STATE OF ILLINOIS)
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COUNTY OF BUREAU)

In the Matter of the Petition

of

Ladd Solar 3, LLC

Hall Township Bureau County, Illinois

> Testimony of Witnesses Produced, Sworn and Examined on this 16th day of September, A.D., 2024, before the Bureau County Zoning Board of Appeals

Present:

Troy Quest Jim Forristall Bill Jensen Shirley Ann Smith Barry Welbers, Chairman

Cecilia Nemeth, Secretary Kristine Donarski, Zoning Enforcement Officer

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We're going to reconvene. 1 MR. WELBERS: We're in recess from Ladd Solar 3 and now we are 2 not in recess, and we're going to go on. 3 And where we left Ladd Solar 3 was, they 4 had one more witness to call, as I recall, who 5 is here. 6 7 MR. GRANDON: Yes. Were we going to go back to MS. DONARSKI: 8 9 2 or were we going to start from 3 and then do 2? 10 Well, we're in recess from 11 MR. WELBERS: 12 3. So let's do 3. MS. DONARSKI: Okay. 13 Follow me, if you all would. 14 MR. WELBERS: Please don't get confused. We'll complete with 15 3 -- we'll unrecess from 3, and we'll have this 16 17 witness that Applicant has, and then that witness can be cross-examined by all of you with 18 respect to Ladd Solar 3. 19 Then we're going to stop for a little bit 20 2.1 and we're going to put Ladd Solar 3 on the table. We will untable Ladd Solar 2 with the 2.2 23 same witness and the some cross-examination or

whatever other questions come to mind.

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And then after that, if the Applicant has anything further, they would go on with it. Or if they're going to rest after each one, they'll tell us.

Once they are done and all the crossexamination is done on, first Ladd Solar 3, then
Ladd Solar 2, then we will go to the Interested
Parties, any one of you that want to come up
here, and I know you have got a lot of testimony
and information to present. And so we'll figure
out what order we're going to do that in and
we're going to do it.

So right now we are back in session on Ladd Solar 3. All the rest of us are the same. John Barcani from the County Board is here tonight. That's the only change.

So go ahead, sir.

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MR. PLUTA: So I'm only going to do one opening so you only have to hear from me once for both the projects.

MS. NEMETH: We need to swear you in.

SEAN PLUTA,

being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

MS. NEMETH: Please state your name and

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address for the record, please.

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MR. PLUTA: Okay. My name is Sean Pluta, S-E-A-N, P-L-U-T-A. My address is 2806 January Avenue in St. Louis, Missouri, 63139.

My name is Sean Pluta. I'm an attorney representing the Applicant. As you just heard, this is a continuation of an evidentiary hearing for our Conditional Use applications for projects Ladd Solar 2 and Ladd Solar 3.

We are here today to present testimony and evidence sponsored by Erin Bowen regarding both projects. Ms. Bowen is a certified real estate appraiser with the company CohnReznick. She has prepared and we have provided two reports documenting the property value impacts of solar developments on neighboring properties.

Those are both your Exhibits 3 and 4 for both of the projects. They are the both thick packets.

The reports look at available peerreviewed research, case studies from similar
projects, interviews and data collected by
county assessors, and conclude that the data
does not support a finding that the proximity to

a solar farm presents a consistent negative 1 impact on adjacent property. 2 I request the Board consider both 3 Ms. Bowen's testimony and the provided documents 4 as evidence in this matter. 5 Ms. Bowen, would you like to come up. 6 7 ERIN BOWEN, being first duly sworn, testified as follows: 8 9 MS. NEMETH: Could you please state your name and address for the record, please. 10 11 MS. BOWEN: My name is Erin Bowen, 12 E-R-I-N, B-O-W-E-N. Address is One South Wacker Drive, Suite 3550, Chicago, Illinois. 13 What's the ZIP? 14 MS. NEMETH: MS. BOWEN: 60606. 15 16 MS. NEMETH: Thank you. I have also distributed a 17 MS. BOWEN: PowerPoint presentation, which is just some 18 visuals and highlights from the larger reports 19 so we don't have to go through the thick 2.0 21 reports. Good evening. My name is Erin Bowen. 2.2 As 23 Sean mentioned, I am a certified real estate I am an MAI-designated appraiser. 24 appraiser.

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1 It's the highest designation for appraisers.

I work at CohnReznick. At CohnReznick we specialize in all types of valuation for real estate, including specializing in property value impact studies in which we can determine whether or not there is an impact to adjacent property values by a variety of external influences.

We have studied landfills, transmission corridors, big box retail, cell towers, and for the last eight years we have studied solar farms and whether or not they may or may not have an impact on adjacent property values.

To research this issue, whether or not a solar farm has an impact on adjacent property values, we approach this threefold. The first of which is to review the published academic literature out there; the second of which is to perform our own paired sales analysis; and the third is to conduct market participant interviews with county and township assessors and real estate agents who listed properties.

I have mentioned academic studies. There are a few academic studies that have been published, including by the University of Rhode

Island, the Berkeley National Lab, and the University of Georgia Institute of Technology. These studies take a macro approach, in which they are looking at tens and hundreds of thousands of data points. They are looking at, general speaking, properties that have sold within approximately a quarter mile to a mile surrounding a solar project and comparing it with controlled sales located farther away.

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The University of Rhode Island study published in September of 2020 looked at 208 solar facilities. They are identified 70,000 test sales and 350 control sales. The study found that there was no negative impact to homes in rural locations. And they defined a rural location as a place with 850 persons per square mile or less. They also found that there was no difference based on the size of the solar facility.

The study was followed up by the University of Georgia Institute of Technology, which looked at agricultural farmland, and found there was no direct negative or positive spillover effect of the solar farm on nearby

agricultural land values.

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So these academic studies are, like I mentioned, a very macro approach. At CohnReznick, we take a very micro approach. Instead of looking at, you know, a radius of a quarter mile to a mile away, we're looking at the homes that are directly surrounding the property.

So if you're going to see an impact of the solar farm, you're going to see it with the homes that share a property line with it, the ones that are looking at it either from their backyard or their front yard. You might have homes surrounded on two, three or even four sides. So we are looking at the homes that are closest to the solar facility.

Our methodology that we employ at CohnReznick is taken from the Appraisal Institute textbook called Real Estate Damages. It's written by Dr. Randy Bell. He states that if a legitimate detrimental condition exists, there will likely be a measurable and consistent difference between the two sets of data. If not, there will likely be no significant

difference between the two sets of data. Simply put: If there's an impact, you're going to be able to measure it, and you're going to be able to measure it more than once.

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What we do is first identify an existing solar farm. We identify every single property that surrounds a solar farm and track to see if there's been any sales of any of those homes that surround the solar farm after the completion of the solar project.

We then compare any test sales, any homes that have sold after the completion of the solar project, to control sales. So we'll identify the characteristics of that test sale, whether it might be a 1970s track home or a farmstead on five acres, and we compare it to other 1970s track homes and other farmstead properties.

And we are looking for control sales, those homes to compare it to, that are removed from the solar farm but still have those similar characteristics with -- that sell within a similar time frame.

