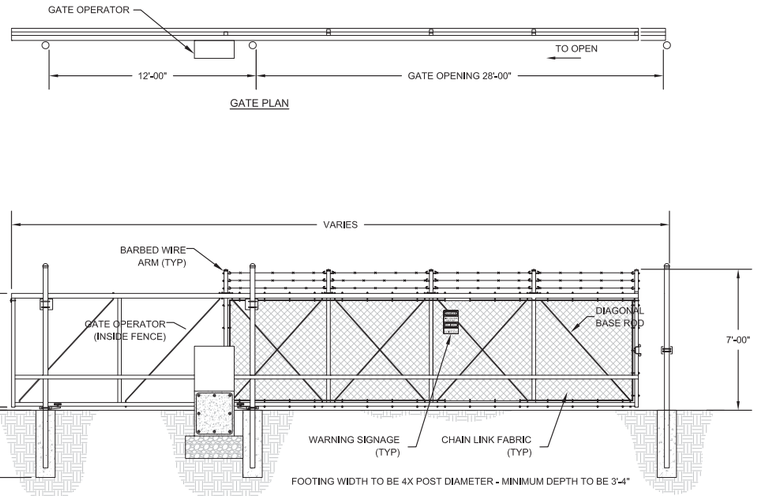
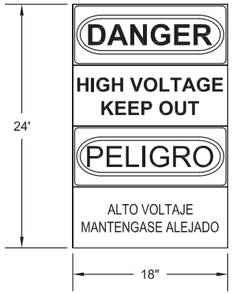


1 | DETAIL - GATE

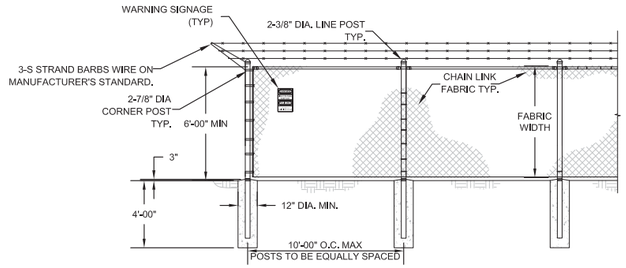
SINGLE MOTORIZED SLIDING GATE — NTS

* 4" DIAMETER POST FOR GATE LEAF LENGHT 35'-0" AND LESS



2 | WARNING SIGNAGE

Scale: NTS



3 | DETAIL - CHAIN LINK FENCE

NTS

FENCE NOTES:

1. CHAIN LINK FABRIC SHALL BE 2" MESH NO.9 GAGE WERE SECURITY FASTED TO LINE POSTS AND RAILS.WIRE FASTENERS AND THE CLIPS SHALL BE NO.11 GAGE
2. WIRE.CONCRETE FOOTINGS SHALL HAVE TOPS CROWNED AT GROUND LEVEL.
3. CHAIN LINK FENCE TO BE FITTED WITH UV- RESISTANT MESH FABRIC, COLOR PER CUSTOMER REQUEST.
4. ELECTRICAL SAFETY SIGNAGE TO BE PLACED ALONG PERIMETER.

DESIGNER

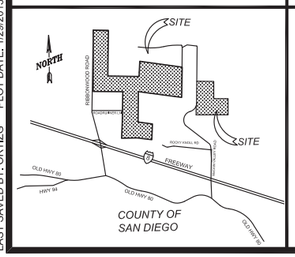
AECOM

AECOM TECHINCAL SERVICES, INC
440 Stevens Avenue, Suite 250
Solana Beach, CA 98075
858.947.7144 tel 858.947.7145 fax
www.aecom.com

CLIENT

Soitec Solar Development, LLC
16550 Via Esprillo
San Diego, CA 92127

VICINITY MAP



OWNER INFORMATION

NAME: SEE TABLE AT C-100
ADDRESS:
CITY:
STATE:
ZIP:
PHONE:
FAX:
EMAIL:

CONTACT INFORMATION

NAME: Pat Brown
ADDRESS: 16550 Via Esprillo
CITY: San Diego
STATE: CA
ZIP: 92127
PHONE: (858) 746-9000
FAX:
EMAIL: patrick.brown@soitec.com

PARCEL INFORMATION

APN: 6120300100,6120301900,6110910700,6110910300, 6110900400,6110600400,6110900200,6111000100, 6111000200,6111100100

SITE ADDRESS:
North of I-8, east of Ribbonwood Road, on both sides of McCain Valley Road.

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ ALL ZONING REGULATIONS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) NOTES AND THAT I AM THE DESIGNER OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT:

DESIGNER SIGNATURE REQUIRED DATE

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CPV System Summary

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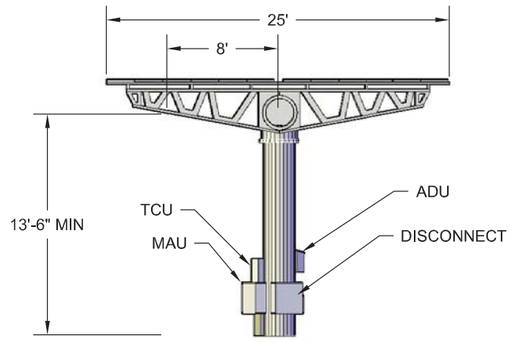
Tracker per BB:	58
Number of BB:	61
Total AC Capacity (MWs):	Approx. 84 MW
Inverter Skid AC Capacity (MWs):	1.36 to 2.0
No. of 1.36 MW Inverter Skids:	61
Total Lot Size (Acres):	765
Estimated Disturbed Acreage:	474
Coverage Ratio:	20%

