PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

RER ENERGY GROUP, LLC
TOWN OF DEWITT LANDFILL
2.6MW SOLAR PV ARRAY
TOWN OF DEWITT, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

January 2019

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

RER Energy Group, LLC (RER or Project Owner) proposes development of the Town of Dewitt Landfill – 2.6 megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Array (Project). The Project specifically involves installation of a grid-connected ballasted solar array atop of the closed landfill at 6330 Fisher Road in the Town of Dewitt, Onondaga County, New York (See Figure 1). The installation involves the use of non-penetrating ballast foundations to preserve the integrity of the membrane cap, which resides below the existing grade as a component of an engineered landfill-closure solution. A preliminary site plan depicting the proposed project is provided as Appendix A. The project footprint will cover an overall area of 11.15 acres, occurring in a repeating-row formation, alternating with 24 feet between each row. Solar panels will occupy 3.3 acres within the 11.15-acre footprint. Rows will encroach upon existing vent pipes at a distance not less than 30-feet in radius from each vent stack.

2.0 VIEWSHED ANALYSIS AND SCREENING PLAN

The Project Site has several attributes that contribute to its designation as optimal for the deployment of solar PV. Among these attributes is the small number of DeWitt residents that could potentially have a direct line-of-sight to the array. C&S completed a viewshed analysis for the project that included development of a Viewshed Map (See Figure 2) and preparation of photosimulation renderings depicting the Project from separate locations.

The Viewshed Analysis reveals locations where the Project area is visible within a 1-mile radius. The Project and surrounding area are placed into a computer model using Geographic Information System (GIS) software. The GIS software then identifies those areas the Project which may be visible based on available topography and large areas of tree obstructions (assumed 60-foot in height). In general, the map provides an estimate, as many additional factors contribute to the ability to view a Project that cannot be incorporated into the model including, but not limited to, the following: manmade structures, ornamental tree/shrubs and small occurrences of vegetation, and limited line of sight due roadway orientation. Likewise, there may be instances where the Project may be visible from additional locations the model may not identify such as the second story of residences or commercial buildings. However, we are able to identify areas of concern, supplement the computer model with a windshield survey, and create photosimulations that offer the best available representation of the Project to the surrounding community. As noted in Figure 2, the Project is potentially visible from the following locations located within 1-mile of the Project:

- Old Erie Canal Trail
- Lyndon Road
- Ely Drive*
- Edwards Drive*
- Kinne Road
- Cedar Bay Road
- Claret Circle
- Fisher Road
- White Chapel Memory Gardens*
- Robbins Lane*
- Onondaga Country Club
- Clark Hill subdivision (Town of Manlius)

**Location depicted in Figure 2 not visible during windshield survey*

Source: Google Maps

Not to Scale

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2.6MW SOLAR PV ARRAY
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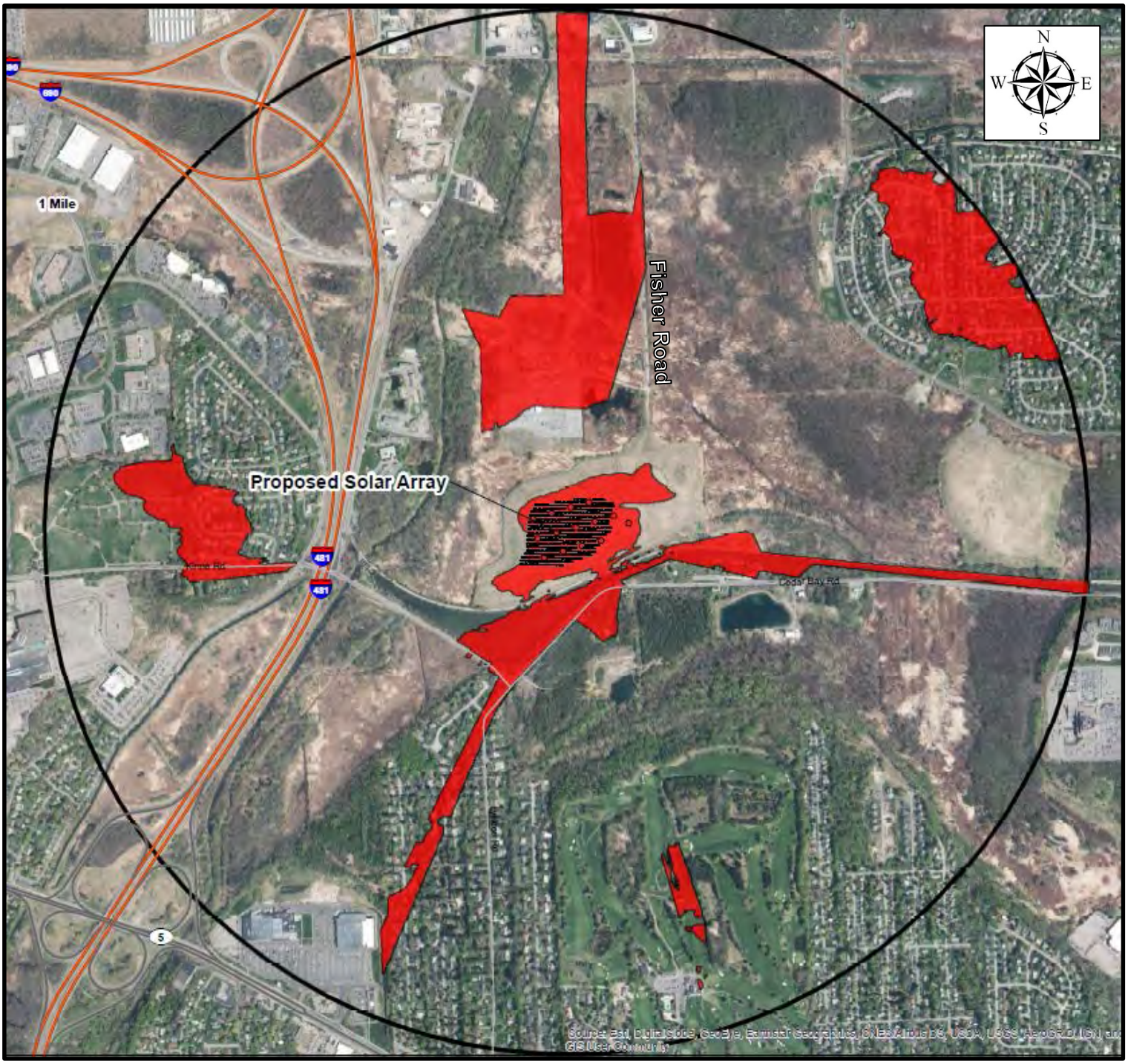
Figure 1
Project Location Map



