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## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS ENERGY FACILITIES SITING BOARD

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE ENERGY FACILITIES SITING BOARD, held at One South Station and via Zoom video conference, on July 21, 2025 commencing at 9:06 a.m.

SITTING: Rebecca L. Tepper, Chair

James M. Van Nostrand

Staci Rubin

Douglas Gutro

Joseph C. Bonfiglio

Bonnie Heiple

Elizabeth Mahony

Andrew Greene, EFSB Director

-----Reporter: Alan H. Brock, RDR, CRR-----

Farmer Arsenault Brock LLC

617-728-4404

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1 July 21, 2025 9:06 a.m.

2 PROCEEDINGS

3 SECRETARY TEPPER: We are going to be on 4 the record now. Good morning and welcome. My name 5 is Rebecca Tepper. I'm the Secretary of the

6 Executive Office of Energy and Environmental

7 Affairs, and the Chair of the Energy Facilities

8 Siting Board.

9

11

Before we get started, I would ask the 10 siting director to provide instructions on using the interpretation services being provided today.

12 Mr. Greene.

13 MR. GREENE: We are providing 14 interpretation services for this meeting in Spanish, 15 Portuguese, Mandarin Chinese, Vietnamese, and 16 Haitian Creole, as well as English and American Sign 17 Language, which you will see on the video screen or 18 your Zoom screen if you're remote. Whether you are 19 here or on Zoom, you will have access to the 20 interpretation services being provided today.

21 If you are here in the room, you can 22 access interpretation by using a receiver and 23 headphone set, which is over on the table where I'm pointing, with our staff, who are there to help

Page 2 1 or on Zoom.

> 2 With me today are the other members of

the Siting Board: James Van Nostrand, Chair of the 3

Department of Public Utilities; Staci Rubin,

5 Commissioner of the Department of Public Utilities;

6 Elizabeth Mahony, Commissioner of the Department of

7 Energy Resources; Bonnie Heiple, Commissioner of the

8 Department of Environmental Protection; Doug Gutro,

9 Director of the Permit Regulatory Office and

10 designee for Interim Secretary Ashley Stolba, at the

Executive Office of Economic Development: Joe 11

Bonfiglio, the public member. Additionally, Andy

Greene, Director of the Siting Board, is here on the

14 board and will be serving as the Zoom meeting host.

15 The meeting today concerns the Siting

16 Board's role in implementing the 2024 Climate Act,

signed into law by Governor Healey in 2024. The 17

18 2024 Climate Act makes many changes in the way that

clean energy facilities will be sited and permitted 19

20 in Massachusetts, about one year from now.

21 The Siting Board is required to

promulgate regulations and guidance to implement 22

23 these reforms for siting and permitting by March

1st, 2026. The regulations that result from this

Page 3

1 provide the equipment. Spanish is Channel 1 on the 2 receiver, Portuguese Channel 2, Mandarin Chinese

3 Channel 3, Vietnamese Channel 4, and Haitian Creole

4 Channel 5.

14

5 For those on Zoom: In just a moment we 6 will activate interpretation and you will see a 7 Globe icon at the bottom of your screen that reads "Interpretation." Click the Globe, and then you can 9 make your language selection. These instructions 10 will be translated by our interpreters, who we can 11 now have them proceed with their instructions. 12 Jose, would you please get the interpreters to 13 provide the instructions.

(Instructions interpreted.)

15 MR. GREENE: Thank you, Jose and the Fox 16 Interpretation team. We'll start the interpretation 17 service now.

18 So again, please make your selection 19 again, welcome, everybody. This is a hybrid meeting of the Energy Facilities Siting Board taking place

21 at the offices of the Department of Public

22 Utilities, One South Station, Boston, and on Zoom.

23 This hybrid meeting format is intended to allow

24 everyone to see and hear all speakers, whether here

process will apply to projects filed with the Siting

2 Board starting July 1, 2026.

3 In a few moments you'll hear

presentations from Undersecretary Mike Judge,

5 Undersecretary Maria Power, and Department of Energy

Resources Siting and Permitting Director Rick

Collins, about the 2024 Climate Act and the broader

context for the regulations now being developed by

the Siting Board. 9

10 The purpose of today's meeting is for 11 the Siting Board staff to provide a briefing on the

highlights of first draft regulations and guidance, 12

13 and to give the Board an opportunity to ask

14 questions and provide feedback as staff continues to

15 refine its proposed regulations. We will also have

time today to listen to public comments and 16

17 questions regarding the proposed draft regulations

18 and provide an opportunity for dialogue.

Prior to today's meeting, the Siting

20 Board staff posted a number of draft regulations and

21 guidance documents on a new website called the 2024

22 Climate Act regulations meetings. The website

23 address is in the meeting notice.

24 Previously Siting Board staff prepared

Page 6

- 1 straw proposals that sketched out some of the
- 2 thinking in these draft regulations and conducted a
- 3 series of public meetings to seek input at the
- 4 meetings and in writing, written comments. They
- 5 posted the written comments that we received online.

6 We appreciate the input received to date 7 and look forward to obtaining additional comments as the proposals are revised, and we'll begin a formal

rulemaking process in the fall to be completed March 9 10 1st of 2026.

First, I want to acknowledge that we are 12 on a very tight schedule to accomplishing everything in time to meet the statutory deadline.

14 I also realize that many of the 15 regulations were posted only last week. And two 16 regulations haven't been posted yet and are still 17 going through internal review. We hope to release 18 these two soon. One is on the prefiling process, 19 and the other is on cumulative impact analysis. 20 However, staff will present their thinking on both

21 of these topics and give the Board and attendees an 22 opportunity to ask questions or offer comments.

23 All material presented today will be 24 posted online. We will translate the slides into

Page 8 1 community. And if your comments lend themselves to

it, redlines with narrative descriptions are also

3 very helpful. 4 So I encourage everybody to actively

5 participate, but also understand the tight time

frame that we're in and just wanted to assure

7 everybody that this is not your only opportunity.

8 The Siting Board is going to revise its

draft regulations and issue a complete package and 9

all supporting materials publicly in early

11 September.

12 The Board meeting will be held in September and the Board will vote on proposed 13

regulations. 14

If approved by the Board, the proposed 15 16 regulations will be filed with the Secretary of

17 State for publication in the Massachusetts Register.

18 Once published in the Massachusetts Register, this

19 begins the formal review process required by law.

20 The review process will include public hearings,

21 technical sessions, and working sessions to continue

22 to refine and improve the proposed regulations.

23 Staff will revise the proposed regulations and

guidance following the public comment process. The

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- 1 multiple languages and post those slides as soon as
- 2 possible. An agenda for today's meeting is
- 3 available on the welcome table and is posted on the

4 EFSB website. We will show it on screen in a

5 moment.

6

12

11

13

We welcome written comments on any of 7 the draft regulations, guidance, and presentation. 8 Given the tight schedule, we ask for your written 9 comments no later than Monday, July 28. As a

10 reminder, there will be additional comment periods this fall. 11

I do want to make a quick side note that 13 while we're providing these documents, I do want to be clear that we are still early in the process. 14

15 Nothing that you're seeing today is set in stone.

16 The whole reason that we're doing this pre-work

17 before the Board actually issues draft regulations

18 is to get input before the formal process begins.

19 Staff will read every comment that comes in.

20 I would say that, having been on both 21 sides of the comment issue, it's very helpful to understand real-world impacts of the particular 23 regulations, providing examples of how regulations

24 will work or may not work for your business or your

Siting Board will meet again in early 2026 to

discuss the revised package and send the materials

3 for interagency review. A final Board vote to

4 promulgate the final regulations and issue a

5 decision will take place in February 2026. The

regulations will be submitted to the Secretary of

7 State and published in the Massachusetts Register

prior to March 1. 8

9 The Siting Board provided notice of

10 today's meeting to the Commission on Energy

11 Infrastructure Siting and Permitting, which is a

broad group of stakeholders and member 12

13 organizations, the Siting Practitioners Advisory

Group, and the Interagency Task Force for Siting and 14

15 Permitting. The notice was also posted on the

16 Siting Board's website and provided under the

17 Massachusetts Open Meeting Law. The notice was also

18 translated into the languages mentioned earlier.

Before we begin the substance of the

20 meeting, I can provide some important information

21 about how we will be conducting this meeting.

First, here is the agenda. We're not

23 going to do that. Sorry. After a few introductory

presentations by EEA and DOER to set the stage,

19

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Page 10

- 1 we'll take up sections of the proposed draft
- 2 regulations as presented by EFSB staff. After each
- 3 subject is presented, staff will pose some key
- 4 questions for discussion, and the Board will then
- 5 ask questions, make comments and provide
- 6 suggestions. We will take public comments on the
- 7 specific topics presented in that session and then
- 8 move on to the next session topic. I'm hoping that
- 9 this format provides a good amount of time to
- 10 provide hearing from the public. We'll take
- 11 comments first from members of the Commission on
- 12 Energy Infrastructure Siting and Permitting, the
- 13 Siting Practitioners Advisory Group, and the
- Interagency Task Force, and then the public. We'll
- break around noon for lunch and resume at 1:00. 15
- 16 The Siting Board is conducting today's 17 meeting both in person and remotely using Zoom.
- This meeting is being recorded and will be available
- on the Siting Board's YouTube channel. For our 19
- remote attendees, if you're having any difficulty 20
- 21 with Zoom, please call or text 857-200-0065 for
- assistance at any time. 22
- 23 A stenographer is present today to
- 24 transcribe everything we say and to make an official
- 1 record of the meeting. Everybody should speak
- 2 slowly -- which I'm not doing now, but you
- 3 appreciate that -- and clearly and allow the prior
- 4 speaker to finish before you begin speaking. That's
- 5 process will help us ensure an accurate transcript.
- 6 We're now ready to start the substantive
- 7 portion of our meeting. As I mentioned, the sole
- 8 item on our agenda is to hear from Siting Board
- 9 staff about draft regulations to implement the 2024
- 10 Climate Act. Given the nature of today's meeting, I
- 11 will describe the process as being Roberts' Rules of
- 12 Order Lite, with somewhat less formality than
- 13 usual.
- 14 Then we'll take public comment. I will
- 15 ask commentators to limit themselves to three
- 16 minutes so that we can hear from as many people as
- 17 time permits. I'll also allow members of the Siting
- 18 and Permitting Commission, SPAG, and the Interagency
- 19 Task Force additional time.
- 20 So Undersecretary Judge, can you start
- 21 us off.
- 22 UNDERSECRETARY JUDGE: I'm happy to.
- I'm going to start with just a little bit of
- context-setting on the general kind of why are we

- 1 here, what's the general thrust of what's going on
- with these reforms. So if you could go to the next
- 3 slide, please.
- 4 As many of you may know, there was a
- commission established by the Governor in September 5
- 6 of 2023 via Executive Order 620. This is the
- 7 Commission on Energy Infrastructure Siting and
- Permitting. It was required to advise the Governor
- on three distinct items. So first was accelerating
- 10 the responsible deployment of clean energy
- 11 infrastructure through siting and permitting reform;
- also facilitating community input into the siting
- 13 and permitting process; and then third, ensuring
- 14 that the benefits of the clean energy transition are
- shared equitably as these reforms are made. 15
- 16 The commission met about 15 times over
- 17 the span of I think six to eight months -- I can't
- remember exactly -- but it held two public listening 18
- sessions, collected over 1500 public comments, and 19
- 20 then sent some detailed recommendations to the
- 21 Governor at the end of March of 2024.
- 22 That then led to the development of
- 23 legislation that was later enacted into law in
- 24 November of last year, the 2024 Climate Act, and
- Page 11

that contains a lot of different reforms to the

- 2 siting and permitting rules for the State.
- 3 So at a very high level, I think what
- 4 we'd be focussing on mostly today is the reforms for
- permitting large clean energy infrastructure. So
- these are facilities that are jurisdictional to the
- EFSB. There's a slight expansion of the EFSB
- jurisdiction, so whereas previously generation
- 9 facilities above 100 megawatts were EFSB
- 10 jurisdictional, now facilities above 25 megawatts
- are jurisdictional to the EFSB. 11
- 12 Additionally, energy storage facilities
- that are created with 100 megawatthours in capacity 13
- are also now eligible -- or jurisdictional to the 14
- 15 EFSB.
- 16 And another major change to the process
- that the Board is going to follow under this 17
- 18 legislation is that the Board is now going to issue
- 19 all State and local permits for facilities. So
- 20 it's -- facilities won't come in for approval to
- 21 construct and then go seek all of their permits
- individually. They'll come direct to the Board, and
- 23 the Board will have up to 15 months to issue a
- determination on the permits for those facilities.

- 1 And if that deadline is not met, then there will be
- 2 a constructive permit issued -- constructive
- 3 approval issued to the project and permits will
- proceed and the project can proceed forward if the
- 5 Board does not complete its work in that time frame.

So much more kind of firm timelines, but

- 7 also all permits being encompassed. It's sort of
- 8 akin to issuing a certificate but moving that up in
- the process. 9

6

- 10 All State and local agencies will be
- 11 able to have a permitting role, that otherwise would
- have a permitting role, would be automatically able
- to intervene and issue statements of recommended
- 14 permit conditions. So there's going to be just a
- different engagement of how State and local agencies 15
- 16 engage with the Board in the proceedings.
- 17 And then, as is the case today, all EFSB
- decisions are appealed directly to the Supreme 18
- Judicial Court. 19
- 20 Next slide. I'll just quickly touch on
- 21 this, because I think Rick is going to talk about
- this later from DOER. But the legislation also 22
- reformed the local permitting process and granted 23
- 24 DOER some authority to establish rules that govern
- 1 how municipalities and other local governments issue permits to clean energy infrastructure. In this,
- municipalities retain all permitting authority, but
- 4 they do have to issue a single consolidated permit
- 5 to these facilities within 12 months. So any
- 6 facility that is not automatically jurisdictional to
- 7 the EFSB would be going through this process.
- I think where we'll focus a little bit 8
- 9 today is that local government decisions can be
- reviewed by the EFSB at the request of parties to 10
- the local government proceeding. So there's this de 11
- 12 novo adjudication process where locally
- 13 jurisdictional projects, smaller projects that would
- 14 not normally come to the Board may come to the Board
- 15 as a result of a local permitting decision where
- 16 somebody feels aggrieved with the results or if the
- 17 municipality feels that they do not have the
- 18 resources to issue the permit themselves. So that's
- 19 a new role for the Board.
- 20 There's also a lot of new community
- 21 engagement requirements that come out of the law.
- 22 So the Office of Environmental Justice and Equity
- 23 was formally established in statute at EEA and
- granted a specific mandate to develop guidance

- Page 16 1 around community benefits agreements and cumulative
- impact analyses. There's also the first mandatory
- community engagement requirements, including
- documentation about the efforts to involve community
- 5 organizations and develop community benefit
- 6 agreements.
- 7 There's a new Division of Public
- 8 Participation at the D.P.U. that is tasked with
- 9 assisting communities and project applicants in
- 10 navigating D.P.U. and EFSB proceedings. There's a
- new Division of Siting and Permitting at DOER, which 11
- is similarly tasked with doing the same thing for
- projects and communities as they navigate local 13
- 14 permitting processes.
- 15 And then lastly, there's an intervenor
- 16 financial support program that's established at the
- 17 D.P.U. that provides financial support to
- underresourced communities and organizations as they 18
- 19 engage in D.P.U. and EFSB proceedings.
- 20 And then just to kind of frame it a
- 21 little bit: There's roughly -- there's five
- different work streams that emerge from the bill 22
- 23 that are spread out across three different agencies.
- So EEA, D.P.U. staff that are supporting the Board,
- Page 15
- Page 17 and DOER all have different responsibilities that 2 stem from this legislation.
- 3 And so you can see here the five
- 4 different streams. Site suitability guidance, that
- falls with EEA, and I'm going to talk about that in
- just a second. Cumulative impacts, community 6
- 7 benefits guidance also falls with EEA, with
- 8 specifically the Office of Environmental Justice and
- 9 Equity, and my colleague, Undersecretary Power, will
- 10 be speaking on that.
  - Siting and permitting rules for
- 12 municipalities. That falls with the Department of
- 13 Energy, and Rick from DOER will be speaking about
- that today, too. And then the EFSB siting and 14
- 15 permitting rules, which is the bulk of what we'll be
- talk about today. And then lastly this D.P.U. 16
- component of intervenor funding to support some of 17
- 18 these rules.

