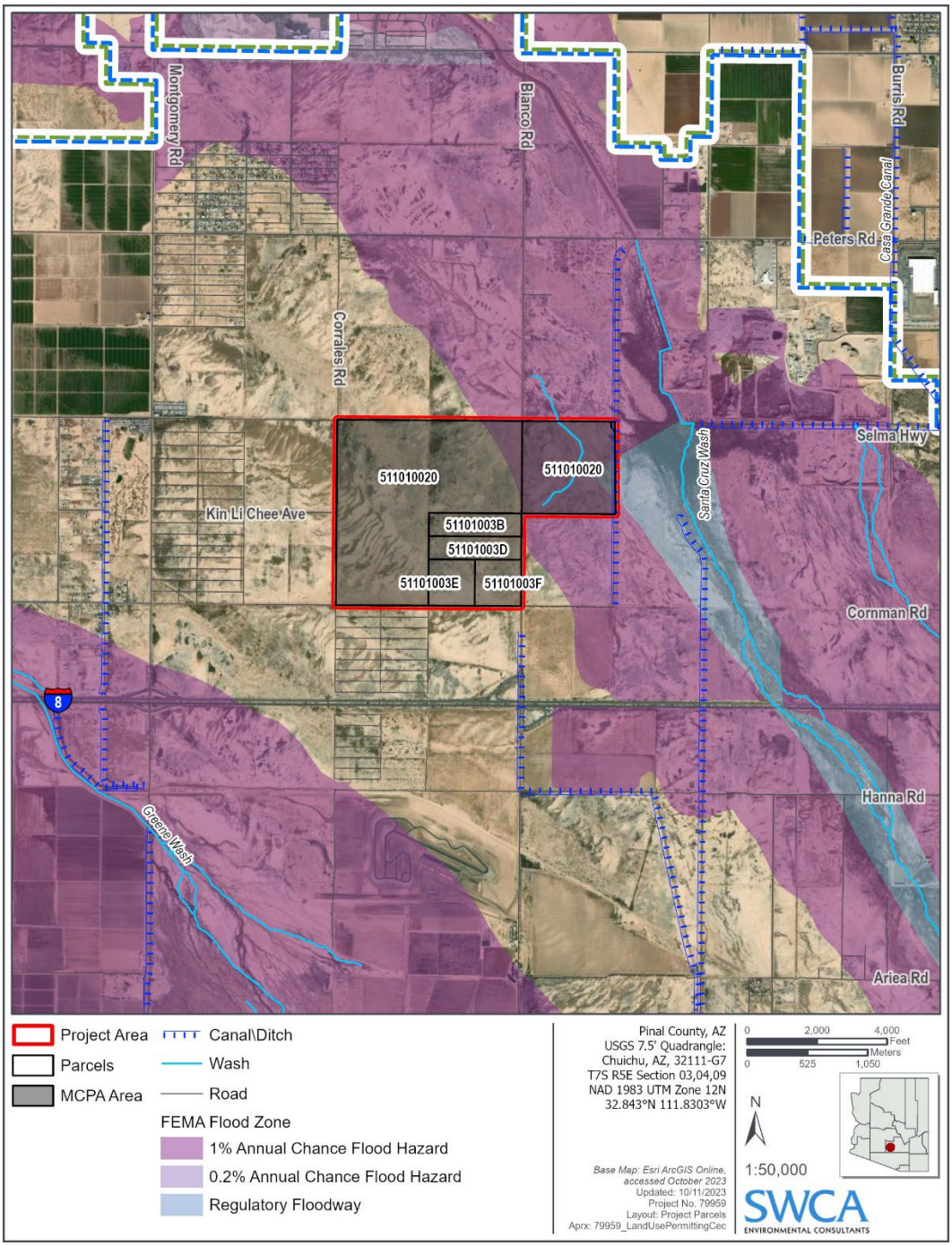


Figure 1. Revised Project Parcels.

EDP Renewables North America LLC
710 NW 14th Avenue, Suite 250
Portland, OR 97209
T: 503.222.9400 | F: 503.222.9404

www.edpr.com/north-america

azcentral.

Public Notice

Originally published at azcentral.com on 10/26/2023

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE PINAL COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AT 9:30 A.M. ON THE 15th DAY OF NOVEMBER 2023, AT THE PINAL COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX, IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HEARING ROOM, 135 N. PINAL STREET, FLORENCE, ARIZONA, TO CONSIDER AN APPLICATION FOR A MAJOR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT TO THE PINAL COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. PZ-PA-010-23 PUBLIC HEARING/ACTION: Traviano Partners LLC, Altura Properties LLC, Michael Hu & Lei Zhao, Quantum Resource Group LTD PSHIP landowners, Casa Grande Carmel Solar Park LLC, applicant, Cecilia Chiu, agent, requesting a Major Comprehensive Plan Amendment to amend the Land Use Plan and re-designate 955.875± acres of land from Moderate Low Density Residential (1-3.5 du/ac) and Employment to Green Energy Production, to develop a solar energy production facility, situated on a portion of sections 3, 4, and 9, T07S, R05E, G&SRB&M (legal on file) tax parcels: 511-07-001B, 511-01-003E, 511-01-003F, 511-01-003D, 511-01-003B and a portion of 511-01-0020, located in the vicinity of Bianco and Cornman Roads in the SW Casa Grande area. ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THIS MATTER MAY APPEAR AND SPEAK AT THE PUBLIC HEARING AT THE DATE, TIME, AND PLACE DESIGNATED ABOVE. DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THIS CASE CAN BE FOUND ON THE NOTICE OF HEARING PAGE FOR THE P&Z COMMISSION AT:https://www.pinal.gov/236/Notice-of-Hearings DATED THIS 20th DAY OF OCTOBER 2023, by Pinal County Community Development Dept. TO QUALIFY FOR FURTHER NOTIFICATION IN THIS LAND USE MATTER YOU MUST FILE WITH THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF SUPPORT OR OPPOSITION TO THE SUBJECT APPLICATION. YOUR STATEMENT MUST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: 1) Planning Case Number (see above) 2) Your name, address, telephone number and property tax parcel number (Print or type) 3) A brief statement of reasons for supporting or opposing the request 4) Whether or not you wish to appear and be heard at the hearing WRITTEN STATEMENTS MUST BE FILED WITH: PINAL COUNTY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES PO BOX 749 FLORENCE, AZ 85132 NO LATER THAN 5:00 PM ON NOVEMBER 3, 2023 Contact for this matter: Glenn Bak, Senior Planner E-mail address: glenn.bak@pinal.gov Phone # (520) 866-6444 Fax: (520) 866-6530 Pub: Oct 26, 2023