Legend:
Proposed Solar Array Visible Based on Topography with Adjustment for Screening By Trees at 60-ft

Not to Scale

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Figure 2
Viewshed Map

Photosimulations are developed in those areas the Project may be visible. Locating preferred photograph positions included a combination of the Viewshed Analysis map and touring adjacent local roadways to determine where the project site is visible at publicly accessible locations. Photographs are taken in the direction of the Project area; and an image of the Project's anticipated appearance is superimposed on the photograph. This process results in creating an image that represents the Project's appearance post-construction.

The landfill is sheltered from the majority of local roadways, residences, and commercial areas due to topography, woody vegetation, and manmade structures. The windshield survey indicated that the Project is not visible from Ely Drive, Edwards Drive, the White Chapel Memory Gardens, and Robbins Lane. In addition, vegetation and manmade structures reduce the visibility of the Project from the remaining aforementioned locations. As a result, there are minimal sites where the public can easily view the Project. The photographs of the Project area are taken from two positions on the Old Erie Canal Trail, one on Lyndon Road, one on Torrington Circle, and the last on Innsbruck Road in the Town of Manlius. The photo simulations are provided as Appendix B.

3.0 EXISTING WILDLIFE ON LANDFILL

An ecological community survey, wildlife habitat assessment, and rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) screening was performed by a Certified Ecologist (CE) from C&S on December 13, 2018 within the Project anticipated limits of disturbance.

3.1 Existing Vegetative Communities

In March 2014, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) published a report entitled *Ecological Communities of New York State*[1], Second Edition (*Ecological Communities*) as part of the New York Natural Heritage Program inventory. The report is a revised and expanded version of the original 1990 version that lists and describes ecological systems, subsystems, and communities within New York State. The classification was developed to help assess and protect biological diversity of the state. An assessment of the vegetative cover types within the proposed project area was conducted consistent with the representative characteristics presented in *Ecological Communities*.

Based on review of aerial photography and information collected during C&S's site visit, the Project area is comprised of terrestrial cultural communities including mowed lawn and paved/unpaved roads. *Ecological Communities* defines terrestrial cultural communities as "a subsystem that includes communities that are either created and maintained by human activities, or are modified by human influence to such a degree that the physical conformation of the substrate, or the biological composition of the resident community is substantially different from the character of the substrate community as it existed prior to human influence."

[1] Edinger, G.J., D.J. Evans, S. Gebauer, T.G. Howard, D.M. Hunt, and A.M. Olivero (editors). 2014. *Ecological Communities of New York State*. Second Edition. Accessed on October 9, 2017. Available at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/ecocomm2014.pdf

Mowed lawn and paved/unpaved roads as defined in *Ecological Communities* are described below:

- **Mowed lawn**: residential, recreational, or commercial land, or unpaved airport runways in which the groundcover is dominated by clipped grasses and there is less than 30% cover of trees. Ornamental and/or native shrubs may be present, usually with less than 50% cover. The groundcover is maintained by mowing and broadleaf herbicide application.
- **Paved road/path**: A road or pathway that is paved with asphalt, concrete, brick, stone, etc. There may be sparse vegetation rooted in cracks in the paved surface.

3.2 RTE Habitat Assessment

C&S conducted a project screening utilizing the NYSDEC EAF Mapper to identify the potential of any significant habitats, endangered, threatened, or rare species, or species of special concern within or near the project area. The NYSDEC EAF Mapper indicates that both the State and federally listed Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) are known to occur within the vicinity of the Project.

Indiana Bat

Indiana bats are listed as endangered at both the state and federal level, and many details of the species ecology are contained in the draft recovery plan prepared by USFWS[2]. These bats over-winter in caves and mines and migrate to summer habitat as early as mid-April in New York. Suitable winter habitat (hibernacula) includes underground voids such as caves or abandoned mines where winter temperature remains below 50º Fahrenheit (10°C) and above freezing, and are relatively stable. Suitable summer habitat for the Indiana bat consists of trees greater than 2.5 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh), with cracks, crevices, or exfoliating bark[3].

During summer, groups of females, their dependent pups, and occasional males form groups called maternity colonies. Maternity colonies may be spread among multiple trees with individual bats changing roosts every few days. Trees used by large portions of a maternity colony for all or part of the summer are termed primary roosts. Trees used by smaller numbers of bats for short periods of time are called alternate roosts. Primary roost trees are typically large dead or dying trees with exfoliating bark that usually receive direct sunlight for more than half the day; habitats most typical for primary roosts include riparian zones, bottomland and floodplain forests, forested wetlands, and upland communities at elevations less than 900 feet above mean sea level (North American Vertical Datum of 1988)[4]. Males tend to roost individually or in small numbers in trees with exfoliating bark, cracks, and crevices. Throughout the summer, Indiana bats forage in semi-open to closed (open understory) forested habitats, forest edges (i.e. fencerow, maintained right-of-way corridor), and riparian areas. Most bats leave their summer areas by October and return to the caves.

