



Consolidated Permitting for Large Clean Energy Infrastructure Facilities



Energy Facilities Siting Board (EFSB) Staff Lunch & Learn Webinar for MACC

Andy Greene, Director, DPU Siting Division/EFSB
Joan Foster Evans, General Counsel, EFSB

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Topics for Discussion

- 2024 Climate Act – Changes to Siting and Permitting; Changes to Siting Board; Regulations
- EFSB Proceedings – How the EFSB makes decisions; Opportunities for Agency Participation
- Pre-filing Consultation and Engagement (980 CMR 16.00)
- Consolidated Permits (980 CMR 13.00) and Constructive Approval (980 CMR 17.00)
- De Novo Adjudication (980 CMR 14.00)
- Cumulative Impact Analysis and Site Suitability Reports (980 CMR 15.00)
- DPU – Intervenor Support Grant Program (220 CMR 34.00) and Application Fees (220 CMR 32.00)



Major Siting and Permitting Provisions of the 2024 Climate Act

- Creates a new category of infrastructure: Clean Energy Infrastructure Facilities (“CEIF”); expands list of EFSB jurisdictional energy facilities to include “Energy Storage” (BESS)
- Total of 11 members on Board; EEA Secretary serves as Chair
 - 4 Public Members (MMA, MARPA, Indigenous/EJ, Labor)
 - 7 Ex Officio Members (agency heads of EEA, DPU, DEP, DOER, EOED, DFG, DPH)
- EFSB authority to issue all necessary state, regional, and local permits in a single proceeding for Clean Energy Infrastructure Facilities (CEIF); Expands to BESS
 - “Consolidated Permit” (Large CEIF -- all state, regional, and local permits – issued by EFSB)
 - “Consolidated State Permit” (Small CEIF -- all state permits, issued by EFSB)
- Establishes deadline for deciding on an application; constructive approval if deadline not met
- Establishes new requirements for CEIF applicants, including:
 - Pre-filing consultation and public outreach
 - Cumulative Impact Analysis (“CIA”) and Site Suitability Assessment
- **Implementation of New Consolidated Permit Program - July 1, 2026**



Major Siting and Permitting Provisions of the 2024 Climate Act (cont'd)

- MEPA role in EFSB-jurisdictional CEIF transitions from environmental impact reviews to Pre-Filing assistance and state agency liaison role
- DPU siting jurisdiction transferred to EFSB; DPU Division of Public Participation (DPP) leads on EFSB Application Pre-Filing and Intervenor Support Grant Program
- Requires consideration of recommended permit conditions by Local Government and other state permitting agencies; permissive intervention for municipalities and PEAs
- Updated application fees (by regulation) and utility assessments fund new program; DPU regulation sets fees (220 CMR 32.00). Regulation establishes:
 - Base Application Fee for all CEIF and non-CEIF proceedings conducted by the EFSB
 - Intervenor Support Grant Application Fee –to defray cost of this program
 - Permit Enforcement Agency (PEA) Fee – to provide revenue for application review and enforcement previously remitted with the application to the PEAs (but now, to EFSB)
- New Siting Dashboard and Filing Portal - to provide efficient and transparent IT tools for siting and permitting (state and local levels)

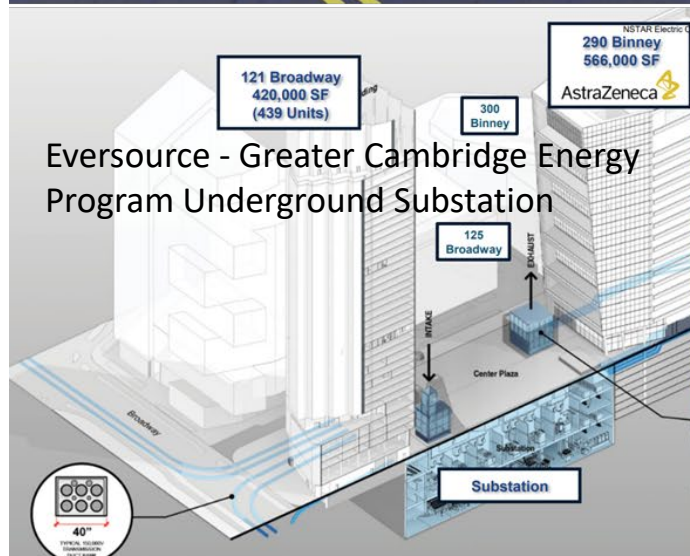
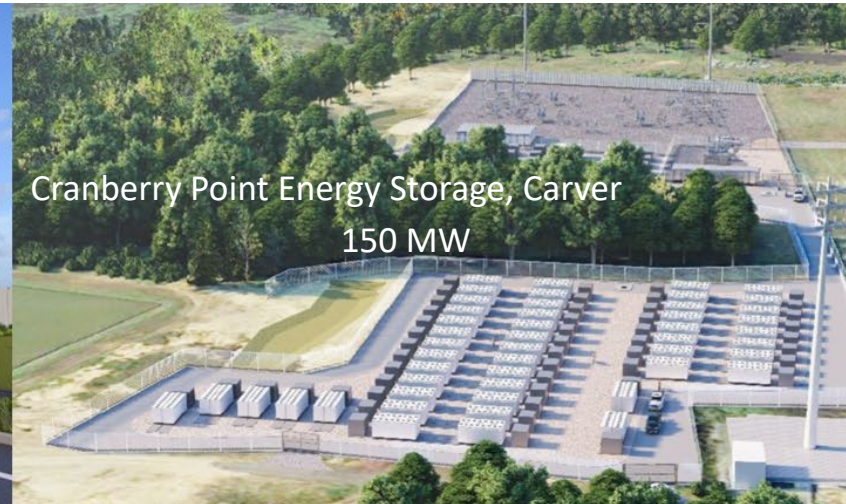