- 19 All of these regulations have to be
- promulgated by March 1st, 2026. We expect that 20
- 21 draft regulations will formally be released for
- 22 public comment likely later summer or early fall.
- 23 And there's a number of websites you can go to.
- This one is the EEA website, mass.gov/energy

1 permitting, and that links to all of the different

2 pages, but each agency has its own materials on its3 own pages as well.

Now I'm going to get into a little bit for what EEA has been working on with respect to site

6 suitability.

So the Climate Act contains a provisionthat amends EEA's enabling statute and requires it

9 to establish a methodology for determining the

10 suitability of sites for clean energy generation,

11 clean energy storage, and transmission and

12 distribution facilities. It has to consider a

13 number of different factors, which are listed here,

14 so development of potential climate change

15 resilience, carbon storage, sequestration,

16 biodiversity, and social and environmental benefits

17 and burdens.

And this guidance is designed to inform
State and regional and local regulations,

20 ordinances, bylaws, and permitting processes to

21 avoid, minimized, and where those impacts cannot be

22 avoided or minimize, mitigate impacts on the

23 environment and people that result from the siting

24 of energy infrastructure.

Page 19

1 So, many projects that are going to be 2 applying to the Board will be required to complete

3 this assessment. I'll note a few things, though.

4 One, the law does not require transmission and

5 distribution facilities to go through this unless

6 they are in a newly established public right-of-way.

7 So by and large, most transmission and distribution

8 infrastructure will not be subject to the site

9 suitability methodology.

18

But the majority of projects that I

11 think will be going through this will be energy

12 storage and solar projects. That is a majority --

13 the majority of projects that we're seeing developed

14 today is probably going to be the majority of

15 projects that are developed going forward. So I

16 think a very high percentage of projects that this

17 will apply to will be solar and storage facilities.

Applicants will be using this storage

19 framework to determine their score before submitting

20 their application. So this is designed to be a

21 prefiling screening tool that hopefully helps

22 applicants identify areas where they're going to

23 have detrimental impacts before they submit a permit

24 application and they can make the modifications to

Page 20
1 their project accordingly, or propose mitigation

2 upfront, mitigation measures upfront as they come in

3 for an application.

4 Applicants are using -- all these things

5 are designed to be using publicly available datasets

6 to the greatest extent possible, so people would

7 have access to the GIS data layers and tools and

8 information they need in order to score their

9 projects on their own.

But there are situations where maybe the underlying data may not be perfectly accurate or

12 conditions on the ground aren't necessarily

13 reflected by the GIS data layer that exists. So

14 there may be an opportunity for requesting a score

15 review from a third party, and we're still figuring

16 out some of the details of that. But we recognize

17 that people may not be able to do this perfectly on

18 their own, because sometimes situations on the

19 ground are a little different.

So EEA's proposing that each site will

21 have a total site suitability score calculated. So

22 that represents how suitable the site is for a given

23 energy infrastructure project across all different

24 criteria that are being examined. But then it will

Page 21

1 also have criteria-specific suitability scores,

2 which represent the suitability of a site for --

3 with respect to each criterion that's being

4 established.

20

5 So each criterion gets scored on a scale

6 of 0 to 10, with lower scores being better, so lower

7 scores reflecting a smaller impact. And that adds

8 up to a total site suitability score of 40. At

9 least that's our proposal at the moment. This is

10 very much -- I just want to also clarify -- very

11 much draft, very much subject to change. We're

12 looking for input.

13

But criteria-specific suitability scores

14 will be calculated based on the project footprint

15 and how it overlaps with different data layers. And

16 so again, lower suitability scores indicate more

17 suitable locations for energy infrastructure

18 development.

19 So there are four main criteria that

20 we're looking at here, and these are mostly spelled

21 out in the law. And I will also say, we are trying

22 to build off of the good work that the Department of

23 Energy Resources has done in its SMART program. So

24 the SMART program is the state's solar incentive

9

Page 24

Page 25

Page 22

- 1 program, and it contains a number of different
- 2 land-use rules and has been in place for years. But
- 3 they just have recently put forward draft
- 4 regulations that are now out for comment that change
- 5 the way that these land-use rules are structured and
- 6 create this mitigation fee structure.

7 And so this is largely based off of this, but it's slightly modified for a permitting

9 construct.

10 And so there's four different categories. So looking at carbon seguestration and 11 storage. Projects will be stored on a 0-to-10 basis 13 based on how much they impact that. Also we're 14 looking at biodiversity, again scored on a 0-to-10 15 basis. We're also looking at agricultural 16 production potential, so trying to identify if

17 projects are sited on prime agricultural soils or 18 farmlands of statewide importance. So there's again

a range of scores that could be established here. 19 20 And then lastly climate resilience is

21 another category that we're required to look at by law. And so projects will be scored based on that 22 23 as well.

Next slide.

1 two points for each of the things listed here. So

- 2 improvements to habitat, improving outdoor air
- quality, creating new recreational opportunities or local jobs.

5 So these are again draft. We're open to

- 6 suggestions. There are other ways we could approach
- this, certainly, but this is the direction we're
- proposing to head at the moment.

As I mentioned, projects that are

10 located in an unfairly burdened area -- actually, I

- 11 didn't mention this. So if you're located in an
- 12 unfairly burdened area, there's this whole other
- process, this cumulative impact analysis process. 13
- 14 And those projects will not be required to complete
- site suitability assessment. So if you're a project 15
- that's coming to the EFSB and you're already in an 16
- unfairly burdened area, we're not going to -- we're 17
- proposing not to require that project to go through 18
- 19 both the site suitability analysis and the
- 20 cumulative impact analysis process. We're just
- saying it will be one or the other. It will be 21
- 22 cumulative impacts for projects coming to the Board.
- 23 For other projects it would be the site suitability.
- 24 And the Board is generally recommended

Page 23

1 There are also some other -- so these 2 are three other criteria that we are required to

- 3 provide some scoring for under the law. So this is
- 4 development potential. So for development potential
- 5 we're giving a subtraction to scores for projects
- 6 that are located in a -- not every specific area,
- 7 but like a CIP investment area. But these are areas
- 8 where the D.P.U. has authorized utility
- 9 infrastructure investments and there are ratepayer
- 10 implications if projects don't go into that area.
- So trying to steer people into those geographic 11
- 12 areas.

24

13 There's also a subtraction if projects 14 are a solar canopy or on a landfill, on a brownfield 15 or previously developed area. So preferential

siting areas from the State's perspective. 16 17

We also are trying to look at social and 18 environmental burdens. So if a project is located 19 inside of an unfairly burdened area, which we'll get into a little more detail about what that means 20 21 later, that could trigger some additional analysis 22 and explanation that's required.

23 And then also looking at social and

24 environmental benefits. So we can subtract up to

to consider the total site suitability score in its

- deliberations. And it will be also be empowered to
- use the criteria-specific scores as a resource to
- 4 determine if minimization or mitigation is required
- in particular areas. So if a project scores really
- poorly on biodiversity, the Board could use that as
- 7 justification to say some mitigation measures are
- required. You're taking critical habitat of so many
- 9 kinds, and you need to impose a -- we're going to
- 10 impose mitigation requirements accordingly.

Lastly, the process for municipalities

12 might look a little bit different, but somewhat

similar. So looking at the total suitability score 13

and then also looking at some of the criteria-14

15 specific scores, and again, using those criteria-

specific scores to determine what types of 16

17 mitigation might be required of a particular

18 project.

11

19

With that I'll close. There's a lot

20 here, but there's a lot more we have to cover, too.

21 I think this is my last slide, and then I'm turning

22 it back over to the Secretary.

23 SECRETARY TEPPER: I think up next is

24 Undersecretary Maria Belen Power.

UNDERSECRETARY POWER: If we could go to

2 the next slide, please. So following from

1

- 3 Undersecretary Judge's slide, these are the five
- 4 work streams that he mentioned, and so the Office of
- 5 Environmental Justice and Equity is prioritizing and
- 6 focused on the second work stream, which is

cumulative impact and community benefit plans and 7

agreements and the guidance for both.

9 So as Undersecretary Judge mentioned, 10 our office, the Office of Environmental Justice and 11 Equity, was turned into law by the 2024 Climate Act, 12 and really the Office of Environmental Justice and 13 Equity is responsible for implementing environmental 14 justice principles. And the two principles, in very 15 short words, is really meaningful involvement of all

people and the equitable distribution of the burdens and the benefits from energy and environment. 17

18 So together with Undersecretary Judge 19 and the Department of Public Utilities, we held four

statewide public stakeholder meetings, which 20

included in-person and hybrid. We held one in 21

22 Roxbury, one in Holyoke, and one at the Department

23 of Public Utilities. Additionally, we held 13

24 stakeholder meetings, which included targeted

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1 meetings with representatives from utilities, the 2 renewable energy industry, local government, 3 regional planning authorities, and organizations

focused on environmental justice, as well as

5 environmental organizations and public health

6 sectors.

7 And now I'll talk about cumulative 8 impact analysis. So in the 2024 Climate Act our office is required to develop standards and

9

10 guidelines. And so a cumulative impact analysis is

really a report that is produced by the proponent, 11

12 and it includes -- it's focused on existing

13 environmental burdens and public health

14 consequences. And it requires the identification of

15 the three sort of bucket areas, which are

16 environmental and public health impact, whether it

increases or reduces the effects of climate change 17

in the overburdened area, and the proposal of

19 potential remedial actions if there is an additional

20 burden created into that geographical area.

21 So the purpose of our guidance is really

22 to provide and establish a clear and consistent

framework for evaluating the effects of the burdens

24 from the facility or from the project. And our

Page 28 guidelines promote the core principles which are

newly required by the cumulative impact analysis.

3 And it hopes to provide a very practical roadmap so

that it is clear and easy, as easy as possible for

5 project proponents as well as for the communities.

6 And the idea, the spirit of it is to

7 advance environmental justice, to mitigate 8 inequities, and to foster sustainable and inclusive

9 outcomes from the energy and utility sector.

10 So what -- a cumulative impact is really a way of creating awareness but also addressing the 11

combined impacts. It is a framework for

13 understanding how all of these stressors intersect,

and no community lives single-issue lives: that

every sector, every part of our lives compounding 15

have an impact. And so the impacts from those

17 different sectors create burdens and benefits. And

18 so for fostering an awareness of these stressors, it

19 allows us to look at the big picture, the cumulative

20 impact.

21 The guidelines will allow the Energy

22 Facilities Siting Board to assess the disparities

and require appropriate mitigation. And it 23

recognizes that we need to create policies to really

Page 29

balance the development of goals with equity and 2 sustainability.

3 So Step 1 that we see in the cumulative

impact analysis is identifying the UBAs, which are 4

the unfairly burdened areas. So we will do that by

providing a tool. Our office is building a tool 6

7 similar to California's CalEnviroScreen. Very

creatively, we're going to call it MassEnviroScreen.

It provides sort of a standard way of measuring

10 risk, of a risk model, which is the cumulative

impact equals existing burden times the population 11

vulnerability. 12

13 So by integrating the MassEnviroScreen,

the project proponents will have access to a 14

15 reliable and data-driven foundation for

16 understanding the existing community burdens.

No. 2 is to evaluate the potential

18 impacts. So now that we have established the area

19 where the project will go, the applicant must

20 evaluate whether the proposed project will

21 contribute to any of the adverse impacts. It will

22 also be a consideration of the potential

23 contributions that compound the burdens that already

24 exist and that relate to health consequences.

Page 33

1 The emphasis will be placed on the 2 stressors that have a known or likely compounding 3 effect when layered with a new project and with the 4 impacts from a new project. So the potential 5 adverse effects should be considered across sectors, 6 but we're focusing on the following six areas that

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can be also project- and technology-specific. So the bucket areas that we're focusing on are the natural environment, which includes air, 10 water, and biodiversity; the built environment, which includes infrastructure, housing, and 11 12 essential services that provide our daily life; 13 climate vulnerability, which includes the climate 14 risks, as well as the individual or collective capacity to respond to those climate risks. 15

The fourth one is public health impacts, 17 and so it considers the physical and mental -- the impacts on the physical and mental health outcomes resulting from the environmental exposure, health disparities, and access to care.

The next one is socioeconomic, and it 22 focuses on economic opportunity, community stability, and social equity, but in particular 23 24 looking at the overburdened communities.

Page 30

1 prioritizes the conversations with the folks on the

2 ground, either from the municipalities, the

residents, community-based organizations, or any

other stakeholder that is impacted by the project.

5 So now I'll briefly touch on the

6 community benefits plans and community benefits

7 agreements.

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8 Community benefit plans are

9 commitments -- it is a roadmap, really -- to provide

meaningful and measurable benefits for the

community. The community benefits are the tangible

12 and lasting outcomes the project will deliver, and

the response to the priorities, needs, and the 13

14 concerns of the communities that it will impact.

15 So what is the difference between a CBP and a CBA, a community benefit plan versus a

community benefit agreement? A plan is non-legally 17

enforceable. It is basically a summary of the 18

19 community engagement, and it outlines the commitment

20 from the developer in response to the community's

21 needs. And really, it begins during the development

22 and the process of the Energy Facilities Siting

23 Board or the municipal consolidated permit.

24 A community benefit agreement can be the

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The last one is the cultural category. 1 2 But now I can focus on the identity of the remedial 3 actions.

4 So after it establishes the project and 5 the area and the potential adverse environmental 6 impacts, now we need to consider the remedial 7 actions that can prevent the burdens or mitigate the burdens. And those would be identified and can be written into the permit conditions of the project. 9

So the process as we see it would be these six steps. No. 1 is to gather the baseline 11 data. No. 2 is, in consultation and conversations 12 13 with the community, would be to identify the potential impacts of the project. 14

No. 3 would be to evaluate the significance of the impacts. No. 4 would be to score the project site or route for cumulative impact.

No. 5 would be to assess mitigation and management strategies. And No. 6 would be to share the draft report for feedback and to finalize.

And so all of this is under the umbrella of meaningful involvement and meaningful community feedback that is really collaborative and that

outcome of a plan, which is a legally binding

agreement that is negotiated between a project

proponent and a municipality or community-based

organization. And it really outlines the specific 4

benefits that the developer will provide and that

the community will benefit from. 6

7 It is enforceable in court, as it is a 8 legally binding agreement. And like I said, a

9 community benefit agreement can be an outcome of a 10 community benefit plan.

So why is this important? Why do

community benefit plans matter? Looking basically 12

13 at the cumulative impact analysis as well as the

community benefit plans is looking at the unfairly 14

15 burdened areas. And these communities have borne

the brunt of fossil fuel energy infrastructure as 16

17 well as the pollution coming from facilities, and at

18 the same time lacking access to the benefits.

19 So a CBP framework, a community benefit 20 plan's framework, really aims to do the following.

21 It aims to center community voices, reduce harm and

22 displacement, to build local wealth and capacity,

23 and to reduce legal, political, and community risk

for developers. And really this means avoiding

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1 opposition that could come in the process.

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A community benefit plan is not 3 replacing mitigation for the community, but it is providing a benefit and support -- an additional 5 benefit for the community.