We have done this analysis on over 40 existing solar farms across the country. We

have looked at solar farms in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin. We have looked at solar farms that are in suburban locations, rural locations, exurban locations. We have identified transactions of properties that are surrounded on two, three, four sides. We have identified transactions of homes that have solar within 150 feet of the residence itself.

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And across all these studies that we have done we have found that there's no measurable or distinct difference in property values for those homes sold next to the solar facility in comparison to the controlled sales. We have found that there's no difference in unit sale prices, or the total sale price, the prices per square foot, the conditions of sale, the overall marketability, or days on market. We have found that there's no reduction in the rate of appreciation. We have found that solar facilities do not deter new development.

I'd like to highlight a couple of examples, and I apologize to the members of the community that don't have the visual aids in front of them. But to the Board members, there

are a couple of maps in here that illustrate some of the particular examples.

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The Freeport Solar Farm in Stephenson County, Illinois, we identified all of the properties that surrounded the solar facility and identified two test sales that sold. sold for a median price per square foot of \$77.33 per square foot. And we compared that to 14 controlled sales. So these are homes that were in similar characteristics, that sold in a similar time frame, and that were not near the solar farm. And the median sale price of these 14 controlled sales were \$76.08 a square foot. Meaning that the test area, the two test area sales, sold for approximately 1.65 percent Essentially no difference between the higher. price per square foot.

I have another example here on the next page of the PowerPoint. This is an example of a solar farm in Shiawassee County, Michigan, which is a 239-megawatt facility on over 1900 acres.

This particular example is a home that is surrounded by solar panels on all four sides . This home sold after the completion of the solar

panels in phase one. It sold for \$322,000, or approximately \$174 a square foot. This home, we identified seven controlled sales that had similar characteristics, and those homes sold for approximately \$165 a square foot, indicating the home that was surrounded on all four sides by solar sold for approximately 5-1/2 percent greater than the homes with similar characteristics removed from the solar farm.

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Another home that was located next to the Assembly Solar Project, I want to point out that we were able to perform a rate of appreciation, showing how this particular home sold twice after the completion of the solar farm. It sold in May of 2021 for \$215,000, and then a little bit less than two years later, in March of 2023, for \$250,000, which means that that was a 16.3 percent increase over approximately 20 months, or if you're looking at that on a monthly basis, that's a 0.7 percent increase per month.

We compared this to the FHFA Home Price
Index for the ZIP code over the same time
period, and the monthly appreciation rate was

1 0.67 percent, indicating that this home 2 appreciated at the same rate that other

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appreciated at the same rate that other homes in the area appreciated at.

Moving on from our CohnReznick paired sales analyses. We have conducted market participant interviews. We have spoken with over 75 county assessors, over 20 states who have solar farms in their jurisdiction. These are representatives who track sale prices of the homes in their community. And we have interviewed whether or not they have identified any trends in sale prices, and they have not.

We have asked if they have changed the way they have assessed those properties being next to those solar farms, and they have not. And we have asked if they have been granting any reductions in assessed values, and they have not, including numerous county assessors in Illinois.

We have also spoken to real estate brokers who have listed and sold properties that are directly adjacent solar facilities, and they have indicated that they had no issues selling a property, and that usually when we ask if the

solar facility had any impact, these real estate 1 brokers have indicated that it was not a concern 2 and it was not brought up in the listing process 3 at all.

> In conclusion, our research has indicated that there is no consistent negative impact that has occurred to the adjacent property that can be attributed to the proximity of the adjacent This conclusion has been confirmed solar farm. by numerous county assessors and -- who have also investigated this use of potential impact on property values and has been confirmed by academic studies using large sale databases and regression analyses and shown that there's no impact on property values.

> That concludes my presentation of the data, and happy to answer any questions that you may have.

MR. WELBERS: Do you have some questions, Kris?

> MS. DONARSKI: Uh-huh.

> > **EXAMINATION**

BY MS. DONARSKI: 23

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Q. That was pretty quick.

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In looking through your handout here, so

it has you listed as Phoenix, Arizona, on that.

So are you from Illinois or are you from

4 Arizona?

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- A. I was born in California, lived in Phoenix for
 15 years now, but I work with my colleague,
 Andrew Lines, who was born and bred in Illinois.
 I have worked with him for over ten years now,
 and we work together. He has co-authored this
 report. So his name and signature is on the
 report as well.
- 12 Q. And then you're presenting on his behalf, kind of?
 - A. Yes, but I have co-authored and I am familiar with all of the data within the report.
- 16 Q. Thank you.

So I just have a question. So are these studies that you did here in the Midwest, is there any difference, like, in Arizona or other parts of the country, or is this consistent on a nationwide basis?

A. It's consistent on a nationwide basis. The majority of our research does focus around the Midwest because that is where a lot of the solar

development is occurring, but we have done
studies in Hawaii, Colorado, Florida, Georgia,
Pennsylvania, New York, and we have not seen any
geographic discrepancies, whether in the Midwest
or any of the other locations across the
country.

- Q. Okay. And so it's your testimony that having a home next to a solar facility, that the county assessors do not reduce the assessed valuation?
- 10 | A. Uh-huh.

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- 11 Q. And the sale price you do not feel is 12 negatively impacted; is that correct?
 - A. Correct. We have done our own paired sales analyses, in which we have not found a difference in market sale prices, and then also confirmed that with county assessors who are also tracking sale prices, and they have not found a trend that would indicate that they would need to change their assessment of those properties and they have not changed their assessment of those properties being next to solar.
 - Q. Okay. In your opinion, would there be a lesser or a different group of perspective buyers who

would be willing to look at a home next to a solar field versus those who wish not to live next to them or is this across all of it together, as a whole?

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A. We have not found that there has been a decrease in marketability or a decrease in pool of buyers. You know, certainly there are some people who would not buy a home next to a solar facility, but there are some people who would not buy a home that has a certain paint color.

So I don't say that everybody is required to love solar, but that does not decrease the amount of pool of buyers that are looking to buy these homes next to a solar facility.

- Q. Okay. Now, have you done any of these type of studies, like, for homes that are built, say, next to high lines or anything like this, or is your scope just on solar farms?
- A. So our analysis for this particular report focuses specifically on homes next to solar farms. We eliminate any studies of solar farms that may have an additional influence, like being next to a highway, a rail line, a transmission corridor, because we're trying to

isolate a singular influence.

Q. Okay.

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So we have done other studies that are focused 3 Α. on just transmission corridors and there's no 4 solar involved. But for the purposes of this 5 research, we are trying to isolate a singular 6 7 potential influence, the solar farm itself, and remove any potential externalities that may be 8 9 having an additional impact beyond just the solar farm itself. 10

MS. DONARSKI: Okay. Thank you very much. That's all my questions.

MR. WELBERS: Who would like to ask questions first? Chris Noll.

EXAMINATION

- 16 BY MR. NOLL:
- 17 Q. You mentioned that you did not see any differences geographically?
- 19 | A. Correct.
- Q. But the Lawrence Berkeley National Report
 specifically states that they did see geographic
 differences. They saw much greater declines in
 three of the six states included in that study
 in the 5 to 6 percent range.

