PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION

City Council Chambers 800 Game Farm Road, Yorkville, Il Wednesday, November 14, 2018 7:00pm

Meeting Called to Order

Chairman Randy Harker called the meeting to order at 7:00pm, roll was called and a quorum was established.

Roll Call:

Reagan Goins-yes, Deborah Horaz-yes, Don Marcum-yes, Jeff Olson-yes, Randy Harker-yes

Absent: Bill Gockman, Richard Vinyard

City Staff

Krysti Barksdale-Noble, Community Development Director Jason Engberg, Senior Planner

Other Guests

Lynn Dubajic, City Consultant
Chris Vitosh, Vitosh Reporting Service
Shawn Ajaz, Progressive Energy Group
Megan Fanthorpe, Blackberry Woods
Mike Olszewski, Blackberry Woods
Chris Childress, Progressive Energy Group
Lana Lerman, Yorkville Dialysis Center
Deb Milam, Cimmaron Subdivision

Dan Kramer, Attorney
Eric Peterman, GRNE Solar
Stefan Fanthorpe, Blackberry Woods
Ryan Hoogland, Blackberry Woods
Scott Koeppel, Kendall County
Greg Milam, Cimmaron Subdivision

Previous Meeting Minutes October 10, 2018

The minutes were approved as presented on a motion and second by Commissioners Marcum and Horaz, respectively.

Roll call: Goins-yes, Horaz-yes, Marcum-yes, Olson-yes, Harker-yes. Carried 5-0.

Citizen's Comments None

Public Hearings

Chairman Harker said there were two Public Hearings originally scheduled for this meeting, however, not all materials were submitted for the Marker, Inc. Hearing and it will be moved to the next PZC meeting. A motion was made by Mr. Marcum and seconded by Ms. Horaz to move PZC 2018-18 Marker, Inc. to December 12, 2018. Roll call: Horaz-yes, Marcum-yes, Olson-yes, Goins-yes, Harker-yes. Passed 5-0.

Chairman Harker explained the procedure for the other Public Hearing and he swore in those who would give testimony. At 7:05pm a motion was made by Commissioner Goins to open the Public Hearing for PZC 2018-07 GRNE Solar and it was seconded by Commissioner Marcum.

Roll call: Marcum-yes, Olson-yes, Goins-yes, Horaz-yes, Harker-yes. Carried 5-0.

Chairman Harker read the petition as follows:

1. **PZC 2018-07** GRNE Solar, Eric Peterman, petitioner, has filed an application with the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, requesting special use permit approval to install and operate a solar farm with more than one freestanding solar energy system on approximately 7.4 acres of land consisting of roughly 6,400 solar modules. The real property, zoned in the O Office District, is located at the southeast corner of John Street and Beecher Road at the Kendall County Government Campus in Yorkville, Illinois.

(See Court Reporter's Transcript of Testimony)
Also to be entered into public record:
Statement from Yorkville Dialysis Center
Statement from Megan Fanthorpe
Petitioner Responses to the Special Use Standards

The Public Hearing was closed at approximately 8:12pm on a motion by Mr. Marcum and second by Ms. Horaz.

Roll call: Olson-yes, Goins-yes, Horaz-yes, Marcum-yes, Harker-yes. Carried 5-0.

Unfinished Business None

New Business

1. PZC 2018-07 GRNE (see above description)

Mr. Engberg provided details of the project including setbacks, fencing, glare study, distance of homes from solar panels, solar panel details, city request for solid fence around the perimeter, landscape plan, request for the security camera to be accessible by the sheriff and a knox box on site for emergency use. Other city requests include a security guarantee if the system is abandoned, an easement to enter the site and a full engineering and erosion plan. Scott Koeppel from Kendall County stated the the county included strong language regarding abandonment.

The floor was then opened for Commissioner discussion. Mr. Olson commented on any possible glare being hidden by a solid fence, construction pollution, noise being absorbed by nearby trees, emissions from panels being a non-issue, composite-type fence and the strict standards for dust. Ms. Noble said the city engineer would be on site every day to monitor dust and street maintenance.

Mr. Engberg said the city is asking for a 7'6" solid opaque fence. Ms. Horaz suggested the fence not be totally solid but it should allow air flow and give the illusion of being totally solid. Mr. Marcum discussed language for fencing and suggested a request for low maintenance and opaqueness rather than specifying certain materials.

Resident Megan Fanthorpe said she would like to see more trees and less fence. The petitioner plans for six types of trees at different heights. Ms. Noble explained the landscape requirements ask for 33 trees/shrubs for each 100 linear feet. Mr. Olson added that buffer trees should be replaced if they die.

Ms. Horaz inquired about snow on panels, potential hail damage and breakage by baseballs. Mr. Peterman said snow will slide off, double pane panels are resistant to hail damage and baseballs do not break the panels.

The discussion concluded and Chairman Harker read the special use standards plus the additional four. Mr. Engberg said petitioner responses to the special use standards and four additional standards from Chapter 14 will be entered into the official record.

The commissioners briefly discussed the language for the fence material as a condition in the motion and they decided on PVC or composite-type material. Mr. Engberg also requested that the petitioners adhere to the updated letter of November 7th pertaining to #4 of the staff recommended conditions.

Action Item

Special Use

A motion to approve the petition and Findings of Fact was made by Mr. Marcum and seconded and read by Mr. Olson: In consideration of testimony presented during a Public Hearing on November 14, 2018 and discussion of the Findings of Fact, the Planning and Zoning Commission recommends approval to the City Council a request for Special Use authorization to construct a freestanding solar energy system, or solar farm, on a O Office District zoned property located at the southwest corner of the Kendall County Government Center, subject to staff recommendations in a memo dated November 7, 2018 and further subject to a fence on 4 sides, PVC or composite-type material, solid and opaque, and request date on landscape survey to change to November 7, 2018. Roll call: Goins-yes, Horaz-yes, Marcum-yes, Olson-yes, Harker-yes. Carried 5-0. Ms. Noble said this petition will move to the December 11th City Council meeting for final approval.

Additional Business

1. PZC 2018-17 Text Amendment for Signs

Mr. Engberg said the City Council approved the text amendment updating Chapter 20 of the sign ordinance.

In another matter, Mr. Engberg said extra material will be added to the packet to keep commissioners up to date. More training may be done later and Ms. Noble asked for ideas of the types of training desired.

Adjournment

There was no further business and the meeting was adjourned at 8:53pm on a motion by Commissioners Marcum and Goins, respectively. Unanimous voice vote approval.

Respectfully submitted by Marlys Young, Minute Taker

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17	800 Game Farm Road	
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22	Wednesday, November 14, 2018	
23	7:00 p.m.	
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	D7C - November 14 2019 - Dublic Hearing	
	PZC - November 14, 2018 - Public Hearing	2
1	PRESENT:	
2	Mr. Randy Harker, Chairman,	
3	Mr. Jeff Olson, Deputy Chairman,	
4	Ms. Deborah Horaz,	
5	Ms. Reagan Flavin-Goins,	
6	Mr. Donald Marcum.	
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9	ALSO PRESENT:	
10	Ms. Krysti Barksdale-Noble, Community	
11	Development Director,	
12	Mr. Jason Engberg, Senior Planner,	
13	Ms. Marlys Young, Minute Taker.	
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(WHEREUPON, the following proceedings were had in public hearing:)

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay. I've got a little change here on the public hearing. There are two public hearings scheduled for tonight's Planning and Zoning Commission meeting.

