IN THE MATTER OF: CHRISTIAN COUNTY

ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS

MARCH 28, 2023
Mr. Jim Overholt, Chairman
Mr. Gary Merker
Mr. Joe Dorr
Mr. Glen Goodrich
Ms. JoAnn Howard
Mr. David Copenbarger
PRESENT:
Mr. Blake Tarr, Zoning Administrator
Mr. Bryan Sharp, Christian County Board
Member
Mr. John McWard, Christian County State's
Attorney
Ms. Venise McWard
Mr. Mark Bauman, Central Commodity

PRESENT CONTINUED:

Mr. Cory Merriman
Mr. Luke Durbin

Mr. Brian Schoenung
Mr. Michael Laurenzana

Ms. Jennifer Laurenzana

Ms. Amber Brown
Ms. Angela Alaria

Mr. Joe Gleespen
Ms. Michelle Knox

Ms. Robyn Hylton Pugh

Mr. Simon Courtney
Mr. Andrew Evans

Mr. Nate Patterson
Mr. Dennis Braeuninger

Mr. John Evans

Mr. Ernie Cox
Ms. Kathy Lumb

Ms. Sandra K. Haines, Court Reporter, CSR No. 084-002423

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: First order of business $I$ would like to address that it has come to my attention that we operated out of procedure at the last meeting.

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, in favor, opposition, or neutral. It doesn't make any difference, please register.

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

Let's move on to roll-call.
David Copenbarger.
MR. COPENBARGER: Here.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Joe Dorr.

MR. DORR: Here.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Glen Goodrich.
MR. GOODRICH: Here.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: JoAnn Howard.

MS. HOWARD: Here.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Gary Merker.
MR. MERKER: Here.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: I need a motion to
accept the transcription of the February 28 th, 2020 meeting.

MR. DORR: I will make the motion to
approve the minutes of the February 28 th meeting.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Is there a second?
MR. COPENBARGER: I will second that motion.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Moved and seconded that we accept the transcript from the February $28 t h$ meeting.

Roll-call, Mr. David Copenbarger.
MR. COPENBARGER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Joe Dorr.
MR. DORR: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Glen Goodrich.
MR. GOODRICH: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: JoAnn Howard.
MS. HOWARD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Gary Merker.
MR. MERKER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: And $I$ vote yes. I would like to announce that the Zoning Board of Appeals has a vacancy on the Board. Jon

Rosenthal has resigned his position last month. So, there is an opening for that position. There is also an opening for the Zoning Board of Appeals secretary, who would be required to just take rough notes of every meeting. If we would have anything super important, we would get a court reporter. Is there any discussion on this matter?

MR. DORR: The only thing that I have got, which I talked to Blake about was normally we try to represent the entire County. So, Jon was and his previous person before that was basically south in the Morrisonville area. So, I think it would be nice to have some representation from that part of the County as well.

So, I don't know if any of our guests would consider if they are from that area being part of this Board, but there is an opening.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: So, nobody is
jumping up, but if you want to do it, you could check with Blake, or if you know somebody that might be interested, check with Blake as well.

The special use applications that we will
be hearing this evening have all of the bordering landowners been notified, Blake, is that correct?

MR. BLAKE TARR: That's correct.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Has the initial
filing fee been paid?
MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes, been paid in
full.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Paid in full.
The Zoning Board of Appeals has been submitted a text amendment application by referral of the County Board. They would like the following paragraph added to general provisions.

That all DC transmission lines will be installed and buried in a safe depth underground. Insulation and burial specifications will be approved by a third party engineer. The third party engineer will be hired and approved by the Christian County Board at the expense of the applicant. In addition all easements will be approved by the drainage district prior to construction.
Would anyone like to, from the County Board
like to speak about this text amendment?
Yes, ma'am, go right ahead.
MS. VENISE MCWARD: My name is Venise
McWard. I would like to speak in proposal for this. I would like to see all high definition DC lines buried.

Is there any questions? There are several
in the audience here tonight that will be
affected by that, either landowners or
residents, and $I$ want to thank them for coming.
MR. DORR: I know this has been brought
up before, and this Board had a few questions about liability for the County. If somehow somebody would dig into one of these lines, is the County going to be responsible, the power company? Who is responsible if something happens?

MS. VENISE MCWARD: That would be the third party engineer.

MR. DORR: If he signs off on that, the proper depth, and if somebody goes out there and JULIE marks it and they miss mark it, and they dig it up, it will be the engineering?

MS. VENISE MCWARD: It should be the
third party engineer that okays everything, yes.
MR. DORR: It should be or guaranteed?
MS. VENISE MCWARD: It will be.
MR. DORR: The County has no liability?
MS. VENISE MCWARD: No, not to my
knowledge. John?
MR. JOHN MCWARD: John McWard,
Christian County State's Attorney. I would have to look it up. I haven't really -- I am not very well versed in property law for purposes of what we are talking about tonight. So, we are saying if we bury it underground, somebody is building a house and they hit it with a backhoe, is that the question?

MR. DORR: Yes, because there is a lot
of power going through that line, and if somebody would accidentally dig it up there could be --

MR. JOHN MCWARD: So, are you saying if the County issued a building permit, that would permit somebody to do that, is the County liable?

MR. DORR: That's all I am asking is there any possibility the County would be
liable.
MR. JOHN MCWARD: I don't think so. As a third party actor acting on their own volition, you know if Bradco, the construction company, is building a house and they do it, that's on them from a logical perspective; but I don't know if there is any legal, if there is any legal recourse for the County to be sued for permitting that to be buried underground.

MR. DORR: We had this discussion the last time too, and we never did get a definitive answer, and all $I$ am looking out is for the County, the County Board, the County, what's going to happen if that gets dug up and somebody dies, multiple people die from electrocution. To me that's the deciding factor, as long as the County is not liable. I mean that's what our job is to protect the County, do the research, get all of the information we can as a zoning Board to present it to the County Board so they can make the proper decision. I am sure some County Board members probably have the same question.

MR. JOHN MCWARD: So, this is -- go
ahead, Venise.
MS. VENISE MCWARD: I was going to say again that's why in this provision there is a third party engineer because I am like you, I am here to protect the County. I am here to protect the County against 5,000 kilowatts that will be close, be a couple hundred feet from someone's residence. That's exactly why I believe they should be buried, and in my opinion that's why you hire a third party engineer, that that is signed off on that this is safe for any type of burial.

MR. DORR: Right. I agree 100 percent, but when he says maybe, $I$ am not for sure, that's still out there that, I think that this Board and the County Board needs a definitive answer that this company is responsible or whomever is responsible, but takes the liability off the County.

MR. JOHN MCWARD: If I am understanding your concerns and questions correctly, so let's say if an airplane had flown through electrical lines, power lines, right. If we permitted those electrical lines or power lines to be
above ground, are we liable for that?
MR. DORR: I don't know.
MR. JOHN MCWARD: Same analogy applies to underground.

MR. DORR: Exactly, but do you know the answer to that one too?

MR. JOHN MCWARD: Legally speaking I
think it is on the actor. There is no
responsibility on the County, just every time somebody runs into a house the county isn't getting sued for it.

MR. DORR: Right, but there is a
difference between running into a house and digging up how many kilowatt power line.

MS. VENISE MCWARD: 5,000.
MR. DORR: 5,000 because there is
probably people here that have called JULIE to come out and mark a line when they were doing something, and well, it was off by eight, ten foot, and it has got dug up.

MR. JOHN MCWARD: Respectfully I have never used JULIE, but do they give a certification or anything of that nature?

MR. DORR: I don't know. That's what I
am asking before -- I just think those answers need to be addressed before. I mean it could be brought up on a vote, but once again it is going to go to the County Board, and it is their decision, not ours, but $I$ just think that would be something that would need to be answered. Other than that that's the only question, the only concern that $I$ have about this whole -MR. JOHN MCWARD: Just the burial
itself?
MR. DORR: Not the burial, but who is responsible for an accident that would happen.

MR. JOHN MCWARD: We are talking
specifically with burial of those lines?
MR. DORR: Correct.
MR. JOHN MCWARD: Whether or not the County has any liability, just so I am clear for when $I$ look this up and research it, the county permitting the burial of these lines, whether or not any accident post burial is on the county.

MR. DORR: Correct. That's my only concern.

MR. JOHN MCWARD: Okay.
MR. MERKER: Are there any other lines
like this in the County now?
MS. VENISE MCWARD: Not in the County, there are in the United States, but not in the County. Invenergy the same company that owns Grain Belt is burying lines currently in New York. There is buried lines in California, Minnesota, but not in Christian County.

MR. MERKER: Does your amendment cover the whole County, or just part of the County?

MS. VENISE MCWARD: Covers the whole County, but again it is by a third party engineer for the specifications to make sure that it is done correctly.

MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger,
Zoning Board, I remember we talked about this before.

MS. VENISE MCWARD: We did.
MR. COPENBARGER: There were questions, and I might have missed a meeting, but I thought we were going to receive information about whether it was feasible for these to be buried. I mean you are saying it, but I don't -- I mean you are just saying it. I guess my other question --

MS. VENISE MCWARD: I mean I have tons of articles $I$ can give you on the United States.

MR. COPENBARGER: It is just a money
thing. It is going to cost more to do it than it would be overhead?

MS. VENISE MCWARD: Perhaps, but again
I am here to protect the county.
MR. COPENBARGER: The theory is safer.
MS. VENISE MCWARD: Correct.
MR. COPENBARGER: Who submitted this text amendment?

MS. VENISE MCWARD: I did.
MR. COPENBARGER: You are on the county Board?

MS. VENISE MCWARD: Yes.
MR. COPENBARGER: You submitted it once before?

MS. VENISE MCWARD: I did, and last time it was altered, and this time $I$ made it DC only to make sure that that was not altered.

MR. COPENBARGER: I remember we talked
about other transmission lines and where was this going, right?

MS. VENISE MCWARD: Correct, yes.

MR. COPENBARGER: So, I am naive about this. So, what are DC? Which ones are DC? MS. VENISE MCWARD: Direct current lines.

MR. COPENBARGER: No, no, no, but which power lines are DC? I don't know. It is AC in front of my house $I$ am sure.