[2] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2007. Indiana Bat (Myotis sodalis) Draft Recovery Plan: First Revision. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Snelling, MN. 258 pp.

[3] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). May 2017. Indiana Bat Project Review Fact Sheet, New York Field Office. 4 pp.

[4] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2007. Indiana Bat (Myotis sodalis) Draft Recovery Plan: First Revision. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Snelling, MN. 258 pp.

The EAF Mapper Application indicates that the project is within the range of Indiana bats. The 2007 draft recovery plan specifies that the nearest hibernacula is located in Jamesville, Onondaga County approximately 3-miles south of the Project. No trees occur within the Project limits, and therefore no roosting habitat exists on site. However, given that the project is within the range of the species, the possibility exists for this species to use the landfill for foraging during the summer months; the proposed project will not significantly reduce the foraging potential within and adjacent to the AOI post-construction. No adverse impacts to the species will occur as a direct result of this project.

Northern long-eared bat

The northern long-eared bat is listed as threatened at the state and federal level. The northern long-eared bat winters in caves and mines and migrates seasonally to summer roosts in dead and decadent trees. Northern long-eared bats are typically associated with mature interior forest[5] and tend to avoid woodlands with significant edge habitat[6]. They may most often be found in cluttered or densely forested areas including in uplands and at streams or vernal pools[7]. They may use small openings or canopy gaps as well. Some research suggests that northern long-eared bats forage on forested ridges and hillsides rather than in riparian or floodplain forests. Captures from New York suggest that northern long-eared bats may also be found using younger forest types[8]. This species selects day roosts in dead or live trees under loose bark, or in cavities and crevices, and may sometimes use caves as night roosts[9]. They may also roost in buildings or behind shutters. A variety of tree species are used for roosting. The structural complexity of surrounding habitat and availability of roost trees may be important factors in roost selection[10]. Roosts of female bats tend to be large diameter, tall trees, and in at least some areas, located within a less dense canopy11. Northern long-eared bats hibernate in caves and mines where the air temperature is constant, preferring cooler areas with high humidity[12.]

No forested areas occur within the AOI, and therefore no roosting potential occurs. According to publicly available USFWS data, there are no known northern long-eared bat roost trees in Onondaga County. USFWS data indicate the nearest northern long-eared bat hibernaculum is located about three miles south near Jamesville.

The northern long-eared bat was listed as threatened under ESA on April 2, 2015. The USFWS issued a 4(d) rule for this species, which was published in the Federal Register on January 14, 2016. The 4(d) rule prohibits "incidental take" within white-nose impacted areas of the northern long-eared bat's range when a proposed action is within a known hibernaculum, includes tree

[5] Carroll, S. K., T. C. Carter and G. A. Feldhamer. 2002. Placement of nets for bats: effects on perceived fauna. Southeastern Naturalist 1:193-198.
[6] Yates, M. and R. Muzika. 2006. Effect of forest structure and fragmentation on site occupancy of bat species in Missouri Ozark forests. Journal of Wildlife Management 70:1238-1248.
[7] Brooks, R. T. and W. M. Ford. 2005. Bat Activity in a Forest Landscape of Central Massachusetts. Northeastern Naturalist 12:447-462.
[8] New York Natural Heritage Program. 2016. Online Conservation Guide for Myotis septentrionalis. Available from: http://www.acris.nynhp.org/guide.php?id=7407. Accessed October 9, 2017.
[9] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2013. 12-Month finding on a petition to list the eastern small-footed bat and the northern long-eared bat as threatened or endangered; Listing the northern long-eared bat as an endangered species; Proposed rule. Vol. 78 No.
[10] Carter, T. C. and G. A. Feldhamer. 2005. Roost tree use by maternity colonies of Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats in southern Illinois. Forest Ecology and Management 219:259-268.
[11] Sasse, D. B. and P. J. Pekins. 1996. Summer roosting ecology of northern long-eared bats (Myotis septentrionalis) in the White Mountain National Forest. Pp. 91-101 in Proceedings of the Bats and Forests Symposium of the British Columbia Ministry of Forest.
[12] [12] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2013. 12-Month finding on a petition to list the eastern small-footed bat and the northern long-eared bat as threatened or endangered; Listing the northern long-eared bat as an endangered species; Proposed rule. Vol. 78 No.

removal within 0.25 mile of a known hibernaculum, or cuts or destroys a known, occupied maternity roost tree or other trees within a 150-foot radius from the maternity roost tree during the pup season from June 1 through July 31. Incidental take for other activities is covered under the Programmatic Biological Opinion associated with the 4(d) rule. Notably, "incidental take" is defined by the ESA as take that is "incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity." For example, harvesting trees may result in a "take" of bats that are roosting in the trees, but the purpose of the activity is not to harm bats.

No suitable summer habitat exists in the AOI, and data indicate the Project is not within 0.25 mile of a hibernaculum or within 150 feet of a known maternity roost. As a result, no avoidance or minimization measures are required to maintain consistency with ESA and the 4(d) rule established by the USFWS.