1 Did you see that in the report?

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- A. I'm sorry, I want to make sure that I'm referring to that page in my report in which I review the findings of the Lawrence Berkeley National Labs so I don't misconstrue the statements of that study. One moment.
- Q. I'll quote them. For homes within a half mile of a large-scale solar project compared to homes two to four miles away, Berkeley Lab found a reduction of home sale prices in Minnesota of 4 percent; North Carolina, 5.8 percent; and New Jersey, 5.6 percent.
- National Labs study that you referenced, and that study, to summarize for the rest of the people who are not familiar with it, studied 1.8 million residential transactions around solar facilities in the states of California,

 Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina and New Jersey.

They found that the overwhelming majority of the transactions in three of the states, including California, Connecticut and Massachusetts, that there was no impact. There

were three states in which the study found that there was a small impact; however, the three states represented more than -- or excuse me, approximately 70 percent of the total data. And so the three states in which they did find a small decrease represented 30 percent of the overall data.

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There are -- and I believe the results of the negative differential for those three states was 5 percent or less. And the absolute, I believe, differential is negative 1.5 percent across all the data. The authors of the study cautioned that they could not apply the results of that study to other states, and they did not include Illinois as one of the states in their study.

Also, one of the states in their analysis that they showed had a negative impact was in Minnesota, and we did a specific paired sales analysis. The hundred-megawatt North Star solar farm, in which we extensively studied that solar facility and found that, I think we had at least nine transactions that sold. And so it was a pretty comprehensive analysis of that North Star

solar farm in Minnesota. And found that there was no impact. In fact, one of the homes in that North Star -- adjacent to that North Star solar farm sold as one of the highest price per square foot for that particular split-level style.

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So while we can't speak for the authors themselves, we feel that we have comprehensively looked at the specific states that Berkeley National Lab looked at and feel confident that our analysis is strong and -- yeah.

- Q. So you're saying you don't agree with their findings?
- Α. I'm saying that there are limitations and weaknesses. There are -- we have looked at the data that Ladd Solar has included in their study, which ranges from, I believe, land sizes of 0.01 to, I believe, over a hundred acres, indicating that there's some flaws in their data They are including data that has not analysis. They have also included been verified. transactions of homes that have sizes of over, I believe, a hundred thousand square feet, likely apartment buildings. And if you're not being

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thorough with the data that you're analyzing,
you are skewing the results.

So I find that there are some limitations to the data that the Berkeley National Lab has covered.

Q. Why did you cite it then?

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- A. Because I need to review all the academic literature out there, whether or not it is in favor of my conclusions or not. I don't want to exclude anything just for the sake that the data doesn't align with my conclusions. I want to make sure that I fully understand what all the data and publications say.
 - Q. Also, the University of Rhode Island study specifically stated that properties within a tenth of a mile of solar farms suffer a 7 percent decline in valuation.

Is that not in agreement with your finding?

A. That is -- we found that -- I'm sorry.

I have also reviewed the University of Rhode Island study. And I want to make sure that I have the wording clear, because I quote it.

It says that there was no negative impact to homes near solar arrays in rural locations. These results suggested the test area in rural areas is effectively zero and statistically insignificant, 0.1 percent, and that the negative externalities of solar arrays are only occurring in nonrural areas.

Further, the study tested to determine the size of the installation impacted values and found no evidence of differential property values impacted by the solar installation size.

So we found that that study states that there is effectively zero impact to homes in rural locations.

- Q. But they also say that within a tenth of a mile all homes suffer 7 percent as an average.
- 17 A. I don't find that that is what the study is saying.
- 19 Q. That's what I have off of their front page of their report.
- \mid A. And I have read the report in its entirety.
- Q. For the two properties involved in Ladd Solar 2 and 3, the properties that you show in your analysis, all of them seem to be at greater

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distance and be screened, either vegetatively or by buildings.

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What do you find for unscreened homes that are close to solar farms?

A. We have not shown -- or we have not seen any impact for homes that are close or that have no screening. We have looked at over 40 homes, and I can't necessarily say which homes that were included in this particular report that have no screening itself. I do believe that the Grand Ridge Solar Farm in Illinois had very, very minimal screening. It was a little bit further away, in terms of distance.

I do have an example of a solar facility,

I believe it's in Pennsylvania, in which there
were homes within a hundred feet of the solar
panels with zero vegetative screening that had
no impact.

So we -- a lot of solar farms do provide vegetative screening, but there are some home -- or excuse me, some solar installations that don't provide vegetative screening. And even in those cases, we have not shown that there's been a negative impact.

1 Q. On the summary table in your report, the one

2 home that's under a hundred feet you're showing

a decline in value. All of the others are well

4 within a hundred feet.

- 5 A. This is a sampling of 10 of our 40 studies. So
- 6 it is not an exhaustive list of all the research
- 7 that we have performed. This report is already
- 8 over a hundred pages. And so if we were to
- 9 include all of our research, this would be over
- a 400-page report.
- 11 Let me see. I think you're looking at the
- one that is in Jefferson County, that particular
- 13 example?

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- 14 | Q. Well, I'm looking at the summary data table on
- 15 Page 115.
- 16 A. Right.
- 17 | O. Which states the distances --
- 18 | A. Yeah.
- 19 | Q. -- average distances.
- 20 | A. So the example of Page 115 of -- are you
- 21 looking at the example for the Farm 3, Jefferson
- 22 County solar? Is that what you're referencing?
- 23 | O. Yes.
- 24 | A. Okay.

Q. That's the only one that's close to the distance that we're talking about for the two residences that are involved at this site.

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A. We also have the example of the Solar Farm

Number 9 in this particular grouping of

research, the INPA Franklin solar farm, which

has a distance of 120 feet from the panel and

153 feet from the house that showed a 0.56

positive differential between the test sales and

the controlled sales.

So I understand what you're demonstrating here is that the one example that was close in this list showed a --

- Q. The point I'm trying to make is, the screening and proximity make a big difference in the valuation.
- A. We have not seen that that has an impact.

 Certainly there are a lot of solar farms that do offer vegetative screening, but we don't necessarily see the evidence that it is a requirement for there not to be any impact.

And like I said, this represents a sample of the research that we have performed and not an exhaustive list.

Q. And were you aware that Patricia McGarr of your firm, your national director, stated that vegetative screening is extremely important to

- 4 property value for solar farms?
- 5 A. I'm not sure I know the place or time in which she said that.
- 7 Q. She was quoted in the Farm Journal.
- A. I did work with Pat McGarr closely before she
 retired in January of this year. I do not
 recall that that was a definitive stance, that
 without vegetative screening there would be a
 negative impact. So I'm not familiar with that
 being a requirement for there not to be a
 negative impact on property values.

MR. NOLL: That's all my questions.

MR. WELBERS: Who else has questions?

Karen, go ahead.

MS. NERAD: Karen Nerad.

EXAMINATION

20 BY MS. NERAD:

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Q. Okay. You said -- you're talking about
Freeport and Michigan and everything, that it
would cause no devalues to their properties.

My question is to this, I have contacted

two realtors that are very reputable, and they will not even come out to our farm and do anything. They said this is all new to them.