While there are two public hearings on tonight's agenda, the petitioner, Marker,

Inc., has not provided the staff with additional requested materials for the PZC 2018-18 before tonight's scheduled public hearing date.

Therefore, the public hearing for PZC 2018-18 will not be open for discussion or testimony will not be taken at tonight's meeting.

May I have a motion to move the public hearing scheduled for PZC 2018-18 from November 14th, 2018 Planning and Zoning Commission meeting to December 12th, 2018 Planning and Zoning Commission meeting at the same time and place that was the originally planned hearing?

MR. MARCUM: So moved.

Those persons wishing to testify are asked to speak clearly, one at a time, state your name and who you represent, if anyone. You are asked to sign in at the podium if you have not already done so.

If you wish to speak at tonight's public hearing as a petitioner or as a member of the public, please stand, raise your hand and repeat after me.

Anybody out there -- yeah, you want to speak? Okay.

(Witnesses sworn.)

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Thank you, you may be seated.

All right. So the order that we're going to receive the testimony is the petitioner is going to do his presentation first and then those that want to speak that are in favor of the request, they're next, then those that are opposed to the request follow that, and then we will move on.

So if the petitioner is ready?

MS. NOBLE: A motion.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Oh, yeah, I'm sorry.

Hold on two seconds.

May I have a motion to open the public hearing on petition number PZC 2018-07?

MS. GOINS: So moved.

MR. MARCUM: Second.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay. Roll call vote,

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MS. YOUNG: Marcum.

MR. MARCUM: Yes.

MS. YOUNG: Olson.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: Yes.

MS. YOUNG: Goins.

MS. GOINS: Yes.

MS. YOUNG: Horaz.

MS. HORAZ: Yes.

MS. YOUNG: Harker.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Yes.

Okay. PZC 2018-07, the GRNE Solar,

19 Eric Peterman, petitioner, has filed an

20 application with the United City of Yorkville,

21 Kendall County, Illinois, requesting a special

22 use permit approval to install and operate a

23 solar farm with more than one free-standing solar

24 energy system on approximately 7.4 acres of land

consisting of roughly 6400 solar modules.

The real property, zoned in the O Office District, is located at the southeast corner of John Street and Beecher Road at the Kendall County Government Campus in Yorkville, Illinois.

Now, you are ready to go?

DANIEL J. KRAMER,

having been first duly sworn, testified from the podium as follows:

MR. KRAMER: Thank you, Mr. Harker. My name is Daniel J. Kramer. I am an attorney licensed to practice law in the state of Illinois. My address is 1107A South Bridge Street in Yorkville, Illinois.

I represent GRNE Solar, whose representatives are here tonight. We have three possible witnesses who will answer questions from the audience and participate in the presentation.

You will probably hear the most from Eric Peterman who is presented or prepared on behalf of GRNE Solar the video presentation, and then we also have Chris Flynn Childress here who

is a consultant for the county in the energy request, and we also have Shawn Ajazi, and I did provide spellings of all the names for the court reporter before we started.

Again, tonight it's a bit of an unusual request in the sense that the petitioner is joined on behalf of the county to make this request.

The property is properly zoned; this is an accessory use to the functions that exist out at the county. As most of you know, but some in the audience may be newer to the community, this is about a 50-acre campus that was designated as a public safety campus back when I had hair.

The first building was the sheriff's department, ultimately an animal control facility was built behind it and there is a garage behind the sheriff's department, several public safety buildings for the jail now.

At the far west end of the campus is the Kendall County Health Department, which keeps growing with community needs all the time, and the Kendall County Courthouse was actually the

second building built here, and they made I thought really good use of the space in that they could have knocked the west wall out and put a bigger footprint, but they went upstairs instead, so it should stand like the old courthouse for a good half century as the county grows.

In terms of the use that's before you here tonight, the city has asked that a solar array be a special use so that they take into account the effect on the neighbors in the orderly development of the city.

We think it's a good use. We think the applicant has thought of as many of the issues as they can and they have taken some time with the neighborhood.

They did a meeting with the board about three weeks ago, the HOA association, and they did a meeting at the historic courthouse and invited any residents that wanted to come Monday night.

We let the city know we were doing both meetings and said, look, if aldermen or staff want to come, you are welcome, but aldermen, please be careful because of Open

Meeting Act that we really couldn't have more than two aldermen, and the county is under the same issue.

We let the county board know that we were doing open meetings and said if you'd like to come, but please, no more than two so you don't violate the Open Meetings Act and they did not come, which is okay because it's their petition.

Really not a lot of comments from me other than at the end of the presentation the public comment and after your due consideration tonight as a Plan Commission, we will ask you to give a positive recommendation to the City Council.

Thank you very much, and I'll let Mr. Peterman talk about the technical aspects.

ERIC PETERMAN,

having been first duly sworn, testified from the podium as follows:

MR. ENGBERG: Lights.

MR. PETERMAN: While Jason is grabbing that, as Dan mentioned, we have done a lot over the past several weeks and months to prepare

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material for this application, this petition, met specifically with Krysti and Jason, we've gone back and forth several times to prepare all the information that's requested for the special use application, as well as, as Dan mentioned, met with the HOA and the homeowners that are -- that are nearby this facility, taking in their input and actually changing some of the plans because of their input so that we are all on the same page.

I've told the HOA a number of times as well, I have two young kids, I would have some of the same questions that they had, which are all great. I think there has been a great dialogue through the process.

Thank you to the staff, I think

Jason and Krysti have done a great job of taking

it to all those who have been involved from the

HOA as well. It's been a healthy process so far.

Tonight we've prepared a presentation with some of the questions that have come out of the previous meetings, and I know there is some more information requested from the city which is in this presentation, as well as

from the HOA, which we have in here as well.

Can everybody see this okay or do more lights need to go? All right. Great.

And feel free, if you need any clarification or questions along the way, feel free to jump in and stop me. Apologize to a few of those who have seen this for the third time. We'll jump right in.

So a couple different areas that we'll cover, how solar works, the break up of what solar array looks like, some of the sound study, layout, questions that have come up throughout the process, and then some of the maintenance and prior installations that we've done.

I guess I should introduce myself, I apologize. Eric Peterman, I'm an industrial engineer from Northwestern University. I started this company about eight years ago. Born and raised in Illinois, live in Arlington Heights now, our company is run out of Palatine, so we are local. We operate only throughout the Midwest.

There is a lot of solar development

going on in Illinois right now because of the incentive structure. I know there was another petition prior to ours that came from an out-of-state that was eventually withdrawn.

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That was a totally separate setup.

That was what's called community solar, where you can choose any plot of land to be able to interconnect into the utility grid.

This is what's called a behind-the-meter application to where it's directly impacting Kendall County's offices, so in terms of the location, it needs to be where the Kendall County offices are located. It can't just be on another plot of land out in the middle of nowhere, so that's the difference between those location-wise. That's a little bit of the background on that.

Yeah, as I mentioned, engineer by trade and born and raised in Illinois. I've taken numerous hours to think about how this design is put together, I've driven through the neighborhoods, for Blackberry Woods, and had some great communication with them along the way.

Sorry, I'll jump in now, so this is

a great slide that I like to use just to explain how solar works just so everybody has a baseline understanding.

If you can see, Step One here, solar panels -- this is on a house, but solar panels on the roof are directly impacted by the sun. The sun hits the solar panels and then knocks around some electrons to create energy.

That energy is created in DC, or direct current, and then it's transferred into a box that you can barely see right here, which is called an inverter.

The inverter is the brains of the system and that's what converts the energy from direct current to alternating current.