In New York, a permit is required for the "take" of protected species under the Uniform Procedures Act that includes direct impact to the species as well as adverse modification to habitat. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) considers impacts to "occupied" habitat as well as direct impacts to the species. NYSDEC requirements for northern long-eared bat protection are consistent with USFWS in areas that are not considered "occupied habitat". NYSDEC defines occupied habitat as those areas within five (5) miles of a known hibernacula, or 1.5 miles from a documented summer occurrence. The proposed Project is considered to be within occupied habitat; however, no tree clearing is proposed and therefore no further mitigation measures are necessary.

3.3 Wildlife Habitat

Mowed lawn ecological communities provide limited wildlife habitat. The Town of Dewitt consistently maintains the landfill by mowing and removal of shrubby vegetation. In addition, instances of burrowing mammals are removed upon observation. Regardless, the 53-acre landfill area provides nesting and foraging habitat for a variety of species. The project footprint will cover an overall area of 11.15 acres, occurring in a repeating-row formation, alternating with 24 feet between each row. Solar panels will occupy 3.3 acres within the 11.15-acre footprint.

Displaced wildlife within the solar array footprint will have a large expanse of available habitat immediately adjacent the Project. After construction is completed, 41 acres of existing mowed lawn community will remain atop the landfill. In addition, more than 7 acres of mowed lawn community will remain within the solar array footprint as a result of spacing. Lastly, the project site is surrounded by hundreds of acres of undeveloped natural land that provides additional space for displaced animals. Wildlife displacement as a result of the Project is not considered significant.

The action will not result in a substantial loss, reduction, degradation, disturbance, or fragmentation of native species habitats or populations. As previously mentioned, the Project site is comprised of previously disturbed and maintained vegetative cover types; furthermore, the Project site is maintained in manner to reduce wildlife occurrences on site. No significant to wildlife is anticipated as a result of this Project.

4.0 HEALTH IMPACT OF DAMAGED PV PANELS

The generation of electricity from PV arrays is generally considered safe and effective. PV arrays do not burn fossil fuels, and subsequently these projects do not produce greenhouse gas emissions or poor air quality emissions. Solar array panel development use materials considered potentially hazardous, and therefore concern associated with the potential health impact of damaged PV panels is discussed herein.

Several types of materials are used to manufacture solar cells but the most common material is crystalline silicon, typically from quartz or sand. Crystalline silicon semiconductors are also utilized in the manufacture of integrated circuits and microchips used in personal computers, cellular telephones and other modern electronics[13]. The outer glass cover constitutes the largest share of the total mass of a finished crystalline photovoltaic module, followed by the aluminum frame, the ethylene vinyl acetate encapsulant, the polyvinyl fluoride substrate, and the junction box. The solar cells themselves only represent about four percent of the mass of a finished module[14]. Because solar panels are encased in heavy-duty glass or plastic, there is little risk that the small amounts of semiconductor material present can be released into the environment.[15]

A greater potential risk associated with photovoltaic systems and fire is the potential for shock or electrocution if someone from the public, or perhaps a fire-fighter or emergency responder, comes in contact with a high voltage conductor. The security measures described in Section 8.0, in concert with coordination with emergency response providers described in Section 5.0, will reduce the potential for shock or electrocution.

5.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Coordination with emergency services will be conducted prior to construction. Local emergency services will be provided with notification of the Project start date, and estimated duration of construction. The Project area is served by a number of emergency service providers including: Dewitt Fire Department, Dewitt Police Department, and East Area Volunteer Emergency Services, Inc. Equipment specifications will be provided to local emergency health providers as part of the notification process. In addition, signage warning of the risks associated with entry and the presence of electrical generation equipment, as required by the National Electrical Code (NEC) will be installed on-site.

6.0 ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD ("EMF") EMISSIONS

Electromagnetic fields (EMFs) are invisible fields of electric and magnetic force associated with the movement of charged particles. People are constantly exposed to EMFs from human-made sources associated with electricity generation. Exposure guidelines are developed by the

[13] Health and Safety Concerns of Photovoltaic Solar Panels. Good Company. Available at https://www.ssti.us/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Health_and_Safety_Concerns_of_Photovoltaic_Solar_Panels_2010_OR.pdf
[14] Health and Safety Concerns of Photovoltaic Solar Panels. Good Company. Available at https://www.ssti.us/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Health_and_Safety_Concerns_of_Photovoltaic_Solar_Panels_2010_OR.pdf
[15] Health and Safety Concerns of Photovoltaic Solar Panels. Good Company. Available at https://www.ssti.us/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Health_and_Safety_Concerns_of_Photovoltaic_Solar_Panels_2010_OR.pdf

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP); ICNIRP has established a threshold for acute exposure of 830 milligauss for power frequency magnetic fields[16].

The strength of EMFs is directly related to the magnitude of the voltage and current present in the system. In general, the stronger the voltage and current the stronger the EMF. EMFs weaken at exponential rates based on distance from the source, and are further weakened by common materials including buildings, trees, fences and walls. According to the *Scaling Public Concerns of Electromagnetic Fields Produced by Solar Photovoltaic Arrays* by Good Company, Inc., "Extensive reviews of the scientific and medical literature from studies conducted by the National Institute of Environmental Health Science, the National Academy of Sciences and the World Health Organization conclude that current scientific evidence does not point to a causal relationship between the existence of health consequences and exposure to low level electromagnetic fields or EMFs.[17]"