Status of Final Regulations

Chapter of Draft Regulation	Status	Title Summary
980 CMR 1.00 – EFSB revised	Final	Adjudicatory Proceedings
980 CMR 2.00 – EFSB revised	Final	Board Business
980 CMR 13.00 – EFSB new	Final	Consolidated Permits
980 CMR 14.00 – EFSB new	Final	De Novo Adjudication
980 CMR 15.00 – EFSB new	Final	Cumulative Impacts Analysis and Site Suitability
980 CMR 16.00 – EFSB new	Final	Pre-filing Consultation and Engagement
980 CMR 17.00 – EFSB new	Final	Constructive Approval
980 CMR 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 11.00	Final	Repeal of Unused Regulations
220 CMR 32.00 – DPU new	Filed 6/5/26	EFSB Application Fees
220 CMR 34.00 – DPU new	Final	Intervenor Support Grant Program
225 CMR 29.00 – DOER new	Final	Consolidated Local Permit



Examples of Large Clean Energy Infrastructure Projects – EFSB Jurisdictional





How the EFSB Makes Decisions

- Adjudicatory Proceedings – process defined in 980 CMR 1.00
- Phases of proceeding
 - Pre-filing Consultation and Engagement
 - Once Application is filed
 - Completeness Determination and public comment process
 - Includes notice of the proceeding, hybrid public comment hearings, intervention
 - Evidentiary process
 - Includes discovery, evidentiary hearings, Conditions Conference, briefing
 - Decision process
 - Includes Staff draft of Tentative Decision, comments, Board meeting to deliberate and vote, final decision; or Constructive Approval
 - Post Decision process: Appeals, if any (SJC); Compliance and Enforcement (by PEAs, in part)



CEIF Consolidated Permit “Cheat Sheet”

Large v. Small / EFSB or Local Jurisdiction

Facility Type/Description	Capacity/Size	Permitting Authority
Generation – Solar*; Wind; Anaerobic Digester * Nameplate capacity for a Solar Facility is measured in DC; other generation types are unspecified as to AC or DC	≥ 25 MW (Large)	EFSB – Consolidated Permit & Pre-filing Process per § 69T + Zoning Exemption (if requested)
	< 25 MW (Small)	Local - Consolidated Local Permit & Pre-filing Process per c. 25A, § 21 ¹ EFSB – Consolidated State Permit per § 69V (EFSB opt-in by developer); otherwise, individual state permits; + Zoning Exemption (if requested)
Energy Storage System	≥ 100 MWh (Large)	EFSB – Consolidated Permit & Pre-filing per § 69T + Zoning Exemption (if requested)
	< 100 MWh (Small)	Local - Consolidated Local Permit & Pre-filing Process per c. 25A, § 21 ¹ EFSB – Consolidated State Permit per § 69V + Zoning Exemption (if requested) (EFSB opt-in by developer); otherwise, individual state permits;
Transmission Infrastructure (and ancillary facilities) - Large - ≥ 69 kV and ≥ 1 mile (new transmission corridor) - ≥ 115 kV and ≥ 10 miles (existing transmission corridor) (except reconductoring at same voltage) - New transmission infrastructure (inc'l substations/structures) requiring zoning exemptions - Facilities needed to connect offshore wind to grid		EFSB – Consolidated Permit & Pre-filing Process per § 69T + Zoning Exemption (if requested)
Transmission Infrastructure (and ancillary facilities) - Small - < 1 mile (new transmission corridor) - < 10 miles (existing transmission corridor) - Distribution-level projects meeting a size threshold TBD by DOER - Reconductoring/rebuild at the same voltage - Substations/upgrades <u>not</u> requiring zoning exemptions		Local - Consolidated Local Permit & Pre-filing Process per c. 25A, § 21 ¹ - OR - EFSB – Consolidated Permit & Pre-filing Process per § 69U (EFSB opt-in by developer; EFSB pre-filing process applies)

1. The Pre-filing process will occur under DOER’s Consolidated Local Permitting Guidelines and will not be subject to the EFSB Pre-filing process (unless local permits are sought individually). Local government may transfer a Consolidated Local Permit application to the EFSB Director, per § 69W, if resources and staffing do not allow for local review. A request for de novo adjudication of a Local Consolidated Permit decision may also be submitted to the EFSB Director, per § 69W, and would not require additional Pre-filing process.

