IN THE MATTER OF: CHRISTIAN COUNTY

ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS OCTOBER 24, 2023

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6:00 P.M.

ZONING BOARD:

Mr. Jim Overholt, Chairman
Mr. David Copenbarger
Ms. Adrian Adcock
Mr. Glen Goodrich
Ms. JoAnn Howard

PRESENT:

Mr. Blake Tarr, Zoning Administrator
Ms. Mary Barry, Christian County Assistant State's Attorney

Ms. Leticia Lew
Mr. Greg Kilduff
Mr. Brian Berg
Mr. Bryan Burch

Mr. Larry Kemner
Mr. Randy Mitchelson
Ms. Michelle Kilduff
Ms. Dawn Reeves
Ms. Marcia Miles
Mr. Joe Coleman
Mr. Eric Smith
Ms. Allison Trelz
Mr. Will Frost
Mr. Ian Mosbrucker
Mr. Eric Wood
Mr. Carl Spengler
Ms. Maggie Howe
Mr. Kyle Jenkins
Mr. Barry Stuedemann
Ms. Sandra K. Haines, Court Reporter, CSR No. 084-002423

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Let's get started. This is the Zoning Board of Appeals meeting. If that's what you are here for, you are in the right place. If it isn't, I would suggest leaving and go downstairs and find out where you are supposed to be.

First order of business, $I$ would like to clarify that any member of the public that plans to speak tonight to register on one of the sign-in sheets. They are labeled in favor slash opposition or neutral.

Each individual shall have three minutes to present his or her testimony to the Board during the public comment portion of the meeting.

Okay. Let's have a roll-call for all of the members present.

Jim Overholt. I am here.
Adrian Adcock.
MS. ADCOCK: Here.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: David Copenbarger. MR. COPENBARGER: Here. CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Joe Dorr. Glen Goodrich.

MR. GOODRICH: Here.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Joann Howard. MS. HOWARD: Here.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Gary Merker.
MR. BLAKE TARR: He is absent as well.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Okay. We have two absences. Looks like other than that we are all here, and we have a quorum. So, we are approved to do business.

First item is the Board would anticipate and look with favor upon a motion to approve the minutes from the September 26 th, 2023 meeting held at 6:00 P.M.

MR. GOODRICH: Glen Goodrich, I make the motion we approve the minutes.

MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger, I will second it.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: We have -- a motion has been made and seconded that we approve the minutes. All in favor say aye.

ZBA MEMBERS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: The minutes are approved.

Okay. Next item is the zoning special use application from Skyline Solar, LLC. Has the
filing fee been paid in full?
MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes, it has.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Is the application complete?

MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: The parcel numbers
of the property that are affected by this application is 17-13-23-200-006-00 and 17-13-23-400-001-00, and the address is 705 Glenhill Road in Taylorville. The reason for the special use application is that the Skyline Solar, LLC is asking for the installation and operation of a five megawatt solar energy facility that has previously been approved. The application is specifically for a site plan change.

Are there any questions from the Board? At this time we will take any public comments regarding this proposal. As a reminder, please address the Board Chairman, state your name, and you will have three minutes to speak. Go right ahead.

MS. LETICIA LEW: My name is Leticia
Lew, L-E-T-I-C-I-A, L-E-W. I just have some
materials for the Board Members.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Go right ahead.
MS. LETICIA LEW: My name Leticia Lew. I am a project developer at Cypress Creek Renewables.

As it was mentioned previously we have an approved special use permit for this project. I am sure if you were here earlier this year in May, you would have seen me earlier. We had asked for just a slight application change. We had asked for a change to our site access road location and a point of interconnection change, location change as well. We are asking for the same thing again.

It is driven by the utility Ameren. They have changed their mind about where they want the point of interconnection, and we have to do as they want. We don't really have a say in where the point of interconnection is for them. So, we are asking for a point of interconnection change and a corresponding site entrance location change.

All other details of our application remain the same. The materials in front of you include
the basic summary of the application change that we are looking for as well as a copy of the notice that we sent out to all of the neighbors. Notice was also provided to the community through the newspaper that the Board sent out, and you have the proposed site plan in front of you just so -- it is a little bit bigger so you can see it a little bit better.

If you have any questions, I am free to answer any questions about the project.

MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger,
Zoning Board. I guess I am curious why your road has to go in off of that, near that subdivision, and why you couldn't do it farther north, and then connect into your -- looks like you have a roadway running north to about the middle of your site. Instead of having a road there because there is a vegetative barrier that was put up, now you have a road in front of it.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Right. So, that road
location -- so, we had to move that road
location. Previously we had it located at the north part of the site. Is that what you are asking about, correct?

MR. COPENBARGER: Well --
MS. LETICIA LEW: Now it is at the south part of Glenhill Road, correct?

MR. COPENBARGER: Yes.
MS. LETICIA LEW: So, we had moved it to the south because the point of interconnection is also in the south. It is less roadway. If we also have it in the south, you need a road near the point of interconnection just to do maintenance on the utility poles.

MR. COPENBARGER: So, you have got -it says approximate equipment pad location bla, bla, bla, in the middle of the site. That's a road, isn't it?

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes. That's the road that goes into it, yes.

MR. COPENBARGER: You can't put a road in straight east of there to hook into whatever that other road is?

MS. ADCOCK: Glenhill.
MS. LETICIA LEW: Is that what you would prefer?

MR. COPENBARGER: I don't know.

MS. LETICIA LEW: That's possible, but I mean we haven't received any comment back. This is the first comment that we have heard asking about it.

MR. COPENBARGER: Basically it was just easier and more straightforward to go there because it goes to your interconnection?

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes.
MR. COPENBARGER: Okay. That answered my question. Thank you.

MS. ADCOCK: So, James Smith -- Adrian Adcock -- James Smith is going to be right next to this road --

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes.
MS. ADCOCK: -- between the vegetative buffer and then this road proposal. That's a rock road then, I assume, that you are putting there?

MS. LETICIA LEW: It is a gravel road. He was sent notice just like everybody else who was in the area.

MS. ADCOCK: So, you are going to use this road for maintenance, not necessarily for installation?

MS. LETICIA LEW: It will be used
during construction for the trucks coming in and out, but after it has been constructed the maintenance, any maintenance would be -- it is not a lot of -- it is not a lot of trucks or cars going by. It is like maybe three to four like a quarter or something like that. Solar panels don't require a lot of maintenance. So, I mean you do the installation right the first time. We don't want to maintain often because that means we put in not a good installation. So, we try to do a good job the first time.

MS. ADCOCK: So, what is the setback of Smith's property to this road?

MS. LETICIA LEW: It is 100 foot setback from any residences.

MS. ADCOCK: The road?
MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes, it is a minimum of 100 foot setback. That's what's required by the ordinance, and so we -- as you can see the road is not perfectly straight. We have moved it, we bumped it a little bit north to make sure we maintain that setback.

MS. ADCOCK: Was there any
consideration of putting that road behind your vegetative buffer?

MS. LETICIA LEW: Behind the vegetative
buffer -- we did not consider it, but we can consider it if that is what is requested. But as I said, we didn't really receive any feedback when we sent out notices. So, to be honest the road is just, it is a flat road. The vegetative buffer is for the panels, right. Those are the things that are sticking out of the ground. The road is also flat.

MS. ADCOCK: Agreed. During
construction it is just going to produce dust and things like that, correct?

MS. LETICIA LEW: Uh-huh, but during construction there are also dust control measures that are taken. I mean if it is very dusty, they wet it down so there won't be very much dust.

MS. ADCOCK: Have you guys updated your road use agreement then as well?

MS. LETICIA LEW: We do not have a road use agreement signed at this time. I spoke with
the Taylorville Township Road Commissioner Brent West. He did not require us to have a road use agreement.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Does anybody have any further questions of this witness? First let's go through the Board. Any Board Members have any questions of this witness? To save time if any members of the public would have any questions of this witness. MR. GREG KILDUFF: I have a question. CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Go ahead. COURT REPORTER: You will have to state your name for me, and come up closer so that I can hear you, and spell your name for me, please.

MR. GREG KILDUFF: My name is Greg Kilduff, $K-I-L-D-U-F-F$.

How did you determine who was going to get notifications of this meeting because I didn't get anything sent out. I live in an adjacent neighborhood. I didn't know how far you determined what neighbors were actually going to get notified.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Right, we followed
the ordinance requirements. I don't remember exactly that is for the distance from -- do you happen to know this off the top of your head what the requirement is? We had legal counsel do the research.

MR. BLAKE TARR: I think, initially I think the requirements was all adjacent landowners had to be notified, and then all of the residents that lived in the area along the old golf course Glenhill Road had to be notified. I think that was mandated by the Board, and Dave, you can help me.

MR. COPENBARGER: That sounds right.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Like I said I know this process started awhile ago. It was over a year ago, but $I$ think that's what the Board required at that time.

MR. GREG KILDUFF: The interconnection, so Ameren wanted it moved, but so were they totally opposed to keeping it at the original spot, or was it just going to cost more money for the company?

MS. LETICIA LEW: So, actually the
location that they want now is the original
original spot. So, when we originally applied for this and were approved for this project, it was at that southwest corner; and then somewhere along in the process they told us no, actually we think -MR. GREG KILDUFF: Over here. MS. LETICIA LEW: -- somewhere along in the process earlier this year they told us no, actually we want it in the northeast corner. So, they have been flip-flopping on us, but now that we are wanting to go into construction, they finally had someone, $I$ guess, put eyes on it, and then they were like oh, no, actually can you switch it, like we need it switched back. MR. GREG KILDUFF: On this one -- so, the original plan had it here? MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes. MR. GREG KILDUFF: So, this drawing is showing it here because $I$ don't see it on the other side.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes, because this is what was approved earlier this year as a change. MR. GREG KILDUFF: So, it was never up there?

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes, this was what we got approved in May earlier this year, but in October of last year it was approved down here, and we had -- we went through the whole zoning process to get it changed to move it up north. MR. BRIAN BERG: Approved down where? COURT REPORTER: I am sorry, if you are going to speak, you have to state your name and spell it.

MR. BRIAN BERG: I will speak when I get a chance, I am sorry. Brian Berg, I was just asking her to clarify what she is talking about.

COURT REPORTER: I have to have somebody's name for the transcript. So, if you speak, I have to know who you are.

MR. BRIAN BERG: Brian Berg.
COURT REPORTER: Brian Berg, what did you say, Brian?

MR. BRIAN BERG: I just asked where the original --

MS. LETICIA LEW: The southwest location, exactly where we are asking for it now. We are asking for it to be moved back to

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our --
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MR. BRIAN BERG: You are asking for the entrance to be on the southeast --

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes, we were talking about the point of interconnection.

MR. GREG KILDUFF: Did the State say
that you couldn't come in that way on that southwest side?

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes, that's a State road. They didn't say that we can't come in that way, but it is a lot -- it is a much longer process to go through the Illinois Department of Transportation to do it that way.