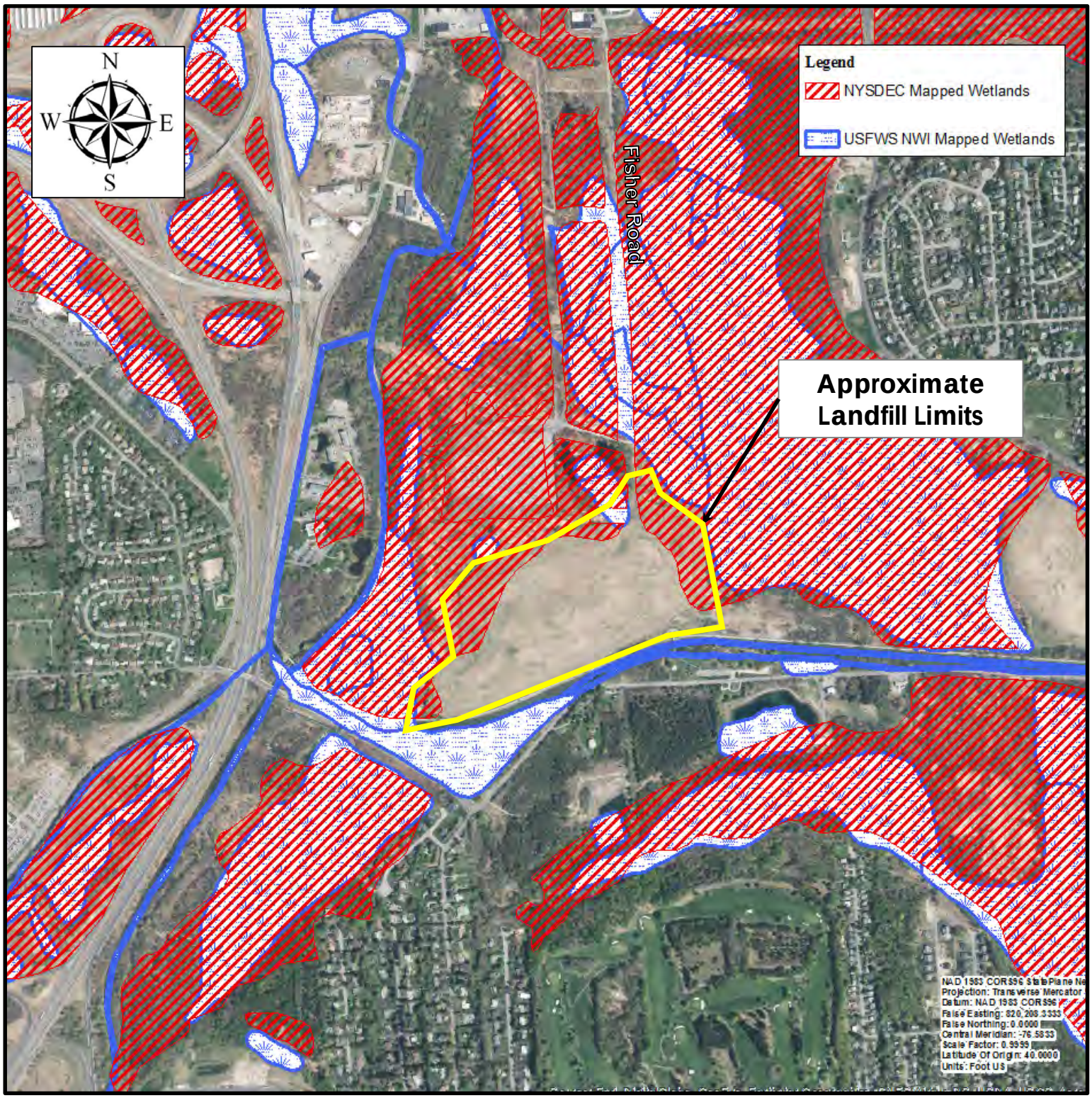
Solar facilities generate EMFs similar to household appliances within close proximity, which dissipate with increasing distance and pose no health risk to neighboring residents. The strength of static magnetic fields from solar arrays would not approach the ICNIRP's exposure limits[18].

7.0 PROPERTY VALUE IMPACTS

NYSDEC's designation of the DeWitt landfill as a Hazardous Waste Site substantially limits development opportunities for this location. Development of adjacent parcels is further restricted by the existence of large State and federally regulated wetland areas and waterbodies that occur on all sides of the parcel. These features are substantial, and provide significant buffer to existing residential and commercial properties in the area, as shown in Figure 3. These natural resource features are protected by regulation from disturbance (i.e. filling, development); the size, water regime, and soil type further restrict the potential development of these areas.

Due to its isolated location, the installation of solar PV at this site is not anticipated to impact adjacent and proximate property values. Alternately, property owners and occupants in the local area stand to benefit from grid-modernization efforts of this type being installed in the local area. National Grid's utilization of this area to house a large utility sub-station provides a unique opportunity for this solar project to bolster the local electrical grid, which can enhance National Grid's ability to provide service to the community. The ability to generate electricity locally is an important part of achieving the more robust and resilient grid envisioned in New York State's Reforming the Energy Vison initiative (REV).

[16] Scaling Public Concerns of Electromagnetic Fields Produced by Solar Photovoltaic Arrays. Good Company. Available at: https://www.ssti.us/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Scaling_Public_Concerns_of_Electromagnetic_Fields_2010_OR.pdf
[17] https://www.ssti.us/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Scaling_Public_Concerns_of_Electromagnetic_Fields_2010_OR.pdf
[18] https://www.ssti.us/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Scaling_Public_Concerns_of_Electromagnetic_Fields_2010_OR.pdf



Source: NYSDEC and USFWS

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Figure 3
Wetland & Waterway Mapping

8.0 SOLAR ARRAY PROJECT SECURITY

The site is currently managed in collaboration with NYSDEC under an existing Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring Plan. As such, public access is already restricted by the Town's previous installation and continued maintenance of locked gates on both the north and south points of entry, continuous fencing along the Old Erie Canal Trail, and signage informing the public of the restricted nature of this site. These measures will be supplemented by additional efforts including signage warning of the risks associated with entry and the presence of electrical generation equipment, as required by the National Electrical Code (NEC). High-voltage electrical equipment installed within this restricted space will be secured by the installation of fencing and other protective methods in accordance with the National Electrical Code, and with the approval of NYSDEC and other Authorities Having Jurisdiction.