Alternating current is what we use to turn on these lights and the projector and the computer, so once it becomes alternating current, it then powers any loads that are going on inside the house, so if the refrigerator is on or if the washing machine is on, the solar power will help to power those things first.

If everything is shut off, let's say you are away on vacation, then that power would

be pushed back onto the utility grid. ComEd would then give you a credit on your utility bill, so you won't lose that energy you created, you will get a one-to-one credit from ComEd, and that's where it goes back onto the utility grid.

Here is a picture of what a typical ground mount system might look like. So the three main areas we have identified here, the racking structure, which you can see kind of in the background here, it's made with steel posts that go in the ground and then aluminum rails that run the length of the system that also support the solar panels.

You can see one solar module is installed here. That's what is impacting with the sun to create the energy, and then there is a box, like I said, an inverter, which is the brains of the system, which is usually located somewhere along the racking structure hidden underneath the solar panels.

What is in a solar panel? So this is a breakdown of what is actually inside of a solar module, so this is kind of a deconstructed module here.

On the top you can see there is an aluminum frame that houses everything inside.

There is a double layer of glass, just like a windshield would have, and then the solar cells is what's beneath that double layer of glass, another layer on the back side, and then these electrical wires, which help transmit the energy.

So the solar cell itself is made up of these three elements: Most notably silicon and ingot, which is -- they're all metalloids.

Silicon is one of -- I think it's the second most abundant element on earth behind oxygen.

There is nothing toxic about any of these materials, there is no harmful materials that are inside the cells at all, and I think one of the board members had a question about what a solar cell looks like, or solar module. Jeff, if that was you. So this is actually a full scale solar panel. You are welcome to come look at it or touch it, or any questions you have.

This one looks like -- this one is a residential module with a black frame, but this is full scale solar panel, so you are welcome to check it out when you have some time or if you

have more questions.

The racking structure. So this is actually on what's called a single axis tracker, and what that means is at the beginning part of the day, the solar panels will face east.

As the sun rises and goes across the sky to the west, the solar panels will actually rotate without the sun. That's the most efficient way to install solar, so in order to achieve that, you need a motor which will actually turn the racking structure with the sun.

So here you can see a picture of what that motor looks like and a portion of the racking structure that helps turn the solar module.

The inverter, looked like a nondescript white box like you have here. There is a fan, just like you would have on a computer, that runs to keep the electronics cool inside the box. There is a display on the front that tells you how much energy you're making or if there is any errors with the system.

Here is a picture of the inside or the guts, there is some internal blocks where the

wires are housed, some capacitors and resistors.

The question came up about sounds throughout this process, how much sound is created by the solar array. So in order to just provide a base level understanding of how many decibels normal activities are, you can see, starting on the left here, a quiet, rural area is described or calculated at 30 decibels, and then as we go to the right you can see -- as we get into the 50 and 60-decibel range, that's what's characterized as a refrigerator noise or normal conversation makes the sound that you are hearing from my voice right, now would be in the 50 to 60 decibel range.

Getting higher becomes what's called this dangerous level, and that's where you start to hear -- like if you were next to a car horn, I think that says chain saw or a jet engine. So that that's hopefully a base level understanding of decibel level for some normal, everyday activities.

Solar panels themselves produce zero decibels, so there is actually no noise at all that comes out of the solar panel, so when the

sun hits it and it's creating power, you will never know if you were just listening for an audible test.

In terms of racking structure, I did mention that it had motors that turn -- for the racking structure. So when those motors are in motion, the calculated or the tested decibel level is between 40 and 50 decibels. That's in between a library whisper and a refrigerator, for reference.

The motors only run on 15-second intervals every ten minutes. That's only during the day when the sun is shining, so it does not run at night or any time the sun is not shining. It rotates the modules during the day and then it resets itself.

One of the questions that was asked at a previous meeting, and I got some clarification, so it will go -- every ten minutes it will run for 15 seconds to rotate the modules throughout the day.

At the end of the day it will run for about a minute to reset it back to a normal level, and then the next day it will then start

again, so it's only running a limited amount of time and there is only a noise that's comparable to a library whisper or a refrigerator. There is only two motors on the entire site is the plan design right now.

MR. MARCUM: Those tracking things go down the center of the -- they are not on every panel; is that correct?

MR. PETERMAN: The tracker -- you are talking about the racking structure itself?

MR. MARCUM: Yes.

MR. PETERMAN: Yes. So you will have a row of solar panels that might look like this solar panel and then another solar panel right here.

There will be a beam that runs down and attaches to the back of the solar panel, so it's almost like a hinge, so it will go from the east and then they'll rotate on the hinge.

MR. MARCUM: But there is not one of those motors on every one of those panels?

MR. PETERMAN: No, no. Only two motors on the entire site. Yes. Thanks for the question.

Inverters. So the next study was the decibel reading on the inverters themselves. The inverters as I mentioned are the brains of the system. That's the electronics. So standing next to the inverter, measured at around 60 decibels, so again, that's a normal conversation, probably similar to what you're hearing from my voice right now, there are planned about 40 inverters for the site right now.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: 60 decibels at how many feet away?

MR. PETERMAN: 60 decibels at three meters, so about ten feet, and then once you get -- Actually the next slide will give you some more detail on that.

it, and you can't see it on the screen, but these are decibel readings here that show that these are about 60, 61 decibels for each of these, and the angle, why there is four different angles, it's from the front, the back, the right, the left, so you can get it from all different angles, and this was actually provided from the inverter manufacturer.

To your question about how far away. So these are some installed inverters that we have on a site that we own. This is in northwest Indiana for an elementary school. It's a similar size, it's about 1.2 megawatts.

The proposed size for this project is close to two megawatts, so it's I guess a little more than half of what's being proposed for this site.

These are actually videos that are not wanting to run on Jason's computer tonight, so I will give you a background of what this sounds like.

So at three feet away from the inverter you'll hear about 60 decibels, so it will sound like a fan running, similar to a computer fan.

As we back up, we've got a recording here at about ten feet, that's where it's, you know, still in that 60 decibel range, so you can still audibly hear it about ten feet away, and then the third picture here shows a recording at 25 feet from the enclosure, where at this stage you can't really hear the inverter.

You can hear some wind rippling and you can hear some traffic in the background, but the audible noise from the inverter is negligent.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: Where are the inverters located on the site?

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MR. PETERMAN: Yes, good question. I am going to defer that question for a couple slides later so it be a little more helpful.

And this is another video, it actually has one of our guys walking through the middle of the solar field to give you a good feel for what that looks like. We can make this available if you want to try the videos later, but that's not wanting to work for us tonight.

Similarly, another question that came up about any electromagnetic fields that are given off by the solar array, so to provide some EMF levels of everyday activities or everyday devices, here is another frame of reference.

So as we start on the left -- and excuse me, I can't see it from this far away. As we start on the left, you'll see brain waves and solar system is on the left which is considered

extremely low frequency.

As we move to the right we've got some everyday devices such as a radio, television, laptop, cellphone, which are in the radiowave, microwave category here.

As we continue to go to the right that's where you get some UV lights, or light bulbs, medical devices, and the dangerous category is where you have some more nuclear and radioactive activity.

So as you can see from the solar field, what's giving off the EMF is the inverter and that's where it's categorized in the extremely low frequency next to -- you know, further to the left than everyday devices like your cellphone or your computer.