MS. VENISE MCWARD: Correct.
MR. COPENBARGER: Feeding my house. So, is it the transmission lines from power plant to wherever and then they go to -MS. VENISE MCWARD: So, what this would do is would go from Kansas all of the way to here, and there would be converter stations, right, and so they would convert the AC to DC. The difference is Ameren that goes across is 345 kilowatts. This is 5,000 kilowatts. This is DC current, not AC that goes in front of your house.

MR. COPENBARGER: Okay.
MS. VENISE MCWARD: I might refer to Joe Gleespen. He is more of an expert than $I$ am.

MR. JOE GLEESPEN: Hi, I am Joe

Gleespen. I am from Rosamond, Illinois. This line will impact me and my family. This line will be five million kilowatts. It will be approximately 15 times what an Ameren one is, and that's why we are wanting it buried. This will be the only DC line in Christian County. MR. COPENBARGER: So, the high voltage lines $I$ know there is some by Mt. Auburn that come from wherever. To me they are on the towers, those are AC?

MR. JOE GLEESPEN: Yes, they are. This
is the only DC line in Illinois.
MR. COPENBARGER: Okay. So, we are
limiting this text amendment only to this deal and future ones?

MR. JOE GLEESPEN: Yes. It would be different if it was a public utility. Even though the definition that they went to the ICC4, but it is not going to drop off here. We have got a room full of people that have allowed Ameren, Illinois Consolidated, Shelby Electric but nothing like this.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: At this time we will take any other public comments regarding
this proposal. As a reminder please address the Chairman, state your name, and you will have three minutes to speak. Yes, ma'am.

MS. MICHELLE KNOX: Good evening. My
name is Michelle Knox, $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{X}$, and I am a resident of Owaneco, Illinois. I live here in Christian County. Full disclosure, I am also owner of a renewable energy business WindSolarUSA, Inc. that was started in 2008, but I am here really tonight as a representative of my community.

So, just to add some information, so high voltage lines are necessary to be able to transmit power. We have all seen our power rates go up considerably, and that's sad. But it is because of -- well, so we are told -closing of coal fired facilities and the inability to be able to bring power in at times at peak demand to be able to meet the need, and so therefore, when they have to buy it on the open market, it is at a higher price. So, that costs us all. So, what this line stands to serve is the ability to be able to transmit power from the generating sources in an
effective way to be able to serve us at the
times that we need it in times of peak demand,
and to not be so subject to market pricing. So,
in that way I advocate for it.
In terms of burial, sure, I mean I would
love to have -- I have over line power coming
from my back alley in owaneco to my service
entrance. why, because I don't want to pay to
have it buried. It is the same issue we are
talking about here. It is the same issue.
Burying it would be ideal. It would be what we
would want, but the cost prohibitiveness of it
keeps us from being able to do that to be able
to create the infrastructure we need to create
the clean energy economy to be able to
paying in terms of higher energy rates for not
bransition as we are trying to transition.
then we look at the economics of what we are all
perspective what would be good is if the
developer could share with the Board and the
committee the difference in the cost
and figure out how does this work. That's what I have to say.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Thank you very
much. Anybody else? Yes, ma'am.
MS. ROBYN HYLTON PUGH: Thank you very much. My name is Robyn Hylton Pugh, and $I$ will spell it for you, $R-O-B-Y-N, H-Y-L-T-O-N$, P-U-G-H. Thank you for letting me speak. First off $I$ want to let you know that when this started, when Grain Belt started, they originally were going to run the line directly over my home. I personally did not want five million volts, or watts, or whatever you want to call it anywhere near me. Now the proposed route is one mile from my house. I don't know about any of you or how you feel, but this home has been in my family since the day it was built 100 years ago. Anybody can look it up on a plat map. My home value to have these humongous lines running through the beautiful country where I live is going to just be -- is going to be just completely devastating to any type of resale value for my home when $I$ am gone if my children decide to sell that home. My property
values are going to go down. Nobody is going to want to look at that kind of a line.

The next problem that $I$ have with this, although my son is a lineman and $I$ do support electricity, he also does not work lines this big. He works distribution, not transmission. These lines are larger than what his company even handles. Now, with the -- for lack of a better term, I am sorry, I am not prepared, the resonance off of these lines is long reaching, is long reaching. It is not just 50 feet. It is not just a hundred feet. What I am reading from Grain Belt -- I am not getting any of the information that $I$ want. How far does this magnetic field go when that line is on top? I personally do not want to see this line above ground. I want to see it buried not only for the integrity of the property values as far as the homes that are in the area, as far as the safety for the magnetic field that these lines do create, and just as the gentleman said and as you pointed out, if an airplane was to hit this line or to hit one of these, how far does this line, how tall are these, how far are they going
to fall? How many people are going to be killed because of this if this structure fails, if any of those structures fail if they lose integrity in five years, ten years, what have you. I do appreciate you letting me speak. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Thank you. Did I see a hand in the back? Anybody else?

At this point we need a motion to approve the text amendment changes that were transmitted to us from the County Board. This says installation, that all DC transmission lines will be installed and buried at a safe depth underground. Insulation and burial specifications will be approved by a third party engineer. The third party engineer will be hired and approved by the Christian County Board at the expense of the applicant. In addition, all easements will be approved by the drainage districts prior to construction. Do I hear a motion to approve this amendment?

MR. DORR: Well, once again before we make a motion $I$ would still like to have the questions answered about liability. Like I
said, $I$ can't speak for the County Board, but speaking as a member of this Board I think that's a very important question that needs to be answered. Now, there is quite a few County Board members here, and if they want to take that on themselves at their own meeting, that's up to them; but once again, $I$ just think that's something that we need to consider, and they need to consider. So, before we make a motion if the County Board wants to say yes, it is on us, it is not going to be on us, if we make this motion, then that's what $I$ would like to hear, or a definite from the State's Attorney that says there is no way the County will be liable for anything in the foreseeable future as far as cutting the line.

MR. JOHN MCWARD: Can I address that point just on a preliminary? MR. DORR: Sure. MR. JOHN MCWARD: Our County issues building permits and various different permits for people to construct things, right. If those fall on somebody else, the liability is not
on -- the liability is not on the county for the issue of that permit. We are not holding Blake Tarr responsible for issuing a ticket or anything of that nature.

So, as a preliminary matter there is no liability on the county. If we issue a building permit for $a$ home in the County, let's say, right, and during the construction of the house it falls on one of the contractors, that's not on us.

MR. DORR: I understand that, but the County is not requiring somebody to build that structure. If this goes through, the County would be enforcing that these be buried. MR. JOHN MCWARD: I think that's just a condition precedent to the issue though, right. Nobody is requiring them to build this underground.

MR. DORR: Well, if this goes through, the County will be requiring them to put it underground.

MR. JOHN MCWARD: That's just a policy that the County is requiring, right. If those power lines would fall on somebody, is it the

County who issued the permission for them to do so, or is it the faulty mechanic work done by one of the linemen putting it up? We issued the permit. We don't construct it. So, in tort law it is the actor, not the person who starts it, who causes it, right. If somebody puts those power lines up, and they forgot to put one bolt on, falls on somebody, the County didn't put that bolt on. It was the manufacturer or the constructor or the construction worker that did that. You can't hold the County liable, but that's my preliminary statement on that, but I can shore up these things and provide that to the County Board if that's needed.

MS. VENISE MCWARD: Again Joe, that's why we are hiring the third party engineer to make sure that they sign off, and that's hired by the applicant. So, the third party engineer would be the one signing off to make sure that this is safe for everyone.

MR. COPENBARGER: But his point is
third party engineer is going to supervise and approve the project. That gets done. He is talking about five years from now. That
engineer is not liable five years from now. His project is done, he approved, somebody approved the depths and the insulation. I think there is not an issue.

MR. JOHN MCWARD: I don't think so either.

MR. DORR: I wanted to cover the bases. I don't think there is either, but that was the sticking point at the last time we discussed this.

MR. JOHN MCWARD: If the County is building something, yes, then something happens, but just putting a rubber stamp of approval on it.

MR. DORR: Well, like I said, we either suggest this to be approved or not approved. It is not our job. If we don't approve it, the County Board can override us. If we approve it, the County Board can override us and not approve it. So, our job here is to find out all of the information to go to the County Board just like every other hearing. So, if the County Board is comfortable with what he is saying, then $I$ don't see an issue.

MS. VENISE MCWARD: Again I am just wanting to protect Christian County just like you.

MR. DORR: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Is there any
further discussion from the Board?
Is there a motion to approve the
application from the County Board? There is not a motion.

MR. DORR: I will make the motion to approve this amendment to go to the county Board.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Is there a second?
MS. HOWARD: I will second, JoAnn
Howard.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Let's have a roll-call vote.

David Copenbarger.
MR. COPENBARGER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Joe Dorr.
MR. DORR: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Glen Goodrich.
MR. GOODRICH: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: JoAnn Howard.

MS. HOWARD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Gary Merker. MR. MERKER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Motion passes.
There is a special use application submitted by Fork River Community Solar, two parcels are, both of them are east of Kincaid. Will a representative from Fork River like to present your proposal? Go right ahead, sir. State your name for the court reporter. MR. DORR: If anybody was here for the first part of the meeting if they want to leave, they don't have to stay. That's up to them. It is a public meeting. I am just saying. We will be sitting here for a couple hours, if they want to leave.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: My name is Simon
Courtney, $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}, \quad \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{Y}$.
MR. ANDREW EVANS: Andrew Evans,
$A-N-D-R-E-W, \quad E-V-A-N-S$.
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Good evening
everybody. My name is Simon Courtney. I am from Solar Provider Group. I am here tonight with my colleague, Andrew Evans, and we are here
this evening to present to you our community solar farm project called Fork River Community Solar. It is located on 800 East Street. I will just get the address correct for you all, yes. So, we are hoping to work with you all in the future on this project.

We have created a small presentation to guide you through who we are, and what we are presenting, and what we hope to achieve. So, I will hand you over to Andrew to make the presentation.