SHEET TITLE

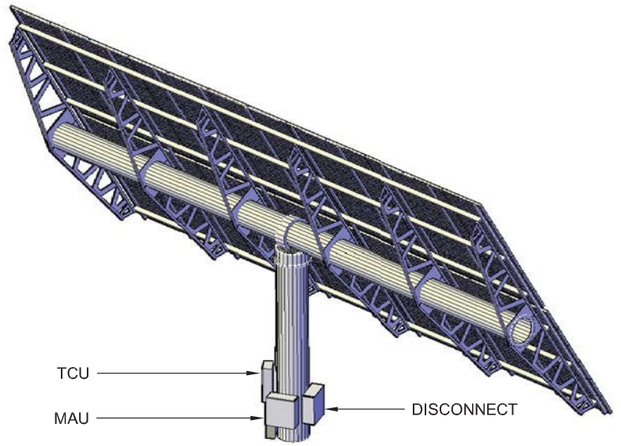
FENCE ELEVATION DETAIL

SHEET NUMBER	REV.
C-132	0

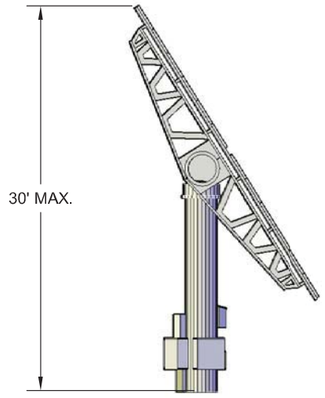
FILE NAME: P:\10 ENERGY WEST_CURRENT\1 - CONCENTRIX SOLAR - 60212653\400 TECHNICAL\401 PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING\7 PLANS - CADD FILES\ACAD SOLAR CPV LAYOUT\RUGGED SOLARC-132.DWG
LAST SAVED BY: ORTIZG PLOT DATE: 1/29/2013 11:48:51 AM



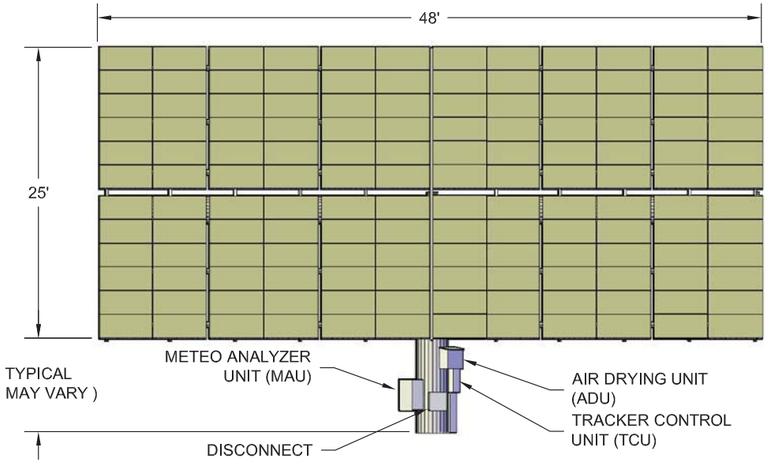
1 STOW MODE VIEW
Scale: NTS



2 ISOMETRIC VIEW
Scale: NTS

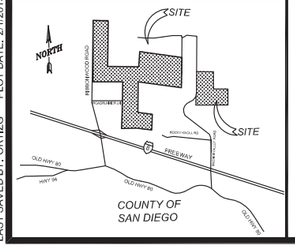


3 SIDE VIEW
Scale: NTS



4 FRONT VIEW
Scale: NTS

VICINITY MAP



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Estimated Disturbed Acreage:	474
Coverage Ratio:	20%