They can't say if it's going to devalue it or anything. I have contacted Mike Crowley, an appraiser. Appraisers won't even come out to my farm.

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So how can you say -- when you're talking different states, have you ever done one in Bureau County?

A. We have not done one in Bureau County. As I -excuse me if I get this incorrect, but I believe
that there's only one solar farm in existence in
Bureau County at the moment. And I believe that
we have looked to identify if there's been any
sales of homes that surround that facility and
there have not been.

We have, I believe, studied four existing solar facilities in Illinois. And we work with -- we research and study only existing solar facilities, as opposed to proposed solar. Because we're looking at, you know, empirical data, the actual sale prices that occur with the actual influence itself, as opposed to the

1 hypothetical influence of the unknown.

So that's why we are looking at solar
facilities that exist and transactions that have
actually occurred.

Q. Okay. I have a report here from your CohnReznick on Streator, Illinois. May 13th of 2016, a house listed for \$225,000; 7/1/2016, it went down to 215,000; 8/12 of 2016, it went down to 200,000; 9/3/2016, still at 200,000; finally sold 10/31/2016 for \$186,000.

So how can you say that there -- it's not going to devalue any property?

- 13 A. I believe I know the home that you're referencing.
- 15 Q. I have the address, if you need it.
- 16 A. Is it 2098 North 15th Road in Streator?
- 17 | Q. Yes, it is.

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- 18 A. And that's the home that's next to the Grand
 19 Ridge solar farm, correct?
- 20 Q. I don't know if it's next to it. I just know the address. It's in your report.
- 22 A. I just want to make sure that I can reference 23 the correct property.
- We have studied that home that sold. You

1 referenced it. It was listed --

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Q. At 225,000, and by the time it was all said and done, 186,000.

A. Correct. So when appraisers are looking to appraise a property, they look at a couple of different things. Primarily we look at the sale price, what the property actually sold for.

A list price is -- and this is just a general concept, not necessarily relating to a solar facility. A list price could be the top, necessarily, of what the a property can sell for. Sometimes there is a bidding war and properties sell for above list price.

But generally speaking, a list price does not indicate value in and of itself. That can be whatever a homeowner wishes to sell their property for. So I just want to put that out there, that a list price in and of itself does not equate to value.

The data that we have on that particular home -- let me just make sure that I have got this correct -- is that home sold for \$186,000 after, you're correct, it was listed at 225,000. It sold for \$186,000, which was \$79.90 a square

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foot, and the controlled sales sold for a median of \$74.35 a square foot.

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So the homes that were of similar size, build, age, were selling for approximately \$75 a square foot, indicating that the list price was likely overinflated and was not an indication of market value, and what it sold for was the true indication of market value.

- Q. Okay. But if it was overvalued on price, it still took a hit though. I mean, that's quite a big hit. I mean, you're saying all the other stuff, the value of the house and everything else, it's still a hit on the house, right or wrong?
- A. It's a -- it was probably an overinflated list price, just like any other home not next to a solar farm could be inflated by any number of reasons. If it's not appropriately priced, it's not going to sell for that list price. Just because a homeowner decides to list their property for a certain price does not mean that it's going to sell for that price.

A lot of agents work with sellers to appropriately price their properties and, you

know, they can't necessarily persuade a
homeowner to correctly price their home for a
market. So there are times, regardless the

4 presence of a solar farm, in which a home may be

priced higher than what the market can support,

6 not necessarily an impact on the solar farm

7 itself. It's just it is what it is.

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But we're comparing actual sale prices to actual sale prices.

- Q. Okay. So you being a realtor, how can you tell, if you came out to my farm, what the price of my farm would be if I was to sell it when I can't even get a realtor, two of them, to even come out and look at my farm? Because they said it's too new in the state of Illinois, they can't give us a price.
- A. I'm not a realtor. I am an appraiser. So I don't list and sell properties.
- 19 Q. Okay. Sorry. I thought you were.
- A. I am not familiar with all the local realtors,
 but solar has been in Illinois for over ten
 years. There are a lot of newer solar projects,
 but we have spoken to numerous agents and
 brokers who have sold solar successfully and

1 have demonstrated that there isn't an issue with

2 | listing or selling properties and that there has

been a wide pool of buyers who are not concerned

with the presence of a solar farm.

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Q. Okay. So let me redirect that then. With you being an appraiser, how can you come out -- can you come out and appraise my farm? Because I can't even get appraisers. I have asked appraisers and they said the same, exact thing: It's too new.

These solar farms are too new. I can't even get anybody out there.

- A. I am not familiar with the people that you have spoken with.
- 15 Q. They are all from Bureau County.
 - A. Okay. But we have had lots of properties that have sold being next to a solar facility and have not had any issue listing or selling those homes. So I am not sure necessarily about the people that you have spoken with.

Perhaps I can help connect you with some brokers or appraisers after the meeting.

Q. Okay. Do these homes benefit from the solar farms that you have -- that have been sold?

1 A. We have found that the homes are selling for
2 the same price as if they were not to be next to
3 a solar facility.

In general, we find that solar farms do bring in additional tax revenue, which comes to primarily the school districts, and that a lot of property owners are interested in well-funded school districts. We haven't necessarily seen that that has a quantifiable impact to property values, but we do find that the additional tax revenue is a positive for the local community,

MS. NERAD: I'm done.

MR. WELBERS: Sir, you had a question?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: She covered it pretty

much. Same questions.

MR. WELBERS: Anybody next?

Sue Pratt.

18 EXAMINATION

19 BY MS. PRATT:

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- 20 Q. I understand your comparisons are similar, but
- are they in the basic, same area?
- 22 | A. Yeah.
- Q. Because even local, you know, areas can vary greatly on what a house is worth or what they

1 sell it for?

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Α. Yeah, so we primarily concern ourselves with 2 3 homes that are within the same school district. Generally speaking, that, you know, covers the 4 same kind of local characteristics and buying 5 patterns of people who are looking in one 6 7 community, is they are looking for, you know, similar schools. And, you know, we are making 8 9 sure that we are removed from the solar farm sufficiently but within that same general 10 11 location that a buyer would be looking in if 12 they weren't looking at a home next to a solar farm. 13

Q. And I have another question, and I don't mean this bad. I just want to find this out.

You mentioned how -- with the data that they had presented that it can be skewed. Would you agree that any data that somebody presents can be skewed?

- A. I'm not sure if I feel like I can be definitive in that. I feel like I -- I understand what you're saying, that, you know, is my data skewed.
- Q. I'm just saying, you know, would you agree that

just about any data can be skewed?

know, run up the market.

A. I don't necessarily think that that's true.

I -- we have studied this for over seven years,
and we are looking at the data in all market
life cycles, from, you know, postrecession to,
you know, kind of stabilizing to current, you

We are looking at, you know, all the data in Midwest, other locations. We are looking at things that are brand-new solar to more established solar. We are constantly interviewing and talking to County assessors and real estate agents. So we are not doing this as, like, a one-time thing.