MR. ANDREW EVANS: So, I am Andrew
Evans, and $I$ first would like to thank the Board and Blake for inviting me here today to give some information about the specialties permit application for Fork River Community Solar. So, I am here just to give some
information, and to answer any questions that the Board or the public may have, and to take any recommendations, and consider that as part of the application. So, just a bit of an outline for the presentation. I am going to run through a brief introduction to Solar Provider Group and the

Illinois Community Solar Program, what the Community Solar Program is, and go through some project details for Fork River Community Solar, and then just some benefits of the project, and move onto questions and recommendations afterwards.

A bit about Solar Provider Group, so we are North American Solar Company with over 12 years of experience in commercial community and utility scale solar projects. We are successful. We have had success in developing over 100 megawatts of solar development in North America and Europe. We are active in the U.S.A., in Canada, and the Netherlands, and Germany. We consider ourselves a one stop shop for solar, and we have taken many projects from development through permitting all of the way to construction and maintenance.

Here we can see just a few of the markets that we are in in the U.S. We are active in a few states that have community solar programs already such as New York, and Maine, and California. Obviously here, we are very active here in Illinois. I would like to show you a
few projects that we have taken through from development to construction. This is the project in Illinois in Carterville, and this is a community solar project called Hurricane Creek that we developed and took to construction, and it was commissioned in 2020. This is just a picture of it, and when it was under construction it is quite similar to the Fork River Community Solar project, our project that is proposed today. We used similar technology to this project. So, it just gives you a bit of an overview of what it might look like if we get the go ahead.

This is a project that we took to
development to commissioning in New York State, and this is a project in Ontario and Canada. So, why are we in Illinois, so we are in Illinois because Illinois has ambitious targets for renewable energy generation. As it stands the majority of energy in Illinois is created through nuclear or coal fired power plants. The Illinois government has committed to producing 40 percent of electricity from renewables by 2030 and 50 percent by 2040 . So, as you can see
here renewables is the bottom one on this graph. So, as part of these goals the Illinois government has set up the adjustable block program. This is run by the Illinois Power Agency. It is our plan to submit Fork River Community Solar into this program pending permit approval.

What is community solar. So, essentially
what community solar is it is a community project that you can subscribe to. A company such as ours builds projects like solar, like Fork River Community Solar. They are constructed, and gets commissioned, and it feeds energy to the grid. And in this case Ameren Illinois is the utility that runs the grid. And Ameren Illinois will then give customers the opportunity to sign up to the project. Essentially it gives customers part ownership of the electricity that's generated. So, when the project feeds energy into the grid, they will get a credit on their bill after that. So, they will get energy savings. So, this is some of the benefits. As I just said the customers have the opportunity to partake in renewable energy
when they usually wouldn't have that opportunity because they might not have enough land or space in their roof to accommodate solar. And so it gives more energy equity, and it allows the customers the opportunity to save as well, and there is also economic benefits such as the County can take and receive more or increased tax revenues through increased property tax revenues associated with the project. Also there is increased labor opportunities associated with construction operation. Also solar projects are an environmentally safe way to generate electricity. There is no pollution, or toxic waste, or any by-product associated with the operation. Compare this to coal fired power plants out there they are quite a dirty way to create electricity. With nuclear there is a lot of toxic by-products that can be associated with it.

Also with the solar developments it is quite easy to restore the land back to its original state after commercial operation is ceased.

So, just move onto the specialties permit
application that was submitted to the Zoning Board of Appeals, it was submitted at the beginning of March, and here are some project details. The project is located approximately four miles northwest of Taylorville. The access would be onto the E 1165 North Road. The property owners are Kathryn and Kelly Getz, and they have partnered with Solar Provider Group to help us get a project on their land. You can see here the lot numbers and the location details and the land use. So, approximately 27 acres of land will be used for the project with a system size of 5,000 kilowatts $A C$, and this will be enough to power roughly 1,102 households.

The type of panel that will be used is called a single axis tracker. This tracks the sun from east to west throughout the day to maximize energy production. As you can see here the system heights are within the regulations of the County, six to eight feet for the perimeter fence, and the panels will be about seven to eight feet in height. There is no drainage tiles present on the parcels.

Just to move onto the submission itself, as
I said it was submitted in March. As part of that we had a decommissioning plan written out, which just commits to the owner operator of the Solar Provider Group as it stands. It commits us to decommissioning standards. There is also an agricultural impact mitigation agreement that was executed with the Illinois Department of Agriculture, and this provides reassurances to the landowner and some protections to the landowner. It commits us again to decommissioning standards. It also commits us to take care of any drainage tiles that may be damaged in the unlikely event that they are damaged. There is more protections to the landowner. It also commits us to restore the land to its original state upon the cease of operations.

We made consultation with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Society, and we included some finances there of Solar Provider Group just to state our financial ability, and there is a road use plan also included. This is what has been submitted so far, and if the project is to be taken further on, there will be more assessments and studies undertaken before the project is constructed.

So, just a few benefits of the proposed project, as $I$ said it affords an opportunity for customers to save on their electricity bill. So, it is approximately 10 to 15 percent energy savings, which is roughly two to $\$ 300.00$ per year, and increased tax revenues as I said to the county. So, we are talking about maybe $\$ 7,000.00$ per megawatt per year. Again the creation of jobs, and environmental benefits, production of clean electricity to move away from carbon intensive electricity production. The land is allowed the opportunity to rest and regenerate, which will ensure its productivity far into the future for future generations, and the commitment that Solar Provider Group has made as part of the adjustable block program is the incorporation of agrivoltaics. What this is is essentially the incorporation of agriculture activity in between the rows of the panels in the solar farm, and also we have committed to incorporating pollinator friendly habitat, and
these have their own benefits.
So, agrivoltaics allows for the simultaneous production of energy and food, and it also provides a good opportunity for farmers to diversify their agricultural activities, and friendly habitats enriches wildlife and also by supporting pollination it can have positive knockdown effects to crop fields in the locality. Again as $I$ said earlier as part of the agricultural impacts mitigation agreement we have -- there is a condition to restore the land to its predevelopment condition.

So, here is the proposed system design that we have at the moment. As you can see, it is split into two different arrays between the two parcels. There is an access track that goes from one to the next there on the eastern side of the bottom parcel. There is also proposed underground cabling along that. The access route onto the E 1625 North Road would be in the northeast as well, and the point of interconnection onto the existing utility grid is an existing three phase line along the road that we will interconnect to in the northeast.

I would like to point out that our system design was based upon the ordinance prior to March 1st, and that has been revised. So, we were following the rules and regulations as part of that original ordinance, and if there is any recommendations based upon the new ordinance that has come into effect, we are happy to take them on and rectify the design to accommodate these new recommendations.

I would like to thank you again for the time and allowing me to give some information on the project, and $I$ would like to invite any questions, recommendations from the Board or from the public. Thanks again. CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Are there any questions from the Board?

MR. DORR: I have a question. CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Yes, sir. MR. DORR: In your map here with your array there is, looks like there is panels going over some of the timber that's presently there. Is that being removed?

> MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes, that is
correct. There will be partial removal. So, we
calculated at the minute it is going to be approximately four acres.

MR. DORR: For both parcels.
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: That's including
both parcels, yes. It is including the various sort of corners and parts and pieces. Also I would like to say is we are not so naive to suggest that that's going to be the final design. There is always changes and chopping and changing as the project moves forward and as you discover more about the land. For example, we might find that there is a wet land or something that we can't work around, but at this moment in time it is approximately four acres. MR. DORR: All three of these are residential housing?

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: That is correct, yes.

MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger, Zoning Board. So, on the north end on the east there is a house. That looks like a house there. Who owns that?

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Who owns it, Mr. Graham, Mr. Jordan Graham.

MR. COPENBARGER: Have you talked to him?

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: No, not formally. MR. COPENBARGER: That road is going right by their house.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes, it is in
Mr. Getz's property. It is quite close to Mr. Graham's house, but we did ensure -- it is hard to see obviously looking at the screen. MR. COPENBARGER: I looked on my phone. MR. SIMON COURTNEY: It is in

Mr. Getz's property boundary.
MR. COPENBARGER: So, Blake, have all of the adjacent landowners been notified? MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes. MR. COPENBARGER: In the past on solar farms what $I$ remember the Zoning Board doing was hearing concerns from adjacent landowners, and then trying to address what the concerns were, and mitigating that through vegetation, planting, or a fence, or setbacks from certain areas. I think that's very important here too. MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes, like Andrew mentioned in the initial presentation it is
something that we are open to performing.
MR. DORR: Are any of the people that Own these three houses here tonight? Did anybody write in an objection? MR. BLAKE TARR: No. I did have a landowner call in with some questions that $I$ did my best to answer and invited them to this meeting tonight. I am trying to pull up in their application that you have been submitted in your packet, there are names of those landowners. I am trying to reference that right now.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I should point out we don't go in all guns blazing, just turn up with machinery one day. This the first -- go ahead.

MR. COPENBARGER: So, Blake, do they have all this information, the landowners, or do we just notify them of the meeting?

MR. BLAKE TARR: Notifying them of the application for the special use permit of the possible solar project, and invited them to learn more about the meeting.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Any further
questions from the Board?
MR. DORR: I had just one final
question. So, if this does get approved by the County Board, what's your time frame for construction? Because we have passed numerous solar projects, and as far as $I$ know none of them have been started yet.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: So, every solar
farm that you would drive past on the road there is probably two to three years development behind it. The reason for that -- the reason for the delay is, tonight is essentially the first step. Tonight if you grant us the permit is our trigger to go and start the environmental tests, the engineering tests, and really start the detailed design tests. That all takes -- it can take up to 12 months or so by the time you get a contractor and stuff, et cetera, et cetera. That's why you are seeing such a delay. It also has to be picked out of the IPA. The IPA has to select it. They are not the quickest organization in the world. We will hopefully submit the project in June, but we won't hear back -- we won't get our formal acceptance from
the IPA probably until August. So, from August 2023 to June, July 2024 we will be developing the project with the aim of construction in mid 2024. It is essentially impossible for me to give you an accurate date. That's the best date that $I$ can give you. I know it is not concrete but --

MR. DORR: Just to correct you, we just make a recommendation to the County Board. They are the ones.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes, I understand.
MR. DORR: How many jobs will this
create?