SHEET TITLE

TRACKER ELEVATION DETAIL

SHEET NUMBER	REV.
C-133	0

DESIGNER

AECOM
AECOM TECHINCAL SERVICES, INC
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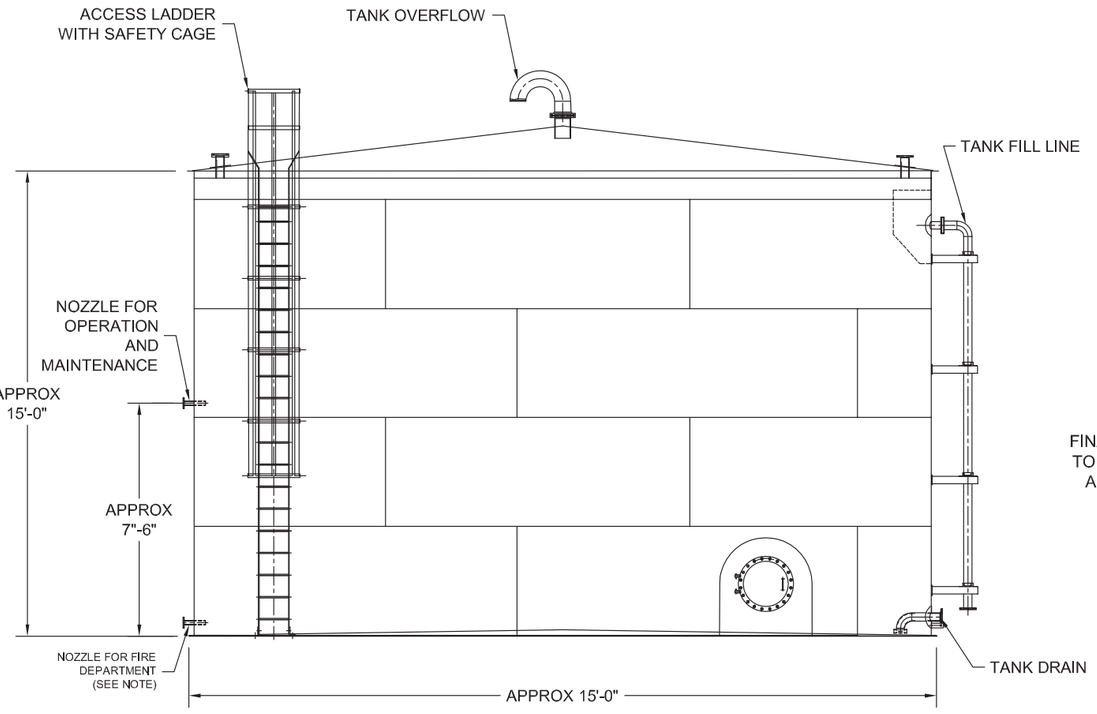
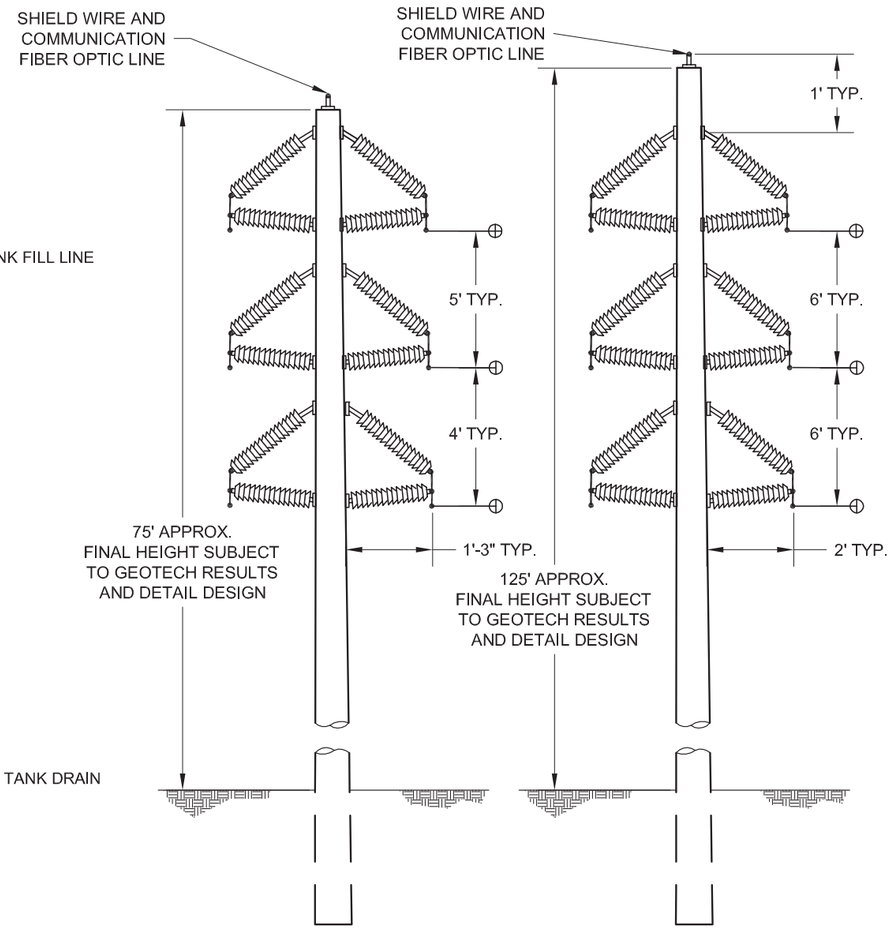


NOTE:

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 507.2.2 IN TITLE 9, DIVISION 6, CHAPTER 1 OF THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY CODE:

1. THE SUPPLY OUTLET SHALL BE AT EAST 4 INCHES IN DIAMETER FROM THE BASE OF THE TANK TO THE POINT OF OUTLET AT THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION. THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION SHALL BE AT LEAST ONE 4-INCH NATIONAL STANDARD THREAD (MALE), REDUCE TO ONE 2½ INCH NATIONAL STANDARD THREAD (MALE). ADDITIONAL OUTLETS MAY BE REQUIRED.
2. THE LOCATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OUTLET TO BE DETERMINED ON THE PLOT PLAN WHEN SUBMITTED TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATIONS, AND DISTANCE FROM STRUCTURES, DRIVEWAY ACCESS, PREVAILING WINDS, ETC.
3. THE OUTLET SHALL BE LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE FIRE ACCESS ROAD.