9.0 DECOMMISSION PLAN

The Town of Dewitt and RER have entered into an agreement for a term of 25 years. Upon termination or expiration of the agreement, RER (or the subsequent Project Owner), within 180 days after the date of expiration, remove the system, and restore the site to its pre-existing condition (normal wear and tear excepted). The decommissioning involves recycling equipment and materials to the extent allowable at the time of removal. In the event the Town of Dewitt obtains ownership of the system, RER (or the subsequent Project Owner) will be relieved of the decommissioning obligation.

10.0 VEGETATIVE MAINTENANCE PLAN

The Town of Dewitt will continue to provide maintenance for the landfill parcel in accordance with the terms of the Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring Plan that is in effect for this site. The specific maintenance includes, at a minimum, mowing at an interval which insures that the maximum height attained by vegetation is less than the minimum height of the leading (lowest) edge of the solar modules at all points within the solar array. Training for personnel involved in mowing and maintenance activities adjacent to the solar facility shall be provided by RER at the request of the Town.

11.0 STORMWATER TREATMENT

New York state stormwater regulations mandate that the owner or operator of a construction project that will involve soil disturbance of one or more acres must obtain coverage under the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity. The Project is designed to avoid soil disturbance, and therefore coverage under NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, General Permit Number GP-0-15-002, effective January 29, 2015 through January 28, 2020 is not required.

In addition to the requirements set forth in the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit GP-0-15-002, the NYSDEC issued a solar specific technical memorandum titled "Solar Panel Construction Stormwater Permitting/SWPPP Guidance" on April 5th, 2018. This memorandum outlines criteria that solar panels need to meet in order to be considered pervious area. If the solar panel design does not meet the criteria outlined within the memorandum, the solar panels are to be considered impervious area and treated for water quality and peak flow rate mitigation. This

project is designed to construct the solar panels in a manner that will meet the criteria outlined within this memo and therefore negate the requirement to provide water quality volume treatment and peak flow rate mitigation.

APPENDIX A
SITE PLAN

A1 EXISTING SURVEY

SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"

0 40' 80'

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RER Energy Group

RER ENERGY GROUP
TOWN OF DEWITT LANDFILL
SOLAR GROUND ARRAY
6330 FISHER ROAD
EAST SYRACUSE, NY 13057

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION

REVISIONS

PROJECT NO:	V34.001.001
DATE:	NOVEMBER 2018
DRAWN BY:	C.CHOBERKA
DESIGNED BY:	M. FRATESCHI, P.E.
CHECKED BY:	J. CAMP, P.E.

NO ALTERATION PERMITTED HEREON EXCEPT AS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 7209 SUBDIVISION 2 OF THE NEW YORK EDUCATION LAW

SITE PLAN

C-100

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Nov 15, 2018 – 4:15pm
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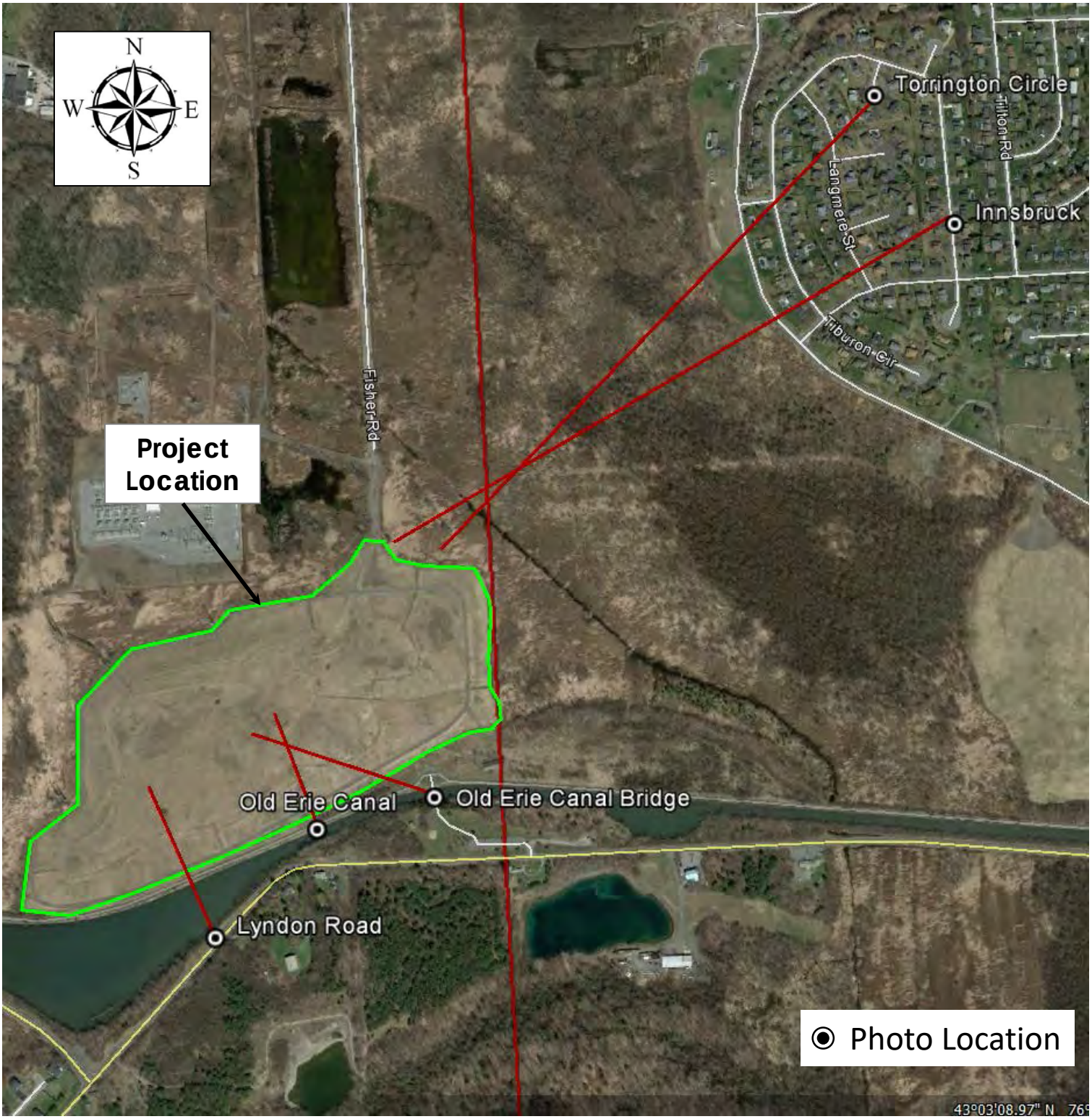
APPENDIX B
PHOTOSIMULATIONS