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Well, during
construction you are looking at 10 to 20 laborers, 10 electricians for a duration of 10 to 15 weeks, various different stages obviously. Maintenance, long term maintenance for 30 to 40 years will be, it will be an annual base contract for whoever is awarded it. They would be able to charge in the region of probably $\$ 15.00$ per megawatt on an annual basis. So, it is probably worth seven to $\$ 8,000.00$ for a local electrical contractor after that on an annual
basis.
MR. DORR: Will you be hiring local contractors?

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Well, you would have to because you couldn't -- if something has to be fixed, you would want it fixed relatively quickly. You couldn't be -- logically speaking it would have to be a reasonably local based electrical contractor.

MR. MERKER: Somewhere in this excellent presentation that you guys made it said that there were going to be 395 construction jobs created and six permanent full-time jobs. Does that ring a bell with you? MR. SIMON COURTNEY: No.

MR. ANDREW EVANS: No, it wouldn't.
MR. MERKER: I just read that this afternoon somewhere in this. I should have marked it so $I$ could have gone right to it.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I would love to see that section as well. There is no capability for -- how many permanent jobs?

MR. MERKER: Six.
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: No, that's not
correct. It does not --
MR. MERKER: It said six of six. So, I
don't know if that means you have six positions, and you are going to fill three of them, or six positions, and you are going to fill six. Not that it makes that much difference because we are only talking about a handful.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I guess when you say full-time jobs, $I$ am thinking of a 9:00 to 5:00 sort of a thing.

MR. MERKER: Forty hours.
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: It doesn't have the ability to create that for six people.

MR. MERKER: Does it have the ability
to create that for anyone, any individual? Will there be anybody full-time?

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: The nature of a
solar farm is that it is not a full-time
operation, right. It is not a 9:00 to 5:00 operation for an electrician, or a laborer, or someone like that. During the construction, which takes 10 to 15 weeks then it becomes a full-time operation for that duration, if that makes sense. But no, it doesn't create a long
term 9:00 to 5:00, 40 hour job for someone in the long term.

MR. MERKER: So, your maintenance
people -- your long term employees will be contractors.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Contractors, they
would be on a -- they would be charging us on an
annual sort of how can $I$ describe it, like a lease rate or something like that, I guess.

MR. MERKER: Okay.
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I mean that's permanent in its nature, the annual nature of the contractor is permanent.

MR. MERKER: Well, I don't think the question is who is the employer. It is how many people might be impacted by that.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes.
MR. MERKER: Again in the interest of
full transparency wherever that came from, I think that this kind of a project, this technology is probably the best and most preferable that's going to lead us out of the energy hole that we are in.

Now, having said that $I$ have got a couple
questions. You know, this is America. Here in America we follow the money. The last, on Page 5, the last two sentences if $I$ could read, approximately $\$ 1,419.00$ of this property tax is due to the County. Does that mean the county of Christian, or does that mean all of the taxing districts in the County? MR. SIMON COURTNEY: So, my
understanding is it is a flat rate issued by the County and to the County. So, I don't believe that it goes to the municipalities within the County.

MR. MERKER: Well, I would guess without knowing, there is probably, and somebody can help me out here, maybe 40 or 50 taxing districts in the County. So, this $\$ 1,419.00$ does that go to Christian County itself, or is that to be split amongst the 40 or 50 taxing districts that we have? MR. DORR: Sorry, but $I$ was reading
that as well. It says it means estimated $\$ 13,649.00$ to be paid in property tax, approximately 1,419 of this due to the county. So, the other, like the South Fork, or

Taylorville Township, or whatever is getting the rest of that.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I guess I will
answer that by speaking --
MR. MERKER: I just wanted to clarify
where the money --
MR. DORR: That's the way $I$ am reading it, isn't it?

MR. MERKER: I don't know.
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Well, I will speak
from my experience so far, and it is with
Vermilion County. They calculated it at
approximately 7,000 per megawatt. So, if we do very basic math here, it is a five megawatt array, it is worth $\$ 35,000.00$. That goes to the County. I guess to be -- I don't know what happens after that.

MR. MERKER: Okay, yes, here the tax funds do go to the County, who then disburses them to the other taxing districts who have the power of levee.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes.
MR. MERKER: So, like City of Taylorville, City of Kincaid are all separate.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes.
MR. MERKER: All right. One other
thing I just wanted to mention, in this presentation you say that on the financials we should check, we could view the financials in Schedule G. There is no Schedule $G$ in this.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: There should be.
MR. MERKER: There is not.
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: It is quite a
large sheet. It would almost be very difficult to read on a regular size paper.

MR. MERKER: I guess I will belay that question because $I$ don't seem to have the papers in question.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Certainly in the electronic document we would have sent over I am certain it would have been part of it. I know because me and Andrew worked on it for awhile.

MR. MERKER: I don't seem to have it. Does the office have a full copy of the presentation?

MR. BLAKE TARR: No. I have got what you got, Gary.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Apologies, folks,
if it is not in there, but $I$ know for sure we did work on it. Can we rectify that by sending an electronic file over?

MR. MERKER: Yes, that would be fine.
Why don't you send it to the office so that the office has it.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Absolutely.
MR. MERKER: Then $I$ can just access it down there.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes.
MR. MERKER: Okay.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: At this time we will take any public comments that anybody has. Again please state your name, sign in, and address your comments to the Board. Any comments about this proposal? Any further discussion from the Board?

MR. COPENBARGER: Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Yes.
MR. COPENBARGER: In the past on solar farms we have always had, we have always tried to make sure, especially the homeowners that are right next to it are informed, and sometimes we have had in the past that they never got a
letter. So, I think it is very important that the homeowners that are adjacent to this and the landowners, but that they are aware, and that this company will work with them to ensure that vegetation gets planted because that one where that road is is right by that person's house there. They may not even be aware of what's going on. So, I think that's very important that we don't approve until the homeowners are informed, aware. And $I$ know Blake sent out the notices, and they didn't do anything, but somehow we need to put that in our motion I think that they have to work with those adjacent landowners to address their concerns, and maybe then you have to come back to us if the concerns, you know what $I$ am saying. MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes, I was just about to actually comment on that a few minutes ago.

MR. COPENBARGER: Okay.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Could you put that
in your motion to approve?
MR. COPENBARGER: Yes. Are you ready
for a motion, or do you want his response?

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Go ahead. MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I have one more comment to make. We don't go in all guns blazing. We do and will speak with our neighbors. It would be a little bit silly not to given the circumstances here how close they are. Yes, we do work with them. We don't just turn up one day with a bunch of machinery and start installing panels. That's not how any construction company should operate. It is not how we operate. I just wanted to clarify that.

MR. BLAKE TARR: Gary, I do have that Schedule G electronic link. So, I can share that with the Board.

MR. MERKER: Thank you. Please do.
MR. DORR: I understand what you are saying, Dave, but is it our responsibility to -I mean is it our responsibility to send the notice out? If they don't show up -- we have had it in the past where some claim they did not get a notice, and we had another hearing to hear their say, but as long as notification was sent out.

MR. COPENBARGER: Well, I just know in
the past we have had people come and say well, we didn't know this was going to happen, and let's face it our mail system, some people don't check their mail. Was this home mailed, Blake, I assume?

MR. BLAKE TARR: Yes. That's what our ordinance says we have got to notify them by mail.

MR. DORR: So, do you want to make a motion, or you want to table it, or what do you want to do?

MR. COPENBARGER: I make a motion we approve this solar farm project contingent upon Fox River, well, Solar Provider Group addresses concerns, if any, from adjacent landowners.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Motion made. Is there a second?

MR. GOODRICH: Glen Goodrich, second it.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: There is a motion and a second that we approve the application for the permit. Let's have a roll-call vote. All opposed, all in favor. David Copenbarger. MR. COPENBARGER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Joe Dorr.
MR. DORR: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Glen Goodrich.
MR. GOODRICH: Yes.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: JoAnn Howard.
MS. HOWARD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Gary Merker.
MR. MERKER: I hate to do this in light of what I said, but $I$ want to go back to one of the very first things that $I$ said, and that's this being America we follow the money. I would like to see the financials before $I$ vote for this project. Based on that and the fact that they are missing on here $I$ vote no.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Can I address
that? Is it possible to comment on that?
MR. MERKER: I would welcome your comment personally as a board member.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I am just wondering what it is that you are expecting. So, what we provided was a model. I can't remember if it was a 20 or 30 year model of what it would produce over the course of 30 years. Is that acceptable? Is that what you are
seeking?
MR. MERKER: Joe said earlier in the meeting that our job here is to collect information. Let's face it, this would not be happening if it wasn't for the money. So, I would like to be able to see -- you obviously thought that there was something important enough that you were going to include a full section but didn't. I would like to see what that is.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Absolutely. I mean we did include it in the electronic. I don't know why it is not in the paper.

MR. MERKER: I can't speak to that.
MR. BLAKE TARR: I e-mailed it to you, Gary, just FYI.

MR. MERKER: Okay. As I understand this process, if everybody else votes yes, it carries, and goes to the Board anyway. So, I guess my point here is kind of moot because there is going to be some action taken on this tonight, but we are going to be making that action without the full benefit of the information that you are going to, well, that
you did apparently submit that at least $I$ don't have. So, I can't make any kind of qualitative judgment. Now, I would also assume that you guys are probably as blue ribbon financial as you can be. I don't think that's an issue at all, but if you are going to make that kind of application to this public tax supportive board, you need to supply the information.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes. I guess I can provide sort of a verbal explanation of what the financials will look like. You will see a balance sheet from the last five years or so. Most solar farms that you see, how can $I$ put this, $I$ guess you are not going to see 10 million dollars in our bank account to build it because most solar farms are financed by banks, lenders, and so on. So, what you see is the money to develop the project. You won't, like I said you are not going to see 10 million dollars in there to build it. That's sort of a verbal explanation of what you are going to see. Then to compliment that we have provided a model over 20,30 years of what the solar farm is capable of producing. You will be able to see the
financial.

MR. MERKER: Then what I would like to do is take that information, and compare that to tax revenues, and see what kind of an impact this is going to have on the County.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: From a tax
perspective?
MR. MERKER: From a tax perspective, but $I$ need your financials to be able to do that. I would like -- okay, so let me go back to this. I found my -- give me just a second here, please.