6 So the steps, similar to the cumulative 7 impact analysis, we are hoping to provide a very clear and consistent framework for a community benefit plan. And so first is a stakeholder 9 10 mapping. Step No. 2 is to develop an engagement plan with the community. Step No. 3 is to conduct a 11 12 prefiling community outreach. Step No. 4 would be 13 to co-create the benefits with the community. No. 5 14 would be to develop the written and public community 15 benefit plan. And No. 6 would be to formalize the 16 accountability -- how are communities going to make 17 sure -- communities and the developers -- that the 18 benefits are -- that they really materialize during 19

and after the project. So how do we turn a plan or an agreement 21 into action? So a well-structured community benefit 22 plan will clearly describe each benefit. It will 23 provide a clean timeline for delivery. It will 24 identify the parties that need to be -- that are

1 within the environmental and public health

protections, it could include the integration of

wildlife and habitat protection into the development

plan, such as creating wildlife corridors,

5 preserving wetlands, or planting native vegetation.

6 A CPB is as good and as powerful as it 7 is accountable, and that communities and developers make sure that it is implemented and evaluated. And the way to make sure that there is accountability 9 10 for those commitments, that plan and the agreement,

is to include a monitoring and reporting schedule. 11

12 to designate point contacts for the community and

13 the regulatory bodies; that it is a public-facing

14 progress -- that there are public-facing progress

reports that are published at least quarterly and 15

16 made available to the public and in the languages

17 necessary; and that it includes opportunities for a

18 community to review the project through advisory

communities, listening sessions, or other ways. 19

20 And the proponent is encouraged to take

21 the steps to enter into the community benefit

22 agreement as a result of the community benefit plan,

23 and that is the community benefit agreements with

the municipalities, organizations, or other

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1 important or that are key to the implementation.

2 And it outlines -- as well it outlines the funding

3 sources and the budget for each benefit. And all of

4 this is through the milestones shown here as

5 SMARTIE, which are specific, measurable -- you might

6 be familiar with the SMART milestones, but there are

7 two additional ones. So they are specific,

8 measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound -- and

9 this includes two additional goals, which are

inclusive and equitable. 10

A few examples of what could be 12 meaningful commitments from a community benefit plan. So within the environmental justice and equity it could include funds to install air quality 14 monitors and a community-led environmental health monitoring program.

Within the economic development example 18 or the economic development and workforce example, it could include training and apprenticeship 19 20 programs.

21 Within the infrastructure and community 22 support, it could include investments in transportation or access improvements, such as bus lanes, road upgrades, public access routes. And

community -- or community groups in the area.

2 Now I will end here and pass it over to

3 Director Greene or to you, Secretary.

SECRETARY TEPPER: We'll hear from DOER 4 5 next. Thank you.

MR. COLLINS: Good morning. I

appreciate the opportunity to provide a quick update

on behalf of DOER's Division of Clean Energy Siting 8

9 and Permitting.

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10 As Undersecretary Judge mentioned, in addition to developing regulations around many of 11

12 the same topic areas as EFSB, we are also charged with creating rules establishing a whole new siting 13

and permitting process at the local level. That 14

15 includes a universal application, prefiling

requirements, a 12-month review framework, a single 16

17 permit and appeals process using site suitability

18 analysis to inform zoning process and mitigation,

19 and required community outreach.

20 As you have heard, we are working under 21 a very quick time frame. We have finalized a straw proposal we will be sending out to a list of

23 strategic stakeholders very soon, and concurrently

24 have started writing our draft regulations. Our

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- 1 draft regulations will be published in late
- 2 September, and we will immediately move into the
- 3 public hearing phase. Our deadline for final
- 4 regulations is March 1st, 2026. I'd be very happy
- 5 to spend the next hour running through all the
- 6 details of what we're thinking, but Board staff has
- 7 smartly suggested I be on a tight schedule. If you
- 8 have specific questions, I'd be more than happy to
- 9 answer, however.

10 Just a quick update: About five weeks 11 ago we brought on board four regional coordinators,

- and they have been a real force multiplier: Allison Gage, Stephen Meno, Connor Rockett, and Marcela 13
- 14 Castillo. Our fourth is actually meeting with a
- group of sustainability municipal managers right 15
- 16 now. Together they've already met with more than
- 17 three dozen regional planners and local officials
- and brought back incredible feedback that we've been 18
- able to use to inform our thought process. 19
- 20 So just a quick note is that alignment
- 21 with EFSB is a top priority of what we're trying to 22 do. The team has been extraordinarily welcoming and
- 23 collaborative, as much as any team I've worked with
- 24 in my career, and has been very much appreciated in
  - Page 39

- 1 this process.
- 2 I'll be happy to provide a lot more
- 3 details as we move through this process. I don't
- 4 want to take up too much of your time. If there are
- 5 any specific questions, I'm happy to answer them.
- 6 Otherwise, more to come soon.
- 7 SECRETARY TEPPER: Before you go,
- 8 Director, maybe you want to talk a little bit about
- people's opportunity to engage with these things
- 10 that you're doing.
- 11 MR. COLLINS: Sure. We are going to
- 12 start to reach out to -- with some strategic
- 13 stakeholders, meaning regional planning agencies,
- 14 municipalities have already had some experience
- 15 dealing with clean energy infrastructure. We'll be
- 16 bringing them our straw proposal very shortly.
- 17 And then once we have our draft regs
- 18 finalized, we'll be holding public hearings around
- 19 the state, at least one in each region, similar to
- 20 the format that we've had with these. And then
- 21 we'll go back and be talking again to regional
- 22 planning agencies, municipal officials, people that
- 23 have been in the industry, people on the commission
- 24 who helped put these recommendations together in the

- 1 first place, legislators, and making sure we get a
- 2 lot of feedback in as soon as possible. And I think
- 3 as was mentioned, it's going to be very much a work
- 4 in progress as we move through this very quick
- 5 process. So that what comes out in the draft may
- change based on the feedback we receive between
- September and March, when the final regulations are
- 8 published.
- 9 SECRETARY TEPPER: So there will be an
- 10 opportunity for written public comments as well.
- 11 MR. COLLINS: Yes, absolutely.
  - COMMISSIONER MAHONY: Madam Secretary,
- if I could just add. We won't be having -- DOER 13
- won't be having workshops or stakeholder meetings,
- 15 public conferences, like the EFSB did earlier this
- 16 spring.

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- However, with the team at DOER, they are
- having a lot of meetings, so if anyone wants to 18
- 19 request on the behalf of an organization or a set of
- 20 organizations to have a stakeholder meeting directly
- 21 with them, we are welcoming that.
- 22 SECRETARY TEPPER: It's 10:00 o'clock.
- Shall we start with presentations? Ms. Evans is 23
- 24 going to start us off.

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- MS. EVANS: Good morning, Siting Board 1 members. My name is Joan Foster Evans, and I'm the
- general counsel at the Siting Board. And I'm going
- to present a couple of general slides about what the
- 5 Act changed regarding the Siting Board and then
- launch into procedural regulations. I'm leaving
- those with Daniel Keleher, one of the attorneys in
- 8 the Siting Division.
- 9 So first I want to just talk about very
- generally what major changes happened to the Siting 10
- Board from the 2024 Climate Act. A major area, it 11
- 12 created a new type of infrastructure. As many from
- 13 the Board know, our jurisdiction generally is by
- type of infrastructure, as opposed to by type of 14
- 15 applicant. So we have a new type of infrastructure,
- 16 clean energy --
- 17 THE INTERPRETER: This is the ASL
- 18 interpreter. I'm not able to hear the speaker.
- 19 MS. EVANS: Thank you very much. Sorry
- about that. We created a new category of 20
- 21 infrastructure, clean energy infrastructure
- 22 facilities. And there's two types of permit
- 23 programs associated with those facilities: a
- 24 program associated with large clean energy

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1 facilities issued by the Siting Board and then small 2 clean energy infrastructure. Most of those permits 3 will be issued by the local municipalities, although

4 there are certain situations where they're issued by

5 the Board. We'll talk about that in a moment.

6 Another major part of the Act is it 7 establishes deadlines for when the Board can decide on an application, and it also establishes deadlines for local municipalities under the program that DOER 9 10 is creating. And if the Board or the local municipality does not make those deadlines, a 11 12 constructive approval will issue, and we'll talk a 13

little bit more about how that would happen. 14 There are two large requirements that we 15 talked about a little bit and we'll talk about more that are established for the clean energy 17 infrastructure facilities: a prefiling requirement. 18 I'll note that this applies both to the clean energy 19 facilities and to the existing legacy facilities, 20 the quote-unquote, "non-clean facilities," that the 21 Board has jurisdiction over now, as does the 22 cumulative impact analysis, and we'll talk about

Page 43 that's important.

that quite a bit now, that also applies to both new

24 clean facilities and existing legacy facilities. So

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2 The 2024 Act expands the Siting Board 3 membership, establishes a rather extensive new 4 mandate, scope of review, and a set of requirement 5 findings for each one of our decisions that we need 6 to issue. So we'll be taking evidence on those in 7 our proceeding.

8 And finally, moves certain siting 9 jurisdiction matters from the Department of Public 10 Utilities over to the Board, such as zoning exemptions, which are already moved over to the 11 12 Board, that authority.

13 So this very busy slide tries to indicate which agencies, permitting authorities will 14 15 apply to each type of facility. It's really busy. But basically, it shows the large and the small and 16 the technology types. And then it also tries to 17 18 indicate what happens with prefiling and what happens with zoning. And I will say, I know that 20 there's some various opinions on what happens with 21 zoning, which I think we might hear about a little 22 bit later on.

23 So one of the things I want to point 24 out -- I'm not going to go through this whole slide -- is that we think that the prefiling should

happen once. If you have to go through the local

zoning -- local, excuse me, consolidated permit, 3

that's where that prefiling requirement attaches, or

if you have to go through the Board, that's when our

prefiling happens. An applicant will not be

7 required to go through both, so we have separated 8

them out.

9 With our slides, I'll like folks to take 10 a look at the details of the slides later.

11 Finally, here are the various chapters 12 that the Board is working on, and D.P.U. and DOER.

13 I'm going to talk about the first couple of

14 procedural regulations, and then others will talk

15 about the other regulations. Thank you.

16 I'd like to say, first of all, that 17 myself and Daniel are going to talk about four

18 different sets of regulations. We have two sets of

regulations that we have updated. That's our 1.0, 19

which is our adjudicatory regulations, and 2.0 is 20

21 how -- the rules for how the Board functions. And

22 then there are two new provisions: the de novo

23 adjudication provision that Undersecretary Judge

talked about and what happens with the constructive

Page 45

approval. So we drafted new regulations for both of 2 those.

3 I'd like to say we appreciate the input we've had so far on the regulations. We're trying

to get them very detailed, such that it's very

transparent what will happen in these proceedings. 6

and that really goes toward making efficient, smooth

8 proceedings and being able to meet our statutory

9 deadlines.

10 So as an overview of the 1.0, these are 11 the regulations that say how a proceeding works in

12 front of the Siting Board. Our proceedings are

13 adjudicatory. They're kind of like a court

proceeding. We have evidence. We have written 14

15 decisions. We're controlled by the Massachusetts

16 Administrative Procedures Act on how we do these 17 proceedings.

18 These are existing regulations. We've 19 updated them for the statute. We've added a bunch of new definitions and a few new provisions, such as 20 21 the decommissioning plans, requirement for

22 decommissioning plans.

23 We also have updated a lot of our 24 current requirements, including electronic filings.

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- 1 Our existing regulations are somewhat old. We
- 2 recognize the Board needs to follow its language
- 3 access plan, which is something that the Board has
- 4 developed and is following. We provide standards
- 5 for mailed notice, make those explicit in the
- 6 regulations. We recognize that the Board has been
- 7 conducting its public comment hearings in hybrid
- 8 mode, which is important. We've been doing this for
- 9 quite a while now. We find that that increases
- 10 transparency in our proceedings. And a couple of other procedural requirements that are updated in 11

12 the regulations.

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As I said, we've updated the regulations 14 for the Board on how the Board works. We're recognizing the fact that the Board has a standard of review that we're expanding from nine to eleven 17 members, adding more expertise. We recognize that 18 the director now can issue the adjudicatory -- de novo adjudicatory decisions. We recognize the 19 20 requirement from the legislature for an online dashboard, and make other types of clarifications in 22 our regulations.

Next slide, please. So the next thing 24 I'd like to talk to is the new regulations that we 1 to us because somebody is unhappy with the decision.

2 And we've indicated 12 months for a request for

local government that hasn't been adjudicated at all

at the local level, where we have to start from

5 ground zero in order to issue that decision.

6 Again, it comes to the director. The

7 standards consist of the program that DOER is

implementing, and we have an opportunity for DOER to

provide an opinion as to whether the local community

10 has followed its rules and our regulations, and then

consistency with our statutory mandate. These 11

decisions are appealable, like our other decisions,

to the SJC. 13

14 I'm now going to pass it along to Daniel to talk about constructive approval, and then we can 15 16 answer questions.

17 MR. KELEHER: Good morning. Thank you,

Joan. 18

19 A major objective of the 2024 Climate

20 Act is to accelerate the permitting process for

21 clean energy sites. One mechanism for achieving

22 this is the constructive or automatic approval

23 process. If the Board does not issue a final

decision within a certain deadline, then a

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1 have drafted for de novo adjudications. We also, 2 like everyone else looking for input, looking for 3 changes -- these are early drafts, but I think it's 4 very helpful to have something on paper to work with

5 here and react to. So hopefully this is helpful. 6

In the de novo adjudications there's two instances where these can occur. They both go to 8 the Director of the Siting Board. The first is when 9 someone is unhappy with a local permitting decision 10 and can come to the Siting Board; or secondly, when a local government lacks resources, they can send 11

12 the whole local consolidated permit up to the Board 13 for our adjudication. 14 So during the de novo adjudication we

will have possible public hearings. We will take 16 evidence. We will allow -- often allow for 17 briefing. We may allow for evidentiary hearings, depending on the nature of the adjudication and what nee to be done for that particular filing.

The timing for the de novo adjudication, 21 we have six months for requests for adjudication for 22 a local permitting decision. In other words, the application has already gone through the local 24 community and has come to a decision and then gets

constructive approval permit will automatically 2 issue.

3 The advantage of this mechanism is that it ensures prompt decisionmaking. The primary

disadvantage is that it omits -- it may omit

6 adequate constraints on the project.

7 The constructive approval mechanism applies to both small and large clean energy

projects, facilities. The Act says if no final

10 decision is issued within the deadline, and I'm

skipping over some language here, the Board shall 11

12 issue a permit granting approval to construct. The

13 statute later refers to that approval as a

constructive approval. We interpret this language 14

15 to require automatic approval by the Board that

bypasses a deliberative process. 16

17 The Act states that the constructive

18 approval permits shall adopt common conditions and 19 requirements established by the Board either in or

20 through, depending upon whether we're talking about

21 smaller clean energy projects, through regulation

22 for the type of facility under review.

23 So in short, the permits shall adopt

24 conditions -- i.e., restrictions -- that are common

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1 for the type of facility under review.

2 The Act, which calls for the inclusion 3 of common conditions, does not seem to contemplate 4 that the Board can include special conditions within 5 the constructive approval permits.

6 This slide talks about the process that 7 the draft regulations envision. It envisions that 60 to 90 days before the deadline for issuing the final decision the presiding officer will assess 9 10 whether that deadline is achievable or not. And if the presiding officer doesn't find reasonable 11 12 assurances that a final decision will issue by the deadline, then the presiding officer will issue a 14 notice of likelihood of constructive approval and 15 will also draft a constructive approval permit and 16 distribute it to the parties and others for review 17 and comment.

This issuance, this step, doesn't mean 19 that the final decision will not issue. It's just there's a likelihood that it will not, and therefore the constructive approval permit will have to issue.

This slide lists basic information -- or

the contents that are envisioned for the permit. 23

It's all in the regulations. It's all very clearly

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1 defined, what has to be included in the permit. It's designed not to be discretionary, so that there 2 3 will be basic project information. Most of this 4 will come either from the application or revisions 5 to the application that are made after the 6 application is filed. 7

You know, basic information about the project -- the permits, a list of the permits that 9 have been included for which the applicant is 10 seeking approval, and also copies of those draft permits as well. A statement on requested zoning 11 12 relief if that has been made.