WATER TANK



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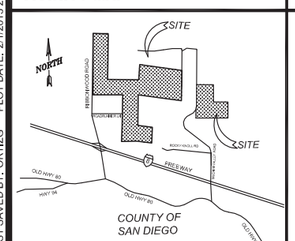

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Coverage Ratio:	20%

SHEET TITLE

WATER TANK & 34.5kV / 69kV OVERHEAD ELEVATION DETAL

SHEET NUMBER	REV.
C-134	0

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LAST SAVED BY: ORTIZG PLOT DATE: 2/1/2013 2:42:30 PM

APPENDIX B

Photograph Log

APPENDIX B
Photograph Log

Photo 1: View of the northern limits of the project site adjacent to McCain Valley Road. A fence associated with the staging area for the Sunrise Powerlink can be seen in the distance along with structures associated with Rough Acres Ranch.

Photo 2: A view of the project site looking southwest from the northern limits of the property.

Photo 3: Looking northward towards rock outcroppings along the northern property limits adjacent to Tule Creek.

Photo 4: The 500 kV Southwest Powerlink is located between the central and eastern building blocks along McCain Valley Road.

Photo 5: View of Tule Creek looking west towards the Kumeyaay Wind Farm.

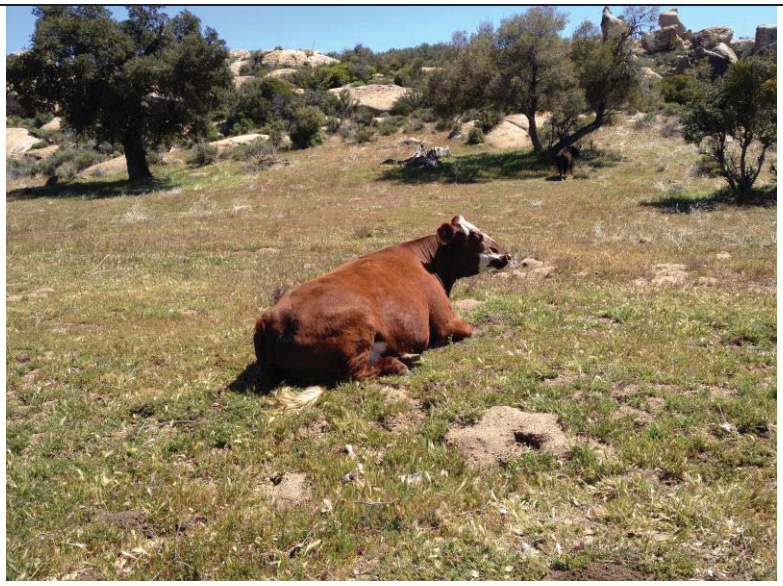

Photo 6: The project site is actively being utilized for cattle grazing as seen here in this photo.

Photo 7: View of the central portion of the site and Coast Live Oak Woodland habitat.

Photo 8: View of the northwestern building block looking north towards McCain Valley.

Photo 9: View of Tule Creek and the southern building block looking southwest towards the Kumeyaay Wind Farm.

Photo 10: Large rock outcroppings located in the northwest portion of the project site.

Photo 11: View of the central portion of the project site looking west towards the Kumeyaay Wind Farm.

Photo 12: View of the southern limits of the project site looking north towards McCain Valley Road.

Photo 13: View of the building block located east of McCain Valley road.

Photo 14: View of the southern project limits located adjacent to private lands.