MR. GREG KILDUFF: So, they haven't said it, but $I$ don't think you are being a good neighbor personally when -- I think we have an elderly man, he is 100 feet from this entrance, and we are going to put, I guess, I don't know what an interconnection is, $I$ don't know how loud it is or anything like that.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Oh, there is no noise.

MR. GREG KILDUFF: Well, I am concerned about all of the construction 100 feet from an
elderly man, and the whole residential area, that doesn't seem like good neighbors. It doesn't seem like it is good for your company to be doing something like that, and to me you should be going off that. If it is a longer process, $I$ don't care; but the quality of life for the citizens in that neighborhood is going to be way more affected for a long time as far as the construction and everything, the dust, the gravel. All that could be mitigated if you go from the State side, and $I$ know it is a longer process, and $I$ understand that, but still you are not going to be affecting these people as much at all.

MS. LETICIA LEW: It is also more difficult to do that turn off, and $I$ don't know if you are aware, but there is a YMCA on the other side of that highway, and they had also gone through this process. They originally wanted their entrance location, like road entrance location to come off the State highway, and it was a long, arduous process, and they eventually did not end up doing that.

MR. GREG KILDUFF: But you never, you
guys never tried?
MS. LETICIA LEW: It would be the same process though.

MR. GREG KILDUFF: Correct, but your company never tried, correct?

MS. LETICIA LEW: Until we go into
construction, that's when we apply for the permits. So, we haven't gone into construction. So, we haven't applied for the permits.

MR. GREG KILDUFF: Okay. So, I guess what I am saying is I would ask the Board to consider that, and have them go through that, through the State process to come off that State highway there because it is right off that intersection. To me that's going to at least limit all of the dust, all of the construction, all of the hampering of the quality of life of the neighborhood that's directly within 100 feet of the entrance and during the construction.

MS. LETICIA LEW: So, our current special use permit is approved to have a site access entrance location at the northeast, at that north corner. How do you feel about that location?

MR. GREG KILDUFF: The northeast?
MS. LETICIA LEW: We are already
approved for that. This is only to move it south on the same road.

MR. GREG KILDUFF: Well, it is 100 feet from a residential area, the quality of life.

MR. BLAKE TARR: So, sir, you are beyond your three minutes. I just want to clarify --

MR. GREG KILDUFF: I didn't know that.
MR. BLAKE TARR: That's okay. I wanted to clarify that. So, we are moving forward. At this time the Chairman did ask for public comments regarding this proposal. I just want to let everybody know as a reminder please address the Board or the Chairman, state your name, and you have three minutes. It is not question and answer. You are stating your public comment.

MR. GREG KILDUFF: I would just state that $I$ would love for them to go through the State process, and to explore that instead of just saying it is going to be long and arduous, so we are not going to do it, and we are going to affect the quality of life of the citizens here that are going to be here long after these solar panels are just sitting there forever. I don't know. I don't like it. Thank you.

MS. HOWARD: Joann Howard.
MS. LETICIA LEW: Hi.
MS. HOWARD: I am thinking this has been revised once.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes.
MS. HOWARD: You have gone to the trouble of revising it per Ameren. Why would we go through the State now? I just don't understand.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes, I mean if we don't revise it now, then technically with the approval we have previously we would be able to construct with the site access entrance location at the northern corner of this site. We are asking for the same site access entrance on that same road. It is just to move it further south. How far south do you -- if you feel like we are too close, we can move it further north. We had only moved it south so that it was close to the point of interconnection. MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger. I guess I would let the rest of the people speak about it, and then $I$ have got a follow-up. I think, after, maybe after we hear what they say, we can answer that.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Great.
MR. BRYAN BURCH: Bryan Burch, I live at 2210 Northshire. I would like to just go on the record reiterate everything the guy before me had said. I agree with all of that.

I saw that it was approved on the north end, but that's the north end. That's all of the way back of 48. You are talking a half a mile difference closer to homes.

The other thing is that road is not in that great of shape. You are going to start running all that traffic down there. Even just for construction it is going to tear up the road because they are coming in off of 48 , or they are coming past all our houses. Three, four times a quarter turns into a little bit more. There is damage. We got more traffic again. I mean it is already an eyesore right north of us when we have got the water treatment plant
to the south, and it sounds like nothing was done in consideration for the neighborhood. You didn't consider the neighborhood. You didn't -you keep reiterating we are putting it on the same road, just further south. Yeah, a half a mile south next to houses, not half mile north where it is already on the main highway just where it intersects.

I would rather see it go push the road back out to the highway, keep it off of our road, keep it out of the neighborhood. That's where it needs to be. It is an industrial point, or an industrial park in the first place. The access does not need to be off of our little road. Thank you.

MR. LARRY KEMNER: My name is Larry
Kemner, $K-E-M-N-E-R$. I am opposed to the moving the location.

They have an approved location. They want to move it a half a mile south into a residential area, and $I$ am one of the two people that will be within 100 feet of their new deal. So, we are going to have to put up with the dirt, the dust, the noise, the traffic jam, and
most of the people in the neighborhood use that road on a regular basis. I myself use it two or three times to go to 48, you can access Decatur, or back into Taylorville.

So, I recommend that they use the present one that they already have approved. They can come straight off of Route 48, and all of the traffic and congestion that would be on Glenhill Road would now go through their field. We won't deal with any dirt, anything, until they actually build next to our house. And the problem with the construction and the traffic is that when the people want to go out 48, they are not going to be able to make it. From Route 48 to 705 where they want to put it the road is 13 feet wide, which is basically a one lane road. If you get two cars passing each other, they both have to go on the shoulder. So, if you are going to have semis and trucks hauling in equipment, solar panels, and all of the employees running in and out of there every day, you are going to have a traffic jam. It is going to affect everybody in the neighborhood. I recommend that they keep it their location
that you presently have on 48.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Thank you very much.

MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Go ahead.

MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: Members of the Board, I am Randy Mitchelson. I am an alderman in Ward 1. This is adjacent to my ward. I was up here at the last hearing, and asked questions not as an alderman because $I$ was just recently appointed to this position about three weeks ago. So, when I came up here the first time, I was coming up as a solo citizen, and not as a representative of the Taylorville community. Ward 1 has a lot of nice neighborhoods, and one of them just happens to be where you have chosen to place this unsightly, no matter what anybody wants to tell you how wonderful they look, they are unsightly industrial panels.

I don't know, Mr. Chairman, if you would direct a question to the developer for me since I am not allowed to ask her directly, she said that the interconnection makes no noise. Would she explain to me what the interconnection
actually looks like, and whether or not they are putting in poles with overhead conductor, or if it is all going to be underground. I would appreciate that, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Go ahead. Can you
answer that?
MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes, $I$ can answer
that. So, the point of interconnection will be above ground. It will be overhead poles, telephone poles like you see on regular roads. You pass by those telephone poles on a daily basis along roads. Do you hear significant noise coming from them? MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: Is there transformers? Mr. Chairman, may I have an exception to your rule of not asking her directly?

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Sure. Go right ahead. MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: Are there transformers that are going to be based right there at the end of the 705 or whatever this is? MS. LETICIA LEW: No. MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: There are no
transformers?

MS. LETICIA LEW: Not there, no.
MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: Where are the
transformers going to be at?
MS. LETICIA LEW: So, you do not have a site plan. It was submitted in the application materials, but they are -- we place our, any equipment that makes any noise we put a buffer around it. We make sure that we are --

MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: Now, wait a minute. You said a moment ago there was no noise. So, what equipment makes noise? MS. LETICIA LEW: The transformer does. MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: It is not on this site?

MS. LETICIA LEW: It is on the site, but it is on the interior of the site. We have done studies, and there have been other studies done that beyond 150 feet of this equipment you will not be able to hear anything different than what you would hear on any place where there is no equipment.

MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: So, may I ask where the telephone poles are going to cross 48
at? Is it the north end, south end?
MS. LETICIA LEW: The south.
MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: They are going
to interconnect with the power, with the overhead lines going by ADM, is that correct?

MS. LETICIA LEW: I believe so yes.
MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: Okay. Well,
when $I$ asked that question the last time, I was assured that Ameren and you guys already had an agreement as to where this was going to be put.

MS. LETICIA LEW: We thought we did. That's what they had told us, and that's the whole point of us coming, doing this process earlier this year in April and May, and we wouldn't have wasted our time coming to ask for a change.

MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: I appreciate
that. I appreciate that. I am a 30 year employee of Ameren, retired four years ago. So, I understand dealing with Ameren.

Generally they like to get involved in these projects much earlier than what you gave them credit for. So, I am going to be calling my good friend, who happens to be the person
that will be in charge of making this interconnection, to find out exactly what happened. So, I hope you are telling the truth, ma'am.

Anyway, so the utility poles are going to cross the highway on that end of the pole, but it is going to come across at an angle. Are they coming straight south, and then turning, or are they going across at an angle?

MS. LETICIA LEW: I believe there is lines going along the State highway, and then we are just going to come off of that. MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: I am also
familiar with the YMCA requesting. That was going into a private business or a public business, whatever the YMCA is, and they did not want to have that road in its location. Where you could actually have good access is where there is already a T-road that comes onto, comes in front of Meadow Manor, how you get into the $Y$ now, that would be an excellent place for an intersection. It is already a three way. It could be made into a four way $I$ think fairly easily, and you have to get State approval.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would request that you discuss with your Board to have this project delayed until they would have the opportunity to submit to the State of Illinois to have access off of Route 48, and not allow construction to begin until they have either been approved or denied, and then hopefully you will move that line down away from these houses, the road away from these homes. None of us are happy about it out there. We built nice homes in that neighborhood, and the neighborhood the other gentleman was talking about in Dolby Place on the golf course at one time we got that removed, and we have a water plant in our back yard now. Nothing to do with you guys. It was something that happened. It was a serious mistake in my point of view, but it happened; but now we are going to have solar panels in front of us, and I don't know what they are going to build, I think they are talking about maybe building a coal mine right in our front yard, and then we will have it totally surrounded. So, thank you, Mr. Chairman.
point --

MS. HOWARD: Joann Howard. Wouldn't the water plant be considered industrial?

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes I, believe so. believe that is true.

MS. HOWARD: How near is that to the subdivision?

MR. COPENBARGER: Directly behind it. It is right behind.

MS. HOWARD: That's what $I$ thought. MS. LETICIA LEW: It is across the highway.

MS. HOWARD: My point is the solar panels would be industrial. So, if we have the water plant there, what about the solar panels, they are industrial, so the same category.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes, and we also put in -- we have because we had spoken to community members previously, we have put in a vegetative buffer. So, there will be trees planted between, and we had coordinated with the Board on where the vegetative buffer needs to be like. So, there will be trees planted there to shield the houses from having to look at the panels. MS. MICHELLE KILDUFF: Hi, my name is Michelle Kilduff. I live in the subdivision Dolby Place.