Source: Google Maps

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TOWN OF DEWITT, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

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Photosimulation Photo Key

Photosimulation

Project: Town of Dewitt Landfill – 2.6 megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Array (Project)
Town of Dewitt
Onondaga County, New York

Photograph 1 – This photo is taken along the Old Erie Canal Trail.

Photosimulation
Project: Town of Dewitt Landfill – 2.6 megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Array (Project)
Town of Dewitt
Onondaga County, New York

Photograph 2 – This photo is taken at the bridge at Cedar Bay Park along the Old Erie Canal Trail.

Photosimulation
Project: Town of Dewitt Landfill – 2.6 megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Array (Project)
Town of Dewitt
Onondaga County, New York

Photograph 3 – This photo is taken at the bridge at Cedar Bay Park along the Old Erie Canal Trail.

Photosimulation
Project: Town of Dewitt Landfill – 2.6 megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Array (Project)
Town of Dewitt
Onondaga County, New York

Photograph 4 – This photo is taken along Lyndon Road in an area where trees/shrubs do not interfere with the view of the landfill. Note that Cedar Bay is in the forefront of this picture.

Photosimulation
Project: Town of Dewitt Landfill – 2.6 megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Array (Project)
Town of Dewitt
Onondaga County, New York

Photograph 5 – This photo is taken along Torrington Circle within the Clark Hill residential development in the Town of Manlius.

Photosimulation
Project: Town of Dewitt Landfill – 2.6 megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Array (Project)
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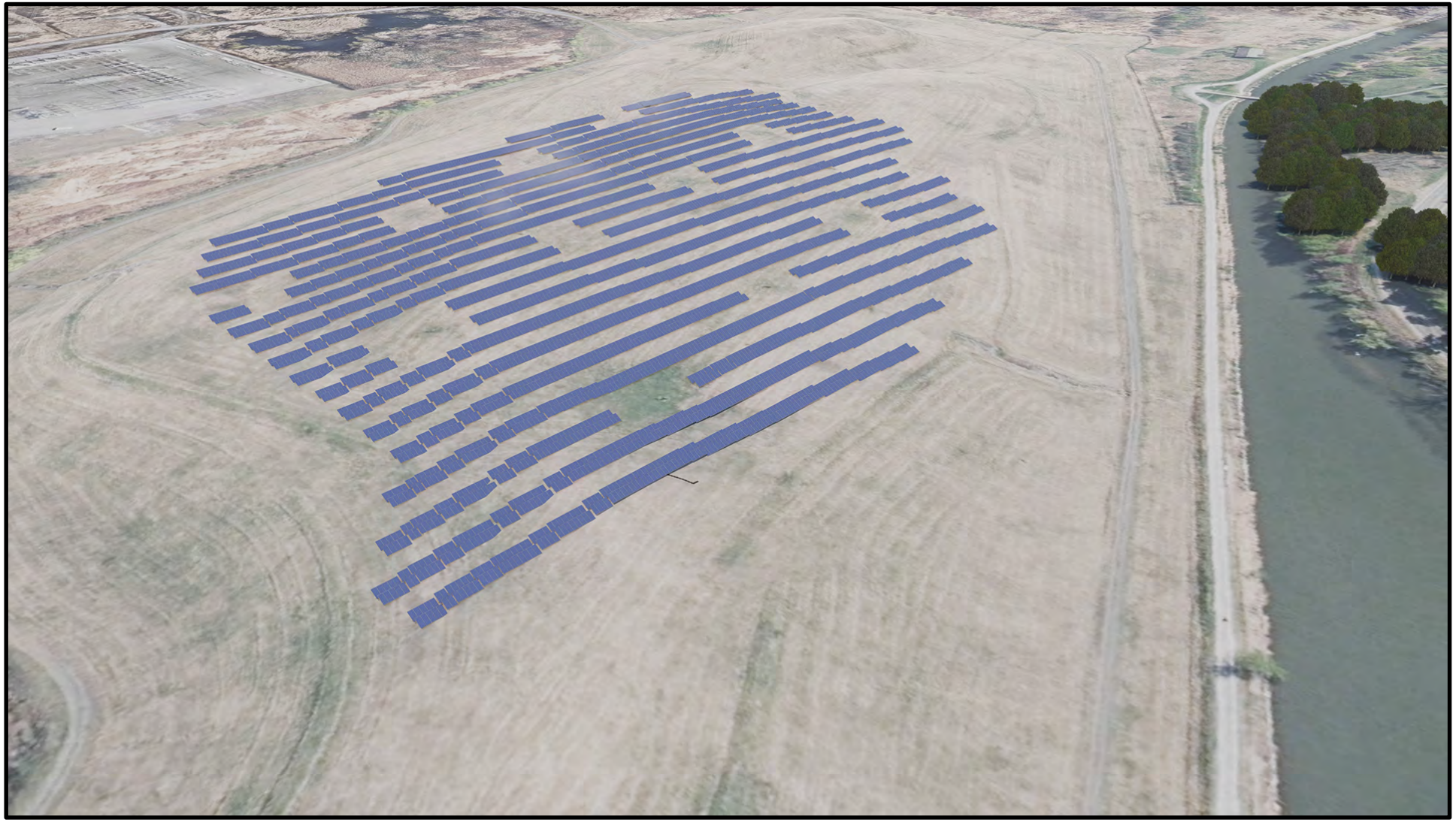
Onondaga County, New York