And then the permit will also include the standard of common conditions that are applicable to that type of facility. Finally, the permit will include an explanation of what the effect of the permit is and some information about the parties' rights to appeal the permit.

18 19 So that process will happen a couple of months before the final decision issuance deadline. 20 21 It's possible that the final decision will still 22 issue. But if the final -- if the deadline is 23 missed for issuing the final decision, then the presiding officer will issue the constructive

1 approval permit as drafted -- you know, perhaps as

corrected slightly, if corrections are necessary.

But the presiding officer will issue that permit 3

within five business days of the deadline.

5 The big question -- or the big concern that we have is that a project that is automatically 6

approved will not have special conditions. In other

words, it will not have restrictions on the project

that are specifically tailored to that project. It

10 will have the standard conditions that apply to all

11 projects of this type, but it will not have

custom-tailored restrictions. 12

13 The automatic approval requirement seems 14 to preclude the inclusion of special conditions. We would welcome insight into how the statute might

16 accommodate the inclusion of special conditions.

17 SECRETARY TEPPER: Thank you. Should we take questions from the Board? 18

19 So let's start. Who has some questions?

COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Thank you. First,

I just want to acknowledge all of the work that 21

staff has put in to get to this point, and I'm 22

23 recognizing that staff is working nights, weekends,

for many, many months -- not just the presenters,

Page 53 but the entire Siting Division and the Division of

2 Public Participation. So thank you for that.

Two questions for you. One, I'm

4 wondering if you can talk about the likelihood that

you think a constructive approval will occur. And

then secondly. I would love to hear staff's thinking

on why you are proposing that a presiding officer

8 issue a constructive approval in lieu of the Board

9 issuing that.

10 MR. KELEHER: So for the first question, 11 likelihood: We are certainly aspiring to avoid the constructive approval permit process. So our 12 13 expectation is that it will happen rarely, but we are preparing for the possibility that it will 14 15 happen.

16 I personally don't have the expertise to make that assessment. So I could turn this over to 17 Joan for a more thorough answer, if you like that.

18 19 MS. EVANS: I thought that was a great answer. We definitely aspire not to have any

20 21 constructive approvals. However, in the event that

22 it did happen, we think it's important to know -- to

23 specify what the process is and how it would happen.

So that's the point of these regulations.

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1 The second question was?

2 COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Thank you very 3 much. The second question is about the issuance of

4 the constructive approval by the presiding officer

5 and not the Board. If you could just explain

6 staff's thinking on that one.

7 MS. EVANS: We believe that the 8 constructive approval basically operates by operation of law, meaning you hit the deadline and 9 10 the project is approved.

11 What we wanted to do is make sure that 12 there was a document that specified exactly what was approved and what conditions attach. That's why the 13 14 presiding officer sends out a draft constructive 15 approval permit, so everybody can see what the permit would be, and if something had to change on 17 it, we could take care of it beforehand.

And then we view the issuance of the 19 final constructive approval permit after the 20 constructive approval happens is really more of a 21 ministerial act, just simply like we issue the final 22 decision after the Board votes. It's mostly 23 ministerial, because the Board's vote is the actual

24 approval.

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COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Thank you very 1 2 much. Very helpful.

SECRETARY TEPPER: Commissioner Mahony? 3

4 COMMISSIONER MAHONY: Thanks. Going

5 back to the de novo adjudication: Particularly -- I

6 think this will come up a lot today -- there's a lot

7 of overlap, obviously, between the work that DOER's

8 going to do with and on behalf of municipalities and

9 then this new process that EFSB is going to step in

10 in certain circumstances. So I'm trying to figure

11 out what rules, DOER regulations or these

12 regulations.

13

With respect to de novo: In the case 14 that a local government asks the EFSB to step in and review -- I just want to make sure we clarify 16 prefiling requirements versus the process that would take place here at the EFSB.

17 18 Is it assumed that because the 19 municipality has essentially kicked up the permit to

20 EFSB that they have a permit in hand, thus the

21 prefiling requirements would have been conducted

22 under DOER regulations, and therefore the otherwise

23 EFSB prefiling requirements would not be required?

24 Or is the staff thinking that the prefiling

1 requirements that are otherwise applied to EFSB

projects would apply in that circumstance?

3 MS. EVANS: So when this would happen is

4 that the local government would receive an

application for a small clean energy infrastructure

6 facility, and the local government has, I believe,

60 days to determine whether or not they can process 7

this particular application.

So in that case the applicant that's

10 already filed with the local government should have 11 already gone through DOER's prefiling process before

we even get to the stage where the application is

filed, and then the local government says, "We can't

do this," 60 days later kick it up to the Board. So

I would think that it is the DOER process. 15

COMMISSIONER MAHONY: I don't know if 16 we're taking specific requests, but I think there 17 just needs to be clarification on that within the 18

19 language of the regulations.

MS. EVANS: We can do that. Thank you.

21 SECRETARY TEPPER: I have a few. Not to

22 be negative about the way our applicants are, but as

23 a lawyer, I wonder what would prevent a party who is

24 in a proceeding in front of the EFSB from sort of

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delaying a project so that the Board is unable to issue its decision within the time frame for the

purpose of getting a constructive permit, because a

4 constructive permit is going to be less onerous on

5 that applicant than whatever the Board issues.

MS. EVANS: I think that's a good

7 question. I think the Board intends to establish

8 some model schedules, and so that the schedule, in

9 order to make it to the statutory deadline, would

10 already be set up and the presiding officer will

have to ensure that, unless there's a reason to vary 11

12 from that schedule, a good reason, to stay on that

13 schedule. I think that the presiding officer has

the authority to move things along if necessary. 14

SECRETARY TEPPER: With respect to the de novo: Could a small Town who knows that they're

17 not going to be able to handle a whole -- all these

requirements with respect to the Town permitting,

19 could they just ask for the Board to be on a list

20 for the Board to handle their proceedings, so that

21 they don't have to go through the 60-day thing, they

22 can just say, "We're never going to be able to do

23 this"?

24 MS. EVANS: So we didn't consider that.

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- 1 I don't see why they could not. But that's not
- 2 something we had considered. It's something to
- 3 think about and maybe work with DOER on that,
- 4 because they really have the better pulse of the
- 5 local communities than we do.
- 6 So it's something we can look at with
- 7 DOER, whether the process to get to the Board, we
- 8 can somehow streamline that, if that's the right
- 9 thing to do.
- 10 SECRETARY TEPPER: Remind me: If a Town
- 11 proposes to do that or asks for the Siting Board to
- 12 do the review, does the Town have the opportunity to
- 13 participate in that proceeding?
- 14 MS. EVANS: Yes, it does. The way that
- 15 the Act is laid out, there's kind of two layers of
- 16 participation that apply to both the small and the
- 17 large facilities. And one is, the lesser level of
- 18 participation is all the permitting agencies can
- 19 provide a statement of recommended permit
- 20 conditions, and that's built into the regulations.
- 21 You'll see that that shows up, I believe, in 13.0,
- 22 which Connor will present in a little bit.
- 22 which Connor will present in a little bit.
- The other provision in the Act is when the adjudications come to us, the permitting
  - - Page 59
- 1 agencies are automatically parties if they notify us2 that they want to be a party. So they can
- 3 automatically be parties just on notice to the
- 4 Board.
- 5 SECRETARY TEPPER: Something I got a
- 6 little lost on is zoning exemptions and how that
- 7 gets mixed in with all of this.
- 8 I don't know if it would help just to
- 9 walk through the slides on -- Slide 41. I get why
- 10 it's complicated, because it's in a different
- 11 statute and requires different requirements.
- 12 MS. EVANS: There's definitely been a
- 13 lot of discussion on this point. I think there
- 14 might be more discussion on this point when we hear
- 15 comments from some of the practitioners here.
- The way we view the zoning exemptions, taking a look at the statute, is we do not think
- 18 that the statute included the zoning exemption
- 19 within the umbrella of a consolidated permit.
- 20 SECRETARY TEPPER: So there's no need to
- 21 get a separate zoning exemption. It would be part
- 22 of the consolidated.
- MS. EVANS: The way it would happen is
- 24 the applicant would file both, and then we would

- Page 60 1 consolidate into one proceeding, the way we do now.
- 2 We have regulatory authority to consolidate into one
- 2 We have regulatory authority to consolidate into one
- 3 proceeding, and we would recommend doing the same on
- 4 a going-forward basis.
- 5 SECRETARY TEPPER: But your order would
- 6 include the discussion with respect to a
- 7 consolidated permit and then have a separate section
- 8 on the zoning exemption?
  - MS. EVANS: Yes, it would. To the
- 10 extent that the analysis is very similar, we could
- 11 just refer back, as we do now, with Section 69J --
- 2 we just refer back up to the analysis where
- 13 necessary that we've already done.
- 14 But it is our view that the zoning
- 15 exemptions were not explicitly included within the
- 16 consolidated permit. It was an area of contention
- 17 during the Commission process and during the
- 18 legislative process, and the legislature could have
- 19 included it explicitly but did not. I think that
- 20 the contentious nature is why they kind of maybe
- 21 bumped it to us to solve. But that is our position
- 22 right now.
- 23 SECRETARY TEPPER: But the potential
- 24 appeal of a zoning exemption would be part of any --

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- it would have its own separate appeal?
- 2 MS. EVANS: It would come out from us as
- 3 one order, one decision, the way it is now. So
- 4 they're consolidated in one decision right now, and
- 5 there's one appeal from the decision. So even
- 6 though it's separate authority, we would treat it in
- 7 conjunction with the consolidated permit proceeding.
- 8 SECRETARY TEPPER: I'm sure we'll hear
- 9 more about that.
- 10 MS. EVANS: I agree.
- 11 SECRETARY TEPPER: Any other questions?
- 12 MR. GREENE: I'm sorry, could I just
- 13 follow up on Secretary Tepper's question? My
- 14 apologies for not being more familiar with our
- 15 regulations on this point. But Secretary Tepper was
- 16 raising the question about a delay that the
- 17 applicant might actually be introducing into the
- 18 proceeding by perhaps not turning around requests
- 19 for information or just, you know, general
- 20 participation and spirit of cooperation.
- 21 Do we have a sort of delay-of-game
- 22 penalty provision in our proposal right now that
- 23 would sort of call out any type of seemingly willful
- 4 delay that could push us towards a constructive

Page 62 1 approval?

2 MS. EVANS: I don't believe so, but we

3 just put out a lot of regulations all at the same

4 time. I think inherently the Board has the ability

5 to call out a situation where a party is delaying on

6 purpose or not being responsive. However, we could

make that more explicit in the regulations. I can't

think that we did put that in, but we could.

9 SECRETARY TEPPER: Why don't you think 10 about how that might be handled.

11 We'll move on to comments. Why don't we 12 take a break. It's a good time for a break. It is 10:30. We'll take a break until 10:45. 13

14 (Recess taken.)

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SECRETARY TEPPER: We're going to start 15 16 with taking any questions from the Commission members. Do we have any Commission members in the 17 room that have any questions? 18

19 MR. LONG: Steve Long, with The Nature 20 Conservancy in Massachusetts.

21 MR. GREENE: Mr. Long, I think we've probably been reminded that the microphone needs to 22 be pretty close, so you might want to just hold it. 23

MR. LONG: Just for the benefit of folks

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1 on video, I'm Steve Long, the director of policy and partnerships with The Nature Conservancy in 3 Massachusetts and also a Commission member.

4 First, I just want to express a huge 5 thank you and gratitude for all the work that folks 6 have been doing here. I can relate to working weekends and nights. So I just appreciate all the 8 work that you've all been doing.

So I had a clarifying question on the 10 constructive approval, looking at the purpose and scope under 17.01, Subsection 3. And I just wanted 12 to suggest that 15 be added to that list, so it's 13 clear that cumulative impact analysis and site 14 suitability are part of the applicability of earlier sections.

And then I had a question. So I know that the project proponent will have to go through a 17 18 permitting process, where site suitability will be considered, and I'm wondering how that translates to 20 the constructive approval. Because under site 21 suitability the hope was that the developer would avoid and then sequentially minimize what they can't avoid and then mitigate what they can't minimize.

So how would that translate in the

process under a constructive approval permit? 1

2 MR. KELEHER: Steve, if I understand you 3

correctly, you're talking about some discussions

that take place regarding mitigation. The

5 constructive approval permit process, as it's

6 drafted right now, it doesn't take into account

7 negotiations or discussions about mitigation. It's

just -- the constructive approval permit issues

based essentially upon information that was provided 9

by the applicant as part of the application process

or that was revised later. Is that a good answer to 11

12 your question?

13 MR. LONG: It answers my question. My 14 hope is that the draft regulations can be amended to 15 allow for the mitigation hierarchy to be considered.

16 MR. KELEHER: I hear you.

17 MR. GREENE: Can I just make one

18 additional comment on the question? The hierarchy

19 for avoid, minimize, mitigate, and many other

provisions are going to hopefully be reflected in 20

21 the standard conditions that would apply under a

constructive approval situation. So that's really

23 the backstop in a constructive approval context,

that the conditions will reflect the hierarchy,

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avoid, minimize, mitigate, and many other default 2 environmental protections, among others.

3 SECRETARY TEPPER: When will people have

the opportunity to understand what those conditions 4

5 will be?

6 MR. GREENE: We're going to be talking about that in the next panel. Conditions falls into

the topic of consolidated permits, and it's a work

in progress, just to preview what we'll be talking

10 about. And there are a lot of cooks in the kitchen

on conditions. It includes what DOER is developing 11

12 for the local process. It includes what state

13 agencies right now have as conditions in the dozens

14 and dozens of different permits that are issued,

15 that we're not necessarily trying to alter those

general conditions that are used by DEP, Fish and

17 Game, and so forth. And then there are some issues

18 that EFSB deals with that we call orphan issues

19 because they tend not to be addressed by other

20 regulatory agencies, and we'll talk about that, and

21 those may require unique conditions as well.

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SECRETARY TEPPER: So are you saving

23 that the constructive permit that would be issued

24 would have the standard conditions that are in a

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Page 68

Page 69

Page 66 1 regular permit? 2 MR. GREENE: Generally speaking, that's 3 what our proposal reflects right now. It may not 4 have --5 In an adjudicated outcome, where the 6 Board makes a decision, there would be a sort of baseline of the standard conditions, and then on top of that are all the additional conditions that the Board might deem necessary. 9 10 So we won't have necessarily the option 11 of those add-on conditions based on the unique 12 characteristics of the case. 13 SECRETARY TEPPER: Understood. 14 Mr. Long, maybe if you had some thoughts about how that might be done, that would be helpful to maybe 16 hear some ideas in writing. 17 MR. LONG: I'm happy to share them and 18 always happy to serve as a resource. Our sciencebased staff has really appreciated the interaction 19 20 with DOER. We're always happy to serve as a

resource and make suggestions. Thank you.

Anybody else from the Commission?

So let's go online for the Commission.

SECRETARY TEPPER: Thank you so much.

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1 participating. Appreciate it. 2 Anyone else online? 3 MS. McGLINCY: Thank you. 4 SECRETARY TEPPER: Can you state your name and spell it so we can get it, the stenographer 6 has the opportunity to write it. 7 MS. McGLINCY: My name is Dorothy, D-o-r-o-t-h-y, McGlincy, M-c capital G-l-i-n-c-y. I'm with the Massachusetts Association of 10 Conservation Commissions. 11 SECRETARY TEPPER: Thank you. 12 MS. McGLINCY: Certainly. I agree with 13 the concern about the delaying tactics. 14 But my question is related to municipal boards. If there are five municipal boards 15 16 evaluating a permit application for the consolidated permit on the local level, and four of them say yes 17 18 and one says no, what happens then, No. 1? And are 19 all of the municipalities going to be managing this 20 in a different manner as all 351 might do? 21 I'm just wondering whether anyone has 22 thought about those aspects and whether there's anything in the regulations that talks about 23

consolidating the approval process and timelines,

Page 67 1 If you could raise your hand if you have a question or comment and you are a Commissioner. MR. GREENE: I do not see anybody doing 3 4 that. 5 SECRETARY TEPPER: Let's go to the SPAG 6 group. Anybody from the SPAG group with questions, please raise your hand. Anyone online or in the audience? 8 9 So we'll go to the general public. 10 Anybody here who would like to -- in the room who would like to ask some questions? No? 11 12 Anybody online, comments or questions? 13 MR. GREENE: Again, if you do have a 14 comment or question, please use the Raise Hand 15 feature on Zoom so we can see you. We'll move Cathy 16 Kristofferson to the panel so she can comment.