I agree with everything everybody else has said in our area. I am very disturbed at the fact that $I$ live a half a mile, within a half a mile, and we weren't notified of this. My entire subdivision, my entire culdesac, we all walk out on this road on a daily basis. Little children live along Northshire and all in our subdivision. We all walk, ride our bikes once, twice a day, more. I mean this road, I am very worried about this road getting destroyed. I mean right now it is maintained enough, but it is going to get destroyed. It is a country road per se. It is re-rocked once, twice a year, but you have semis, other large equipment coming in, it is going to ruin it. Woodbine is already a mess from the water treatment plant. City trucks rolling in and out of there all hours of the day bringing in these big trucks with gravel or whatever are just messing up Woodbine as it is. We have two different points of exit, out
from Woodbine, out to Lincoln Trail, or out to 48. You are going to ruin both of them. You are going to ruin both of them, and you are talking about trees to buffer this. Are you kidding?

Because the water treatment plant I supposedly saw plans of how they were going to make it so nice to all of us who live back there. You know, they are going to put up a berm so you couldn't see it. It doesn't look like that from Northshire, and I don't live on that street, but $I$ feel for them because that is a mess back there. It is a mess. I worry greatly about that, and $I$ worry about the sound, or like how much we are going to hear from your transformer.

There is just too much, there is too much -- like we do too many outdoor activities out there for this. I mean we have a water treatment plant. That is enough. I mean it is enough.

I would -- I am going on record to say you just need to move it out to the state road. If you don't want to take the time and go through
all of the extra time to keep it there, or you just want it easier for you and you want to move it all of the way south right by people that $I$ know and enjoy visiting with as $I$ walk out there. I mean all you are wanting to do is make it easier for you.

You know what, you are not going to make my taxes any cheaper out there, not at all, not at all, but you are going to make it easier for these guys.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Can I speak to the Board about some of the comments we have received?

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Go right ahead.
MS. LETICIA LEW: Given the public comment if you would like us to move the site access entrance further north on Glenhill Road, that would still work for our project.

We are following the county ordinance requirements. If you need us to exceed that, we can do that; but we would still like to have a site access entrance off of Glenhill Road. And if you turn down this application change right now, as it stands our site access entrance is
off of Glenhill Road, we would just have to come off at the north point that we had previously indicated.

MS. HOWARD: Joann Howard. Would Ameren approve that north entrance?

MS. LETICIA LEW: So, the site access road entrance does not have to do with Ameren. The point of interconnection needs to be at the southwest corner, but we can move the road as that is part of our project design. We need to have road that is near it. So, as you see on the site plan there is road that stretches close to, but does not touch 48. That allows them the space that they need for maintenance for their poles, but that's all that they need.

MS. HOWARD: Well, I hear much concern
over the maintenance of the road. How can we assure that that is taken care of?

MS. LETICIA LEW: Are you talking about Glenhill Road?

MS. HOWARD: Excuse me.
MS. LETICIA LEW: Are you talking about
Glenhill Road?
MS. HOWARD: The road that people are
in opposition to.
MS. LETICIA LEW: If you would like, we can sign a road use agreement with the Taylorville Township Road Commissioner.

MR. COPENBARGER: You have to. That's part of your permit. You have to have an agreement.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes, that's usually something we do later in the process as we get, like as we head into construction.

MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger.
Blake, if they rescind this change, it reverts back to the original permit? Does that not work like that, or do you know? I guess the interconnection moved. So, it is a site plan change even if they put the road back?

MR. BLAKE TARR: Correct.
MR. COPENBARGER: So, we would need to
vote on leaving the road as it originally was and the interconnection change, I guess. MR. BLAKE TARR: Correct. MR. COPENBARGER: I am just trying to get -- are we going to let her talk? MS. DAWN REEVES: Dawn Reeves,
$R-E-E-V-E-S$. I am the second house from where you want to stick a road, which is closer than the length of this building probably. You want to build that on top of a man that's sick, and come into our community when we already have the water treatment plant tearing up everything. I got weeds taller than you. You talk about a tree buffer. Will we live long enough to see those trees get big enough to block that, or are they going to be like the Water Department's trees that they planted so we wouldn't see their's. You know, it is a residential area, not just a residential area. We pay a thousand plus dollars a month, probably all of us, to live there, and you guys just keep taking from us until we have nothing left. Do you want a road on top of your house? You talk about it is just a pole. We don't have streetlights. We don't have sidewalks, but we did have peace. We are not going to have that. I agree with everything everybody has said.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Just as a note, the vegetative buffer that we will put in it will be, the trees will not be planted at two feet.

They will be planted at five to six feet even at the outset. So, you don't have to wait that many years. It is already -- we don't plant those tiny trees that she was talking about, but if you are only willing to approve this site plan change with the road entrance location moved further north, then we would like to proceed with that. We would like to see this -- we are very excited about bringing this project to fruition. Yes, the point of interconnection is the part that we really do need changed. If the site access road entrance location is the sticking point, then we can for sure move it further north.

MS. HOWARD: Joann Howard, I make a motion that we vote on changing the interconnection site. CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: At this point the Chair would look with favor upon a motion to table this application, this special use application until tomorrow or such other time as -MR. COPENBARGER: Mr. Chairman, we are

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ready to act on this, I think. I don't know why } \\
& \text { you want to table it. Why do you want to table } \\
& \text { it for? I am just curious. } \\
& \text { CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: I was just going to } \\
& \text { table it so that everybody can have a look at } \\
& \text { the diagrams, and also consider the testimony of } \\
& \text { the interested parties. } \\
& \text { MS. HOWARD: Joann Howard. We have a } \\
& \text { crowd here tonight. Everyone is welcome to } \\
& \text { testify. So, } I \text { see no point in tabling it. } \\
& \text { CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Okay. } \\
& \text { MR. COPENBARGER: You made a motion, } \\
& \text { Joann. } \\
& \text { MS. HOWARD: Yes, I did. } \\
& \text { MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger. I } \\
& \text { would like to add to that motion that a road } \\
& \text { agreement has to be completed that the road -- } \\
& \text { and I agree with these comments a hundred } \\
& \text { percent of the trucks coming all of the way down } \\
& \text { that road into their subdivision is a terrible } \\
& \text { idea. So, your access needs to be from your } \\
& \text { original location where you submitted the first } \\
& \text { time, and then you need to make sure that the } \\
& \text { road is not -- what you had, what got approved a }
\end{aligned}
$$

year ago, the north end.
MS. LETICIA LEW: Earlier this year, yes, great.

MR. COPENBARGER: Yes, go there, but you need to make sure that the road agreement, that that road is, if you start -- they need to really only come in that way, not come in through the subdivision. So, you need to -- we need to make sure that that's your access to your site for construction and maintenance.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Okay. So, they only
enter from 48 is basically --
MS. HOWARD: That could be included in the amendment.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Yes.
MS. ADCOCK: Adrian Adcock. I would like to add to that motion that the road use agreement needs to be with the County and the Township, and should be approved by the County Board. In addition because there has been so many changes, Blake, $I$ would like to review the original submissions to ensure that we are adhering to the vegetative plan that was originally in place that was agreed upon with
the first hearing.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Okay.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Is there any further discussion? We have a motion.

MS. MARY BARRY: Could I ask what the motion looks like now?

MS. ADCOCK: The motion is to change the interconnection agreement to the proposal this evening. The access point is not approved. It is going to remain at the original location approved in May. In addition, there will be a road use agreement entered into with the county and the Townships, and approved by the county Board. Finally, Blake will review the original submissions and verify that the vegetative plan is what was agreed upon.

MR. COPENBARGER: I would second that motion.

MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: Mr. Chairman, the point of order.

COURT REPORTER: I am sorry, you will have to come back up here.

MR. RANDY MITCHELSON: I am sorry,
Randy Mitchelson. They propose a change in an
entirety. Can you break -- do you have the authority to break this up without them resubmitting it under the direction that the County Board has given them? Are they allowed to vote on a broken up submission? Thank you. CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: I don't know whether they are or not. MR. BLAKE TARR: I am not for sure. MR. COPENBARGER: The only change is the --

MS. MARY BARRY: You are approving part of the submission. You are denying the other part of the submission, is that correct?

MS. ADCOCK: That is correct. MS. MARY BARRY: We are telling them that there has to be a road use agreement with the County and the Township. MS. ADCOCK: Because that's what the ordinance says.

MS. MARY BARRY: That's fine, and presumably we are saying that -- when do you expect that to be done, before the building permit?

MS. ADCOCK: That's what the ordinance
states, correct.
MS. MARY BARRY: So, that's not really
adding anything --
MS. ADCOCK: That was a point of clarification because the Township Commissioner indicated that it was not required, which is against the ordinance.

MS. LETICIA LEW: Not required for zoning, sorry.

MS. MARY BARRY: Blake, you are going to look --

MS. ADCOCK: For the vegetative plan.
MS. MARY BARRY: So, what is the timing on looking at that? If you are approving part here, then it still has to go to the county Board, correct?

MS. ADCOCK: Correct.
MS. MARY BARRY: You will look at it before it goes to the County Board?

MR. BLAKE TARR: Correct.
MS. MARY BARRY: Presumably if it is not right, you are going to recommend that the Board refer it back to the Zoning Committee, correct?

MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes.
MS. MARY BARRY: Back to us, the ZBA. I think that's all -- technically it works.

MS. ADCOCK: Okay.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: I think we are to the point where we need a roll-call vote.

MS. MARY BARRY: Could we modify maybe the motion that we are -- the motion actually says now we are approving the interconnection. We are not approving the access. That's already part of the motion, okay. That's all I wanted to clarify that.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Okay. As I stated in a previous meeting $I$ am going to recuse myself from voting on this matter since it is a solar power. Go ahead with the roll-call.

MR. BLAKE TARR: Adrian Adcock.
MS. ADCOCK: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: David Copenbarger.
MR. COPENBARGER: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Joe Dorr is absent. Glen Goodrich.

MR. GOODRICH: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Joann Howard.

MS. HOWARD: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Gary Merker is absent.
Motion carries.
MS. LETICIA LEW: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: The second line of business this evening is a zoning special use application from Pivot Energy Illinois 20, LLC. Is the application complete?

MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes, it is.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Has the filing fee been paid in full?

MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes, it has.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: The parcel number of this property that is affected by this application is 11-25-21-300-002-00, and the address is East 250 North Road in Pana Township. The reason for the special use application is that Pivot Energy, LLC would like to propose to construct a solar array on site and would like to begin construction. Is that correct Blake -MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes, it is.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: -- everything that
I have referenced?
MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: All right. Are there any questions from the Board? Do we have anybody from Pivot Energy? Pivot Energy, please come forward.

MS. ADCOCK: I make a motion to table this. Representation is not here.

MS. MARCIA MILES: Can the people that are affected by this can we speak?

COURT REPORTER: Would you please state your name, and spell it.