Color Key: EFSB jurisdiction; Local Government jurisdiction using DOER regulations



Pro-Forma EFSB Schedules to Meet Statutory Deadlines

EFBSB 15-MONTH PROCESS

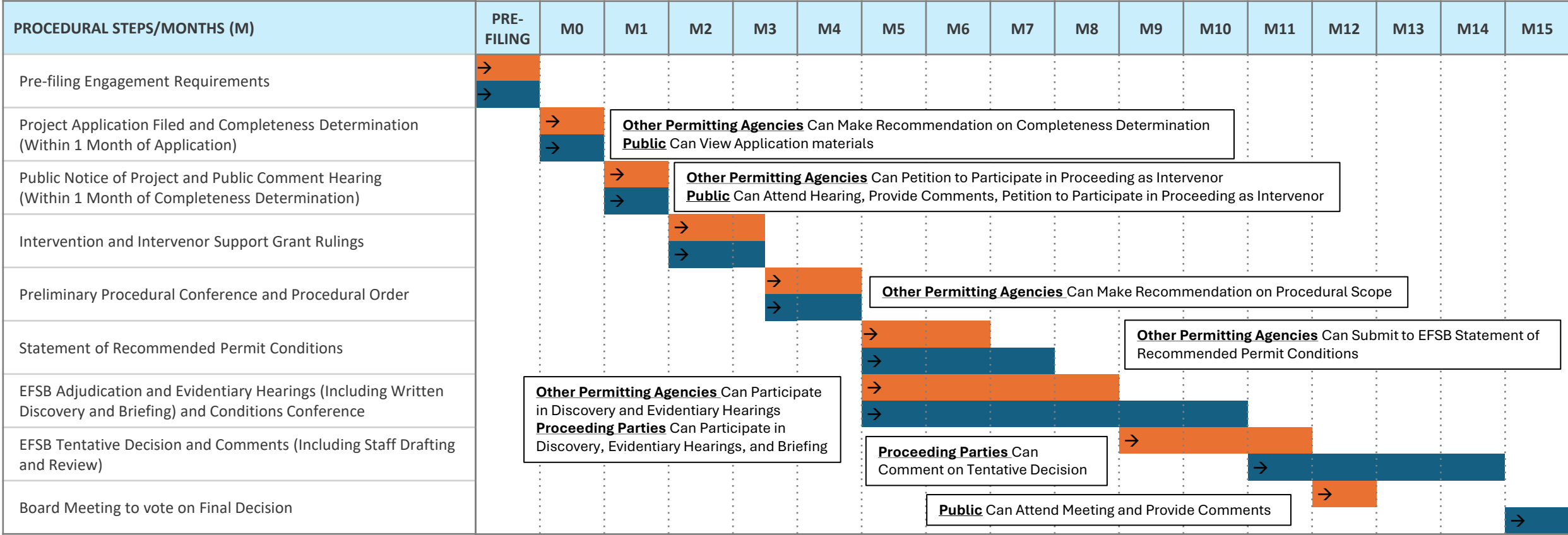
Applicable to Large Clean Energy Infrastructure Facilities (e.g.):

- New (≥69 kV) Transmission Line in New Corridor (≥1 mile)
- New (≥115 kV) Transmission Line in Existing Corridor (≥10 mile)
- Substations Requiring Exemptions from Local Zoning Ordinances
- Interconnection Lines for Offshore Wind Facilities
- Large Energy Storage Facilities (≥100 MWh)
- Large Clean Energy Generation Facilities (≥25 MW)