To your question about location, so this if you can see is — the blue box here is the area that is planned for the solar panels and the red in the middle, we've actually designed it based on some feedback and concerns from the HOA to run down the center of the array, so the nearest home, as you can see here, is over 300 feet away from the inverters and the motors,

which are in the center, the only things that make noise or give off EMF. Nothing in the solar field produces either of those.

Does that answer your question on location?

VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: Yes.

MR. PETERMAN: Great. Landscape layout, which was required by the city, this was produced by HLR, the engineering firm. There is some detail down here that describes the different trees that will be planned for this site.

This is the southern portion of the solar field. There is a black line that runs directly east/west that you can kind of see right there, and then just to the south of that fence line is the tree line.

This is an image of what that will look like. There's going to be an opaque fence on the south side, seven-and-a-half-foot tall wood fence that will not be able to be seen through, and then you will have the tree landscaping between the residents and the solar grid.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: And that's on the

south elevation?

MR. PETERMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. KRAMER: Eric, can you point out, the photographs they have in the package show it a lot better than that. That's very dark there.

MR. PETERMAN: Yeah, it's pretty dark here. Point out --

MR. KRAMER: They've got color drawings that show that much better.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay.

MR. PETERMAN: This shows that -- There was a question about what other -- what other developments might happen on this land, and this land is obviously owned by Kendall County and it's -- right now it's housing a temporary nursery for some trees, but there are other plans in development.

This was taken from the Kendall
County Capital Improvement Plan back in fiscal
year 2012. It just shows the public safety
center was discussing a build-out of the
correctional facility, so there is talks of
either expansion of the jail that's currently
there further to the west where the site is,

there is talk of additional buildings for this space. There is nothing set in stone right now. The proposed plan is for the solar field.

This was a little bit more clarification on what could go there if this wasn't a solar field.

The intention -- it's my understanding something will be developed there; the timing or what is what's uncertain.

A question on property value. So some of the concerns from -- or some of the questions that were brought up from the HOA was will this have an impact on my property value, and we were requested to find a study that showed a similar scenario of a large solar field being developed directly next to a residential home or a residential plot of land.

There is actually a study that was produced in the Midwest, so this actually has a lot of Indiana and Illinois solar fields on it, which are much larger than the field that we are proposing for this petition, and essentially what this is saying, there is a couple key categories here, but what they did is they took a

control site and then a test site to see similar properties that are next to a solar array and similar properties that are not next to a solar array, what was the impact on the property value, and this shows the distance from the solar field to the home, and some of the numbers here, I think that number is like 68 feet from the property line to the solar field, there is a few that are in the hundred feet, 200, that says 400 there.

So the gist of it is these massive solar fields are right next to a residential area and all the way on the right the analysis concluded that there was no impact, was the final ruling.

This number down here shows the property values actually increased by close to two percent, so it's a minimal increase to no impact is what the study showed.

This was just a recap of some of the questions that did come up and then direct answers to them.

Most of the presentation has covered these questions, so I will just highlight some of

these things that were brought up.

Will living near a solar field affect my property value? We just presented that study.

Do solar panels contain harmful chemicals? There have been numerous studies to show that there is no connection between solar fields or health conditions or any reason to believe that it would be harmful. So we covered that also with the anatomy of what's inside a solar panel and how it works.

Do solar panels create glare?

Actually Jason did a great job at presenting this topic at one of the last meetings. The purpose of solar panels is to actually capture sunlight, not to reflect it, so that is the way that solar panels are designed.

Even if it did reflect, if you remember, the solar panels are only facing east and west, so they will not ever face to the south, which would be where the nearby residents are located.

Do solar panels leak radiation? We talked about that at the EMF study and, as I

said, there is no link between solar fields or any threat or concern with health conditions, and then EMF specifically.

This is actually that school that I was talking about that we had a picture of earlier. This is an elementary class that's actually outside discussing the solar field that's being installed.

We worked with the Tri-Creek School Corporation to implement this on their campus at the elementary school. They built it into their curriculum.

We have designed it such that the students can actually come out and do different tests on the solar field, they can put a shade on a solar panel to see how it impacts it, they can record the voltage to see how much voltage is being pushed through the solar panel.

So this has been a great thing for us to show that not only is there is no concerns of harm or health concerns, but it's also an opportunity to educate our young ones and build it into the curriculum as they go through, throughout their elementary school.

Question came up of site

maintenance. So our relationship with Kendall

County is we are leasing the land and we will be responsible for everything on the land. So maintenance, maintenance of the landscaping that's on the subject site, ensuring that the field is kept in operation and is functional, we will be responsible for all of that.

So you can see a couple fields here that are well manicured.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: Those are landscaped. Is the one you are proposing also landscaped grass, it's all -- it's not gravel or --

MR. PETERMAN: Yes, sir, there will be grass underneath, correct.

Some of the previous projects -- I don't remember if this was from the city or from the HOA, but they had asked to provide a list of some of the previous projects.

That's an aerial view of the

Tri-Creek School Corporation; this is a project
in Nebraska for a ground mount system. We've

done roof mount system, we've done ground mount

systems, had various different equipment that we have used.

We were recently awarded as the number one solar installer in Illinois. It's been a long time coming to get to this point, but as I said, it's prideful for myself because I am born and raised here, we are focused specifically on the Midwest and we do everything local, so to earn this is definitely something we are proud of.

And then finally this just shows that third-party organizations, which are usually the watchdogs of environmental actions, have all come out in support of solar, the ones listed on this slide as least, so organizations such as Greenpeace, or the EPA, National Geographic, U.S. Department of Energy, Sierra Club, these folks are very interested and engaged in anything that would impact the environment. They have all come out to support solar. And, in fact, the EPA has a very similar sized solar array on their campus, so 1.5 megawatts of solar that's on their campus would look very similar to the petition that we have before you.

And then finally just a quick summary of the points, some of the key points, as we mentioned in the layout, the solar motors and racking motors will be located more than 300 feet from the nearest home.

The inverters and racking motors will only operate during the day when the sun is out; nothing is operating at night.

The emitted sound and the EMF we discussed as to have no impact, you won't be able to hear it from outside the fenced area or have an effect anywhere outside the fenced area at all.

Solar field would be regularly .

maintained by GRNE Solar. There's been no -
After rigorous tests, there's been no connection

between health concerns or solar arrays.

We talked about the independent third-party groups which support solar. GRNE Solar is -- it will save the taxpayers \$4 million over the course -- over the life of the system, and that's all with zero dollar capital costs.

So the way that works is there is a lot of incentives and grants that are out there.

We have an investor that would fund the money for this project so it would not come out of the Kendall County budget at all and they would pay less for the energy that's created by the solar than they are currently paying with their supplier.

And then the property values we discussed; the study that was shown there with -- specifically in the Midwest, Illinois and Indiana products that has a slight positive to no impact on the property values.

And then in terms of next steps, as we mentioned, we've held two joint meetings other than the EDC meetings that we've had previously, but since then we've had two joint meetings with the HOA and the homeowners who have decided to show up.

As I said, we've had great dialogue and actually had a change in the plans because of those meetings. Here tonight we have the public hearing and then if it decides to go before the Council for vote, we'll see that on the the 11th.

Assuming that is approved, we have to apply for those incentives in January and then

the installation would be slated for spring of 2019.

One thing I will note is the timing or the urgency of the solar incentives. Because of the way the program is structured, it's very appealing to developers, so there's been a lot of development from out-of-state that's come to Illinois.

In fact, there is actually more products being developed than there are funds for in terms of the incentives, so they've discussed doing the process of a lottery, so assuming we do get approval and move forward and we get to submit our application on January 15th, then we will still be at the whim of the Illinois Power Agency, which distributes the incentive money for the project.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: So you might get approved and you might lose out on the lottery.