Photograph 6 – This photo is taken along Innsbruck Drive within the Clark Hill residential development in the Town of Manlius.

Photosimulation

Project: Town of Dewitt Landfill – 2.6 megawatt (MW) Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Array (Project)
Town of Dewitt
Onondaga County, New York



Photograph 8 – This photo is from an aerial perspective.

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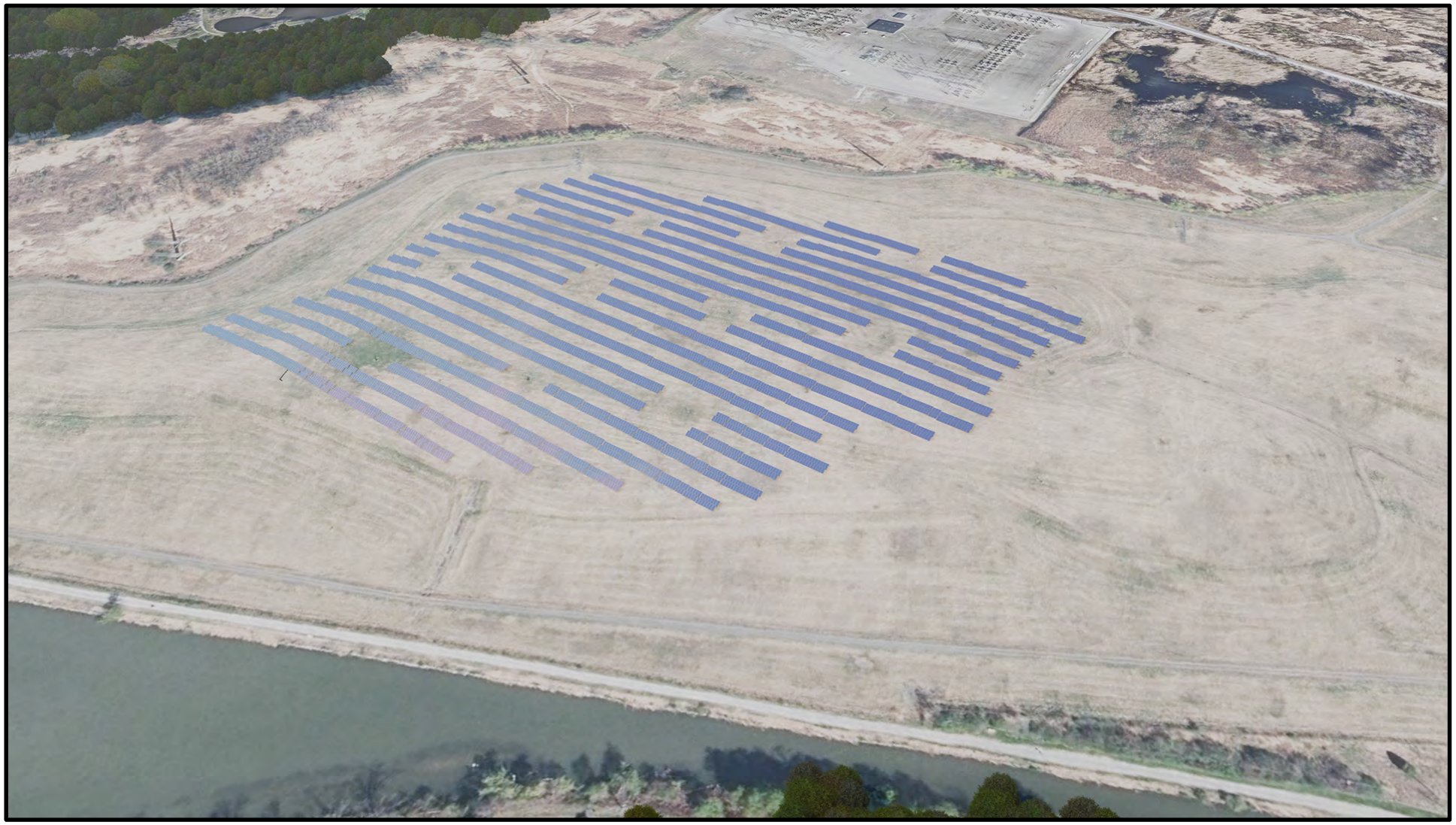

Photograph 9 – This photo is from an aerial perspective.