EFBSB 12-MONTH PROCESS

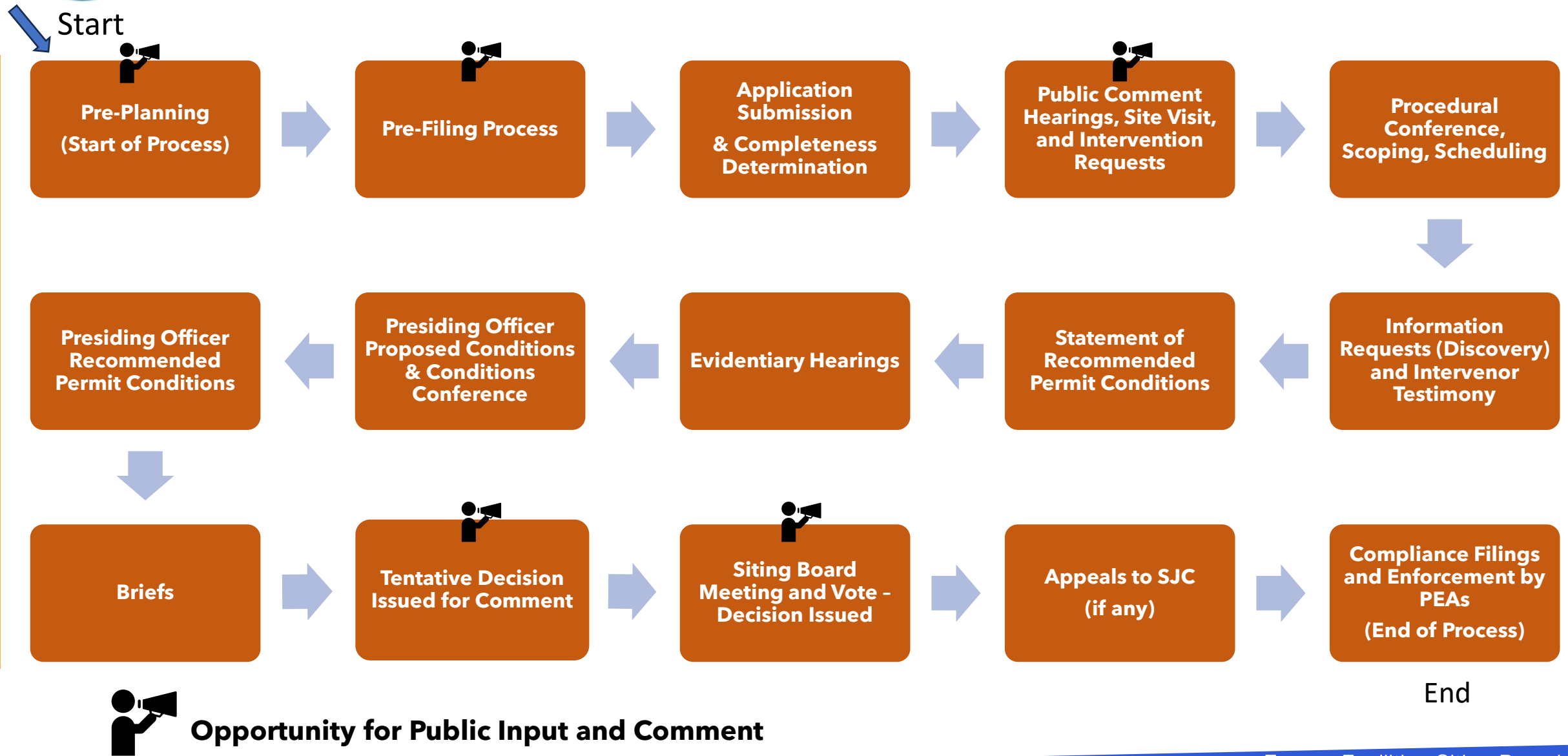
Applicable to Small Clean Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure Facilities (e.g.):

- Transmission Line Reconductoring and Rebuilding Projects
- New/Substantially Altered Transmission Lines in Existing Corridors (<10 mile)
- New/Substantially Altered Transmission Lines in New Corridors (<1 mile)
- Substations Not Requiring Exemptions from Local Zoning Ordinances
- Certain Distribution Level Projects (Threshold to be Determined by DOER)





EFSB Consolidated Permitting Process





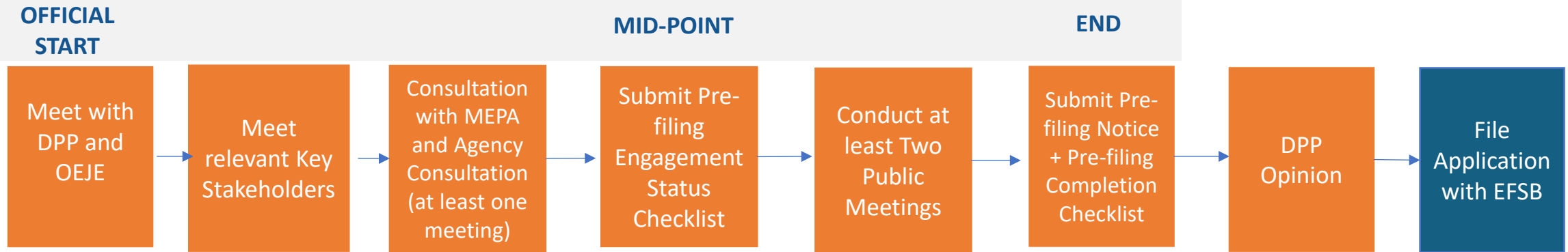
State and Local Agency Role in Pre-filing