MR. COPENBARGER: Gary, can $I$ say something while you are looking?

MR. MERKER: Sure, go right ahead.
MR. COPENBARGER: You mentioned we live
in America, right. These people own this property, and they are willing to work with these people to develop the solar farm, and that's what we ought to be able to do. If we own something as long as it is reasonable, and that's our job, I am not really sure that the tax revenue should be anything that would make us say we are not going to approve it. That's
my opinion.
MR. MERKER: You know, you are right as far as it goes. But again the issue here is we are collecting information to present to the Board. We are going to take a vote to approve or disapprove this, and it is going to go to the County Board. Our job, if I understand what I am supposed to be doing right, is collecting information that $I$ think is pertinent to the approval process.

Now, let me just take one other step here. The tax dollars involved, I looked it up today. The tax dollars involved are huge -- no, no, let me retract that statement. The tax dollars themselves we are not talking about millions of dollars or even hundreds of thousands of dollars, but nonetheless what if this was a situation that it was going to actually cost the County tax receipts.

MR. COPENBARGER: It is not going to. MR. MERKER: It isn't. It isn't, but
if, a rhetorical question would be what if it is, should we not at least know that? This way there is no issue. I would like to see what the
impact of tax, on tax revenues are because if there is less tax, excuse me, I am losing my voice, if there is less tax revenue involved then --

MR. COPENBARGER: Then the land -- if it is a negative improvement you are saying?

MR. MERKER: Yes.
MR. DORR: But if it is being taxed as agricultural crop field right now, that tax rate is going to be significantly less than having a solar farm on it.

MR. MERKER: Which I found out today. MR. DORR: Just from experience in the past the ones we approved that actually have the information that you were asking, it is a great benefit, but it decreases over time, and I am assuming your chart you have is going to be the same way.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Sorry, can you say that again, please.

MR. DORR: The tax revenue is it going to decrease over time?

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I don't think so.
MR. DORR: Well, depreciation.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Depreciation on the system itself, but not on the tax.

MR. DORR: It is going to be worth less 30 years.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: The way the
State -- it is mandated by the state, $I$ believe, the tax. The rules come from the state level, and it is based on size of the solar farm. It is based on a per megawatt. There is a calculation. Off the top of my head I can't describe it in any great detail, but it is worth approximately $\$ 7,000.00$ per megawatt
approximately. That's based on my experience with Vermilion County. So, this farm here is worth approximately in the region of $\$ 35,000.00$ taxable annual. That is my understanding of it.

MR. DORR: But I thought we had these before that showed a schedule that it was decreased over so many years.

MR. COPENBARGER: Yes, we did.
MR. DORR: But it is still higher than what it is being taxed.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: You could be
right. I got to get a more educated answer on
that.
MR. DORR: But it is taxed on as
agricultural land. So, it is not going to be a losing proposition.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I am not aware of the depreciation rule, but $I$ have to educate myself more on that.

MR. DORR: That's just from past presentations. Like I said we have had what, eight or ten of these?

MR. COPENBARGER: Yes.
MR. DORR: They have all had that.
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Depreciation.
MR. MERKER: In your presentation you say therefore, the overall estimated tax benefit of the project is 24,702 with 2,838 due to Christian County. So, what you are saying is the total tax revenue generated for Christian County is 24,702, but only $\$ 2,800.00$ of that goes to the County itself. Is that what this says?

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I am not sure. That section may have to be revised. What I have just communicated to you is my
understanding.
MR. MERKER: All I want to do is make sure that when we approve projects like this, that these projects don't get into the county's pocket rather than add to it. That's where $I$ am coming from so my fellow Board members will know that.

MR. DORR: Out of that money this is in Taylorville Township, or is this in --

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Correct, Andrew, yes.

MR. DORR: So, the Township is going to get money. The Fire Department is going to get money. The School District is going to get money.

MR. MERKER: All true.
MR. DORR: Every other -- the levy money is going to get out of that chunk, the County is only going to get so much for the County.

MR. MERKER: Correct.
MR. DORR: The rest of the taxing bodies are going to benefit from it.

MR. MERKER: Yes, absolutely. I
understand that. All $I$ am saying is is it not worth our effort to check and make sure that the dollars are right as opposed to just accept what we have been given, which we don't understand and we don't have all of the numbers anyway? This may be an exercise in futility, $I$ grant you that. If our job is to collect the information and then make a decision and present that to the Board based on that information, then we need the information, and we don't have the information at this point.

You know what, really probably the way to handle this would have been rather than do it with a no vote is take this into consideration, let the Board take it into consideration as to exactly what information we need, and then make that for future plans to make sure everybody knows what kind of information we are expecting to see.

Right now we are going to make a big
financial decision that's going to have a major impact on the County without knowing what it is. I am a numbers guy. I am a finance guy. I just can't live with that.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I disagree with
your comment that it is having a financial
impact on the County.
MR. MERKER: Oh, it will, any kind any
impact, any receipts --
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Could you expand
on that a little?
MR. MERKER: Sure, any receipts, any --
give me a second here to think this through. Any time tax receipts go up, it has an impact on the County. This County has seen some real tough times in past years when we could have used this, really used this 24,000 -- no, $\$ 2,800.00$. That's not a whole lot of money, but it can make a hell of a difference, excuse me, it can make a difference in a lot of different things. When $I$ say it is going to have an impact on tax revenues, your project is going to have a very positive tax revenue increase, but there may be other ones that don't. That's all I am saying is let's make sure that the --

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: What other ones, I just --

MR. MERKER: Surely you don't think
this is going to be the last project like this that happens in Christian County.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Of course not.
MR. MERKER: Of course it isn't. So, you may have competitors that come in and have a different program, a different whatever. All I want to do is make sure that we are on a level playing field, that we know what we are doing here when we approve this, and it is going to obviously be approved, that this is something that's not going to get into the county's pocket, and in the future to make sure that that doesn't happen look for the same kind of information. That probably would have been a better way to do it than --

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I still don't see how it is getting into the county's pocket.

MR. MERKER: It is not. We are going to get -- the County is going -- the taxing districts in the county are going to get more tax money --

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes.
MR. MERKER: -- than they would have otherwise.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes.

MR. MERKER: On your project.
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes.
MR. MERKER: On this project.
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes.
MR. MERKER: And I agree with that, but I would like to know exactly what that comes down to.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Okay. As long as we are in agreement, we are not taking money out of the County's pocket.

MR. MERKER: No, I did not, and if I --
MR. SIMON COURTNEY: I guess that's how I interpreted it, and my apologies if that's --

MR. MERKER: My apologies for not being clear.

MR. SIMON COURTNEY: Yes, understood.
MR. MERKER: So, no.
MR. DORR: So, we have a no vote, and three yes votes.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Would you like to table the motion?

MR. DORR: We would have to rescind the original motion.

MR. BLAKE TARR: It has already passed. MR. COPENBARGER: Yes, I made the motion, and we voted on the motion. And it was seconded.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Yes, the motion was made and seconded.

MR. DORR: And voted on, and the only vote that's left is your vote.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: This gentleman would like to rescind his vote?

MR. DORR: He didn't make the motion though. He is just voting no on the motion that was on the floor.

MR. MERKER: Correct.
MR. BLAKE TARR: Jim, you are the only
one that hasn't voted yet on that motion by
Mr. Copenbarger.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: So, I will vote
yes. Motion is passed.
Moving on Central Commodity has submitted a special use permit application for the relocation of their anhydrous ammonia facility in Kincaid. The parcel proposed for this permit is the corner of Section 16 in Township 13
north, range 3 west.
Will a representative from Central
Commodity like to present your project?
Would everyone like to take a rest-room
break while they are setting up for their proposal? Let's take a break, ten minute break.
(Whereupon the Christian County Zoning Board of Appeals meeting was in recess.) CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Let's proceed. Central Commodity, you can have the floor. MR. MARK BAUMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Zoning Board of Appeals. At our last month's meeting there was a lot of good discussion. There was information that we were unable to provide you and questions that were asked. At this month's meeting we tried to provide some additional information in the packages sent out. The folders that you have in front of you contain a little more information even than we had then including blueprints of the site, a little bit better description of the footprint, some of the economic tax benefits, and also a description of
the return for our company. So, those are all things that you wouldn't have had in your package that went in the mail. I can address those, but primarily $I$ have two gentlemen from New Tech Engineering because I heard a lot of questions and concern around safety concerning anhydrous ammonia, specifically dispersion data was requested, and what that would look like in combination with the proximity of our proposed site and some of the surrounding homes as well as potential impact of property values, zoning requirements, and other things.

So, with that $I$ am going to introduce Luke from New Tech and Cory, and they would be here to present to you on the safety aspects of what we are trying to do at that new site south of Kincaid as well as address any concerns that you may have either from an environmental standpoint or a safety standpoint.

MR. CORY MERRIMAN: I am Cory Merriman, Environmental Services with New Tech Environmental Engineering, Services Manager. So, I heard there were a lot of questions about safety, some environmental impacts of this
system, and so $I$ brought Luke along. He is our expert in both ammonia storage systems, safety components that we use for those systems, and also the regulatory requirements around that which are heavy, and so he is our resident expert in that. So, he will come up and talk to us a little bit about that. We will try to be brief, and we will be open to any questions, concerns that you have, and we will try to answer them to the best of our ability, so Luke.