MS. MARCIA MILES: Marcia Miles.
COURT REPORTER: Marcia Miles, how is
your last name spelled?
MS. MARCIA MILES: M-I-L-E-S.
COURT REPORTER: Please come up if you are going to speak.

MS. MARCIA MILES: I would like to state that $I$ am opposed to this rezoning of this property, and the only reason that all of us are here tonight is just by word of mouth, and none of us were notified from Pivot or the landowner that they are trying to rezone the property that butts up to all of our property. We do not live in the country. We actually live in a
residential neighborhood. They are wanting to put 12,000 solar panels in a residential neighborhood 50 feet off of our property line with an eight foot fence. We will look like we are in a prison. If you look out our back door, that is all we will see.

It will be -- and $I$ still don't understand why none of us were notified because I just found out about it in a couple of days, and $I$ looked on line and the project paper that Pivot submitted to the zoning Office has all of our addresses and names of anybody that butts up to the property. So, I am really unclear of why none of us were notified that they want to make an industrial park in our neighborhood.

If you look out our back door, we see a field, but the field is stuck in the middle of a residential neighborhood. Because if you look out our front doors, it is residential. It is not -- I mean it is not a place to put an industrial solar farm. So, I am opposed to it. MR. BLAKE TARR: Thank you.

MR. JOE COLEMAN: My name is Joe
Coleman, and I own three sides of the solar
farm. I never got any kind of notice. I am on the south, east, west, and the north, and I never got nothing; but anyway $I$ am against it. I have got property right next to it, and they contacted me about putting one there. Well, I don't want it by my grandkids. If I wanted to live by one, then $I$ would have put my 30 acres, and $I$ would have got money, but I don't want to. I just think it is a bad deal.

I don't know why the people ain't here. I don't know. Yes, it is not a good deal.

Then if there is ever any more development in Pana, what are you going to do, you have a solar farm there. So, that's no good either if anybody wants to build any houses in that field around there.

Yes, I didn't get nothing. I actually own four sides of it, and didn't get anything in the mail. So, I think that needs to be changed or something, however you are notifying people, or however they are notifying people.

Yes, I am totally against the solar farm. That's my opinion. Thank you. MR. BLAKE TARR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Thank you very
much, sir. Anybody else, please.
MR. ZAC COLEMAN: Zac Coleman, I own on
the back side of it. We wasn't notified. We have got kids, and there is already a tower on the property. How much more infrastructure do they need an a piece of agriculture ground, and it is going to look like, excuse my language, shit out my back door when you are sitting on the patio and you see 30 some acres of solar panels. Then we have got eight foot chain link fence behind our house. So, I am a hundred percent opposed to it.

MR. ERIC SMITH: My name is Eric Smith. I speak for myself and my wife, Sarah. We live right in the middle of the field. We are an island in the middle of that 50 acre field. My wife does in-home daycare license and preschool. I feel if they build a solar field in my back yard, literally in my back yard, their fence would butt up against my grass. It is going to devalue my property, and on top of that $I$ don't think it would be a safe environment for her daycare kids or my own kids.

There is also the new school going up. I feel it is a giant eyesore for Pana, for anybody who comes to any events, or any games, or anything like that, they are going to look out, they are going to see a huge solar field right on the edge of town.

Like Joe mentioned if there is any
development that comes up, to my understanding which this is my own research because I live in the middle of this field that they are going to build this on, $I$ never got any notification except for a screen shot of a Facebook message last Thursday. So, I feel like they are trying to sneak this in dirty on the entire community if they are not even going to notify the individual who lives in the center of this. But like Joe said if there is any development in the future, to my understanding these are 30 year leases, and after that it is the responsibility of the landowner to dismantle any of this. So, somebody is going to have to go through there to clean all this up, or that land is going to be ruined for it is hard telling how long.

I haven't had time to research any safety

quite a bit of acreage in Christian County, 60 acres surrounding his own property. So, I am curious why that wasn't a consideration for him to put a solar farm surrounding his own home, or on other property on his other acreage that wasn't surrounded, literally surrounded as this plot that they are looking at by residential homes. I am opposed to this project. Thank you.

MR. JOE COLEMAN: May $I$ say something about this?

COURT REPORTER: I am sorry, you will
have to come back up and state your name.
MR. JOE COLEMAN: Joe Coleman. When
they approached me about my ground, there was some kind of deal that if the ground connects to the new school, it is a priority, or the government gives them some more money or something. I can't remember what he told me, but my property abuts the new school and so does his. So, they was wanting that property that abutted the school. That's why he is not putting it as she said about putting it around his house. That's why he wants it there because
there is some kind of deal that if the property abuts a school, $I$ don't know what the deal is, but it is something that has to do with it to answer her question about why he is not building it by his house. I don't want it. I got ground all around it. All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Thank you, sir.
Any other -- any further comments? I think we have a motion.

MS. ADCOCK: I would like to amend my
motion. I would like to make a motion to reject this special use permit.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Reject it or table it?

MS. ADCOCK: Reject it. There is no representation here, and the public have shared their concerns, and the application is incomplete.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: All right.
MR. COPENBARGER: I will second that. CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: A motion has been made to --

MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: -- to reject the

Pivot Energy, LLC. Let's have a roll-call vote.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Jim Overholt.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: I am going to
recuse myself.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Okay. Abstain.
Adrian Adcock.
MS. ADCOCK: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Dave Copenbarger.
MR. COPENBARGER: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Joe Dorr is absent.
Glen Goodrich.
MR. GOODRICH: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Joann Howard.
MS. HOWARD: I would like to hold my
vote, and also how can this application be incomplete when we have the full application that was presented in May?

MS. ADCOCK: This is a different project. This is the first time it has ever been heard.

MR. GOODRICH: This is one by Pana.
MS. HOWARD: The representative said it was presented in May.

MS. ADCOCK: No, we have moved on to
the Pivot Energy project.
MR. GOODRICH: That's the one by the YMCA.

MS. HOWARD: What's that?
MR. GOODRICH: That was the one by the YMCA. This is down by Pana.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Right in Pana.
MS. ADCOCK: We have moved on to the Pivot Energy one. This is Pivot Energy. This is another one. We approved the other one.

MS. HOWARD: Oh, I didn't know that
they were talking about a different --
MR. GOODRICH: Totally different.
MS. HOWARD: By the same company?
MS. ADCOCK: No. That company hasn't shown up tonight. So, we have this that we were supposed to go through tonight, and the representatives didn't show up tonight.

MS. HOWARD: Oh, I see.
MS. ADCOCK: But the people that live in the area have shown up, and they have shown their concerns.

MR. COPENBARGER: They weren't notified.

MS. ADCOCK: They weren't notified then that's why we rejected.

MS. HOWARD: Then I will vote to reject it.

MR. BLAKE TARR: So, that's a yes,
Joann?
MS. HOWARD: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Thank you. We have four yeses, one abstain, two absent, motion carries to deny the special use application.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: The motion is -the special application motion has been denied. Third item of business this evening is the zoning special use application from Sangchris Energy. Is the application complete?

MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Has the filing fee been paid in full?

MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: The parcel numbers that are affected by this application is 15-11-26-200-001-00 and 15-11-26-200-003-00, and the address is near the corner of County Road 1400 North and County Road 150 East.

The reason for the special use application is that Sangchris Energy Center, LLC is requesting the approval of a special use permit for the construction of a stand alone battery energy storage system. The system will be utilized to store excess energy produced at times of low demand to be used during periods of high demand, and to provide various stability and reliability benefits to the localized electrical grid, along with several other beneficial use cases. It will become an essential component of the electrical grid by increasing grid stability and reliability in the future with more intermittent electrical generation and severe weather events. The system will also help replace generation capacity lost as the Kincaid Power Station shuts down in 2027.

Any questions from the Board? I have a question. I would like to see somebody from Sangchris Energy, LLC talk to us about this matter.

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        MR. WILL FROST: Yes, sir.
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        CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Step forward.
    MR. WILL FROST: My name is Will Frost.
I will get into more detail on that, but please bear with me while $I$ pull the presentation up and get this set up.
(Whereupon there was then had an off the record discussion.)

MR. BLAKE TARR: The Board Members okay with potentially moving back downstairs so he can use the power point, the computer down there?

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Yes.
MR. WILL FROST: Unless you all would want to look at my computer on the ledge.

MR. BLAKE TARR: We will take a ten minute break.
(Whereupon the Zoning Board of Appeals meeting was in recess.)

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Go ahead, sir.
MR. WILL FROST: Thank you very much. Good evening, everyone. My name is Will Frost. I am a project developer with East Point Energy here to present our application for a special use permit for the Sangchris Energy Center. I am here with a bit of a team as well. I
have brought a couple of individuals from East Point, our team at East Point Energy. I have got Kyle Jenkins over here, who is the development engineer who is working on this project, very closely on this project with me as well as Maggie Howe, who is our project development manager, who helps oversee all of our development across several states in the country. Then $I$ have also brought along some subject matter experts, who $I$ will introduce later in my presentation. We chose some subject matter experts based on concerns we had heard from Administrator Tarr over conversations as well as several conversations we have had with various entities and individuals around the county. So, we brought some subject matter experts to help make sure we were able to address specific questions around those concerns, and then $I$ will be able to introduce them and have them introduce themselves towards the end of this presentation.

So, as a quick summary of our application
the Sangchris Energy Center, LLC is the applicant in this situation. East Point Energy
is the 100 percent owner and operator of the Sangchris Energy Center. We are requesting approval of a special use permit with the addition of a request for an extended approval of said permit to survive through the December 31 st of 2027 .

I will explain this a bit more later, but largely due to interconnection study processes where we don't expect to be able to begin construction until the first half of 2027. So, the extension is to prevent any future -present too much -- make this process too onerous to the County to have an approved permit for up until we are prepared to begin construction.

The parcel is located in Section 26 of the South Fork Township. We are sandwiched in between County Roads 1300 and 1400 in between 150 and 200 .

We are requesting approval of a permit for 45 acres of said property in Section 26 , but we only expect the project to take up approximately 30 acres of that area, which we are permitting. We are simply permitting for more space to allow
for any alterations to the site plan as we further understand what the final engineering is going to look like especially as we work through some additional risk mitigation for certain things $I$ will bring up later in this presentation.

The property is currently zoned agricultural, and has been utilized for an agricultural purpose for the last several decades. Our particular use has been deemed similar to that of $a$ wind and solar farm by the Christian County Zoning Office, hence our presence here with an application for a special use permit.

A little bit about East Point Energy. We are an energy storage specific development firm based out of Charlottesville, Virginia. We focus in the development, construction, and operation of these grid connected stand alone energy storage systems, and we measure our success by yes, profitable projects to East Point Energy, but also projects that provide substantial benefits to the electrical grid, the communities in which we look to develop these
systems as well as the environment at large. We are a wholly owned subsidiary of Equinor, which is a global oil and gas company based out of Norway. They are 67 percent owned by the Country of Norway. The country of Norway they enjoy a AAA rating from $S$ \& $P$, which is one of the few countries on the planet to have the highest rating that $S$ \& $P$ offers, which kind of speaks to our ability to really focus on those three benefits that these systems provide, being benefits to the grid, the communities that we build them in, as well as the environment at large.