- Q. I understand that.
- A. Where a lot of these academic studies are looking at this for, you know, approximately a year or two, we're continuing to look at the data to make sure that, you know, this is not a, you know, specific time and place that has no impact; that we are continuing to look at it as the, you know, potential, you know, time shifts, and people change their opinions.

MR. WELBERS: Connie Stetson.

1 MS. STETSON: Connie Stetson.

2 EXAMINATION

- 3 | BY MS. STETSON:
- 4 | Q. Do you live by a solar farm?
- 5 A. I personally do not, no.
- 6 Q. Do you know people that live by a solar farm, 7 like a family member?
- 8 A. I don't have any family members that live next to solar farms.
- 10 Q. And if you had a child and you lived in a house
 11 that was surrounded by three sides, would you
 12 feel safe with that child running around the
- 13 yard?
- 14 A. I would personally, yes.
- Q. Even though curiosity kills the cat, kids climb
- 16 fences, you would feel safe with a solar farm
- 17 around a family?
- 18 A. If you're asking me personally if I would feel
- safe, yes, personally I would feel safe living
- 20 next to a solar farm.
- 21 | O. With children?
- 22 A. I have an 11-year-old daughter. Yes, I would
- feel safe.
- 24 Q. Well, if you have boys, boys will be boys and

they will climb fences and they will be -- I'm

2 just saying. This is not a safe thing. It's

not a safe thing for three sides of a house,

especially when you go from property line to

5 property line.

MR. WELBERS: Anything further?

MS. STETSON: I'm done.

MR. WELBERS: Tim Pratt.

MR. PRATT: Tim Pratt.

10 EXAMINATION

- 11 BY MR. PRATT:
- 12 | Q. Hi, Erin.
- 13 | A. Hi.

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- 14 Q. I have got a question for you. I just need to
- verify what you said, and maybe I just missed
- 16 it.

17 How many homes have you said you studied

- 18 for these reports?
- 19 A. We have studied over 40 solar installations, in
- 20 terms of individual homes that have sold. We
- 21 | have identified, you know, every single property
- 22 that surrounds it in which we have to determine
- if there's been any transactions.
- 24 Of those properties that have sold after

the completion of a solar farm, I believe we are running somewhere around 500 to a thousand transactions. I'm not necessarily confident in

Q. That's fine.

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that number.

- I heard you say 40. I wasn't sure if that that was 40 homes or 40 solar farms?
- 8 A. 40 solar installations.
- 9 Q. You said you used a sample but not an

 10 exhaustive list of properties. Is there a way

 11 that you choose that sample? I mean, how do you

 12 choose?
- 13 A. What do you mean by sample?
- 14 Q. When you do your impact report.
 - A. So what our process has been is to identify an existing solar facility, of which there is no additional potential influence. You know, you don't want it to be also next to a landfill or next to an airport or next to a rail line, in which, you know, the landfill, airport or rail line could also have an impact on the property.

We have to have the solar farm be around long enough for there to be a sale of a property. So we want to make sure that we're

studying closed transactions, so there's actual,
you know, closed data in which to study.

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And then we are looking at, you know -this takes, you know, lots and lots of hours to
do. We are looking at, you know, solar
facilities that are similar in characteristic to
the proposed development.

Where we aren't necessarily commissioned by GreenKey to look at solar facilities for this property, we have done this for, you know, seven, eight years at this point. So we have built up a database of home -- solar facilities that we have studied. And, you know, when we are trying to understand, you know, what our locational characteristics for this proposed Ladd Solar 2 and 3, we're drawing upon our existing studies that we have performed over the last eight years that cover the appropriate geographical and, you know, Midwest/suburban/rural.

We're looking at, you know, how close the homes are to the solar facility, and then also looking at particular examples of solar being on multiple sides. So we might have to go out of

state to find an example of that particular kind of setup.

- Q. Okay. So you're saying that you're using data from the last few years of studies you have been doing around. And you said it takes lots of hours to do?
- 7 | A. Yes.

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- Q. So in Ms. Nerad's case, you know, she's talking to a couple appraisers. You know, how would they be able to do that -- you know, would it take them hours and hours to come up with an appraisal, you know, comparing this property with a solar farm, as opposed to not?
 - A. I would imagine that if another appraiser was looking to potentially determine if there was any impact versus no impact, yes, it would take lots and lots and lots of hours to do that.
- 18 | Q. Okay.
- 19 A. Yes, I would imagine that if they are trying to
 20 isolate that influence independently, it would
 21 take a lot of time.
- Q. So if they were to start from scratch, let's say, and didn't have the seven or eight years of experience that you guys do, a month? Two

months? I mean, how long would -- do you have an idea how long that would take?

A. I'm not sure.

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4 Q. It took a long -- because as you said, it takes
5 lots and lots of hours to do.

In Illinois you said there is really only ten years of data right now because that's about the time that solar farms have been there. So you're only dealing with ten years of data with property values in Illinois proper?

- 11 | A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Can I ask, you know, I mean, I know if

 Mrs. Nerad had an appraiser come out, they are

 going to take hours and hours, she would have to

 pay for it. Who is paying for the property

 value studies that you're doing on your impact

 reports?
 - A. GreenKey has commissioned this report from us, but certainly they have not paid for, you know, the eight years of data. We are, you know, a company that needs to make money, but we are not -- you know, we don't benefit from the passage of this solar farm. We don't, you know, get any additional money if this is approved or

not. You know, we provide the research to

GreenKey, and whether or not the project passes

or not; that's it.

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- Q. Okay. Do you often find -- or have you ever found any properties that you put in these reports where it says there has been declines, you know, the adjoining properties to a solar farm will lose value, or do you always find a positive?
- A. So I think that the gentleman earlier pointed out that one of the homes in our list of data had a negative 1 percent difference between the control and test sales. So yes, we do find that, you know, not everything is positive, that there are fluctuations, just like -- you know, people's buying decisions rely on a lot of factors, and, you know, you can't necessarily be so precise that, you know, there's going to be absolutely zero impact every single time.

What we're looking for is a consistent and negative impact. So we're -- that's why we're doing this multiple times, to see if -- you know, there is a negative impact, we should be able to see it more than one time.

So, you know, there are instances of homes

2 that sell next to solar facilities in which the

differential is slightly negative, but, you

4 know, it's not a consistent trend that we have

5 identified over all these 40 studies.

Q. Okay. One more question. And I haven't looked at all your studies. This is from April 5th of

8 2024; not that that matters.

But my question is, Illinois has a fairly new siting standard, and that siting standard means that from the property line to the solar arrays can only be 16.66 yards. How many appraised -- I mean, are you including 16.66 yards from property lines in these appraisals?

- A. Is that the 150 feet?
- 17 | O. No. That's 50 feet.
- 18 | A. 50 feet.

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I am not sure if I have, off the top of my

20 head, an example of a home that sells -- and is

that 50 feet from property line?

- 22 Q. Property line?
- 23 A. Okay. Property line.

I do believe that is a couple of examples

that we have included in our report in which they are 50 feet from property line, and we don't see a negative impact or I -- you know, that gentleman over there pointed out that one of the homes in this list was within 30 feet of property line and it had a negative 1 percent differential between the data sets.