- Applicant meets with individual Permit Enforcement Agencies (PEAs) to discuss required permits
- Applicant consults with MEPA Office and PEAs
 - Holds at least one meeting with the MEPA Office and relevant permitting agencies; schedules other meetings as needed
 - Provides basic project details and list of required local, state, and federal permits
 - Presents copies of draft applications for relevant permits and copies of draft permits, if available
- Applicant files Pre-filing Notice of Intent to file Application (60-90 days)
 - Pre-filing Engagement Completion Checklist – with supporting documentation
 - Copies of draft permit applications and draft permits with recommended conditions for each permit required
 - PEAs may file comments with DPP and Applicant within 30 days. The Applicant may submit a response within seven days.
- DPP Opinion filed with EFSB
 - Whether pre-filing requirements are met, insufficient, or incomplete; Will identify any significant concerns raised by Local Government and PEAs, and the Applicant's response



Overview of Requirements for Pre-filing

Pre-filing Outreach Period



Pre-filing Engagement Status Checklist

- ✓ Indicate if pre-filing tasks are ongoing, completed or in progress in a checklist
- ✓ List of Key Stakeholder, Agency Consultation, & Community meetings held
- ✓ Summary of how the site suitability criteria and Cumulative Impact Analysis (CIA) is informing project design
- ✓ A summary of improvements proposed during Agency Consultations
- ✓ A table summarizing comments received during meetings and any project modifications made in response

Pre-filing Engagement Completion Checklist

- ✓ Indicate if pre-filing tasks are complete
- ✓ List of Key Stakeholder, Agency Consultation, & Community meetings held and notes from meetings
- ✓ Description of outreach materials created, recipients, and method of outreach
- ✓ Description of how the site suitability criteria and CIA were incorporated in selection of the preferred site
- ✓ A table summarizing comments received during meetings and any modifications made in response
- ✓ Any waiver or partial waiver requested and DPP response
- ✓ Description of any advisory bodies formed, updates on CBP/CBA, if applicable
- ✓ Copies of draft permit applications and draft permits



980 CMR 13.00: EFSB Consolidated Permits for CEIF

- EFSB required to establish a "common standard application" for a: (1) Consolidated Permit (all state and local permits); and (2) Consolidated State Permit (all state permits) (collectively, an “EFSB Consolidated Permit”)
 - Large Clean Energy Infrastructure Facilities (§ 69T) (Consolidated Permit)
 - Small Clean Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure Facilities (§ 69U) (Consolidated Permit)
 - Small Clean Generation and Small Clean Storage Facilities (§ 69V) (Consolidated State Permit)
- The De Novo Adjudication process (§ 69W) may result in an EFSB-issued “Consolidated Local Permit” that would normally be issued by Local Government – but not included in definition of an “EFSB Consolidated Permit”



EFSB Consolidated Permit Components

- EFSB Consolidated Permit is an “aggregation” of EFSB-issued:
 - Individual state permits and approvals using existing state permitting agency application forms, and substantive regulatory requirements
 - Local* permits and approvals (if applicable) with Applicant choice of either:
 - (1) DOER Consolidated Local Permit application form; or
 - (2) Individual Local application forms, for each local permit and municipality
 - EFSB “Construction Permit” – addresses applicable EFSB statutory requirements (e.g., need, minimization of cost and environmental impact, reliability, project/route alternatives, public health and safety, climate change, policies of the Commonwealth, etc.)

* The 2024 Climate Act includes Regional Permit Enforcement Agencies (like the Cape Cod Commission) in the definition of Local Government.



EFSB Consolidated Permit Application Requirements

- Based on requirements in 980 CMR 13.00 and EFSB Draft Consolidated Permit Application Guidance (“Application Guidance”)
- Application Guidance includes:
 - Attachment 1: Common Conditions and Requirements for EFSB Consolidated Permits (draft)
 - Attachment 2: Uniform Set of Baseline Health, Environmental, and Other Standards (draft)
 - Attachment 3: Application Completion Checklist: *In development*



Consolidated Permit Application: Baseline Standards

- 2024 Climate Act requires the Board to establish a “uniform set of baseline health, safety, environmental and other standards that apply to the issuance of a consolidated permit.”
- EFSB’s current draft Baseline Standards are in 980 CMR 13.00 Application Guidelines, Attachment 2.
- The Baseline Standards generally incorporate existing regulatory standards in effect; the EFSB may create some unique standards in the future (such as standards for magnetic fields).



Consolidated Permit Approval Conditions

Pre-Filing Stage

- Applicable Common Conditions considered and adapted by Applicant in developing the Project proposal
- Pre-filing consultations by Applicant with PEAs and Key Stakeholders, and wider community
- Pre-filing comments by PEAs on Applicant's draft permit applications and draft Permits; and Applicant's response
- Division of Public Participation ("DPP") Opinion on significant concerns raised during Pre-Filing

EFSB Adjudication Stage

- Revisions proposed by Applicant in submission of Application with proposed permits to EFSB
- Public comments
- Completeness Review comments by PEAs, Applicant responses, deficiencies cited by Presiding Officer
- Statement of Recommended Permit Conditions by PEAs
- Development of the full evidentiary record
- Conditions Conference discussions
- Presiding Officer Recommended Permit Conditions and Requirements
- Staff recommendations in Tentative Decision
- Board deliberation, amendments, and final vote