So, what exactly is grid connected energy storage. It is exactly what it sounds like. We are plugging some batteries into the electrical grid to store access energy when it is not being used to push back out onto the grid when we have a demand for it. It is the same exact technology we use in the majority of our electrical devices from our cells phones, to our laptops, to now our vehicles. So, it is a proven technology that we are simply utilizing in a different manner. We are putting more of
it in one location, which provides a specific benefit to our electrical grid, which I will talk about a bit more as well.

As proven by our ubiquitous use of Lithium ion batteries across our society, it is a technology that creates no emissions as well as very minimal noise. The main noise factor on these systems are the HVAC units that will be on the enclosure to ensure that a stable environment is kept within said enclosure.

These systems help to enable the full
integration of renewable resources onto the electrical grid by helping to extend that window of time in which we are able to use these intermittent resources. So, we can now use solar later in the day when we are not generating solar or wind when wind is not blowing. It helps us with a more reliable transition into a renewable energy future or new age of electrical generation.

The system will be a dispatchable resource to the electrical grid itself and to the operators. It provides a tremendous amount of flexibility in the way that the grid is operated
in helping to provide those stability and reliability benefits to the grid at large. To speak a bit more to some of those benefits, the State of Illinois has made it clear that they are looking to build out a lot of wind and solar across the state. It is a decision that was made at the State level, and we have seen through multiple avenues that that is the way the State is moving. They are looking to have a lot of their generation be wind and solar. That can't happen reliably without these energy storage systems. The more we rely on intermittent resources, the more we need storage in order to make those systems reliable and allow our electrical grid to contain the level of reliability and security that it is has today.

Additionally as I mentioned these systems provide an incredible amount of reliability and stability to the electrical grid. We can get into some of the technical electrical sides of that, but there is a lot of electrical engineering that goes into keeping our grid running, and energy storage is going to be one
of the more beneficial resources for these operators to make sure that, especially as we go through this transition we are able to maintain a reliable system through the whole process, and keep power to all of our critical resources in all of these communities where we are looking to build more wind, build more solar. Locating these storage systems close to them really help with that increased reliability and consistency of our electrical grid.

Additionally it is starting to secure our country's future into being an independent nation for our energy production. The more we can rely on these intermittent domestic generation resources because of these storage systems, the more of an independent system we are going to have. It is a direction that the federal government is looking to go, and the State of Illinois is following behind, and these systems are really going to help make it a safe, reliable transition that we are looking to go through.

Additionally there are minimal impacts to social services. We have had some close
communication with the emergency responders around the county. We had a conversation earlier today with the Midland Fire Department and Jeff Stoner with the Emergency Management Division in the County. We have had conversations with the Pawnee Fire Department. There is very few -- we are continuing with those conversations as we go through the development of this project, but generally speaking social services outside of any kind of emergency preparedness is going to see very, very minimal impacts. There is going to be little to no impact to traffic to the surrounding area. There won't be any impact on the school services and police services. General social services will not be impacted by the presence of this project.

Lastly, we are going to contribute to the local economy. We are going to vastly increase the tax base of this property. I expect to answer some questions around that front. So, I am going to leave some of the details there for question and answer at the end of this, but happy to talk more about the economic
contribution that this project hopes to have within Christian County.

So, why am $I$ here, why are we looking to do this in Illinois and do it now. I just wanted to highlight a couple of news articles here just to pull up and show some things that the State is doing as well as where our country currently is. The State is retiring coal plants all across the State, and there is currently a bill in place for the owner of those coal plants to transition them to solar and storage. So, we are already seeing this from the larger oil giants who have, or fossil fuel giants who have been historically operating coal power plants, they are transitioning those systems alone to putting in small scale solar and storage systems, which we are also building on top of.

A lot of these communities, Taylorville and Christian County included, the history here is all around coal mining and the power plant. It is what provided jobs and stability for a lot of people in this area outside of agriculture for a long time as far as my understanding, and this switch in infrastructure is a real opportunity
for us to spread out the benefits that infrastructure can provide to localities. So, solar storage is going to be bringing in tax revenues to these counties that will be losing it as these coal plants retire, and that is a primary motive of mine as a developer is to make sure that that contribution is made to the County. Happy to answer questions to that as we get there.

The County, these bottom two articles are a bit more general, but just kind of looking at we need more energy storage as we are looking to hit some of these targets that states and our government have made up to this point. It is going to be essential. It is essential. We are just waiting. Some governments are waiting a little bit too long to deem it as such.

So, to talk more specifically about this energy center that we are proposing, the Sangchris Energy Center will be a 300 megawatt system with 1,200 megawatt hours of volume, which is a 300 megawatt system that can run for approximately four hours. We have an option to lease the property from the landowner. At the
moment we don't have -- we have not executed a lease agreement for the property, but we have an option to allow us to develop the property. If we deem that we can build a project, we will execute upon a 35 year lease that we have with the landowner that has the potential to be extended two additional five years periods for a total of 45 years. We have agreements within -there is a clause within our lease agreement as well as requirements through national codes and standards that these systems are held to for the decommissioning of the system at the end of its lifetime. So, it will be removed simply because we are in a lease agreement. We need to take everything off the property when we are no longer tenants.

To speak a bit to the timeline we don't expect to be able to begin construction until the beginning of 2027 largely because of interconnection studies. The study is taking approximately three years to complete now a days, and we are waiting to have an approved permit, an approved special use permit before we submit to that process given the costs to enter
into that process. So, we don't have terribly high hopes that we will be able to get through that until late 2026, early ' 27 when we will be able to start looking towards constructing the system. It will take approximately 12 months to construct for the system to be operational in the first half of 2028. Some ongoing risk mitigation efforts that we have a very close eye on first and foremost is the abandoned coal mine, the Peabody Coal Mine Number 10. We are sited right on top of it. It is something we are very well aware of. We have spent a good amount of time talking with a number of different organizations to understand what kind of assessment we need to do for such a risk to understand -- we have several different proposals from several different organizations that we are waiting for an approved permit to execute on to fully understand what that risk looks like, and what kind of mitigation potential we can, what kind of mitigation potential there is for such a risk.

I want everyone to be rest assured we will
not build a system that we don't believe is safe, that has too high of a risk of subsidence on this property. This would be a nine figure investment that we would be leaving up. We would not want to subject ourselves to that kind of investment to that kind of a risk. So, it is something we are very heavily diligent, and will continue to as we move forward with the development of this project. The second item here is the maintaining current drainage of the surrounding properties. We are well aware that drainage is a critical aspect of the farming industry around here, and it is something that people spend a lot of time and a lot of thought putting into.

I was just meeting this morning with
Patrick Wolf about a surface drainage ditch that goes across the southern portion of the property that we look to hopefully keep the surface drainage in place. If not, we are looking to try to potentially find a solution that could be a drainage tile going under the southern portion of the property to ensure that they have an option for drainage if something ever happens to
that surface drainage. We are working through a memorandum of understanding to ensure that we have something in writing to speak to the conversations we are having and the general commitments that we are hoping to make in that area.

Lastly is the fire safely plan. It is a big ticket item when it comes to Lithium ion batteries. We have been in close communication with the two nearest Fire Departments, Midland being the one, being the district that we are within, and Pawnee being the closest second district. So, I have had conversations with both fire chiefs, and they are well aware of the project, and we are going to remain in communication with them especially as we go through the development of emergency response plans for said system.

One of the experts we have here this evening is a fire safety expert who works, who has done a lot of testing on these facilities to help create the national standards that are in place today. So, I have a little bit more on fire later that $I$ will touch on.

Just to give an overview of the project location we are approximately three miles due south of the retiring power station. We will be plugging into one of the transmission lines that's running just over the property. We are looking at this area in particular because -for two main reasons. One being the four to 5,000 acres of solar that are going to be installed in this general area. Those solar farms are going there largely because of the available capacity that is going to be there once the Kincaid power station comes off line. As those solar farms come onto the grid, we are pulling that intermittent resource to try to replace that lost capacity, and energy storage system near that intermittent generation helps make sure that it stays localized for times of peak demand. So, that's one of the primary reasons we are looking at, or $I$ guess that's a combination of the two reasons for why we are looking at this facility, at this particular location is the retiring of the power station, which is opening up capacity on those electrical lines. We want to ensure that they continue to
be fully utilized, and storage pairs well with intermittent generation. That's the use case for, the strongest use case for energy storage. So, the closer we are to solar farms, the more benefit that these systems can provide to the grid at large.

Here is the site plan that we are asking to be permitted is approximately 45 acres. There are two main sections to this system. The dashed area is the battery storage system itself. It contains all of the enclosures that will be on the facility. As you can see that is my next slide. We will go right to that.

The battery system is everything in that
little $L$ shape as well as the collector substation at the top of the screen there. That is the battery energy storage system. The second portion is the interconnecting infrastructure, which you see that switch yard up top there. That is the one tower that's kind of on the southern portion is what will be interconnecting to the transmission line there with all of the other infrastructure being for collection purposes of bringing the electricity
to that one centralized location. So, this is our preliminary site plan. We have every expectation for it to change as things go, as we move along and start evaluating the mine subsidence risk as well as impacts to drainage, and looking into the geotechnical aspects of the property that we are developing on. So, that is the motivation for 45 acre permit for a site that we, as condensed as it can be is only going to take up around 30. We are just looking for some flexibility as we go through more diligence on the site.

So, my last slide here is just to again highlight the fire safety of these systems. First and foremost these are proven and tested technologies. We are putting a lot of them in one location, but it is a technology that we are familiar with. It is something that we have been utilizing for decades at this point. It is just this is a new application, and a new application that has been rigorously tested and has been for the past decade.

We have 24 hour, seven days a week, 365
days a year remote monitoring of the system,
remote monitoring and controls of the system. So, we have full control over the system from wherever the operator will end up being. We make sure that we have strong partnerships with our local first responders. It is absolutely vital that we ensure that they are adequately trained and adequately equipped for any type of response that may be required. We are well aware of the volunteer shortage that is occurring across fire departments in the County. It is an item that we are going to be specifically addressing in partnership with the fire departments as we build out an emergency response plan for this system once it gets, once we start to finalize engineering and understand what vendor we are going to utilize for this system.

Lastly, there is lot of codes out there. Currently there is a national NFPA 855, which is what is pictured here. It is updated about every two years. We are going to have one of our subject matter experts who is a member of a company who does significant amount of testing for these standards. They are doing a great job
with the standards. A lot of the -- I am going to let Eric speak to this, but a lot of the systems we see failing now, when they fail, it is a successful failure. They stay contained, and it is because of codes like this that are continuing to be developed as the technology develops as well.