But I also have examples here of the Sunfish Solar Farm, which was 50 feet from the property line, and that was a positive 2.4 percent. And then I do believe that there may be other examples that are not included in this list of being within 50 feet.

So I can't necessarily say that I remember all those examples off the top of my head, but no, I don't believe that we have sufficient data to say that there is a negative impact for being 16.6 yards or 50 feet from property lines.

MR. PRATT: Okay. That's all I have for you, Erin. Thank you very much.

MS. BOWEN: Thank you.

MR. WELBERS: Chris Noll.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. NOLL:

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Q. You mentioned that your firm has no vested interest in these two farms beyond this report, but doesn't your firm have an entire line of business, advising and helping finance solar

5 farms?

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A. I believe you're referring to CohnReznick

Capital, and that is an independent entity. It

is not related to CohnReznick, LLP, which I

represent.

And so no, there is no benefit for CohnReznick to have a solar get approved.

MR. NOLL: Thank you.

MR. WELBERS: Any other questions?

Yes, sir. State your name.

MR. DUNSETH: Jim Dunseth.

MR. WELBERS: Thanks, Jim.

17 EXAMINATION

18 BY MR. DUNSETH:

- 19 Q. Ma'am, what county are you in now?
- 20 A. I'm in Bureau County.
- 21 Q. Okay. What township is this proposal in?
- 22 A. I'm sorry, I am not sure.
- 23 Q. Hall Township, ma'am.
- 24 A. I'm sorry, I understand the question. I'm

1 sorry, I don't believe I know the township.

- Q. Okay. So my point is, all of your data has been done all over everywhere except Bureau County, Hall Township. So you can't stand up there and tell me that -- nobody can stand up there and tell me that they know that this is not going to devaluate the property or evaluate the property, because you have never done a study here, and no has -- neither has anybody else, ma'am.
- 11 | A. There's only --
- 12 | Q. Thank you.

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A. There's only one existing solar facility in Bureau County, and I believe that it was constructed approximately 18 months ago. I might be incorrect on that. But I have looked as recently as one month ago to see if there's been any transactions of homes next to that solar facility here in Bureau County, and as of one month ago there have not been any sales.

So I would love to do a study here in Bureau County, but based off of our criteria, there hasn't been anything to study.

Q. That's my point, ma'am. You can't tell me

what's going to happen here, because nothing's

been done here in Hall Township in Bureau

3 County.

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4 End of comment. Thank you.

MR. WELBERS: Brad Bastion.

MR. BASTION: Brad Bastion.

7 EXAMINATION

8 BY MR. BASTION:

- 9 Q. I have a question. Now, you say facilities in
- 10 Bureau County. Would that be the one that's
- along Route 29 just outside of DuPue?
- 12 A. Yes, correct.
- 13 | O. There are no homes there?
- 14 A. I have driven it, yes. And that's why there's
- nothing to study, because there's --
- 16 Q. There's nothing there.
- 17 A. Right.
- 18 | Q. It's wasteland from the Mobil chemical plant.
- MR. BASTION: That's all. Thanks.
- MR. WELBERS: Other questions?
- 21 (No verbal response.)
- MR. WELBERS: Any questions from our
- 23 | Board?
- MS. SMITH: I have one.

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EXAMINATION

2 BY MS. SMITH:

- Q. In your study, do you have a time frame of when these sales were made after the completion of the solar project? How soon, and what time frame were they sold?
- A. So generally speaking, we're looking at the month the solar project has been operational, and then I think after that month.

We don't look at any homes that have sold during the construction period. Generally speaking, you know, the construction noise could potentially have an impact. So we are looking at the date the solar facility is operational and then thereafter.

- Q. So can you address that? I mean, do you -have you found any issues? How soon can you say
 that?
- A. We have not seen anything different from a solar farm being in operation for one month versus five years. So no, in terms of how long a facility has been operational, we don't find that there is an impact --

MS. SMITH: Thank you.

1 A. -- for the time after it's been operational at all.

MR. WELBERS: Anything else?

MS. SMITH: That's all.

MR. QUEST: I have a question.

EXAMINATION

7 BY MR. QUEST:

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- Q. Has your company ever been hired by a party that's maybe opposed?
- 10 A. I'm not sure if we have been hired by a partY
 11 that's been opposed to solar, no.

12 MR. WELBERS: Is that all the questions?

MR. PLUTA: I'll have a few redirects, if

that's all right, if now is the time,

MR. WELBERS: Now is the time.

MR. PLUTA: I'm going to be quick.

17 | EXAMINATION

18 BY MR. PLUTA:

Q. So we heard some questions that were kind of pointed at the infrastructure in Illinois to review -- to price houses that are around solar facilities and to assess the houses.

If you turn to Page 4 of your adjacent property value impact report --

1 A. I don't think I have that in front of me.

- 2 Thank you.
- 3 | 0. Sure.

So at Page 4 of your report, which is

paragraphs of you discussing sort of a summary

of all the data that you went through, you noted

that you specifically interviewed a township

assessor in Otter Creek Township, LaSalle

- 10 A. Uh-huh, yes.
- 11 Q. You interviewed a Rockford Township assessor in
 12 Winnebago County, Illinois; is that correct?

County; is that correct?

13 A. Yes.

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- 14 Q. You interviewed a Champaign Township assessor

 15 in Champaign County, Illinois; is that correct?
- 16 | A. Yes.
- Q. And you interviewed Cindy Watts, an assessor in Fayette County, Illinois; is that correct?
- 19 | A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So there are a number of assessors in
 the state of Illinois that you were able to
 interview about properties that were adjacent to
 solar -- to already-built solar facilities in
 their townships; is that correct?

1 A. Yes.

Q. Okay. You mentioned that you reviewed I think
between -- that CohnReznick specifically has
reviewed somewhere between 500 to a thousand
transactions, many of which are in Illinois; is

6 that correct?

- 7 | A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And if those houses were sold, it meant they
 9 were sold by a real estate agent presumably; is
 that correct?
- 11 | A. Yes.
- Q. So is it fair to say that there -- you know,
 while there are individual assessors or
 individual real estate agents that either don't
 have expertise in selling or assessing homes or
 that haven't personally done it, that people
 have been able to assess homes near solar farms
 and sell them; is that correct?
- 19 A. Correct, yes.

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20 Q. All right. Thank you.

One other question that I had is -- and this is in the same packet. At Page 13, and it goes on to 14, there was a question earlier about the distance between solar facilities and

1 properties in Illinois.

- 2 A. Uh-huh, yes.
- 3 Q. And the question that you were asked was 4 whether or not any were as close as 50 feet.

Is it fair to say that this table lists

out the setback requirements in Illinois in this

county?

- 8 A. The table in this is referring to the Bureau
 9 County Solar Ordinance and the setbacks proposed
 10 by Bureau County.
- 11 Q. Okay. And is it your understanding, based on
 12 the table, that 50-foot setback is from the
 13 property lines of surrounding nonparticipating
 14 property owners; is that correct?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Is it also your understanding that the distance
 17 between nonparticipating dwellings and the
 18 property is 150 feet?
- 19 | A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And this is included in your property impact report because you wanted to make clear what you knew about the project; is that correct?
- 24 A. Correct. This addenda is specific to Ladd

Solar 2 and Ladd Solar 3 and the siting of these
two projects and the Bureau County solar siting
standards, and that is a supplemental addenda to
the larger report of existing solar studied and

5 this addenda with the siting standards for this

6 project that we have researched specifically for

7 this particular proposed project.