Agency Role During/After EFSB Review

■ Adjudication

- Applicant includes draft permit applications and draft permits (with recommended conditions) in Application filed with EFSB – Presiding Officer may communicate with PEA during Completeness Determination
- Intervention – PEAs may provide notice of intervention – participate fully (including: ask discover questions, sponsor witnesses, ask cross examination questions, file briefs)
- Statements of Recommended Permit Conditions filed by PEAs
- Conditions Conference – Presiding Officer provides proposed conditions from record; PEA file comments on proposed conditions, Presiding Officer issues Recommended Permit Conditions and Requirements
- Briefs; Comments to the Siting Board (in writing and orally at Board meeting)

■ Compliance and Enforcement – PEAs enforce their permit conditions

- Alleged violations filed through portal; notification to PEAs



980 CMR 17.00: Constructive Approval

- If the Siting Board does not issue a final decision on an Application for a Consolidated Permit by the statutory deadline, the Application (including a zoning exemption if requested) is constructively approved
 - 15 months for Large Clean Energy Infrastructure Facilities
 - 12 months for Small Clean Energy Infrastructure Facilities
 - Does not apply to Legacy facilities, or de novo adjudication under Section 69W
- Leverages the Conditions Conference to provide tailored conditions for Constructive Approval, rather than “generic” Common Conditions; provides opportunities for input by parties and PEAs
- Constructive Approval would take effect by law; requires no further action by Board; resulting permits enforced by PEAs



980 CMR 17.00: Constructive Approval: Common Conditions

- 2024 Climate Act requires Board to establish “Common Conditions” for EFSB Consolidated Permits in the event of Constructive Approval
 - Climate Act indicates that Common Conditions may differ by type of CEIF
- The proposed Common Conditions reflect “generic conditions” – some apply to all CEIFs, others only to specific types of CEIF.
- The Common Conditions identify the type of permit to which they attach, and the name of the permit enforcement agency (“PEA”).



980 CMR 14.00: De Novo Adjudication of Consolidated Local Permits

- Two types of De Novo adjudications
 - Objection by Applicant, or other persons “substantially and specifically affected” by a Final Decision of Local Government (or a local Constructive Approval)
 - Transfer of a Consolidated Local Permit Application, at request of Local Government, when it lacks resources, capacity or staffing (EFSB conducts review)
- Expedited process (6 months for objections; 12 months for transfer)
- Decision made by the Siting Board Director
- Appeals directly to the Supreme Judicial Court



980 CMR 15.00:

Cumulative Impact Analysis/Site Suitability

- “Cumulative Impact” is the combined effects of past and present private, industrial, commercial, federal, state, or municipal projects, operations, development, and other economic activities, in addition to the effects of the proposed Project on: (1) the environment; (2) public health; and (3) reasonably foreseeable effects of climate change.
- CIA Guidelines, developed by Office of Environmental Justice and Equity (“OEJE”).
- “Burdened Areas” are Census Block Groups that meet one or both of the following criteria:
 - cumulative burden percentile score (i.e, MassEnviroScreen Score) of 75 or greater, OR
 - annual median household income is 65 percent or less of the statewide annual median household income



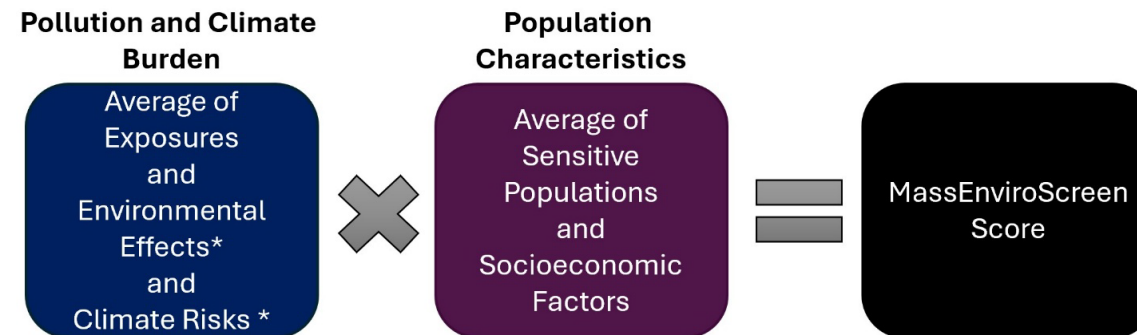
CIA Process Overview

- 1 Identify the Specific Geographical Area (“SGA”) of the Project
- 2 Determine if the SGA overlaps with any Burdened Areas (“BA”) } Analysis Using MassEnviroScreen
- 3 Identify Indicator values and any Elevated Indicators of the BA
- 4 Identify Project Impacts (positive or negative), including Disproportionate Adverse Effects, in the Burdened Area related to Elevated Indicators
- 5 Propose remedial actions for any Disproportionate Adverse Effects



MassEnviroScreen Methodology

- Indicators are standardized and combined into component scores
- There are two major components:
 - Pollution and Climate Burden = Exposures + Environmental Effects + Climate Risks
 - Population Characteristics = Sensitive Populations + Socioeconomic Factors
- The model follows this conceptual formula:



- MassEnviroScreen assigns a cumulative burden score (0 – 100) to every census block group in Massachusetts
- The MassEnviroScreen score also represents percentile ranks, which means that a community's score also indicates the percentage of scores in a group that are equal to or higher than a given score.