I am going to stop myself from talking here, and quickly introduce Eric Wood, who is an member of the Energy Safety Response Group, 20 year firefighter, who is now on the other side of things.

MR. ERIC WOOD: That's why I got out is because my hip is bad. My name is Eric Wood. I drove here from Ohio. That is where my company is based out of. We are based out of Delaware, Ohio, but we have people all over the country. We have a team based on the East Coast. We have a team based on the West Coast, and then we kind of make up the centralized aspect of the U.S. We are a third party neutral company, if you will.

We have companies like East Point that reaches out to us, and they start asking what
can we do to help them. Then we come into play. So, a lot of the stuff we offer is up here. So, we go from testing following NFPA 855, NFPA 68 and 69, as well as UL 9540 and UL 9540A. When we talk about testing, all of those standards have to be met before these systems can actually go on line and be utilized.

We also work on permitting, project review and project development with those companies.

Then we also provide public safety training and emergency response planning. So, we not only work closely with the companies, but we actually come out, and we do training with the local fire departments to inform them on what the best case scenario that they can encounter when they go out to deal with certain incidents.

Then lastly we do emergency response and life cycle as well as subject matter expertise. So, going back to what Will was talking about with commissioning and decommissioning, we help in that area as well.

So, I don't want to take up any more time. If there are any questions for me, I will take them whenever, but that's essentially what our
company does. We basically start from the ground, and we work it all of the way up to the time it is decommissioned. So, that's what we are here for.

MR. WILL FROST: Thank you, Eric. I have learned more from Eric over the course of the last six hours than $I$ expected to. So, he is a great resource for any questions in the area.

Second, I wanted to introduce Ian. Ian is a geotechnical expert from GZA GeoEnvironmental, which is a company we have been working very closely with relating to all environmental aspects of this project. We brought Ian along specifically for any types of questions around -- well, $I$ will let you talk. MR. IAN MOSBRUCKER: As Will mentioned my name is Ian Mosbrucker. I am an engineer working for GZA GeoEnvironmental. We are a consultant working with East Point here to better evaluate the site from a geotechnical perspective, and what that means is basically anything from the ground down, which includes as Will mentioned before the Peabody Mine, which is

300 to 400 feet below the ground surface there. We at GZA GeoEnvironmental we do work in both Wisconsin and Illinois here, also most of the Midwest. We are headquartered in Massachusetts. So, to date we have helped East Point identify the risk of the Peabody Mine in our phase one evaluation. We are basically just kind of not quantified, but let them know that it is there, and that it is a risk for the project, and in the future we will be better evaluating that to more quantify what that risk is and the potential for subsidence on the site. That would be the future work of what we are getting into, but we understand that it is there, and that we are potentially going to have to do something about it, but we are still not at that point yet.

With that $I$ will pass it back to Will, but I can take questions relating to that.

MR. WILL FROST: Thank you. Then just this last slide kind of speaking of it towards continued efforts especially on the permitting front, we have a third expert who $I$ am not going
to ask to introduce himself. I will introduce him.

Barry Stuedemann has been a big resource for a lot of these studies we have done with the project, and has produced this continued permitting matrix that we are going to have at least him and his team to help us understand the continued permit or the permits that we will need to receive prior to applying for any type of construction permits. These include items related to cultural resources, storm water management, and things of the such. So, I will end my presentation with that, and look to answer any questions that the Board has or the public about the project. I know it is something new. I am happy to answer anything.

MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger, Zoning Board. So, we just had a solar farm, which I am sure you are aware of that's right near where you are going move their solar farm, I don't know, a mile or two. The footprint shifted because of the subsidence. So, why do you guys -- why are you picking this site? It
just doesn't make any sense if there is already trouble, potential trouble, why this site? MR. WILL FROST: Yes. No, it is a great question. The project that moved their facility -- I have spoken to the developer of that project. We are talking about assessing 30 to 45 acres. They were talking about assessing over a thousand. Just the logistics of that it made a lot more sense for them just to move the site, and see if they could find a new location for it to be off of the mine. I believe the other solar project is still on the mine, and they are still having -- $I$ have spoken to that developer as well, and they are having some title or mineral right things that they are working through. So, they are still moving forward building on the mine. Frankly it is something that is new to us. We don't really know what the risks are, and what the mitigation of it could look like. So, part of it is to go through that exercise because this isn't the only coal mine in Illinois. This isn't the only place where we are going to want to try to build one of these projects on top of the abandoned coal mine. Frankly, three to 400 feet underground the system is not going to be what causes the subsidence. If we can accurately and adequately assess the current risk of subsidence, and obviously try to understand any impacts this system might have to that through geotechnical studies of the soil that we are on top of, I see a world where it works fine. If there is simple mitigation tactics that we can use as far as the basis that the enclosures are put on that can handle some sort of subsidence. I am aware of some in the area that that has been -- they have dug -- that drainage that we are addressing on the other side is largely there because of some subsidence in the surrounding properties. None of that appears to me to be terribly significant subsidence. I mean any subsidence is significant when you are talking about electrical infrastructure. That is absolutely true.

So, part of it is this is an uncharted territory as far as putting an energy storage on an abandoned mine. It is something we are
interested in exploring further, and as I stated we are not going to build a system that we don't believe is going to be safe on the property.

MR. COPENBARGER: Can I do a follow-up?
MR. WILL FROST: Yes.
MR. COPENBARGER: So, how close do you
need to be to a solar farm? How close --
MR. WILL FROST: Our proximity to the solar farm doesn't really matter. Our system will be plugged directly into the transmission line. It will be trading in the wholesale electricity market. It has no direct attachment to any other infrastructure outside of the transmission line itself. It just so happens to be where we ended up with a property based off of our prospecting efforts and our negotiations with landowners, and the closer they are, $I$ mean you see a lot of solar farms that put storage on their facility. Those are typically behind their meter so they can only charge the storage with their solar. We are in front of the meter, and it is logical to think that some of that energy from those solar farms is going to be able to come into a system that's much more
closer to it, or much closer to it.
MR. COPENBARGER: One last one. So,
the power lines, the transmission lines go to or near the old Dominion plant, right?

MR. WILL FROST: They run to the substation just south of Pawnee. So, they are not directly attached to the coal plant.

MR. COPENBARGER: So, there was no thought of being on their property since it is going to be decommissioned and that's already zoned for what you are trying to do?

MR. WILL FROST: Right. So, Vistra is
going to develop it themselves if they want it to be developed. They are already doing a small scale 20 megawatt, 20 megawatt solar, 2 megawatt storage. They are not going to sell it to a company like us.

MR. COPENBARGER: Got you. Thank you. MR. WILL FROST: Yes, absolutely. MR. CARL SPENGLER: I have some questions.

MR. BLAKE TARR: Go ahead, Carl, we will take public comments at this time. COURT REPORTER: If you would state
your name for me and spell it.
MR. CARL SPENGLER: Carl Spengler,
S-P-E-N-G-L-E-R. I have lived out there 80
years, and you was talking about the mine subsidence. I got friends who worked in the mine. Out there is a 75 foot void. What happened is they started mining. The top started falling in. Falling in and there was 75 foot void out there somewhere. I mean it is out there somewhere.

Now, my neighbor over there he had a mine sink coming in, and we as a drainage district, our district was not deep enough to drain the mine sink. So, they had to take it another way. I have seen mine sinks come in overnight. You go down the road, the next day you have a mine sink. I mean people think, and I don't know whether you know how a mine sink happens. It is a squeeze. The pillar goes down. The coal goes down. The center comes up. That's where you get mine subsidence.

I know you are thinking that nothing is going to come out of there. My oldest son is a mine engineer from the University of Missouri

Rolla, and he is a lead engineer for mining for Cat. He says it is going to continue. It is just a matter of time. This is going to -- you are going to have hills and valleys.

If you drive I55, and you go down there to Farmersville. And you go 55 it rolls like this. Drive down it sometime. I was in the construction business with SGA Gross. They built I55 over there at Farmersville. I guarantee you when they got done, that thing was level. It was level as the floor, but you go down there now, hills and valleys every time there was an entryway, you are going to have that. You are going to have it out there. Every year there is one or two coming out there. Now, you might get lucky and miss it, but $I$ kind of doubt it.

I talk to a lot of miners. These guys are friends. Well, we mine, work today, the boss is in there, okay, we only supposed to make an entryway so wide. Well, cutting is good, let's take another swipe out because we are making money. The other side the guy is doing the same thing. Pretty soon they go through. I mean you
get some of these old miners that will talk to you. We are friends. When you come into a mine area like we are, that was the largest coal mine in the world. They mined more coal there Peabody than any other mine in the world. So, you know that that coal is gone out there. Another thing that $I$ am worried about is what happens if China buys all of the coal rights out there. They come in and re-mine all that. Everybody says that they can't do that. My oldest son says they will go in and mine everything. You have got to remember there is five layers of coal out there. I mean they mined to the fifth layer, 300 some feet deep. So, somebody comes in and decides to bring these other five layers out, I mean -- I own farm ground out here, and at one time it was the best farm ground in the world. Now we got mine sinks coming in, water holes coming in. We are having to tile it and stuff like that. I mean for your own benefit $I$ would core drill it, and make sure there is nothing under there, no voids or anything in there. You know what $I$ mean, that's
just my thought.
Another question $I$ have $I$ done a little research on if you have got an inch of rain one acre of farm ground, or one acre of concrete, you have 27,154 gallons of water on an inch of rain, which comes out to 113 tons of water on an inch of rain. So, if you have a five inch rain, so you take that times five, what are you going to do with the storm water system? Are you building a storm water system? I have been in construction all my life. You have to retain the water.

Another thing is whenever you build a facility like this with storm water, the drainage district has the right to tax it different than farm ground. It is taxed commercial. The drainage ditch come in with another tax rate on top of it. That's all that I have got to say. MR. WILL FROST: Can I add something to it?

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Go ahead. MR. WILL FROST: You make a great point, Carl, about the continued mining. This
is in all of our diligence around the mine that has also been a large factor of it, and trying to understand where the mineral rights are, and how we can get those --

MR. CARL SPENGLER: I understand what you are trying to do. I appreciate what you are trying to do because you are not just coming in bull headed in.

MR. WILL FROST: There is also the factor of it is something we have been trying to track down at the State level of is the mine technically terminated, or is it just abandoned. MR. CARL SPENGLER: It is terminated. MR. WILL FROST: Okay, thank you. MR. CARL SPENGLER: They give up all of the mineral rights. The County owns all of the mineral rights, most of them, not all of them. I forget who ended up with it. It is not Peabody Coal like it was originally, but it is terminated.

MR. WILL FROST: Simply just wanted to mainly make the point that we are also looking into the potential for continued mining. That is another factor that would be a problem if we
thought there was a potential for continued mining in the future underneath our facility even in the general area. So, that is another area that we are diligent around the abandoned mine.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Okay. Thank you very much. Any further comments from the public? Any further discussion from the Board?