- Q. Okay. So that wasn't new information to you?
- 9 A. No.

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- 10 Q. Okay. And knowing that that's the boundary -11 the setback lines in Bureau County doesn't shift
 12 anything that's in your reports, correct?
- 13 A. It does not, no.
- MR. PLUTA: Thank you very much.
- MR. WELBERS: Ms. Bowen, you can sit down,
- but don't go too far away.
- MS. STETSON: Can I ask --
- MR. WELBERS: Go ahead.
- 19 EXAMINATION

completely out of it.

- 20 BY MS. STETSON:
- Q. Now, you do know that the county setbacks are set by the State, not the County? You are aware of that? The State set that; took the County

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1 A. That is what was put in by the County, and so whether or not --

- Q. That's because the State took the County away.
- 4 I just want to make sure that it's not the
- 5 | County's ruling; it's the State's ruling.
- 6 A. All right.

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- 7 MR. WELBERS: Okay. Tim.
- 8 MR. PRATT: Tim Pratt again.
- 9 EXAMINATION
- 10 BY MR. PRATT:
- 11 Q. I might have got confused. I have got that
- here on Page 13 and 14 of what I have, but tell
- me again, what are the setback requirements for
- the County, for the State of Illinois?
- 15 A. So for nonparticipating landowners, it is
- 16 50 feet from the property line and then 150 feet
- 17 | from the dwelling to the solar project.
- 18 | Q. Okay. Thank you.
- 19 And you talked about some of the
- 20 assessment officers and how they're saying that
- 21 they are not seeing devaluation of property.
- 22 How many of those assessment officers own
- 23 property that they are selling?
- 24 A. I would not know.

Q. I wouldn't know either, but it would be an interesting question to find out.

MR. PRATT: Thank you very much.

MR. WELBERS: Ms. Bastion.

MS. BASTION: Christine Bastion.

EXAMINATION

BY MS. BASTION:

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- Q. I have a question. All these homes that you say were increased with the solar farms and that and how many homes sold, do the towns get benefits from the solar companies?
- A. So my general understanding of the way the solar farms operate is that solar farms are taxed, and that -- and those tax dollars go to a variety of pockets: school districts, fire departments. The same pockets that the underlying land goes to, the same percentages, you know, the millage rate.

It is just now that -- as opposed to being assessed as farmland, it is now assessed as an energy project. So the assessed value is much higher, and therefore the resulting tax dollars is much greater than if it were land. So now there's additional tax payments going to school

districts, et cetera, et cetera, and there are
no additional users of those tax dollars. Like
if you were to develop that into a subdivision,
that might also increase the assessed values,
but then you would have additional kids going to

school, additional users on the roadways.

So in general speaking, the tax dollars generated from a solar project benefit the surrounding community.

- Q. Okay. Where this proposed project is going to be at is not in Ladd. It's going to be connected to Ameren, and we won't get any -- Ladd won't get any of that --
- A. I'm not an economic expert. I don't know where the specific dollars for this particular project are going or not going. The -- my expertise is limited to understanding if adjacent properties are going to be impacted or not.
- Q. I was just wondering, because right now it doesn't seem like it's going to benefit our community.
- 22 A. I think that might be a question for Reuben.

MS. BASTION: Okay.

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MR. WELBERS: Mrs. Flaherty.

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1 MS. FLAHERTY: Pam Flaherty.

2 EXAMINATION

3 BY MS. FLAHERTY:

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- Q. Going back to your Page 4, where you talk about all these county township assessors, how many homes were actually sold in those four or five counties referenced?
- A. I don't know that data off the top of my head, but, you know, we spoke to all these assessors and have questioned if they have identified any trends in homes that have sold next to solar facilities. They have indicated that they have not identified any trends one way or the other.

We did not specifically ask the number of homes that they have tracked, and so I don't know if I can answer that question with a number for you.

- Q. So it's fair to say there could have been no homes sold around solar farms because nobody was willing to buy them, so therefore there would be no difference in price?
- 22 A. I'm not sure if I would make that conclusion, no.
- 24 Q. But you don't have any numbers of homes that

were sold either. So how do we know that that's not a number that's being --

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A. We have -- we have spoken to county assessors.

I believe that there are some cases where the assessor has provided no comment because, in that case, they would not have any data to rely upon.

The people that we have spoken to here have said on the record that they have not found any evidence of impact to property values.

- Q. But, again, you don't have any idea how many homes sold. So how can we tell if it's been impacted or not?
- A. I would imagine that an assessor who states for the record that there's no impact to property values is not making things up.
- Q. Depends how the question was asked, too.

MS. FLAHERTY: Thank you.

MR. WELBERS: Are we good with our questions now?

(No verbal response.)

MR. WELBERS: Okay. Sit down for just a few minutes.

Now, again, this is Ladd Solar 3, and your

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witness has just completed testimony and cross-examination. Is there any other evidence in Ladd Solar 3 that you care to introduce right now before we table and go to Ladd Solar 2?

MR. PLUTA: Sure, yeah, and I can explain what it is and you can tell me what you would like me to do.

So between the last hearing and this hearing, Mr. Grandon spoke with one of the neighboring property owners of Ladd Solar 3 and produced a landscaping plan for the area around that person's property. We're okay with making it a condition to the application.

So we have a copy of the plan. I don't know if we need to have evidence heard or testimony heard on it or if you just want to accept it, take it for what it's worth.

MR. WELBERS: So you have developed a plan. You have it in your hand. It's a piece of evidence you're going to submit to the Zoning Enforcement Officer. You're going to add it to the stipulations?

MR. PLUTA: Yes.

MR. WELBERS: Is there any testimony we

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need, or do we just accept it as a stipulation 1 when we get to stipulations? 2 MS. DONARSKI: Well, I think it would be 3 4 good for them to put in the record of what this says rather than just say, Here's our paper. Would you mind putting that so we have 6 7 some --Of course. MR. PLUTA: 8 9 MR. WELBERS: Call your witness, please. MR. PLUTA: Reuben. 10 11 REUBEN GRANDON, being first duly sworn, testified as follows: 12 State your name and address 13 MS. NEMETH: 14 for the record, please. Yes, thank you. My name is 15 MR. GRANDON: Reuben Grandon, R-E-U-B-E-N, G-R-A-N-D-O-N, 16 17 3519 Northeast 15th Avenue, Number 325, in 18 Portland, Oregon, 97212. Thank you, guys. So this landscape plan 19 is something that we developed internally, based 20 2.1 on conversations with the closest neighbor to Ladd Solar 3, Mr. Chris Noll. 22 23 So in this landscaping plan, I believe it captures to the best of my ability what Mr. Noll 24

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and I spoke about. Mr. Noll did describe what

he was looking for for a landscape plan, and I

used that as my starting point.