Radial Distances from Facility Boundary

Determine the “Specific Geographical Area”

Specific
Geographical
Areas – Radial
Distances from
the Facility
Boundary

Facility Type (or component of a Facility)	Radial Distance from Facility Boundary
Transmission and Distribution Line (part of an LCTDIF or SCTDIF)	1/4 Mile
Clean Energy Storage Facility (LCESF or SCESF)	1 Mile
Substation (Part of an LCTDIF or SCTDIF)	1/2 Mile
Ground-Mounted Photovoltaics (LCEGF or SCEGF)	1/2 Mile
Onshore Wind Facility or Anaerobic Digester (LCEGF or SCEGF)	1 Mile
Liquefied Natural Gas Facility (§ 69J)	1 Mile (no Air permit) 2 Miles (non-Major Air Permit)
Gas Pipeline (§ 69J)	1 Mile
Fossil Generating Facility (§ 69J ^{1/4})	2 Miles (non-Major Air Permit) 5 Miles (Major Air Permit)
Gas Compressor Station (§ 69J, as part of a Gas Pipeline)	1 Mile (no Air permit) 2 Miles (non-Major Air Permit) 5 Miles (Major Air Permit)



CIA Report Contents

- CIA Report Template developed to facilitate reporting
- Noticed Site or Route to be assessed
- Map(s) showing SGA(s) with any overlapping Burdened Area(s)*
- Project Impacts related to Elevated Indicators and whether Project materially exacerbates existing conditions
- Disproportionate Adverse Effects
- Proposed Remedial Actions to address Disproportionate Adverse Effects

*If the SGA does not overlap with any BAs, the Applicant's CIA Report is brief. Depending on the Project type, Site Suitability Report may be required.



Petition for a CIA in a Non-Burdened Area

- CIA Petition - allows a group of ten or more residents and businesses in a Census Block Group that intersects the Project's SGA and is not identified as a Burdened Area to submit a petition to the EFSB to require the Applicant perform a CIA in the Census Block Group for that Project.
- Request must be made during pre-filing. If Applicant declines to perform the requested CIA, the group may file a petition with the EFSB Director.
- Siting Board Director may grant the CIA Petition only if "extraordinary circumstances" are shown to exist regarding the Census Block Group.
- CIA Petition process includes procedural protections to ensure that the process does not cause delay to the proceeding.



Board Review of CIA Reports

- The Board assesses whether the CIA Report meets regulatory criteria pursuant to 980 CMR 15.11 (per below).
- The Board shall:
 - Assess the adequacy of the CIA Report and Site Suitability Report, including whether the Applicant, if required to, presented a comprehensive analysis of whether its Project Impacts will result in a Disproportionate Adverse Effect, and make findings based on that review.
 - Make findings as to whether the Applicant has given due consideration to the Cumulative Impact of the Project, and whether the Applicant has adequately undertaken actions to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any Disproportionate Adverse Effects from the Project.
 - Consider an Applicant's use of a Community Benefit Plan or Community Benefit Agreement in accordance with [CBA/CBP Guidance](#) from OEJE.



Site Suitability Report (SSR)

- Guidance for SSR developed by EEA; developing a SSR Template
- Site Suitability Mapping Tool: Makes use of publicly available datasets/tools to evaluate sites based on the following criteria: carbon storage/sequestration, biodiversity, agricultural resources, and social & environmental burdens
- Applicants estimate scores during pre-filing and share with stakeholders to inform input on project design or alternative sites
- Results considered in review/adjudication of Consolidated Permits



Site Suitability Report Criteria

- **Climate Change Resilience:** exposure of sites to (1) riverine flooding; and (2) coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge
- **Carbon Storage and Sequestration:** the estimated level of current ecosystem carbon stocks and projections of future carbon sequestration over 50 years that would be lost within a project's Site Footprint
- **Biodiversity:** assesses avoidance of negative impacts on land and waters with high habitat and biodiversity conservation value, which are identified primarily from [BioMap](#), the Commonwealth's biodiversity conservation mapping initiative. Suitability will be scored based on Site Footprint overlaps with:
 - Specific BioMap elements or components (e.g. Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape)
 - [Priority Habitats](#) designated by the [MassWildlife Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program](#) (NHSEP); and
 - [Index of Ecological Integrity](#) values from the [UMass Conservation Assessment Prioritization System \(CAPS\)](#).