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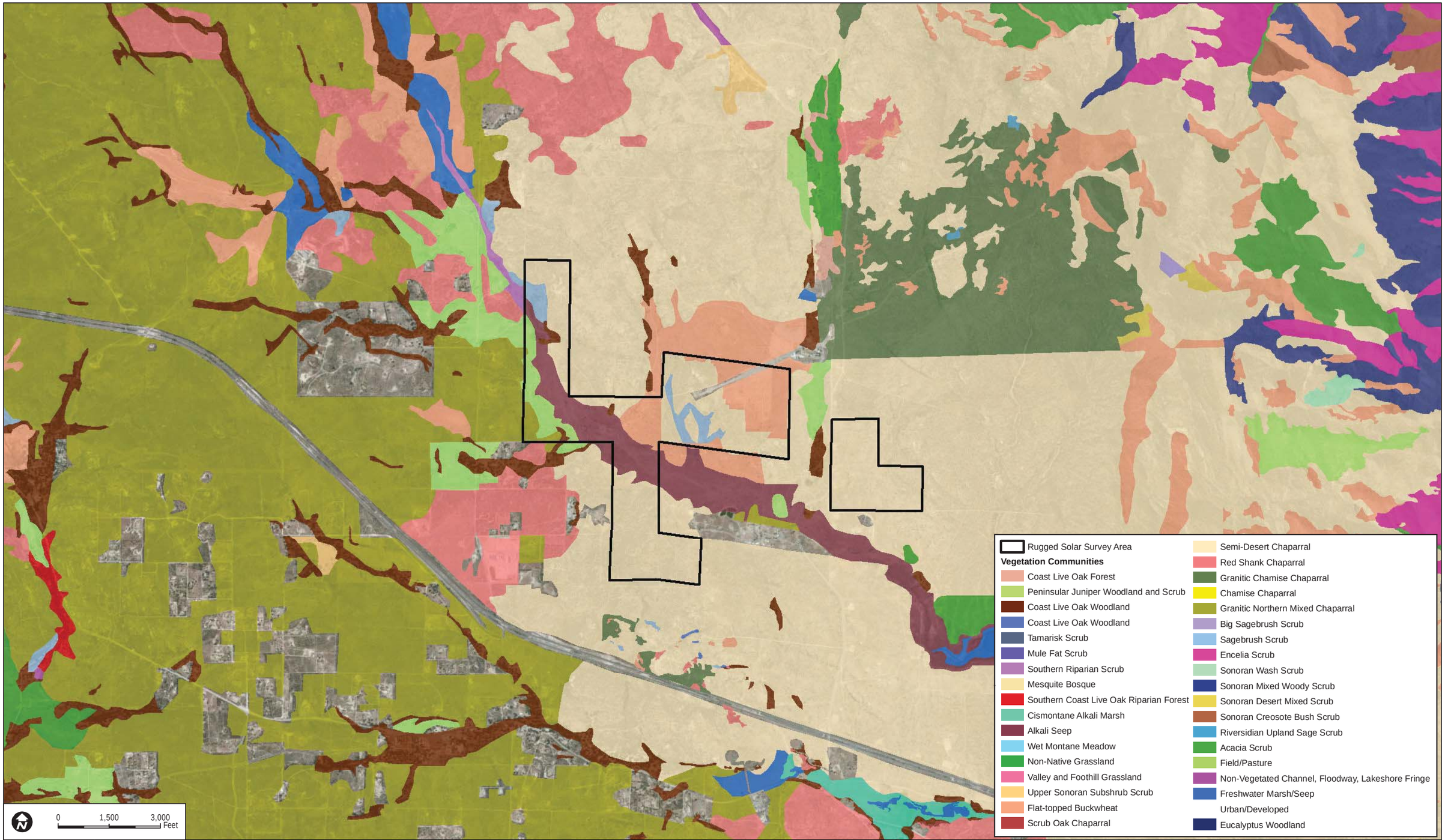
APPENDIX C