So this has one page that talks about the species and the planting, and then one page that has an exhibit that shows a map of where that landscaping will be. It is directly across from Mr. Noll's house, across Illinois Route 89, and it will be a continuous line of evergreen species. It will be planted in between our perimeter fence and the property line of the subject property, which is owned by the Gillans', and it's shown here in a green line on Exhibit A for this landscape plan.

So I'll go ahead and hand this out.

That's all I have.

MR. WELBERS: Questions on the landscaping plan?

EXAMINATION

20 BY MS. DONARSKI:

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- 21 Q. Reuben, did you give a copy of this to Mr. Noll 22 as well?
 - A. Yes, it's been emailed to Mr. Noll.
- 24 | Q. Okay. And have you made landscaping plans with

any other adjoining property owners with Ladd

- 2 | Solar 3?
- 3 A. No, not for Ladd Solar 3.
- 4 MS. DONARSKI: Okay. That's all the --
- 5 but I want to come back to that when we get over
- 6 to Ladd Solar 2, just letting you know.
- 7 MR. GRANDON: Okay. Thank you.
- 8 MR. WELBERS: Mr. Noll.
- 9 EXAMINATION
- 10 BY MR. NOLL:
- 11 Q. Reuben, I sent you an email that I have not yet
- 12 reviewed that.
- 13 A. Yeah, I don't believe I characterized that you
- 14 had reviewed it. I said this is what I prepared
- based on our conversation.
- 16 | Q. Just so you know that.
- 17 | A. But you did receive an email?
- 18 | Q. Yes, I did.
- 19 MR. WELBERS: Tim.
- 20 EXAMINATION
- 21 BY MR. PRATT:
- 22 | Q. If in the future GreenKey would have to sell
- 23 this facility, is the stipulation in there that
- 24 they are going to pass on, keep this to the next

1 owners? Α. And, Mr. Pratt, that's the very purpose of 2 submitting this into the record and making it a 3 condition. 4 5 Just wanted to make sure. Thank you. Q. MR. NERAD: What was the question again? 6 7 MR. WELBERS: The question again, Mr. Nerad. 8 9 MR. NERAD: Tim Nerad. What was the question again? 10 I asked, Tim, that if GreenKey 11 MR. PRATT: were to sell the development in the future, if 12 then the stipulation for vegetative screening, 13 14 the upkeep of it, would then follow to the next owner? And he said in the affirmative, yes, it 15 would. 16 17 Even if they go bankrupt? MR. NERAD: 18 MR. WELBERS: Any other questions? (No verbal response.) 19 20 MR. WELBERS: Is there anything further 2.1 that you intend to produce on Ladd Solar 3? No, that's it. 2.2 MR. PLUTA: 23 MR. WELBERS: Okay. Go ahead.

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MS. NERAD:

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Karen Nerad.

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EXAMINATION

BY MS. NERAD:

Q. He did ask, and I don't think anybody heard.

He said, even if you go bankrupt? Does that

still hold true that they have to take care of

it, if GreenKey goes bankrupt?

A. Yeah, in the worst-case scenario that you're describing, that GreenKey Solar would go bankrupt, the purpose of submitting this plan and our attorney, Mr. Pluta, recommending it as a condition of approval, is that this plan will live with our Conditional Use Permit.

So, you know, if we are able to achieve the granting of a Conditional Use Permit, there are several specific criteria that Ms. Donarski will attach to that CUP, and we need to adhere to each of those conditions. So Mr. Pluta is suggesting that this would, in fact, be one of those conditions of approval. And therefore, whether it's GreenKey Solar or a different company, Ladd Solar 3, LLC, they would be beholden to this plan.

So it's a good faith effort to make sure that this is how it is, GreenKey Solar or

1 myself.

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2 MR. WELBERS: Yes, Sue.

MS. PRATT: Sue Pratt.

EXAMINATION

5 BY MS. PRATT:

- Q. So Mr. Noll has said that he hasn't had a chance to look at that yet, and yet it's going into the record and possibly part of the stipulation. If this were to pass and he looks at your proposal and something needs to be tweaked or something doesn't agree with him, can that be changed and discussed further?
 - A. I believe it could be. We would be more than willing to further discuss that and tweak it, but this plan has been developed in cooperation with Mr. Noll.
- Q. Right, but he hasn't had a chance to look at it yet. So that's why I'm asking.
- 19 A. Yeah, yeah, if that were a concern, we would be willing to discuss that further.

MS. PRATT: Thank you.

MR. WELBERS: Are we good now?

(No verbal response.)

MR. WELBERS: You can sit down, Reuben.

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Okay. So basically for Ladd Solar 3, you 1 have no further witnesses? 2 MR. PLUTA: Yes. We rest. 3 All right. I would like to 4 MR. WELBERS: make a motion that we table Ladd Solar 3 right 5 now. Until when? 6 7 Well, we'll get to that MS. DONARSKI: here in just a second. 8 9 I have a number of dates that I have looked at, as if you -- you all know that I have 10 been calling you about all of these dates. 11 I have spoken tonight with Reuben and his 12 attorney, and I believe the date that we are 13 14 looking at is September 26th. Is that correct, Reuben and Attorney 15 Pluta? 16 17 MR. PLUTA: The 26th was the date, yes. MS. DONARSKI: Yes, September 26. 18 On that date -- no matter what date that 19 we picked -- I had a half a dozen dates -- we 20 2.1 always had one person missing. We didn't have any dates that we had all of you all here. 2.2 23 So on the 26th, I got in the affirmative

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of attending Mr. Welbers, Mr. Forristall,

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Mrs. Smith and Mr. Jensen. So that would be 1 2 September 26th at 7:00 p.m. (A discussion was held off 3 the record.) 4 MR. WELBERS: So September 26th. Is 5 Callie good with September 26th? 6 7 COURT REPORTER: MR. WELBERS: So we are tabling this until 8 9 September 26th, 7:00 p.m., right here at the Bureau County Courthouse. This is Ladd Solar 3 10 that we are tabling. Anything else that I need 11 12 to say, or should I see if I have backup from them. 13 I think we have to make a 14 MS. DONARSKI: motion and a second. 15 MR. WELBERS: I did make a motion. 16 17 MR. QUEST: Second. I'll second that. 18 MS. SMITH: MR. WELBERS: I don't know who was first. 19 MS. NEMETH: Quest I think was. 20 MR. WELBERS: All in favor of tabling 2.1 that. 2.2 23 (All those simultaneously responded.) 24

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MR. WELBERS: None opposed.
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               So we are -- we'll set that off to the
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          side.
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                          (The hearing was recessed at
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                           8:30 p.m.)
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1	Now on this 16th day of September, A.D., 2024,
2	I do signify that the foregoing testimony was given
3	before the Bureau County Zoning Board of Appeals.
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6	
7	Barry Welbers, Chairman
8	Bally Welbels, Glariman
9	
10	
11	
12	Kristine Donarski,
13	Zoning Enforcement Officer
14	
15	
16	caccie S. Bod mer
17	Callie S. Bodmer
18	Certified Shorthand Reporter Registered Professional Reporter
19	IL License No. 084-004489 P.O. Box 381
20	Dixon, Illinois 61021
21	
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