MR. LUKE DURBIN: Address the
environmental site assessment question.
MR. CORY MERRIMAN: Well, I guess there
was a question about environmental impact
statements, NEPA, and that sort of thing. I am
not sure who asked that question in the past
meeting. Environmental impact statements are typically only required for a federal, if a federal agency is involved. There are no federal funds involved in this project. We are not -- no federal agency is initiating this work. So, because of that there is no requirement for an environmental impact
statement especially for a facility of this size and low impact to the footprint. It is not going to disturb a large area, and there is really no need for that full environmental impact statement from a regulatory standpoint. MR. LUKE DURBIN: Luke Durbin. So, I am going to provide a brief overview of the regulatory backdrop or background for agricultural anhydrous ammonia sites in Illinois specifically. The Illinois Department of Ag they are the main regulating body for anhydrous ammonia in Illinois. They determine, they set all of the requirements for health facilities need to be built. They require plans to be submitted to them prior to the start of construction, or if you are adding a tank as well, and then they review those plans. They will provide a tentative pre-approval, and then they inspect the site prior to start up of, prior to start up of the site. So, they will then issue their approval, final approval at that point. They also do annual inspections of all of the sites, anhydrous ammonia sites across Illinois each year to verify or to confirm
continued compliance and all that. The Illinois Department of Ag, they adopted the compressed gas standard. So, that's up there, but that's kind of like the constitution for building anhydrous ammonia sites. It is the engineering requirements for all of the specific location or specific equipment, and so they adopted that for design plans and that, which many states have done. Some states -- Illinois has adopted the most recent version of this 2014. Other states still have the 1999 version as their standard that they use. So, Illinois has also required, added a few additional engineering requirements as well on top of that standard. So, kind of moving on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, they also oversee anhydrous ammonia sites. They ensure facilities, any facility that handles over 10,000 pounds that they address all of the hazards that the site might provide, and then they also require that you follow the industry standards and guidelines, which in this case would be the CGA 2.1 standard. So, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health

Administration or OSHA they also, their focus is on the employees. So, not only USEPA, they kind of focus on maybe, well, employees, any of the surrounding communities and also the environment that could be impacted, and those concerns are addressed. OSHA they really focus on the employees that are going to be working there. A lot of -- so, there is a lot of overlap with all these agencies, and I am sure none of you woke up this morning wondering about how anhydrous ammonia is regulated in Illinois. So, I will move on.

The U.S. Department of Transportation they also regulate all of the nurse tanks, which are also included with Illinois Department of Ag, also with USEPA. So, there is multiple layers and levels which add up, make a very complex material to store just from a regulatory point of view.

I am not going to go through all of this, but this is a schematic of a basic anhydrous ammonia site engineering drawing. There is a lot of redundancies built in with anhydrous ammonia systems that have been developed over
decades and decades to -- we like to play the what if game. So, what if a transport that was unloading anhydrous ammonia started rolling away, you have concrete reinforced bulkheads at the transport where it would prevent any damage to the piping and the plumbing of the system. Then if something were to happen to them, there is also back check valves that if a hose were to rupture, that would close shut at the transport connection so that all of the pressure from the bulk tank would not go, spray out. There is multiple layer, and also emergency shut off valves at the main container as well. So, there is multiple layers and levels. Think of it like a password signing on anything. You have your password. Then you will have a multifactor authentication or a personal question that you might need to answer.

So, storage tank there is multiple layers there of protection. At the nurse tank riser, fill riser it is the same type of thing. There is break away connections where if a hose, if a hose was connected to a nurse tank and it was rolling away or pulled, then it would break the
hose in connection. There would be no straying out. So, this is the same technology that's used with fuel pumps, the hose that your fuel comes out, there is a break away there. In case somebody would drive off, the fuel wouldn't come spilling out.

I don't know, any questions that you have at this point? I could go on, but $I$ think it is late.

MR. COPENBARGER: I can't remember which one, so there is regulations for anhydrous facilities from '99 or something, and then there is a new one. So, this facility would be built under the new requirements?

MR. CORY MERRIMAN: Illinois has
promulgated some new rules based on the newer standards, the CGA standard.

MR. COPENBARGER: So, all current locations in Illinois are built according to 2014?

MR. CORY MERRIMAN: To the newest
industry standard, yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Thank you very
much. Anybody have any questions of these
gentlemen?
At this time we will take any public comments regarding this. MR. MARK BAUMAN: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Yes, sir. MR. MARK BAUMAN: I had a few
additional comments and additional presentation, Mark Bauman, sorry. CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Go ahead. MR. MARK BAUMAN: So, once again there was concerns raised at the last meeting, and $I$ wanted to follow up on a few of those besides some of the technical information that these gentlemen were able to provide.

I want to start with zoning requirements. So, as we look here this is actually taken out of Article 5 of the zoning code for Christian County, and it addresses special uses, and the highlighted language you have a copy of the full language there in front of you. I have pulled out some highlighted sections that provide specifically for the storage of anhydrous ammonia in that special use category. As well I
have been told that with the special use, it is still special use agriculture. So, I know at our last meeting there was a lot of concern around the idea that it would be zoned industrial, which would open up the potential for a lot of different things to occur on this site. Once again after reading through that section $I$ don't believe that's the case. It would just be for the storage of anhydrous ammonia and non-bagged fertilizer, which we have no plans of storing fertilizer there. It would just be an ammonia site.

We talked about the state of Illinois being the primary body to satisfy as far as setback restrictions. As you can see here as we evaluated sites taking these setbacks into consideration this site met and exceeded in every way pretty greatly those setback requirements from the State of Illinois, which are developed with the idea of public safety in mind, of course. As you can see those setbacks on the left-hand column and our proposed location setbacks from the various requirements of the State is well in excess of those. I did
want to provide, and I assume most people are familiar with the area. I was able to get out there when it wasn't just too muddy, and just take a 360 panoramic view of what that site would look like from the actual site itself so you have an idea of what we are looking at there. Everybody get a chance to see that, or would you want me to replay it?

So, there was a lot of concern around property values at our last meeting, and $I$ fully understand that. I would probably be somewhat concerned myself with something new coming into the area. As we delve into it a little deeper, and we have got some of the properties from those concerned citizens that identified at the last meeting, but just try to quantify the distances involved between our existing site and the proposed site and the distances for most of those homes is actually a lot closer to our existing site. So, it would seem to me that there would be an unlikely case that the property values would actually go down or move in the proximity farther away from those homes. If we take the city or the Village of

Kincaid as a whole, there would almost be no properties that would be closer to the proposed site than our existing site. So, in theory there should be maybe a corresponding increase in property values in the City of Kincaid.

This is a view from our site. Once again I
just pulled these stills out of that panoramic view and drew some arrows so if $I$ was at that site trying to see what it would appear from that site to these homes. As you can see there is some elevation change. So, as we go south across that field there is a drop as you get towards the lake. So, I think the visual of our site from some of these distances we talk about up to a mile almost in the case of the home in the upper left, and well in excess of half a mile on those other properties would not be, that wouldn't be that easy to see.

In addition $I$ spoke with Mr. Coady in the Assessor's Office. I had tried to get an appraiser to get some maybe more apple to apple comparison to see what we could find out on property values in proximity to anhydrous ammonia plants. As you can imagine there is not
that many new ammonia plants going in in the State of Illinois. We are able to get maybe an apple to orange comparison here, which was the water treatment plant that went in in Taylorville, and there was an existing subdivision in really close proximity to that, and there was some concern of decreasing property values in that subdivision. But Mr. Coady was able to show me in this information to the right is in your package, and that came directly from him, was that these homes as we look at they would be the three to the left working to right had sold prior to construction of that water treatment facility, and then have since sold after the operation of that water treatment facility, and what was shown there is that the average of those homes sold for 13.9 percent over market value, and the township averaged over that same period of time was 5.7. So, while they are in very close proximity as you can see averaging 450 feet from that water treatment facility their property values held, and actually were greater than those of the township as a whole when compared
to market value.
This is just a sale in close proximity to our existing site in Kincaid that was well over the assessed market value. As you can see here this is 675 feet from our tank. So, once again it seems somewhat unlikely that it would have a market decline in property values with the site being located where it is and for the most part much farther from these properties of concern.

This is some dispersion data, and this was actually generated from Luke. I would have you just address briefly the program that you used and how this works, or how you gathered this information.

MR. LUKE DURBIN: So, this modeling program is from USEPA and NOAA. They developed this program $I$ don't know how many years ago. It is used by emergency responders and by emergency coordinators, planners, and it takes into several, many factors into consideration including the specific type of chemical, the type of release, was it from a spill, or was it from a tank, the weather data including temperature, humidity, wind direction, and also
the terrain, and the amount of chemical. So, based on this -- based on that information they can calculate or model what kind of dispersion, what kind of, what a release might do. So, this is a scenario of a 1,000 gallon nurse tank if it releases whole contents. The red zone would be the hot zone. That would be the most life threatening death would be involved. The yellow, or $I$ am sorry, the orange zone area would be serious impacts on health and that possibly debilitating, and then the yellow area would be non-life threatening, but there is discomfort and non-disabling.

MR. MARK BAUMAN: Thank you. So, as he said as you can see here this is the contents of an entire nurse wagon. I think we talked somewhat last month about odor and some things from our existing lot or smells that people would potentially smell, and as you can see here and typically if we do smell ammonia at one of our lots, it is from a valve that wasn't shut all of the way. So, as the tanks come back from the field we call it the farmer valve in front. That's where they hook onto the tank for a tool
bar. They shut it. We bring it back in. It sits on the lot. It doesn't leak. The temperature heats up. All of the sudden it seeps some. So, that smell that you smell sometimes is a pretty minor amount even though it is a pretty pungent smell. We shut those off. This would be a much greater release. So, that would be the entire contents of that tank, so a full tank going out. As you can see here if you drew a circle around that existing site on that full nurse tank release, we are still not getting a very far circle around there. It is very safe from that idea there.

Things get a little bit wilder when you talk about an 18,000 gallon pressure vessel. Once again $I$ don't want to alarm the public or anyone else. We have had 50 years, in some cases more than that of anhydrous ammonia storage sites in this County and throughout the State as a Growmark system, and tank failures are very rare.