MR. PETERMAN: That's correct, yeah.

And without those incentives, the economics of
the project don't work, so the timing is vital to
get the approval so that we are ready to submit
the application in January, so just want to make

sure that that's clear, and appreciate your attention and timeliness on this.

At this time I will turn it back to Jason and I'll be available for questions if there is anything else that you need.

Thanks for your attention.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Thank you. Okay.

Moving on, anybody that's here that would like to speak that's in favor of the proposal being heard? Step forward. Please state your name when you get there too, please.

SCOTT GRYDER,

having been first duly sworn, testified from the podium as follows:

MR. GRYDER: Sure. Hi, I'm Scott

Gryder. I am County Commissioner for Kendall

County. I am here on behalf of the County Board.

They spent a lot of time looking at this, wanting to be fiscally responsible and then also wanting to be environmentally responsible, and we thought this was a project that could do all of those things in one, and they spent a lot of time, both staff-wise and County Board, going through to come to these agreements, to look at

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the products, a lot of questions about the field as well, what would happen, where it would result, and then they unanimously voted to go forward with this project earlier this year, which brought about coming to Yorkville to get approval and get the special use put out.

Just wanted to come here and mention that, you know, that there is other elected officials that have reviewed this and looked at it from the County level and they voted unanimously to do it. So thank you.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Thank you. Those who are -- that would like to speak that are opposed to this request? Please step up, step forward.

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Awesome.

MS. FANTHORPE: Are we allowed to ask questions?

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Yeah, absolutely.

Come on up to the --

MS. FANTHORPE: Do we have to go to the podium?

MS. LERMAN: Is there anyone else that wanted to be up for anything to oppose it?

Otherwise I will.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Yeah, go ahead. Come on up.

LANA LERMAN,

having been first duly sworn, testified from the podium as follows:

MS. LERMAN: Hi. My name is Lana

Lerman. I represent Yorkville Dialysis Center.

We are located on the west side of the proposed solar field, yes, I think it's west side, so we did submit a written opposition, but we just wanted to kind of reiterate and explain why.

Dialysis is a life sustaining treatment. We have a lot of elderly patients that come in; they come in three days a week, four hours a day, so that's pretty much part of their lives.

We feel that the noise, the pollution of the construction and everything would not be very good for them, you know, moving in and out and coming into the unit, so -- we're also concerned about when the panels go to the west, the possible glare.

I know they said there is no glare,

but if there is one, we feel that will go right into our location, so that's essentially why we would like to oppose this; however, if you do decide to go with it, we do respectfully request that you have a fence that's at least eight feet tall and that we have a little bit more shrub, bermage (sic) and trees on our side. Didn't look like there was going to be anything on the west side, so --

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay.

MS. LERMAN: And that's about it. Thank you.

MR. ENGBERG: It's in the packet, real quick, would you like the letter that's sent in the packet entered into the record?

MS. LERMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: All right. Anybody else that's in opposition of the request?

MS. FANTHORPE: Okay. I will talk.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay. And, sorry, real quick because you weren't here when we swore everybody else in, so --

MS. FANTHORPE: Yes, I realize it was for the public; I thought it was like formal

representatives.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: You're good. Please stand, raise your right hand, and repeat after me.

(Witness sworn.)

CHAIRMAN HARKER: And what was your last

name?

MS. FANTHORPE: Fanthorp.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: One more time?

MS. FANTHORPE: Fanthorpe.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay.

MEGAN FANTHORPE,

having been first duly sworn, was examined upon oral interrogatories and testified as follows:

MS. FANTHORPE: So I am the HOA president for Blackberry Woods, and I've spoken with a lot of our neighbors and I've done a lot of research on this myself and I found some conflicting things with the Power Point.

I've found that it can be a health hazard, that it can cause hypersensitivity in some people if this is added, and I don't know how far it would have to go across the property lines for it to be effective of our neighbors,

but if they would have that problem, they wouldn't even be able to go into their home potentially.

I found that the components that make up solar panels overwhelmingly they are toxic and that they cannot be disposed of very easily. That's actually one of the problems with solar panels, is trying to recycle them afterwards, because they are made of toxic materials.

I agree that they are made of silicone, but a lot of the studies that I have found show that the components inside of there, if they are released into the air, can cause health hazards, and I only received their Power Point today, what they are citing, so I didn't have an opportunity to read it beforehand, but I haven't, to try to figure out which one is accurate, but if they are toxic and there is a potential for something like a weather-related element such as a tornado to come through and pick these up and smash them or a baseball to hit them or any other way that they could potentially became unencapsulated, I understand in the

encapsulated form they're likely safe, just like asbestos, but if it got out into the air for some reason, we would like to know that there is some type of biohazard cleanup plan, but as of right now they're saying it's safe, so they don't feel that that's a need, but we have a concern for it being I believe about 85 feet from our back doors is what we were told, that this is being so close to kids.

I don't know what the hazards are, if some -- if a kid would get in there, if there is electrical components that they could get hurt.

We also have concerns with them removing all of the trees in that area. We've got homeowners that have, you know, a lower water table that could end up flooding if they have, you know, kind of a flat area that has no drainage.

I don't think there is a drainage plan in there right now, I know they said in the future they would have to do that, but I wouldn't want them to move forward without that plan.

We also have a water basin that's

right next to there, about 300 feet from there.

If they remove all the trees there could potentially be a problem with the water basin, and that's something that we have to -- the homeowner maintained and he's had problems in the past and we don't particularly want to have those type of costs incurred on our homeowners.

We have a low budget for our association, our dues are low, and so any maintenance to those water basis is very costly for our homeowners.

While I understand solar energy has been around,
I don't know if it's been around long enough for
them to show that 20 or 30 years from now some
type of byproduct that they are not aware of now
could cause problems or cancers that we don't
know about.

I know Willowbrook is having a similar problem right now with Sterigenics, you know, they thought it was safe, and now 20 years from now we have a higher cancer rating, and we don't want to be getting these to have more health effects, potentially 20 years from now

we're going to have this unknown and have them say oh, sorry, we didn't know then.

I just -- I feel like for the -- I think we broke it down, it ends up being \$1.26 in savings for residents in Kendall County. We just don't know that it's worth the risks of this.

They say the property values won't go down, but most people I've talked to say 5,000 solar panels next to your house is going to raise some concerns for not just people who back right up to it, but we have two-story homes, so you're going to see over it even with the fence and the tree lines. You know, our houses are raised up a bit, so they are still going to overlook that.

There has to be security systems in place based on what we are -- the sheriff wants, so some cameras may be looking into our backyards as we well.

They've talked about putting a chain link fence around this project, which we think would be an aesthetic eyesore, and while we know, you know, there might be an expansion of some kind in this area, when the Kendall County representative came to one of our meetings, he

said that based on the prison population going down is that the likelihood is that this area won't be anything until 2028, so we think there is some time to figure out what that would be.

You know, it's also blocking out things like the view of the other government buildings, some of the traffic, Route 34, Target, all of those other things that are being blocked by that area.

We know it can't be trees forever, but I just think with the safety concerns that are out there, I just don't know that right now they have enough information to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that it's safe, and we don't want to be the guinea pigs that prove that it's going to be safe now and in the future, so I think that's all I've got. Okay. Thank you.

MR. ENGBERG: Your letter that you sent us that's in the packet, would you like that entered into the record as well?

MS. FANTHORPE: Yes, please.