MS. HOWARD: Joann Howard. I am reading the safety information. Can you explain what thermal runaway is?

MR. WILL FROST: I am going to let -Eric is going to -- yes, Eric will speak to this far better than $I$ can. So I am going to let him.

MR. ERIC WOOD: My name is Eric Wood.
I am with ESRG. So, when we test batteries, we set them on fire on purpose. So, we propagate what is thermal runaway. Thermal runaway in regards to a lithium ion battery means that it has had some semblance of defect, whether it is from manufacturing, or whether it is just a mishap with the battery in and of itself because it has been damaged at some point. What happens
is there is electrolyte that sits between two metal shavings that makes up this battery. When those things get damaged and they start rubbing against each other, that electrolyte can't contain itself, and now it starts increasing in temperature. As it increases in temperature, it starts to go out further. So, based on how these batteries are made, and there is a lot of different Lithium ion batteries that are out there, they can go -- they all go into the thermal runaway the same, but how they propagate out is different based on the manufacturer. So, thermal runaway is basically two big words for big fire.

Now, in saying that having been testing these batteries or a part of testing these batteries for the last six years, $I$ have seen these systems get better from a testing standpoint. When we started six years ago, every test that came through our facility failed. It didn't matter what we did to them. Every single one failed. Now, over the last few years we are seeing more tests pass. That's because companies that manufacture these
batteries that go in and work with different companies like East Point, they know what they are looking for, and they know how to make these batteries more intrinsically safe. So, we are not seeing thermal runaway like what we were years ago.

An example, there is a fire in Australia, and we refer to that as a successful failure. What $I$ mean by that from the Lithium ion battery standpoint is that even though it initiated thermal runaway, it kept itself contained to that one singular module. So, we are seeing huge movements in positivity in regards to Lithium ion than what we saw six years ago. And because they are not even looking to do anything for the next three years, that's just three more years of movement towards the positive on what this industry is doing, and they are doing everything right in looking into this and how to make things a better transition for this area. Does that answer your question on thermal runaway?

MS. HOWARD: Yes.
MR. ERIC WOOD: Maybe.

MS. HOWARD: I notice you discussed different incidents that you had in the past like in California, in Arizona. I think that's good that we know about that, and that's all related to thermal runaway?

MR. ERIC WOOD: Yes, but they were not East Point. So, for clarity purposes they were not their's.

So, battery energy storage systems have been around since the early 2000 s. So, just to put it in perspective. So, these things have actually been in place for over 20 years. The difference is we haven't had the standards in place like what we have now.

So, going back to this slide that $I$ talked about with NFPA and UL, those are all standards in which we have to test to. So, NFPA 855 that deals with the commissioning, decommissioning, basically everything that has to do with these energy storage systems is comprised of NFPA 855. When we start talking about NFPA68 and NFPA69, that's in regards to the ventilation aspect for these types of containers. Then you start talking about UL 9540 and UL 9540A, those are
underwriter laboratory standards that are met in regards to how they are actually tested. So, 9540 and 9540A are actually two separate entities written by underwriter laboratories.

Again all of these things have to fall under those standards before they can even get put out into the real world. That's why we test them being that third party. So, companies come to us, and they say hey, we have a product, we want to try it, we want to test it, we want to see what it does. We can take it from the very basic cells.

So, to give you an idea there is a lithium ion battery that is known as a 18650, and it looks basically like a big AA battery. So, we can take that cell, put it into thermal runaway, and see what it does. Then the company will say okay, we didn't like the way that went, we will come back. So, then they come back, we test it. Then when it does better, then they say okay, we want to up our game a little bit, and now we are going to put more of them together. So, then we test more of them together. Then when they start bringing more together, then they put it
into a module. Then that module is a little bit bigger with now those batteries kind of condensed together. Then that module when they test it and say it fails, they say okay, we need to change those parameters up and why that failed. They bring it back to us. We test it again. When it passes, they say okay, now we want to go to a bigger system. Now we want to see what that module does in a rack system. So, now they have taken one module, and maybe now they have made it six modules in one rack. These things just keep getting bigger, and bigger, and bigger until we end up at the end where like the picture you saw earlier with the conex container. That's the end result. That's the end product of all this research and development of starting from something that small to getting something to like that. Every test that they do to keep moving and progressing forward they are meeting all their standards and all those requirements.

MS. HOWARD: You say the industry is in place for 20 years, 20 years this solar industry?

MR. ERIC WOOD: Not the solar, the battery energy storage. There has been these out and around for the last 20 years. There just has never been any standards.

MS. HOWARD: That's what I want to know. The standards, could you give me an estimate as to where they are right now? I mean I know there has got to be several standards, different types of standards --

MR. ERIC WOOD: Yes, ma'am.
MS. HOWARD: -- in the industry.
MR. ERIC WOOD: Up here under the
testing aspect. Those are --
MS. HOWARD: Those are the standards?
MR. ERIC WOOD: Yes, so the NFPA 855, 68 and 69, and then UL 9540 and 9540A. To give you an idea within my company we have three members that currently sit on the NFPA 855 committee. Two of those members just went to the meeting in Nevada to actually revamp 855. Because as these systems progress and get better, the standards become more strict. MS. HOWARD: Does the government play a role in this? MR. ERIC WOOD: So, NFPA is the National Firefighter Protection Association. Okay, you are asking does the federal government play a role in how this works. To my understanding, no. When these members sit on this Board, it is engineers, it is firefighters, it is fire inspectors. To my understanding it is not anybody that actually is from the federal government that oversees this. You can get on line, and you can look up NFPA 855. You can pull up the document, and you can actually see within that first section who was a part of that committee and who authors NFPA.

MS. HOWARD: That's within the government?

MR. ERIC WOOD: No, no.
MS. HOWARD: You answered my question.
MR. ERIC WOOD: Okay.
MR. COPENBARGER: So, maybe this is for
Mr. Frost. Are the buildings, $I$ will call them buildings, are those actually containers to contain if you have a problem within each of those units, or is that not really true?

MR. WILL FROST: Are you talking about
these?
MR. COPENBARGER: He is talking about thermal runaway. I was wondering if there was a -- if that structure contains it so it doesn't spread to the next one.

MR. WILL FROST: It is part of the
containment absolutely, and it is also
weatherization so that water is not going to get into the enclosure, into the battery modules, heavy high winds conditions aren't going to --

MR. COPENBARGER: Potentially to contain fire.

MR. WILL FROST: It certainly can serve that purpose, yes, it can serve that purpose, but what we are seeing in some of these, this New Zealand incident is the fire didn't even move between the modules in the enclosure. So, it is more of kind of a structural situation. MR. ERIC WOOD: Can $I$ borrow this? MS. ADCOCK: Sure.

MR. ERIC WOOD: So, you take a battery, right. You start off with the battery. As the battery gets better, then we move into a module. That module now takes these batteries, and now
they put more into one singular module. Then what happens is is then these rack systems come in like this, and $I$ am a bad drawer, my daughter does not get this from me. Okay. So, what happens then is so just as an example, they will take this module and say they put four of them in a rack. Then you take something like this, and then they will have multiple racks in a row. Now, the nice thing with these systems is that they have what's called a BMS, a battery management system. What that battery management system does, and it goes back to what he covered a little bit ago is, it is twenty-four seven monitoring of these systems. Somebody is constantly evaluating what these systems are doing, and each system is displayed directly in front of that individual. So, if there is a minor hiccup say in this one right here, somebody off site picks it up right away, and they go hey, we have a problem, and then we start isolating what that issue is. Does that make sense?

MS. ADCOCK: Yes. Can you continue going further of what the plan is, you have
isolated the problem, then what?
MR. ERIC WOOD: So, that's where an emergency response plan would come in, which is something that we have written. I have written multiple of these. Basically what that is we come in prior to the commissioning of this. So, we work with East Point from start to finish. We would come in, and then we would start out with we are evaluating the site along with him. We look at everything. We kind of take that emergency management agency approach. This is how we look at these. Then we say what are the immediate factors that we are looking at. What are the big things that a Fire Department would have to be mainly aware of in dealing with something like this. Then we have a document that we draw up that covers what type of make and model it is that they are dealing with, and then we start breaking all of those things down, so megawatt hours. The entirety of this system goes into this actual emergency response plan on top of how the Fire Department should handle it should something go awry.
So, it gives them basically their own play
book on how to deal with this because this is brand-new. Firefighters they look at this, and they go we don't know what to do, and we go we got you. We are going to take care of you. So, we come out, and we train in conjunction with East Point on how to mitigate any situation that occurs in any environment like this.

MS. ADCOCK: How often do you come out and train?

MR. ERIC WOOD: So, we train at the behest of the company and the department. So, our recommendation when we write these ERPs is to train annually. That's our recommendation, and it is within our ERP. There is other companies that do the same thing that we do. So, I can't speak on those other companies, but within our emergency response plan it is noted in ours that they should maintain it annually. Then we request annual training as well, whether that's with us or another entity of their choice.

MS. ADCOCK: On Page 21 of the document it says there is a subject matter expert that will be available for consult. So, are you the
consult?
that side of things, part of this emergency response plan will be that communication chain. In all likelihood we will be the first people to identify an issue before it has turned into a response type situation, and we will be the ones to reach out to the local departments. If that for some reason isn't the case, local departments will have the appropriate contact information for someone who is ready to respond to any kind of incident that they can call as soon as something occurs. We are, as a company we are still building out our asset management strategy and that branch of our company to understand if we are going to have an individual in Illinois who can actively respond to those things or someone who is a short flight away in order to respond to such an incident, and by respond meaning supporting the local responders as they follow the emergency response plan for the initial phase of that response. I kind of speak a bit to that asset management thing, given we have three years
until this project is going to be constructed, we are going to have that team built out and have a lot of experience across that team by the time this project is going through an emergency response plan development process.

MS. ADCOCK: I have a lot of questions.
So, if we have a cell or whatever that we have identified as hot, et cetera, is there a procedure for de-energizing that? There is no off switch?

MR. ERIC WOOD: No, unfortunately there is not. When a battery goes into thermal runaway, there is no off switch. So, that's why we are discussing the New Zealand. So, that's where we have seen that progression now get to, where it is no longer propagating, meaning going all of the way out of that module. It just contains itself within that module. So, it is a successful failure. It is kind of an odd thing to say, but it is what's there. MR. WILL FROST: Eric, correct me if I am wrong, but there are several, $I$ wouldn't go as far as to say several, there are indicators that there is something wrong with the cell
before it runs into thermal runaway.
MS. ADCOCK: You are having someone
looking at the automation all of the time that should see the heat indicator, et cetera.

MR. WILL FROST: Yes, things can be
mitigated before they run into --
MS. ADCOCK: So, that's what I am
asking. What is the mitigation so that it doesn't turn into a thermal runaway?