MR. CORY MERRIMAN: Extremely wear.
MR. MARK BAUMAN: Worse case scenario
and not a likely scenario. However, if that
unlikely or worse case scenario were to happen, as you can see here once again with the EPA program that he spoke of overlaid with the City of Kincaid things would look fairly dire. You can see the distances is 232 yards in red, 675 yards in orange, 1.1 miles in the yellow zone. If we overlay that same map, once again unlikely scenario, but total failure of 18,000 gallon storage tank at our new site facility the same direction, much better result. As you can see the red area falls short of the road. The orange crosses the road slightly, and the yellow extends into an area that is mostly unpopulated. UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Mostly. MR. MARK BAUMAN: You may ask what that looks like in a circular fashion. So, if you take those and draw a circle around it in the City of Kincaid, you can see red area in the full circle. You don't know which way the wind is going to blow. That would show you what that circle would look like regardless of the prevailing wind, the same with the orange. So, once again pretty large percentage of the town, same model proposed site. So, once again if we
look at Kincaid and just to think about some of those structures and institutions, places of gathering that may fall within those various zones, you can see Midland Fire District right across the road. The primary responder in case of an emergency with anhydrous would be the Fire District. Typical response is to put water on the anhydrous if it endangers life. Otherwise it is usually let go because our atmosphere is 78 percent nitrogen. Anhydrous is 82 percent nitrogen.

Once again the proposed site as I looked across there and tried to identify what structures may be in that area affected oil wells but no people.

So, if we think about this project and an overview of the project trying to address some of the concerns of the individuals, we have got zoning that we have to follow, and State and County exceeds in both cases by a good amount the proposed site.

The property values, $I$ feel like the farther proximity from our proposed location would probably be better for most property
owners in the area.
Safety, we have talked about the newest standards of safety that would be implemented at the new site and the existing site. We are good neighbors. We are not going to have something in town that's going to be prone to failure. So, we have got all of the standards on our existing tanks too. We don't want to have any problems. You never know, human error is human error, and $I$ feel like the site with a further proximity from town is better and then just plain common sense. I mean we have got a site that's in the middle of town, and we have a site that's remote from town. It just makes sense to me to try to relocate out of town.

Thanks for your consideration.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Any questions from
the Board?
MR. MERKER: I hate to drag this horse around the courtroom, but early on you said that you were able to develop some tax information that was in these packets, but $I$ couldn't see it. I mean $I$ don't see well.

MR. MARK BAUMAN: The Assessor's
information is in there. On the checklist and I forget what bullet point it may be, but it shows, and it is pretty basic. I mean honestly it is just the difference between the regular ag value and what Mr. Coady thought our assessed value would be at the new site, which $I$ may get this not quite right, but ag land value is probably around 8,000 developed. As an ammonia site was around 75,000.

MR. MERKER: Thank you. MR. MARK BAUMAN: We would still have the existing site to sell for commercial development. So, I think there would be some potential for additional tax income there. I am not going to try to make a case as the prior gentleman did that this is going to be a big windfall for the County from a tax revenue standpoint. We are pretty big taxpayers. We have a lot of locations. We have a lot of employees, but really this is more about trying to get things moved out of town.

If you look at our internal rate of return that's in that package moving it outside of town with a half million dollar spend returns, and
this may be a little generous 1.4 percent, we have hurdle rate of 10 . So, that's projecting 1 percent increase based on better efficiencies by not being in town. If we were to add storage, it still falls below the hurdle rate of 6.1 percent. To say that this is going to be a big windfall for Central Commodity $F S$, it is not. It is probably not going to be a big windfall for the County from a tax revenue standpoint, but it is the right thing to do.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Thank you very
much. At this time we will take any public comments regarding this proposal. Reminder please address the Board, state your name, and you will have three minutes. Go ahead, sir. MR. BRIAN SCHOENUNG: My name is Brian, $B-R-I-A-N$, Schoenung, $S-C-H-O-E-N-U-N-G . \quad I \quad j u s t$ say I can appreciate Central Commodity wanting to find a safer location than the current site because I agree it is not a good location; but I would prefer that you identify a safe location, and $I$ don't think that this site necessarily meets those criteria. As I said before, I am a fisheries biologist, that's what I do. I have
dealt with any number of anhydrous fish kills. The primary method for first responders to deal with an anhydrous leak, especially a significant anhydrous leak, is to knock it down with water. Where this site is right next to Sangchris Lake that water is going to flow into the lake, and anhydrous is extremely toxic to fish, significantly toxic.

So, we talk about economics a lot too, and I have done my share of that stuff as a fisheries biologist. And if you look at Lake Sangchris, a little over 2,000 acres -- I came from Indiana. I have got familiarity with the lakes there that $I$ have worked on throughout my career, and Dogwood Lake is a lake that's fairly comparable. It is in a rural area. It has got horse power restriction. It doesn't have pleasure boating. It is about a little over a thousand acres. If we take the amount of fishing activity, a fishing trip, and say Dogwood I think was, I looked at the data, we looked at anglers, interviewed them, over the course of a given year how many trips are we getting out there, we can say roughly 20,000
trips, and that's probably pretty conservative for Sangchris, and then if we look at U.S. Fish and Wildlife data from where they calculate the value of a fishing trip, roughly $\$ 33.00$ a trip per angler, the economic value to the local community of that fishery is anywhere from 500,000 to 1.5 million dollars a year. That's gas, lodging, food, snacks, equipment, all that stuff. So, you have got a huge economic engine right there in the community. A significant anhydrous leak and resulting fish kill is going to have significant negative impacts on that. Those fishers are not going to go there if there is not fish there. It takes five to ten years for those fisheries to recover depending on the extent of that kill, how far, depends on rain and everything else, how far it gets down into the lake. But when those fishers leave, $a$ lot of them don't come back because they will get comfortable somewhere else. I am just very concerned about having, I think you said what, three of those tanks, that's roughly 60,000 gallons. MR. BRIAN SCHOENUNG: Okay, anhydrous sitting right there, something bad happens, that lake's fishery is toast for awhile. I don't know how you mitigate that given the lay of the land, the typical action of first responders to deal with an issue like that. So, that's my concern.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Any other comments, please?

MR. MICHAEL LAURENZANA: Hello
everyone. My name is Michael Laurenzana, L-A-U-R-E-N-Z-A-N-A. I am speaking today on behalf of the residents of Kincaid inquiring about this proposed anhydrous ammonia storage. Don't get me wrong, I am not against any one company out to succeed, I do wish Central Commodity much success in their expansion. However, the land has been purchased, and is not at all in the best interest of the people, and this is an unwelcomed location for anhydrous ammonia storage.

According to the CDC when handing improperly, and I quote, anhydrous ammonia can be immediately dangerous to life or health.

Exposure can be fatal at high concentration. This needs to be well thought out and taken into careful consideration by everyone as this will have a dramatic effect on our community for years.

No one in this room can tell me there is going to be no accident, guarantee there will never be an incident that would harm all of the residents in Kincaid, in Bulpitt, and worse case as far as Pana and Springfield and the surrounding areas.

If you have read the consequence analysis, which $I$ will present to this gentleman in the back here, you will understand how difficult and how dangerous this is. That being said there is one thing we can do. As we are not able to predict what's to come, we all know knowingly that this is a harmful chemical. We need to do what's in the best interest to provide safe environment for the population for many generations to come.

I know that some of you are thinking we have another facility in Kincaid. I am aware of that. That has been grandfathered in. For
those who think by moving one anhydrous plant from point $A$ to point $B$ is progress, you might want to rethink that. In the end an anhydrous storage facility is still an anhydrous storage facility.

Also $I$ think we need to have third party engineers, consultants to provide the studies. I don't think that Central Commodity's studies should be allowed to be accepted by the Board members. I don't believe that they are fit to do that. We need a real reliable source, third party.

Also $I$ pay $\$ 6,000.00$ a year in taxes on my property. The question you may have to ask yourself, will the next guy pay $\$ 6,000.00$ a year in taxes to look out his window and see an anhydrous plant, probably not. Nobody in this room would want to look out their window and see an anhydrous plant. No matter what you do it is an anhydrous plant. It is right out my window. I sit on the couch, I look out the window, I will see this plant as for most people, and we pay a lot of money. It is a lot of revenue, and the safety is the big concern. Thank you for
all listening to me. May you all have a good evening.

I want to present this to you. This is a consequence analysis. It will pull some numbers up on the data that they were showing you on the impacts of a worse case scenario. It can do some serious damage.

MR. NATE PATTERSON: Nate Patterson, N-A-T-E, P-A-T-T-E-R-S-O-N. I just want to say something about the safety. I don't want to be too accusatory, but $I$ think the presentation was a little misleading because when I looked at the lot, it is a very long, skinny lot going north to south. My understanding is the road is going to access the south. Well, most of the homes are to the north. When $I$ stand at the corner of that lot and drop a pin and go to my house, it says it is a half a mile, Google Maps. So, half a mile when we looked at that graphic where they conveniently had the wind blowing the other direction, but when you looked at that, they said within a mile was what they called dire. So, that means I would have to evacuate my home. I am all for moving it out of the center of

Kincaid, but can we find a little bit further out of town. That's all that $I$ have to say. UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes, out of town.

MS. AMBER BROWN: Amber Brown, just
like it sounds, $B-R-O-W-N . \quad I \quad j u s t ~ w a n t ~ t o ~ s a y ~$ that the speech and the presentation was kind of misleading, and $I$ want the Board to be aware of that from the pictures taken, and also this is not coming from an unbiased person. They are making this presentation showing what, they are saying oh, look, there is no houses around or what not, but they didn't do a panoramic even showing where like some of us are just right across the way there, which like others have said we will be in this area. But the main thing $I$ want to say is that $I$ think the plant shouldn't be in Kincaid where it is now, but it shouldn't be where they are trying to move it either because they are saying, pulling on your heart strings this is the right thing to do. Well, the right thing to do is to move it where there is nobody in that vicinity. There is plenty of places where there wouldn't be anybody
in that vicinity if something were to happen so to speak, whether it be wildlife or people, but especially the people. There are people right there. So, this is not the right thing to do. The right thing to do is not to move it where you are proposing. It is to take it where there is farmland all around. That's it. UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Amen. MS. JENNIFER LAURENZANA: Hello, my name is Jennifer Laurenzana, L-A-U-R-E-N-Z-A-N-A. I would like to say thank you for your presentation. However, I disagree with some of your pictorials as well as Nathan said. Your picture of it going a mile, mile and a half I believe you said for the 18,000 gallon tank it shows I am half mile from your site, and if you did the radius of that, you only showed your radius diagram for that being about a half mile. You didn't go all of the way out. So, that was misleading.