Site Vegetation Map



DUDEK

7122

SOURCE: SanGIS 2012; AECOM 2013; Soitec 2013; Bing Maps

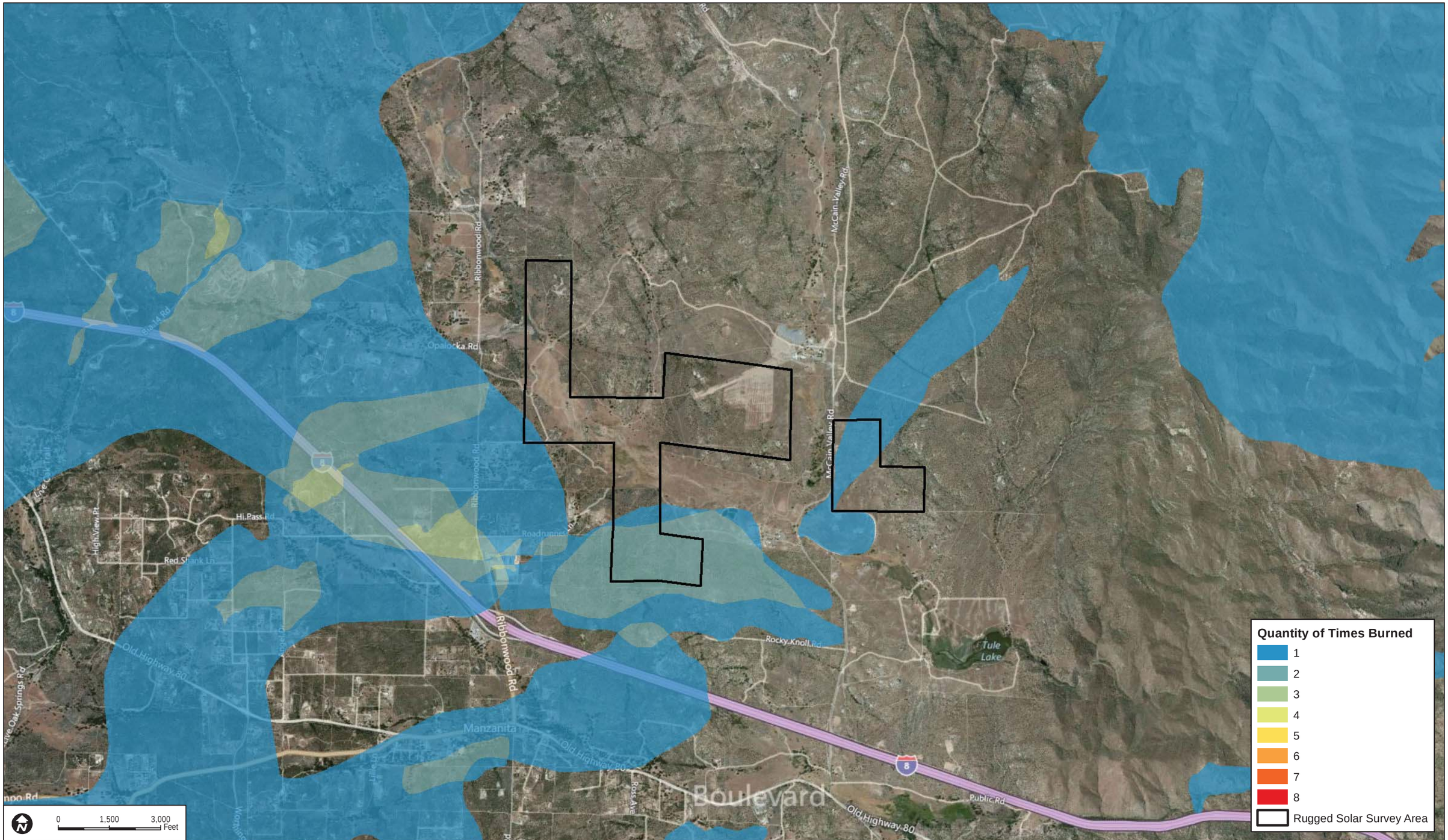
APPENDIX C

Site Vegetation Map

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN - RUGGED SOLAR

APPENDIX D

Fire History Exhibit



DUDEK

7122

SOURCE: SanGIS 2012; AECOM 2013; Soitec 2013; USGS 2012; Bing Maps

APPENDIX D

Fire History Map

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN - RUGGED SOLAR

APPENDIX E

BehavePlus Fire Behavior Analysis

APPENDIX E
BehavePlus Fire Behavior Analysis

BehavePlus Fire Behavior Modeling

Fire behavior modeling includes a high level of analysis and information detail to arrive at reasonably accurate representations of how wildfire would move through available fuels on a given site. Fire behavior calculations are based on site-specific fuel characteristics supported by fire science research that analyzes heat transfer related to specific fire behavior. To objectively predict flame lengths, spread rates, and fireline intensities, the BehavePlus 5.0.5 fire behavior modeling system was applied using predominant fuel characteristics, slope percentages, and extreme weather variables for the site.

Predicting wildland fire behavior is not an exact science. As such, the movement of a fire will likely never be fully predictable, especially considering the variations in weather and the limits of weather forecasting. Nevertheless, practiced and experienced judgment, coupled with a validated fire behavior modeling system, results in useful and accurate fire prevention planning information.

To be used effectively, the basic assumptions and limitations of BehavePlus must be understood.

- First, it must be realized that the fire model describes fire behavior only in the flaming front. The primary driving force in the predictive calculations is dead fuels less than one-quarter inch in diameter. These are the fine fuels that carry fire. Fuels greater than one inch have little effect while fuels greater than three inches have no effect on fire behavior.
- Second, the model bases calculations and descriptions on a wildfire spreading through surface fuels that are within six feet of the ground and contiguous to the ground. Surface fuels are often classified as grass, brush, litter, or slash.
- Third, the software assumes that weather and topography are uniform. However, because wildfires almost always burn under non-uniform conditions, length of projection period and choice of fuel model must be carefully considered to obtain useful predictions.
- Fourth, the BehavePlus fire behavior computer modeling system was not intended for determining sufficient fuel modification zone widths. However, it does provide the average length of the flames, which is a key element for determining “defensible space” distances for minimizing structure ignition.

Although BehavePlus has some limitations, it can still provide valuable fire behavior predictions which can be used as a tool in the decision-making process. In order to make reliable estimates of fire behavior, one must understand the relationship of fuels to the fire environment and be able to recognize the variations in these fuels. Natural fuels are made up of the various components of vegetation, both live and dead, that occur on a site. The type and quantity will depend upon the

soil, climate, geographic features, and the fire history of the site. The major fuel groups of grass, shrub, trees, and slash are defined by their constituent types and quantities of litter and duff layers, dead woody material, grasses and forbs, shrubs, regeneration, and trees. Fire behavior can be predicted largely by analyzing the characteristics of these fuels. Fire behavior is affected by seven principal fuel characteristics: fuel loading, size and shape, compactness, horizontal continuity, vertical arrangement, moisture content, and chemical properties.

The seven fuel characteristics help define the 13 standard fire behavior fuel models (Anderson 1982) and the more recent custom fuel models developed for southern California (Weise and Regelbrugge 1997). According to the model classifications, fuel models used in BehavePlus have been classified into four groups, based upon fuel loading (tons/acre), fuel height, and surface to volume ratio. Observation of the fuels in the field (on site) determines which fuel models should be applied in BehavePlus. The following describes the distribution of fuel models among general vegetation types for the standard 13 fuel models and the custom southern California fuel models:

- Grasses Fuel Models 1 through 3
- Brush Fuel Models 4 through 7, SCAL 14 through 18
- Timber Fuel Models 8 through 10
- Logging Slash Fuel Models 11 through 13

In addition, the aforementioned fuel characteristics were utilized in the recent development of 40 new fire behavior fuel models (Scott and Burgan 2005) developed for use in BehavePlus modeling efforts. These new models attempt to improve the accuracy of the standard 13 fuel models outside of severe fire season conditions, and to allow for the simulation of fuel treatment prescriptions. The following describes the distribution of fuel models among general vegetation types for the new 40 fuel models:

- Non-Burnable Models NB1, NB2, NB3, NB8, NB9
- Grass Models GR1 through GR9
- Grass-shrub Models GS1 through GS4
- Shrub Models SH1 through SH9
- Timber-understory Models TU1 through TU5
- Timber litter Models TL1 through TL9
- Slash blowdown Models SB1 through SB4

BehavePlus Fire Behavior Modeling Inputs

Vegetation/Fuels

To support the fire behavior modeling efforts conducted for this Fire Protection Plan, a fuel model was identified for the site to represent the mixed chaparral vegetation surrounding the site. While other vegetation types are located in the area and on site, mixed chaparral fuels represent the most significant wildfire threat for the proposed project. The mixed chaparral cover on and adjacent to the site was classified as Fuel Model SH5.