MS. KRISTOFFERSON: Good morning. I

because I could see that could impact the timeline on the municipal level. Thank you. 3 SECRETARY TEPPER: Thank you. Good question. Who wants to start? 5 COMMISSIONER MAHONY: I'll just say that 6 on that second question, DOER's regulations, and the 7 second question that Dorothy asked was about 351 communities establishing different processes -- that 9 the DOER regulations hopes to overcome that. But 10 there will be still -- we still have local control. There will be certain changes from town to town. 11 But the goal is for DOER to set out regulations that 12 13 will establish guidelines for municipalities to weave their own personal flavor into, but hopefully 15 still get some consistency from town to town. 16 MR. COLLINS: Rick Collins, with DOER. 17 I think that's an accurate description. 18 There are 351 different ways that 19 communities have their government set up right now, 20 and to establish a one flavor for all would not be 21 very prudent, especially since a lot of Towns don't 22 have full-time staff.

So for a community it might make sense

24 to have the town clerk kind of as the person who

21 situation of constructive approval, especially in
22 the local case. So thank you for bringing up that
23 concern, and I just wanted to amplify it. Thanks.
24 SECRETARY TEPPER: Thank you for

18 just wanted to comment in agreement with, I believe

20 about applicants running out the clock to create a

it was Secretary Tepper in the big room, worrying

Page 73

Page 70

1 receives all these permits and issue the permits in 2 the end run. For another community it might be the

3 building commissioner, might be the mayor, might be

4 the chairman of the select board.

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decision.

5 Those sort of decisions we want to leave 6 a little bit of flexibility for the municipality to 7 figure out, but it will still be within a more 8 universal approach, which is the 12-month time 9 frame, the universal application, and other sort of 10 procedures that they have to follow. But if they 11 want to hold their proceedings concurrently or 12 consecutively, that can be up to them. As long as 13 they meet the 12-month deadline, it will be their

While I'm here, I do want to note that 16 we have taken into consideration and we have further concern about delays on the applicant side, and it's something we will be addressing as well. For instance, a 60-day turnaround for new engineering plans isn't something that's going to be able to fly

So there will be expectations on both 23 sides to make sure that this is a process that 24 continues to move.

1 local permits. So that would mean if there's a

2 board that says no and the project isn't able to

3 move forward, that part would be subject to review

if the applicant decided.

5 SECRETARY TEPPER: So the applicant then appeals to the EFSB, and you're saying that the thing -- the only thing that is being appealed is

the one aspect of the total permit?

9 MR. COLLINS: It would be able to appeal 10 any part of any decision from any of the boards, 11 veah.

12 SECRETARY TEPPER: So, then, what's the standard that the EFSB would be reviewing that 13 14 under?

15 MS. EVANS: So the EFSB would look at two different parts of the standard, the first being 17 whether or not the local community complied with

18 DOER's rules, which is in the statute. And the

19 other thing is, I think we would look as an overlay

20 to that whether or not the decision was consistent

with 69H, which is our overall mandate for the 21

22 Board. So those are the two things that the

director would look at in that situation. 23

24 I wonder if there's a way possibly to

Page 71

Was there a third one?

to make this timeframe work.

2 SECRETARY TEPPER: Do we have an answer

3 to the first question, what happens if three --

MR. COLLINS: It is our understand 4 5 through legal interpretation that if one of the five

6 denies the permits it is in denial, that it has to

7 be all or nothing for the most part. What we're

8 going to leave is that for instance if a zoning

9 board is to very quickly determine you're not going

10 to get a variance, it is a denial, all the other

11 boards will still conduct their work and make their

12 decisions, and then that one piece of it would be

13 the part that is appealed to the EFSB.

14 SECRETARY TEPPER: In that situation what is the standard of review for the EFSB to be 15 16 looking at that?

17 MR. COLLINS: For the zoning piece?

SECRETARY TEPPER: The example that the 19 commenter gave was, there's an entity that is trying to get their local permits. They have four local 21 permits. Three say yes, one says no. So now you're 22 saying to us, okay, that's a denial?

23 MR. COLLINS: The language I believe is 24 that it has to -- the permit has to include all

coordinate the various decisionmakers in a community

so that there's one decision, from Ashland or, you 2

know, from a community. I think that's something

that folks are still trying to work out. 4

5 SECRETARY TEPPER: That's what I thought 6 was happening. I thought that there was going to be 7 one filing from --

8 MS. EVANS: I believe that's something that's still in process right now, but that was, I 9 10 think, my understanding also, that there's one

11 decision. Mike might disagree with that.

12 UNDERSECRETARY JUDGE: Lagree. My 13 understanding was that it would be a single decision

from the municipality, but embedded within that

15 decision you might see what had happened at sort of

16 the individual board level. So it might be the

17 zoning board said no but the others all said yes.

18 But it is a single consolidated decision from the 19 municipality. And if one of the five boards that's

looking at it says no, then it would be a no. 20

21 But what might be appealed to the EFSB

or through the de novo adjudication process is, we 22 23 disagree with the zoning board -- we disagree with

the Town's determination, but specifically the

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1 zoning board's determination, and here's why we

2 think this is inconsistent with what DOER's rules

3 are or the board's. That's how I understand it.

4 I do think it's a single decision, but

5 within that you'll see sort of the details of what

6 specifically led to a denial.

SECRETARY TEPPER: So in that

circumstance, let's say it was a zoning board, to

9 make it more complicated. Does the applicant then

10 file both for a de novo review and a zoning

11 exemption? Because the Siting Board direct can't

12 issue a zoning exemption; right?

13 MS. EVANS: That's a good question. I

14 think in that situation it may be that what comes up

15 is the zoning exemption decision -- excuse me, the

16 zoning board decision, and we would adjudicate

17 whether or not the zoning board's decision complied

18 with DOER's requirements and our overall statutory

19 mandate.

7

20 SECRETARY TEPPER: We're going to have

21 to think about how that works.

MS. EVANS: Absolutely, the coordination

23 between the two. We do know that obviously a local

24 community can't exempt its own zoning ordinances;

Page 75

- 1 right? They can only provide a special permit or a
- 2 variance. Variances very rarely occur, especially
- 3 use variances, which is oftentimes what, as you
- 4 know, energy infrastructure needs. They need use
- 5 variances, and that's the important thing that needs
- 6 to happen in order for the electrical equipment to
- 7 be built.
- 8 SECRETARY TEPPER: Okay. Does that
- 9 answer your question? Or does it make you more
- 10 confused? I think I might be in a more-confused
- 11 category.
- 12 MS. McGLINCY: Yes, thank you.
- 13 SECRETARY TEPPER: Anybody else on line
- 14 with questions, have a hand up? Ms. Matthews?
- 15 MS. MATTHEWS: Diedre Matthews, National
- 16 Grid. Just a quick question for clarity on the
- 17 issue we've been discussing. Is the staff's
- 18 understanding that the Siting Board can when
- 19 reviewing -- when issuing the consolidated permit,
- 20 issue every possible zoning agreement -- like a
- 21 special permit, a variance, whatever -- except that
- 22 which would require a zoning exemption? Did I ask
- 23 that right?
- 24 MS. EVANS: For my clarification, are

Page 76
1 you asking in the de novo adjudication situation, or

2 are you asking a regular consolidated permit?

3 MS. MATTHEWS: In a regular consolidated

4 permit, can that include, for example, a special

5 permit approval?

MS. EVANS: It could. It could also

7 just include an exemption, which means you don't

B need a special permit.

MS. MATTHEWS: True. So there are two

10 ways that someone could approach that?

11 MS. EVANS: Yes, I'm assuming that what

12 would normally come in a consolidated permit

13 application would be an exemption. That's normally

14 what we would have, a request for exemption, not a

15 request for special permits or a variance. That's

16 usually what we get now.

17 MS. MATTHEWS: I think we might want to

18 take this discussion offline at a later date.

19 MS. EVANS: It is confusing. There's a

20 lot of things that --

21 SECRETARY TEPPER: If it's a large

22 project getting a consolidated permit and you're

23 saying that the zoning part of it is not included in

the consolidated permit because you have to do that

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1 separately, what if you actually didn't -- what if

2 you don't need any exemptions and there -- but let's

3 say you need, you know -- you still need the

4 approval --

5 Let's say you need a special permit, for

6 instance.

7 MS. EVANS: Could you ask for a special

8 permit or an exemption?

9 SECRETARY TEPPER: I'm trying to say

10 that the distinction that you're making about the

11 consolidated permit not including zoning exemptions

12 is what makes it confusing.

MS. EVANS: It is confusing, I agree.

14 MR. TARR: I might clarify during my

15 comments.

13

16 SECRETARY TEPPER: Yes, a conversation

17 offline I think would be helpful in that regard.

18 MS. EVANS: I think that would be very

19 helpful. Thank you.

20 SECRETARY TEPPER: Any other hands or in

21 the audience?

We'll move on to the next group.

23 MR. TARR: Good morning. I think in

24 this section we might provide some much-needed

Page 81

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1 perspective regarding some of the questions we've 2 asked, especially regarding the consolidated permit

3 as we've established it right now.

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4 Some important things to take into 5 consideration is that 13.0 specifically addresses 6 the elements of 69T, 69U, and 69V, which are specifically distinct. 69T is for large projects 7 8 specifically. 69U is for T&D projects that do not 9 include zoning specifically. So any T&D project 10 that would include zoning would typically be classified as a large project under EFSB 12 jurisdiction and require a 69T application. I'm 13 going to use the numbers. If anyone would like any 14 clarification for me to define anything more, I'm happy to do so. I've been dealing with a lot of the 15

17 MR. GREENE: I just wanted to introduce 18 you to the audience.

acronyms for a long time now.

19 MR. TARR: So my name is Connor Tarr. I 20 am one of the presiding officers with the EFSB. I am one of a number of people who have been working 21 22 to draft the 13.0 regulations with my team and 23 staff. This has been reviewed and revised a number 24 of times and gone through a number of different

1 time frame under the legacy facilities.

2 As indicated, small transmission and 3 distribution is 69U, small generation and storage is 4 69V. And then small infrastructure would have to go 5 through -- would have the option of going through 6 14.0 de novo review as well.

7 One of the requirements of 13.0 from the statute that we've been determined and tasked with 9 establishing: At this point we're trying to set a 10 uniform set of standards so that there's clarity moving forward for applicants coming into the EFSB 11 12 so they understand what they need to apply and what they need to provide to the EFSB as part of that 13 14 application.

15 So we are trying to establish a common 16 standard application that goes through and indicates 17 what required elements would be included and 18 submitted to the Board as part of that.

19 We've also tried to establish standard 20 conditions that are established in every case that 21 would be applied across the board. I'll talk a

22 little bit more about those later, but standard

conditions can be broken down into two factions. 23

One would be standard conditions uniformly applied

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1 sections. So I think it's at a good point for public review and public editing, and I think that some input would be useful to get us to the finish 3 4 line.

5 As I indicated, clean energy 6 infrastructure is broken into large and small projects. So large projects are considered 69T applications. 69U and 69V break up small T&D 9 projects that don't include zoning, as a 69U, and 10 then 69V is a state permit only for generation and 11 storage for small projects. So that would be a 12 local permit that would be applying for something 13 related to an energy infrastructure facility --14 generation and storage facility. They would apply 15 under DOER for the local permit, and then they would 16 apply to EFSB for State permits. So that's why

19 all-encompassing permit. 20 Now, this all applies to clean energy 21 infrastructure facilities. Legacy facilities are still required to go through the same process as they did before. However, there isn't the timeline 24 restrictions that we've established for the review

18 which incorporates the State permit and the

we've coined the term an EFSB consolidated permit,

to all projects. Another would be thresholdspecific conditions that are applied based on

3 projects or based on project size or use.

4 So depending on the level of energy that is required, the size of the facility, maybe the square footage, it would be -- a lot of that is 7 still under discussion and further review still 8 needed.

standards that apply to the cumulative impact 10 analysis and site suitability. That has been 11 12 incorporated into the application process as being 13 included as part of prefiling.

We also would like to discuss the

Another important thing to take note is 15 that we have also -- are required to identify the enforcement agencies for the conditions that are 16

17 established through the permitting process. So we

18 are making sure that we are highlighting which

conditions would be enforced by the Board, so which 19

20 conditions would need to come back to the Board if

21 there's any type of violation, versus what

conditions are enforced by the agencies that would

23 have previously enforced them and already have the

authority to enforce those permits, as before.

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1 Some special considerations that I'll go 2 into specific detail about will be a completeness 3 determination, which is unique to 13.0, which is 4 unique to the statute as being established at this 5 time. I'll go into quite a bit of detail. That's 6 13.09 and incorporates a lot of different sections 7 above that as part of the regulations.

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We are also, as part of the statute, 9 required to establish a statement of recommended permit conditions. Those would be provided by the permitting agencies. We're also asking as part of 11 12 the application that that would be included by the applicant for any recommended permit conditions. This may end up addressing some of the issues 15 regarding mitigation from the outset that the applicant is taking into consideration and being aware of from the beginning.

Again, constructive approval if these 19 deadlines are not met, we do establish a procedural schedule for general timelines for when we expect the project to move along. I do incorporate the 21 22 Board's concern -- or I understand the Board's concerns regarding delay, and I do think that that is not specifically in 13.0 as of right now for 24

1 of the application, so that should be submitted

2 simultaneously with the Board for a 40 Section 3

3 permit, or a zoning exemption request, as well as a

consolidated permit request through the EFSB. Those

5 should be filed simultaneously by the applicant and

should be -- the Board should be aware of whether or

7 not a zoning exemption is being required.

8 We've also provided a lot of specific 9 details for what sections would need to be included in the EFSB application. So we have gone through all of our standard applications that we've applied 11 before -- or not standard applications, but all the 13 applications that we've received in the past and all the typical information that we've found to be 15 included. We've also highlighted some of the

16 information that we typically end up asking as part of the information requests on the first round, and

17 trying to incorporate that at the beginning, to try

and consolidate some time frames and reduce the time 19 20 of review.

21 One of the significant portions that 22 we've also added at this point would be an inclusion of all of the elements of the permitting -- permits 23 that are being requested by the applicant. So we

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1 after a completeness determination has been made. That is incorporated before that as far as any delay 3 that is part of a completeness determination. There 4 is a penalty phase that is activated as part of that

5 process. I believe this might end up getting into some of the discussion regarding zoning that we've all been talking about so much already. So there is 9 a section in 13.0 which specifically delineates the 10 inclusion of zoning as part of the application 11 process. The reason for that is that there is a 12 specific review time frame for the Board after a 13 completeness determination has been made that may or 14 may not be dependent on the inclusion of zoning. So 15 if zoning is not included as part of an application, 16 it would indicate a shorter time frame potentially

For instance, a small T&D project would 20 be a 12-month time frame. A small T&D project with 21 zoning would be a 15-month time frame for review for the Board. 22

than if it was a longer time frame, so a 12-month

time frame versus 15 months.

23 We have also incorporated requirements 24 for the inclusion of zoning to be included as part

Page 85 have gone through a detailed list of what we are

2 requesting the applicant to provide as part of the

3 application, which would include essentially

4 everything that would have been submitted to the

local agency or the State agency submitted to us as

a packet, preferably as a separate attachment at the 6

7 end of the application. That would include all the

8 application materials as part of the filing, so

9 whatever filing form would have typically been filed

10 with the local agency or the State agency, as well

as a draft permit for what they would expect to 11

12

receive as part of a consolidated permit.