I also want to make a point on this. We pay higher taxes where we live. We have all received letters from the State we can't put Round-Up on our ground or anything. So, when
you guys want to move this right next to the lake, there is a reason why we are all upset because we can't even do anything to it. You want to put an anhydrous plant right next to the lake with your south line is lake property, if not lake property 590 elevation. We can't do anything, but yet we pay these taxes.

So, the Zoning Board, are we going to get our taxes lowered if they are allowed to do this? Because I don't feel like I should pay a recreation tax to have something that I have to look at every day for. That's not right.

We built our house on Lake Sangchris where we did because we like nature. We kayak on the lake. People fish on the lake. We enjoy the lake. With this here $I$ will be looking out my front door, and $I$ will see this plant, and $I$ will be sickened by it. I am sickened by the idea of it. I am not anti -- please don't get me wrong. I am not anti FS. I am pro business. I am just anti this location. I am not anti farmers. I am not anti any of that. My mother, she comes from a farming family. We have it in our family. We can't help it living in the

Midwest.
But we ask you politely and respectfully to please choose a different location for your facility. Thank you.

MR. DENNIS BRAEUNINGER: Dennis
Braeuninger, $B-R-A-E-U-N-I-N-G-E-R, \quad I$ am here representing the Midland Fire District. We are right across the road from the facility now. FS has been great. We haven't had any major problems, a few small tank leaks; but if they did have a major problem, it could be an issue just to be able to get to the Fire Department. You could have a cloud there, and you wouldn't even be able to get to one of your vehicles. So, I think it is a big plus plus just to get it out of Kincaid. I feel for the people that are here, have residence close to there, but it is much better to get it out of Kincaid. My gosh you have people a block away. It is a big plus plus in my eyes just to get it out of Kincaid. Thank you.

MS. ANGELA ALARIA: Angela Alaria, A-L-A-R-I-A. I a hundred percent agree, move it out of Kincaid. I have never had an issue with
that. However, apparently my house is the closest to it. When we have tried to speak to residents in our neighborhood and in the community about that, they have gotten misinformation from employees from FS, friends of employees from $F$ S that says it is going further out into the country, which is great. That's what $I$ want all along. However, why -that should make it closer to another house, that's what it has been described next to. That should be the closest house then. I don't want it to be closer to their house either, however the pins that you showed were my home, Pattersons' home, Laurenzanas' home, and Pops' home. Is that only because we came to the last meeting to argue about this, or is it because we are really the closest homes? I mean I feel like that's something that needs to be addressed. Is it going closer to this other home or our home? Well you can say that, but is it going next to your home? MR. MARK BAUMAN: It is a public comment. I am not supposed to directly respond is why $I$ am not responding.

MR. JOHN EVANS: John Evans, J-O-H-N,
E-V-A-N-S. I am a Kincaid resident. I live a half a mile from the proposed site. I am opposed to it because of the health and safety mainly, and like the biologist said why would they want to build it right next to the lake as they are.

My question is where is all of the wastewater, the run-off, or do they know where it is going to go? Where is the wastewater going to go that is generated there or any spills? I didn't really hear an explanation for that.

Another reason is my daughter has just acquired some land to build a new home, which will be approximately quarter to half a mile away from this proposed site. I have health and safety concerns for them. They want to raise a family there. That's my main concerns.

I have nothing against -- definitely want it moved out of Kincaid, but I believe there can be a much better location, further. There is all kinds of land out there with not a house around for a mile. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Anybody else?

MR. ERNIE COX: My name Ernie Cox,
$E-R-N-I-E, \quad C-O-X . \quad I$ was pleased to see a biologist here and discuss the concerns that he has over the fishery. We are new to the community. We are actually from Springfield. We are building on 17 Sarah Lane, and one of the attractants of that location was indeed the fishery. Lake Sangchris is a fantastic fishery, and does draw a lot of people to it annually to fish. But in addition to that and even though my wife and $I$ are big fishermen, we are not hunters. It also draws in the hunters. There is waterfowl that come on that lake. There is blinds that they set up annually and brings in that revenue to local area as well. If the ammonia gets in that lake and affects those fish, it is also going to affect the waterfowl. So, I don't know the numbers to that, but that's also a possible impact.

I know the storage tanks are pretty sturdy, if you will, but we do live in a tornadic area. Hewittville is not too far from here, just experienced that awhile back. I know in 2006

Springfield got hit. It took out Capital Group, which $I$ was an employee of at the time.

I know they are domed. So, when $I$ hear you guys talk about if a leak occurs and you show the projections or even a major leak, but what happens when a tornado rolls through the area? I know it is something you can't predict, but I would like to hear a little more information on how protective and how well built these are to protect us from that as well.

I think until you get that information I would be uncomfortable making a decision if $I$ were on the Board.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Anybody else? Any
further discussion from the Board?
MR. DORR: You have somebody.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Wait a minute. Go right ahead, ma'am. I didn't see you approach.

MS. KATHY LUMB: My name is Kathy Lumb, L-U-M-B. I have lived in my home for 29 years, and I am like a block away from this. It definitely needs to be moved out of town. I am all for it, but $I$ understand where they are coming from, but it does need to go out of

Kincaid. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Thank you
everybody. Any further discussion from the Board?

MR. COPENBARGER: I guess I have got a question maybe for the environmental guys. I do agree, or $I$ do understand the concern for polluting the lake. I know it is pretty far away, but if there is a release and they have to put water on it, there could be a possibility of that, but is there groundwater protection? I mean is there something you can do to ensure that might not happen? Could it be contained in the area? I guess that's my thought.

MR. CORY MERRIMAN: We have talked about creating catch basin on site to catch fire water. Our initial emergency response is to not put water on unless it is absolutely necessary, and there may be a case where it needs to go on. So, we would want to have containment there for that on site. So, that's being taken into consideration. There is no wastewater that's really created in the process. There is a little bit of water that is collected to capture
vapors, but that's all land applied, and it is small amounts. It wouldn't have an occasion to be released. So, I don't know if that answers your question, but we take into consideration fire water.

We have only had a few large scale releases
in the system in the past 20,25 years. Only one in particular had water put on it. We learned a lot from that experience.

So, we are very cognizant of the water. We are cognizant of the run-off, and we are going to engineer the site to contain water that's put on, you know. We would hope to work with the Fire Department to be able to minimize the amount created. CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Any further discussion from the Board? MR. GOODRICH: Glen Goodrich, County Board. I was out there riding around going to Palmyra and Palmer for a funeral out there. The Tovey facility, nobody has said anything about that. Is that too small or not feasible to put in the Tovey spot? You have something over there. I don't know how big it was, but I saw
it.
MS. BAUM: Mark Bauman. Yes, setback restrictions are a problem with Tovey. So, to move it there, and also if you just go south across the road from that location, there is homes and pretty good concentration of homes there. Once again that's probably not a real feasible site for us.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Is there a motion to either approve or deny Central Commodity's request to relocate their anhydrous ammonia facility?

MR. DORR: Well, $I$ know there has been a lot of discussion, and $I$ understand that people that are here are concerned about their property values and everything else, but I mean what we have to go by is what is in the ordinance. I don't know if you guys have read the ordinance, but it says if it is zoned ag one special use, it gives a whole list of what it is to be used for, and yes, anhydrous storage is one of those as long as it is a quarter mile away from any structure containing humans. Yes, Kincaid being in town is not a good scenario,
but it is still over that limit and farther away than what the current location is. So, as far as this Board is concerned we really have no -we have to follow the rules. The rules state that that's what it could be used for. So, I make the motion that we approve the special use for the new storage facility from Central Commodity.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Is there a second?
We need a second.
MR. COPENBARGER: Dave Copenbarger.
So, they have talked about groundwater protection, and maybe Blake this is to you, do we -- would we want -- as a condition of this approval do we need to, and maybe you don't know, but would we add in anything to, or approval of the engineer's plan, and maybe Mark, you can answer this. I don't know. I mean to me we approve this, and you can do whatever you want. I mean that is kind of what $I$ see. I am not sure that's really what we need to do here. Joe is right we are following the rules, but we can add stipulations to that. I am not sure I know -- I am not sure I am versed enough
to say what stipulations that we should do.
MR. MARK BAUMAN: Mark Bauman, so on site as $I$ mentioned there is slope, which is good for collection and retention of water. It is very possible to build a reservoir, if you will, that has a gate valve on it that can be shut and opened to trap any water that would occur if the Fire Department had to knock the anhydrous down. So, if it is part of the motion that we get engineering designs and incorporate that into the permit, $I$ am fine with that.

MR. COPENBARGER: I guess I would add
that we would need engineering controls to contain, $I$ don't know how many gallons, as determined by an engineer to prohibit any run-off from the site to escape from the property line. Obviously you could have it closer. I guess it would be the area where your tanks are, not the whole property.

MR. MARK BAUMAN: Sure.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Will you restate your motion, please. MR. COPENBARGER: Approval pending engineering design to contain groundwater from
the immediate site around the ammonia tanks to keep it from escaping from the property.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: You mean ground water or surface water?

MR. COPENBARGER: Well, it would be surface water that could go into the ground.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Did you get all that?

COURT REPORTER: Yes.
MR. DORR: I would agree to that.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Is there a second to the modified motion?

MR. COPENBARGER: Will $I$ second it then or not?

MR. DORR: Well, I made the motion, and then we --

MR. COPENBARGER: I modified it.
MR. DORR: Which I agreed to.
MR. COPENBARGER: I will second it
based on the modification.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: All in favor, David Copenbarger.

MR. COPENBARGER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Joe Dorr.

MR. DORR: Yes.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Glen Goodrich.
MR. GOODRICH: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: JoAnn Howard.
MS. HOWARD: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Gary Merker.
MR. MERKER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Okay. The motion
passed. That's all that we have.
MR. DORR: I make a motion to adjourn.
MR. MERKER: Second.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Motion to adjourn,
and it is seconded. David Copenbarger.
MR. COPENBARGER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Joe Dorr.
MR. DORR: Yes.

CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: Glen Goodrich.
MR. GOODRICH: Yes.
CHAIRMAN OVERHOLT: JoAnn Howard.
MS. HOWARD: Yes.
(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 foregoing meeting 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 4 th day of April, 2023 at Taylorville, Illinois.
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