Weather

Fire behavior modeling conducted in support of this FPP utilized the guidelines and standards presented by the County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use (San Diego County 2010). These guidelines identify acceptable fire weather inputs for extreme fire conditions during summer months and Santa Ana fire weather patterns. The County analyzed and processed fire weather from Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) between April 15 to December 31 in order to represent the general limits of the fire season. Data provided by the County's analysis included temperature, relative humidity, and sustained wind speed and is categorized by weather zone, including Maritime, Coastal, Transitional, Interior, and Desert.

To evaluate potential fire behavior for the project site, Dudek utilized the BehavePlus (v. 5.0.5) fire behavior modeling software package to determine fuel moisture values and expected fire behavior for the site. The temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed data for the Desert weather zone (SANGIS 2013) were utilized for this FPP based on the project location. Reference fuel moistures were calculated in BehavePlus and were based on site-specific topographic data inputs. Fire behavior for the site was calculated using worst-case fuels, topography, and weather and included an assessment of potential fire burning cross-slope (5% slope) in chaparral fuel beds (Fuel Model SH5) with Summer (18 mph), Santa Ana (24 mph), and Peak (56 mph) sustained wind speeds. Table 1 summarizes the fuel moisture calculations utilized for this FPP.

Table 1
BehavePlus Fine Dead Fuel Moisture Calculation

Variable	Value
Dry Bulb Temperature	90 -109 deg. F
Relative Humidity	5 - 9%
Reference Fuel Moisture	1%
Month	Feb Mar Apr Aug Sep Oct
Time of Day	16:00 - 17:59
Elevation Difference	Level (within 1,000 ft.)

Table 1
BehavePlus Fine Dead Fuel Moisture Calculation

Variable	Value
Slope	0 - 30%
Aspect	West
Fuel Shading	Exposed (< 50% shading)
Fuel Moisture Correction	2%
Fine Dead Fuel Moisture	3%

Topography

The topography of the site is discussed in greater detail in the FPP. Slope is a measure of angle in degrees from horizontal and can be presented in units of degrees or percent. Slope is important in fire behavior analysis as it affects the exposure of fuel beds. Additionally, fire burning uphill spreads faster than those burning on flat terrain or down hill as uphill vegetation is pre-heated and dried in advance of the flaming front, resulting in faster ignition rates. Slope values for this site were measured from site topographic maps and are presented in units of percent.

The modeling locations on the west and east sides of the project site represent the maximum slope (5%) and are aligned with anticipated on-shore and Santa Ana winds (an approximately east-west alignment). These sites were selected based on the strong likelihood of fire approaching from the west during a late-season on-shore wind-driven fire and from the east during a Santa Ana wind-driven fire event. The fire behavior modeling input variables for the project site are presented in Table 2. Locations for each modeling run are presented graphically in Figure 4 of the FPP.

Table 2
BehavePlus Fire Behavior Modeling Inputs

Variables	Scenario 1 (Santa Ana)	Scenario 2 (On-shore)
Fuel Model	SH5	SH5
1h Moisture	3%	3%
10h Moisture	4%	4%
100h Moisture	5%	5%
Live Herbaceous Moisture	30%	30%
Live Woody Moisture	60%	60%
20-foot Wind Speed (upslope)	24, 56*	18
Wind Adjustment Factor	0.4	0.5
Slope Steepness	5%	5%

*includes Santa Ana (24 mph) and peak (56 mph) sustained wind speeds

BehavePlus Fire Behavior Modeling Results

Three fire behavior variables were selected as outputs from the BehavePlus analysis conducted for the project site, and include flame length (feet), rate of spread (mph), and fireline intensity (BTU/feet/second). The aforementioned fire behavior variables are an important component in understanding fire risk and fire agency response capabilities. Flame length, the length of the flame of a spreading surface fire within the flaming front, is measured from midway in the active flaming combustion zone to the average tip of the flames (Andrews, Bevins, and Seli 2004). It is a somewhat subjective and non-scientific measure of fire behavior, is extremely important to fireline personnel in evaluating fireline intensity and is worth considering as an important fire variable (Rothermel 1983). Fireline intensity is a measure of heat output from the flaming front, and also affects the potential for a surface fire to transition to a crown fire. Fire spread rate represents the speed at which the fire progresses through surface fuels and is another important variable in initial attack and fire suppression efforts. The information in Table 3 presents an interpretation of these fire behavior variables as related to fire suppression efforts. The results of fire behavior modeling efforts are presented in Table 4 and identification of modeling run locations is presented graphically in Figure 4 of the FPP.