MR. WILL FROST: So, it is the constant monitoring of the systems. So, we will -- there will be -- we can start venting the system for any type of off-gassing that might be occurring. The temperature of the cells will be monitored, or I believe the module level will be monitoring temperature to see if there is any risk of deviating past a set range, which might indicate we are heading in the direction of thermal runaway, and be able to shut down a portion of the system before we see it get into an area of concern, and have someone go out and check that module before it gets turned back on and re-energized. So, there are pathways to identify issues before they arise, but to Eric's
point if thermal runaway is initiated, it is an issue.

MS. ADCock: Okay. Can you walk me through the shutdown system, how is that engaged?

MR. WILL FROST: You are going to give a better answer on that one.

MR. ERIC WOOD: It depends. It depends on who they have contracted out with and what their step procedures are. So, there is different variations in shutting things down. It can be shut down remotely from the call center. Then there are other defaults on the outside of the containers that are referred to as either E stops or $F$ stops. We do implement those in our ERPs as well, but that is not a recommendation we make to the Fire Department to utilize. So, that is more on the company's side and those subject matter experts in that specific system in how to utilize that. But there are opportunities within the container to push to try and prevent and shut that system off line for that temporary aspect.

MS. ADCOCK: Okay. Remind me what E
stop and $F$ stop stands for.
MR. ERIC WOOD: It is an emergency stop
is the E stop, and $I$ am drawing a blank on the $F$
stop.
MS. MAGGIE HOWE: I think it is a full
stop.
MR. ERIC WOOD: Thank you.
COURT REPORTER: I am sorry, your name?
MS. MAGGIE HOWE: Maggie Howe, H-O-W-E.
MS. ADCOCK: That's cutting off the
energy to the system?
MR. ERIC WOOD: In theory.
MS. ADCOCK: So, when we are
recommending that the company come to select
that, so that's when you are talking about the
short flight, the short flight for your company
to arrive to mitigate the situation?
MR. WILL FROST: If there is need for
additional expertise on the facility, yes. We
will almost certainly send someone even if there
isn't the need.
MR. ERIC WOOD: That's industry
standard.
MR. WILL FROST: Yes.

MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger. I am reading in your, it was your special use permit application addendum, fire safety, in consultation with Christian County Emergency Director Jeff Stoner, East Point will determine the appropriate system for ensuring access to water for emergency response purposes. It is not recommended to use water directly on a battery enclosure fire as it is more likely to exacerbate the incident. Instead, water during a fire incident will offer its greatest use by keeping surrounding vegetation wet during a response event to ensure a fire does not spread outside the facility. So, pretty much if I am reading that, Midland Fire will do perimeter control, and stay away, and spray grass if it starts spreading beyond your facility.

MR. WILL FROST: Correct. They will spray grass before it spreads.

MR. COPENBARGER: Thank you. MR. WILL FROST: As we bring additional expertise onto the site if they identify any -say a fire does spread to an entire enclosure, they will be there to assess the risk level of
that propagating to another enclosure, and then they can take defensive tactics to ensure that that propagation doesn't occur. So, that is another level of, potential level of the response.

MR. COPENBARGER: Thank you.
MS. ADCOCK: The enclosures try to
mitigate this gas release?
MR. ERIC WOOD: Yes. So, that's with NFPA 68 and 69. That discusses the ventilation aspects in regards to battery storage systems.

MS. ADCOCK: How many pounds of lithium is this?

MR. WILL FROST: Lithium specifically I don't -- the enclosures themselves depending on the supplier we select can be 30 tons each, right?

MR. KYLE JENKINS: Yes, that's
inclusive of all the steel.
COURT REPORTER: I am sorry, you will have to state your name.

MR. KYLE JENKINS: Kyle Jenkins from East Point Energy. Thirty tons number is not just Lithium. It is inclusive all of the metal,
all of the electrical components inside of that. So, that's just the gross weight of the container itself.

MR. COPENBARGER: Mr. Chairman, have we allowed the public to comment?

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Yes, we have. MR. COPENBARGER: The public is done commenting, is that correct?

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Yes. MR. WILL FROST: If I may just to speak to some outreach that we have done to the surrounding properties, we have sent several notices to the immediately adjacent landowners asking for any collaboration on drainage that might be, ways we can benefit or improve their properties as we are constructing. We sent notice to everyone within a mile and a half of the project site of this special use permit hearing. We also invited everyone within a mile and a half to a community meeting, which we held last month. We did a little radio interview last week with Randy Miller's station as well as paid for an advertisement on the radio station as well as the Breeze Courier. We haven't heard
a ton back from individuals, but just wanted everyone to know that we have done everything that we can to make sure that people are aware of the project, and have an opportunity -- they have had my contact for at least a month at this point.

MS. ADCOCK: Adrian, $I$ have one more
question. In the application it indicated that you hadn't actually decided which medium you would use given it is four years out.

MR. WILL FROST: East Point is
technology agnostic. So, we don't make a selection on the specific technology or the specific supplier until we are ready to construct, or until we know we are getting to a space where we are going to be able to construct. That is largely because of how quickly these storage technologies are developing. Our expectation is that in the next three years it is going to remain Lithium ion as being the front runner for these types of systems, but we are going to pick the best solution for every situation that we are in, every project that we develop. So, we like to
keep that a bit more open-ended to allow us to use the most advanced technology, the safest solution for the system, as codes continue to develop, as technologies continue to mature, and items like that.

MR. GOODRICH: Who protects the facility? That looks like an unmanned site, correct? Is there a human being on it? MR. WILL FROST: So, the facility will have an eight foot security fence around it with plenty of surveillance around the system and any necessary security lighting. An individual doesn't really need to be on the facility except every couple weeks to do some visual spot checks, and any maintenance of ground within the fence line. There will be -- the security is going to be pretty typical to what you see on a substation, just around town where you see cameras surrounded with a locked gait in front of the facility. We are also -- as we design the fence around the system, we are also considering any intrusion from wildife as well, knowing there might be deer in the area ensuring that a deer isn't going to hop the fence and be
stuck in the storage facility. So, we are taking things like that into consideration too as we finalize that fence plan.

MR. GOODRICH: The local police would be the ones actually going out if there, if your camera caught something. It wouldn't be an employee from the energy --

MR. WILL FROST: We would likely reach out to the local Police Department, yes, for a response if we found somebody actively entering the facility. We would need that immediate response. Yes, that would be my understanding; and I will admit $I$ have not spoken to the Police Chief with Christian County.

MR. GOODRICH: That's all that $I$ have. MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger, Zoning, I am reading through your economics and tax. It sounds like it is such a new, especially to maybe our County, we maybe struggling a bit to figure out the taxation, is that correct?

MR. WILL FROST: Yes. I will elaborate on that as briefly as $I$ can. This has been a pain point for me for several months developing
all across the State. So, apologies if I lament a little bit.

Illinois has no personal property tax, which these systems assessors have been told to assess them as personal property. So, the only real change in taxes that we can see right now if we were to build a system today without any prior agreements in place is a four to five fold increase in the real property taxes of the property itself. That four to five fold increase $I$ worked with Chad Coady to try to get a general assessment of similar type properties in the area to get that. That being said these systems are not going to be built if there are no tax benefits that they provide, and we understand that. We wouldn't want these systems to be built without them providing the benefits to the communities we are bringing them to. So, there is guidance provided by the State for the taxation of wind and solar, as $I$ am sure you are all very aware of. We fully expect that to be brought over to energy storage. It is just a matter of when. We are not sure. The legislature's eyes are turning some different
directions right now. We are trying to get it put on taxes because it is a big problem. The systems need to generate tax revenue. So, what I did in that addendum was did a bit of an analysis of where $I$ think that guidance might end up, and in the meantime $I$ have been talking with economic development, with Chad Coady, with several other assessors in this State who have dealt with some of these systems, and we are some of the first people to deal with solar and wind, and before that guidance was put in place to try to find pathways to bridge that gap, if there is a gap between us constructing a facility and there being guidance from the State. So, we have got time to continue those conversations as things move on. I have every hope and expectation that within three years they will have provided some guidance for these systems, but $I$ will continue to communicate our willingness and interest in trying to find some bridge if there is a need for that bridge to make sure that the County is receiving the benefit.

MR. COPENBARGER: So, if it does compare to solar, then you are okay with that tax rate?

MR. WILL FROST: The rate will be different. The rate is based off of an assessment of the cost of the technologies, and which portions they can justifiably attribute to real property. When looking at solar, I believe it is about 15 percent of the overall engineering procurement and construction cost of a facility. From my assessment there I dropped that percentage to 5 for storage largely because it is a significantly smaller footprint, and the portion of the property that is actually, or the portion of the system that is actually personal property, i.e., the batteries and the modules and all of that is -- my assumption is that that will not be attributed to real property. That will stay as real property where we will see that 5 percent because there is just generally less infrastructure that's needed for one of these facilities. Then applying that to the acreage that we are building on, that's where that figure came from.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Any further
questions? If no Members of the Board have any further questions, there is no member of the public that wishes to comment any further, I think we are ready for a vote.

MS. ADCOCK: I would make a motion that we seek counsel given the newness of the technology, the Peabody Mine 10 proximity, and the factors in consideration, and then continue deliberation at the November meeting.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: So, I take it your
motion is to table?
MS. ADCOCK: To seek counsel for this
application regarding proximity to Peabody 10 and the factors in consideration.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: And furthermore
table this matter until the appropriate time.
MS. ADCOCK: Until we can have outside
counsel to review it so we can continue to deliberate.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: I understand. All
in favor of Adrian's motion?
MS. HOWARD: I am sorry, what was the motion?

MS. ADCOCK: The motion is to have counsel review the application considering proximity to Peabody mine and the other factors in consideration.

MS. HOWARD: Which counsel?
MS. ADCOCK: Mary.
MS. HOWARD: Okay.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: We need a second on this.

MR. COPENBARGER: I will second that.
MS. HOWARD: I will second.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: We have a second.
All in favor say aye.
ZBA MEMBERS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Opposed. We need a motion for adjournment.

MS. ADCOCK: I will make a motion.
MS. HOWARD: I will second.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Motion is made and seconded. Would you go ahead with the roll-call.

MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes, sure can. Joann Howard.

MS. HOWARD: Yes.

MR. BLAKE TARR: Glen Goodrich.
MR. GOODRICH: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Dave Copenbarger.
MR. COPENBARGER: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Adrian Adcock.
MS. ADCOCK: Yes.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Jim Overholt.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Yes. The meeting is adjourned.
(Which were all of the proceedings had on this meeting as of this date.)

| STATE OF ILLINOIS | ) $S$ S |
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| COUNTY OF CHRISTIAN | ) |

I, Sandra K. Haines, a Notary Public and Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that on October 24, 2023 the foregoing Zoning Board of Appeals was taken down stenographically by me and afterwards reduced to typewritten form by me, and that the foregoing transcript contains a true and accurate translation of all such shorthand notes. Given under my hand and seal this 31 st day of October, 2023 at Taylorville, Illinois.

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