MR. MARCUM: I have a question. The water basin you are talking about, is it in somebody's yards or the retention areas?

1	MS. FANTHORPE: It's the retention area
2	to the right off of Blackberry Woods, so my
3	understanding of it is it's supposed to retain
4	the water and then drain out into Blackberry
5	Creek, and it's about from my Google map about
6	300 feet.
7	MR. MARCUM: So you are talking about
8	something that's on your property, on your
9	MS. FANTHORPE: Yeah, it's in our
10	homeowner's association.
11	MR. MARCUM: It's not this part to the
12	north here?
13	MS. FANTHORPE: No, it's like
14	CHAIRMAN HARKER: It's on the east part,
15	right?
16	MS. FANTHORPE: When you are drive into
17	our neighborhood
18	MS. NOBLE: It's south. It's south.
19	MS. FANTHORPE: It's right by the model
20	house. Scruffy's.
21	CHAIRMAN HARKER: Yeah.
22	MR. ENGBERG: The project area.
23	CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay.
24	MR. MARCUM: That's it.
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VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: Can we ask questions of Eric?

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Yeah. Absolutely.

Can I just say this real quick?

VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: We can also do that when we stop and get out of the public hearing, you know what I mean? Because we will get kind of wrapped up in that a little bit, you know, so -- thank you, yeah.

Okay. Eric, would you like to respond to some of the things that she just said, or Mr. Kramer?

MR. KRAMER: Thank you. Again, Dan Kramer for the record.

The technical stuff I'll let Eric respond to because I have zilch in terms of knowledge there.

In terms of drainage, I think

Mr. Marcum hit the nail on the head. When the

original campus was designed, the county had to

go through some overall drainage studies to show

the city how the drainage would work given a

reasonable build-out and this parcel would have a

building.

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It was never intended that the trees were going to stay there. It's a sad story for Kendall County taxpayers, but the county bought those trees twice, first when the Orchard Road was condemned and as part of the settlement they gave the nursery owner the right to keep growing them on this ground, and then they had to move some a second time and buy a second time, so it was always believed that these would be harvested back before the economy went down the tube and they got too big, frankly.

So what Eric has shown you on the Power Point is that under the panels, it's still going to be a low fescue-type grass that's got a deep root structure, not the bluegrass that we have on our lawn that only has three or four inches of roots, so you're still going to have good ground absorption because you've just got the small pipe holding the poles.

Again, we would anticipate the drainage going into our retention pound on the county ground to the north and not going to the neighbors in the south into the subdivision at

all, particularly because there is going to be the fence, the berm and the landscaping there.

In regards to the safety issue, I think that's a very good question, and the sheriff had us address that, as did staff working with Mr. Engberg, and that is that whatever type of fence is there, the sheriff wants internal cameras connected into their computer system so whoever is in public safety or KenCom can always see inside the facility, and the gate would be a Knox box type gate that all emergency responders, police, fire and EDP would have the ability to get right in without calling GRNE or anybody. So if there were children trespassing or anything, they would be known with the cameras right away.

The one issue that we can't give a final answer on from our side -- and we will do whatever the government authorities work out and tell us to do at the end of the day -- and that is we have committed to the solid opaque fence to the back, to the residential, which makes good sense.

The sheriff has given us a letter that he would like to not see a solid fence on

the east, north and west side because of public security reasons, and that goes way back to Sheriff Randall who didn't like the place getting too big, not just because of the possibility of prisoners escaping, but also some bad attributes we're seeing these days in society.

If the city at the end of the day passes a special use ordinance and says do a solid fence, we do a solid fence. We don't argue that at all.

Besides the young lady who testified on behalf of the dialysis center, we did get written contact, as I believe the city did, from Copley, and Copley asked -- much the same as the dialysis center, asked if we could beef up the landscaping on the west side and they would prefer a solid rather than a chain link fence; otherwise they are fine with the project.

They didn't know the history about the trees and wondered if they could be preserved; when we explained what was going on, they said no, we understand that now.

Those I think are the non-technical ones I can respond to, and I will be quiet and

let Eric talk.

MR. MARCUM: It sounds as though the concerns from the dialysis people, and the HOA lady didn't say, but the construction, that's when they're going have the -- the dialysis people are going to have the biggest problem.

With all the lumberjacks going in there taking these trees out, and also the grading, how long is this going to take to build do we anticipate?

MR. KRAMER: I will let Eric respond because he's actually done some.

MR. MARCUM: Okay, let's try another one.

MR. KRAMER: Sure.

MR. MARCUM: You also -- You and I have had lots of conversations over the years, nothing ever related to science.

MR. KRAMER: This is true.

MR. MARCUM: So you say it's going to be structured so that the water runoff will go to this retention area to the north. Do we have something evidencing that or is that just what we hope?

MR. KRAMER: Well, that again was the original county engineering plan when they got the courthouse and the public -- or public health department building built.

There is a huge wetland pond in front of public health, and this one is a smaller pond and, again, they are designed -- they've got wetland plants in them. The whole idea is to infiltrate on-site and not have stormwater runoff.

Now, what will have to happen before the city would actually issue a building permit is the petitioner's engineer has to do an updated study giving flows on it, and it's a bit difficult on this one because back again 30 years ago the engineers simply always did bold detentions. You had this Metropolitan Sanitary District software program, you pumped in how many acres you had, what the density was going to be, and it told you how many acre feet of water.

Now they've gone to something -- and the city's reviewing engineer is a huge proponent of it -- called BMP's or best management practices, and that's what this pond is. It's a

naturalized area and they size it using somewhat the old methods, but they've got to make allowances because of the infiltration on-site, and yes, there will be actual calculations.

MR. MARCUM: Okay. Thank you.

MR. KRAMER: Thanks.

MR. PETERMAN: Thanks for the question.

Regarding the timeline, so we try to be as

efficient as possible, and even with our crews,

we don't want our crews, you know, on-site more

than they have to be, so we do a lot of planning

and pre-work on the front end of the project

before we ever show up to the site.

In terms of actual construction on the site, anticipated duration for this size project would be in the two to three-month range, so minimal disturbance, between two and three months, is all it would take to get the product in place, and then it would be undisturbed after that time.

MR. MARCUM: Are you familiar with any of the studies that she's cited about the --

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Disposal?

MR. MARCUM: -- toxic --

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Toxic, yeah.

MR. MARCUM: And disposal of the units, are you familiar with any of those?

MR. PETERMAN: I haven't seen any of the sources or seen any of the citations that were discussed.

What I know is the studies that I have presented that have been shown as fact that I have found both from the specific manufacturers of the products and from independent third parties like the governmental agencies and the non-profits that do the environmental watchdog activities, everything that they have put out and presented has been favorable in terms of health or any type of risk or environmental factors related to solar.

There is a couple studies that we have, so we have a couple questions on the back side of this, and I think Jason has this -- and I'll also make this one available, it's a little bit different than the previous one, but all of our -- everything that was in this presentation is cited, so you have all the citations here from the different parties.

One of the ones -- let's see if I left it -- yeah, back here, so there is -- there is three different sources that specifically discuss the EMF, the electromagnetic field or electromagnetic force. I've highlighted a couple in here.

This was a report that was put out by the North Carolina -- it's by North Carolina State University, and the North Carolina Clean Energy Technology report.

I think the line here that shows — this was actually a report that went in front of the Congress, and the key line that's shown here is: The conclusion of the committee is that the current body of evidence does not show that exposure to these fields presents any human health hazard. So that's one source.