Table 3
Fire Suppression Interpretation

Flame Length (ft)	Fireline Intensity (Btu/ft/s)	Interpretations
Under 4 feet	Under 100 BTU/ft/s	Fires can generally be attacked at the head or flanks by persons using hand tools. Hand line should hold the fire.
4 to 8 feet	100-500 BTU/ft/s	Fires are too intense for direct attack on the head by persons using hand tools. Hand line cannot be relied on to hold the fire. Equipment such as dozers, pumpers, and retardant aircraft can be effective.
8 to 11 feet	500-1000 BTU/ft/s	Fires may present serious control problems -- torching out, crowning, and spotting. Control efforts at the fire head will probably be ineffective.
Over 11 feet	Over 1000 BTU/ft/s	Crowning, spotting, and major fire runs are probable. Control efforts at head of fire are ineffective.

Table 4
BehavePlus Fire Behavior Modeling Results

Fire Behavior Variable	Summer (18 mph Winds)	Santa Ana (24 mph Winds)	Peak (56 mph Winds)
Flame Length (feet)	25.0	29.2	46.2
Fireline Intensity (Btu/ft/s)	6,210	8,690	23,567
Surface Rate of Spread (mph)	2.2	3.1	8.5

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APPENDIX F

Fire Facility Availability Form

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND LAND USE: Zoning
PROJECT FACILITY AVAILABILITY FORM, Fire

Please type or use pen

Rugged Solar LLC — Owner's Name
858-638-0999 — Phone
16650 Via Esprillo — Owner's Mailing Address — Street
San Diego — City
CA — State
Zip

ORG_____
ACCT_____
ACT_____
TASK_____
DATE_____ AMT $_____

F

DISTRICT CASHIER'S USE ONLY

SECTION 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION — **TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT**

A.
- ☐ Major Subdivision (TM)
- ☐ Minor Subdivision (TPM)
- ☐ Boundary Adjustment
- ☐ Rezone (Reclassification) from____ to____ zone
- ☒ Major Use Permit (MUP), purpose: Solar farm
- ☐ Time Extension...Case No.____
- ☐ Expired Map...Case No.____
- ☐ Other____
- ☐ Specific Plan or Specific Plan Amendment
- ☐ Certificate of Compliance:____

B.
- ☐ Residential ..... Total number of dwelling units____
- ☐ Commercial ..... Gross floor area____
- ☒ Industrial ..... Gross floor area 7500 square feet
- ☐ Other ..... Gross floor area____

C. Total Project acreage 765 Total lots____ Smallest proposed lot____

Assessor's Parcel Number(s) (Add extra if necessary)

see attached	

Thomas Bros. Page 1300 Grid F2

between Ribbwood and McCain Valley Rd — Project address — Street

Boulevard/Mtn. Empire — Community Planning Area/Subregion
91905 — Zip

OWNER/APPLICANT AGREES TO COMPLETE ALL CONDITIONS REQUIRED BY THE DISTRICT.

Applicant's Signature: Paul Lowrod Date: October 22, 2014

Address: 16650 Via Esprillo San Diego, CA Phone: (858) 638-0999

(On completion of above, present to the district that provides fire protection to complete Section 2 and 3 below.)

SECTION 2: FACILITY AVAILABILITY — **TO BE COMPLETED BY DISTRICT**

District name San Diego County Fire Authority

Indicate the location and distance of the primary fire station that will serve the proposed project: 39912 Ribbonwood Rd, 3.75 miles

A. ☒ Project is in the District and eligible for service.
- ☐ Project is not in the District but is within its Sphere of Influence boundary, owner must apply for annexation.
- ☐ Project is not in the District and not within its Sphere of Influence boundary.
- ☐ Project is not located entirely within the District and a potential boundary issue exists with the ____ District.

B. ☒ Based on the capacity and capability of the District's existing and planned facilities, fire protection facilities are currently adequate or will be adequate to serve the proposed project. The expected emergency travel time to the proposed project is 7 minutes. Facilities will be adequate with a developer agreement or similar funding mech.
- ☐ Fire protection facilities are not expected to be adequate to serve the proposed development within the next five years.

C.
- ☐ District conditions are attached. Number of sheets attached:____
- ☒ District will submit conditions at a later date. As per the FPP

SECTION 3. FUELBREAK REQUIREMENTS

Note: The fuelbreak requirements prescribed by the fire district for the proposed project do not authorize any clearing prior to project approval by the Department of Planning and Land Use.

- ☒ Within the proposed project 30-50 feet of clearing will be required around all structures
- ☐ The proposed project is located in a hazardous wildland fire area, and additional fuelbreak requirements may apply. Environmental mitigation requirements should be coordinated with the fire district to ensure that these requirements will not pose fire hazards.

This Project Facility Availability Form is valid until final discretionary action is taken pursuant to the application for the proposed project or until it is withdrawn, unless a shorter expiration date is otherwise noted.

Authorized signature	Print name and title	Phone	Date
	James Pine, DFM	858.495.5434	10/23/2014

On completion of Section 2 and 3 by the District, applicant is to submit this form with application to:
Zoning Counter, Department of Planning and Land Use, 5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B, San Diego, CA 92123

DPLU-399F (12/09)

APPENDIX G

Fire Safety Site Plan