13 So one of the highlighted elements of an EFSB consolidated permit is the issuance of all 14 15 permits that would be provided as part of this, enforced by the agency that would have issued the 16 17 permit before.

So in order to make sure that we are not missing anything and make sure that the expectation for what the agency is to enforce and what we are able -- or we're required to enforce, we're asking that the applicants provide a draft permit to the agency as far as what their expectations are.

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1 conditions that would be included in those permits.

2 The applicant would identify which conditions

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3 they're indicating would be standard conditions as 4 well.

5 We have coined the term "PEA," for 6 permitting enforcement agencies. Those would be State agencies that typically end up issuing a 8 permit in those cases. So we like to highlight 9 them.

A copy of that permit would be -- or notice of that permit being filed with us would be 11 12 provide to the PEA as a result of the application. 13 We have a time frame for review for the PEA to be able to identify any deficiencies in the project, or in the application, that would have been normally provided. So essentially a shortened review for them to determine if there's anything missing from 18 the application.

This actually gets into the completeness determination that we would go through at the beginning of the process.

SECRETARY TEPPER: Just a quick 23 question: In terms of -- were you saying that the applicant needs to fill out all the applications

Page 88

1 indicate any deficiencies, and then if there are any deficiencies indicated, an additional 30-day period

to cure those deficiencies. 3

4 SECRETARY TEPPER: And does that all 5 come within the timeline, or is that a pre thing,

6 before the completeness or after the completeness?

7 MR. TARR: By statute, the time frames 8 for review are based on the completeness

9 determination. So the 12 months would not begin

10 until after the completeness determination.

SECRETARY TEPPER: So all that stuff is 11 12 happening beforehand.

13 MR. TARR: Yes.

14 SECRETARY TEPPER: What is that, how 15 many months?

16 MR. TARR: Well, it's 30 days at a time 17 unless there's an extension requested.

18 SECRETARY TEPPER: But you said that the applicant has to file -- is going to have to go to 19

each agency -- right? -- and is going to have to get 20

their applications? Then they file with you all 21

22 their stuff. They have their permit application and

their proposed permits. Then you send it out. You 23

notify the agencies that you have this request for a

Page 87

1 that they would have otherwise had to fill out and 2 provide a draft permit? Or just one? 3 MR. TARR: As of right now, that is the

4 expectation. SECRETARY TEPPER: It just makes one 6 wonder where the efficiency is happening here for

the applicant. 8 MR. TARR: The 12-month time frame and 9 only submitting to us, would be my argument. You're

only coming to one, you're only paying one fee, 10 you're not going to different agencies would be my 11 12 expectation for the efficiency in the process.

SECRETARY TEPPER: What was the time 14 that the agencies are given for looking at the materials?

MR. TARR: So the timeline for review for a completeness determination for the presiding 17 18 officer would be 30 days. So that's why when the 19 applicant's submitted -- or when the application is 20 submitted, there would be simultaneous notification 21 to the other agencies to indicate if there's any

22 deficiencies. Our expectations would be 20 days for

them to respond, so that the presiding officer would 24 be able to respond within that 30-day time frame to

consolidated permit and one of the permits is

something that they normally would do. Then you're

3 giving them how long? 30 days?

4 MR. TARR: We would give the permitting agencies 30 days -- well, 20 days, realistically --

20 days to review the application to determine if

there's any deficiencies. Our hope and expectation

8 is that part of the prefiling process and their

9 consultation with these agencies would already

10 provide a lot of that input and oversight. So the

other portion of it would be that if we don't hear 11

12 anything from the agencies it would be an indication

13 that the application is sufficient, that there are

no deficiencies. 14

15 There's also an override by the presiding officer if they determine that the 16 deficiencies aren't significant enough to deny the 17

application, that those may be accepted as part of 18

19 the process and a completeness determination

20 entered.

21 SECRETARY TEPPER: Would it be possible

for an applicant to get ahead of time the 22

23 verification from the agency that they have provided

everything that they need to apply so that they

Page 90

1 could save the time on the back end? In other 2 words, a self-verification.

3 MR. TARR: That has not been

4 incorporated into the regulations as of right now.

5 I think that my expectation for how it would work is

6 that the agency's silence would indicate that

7 they've already met -- the verification is silence 8 by itself.

9 SECRETARY TEPPER: I get that, but 10 you're going to wait 20 days to find that out; 11 right?

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MR. TARR: I would expect it to at least take 20 days to review the materials submitted by any applicant for any application of this magnitude.

SECRETARY TEPPER: I know it sounds like a little bit, but for me the big part of this is to 17 try to make things go faster. And so if we can save

18 20 days, if the applicant -- a developer is all

19 about time and certainty. So if they could get the

20 time and the certainty, if -- if they could get the

21 certainty before they file from the agencies that

22 they are giving you everything that they want --

23 that they show them -- the applicant shows the

24 permitting authority, "Here's what we're going to

Page 91

1 give to the EFSB. Can you please just give us a 2 check and tell us that this is good?" And they have 3 their seven checks. They come in. You don't have 4 to do the review of the agency thing.

I mean, would they get all those checks? 6 I don't know. But why not have it be an option? I 7 just throw it out there.

8 I just think that any place that we 9 can -- where we can give the ability of an applicant to save time by doing something ahead of time, we 10 should give them that opportunity. 11

12 MR. TARR: Absolutely. I appreciate the input. That's not something that I had considered 13 14 before.

SECRETARY TEPPER: It's all good. This is just supercomplicated stuff, and I think it will 16 really help to hear from the people who file these 18 applications all the time and who do these projects, 19 you know, where we can find some efficiencies, but 20 without -- ensuring that we have meaningful participation. So go ahead.

22 MR. TARR: Thank you, Secretary.

23 I'm going to move forward with the --24 highlight some other portions of the completeness 1 determination. That is going to be a quite

extensive process, that would include everything

that would applied. There is a section that would

reference zoning as well that would need to be

5 included.

6 So we categorize it as three main 7 sections in the application. There would be the generalized EFSB application that we had had before

that has been spelled out, or general conditions

10 that we've asked for in the past, and "general

conditions" is the wrong term, but standard sections 11

12 that we've had previously in other EFSB decisions.

13 Then we're requesting any zoning 14 exemptions be highlighted and specifically called out. And then any agency permits that are being 15 16 requested.

17 There also are some additional things 18 that we had not previously incorporated into 19 applications, such as the request for visual media

overview of the project. We're trying to be 20

21 inclusive of any potential changes moving forward,

22 as this will probably be in effect for a long time

moving forward. So some visual representation of 23

the project so that it would be easy to understand

Page 93

what it is they're asking for. Some projects in the 2 past have already incorporated that as part of their

applications and provided that, and we're just

encouraging applicants to provide that moving

5 forward.

6 We also have a mechanism which will be 7 discussed, I think, further later on in Section

16 -- but there is going to be the mechanism for us

to have prefiling as a part of the completeness

determination. That has to be indicated that 10

prefiling has been successfully completed as part of 11

the application process. So you would not be deemed 12

to be complete unless you had successfully completed

and complied with the prefiling requirements under 14

15 16.

16 As I mentioned before, we have also 17 incorporated enforcement procedures. The statute 18 highlights the fact that agencies would enforce the 19 permits that they have authority to enforce as of 20 right now if you were to apply individually for 21 those permits.

22 Right now we are trying to establish a 23 process that would allow for any grievances or issues regarding enforcement to be brought to the

- 1 Board potentially, and then the Board can provide
- 2 clarification or guidance, although they would not
- 3 have the authority to have any other disputes
- 4 regarding that. They can provide any clarification
- 5 to the conditions that were provided as part of
- 6 those permits and provide that to the agency as well

7 as to the applicant.

8

We also highlight there are a number of 9 conditions that will be enforced by the Board, and there will be a specific process that the Board 11 would go through for enforcement on violations. The 12 director would have -- we've indicated that the

13 director would end up having authority to provide

14 potential penalties and cures regarding -- they 15 could either dismiss the complaint, they could

16 provide a probationary period to comply with the

17 conditions, or, if need be, they could apply

18 specific penalties if necessary, depending on the

severity, the level, and the number of recurring 19 20

violations by the project.

21 We'll go to the next slide. Now, this 22 is going to get a little bit more confusing. I will

signal that from the beginning. Conditions are a

lot more complex than somehow they've been treated.

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1 and we've gone through this a number of different 2 ways. 3

As of right now, the way that we are 4 treating conditions is that we have two levels of

5 conditions, a generalized condition, standard

6 condition, to be applied to any and all projects,

7 regarding of type facility, size, small, large. These standard conditions would apply across the 8

9 board to every project.

19

10 We also have general conditions that would be applied on a threshold basis based on the 11 12 project itself. So if the project is a certain size, certain level, creates a certain amount of 13

14 noise -- honestly, the conditions that could be 15 applied regarding threshold-specific conditions

could be unlimited, depending on how specific the 16

17 Board would like to be and how detailed we'd like to

18 provide those conditions ahead of time.

We also would like to highlight that 20 this could be adaptable, depending on the project.

21 So if the project -- and I mean that to say that

after a project is completed, if the Board 22

23 recognizes that there are certain conditions that

24 should have been or could have been incorporated,

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1 that could be updated, as the condition language

would be part of guidance and not specifically part 3 of the regulations. So then we could update

4 language to incorporate additional standard

5 conditions moving forward as necessary and as the

6 Board would determine appropriate.

7 There also ends up being a large

8 category of conditions. So there's EFSB conditions

9 that are being applied to the project; potentially

DOER standard conditions as part of local permits

that would applied to the project; and then existing 11

State agency conditions would be applied to the

13 project. This would be the standard conditions from

14 the permits that we're asking that the applicants

highlight as part of the application, so that --

16 because we don't have all of that information as of

17 right now, we don't have a list that says, "This is

18 what these ten permits would require as a standard

condition." I know that there's some agencies that 19

20 have specific conditions and like to have specific

21 conditions for every project and don't necessarily

22 have standard conditions, but there are other

23 agencies that have 25 pages of standard conditions

24 for their projects.

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1 So we're trying to incorporate that by reference or as part of the application to

highlight, and those would be deemed as either Level

1 or Level 2, threshold-specific or standard 4

conditions, so that they would be automatically

incorporated and included as part of a constructive

7 approval situation. Additionally --

8 SECRETARY TEPPER: Just a quick question 9 on that one. Were you saying that there could be a

10 situation where an applicant has a permit that has

been approved, a consolidated permit that's been

11

12 approved by the EFSB, but the conditions may change

13 depending on future guidance?

MR. TARR: Not during the process. I'm

15 saying that at the conclusion of a project, after

16 it's been resolved, the Board would be able to

17 update its guidance to add or include any additional 18 conditions for future projects.

SECRETARY TEPPER: Not retroactively.

20 MR. TARR: Not retroactively, no. I

21 don't think we could get away with that.

SECRETARY TEPPER: That's what I was

23 wondering. Okay.

24 MR. TARR: But we wouldn't have to go

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Page 98

1 through this process every time.

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2 And then another highlight that I want 3 to make regarding conditions is the inclusion for a 4 Board approval of supplemental conditions. 5 Supplemental conditions are specifically to address 6 additional impacts that the Board feels that the 7 project is making, so that any special mitigation or special reduction of those impacts that the Board 9 feels is necessary for approval, the Board would be 10 able to include.

So these would be any project-specific 12 impact -- or any project-specific conditions that 13 they'd like to apply to the project. This would be the unique portion of the actual Board hearing, rather than the constructive approval -- and also, as the Board is permitted to do so, they can modify any conditions that they feel appropriate as part of the Board approval -- non-constructive approval.

I think at this point I'm going to turn it over to Director Greene for the guidance portion of 13.0, which is also fairly extensive.

22 MR. GREENE: Thank you, Presiding 23 Officer Tarr.

We're on the slide now that talks about

1 We're including the site suitability

> 2 criteria, which Director Collins had spoken to as

3 well as Undersecretary Judge. It will include any

elements of cumulative impact analysis, which is

5 another topic that we'll be hearing about shortly.

And it needs to reflect what are called in the

7 statute baseline health, safety, environmental, and

8 other standards -- a rather sweeping categorization

9 of things to consider.

10 One thing just to mention about applications, and this may surprise people, but for 11 12 an agency that's been in business for 50 years, the 13 EFSB has shockingly few application forms. You might wonder, how is that possible for an agency 15 that deals with such complicated issues and is 16 certainly scrutinized by the public as well as other 17 stakeholders? How does that work?

18 I think the explanation of how we got where we are to this point is that we grew up in an 19 20 era when utilities were the applicants, and they 21 were very familiar with all of the decisionmaking 22 procedures and kind of learned over time what was 23 needed to get an approval, and certainly attorneys 24 and consultants working for the utilities were also,

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1 kind of the key objectives for applications, and

2 really many of these take root in the guidance

3 document. We issued the guidance document -- I

4 believe it went public just last Wednesday. So

5 there has not been a lot of time for the document to

6 really, I think, be reviewed by the public, by

7 members of the Commission and practitioners group.

8 So we realize that and we'll try to, again, leave

9 the window open for comments as long as we possibly

10 can, although we are on a schedule to hit the March 1st date for the regulations, and there are a lot of 11

12 intervening steps. 13

At any rate, what we are obviously 14 shooting for is to design the application itself --15 the contents of it, the regulations that Mr. Tarr 16 was talking about speak to -- to hopefully ensure 17 that we've asked for everything that's needed for a 18 completeness determination and gotten it and have 19 certainty that we've gotten it, so we can make that 20 determination and move on and the clock can start 21 ticking on the 12- or 15-month timeline to issuance 22 of the decision. So that's an extremely important

23 element of what we're trying to capture on the

24 application and the guidance relating to it.

you know, very well experienced in this whole 2 process.

3 So it didn't necessarily need to be written down as a set of prescriptive rules. It 5 happened somewhat through practice, let's put it 6 that wav.

7 With the clean energy infrastructure picture, we're now looking at a lot of new entrants 9 who will be building new infrastructure who have not 10 been part of our regulatory landscape. We've seen them already, developers who are building battery 11 12 projects, small generation, solar, that are not the 13 Eversources and the National Grids of the energy 14 economy.

15 So having applications and clarity as to 16 what's required becomes extremely important, and this has been affirmed through many conversations 17 18 that we have with developers informally when they 19 call us to say, "What do we have to do? We want to build a battery project" or a large solar project or 20 21 what have you. That's really what we're striving 22 for, to address a need that has been there all along 23 but somehow we managed to avoid it.

24 So best practices for applications:

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- 1 Again, these are the high-level things. We really
- 2 want to emphasize clear filing formats and an
- 3 organizational structure of an application, so that
- 4 if you're interested in a particular topic, you'll
- 5 know exactly where to look for it in the application
- 6 without having to do a word search in a PDF

document. It will just be more intuitive. 7

We want these rather hefty documents, 8 which can run sometimes into hundreds of pages or 9 more, to be accessible to the communities and stakeholders who also will be participating in 11 12 cases.

13 And so that emphasizes the value of 14 plain language where possible. Some things are very complicated. It's somewhat hard to explain magnetic fields without talking about milligausses and things 17 that sound technical. But certainly the summaries 18 and narratives that go along with the applications can be written in plain English and understood by 19 the general public. We're striving to achieve that. 20 21 That's consistent with our public-participation 22 objectives and many other good regulatory practices.

We want to make sure that there's enough supporting documentation with the application to

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well received.

1 Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act -- is no

longer required for energy facilities reviewed by

3 the Siting Board. I will say that MEPA has

developed a lot of very useful information-

5 collection tools over time that have a fit in 6 applications, so we want to try and preserve some of

7 that.

8 What's actually in the application and 9 what will we see? This is what's reflected in the guidance. This is kind of the table of contents, if you will. It starts off with general instructions 11 on filings, formats, PDFs, different mapping 13 procedures that are used.