The second source, from the Massachusetts Clean Energy Center, talks about the different recommended levels of the EMF, they say once you get to 833 milliGauss, that's kind of the level, anything above that is when it starts to become concerning, is 833.

The level for the solar field beyond

50 feet is less than 0.2, so 833 is the level that it becomes concerning, and the report says that there's been studies that show for solar fields that it's less than 0.2.

Now, EMF is in this room right now. It's from your laptop in front of Krysti, it's from the cellphones we have in our pockets. There is EMF everywhere. And what the study is trying to say, that solar field -- if you are standing next to the inverter, you will experience some of the EMF that's given off from the inverter. When you get beyond 25, 50 feet, you won't experience anything from the EMF given off by that inverter. That's what's put out by the support.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: She also brought up like the disposal after the -- What is the life expectancy of the solar field?

MR. PETERMAN: So the solar panels are warranted by the manufacturer to operate for at least 25 years.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay.

MR. PETERMAN: So this solar panel right here is going to produce energy for at least

25 years. Most studies show that it will go beyond 30. The only reason that you would take it out is if you wanted to upgrade or do something different with the property.

There are agencies that take damaged solar panels for research, and we have donated some of those to different area universities, but yeah, in terms of the manufacturer, in terms of the third-party organizations, that's what I know to be fact from the studies that we have done.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: Are there SVS sheets for solar panels?

MR. PETERMAN: Yes, sir. Data sheets?

VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: Does it say there
is anything harmful from them?

MR. PETERMAN: The data sheets I believe were in the initial packet we presented for the original petition; if not, I can get them.

MR. MARCUM: How long is the leasehold agreement with the county?

MR. PETERMAN: 25 years.

MR. MARCUM: Megan. That's all I can recall; the last name was too complicated.

MS. FANTHORPE: That's okay.

MR. MARCUM: These prior HOA meetings you talked about, was the information about some studies he is citing made available to you?

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MS. FANTHORPE: I only received the original Power Point with his information after I emailed him today. I have a full-time job, so unfortunately I didn't have time to read all this information, but I have asked for them since the first meeting when we were -- I don't recall when the first meeting was called, but when we asked for any information that they could provide to show us that there are studies that show this is safe for now and the long-term, and I can go back and read these, but I did send an email requesting that from the day that we had that meeting, that we would get 60 days to take the time to read it and we didn't get a response back whether we were going to get the 60 days, so we are here, it's not been voted on yet.

I would like more time to research it; quite honestly I would like more time for experts to research it, because again, it's a safety thing for our neighborhoods and families and kids.

This is 85 feet from our houses, so I don't think that's something that anybody should be passing without having beyond a reasonable doubt that it's 100 percent safe now, future, forever for the life span of these being here.

If the studies aren't out there because they just haven't had it out there long enough, I don't think you can ask us to take that risk. I don't think you would take that risk for your family members.

MR. MARCUM: How about the studies that you have referenced, have you made those citations available to them?

MS. FANTHORPE: I have copies available,
I will be happy to email to every one of them.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: But the data that you're showing, Eric, you're saying that there is no --

MR. PETERMAN: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: -- compelling issues?

MR. PETERMAN: We provided multiple sources, as I said, there was presentation to Congress for the United States of America, there

was the Massachusetts Clean Energy, North

Carolina State University, the manufacturer of
the products themselves, all of those have been
made available and they are in the packet.

This was an excerpt that actually I think Jason put together, somebody from staff, the average feet here, so from the property line is about 75 to 80 feet, but distance from the panel to any home, average distance is 160 feet, and that's from the edge of the solar array.

As you recall, we moved the inverters and the motors even further, so as a conservative estimate, it's at least 300 feet.

From any home that's currently existing, probably a more realistic expectation is 400 or better.

MS. FANTHORPE: We did ask they meter test, they can do what it emits outside of it, we're talking about the interior components, that they can see what the EMF's are currently at the border lines of our yard, and we asked that they do before and after, and they have not raised that at all, so that we don't have to worry about that component, whether that means they need to move the inverters further, you know, all the way

to the north side, or have less of them, you know, whatever they need to do to make sure that that number doesn't raise at all our borders, that would be appreciated, or add more trees or buffer.

With the interior components, I guess that's just a matter of whose research is accurate. My understanding is they use toxic chemicals to make the cells, and again, I understand when they're in an encapsulated form, they're safe, but so is asbestos until it's disturbed, and there is all type of weather components, or a fire, if there are mechanicals involved, so if something malfunctions, set on fire, that could expose them, so I still think there needs to be some kind type of biohazard cleanup plan.

And, you know, too, they said there would be security there in case kids get in, but how fast you are going to reasonably -- unless you have an on-site security person that's there right then, how fast are you going to get there that a kid is not going to be injured or killed by the electrical components of the solar field

before they can get there?

CHAIRMAN HARKER: That's pretty close to the police or the -- really close. You couldn't get any closer to the sheriff's department.

MS. FANTHORPE: It only takes a couple seconds to get electrocuted and killed.

MR. PETERMAN: To that topic, in terms of safety, obviously we have discussed the fence and the locks and all that.

Even if there were no fence and you were able to be touch it, as I mentioned, there is a solar panel here, you can touch it, you can feel it.

I am going to flip it around to the back side so you can see on the back. These are the wires that transmit the energy. There is a plastic head on each end, it's a plug and play, so it's a male and a female.

Those are -- they click together with the solar panel next to it, so you physically cannot get electrocuted. I can hold this while it's operating, there is no way, unless you were to physically cut it or damage it, but all of this is manufactured to be secure

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through the weather elements, so there is no way that these are going to come apart, they are all secure, tightened, and they are plug and play, male and female, snap together. They are called NC 4's, which is a multi-contact, so multi-contact to keep it secure.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: If a kid broke in there with a set of bolt cutters or whatever, laid under it and, you know, cut one of those, would he get electrocuted or just shocked really good?

MR. PETERMAN: You only get electrocuted if you touched the two ends of the terminals together with a portion of your body --

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay.

MR. PETERMAN: -- which you would have to cut each one of these, touch them together and touch a portion of your body together, and there is regulations from the National Electric Code that say you can't go beyond certain voltages which are unsafe.

So each one of these creates about 40 volts; you can only string so many together because they sum until you get to a voltage

that's unsafe.

So that's covered by the National Electric Code, which we have to be mandated by, so if they were to get in here and they were to get shocked, it would hurt, but it wouldn't do more damage than that.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay.

MR. MARCUM: I am very possibly the least scientific person you've ever come across, and if this lady is right, if there is stuff in made -- if there is stuff in there that's toxic, some miscreant comes in there and thinks it's going to be fun to smash all these, is there some sort of danger then? I mean, what is the toxic component, or is there a toxic component?

MR. PETERMAN: Yeah. Yeah. As I mentioned, and with the studies, these are all metalloids, so it's silicon, ingot. They are all non-toxic from the studies we've seen.

So even if they were to smash -- You know, when we first met there was concerns of liquid running out or chemicals being released into the ground or into the air. These are all metalloids that are in the air, so we've had

broken ones before.

Like I said, we donate those broken ones to local universities for research and study. We've never had any issues and the studies show there has never been any health issues with the materials.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay.

MR. MARCUM: Another point she brought up was if you got these security cameras, what about the privacy of the neighbors.

Are these going to be set up so that they're not pointing towards these people's homes?

MR. PETERMAN: I don't think the sheriff is interested in policing the backyards; it's going to be focused on the solar array and the area that's there. That's the intention for the security cameras.