Site Suitability Report Criteria (cont'd)

- **Agricultural Resources:** assessed in terms of avoiding and minimizing negative impacts on areas with soils that are particularly well-suited for agricultural production, particularly when those areas are active farmland. Suitability will be scored based on Site Footprint overlaps with:
 - National Resource Conservation Service's [Prime Farmland Soils categories for Massachusetts](#).
 - The most recent year of land cover data from the U.S. Geological Survey's [Annual National Land Cover Database \(NLCD\)](#).
- **Social and Environmental Burdens:** assessed by Facility's Site Footprint and its intersection with the scores in the [MassEnviroScreen tool](#)
- **Social and Environmental Benefit Criteria Score Modifiers:** The Applicant's Criteria-Specific Suitability Scores may be modified by the Board when the Applicant agrees to provide certain social or environmental benefits as described in the Site Suitability Guidance. Score modification may only occur upon the mutual written agreement between the Applicant and the Local Government



Site Suitability Report Implementation in Board Application Reviews

- Applicants use the Site Suitability Mapping Tool to derive the anticipated Criteria-specific Suitability Scores for a proposed CEIF
- Applicant files Site Suitability Report (“SSR”) with its EFSB Consolidated Permit Application. Identifies measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts
- Applicant or Key Stakeholder may request a score revision by the Director if Suitability Scores are materially erroneous or incomplete
- Siting Board considers the SSR in its route and site scoring analysis, if applicable; Criteria-specific Suitability Scores are used to inform the Board’s decisions on avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of Project Impacts, and its overall decision on whether to grant a Consolidated Permit.



Intervenor Support Grant Program

220 CMR 34.00

Goals of Intervenor Support Grant Program:

- Grant awards of up to \$150,000 for each party, and \$500,000 in aggregate for a single proceeding
- Provide financial assistance to eligible entities (e.g., community groups, smaller municipalities) who are unable to participate in proceedings before the DPU and EFSB because of financial hardship
- Allow grantees to cover fees for attorneys, expert witnesses, community experts, administrative, and other eligible expenses

Eligible Parties for Intervenor Support Grants

- Must be granted intervenor status in the proceeding to be eligible
- Organizations and entities that advocate on behalf of residential customers defined geographically or based on specific shared interests; low- or moderate-income residential populations, residents of historically marginalized or overburdened and underserved communities or residents of a burdened area
- Governmental bodies, including regional planning agencies, federally recognized Tribes, state-acknowledged Tribes or state-recognized Tribes
- A group of three or more individuals that may be specifically and substantially affected by a proceeding



220 CMR 32.00: Application Fees

Application Fee means a fee to be paid by a Person or entity filing a petition or Application to the EFSB for action by the EFSB on matters within its jurisdiction. An Application Fee shall include:

(a) a **base fee** determined by the type of petition or Application, including a zoning exemption adder, where applicable (CEIF and Legacy)

- Application base fees are set forth in “220 CMR 32.00: Energy Facilities Siting Board Fee Schedules,” Attachment 1.
- Application fee adder for zoning exemptions is set forth in “220 CMR 32.00: Energy Facilities Siting Board Fee Schedules,” Attachment 2.

(b) **Intervenor Support Grant Fund (“ISGF”) Fee** (CEIF and Legacy)

- Intervenor Support Fund Application fee shall be based on facility size and is identified in “220 CMR 32.00: Energy Facilities Siting Board Fee Schedules,” Attachment 3.
- The Intervenor Support Grant Fund fee provides some additional revenue to support the ISGF.

(c) Fee to **compensate PEAs** for application fees foregone due to the EFSB Consolidated Permit process (CEIF Only)

- PEA fee shall be identified by an Applicant for a Consolidated Permit and confirmed by the PEA.



EFSB Regulatory Documents

Regulations

Final regulations

- [980 CMR 1.00](#) (Adjudicatory Procedures)
- [980 CMR 2.00](#) (Board Procedures)
- [980 CMR 13.00](#) (Consolidated Permit Application)
- [980 CMR 14.00](#) (De Novo Review Procedures)
- [980 CMR 15.00](#) (Cumulative Impact Analysis/Site Suitability)
- [980 CMR 16.00](#) (Pre-Filing Engagement)
- [980 CMR 16.00 Checklist](#)
- [980 CMR 17.00](#) (Constructive Approval Procedures)
- [220 CMR 34.00](#) Intervenor Support Grant Program

Guidelines

- [980 CMR 13.00 Application Guidance](#)
- [980 CMR 13.00 \(Draft Common Conditions\)](#)
- [980 CMR 13.00 \(Baseline Standards\)](#)
- [980 CMR 15.00 CIA Report Template](#)
- [Intervenor Support Grant Application Form](#)

Public Information and Assistance

- Technical sessions, conferences, webinars with stakeholders
- <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/efsb-25-10-proposed-rulemaking#final-regulations>





Questions & Comments