14 It will identify the baseline health and safety standards, which I'll talk about a little bit 15 16 more momentarily.

17 It will include the requirements for the 18 other State, regional permits -- we've talked a little bit about that -- that the application 19 20 actually will include applications specific to those 21 other permits as well as the actual proposed permit 22 form itself that the applicant is seeking.

23 One thing to emphasize here is that, 24 since DOER is contemplating creating a standard

application for all 351 Cities and Towns, we would

Page 103

avoid delays that can occur when supplemental 2 information requests are issued. 3

Mr. Tarr mentioned overview videos. We think this is a useful addition as well, that we 5 kind of think of as part of the application itself, 6 as a supplement to the written material, that will provide, again, more intuitive understanding of what's being requested and why and what it might look like in the community, with some visual representations. We have gotten some of these 10 already from different applicants, and they've been

We want to make use of technology in the 14 applications, so that anything that we receive is searchable. In other words, it's optical character recognition. It's not just a picture but a searchable text file that goes into it.

Lots of hyperlinks, so if you're looking at a particular section that refers to a supporting exhibit, there's something to click on and go right to that document without having to search through, again, many, many pages.

23 And also, MEPA, which we haven't really 24 talked about to this point -- that's the

want to make use of that to the greatest extent

possible, and pulling that into the EFSB

4 jurisdictional applications so that we're relying on

many similar types of collected pieces of

information at the local level and working as much

7 as possible to have a common basis.

8 We need information about the community, 9 where the project's located, confirmation of the 10 prefiling process completion that was mentioned.

And then in terms of certain topics that

I called before EFSB orphan topics -- that's maybe a 12 13 little bit cheeky there. But there are topics that EFSB has in its statutory mandates that are not part 14

15 of other permitting agencies' general portfolio, and

those include need, energy benefits, project 16

17 alternatives, route selection. Site-suitability

18 scoring is certain part of what EEA's offering and

19 DOER will include. Similar for climate mitigation

and resiliency, but that's a policy objective that 20

21 we have to incorporate as part of our compliance

22 with State policy.

23 Decommissioning would be a new element 24 of an EFSB-specific focus. Electric and magnetic

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1 fields: This is an issue that generally has not

2 been part of the permitting landscape outside of the

3 EFSB, so that will be very much a subject. 4

And cost, reliability, physical and 5 cybersecurity of facilities -- not always a sort of 6 permitting topic at other State and local agencies. Obviously cybersecurity and physical security are addressed by regulatory agencies, but usually not in the siting and permitting context.

10 And the standard conditions, which, 11 again, were discussed just before.

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Next slide. So the application guidance, as you may have noticed if you've looked at it, is a work in progress. Again, there are a lot of TBDs that are included in the document right now. We're still working on things. It's not a final product, but it's still, you know, fairly substantial and shows the direction we're going.

Baseline standards is a really critical topic and it can get complicated, so I wanted to just explain what we're trying to do in the guidance and the work we have to do to complete this.

Again, DOER in the consolidated local permitting process is developing the same thing, 1 magnetic fields. The Board has years and years of

precedent that has made decisions on what's an

acceptable level in different cases. We don't wind

up in the same place every single case. This is an

evolving area of scientific research, and we don't

have a lot of particular guidance from other State

7 or local agencies as to where that threshold ought 8 to be set.

9 So this is an area, as an example, where 10 we may need to craft some more specific standards so applicants know what is the level of performance 11 that they're expected to meet when they submit an application. 13

14 Standard conditions -- really kind of the same things again, that we need to be working 15 very closely with DOER to have standard conditions 16 instead of different standard conditions. We have 17 the same issue with other State agencies, where 18 water quality certifications, air permits of various 19 20 kinds, waste permits will have a number of standard 21 conditions that we really don't want to alter, and we need a means of incorporating those standard 22

conditions into our overall fulfillment of the

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statutory charge.

they're proposing.

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2 standards. Should EFSB look dramatically different 3 from what DOER is proposing at the local level? I

4 don't think so. This is a topic that we've been

5 working with our colleagues at DOER to try to

1 baseline health, environmental, and safety

6 develop consistent thinking about what those 7

standards should be. This is a discussion that has 8 started but not reached fruition yet.

And this is a theme that recurs over and 10 over: the need for DOER and EFSB to be thinking together about how to develop baseline standards, conditions, and maybe even permit documents when issued that have more similarities than differences.

We also want to take note of and incorporate the standards that are used by our 16 sister State agencies -- DEP, Fish and Game, DCR. Again, we don't need to reissue the standards. We 18 need to incorporate them and make sure that they're, again, consistent with the overall array of standards. So that involves other participants in the discussion about developing these standards.

There may be some areas where we do need to craft brand-new standards that really have no place in regulation right now -- for example,

Page 109 So there's work to be done there to coordinate, again, on the local side with DOER, on the State side with our colleagues at DEP, DCR, Fish and Game, and so forth.

5 As also Mr. Tarr mentioned, the set of 6 conditions would apply broadly, so that they would 7 kick in if there's a constructive approval, when the Board does not issue a decision, or they would be built into a general application, and the understanding of what's required from the applicant 10 relative to the specific type of technology that 11

13 There's some other goodies in the application guidance that we're also continuing to 14 15 work on. We need an online filing system that's different than the one that we currently have right 16 now, which was built a while ago and recently 17 18 updated, but it's still based on the applicant or 19 others sending emails with attachments, which those 20 who have used State email know that there's a 20- or 21 25-megabyte limit to attachments, and most of the

22 files that we get that have maps or large databases

23 vastly exceed that threshold. So we would like to

24 have the user be able to upload these files and,

Page 110

1 frankly, all of the information through a data

- 2 portal. We have some examples of that that have
- 3 been successfully used by DEP. There's the eDEP
- 4 filing system. MEPA now has an update or a filing
- 5 portal.

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6 So even though the ink is not really dry 7 on the DPU's latest e-filing system, I think we want

to gravitate towards something different, and we're

- working with DOER, again, on developing sort of
- common specifications for an information portal that
- 11 will support our needs, consolidated local
- 12 permitting needs, and provide pretty much a seamless
- 13 pathway for projects that may start off at the local
- 14 level as a consolidated local permit request but
- 15 somehow migrate over to EFSB review under the de
- 16 novo provisions that we talked about, and we would
- 17 need access to that record information to base our
- decision on in part. So a common filing system will 18 19 help.

The completion checklist -- what's a

21 good application without a completion checklist?

Everybody wants that. We're going to do it. 22 23

We also would like to simplify the

public notice documents that kick off the public

1 presiding officer, an opportunity to maybe suspend

- 2 or revisit that completeness determination, which
- would then stop the clock, in the event there was a
- finding that maybe there's been some abuse of the
- 5 process by, it looks like, trying to delay it.

6 I'm just trying to figure out how do we,

7 given the statutory timeline -- but how do we

really -- where is an opening to be able to address

9 this in the confines of the statute.

10 MR. TARR: I definitely think that the completeness determination is the avenue to do that. 11

12 There is a section in there -- if, for instance, an

13 enforcement agency had not been included in the

14 original application and only found out later, it

would deem the application incomplete, to reset the 15

16 timelines. So that is one mechanism to ensure that

17 additional time could be added if necessary.

18 The hard part is that the statute indicates a specific 12-month or 15-month time frame 19

20 from -- like it's a hard time. So without resetting

21 the timeline completely, I don't know that the

22 presiding officer can delay for two months or

23 something in that nature.

So I appreciate that we definitely need

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- 1 engagement part of our proceedings. We go back and
- 2 forth quite regularly with applicants now over
- 3 various, you know, formatting issues and wording
- 4 issues. This can all be standardized to a template.
- 5 So that's part of what we're going to be adding into
- 6 our guidance package to make the process better and
- 7 more efficient.

8 I think this may be it. Next slide.

These are just discussion questions.

Sorry, I've gone a little bit long. But I'm happy 10

to hear any questions that come up. 11

Again, "work in progress" I think on the 13 guidance document is a fair characterization, and we really do want to hear what else needs to be done 14 besides the things that we've identified. I will

16 leave it at that.

17 SECRETARY TEPPER: Any questions from

18 the Board? Mr. Chairman?

> CHAIR VAN NOSTRAND: Connor, I was giving some thought to this issue that's been raised about the potential use of delay tactics to trigger

22 constructive approval. I wonder if there might be

an opening in that completeness review section in

24 13.09 to maybe give the hearing officer, the

Page 113 to have some more input on some potential options.

I know that not -- most applicants would not seek

that, but it is something that we do want to guard

ourselves against for sure.

CHAIR VAN NOSTRAND: Thanks.

SECRETARY TEPPER: Commissioner Heiple?

7 COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: Bonnie Heiple,

8 MassDEP. I have a question about, you referenced

this and I think there's language in the guidance as

10 well, concerning the completeness determination and

the ability of the presiding officer to waive 11

certain permitting requirements. 12

13 Do you anticipate that applying only to 14 sort of administrative or ministerial requirements?

15 I'm just thinking through the process of, if the

16 permitting agency would typically require something,

17 you don't want to hold up the entire application on

18 that basis, and we don't have that piece of

19 information and later need to -- well, soon need to

craft permit conditions and later may need to help

21 enforce those -- if we would need the information

22 that is in that missing piece -- that we would view

23 as a missing piece of information that should have

been included and there was a difference of opinion

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Page 114

1 about that --

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I'm just wondering if there's sort of a 3 universe of requirements that could be waived or could be not required in the first instance, or if that would apply to any State agency permitting requirement?

MR. TARR: So we haven't addressed whether or not it would be specific. The primary concern for that section was whether or not a 10 specific State agency or local agency would always find a deficiency, so delaying the project from 11 12 their end, potentially on purpose. So that's the reason that we had included the override for the presiding officer.

So it's not to slow down the process -or not to speed up the process on purpose. necessarily. So the presiding officer would hear any information or input from the agencies or the local government, and if there is something that is 19 deemed -- or justified by the agency as being necessary, that would be an identified deficiency and then prolong the completeness determination.

So that's the basis for why that was 24 included. Maybe that language can be clarified to 1 course always encourage applicants to come, when we

2 are the deciding authority, to come to us as soon as

possible, have as many preapplication meetings as we 3

can, have things be as clear to the applicant as

5 they can be, so we get the best application as we

6 can and we can process it quickly. We don't always,

despite having a lot of meetings, get an application 7

that has every piece of information that we need in

9 the way that we need it.

10 So I think having that experience and 11 continuing to encourage folks to engage early, but 12 seeing how, you know, there can be bits and pieces 13 of information that still require some back-and-14 forth, and having the intervention of yet another 15 authority come in and say, "Actually, State 16 permitting agency, you don't need that," gets a

little complicated. And we're just kind of playing 17 out how that could impact our ability to adequately 18

enforce down the road, if and when you did. 19

20 SECRETARY TEPPER: Are they saying you 21 can't have that, or are they saying we just need to 22 get this process started?

23 COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: It sounds like there is a circumstance in which you would make a

Page 115

1 make it more specific, so that there can be maybe more of a defined term of what would be considered

3 material as far as a deficiency, so that we can have

a little bit more defined language for that. I

5 think that can definitely be expanded.

COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: I think that could be helpful. Lawyers; right? We think of what could go wrong or what could be abused. So if there is an 9 instance in which a PEA needs to enforce -- we 10 obviously don't have the basis for a valid enforcement action.

So if we don't have the underlying piece 13 of information that we otherwise would rely on in 14 that enforcement action, that kind of compromises what can happen down the road to make sure that the entire permit is adequately complied with.

MR. TARR: And I think that's part of what we're using as a reason for the agencies to be involved as much as possible.

SECRETARY TEPPER: I was going to say, 21 couldn't you, Commissioner Heiple, ask for that in discovery?

23 COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: Yes. I think this 24 kind of harkens back to your initial comment: We of

determination as part of the completeness 1

determination that that piece of information is not 2

3 significant enough to delay this entire project

application, so let's just move forward without it.

5 Is that how you envision that working?

6 MR. TARR: Let's indicate that the 7 application is complete and begin the evidentiary process. So there would still be opportunities for input and still opportunities for the agency to get 9

10 that information through information requests if 11

necessary. So if it's something that would be cured 12 simply through information requests, it may not be

13 something that's necessary. Or if it's some large

portion of the project that just wasn't included 14

15 that this agency always receives, then the presiding

16 officer has the discretion to delay it as necessary. 17 So I think the agency would need to

18 justify to the presiding officer for the delay why 19 it would be needed before we have to move forward

with evidentiary hearing. That ends up being the 20 21 communication between the EFSB and all the other

22 agencies, and we encourage a lot of discussion, open

23 communication.

24 COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: Thank you.

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1 SECRETARY TEPPER: I was wondering if 2 you could talk a little bit about -- maybe everybody

3 else gets this. But I'm not sure I get the baseline 4 standards and what they're used for. We don't

5 currently have baseline standards written out at the 6 EFSB.

7 So I guess I'm just not getting what 8 they are and why we need them.

9

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MR. TARR: So baseline standards were 10 included as part of the statute. Some of that language was incorporated from the statute itself, 11 as far as incorporating baseline standards for 13 health and safety. I think that's part of the 14 reason why we included it there.

It's so that the Board would have the option of being able to establish those standards 17 but not necessarily forcing the Board to establish 18 them right now if it's not feasible or not realistic. 19

20 I'm going to turn it over to Director 21 Greene. Do you have any additional comments 22 regarding the baseline standards? I know this was 23 more of a contentious section that we've gone back 24 and forth a number of times about what that should

1 something. So we've used that standard. We've

referred to it. We don't necessarily have a

3 superbright line that if you're at 10 that's good

enough. We try to avoid, minimize, and mitigate.

5 That's part of our requirement, too, so that if

projects come in with a lower level of noise, that's

7 great, but the standard is 10 dB, but that's the

standard we've used from DEP. That's one example.

9 SECRETARY TEPPER: Is the intent that

10 you're going to literally have a list of standards

that are going to try to encompass every permit that 11

12 everybody meets?

13 MR. GREENE: It sounds pretty daunting, 14 the way you put it. I don't think I want to sign up

for that. But I think we could incorporate by 15

16 reference that, yes, we are embracing established

17 regulatory standards that are used by the following

18 State permitting agencies, that, again, will be

19 developed through the DOER consolidated local

20 permitting process, which really is setting the

21 foundation for the whole local component of

22 consolidated permitting.

23 So that we don't have to necessarily compile the encyclopedia of baseline standards, but

Page 119

include and the language for that section.

2 MR. GREENE: I agree that the statute

3 doesn't give us discretion. We have to check the

4 box that says we have baseline health, safety, and

5 environmental and other standards. That's the

6 language in the Act. How we accomplish that is to 7 be determined.

8 So again, the thought process that I 9 think most of the staff have is that there are 10 plenty of existing standards that are used by other 11 State agencies that are useful and well known. 12 We've not codified them and collected them and 13 compiled them into a compendium of, quote, "baseline 14 standards." We could do that. We could refer to

15 standards that are used by agencies like MassDEP,

16 incorporate those by reference. But generally 17 speaking --

18 SECRETARY TEPPER: How are they used? 19 What are you using them for? You cannot get approval from the EFSB unless you meet the following 21 standards? Is that what it is?

22 MR. GREENE: Just as an example, think of noise. MassDEP has had a 10-dB-over-background 24 condition as their noise policy since 1970-

Page 121 we can certainly reference the ones that exist, and 1

there may be some uncertainty as to -- I'm not

really sure that these other agencies have been all

4 that clear about some of their standards, either.

So that could not always be a bright line or easily

6 discerned requirement.

7 So there may be some need to articulate 8 with greater specificity what a baseline standard is 9 even when incorporating it, let's say, by reference.

10 But this is a very tricky and 11 challenging part of the statute --

12 SECRETARY TEPPER: What does it say

13 today?