MR. MARCUM: Anybody here from the sheriff's office by any chance?

MR. KRAMER: No, but I was the one -again, Dan Kramer, for the record -- that dealt
with the sheriff's department. They want the
cameras inward on the inside of the fence. They

are not so worried about the outside.

MR. MARCUM: Okay. Why did the sheriff's office just -- I mean, they had no problem with the southerly fence. Why did they want the rest of it open? I mean, especially going to the west so the dialysis people don't have to look at this.

MR. KRAMER: They literally -- again, like I said, the position had gone back there to Richard Randall, our multi-term sheriff, he wanted that whole campus open so that from the second floor of the KenCom center that you got a visual view out those windows of the whole thing.

Well, obviously you don't with the trees now because they've grown up massively and they are extremely thick.

Current sheriff again has followed that policy and would like it as open as possible and is frankly happy the trees are going, so that they do have visibility.

And as I said, the petitioner has no quarrel; whatever the city passes as the resolution, if they said solid fence we are happy to do it. Done.

We just were put in a position that one body told us to do one thing and another told us another.

MR. MARCUM: Right. And I think there is an ugly issue.

MR. KRAMER: Not quarreling.

MR. MARCUM: And build that wall.

MR. KRAMER: Yeah. So if they say -- again, the height has been agreed upon so that when the panels are totally extended the fence would cover.

Now, if you're in a three-story building, you'd still be able to look down, no question, but again, if the ultimate recommendation is the solid fence, like I said, we're going to comply. We have no objection.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Excellent. Thank you.

MR. KRAMER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay.

CHRIS CHILDRESS,

having been first duly sworn, testified from the podium as follows:

MR. CHILDRESS: Hi. Chris Childress from Progressive Energy Group. I think there are

a couple built in here. I think maybe we need to understand the process that one -- that back up actually to the solar field, and where we'll be that have an opinion.

I don't think that -- we knew I think -- I don't want to speak for them, but I think not having done this before there was one of the people that there -- you might want to hear from them.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay. Anybody else want to come up?

MR. OLSZEWSKI: I will come up.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Did you get sworn in?

MR. OLSZEWSKI: No, I did not.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Anybody else that wants to come up and we can swear everybody in at the same time now? All good? Okay. Awesome.

(Witnesses sworn.)

CHAIRMAN HARKER: All right. Thank you.

MICHAEL OLSZEWSKI,

having been first duly sworn, testified from the podium as follows:

MR. OLSZEWSKI: I back -- that's my back yard where this is proposed.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: State your name again, please.

MR. OLSZEWSKI: Michael Olszewski.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Michael.

MR. OLSZEWSKI: Would you like me to spell it?

THE COURT REPORTER: Sure, go ahead.

MR. OLSZEWSKI: O-L-S-Z-E-W-S-K-I.

That's my backyard. My house backs up right to it.

I enjoy the trees, I enjoy everything right now, but if I'm going to have something put back there, I'd rather see trees and a fence than possibly a building, possibly -- and I know it's all talk and hearsay -- a jail extension, I don't want to see that. I'm going with the lesser of the two to three evils.

There will always be a problem with drainage, whether it be solar panel fields or building, so that problem will always be there.

I trust enough about the health issues, solar panels have been around for a while, never heard a whole lot about it, never heard a lot of bad about it.

But if something is going to be put back there -- and something will be put back there -- it might as well be something that helps the environment a little, not so much damage to the properties.

There's going to be grass, fences, shrubs, trees. I don't think we'll get that with a building, I really don't, and I don't want to see -- I'm going to be honest, if they want to put a building up there, I'll probably cut my losses and move.

I don't want to see it. Me and my girlfriend stood in my sunroom today and looked and I'm like what do you vote for, building or fences and trees? I'm going fences and trees.

Just my opinion though. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Thanks. Appreciate it.

BEN KILGORE,

having been first duly sworn, testified from the podium as follows:

MR. KILGORE: Ben Kilgore, directly next door to Mike. Kind of have the same opinion. I don't -- personally I don't want either; I'd love

to see the trees to stay there. Obviously they weren't intended to stay there. If something has to go in, again, I'm kind of with Mike on this one.

1.5

I don't know how much the association talked to the community on some of the decisions and the letters that were sent. I wish a little bit more would have been done.

I'm not standing up to become anybody's enemy by any chance, but again, same thing Mike said, if you trust the company to know their research -- I mean, I always say it to myself, you wake up every morning, cancer is all around you, not going to lie, you burn candles. I mean, I work on brakes, I do mechanic work. It's all on that. I have a kid, Mike's got a kid. I mean, it's -- I don't know. That's pretty much all I got.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Thank you.

MS. GOINS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Would anybody else like to speak at tonight's public hearing before we close it out?

MS. MILAM: Can I just ask a question?

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Sure.

DEB MILAM,

having been first duly sworn, testified from the podium as follows:

MS. MILAM: All right. I was interested in the health studies that you cited. What was the length of these studies? How long did they study? How do you determine it's not a health risk?

CHAIRMAN HARKER: And, ma'am, what was your name ?

MS. MILAM: Deb Milam.

MR. PETERMAN: I'd be happy to provide -- like I said, I'll make it for public record available and you can view all the studies yourselves.

There is multiple sources with varying lengths of what it is. How to determine or how to correlate a health concern with the solar field, they do analysis of the materials, they do analysis of anything that is emitted from the solar array, all of that, and many more variables taken into account, so the multiple studies that are in the report, I'll be happy to

share those with you and you are welcome to look through them as well. There are varying lengths of the different studies.

One thing I'll say also. It sounds like that topic has come up with a little bit.

As we've shown earlier, the EPA, the Environmental Protection Agency, has a solar field on their campus.

I don't think that they would do that if they believed that there was any harm or health concerns or anything like that related to solar. Field very similar to the size that's proposed here, so that's located in New Jersey on the EPA's campus.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Awesome, thank you. All right.

Since all the public testimony regarding this petition has been taken, may I get a motion to close the taking of testimony within this public hearing?

MR. MARCUM: So moved.

MS. HORAZ: Second.

CHAIRMAN HARKER: Okay. Thank you.

MS. NOBLE: Roll call.

1	PZC - November 14, 2018 - Public Hearing					
:	74					
1	CHAIRMAN HARKER: Can I get a roll call					
2	vote, please?					
3	MS. YOUNG: Yes.					
4	Olson.					
5	VICE-CHAIRMAN OLSON: Yes.					
6	MS. YOUNG: Goins.					
7	MS. GOINS: Yes.					
8	MS. YOUNG: Horaz.					
9	MS. HORAZ: Yes.					
10	MS. YOUNG: Marcum.					
11	MR. MARCUM: Yes.					
12	MS. YOUNG: Harker.					
13	CHAIRMAN HARKER: Yes.					
14	(Which were all the					
15	proceedings had in the					
16	public hearing portion					
17	of the meeting.)					
18	000					
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						

STATE OF ILLINOIS)

(COUNTY OF LASALLE)

I, Christine M. Vitosh, a Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that I transcribed the proceedings had at the public hearing and that the foregoing, Pages 1 through 75, inclusive, is a true, correct and complete computer-generated transcript of the proceedings had at the time and place aforesaid.

I further certify that my certificate annexed hereto applies to the original transcript and copies thereof, signed and certified under my hand only. I assume no responsibility for the accuracy of any reproduced copies not made under my control or direction.

As certification thereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of December, A.D., 2018.

Christine M. Vitosh, CSR Illinois CSR No. 084-002883

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