14 MR. GREENE: Maybe I should let a lawyer 15 answer that.

16 MR. WANG: Could I interject? 17

SECRETARY TEPPER: Please, go ahead.

18 MR. WANG: I think, Chair, you're asking

19 about application of the standards, having a list.

20 So the team has discussed that sort of 21 currently there's no standard. So we spend an

22 inordinate amount of time in analysis and findings

23 discussing things that could be clearer with, okay,

this complies with MassDEP noise, therefore we find

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- 1 that it's avoided, mitigated, and minimized the
- 2 noise impact. So that could be an efficiency in
- 3 that way, where we have enumerated standards that we
- 4 don't have to torture ourselves to describe over
- 5 five pages and then ultimately say, "And they also
- 6 comply with MassDEP, therefore we find this to be
- 7 avoided and minimized and mitigated." So that's a
- 8 potential application that we're looking at for
- 9 standards.
- 10 MR. TARR: Just to back that up: So
- 11 this would be applied to what I believe is 13.03.
- 12 all of the different application sections that we
- would be describing and request be included, which
- 14 are detailed ad nauseam within the guidance
- documents, so as far as what needs to be included. 15

So this section is incorporated into the 16 entire application, so this is applied to all the 17

different sections. 18

MR. GREENE: One other just example, if 19

20 I may, to illustrate what the opportunity is here:

- Magnetic fields. I mentioned that that's kind of an 21
- issue that really focuses EFSB review and is not 23
- part of the permitting landscape generally. 24
  - There are many different groups and
- Page 123
- 1 organizations that have put out their own notion of 2 what's an acceptable magnetic field exposure level.
- 3 The Institute of Nonionizing something Protection --
- 4 ICNIRP is the acronym -- has a 2,000-milligauss
- 5 exposure level. The Siting Board has never allowed
- 6 a 2,000-milligauss exposure level in any of our
- 7 cases, but we acknowledge that that standard exists
- 8 and it has scientific foundation.
- 9 But there are other standards. The
- 10 World Health Organization has a standard and many
- others have a standard. We do not have a specific, 11
- 12 articulated, enshrined standard in regulation.
- 13 Other PUCs or siting entities around the country,
- 14 some of them do. New York State has a 200-
- 15 milligauss edge-of-right-of-way exposure limit, and
- 16 it's pretty much of a bright line. If you're below
- 200 milligauss at the edge of a right-of-way, that's 17
- 18 okay.
- 19 SECRETARY TEPPER: But you're going to do these standards in quidance? 20
- 21 MR. GREENE: The alternative would be to
- 22 have them addressed in the regulation. So that
- 23 boundary between what's in a regulation versus
- 24 what's a guidance raises a whole other set of

- Page 124
- 1 concerns and questions. But generally speaking,
- guidance is more flexible and can evolve as
- 3 knowledge changes and practices inform our thinking.
  - So going through a reg. process is very,
- 5 very time-consuming.
  - SECRETARY TEPPER: I'm not suggesting
- 7 that it should be a reg. process. I was just trying
- to understand where it would be.
  - Ms. Evans, what does the statute say?
- 10 MR. TARR: I've been provided with a
- 11 copy of the statute.
  - MS. EVANS: On paper.
- 13 SECRETARY TEPPER: This is in what
- 14 section?
- MR. TARR: This is in 69T, Subsection d, 15
- 16 so applying to all large -- or all large facilities
- under the EFSB jurisdiction. "The board shall 17
- 18 establish the following criteria governing the
- 19 siting and permitting of large clean energy
- 20 infrastructure facilities:" Subsection i, "a
- 21 uniform set of baseline health, safety,
- 22 environmental, and other standards that apply to the
- issuance of a consolidated permit." 23
- 24 So the statute specifically requests us

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- to provide some baseline. I'm sure health in ten years will be a little different than health now.
- 3 SECRETARY TEPPER: I certainly would be
- interested in seeing in people's comments what they 4
- think should happen with that. It just seems to me
- to go through every possible permit that people are
- going to have that have to do with health, safety,
- environmental, and making some list of things that,
- 9 vou know, are the standard -- that makes me nervous.
- 10 MR. TARR: I think that the standard
- 11 would be an acceptable standard that it would be an
- 12 automatic yes, is what we're trying to search for.
- 13 So if anything was above that, it doesn't mean that
- it's no, it just means that further explanation or 14
- 15 analysis is needed.
  - SECRETARY TEPPER: Right.
- 17 COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: I'll just add that
- 18 as part of that discussion we should try to
- 19 contemplate things changing over time -- not just
- lessons learned from previous applications, but if 20
- 21 an agency updates their standard that informed your
- 22 standard, is there some sort of automatic process?
- 23 Are we on notice to notify the Board that if one of
- 24 our standards has been swept in as a baseline

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1 standard and we make a change to that policy or that 2 standard, that we notify you in some way? Does that 3 then change in the baseline standards? So we should all think through how those are evergreen.

MR. TARR: I would hope if you are an 6 intervenor in the case you would make sure that the Board is aware.

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COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: If we change the 8 9 10 dBa -- I'm not suggesting that we will. But if 10 we did, yes, of course we would make you aware of that. But as an applicant coming in and seeing that 11 12 that 10 dBa is still reflected as a baseline 13 standard, I think you have a different argument that you don't necessarily need to comply with something that may be more stringent in the future. 15

16 MR. TARR: And I think that's why the 17 incorporation by reference would probably be the 18 best option moving forward, because there's so many 19 different agencies that have so many different policies moving around that that would probably be 20 21 our safest option, so that we are amenable to change 22 and it adapts as things are happening, rather than waiting for us to ratify and going through and acknowledging -- if it's whatever you say it is --

Page 128 1 a draft permit, looking at what their draft permits

normally look like.

3 But we try to get draft permits now in 4 the certificates from the permitting agency to 5 incorporate that into the certificate.

6 MR. GREENE: I just wanted to add one 7 more comment, if I may. What you said about being 8 concerned about trying to develop a list of baseline standards and how daunting that sounds, I couldn't 9 10 agree with you more.

The problem is that, if there isn't 11 12 someplace you can go and find what the applicable 13 standard is around a particular impact or a permit, 14 then it just leaves the issue open for argument in 15 the case, which usually leads to a protracted 16 proceeding and more time and greater likelihood of 17 bumping up against the statutory deadline and having 18 an automatic decision.

19 So there are some pretty impressive 20 efforts, I will say, by some of our peer states and 21 other places that have gone through this process to really compile standards and articulate them with 22 23 specificity, and it provides certainty around how issues get adjudicated in cases and makes it easier

Page 127 COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: That's the best-case scenario.

3 MS. EVANS: Just one thing else I wanted 4 to add, is that's one of the reasons why we wanted 5 to go with the aggregation model for the 6 consolidated permit, so that we are reflecting the 7 substantive rules in the various permitting agencies 8 that are out there, and as those rules evolve, they 9 would show up in our -- we're relying on your 10 substantive rules except for the actual orphan issues that Andy has talked about, to review these 11 12 permits.

SECRETARY TEPPER: How does it work in the certificate process right now?

MS. EVANS: So the certificate process, 16 we usually get copies of craft permits at least from the agencies with the larger permits -- we get a 18 draft Chapter 91 or we get a draft air permit from DEP, and we end up incorporating that in the certificate.

21 Sometimes a permitting agency sometimes 22 at the local level does not want to provide us with 23 a draft permit because they do not want the particular facility involved. Then we will develop

to achieve a timely decision. It may not be as

custom-tailored and maybe not as thoughtful as some

3 of the cases and issues that we've wandered into

4 over years, but, you know, our approach has not been

efficient. So we're balancing the burden of

compiling a lot of information upfront versus having

7 to adjudicate everything in a case.

8 SECRETARY TEPPER: I hear you. It would 9 be just a lot easier if the only thing you had to do 10 was do one step with the EFSB. I'm just thinking about all the other permits that one would possibly 11 12 have to get. Maybe it's not as hard as I think.

13 MR. TARR: I think part of the other concern would be that if there's a permit that's 14 15 missed or an agency that's omitted, if there was just one application, we wouldn't be aware of that, 16 17 or we might not be aware of that. So this is just 18 to make sure that everybody is fully aware of every 19 permit that they're anticipating that they're 20 receiving.

21 So I think this is just putting a lot of the onus on the applicant to make sure that they do 22 23 their due diligence in the background, so that when they come before us, they know exactly what they're

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1 getting at the end of the day.

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2 SECRETARY TEPPER: I may have forgotten 3 how this works. But when you issue the consolidated

4 permit, you're actually issuing all the individual

5 permits? Or are you issuing one thing?

MR. TARR: So the issuance of the consolidated permit is as if all of those agencies 7 issued their own permits. And then they're required to enforce --

9 10 There is the option that we could have 11 done a consolidated permit that issues one thing and 12 then they all have to comply and hope they know what 13 they're complying with. In order to give clarity to 14 all of the agencies and the local governments that 15 are going to be enforcing this, we're trying to 16 provide them with what they already know and what 17 they've already experienced. So that's why we're

18 trying to do it in the aggregate model, so that 19 they're fully aware and know what they're already 20 enforcing and that there's clarity from our side and 21 theirs.

22 SECRETARY TEPPER: Understood. Other 23 questions from the Bench?

So let's move on to comments from the

1 and in particular the Siting Board staff have

- 2 invested in developing proposals, drafting
- preliminary regulations, and organizing
- opportunities to engage with stakeholders. These
- 5 interim actions -- we've talked a little bit about
- 6 efficiency and how important interim actions are.
- 7 And these are really critical to getting to the
- 8 March 2026 -- getting to July 2026. It's coming
- fast. It's pretty impressive that we are looking at
- preliminary draft regulations at this point, as
- people can see more specifically what's being 11
- appropriate and how issues are being handled. So we
- 13 really appreciate that.

14 I know for most of us, I'll say it

again, because we know how hard you work, we know 15

how hard the staff work, this is a second job for 16

most of us as well as for you. It's also an amazing 17

opportunity. 18

19 So we will be providing written

20 comments. I also wanted to note, I think it's clear

21 to everyone, we've been trying to align with

22 National Grid all along the way here to ensure

you're hearing from two utilities with a single

24 voice. So she's going to address some more specific

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Commission.

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2 MS. BUCKLEY: Thank you for offering 3 this opportunity today to speak to you and to hear

4 questions. My name is Deirdre Buckley. I'm with

5 Eversource Energy. I am representing Katherine

6 Finneran, who is one of the Commission members and

7 who couldn't be here today. But she did want to

8 pass along her appreciation for all of the

9 opportunities we've had to look at draft

10 regulations, look at proposals, and talk with not

11 only your staff but lots of other stakeholders about

12 these issues.

13 The Healey administration it's very 14 clear to us has demonstrated its commitment to 15 accelerating deployment of clean energy 16 infrastructure, ensuring opportunities for 17 meaningful engagement, and requiring that the 18 benefits of the clean energy transition are shared 19 equitably in the Commonwealth. An efficient and 20 effective process is needed to ensure reliability. 21 equity, and least-cost outcomes for customers and 22 for residents.

23 We sincerely appreciate the significant 24 commitment and thoughtfulness EEA and its agencies

comments and I'm going to talk a little bit more 2 generally.

3 My focus is more on context that's kind of guided our considerations for evaluating these

proposals and regulations and informed our comments

and recommendations. It's been helpful to me to

have some key things to think about. Some of you

have heard these already several times from me.

9 Some of you haven't. So I just will be repeating

10 them here.

11 I also want to say, we've seen it

12 reflected in the process. So some of these issues,

13 you know, people are thinking of these issues. So

14 every element of the process from early engagement

15 to completeness determinations, hearings, and

16 drafting of decisions and conditions contributes to

17 its overall effectiveness and our ability to meet

18 deadlines. That's been clear here today. Secretary

19 Tepper has mentioned a couple of times.

20 I love completeness determinations.

21 It's really important. Who wants to waste their

time reading a 200-page report and then find out

23 it's been pulled because it's not complete. It's

the worst thing for State agencies, it's bad for

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1 residents, for people who are interested.

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So all of these things hang together; 3 right? They're all important to the process, and we need to look at how they connect.

5 Just as Secretary Tepper said, wherever 6 we can increase efficiency in the process, the 7 opportunity should be taken. So it's a 12-month 8 process. It's short. It's intended to be 9 efficient. You know, if you lose a week here, if 10 you lose a week there, it's really going to affect your overall time frame. So we don't want to be at 11 12 the end of the process having to catch up.

Building on what works: We are doing something new, consolidated very different, but building on what works while integrating these new approaches to supporting efficiency.

16 17 So one recommendation that would avoid 18 confusion and introduction of opportunities to appeal is that, you know, new rules must be clear, 19 flexible, and consistent with the explicit language 20 21 of the Act. In addition, wherever possible, 22 referring to existing underlying regulatory language 23 and defined terms rather than introducing new 24 terminology has been helpful, and we've seen that

1 may be cases where discovery and evidentiary

hearings are not necessary, so taking advantage of 3 that flexibility where it's appropriate.

4 In addition, continuing to lean on 5 extensive experience of siting staff and State

6 agencies to tackle these challenges. Massachusetts

7 has an incredible number of very smart, experienced

8 people who are working at EEA and their agencies,

9 and so depending on them to help support this

10 process. Again, we can clearly see how involved

they've been, and it definitely is making this 11

12 process more effective.

13 It's also been talked about how this is 14 an adjudicatory process, so like a trial. So it 15 includes extensive opportunities for discovery, also 16 known as information-gathering, testimony, and discussion of substantive issues. So keeping that 17 18 in mind in terms of thinking about what do you need 19 on the front end and what are you going to develop during the process. That can be a powerful way to 20 21 increase efficiency also.

22 All of you have been appointed based on your experience and expertise. You know, you're 23

going to be using your judgment and your discretion

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1 reflected in some of the draft regulations.

2 Each project and its review is highly 3 technology- and location-specific. Potential impacts and benefits vary significantly, and 5 incorporating flexibility is necessary for an

6 effective review of all different types of projects. 7 We are concerned with clean transmission 8 and distribution, but there are many other projects that will be coming before the Board. 9

10 And to be able to adapt this process over time as new technologies and challenges emerge. 11 12 It's easy to say this. It's really hard to do it. 13 But trying to strike that balance between what is

14 guidance and what is in regulations and where is it 15 important to distinguish between those two.

So we did want to support, as permitted 17 by the Act, establishing interim deadlines and 18 procedures for different types of projects within those 12- and 15-month deadlines. So there could be projects that are fairly straightforward with relatively few impacts, and so having perhaps, you know, a shorter time frame for those projects.

23 Thinking about using procedures where 24 appropriate to tailor the process. So again, there 1 to balance these various factors on project

reliability, cost, viability, and community impacts,

3 and statewide interest.

I wanted to note, the Climate Act did 4 expand the Board from nine to Eleven, so there are a

couple of new nonvoting positions, and in addition,

public members have increased from three to four. 7

One of the challenges in the past has been 8

scheduling Siting Board hearings, so this is one of

10 the things that's practical and not as exciting as

new policies and new regulations, but being able to 11

establish regular Siting Board meetings on an 12

13 ongoing basis, make sure we have a quorum where we

14 need it, and available to make decisions and avoid

15 unnecessary constructive approvals.

16 I can say we absolutely do not want any 17 constructive approvals. We want our projects to be 18 reviewed thoroughly and rigorously, and we want to 19 demonstrate that we're meeting all of the criteria

20 that we need to in order to get approval.

21 In addition, so it will provide 22 consistency for Board members but also for members 23 of the public, for stakeholders who want to

participate. The participation in these hybrid

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1 meetings has been excellent from the point that it's 2 got introduced to the process. I know Andy in 3 particular has worked really hard to make these 4 hybrid meetings work, and they really do, and they 5 give so many people an opportunity to participate 6 who haven't been able to participate in the past.

7 I should probably breathe. I also want to thank you for filling up my beach book list. I 9 didn't have to think about what books I would read 10 this summer.

11 So in addition, I just want to note on 12 transition rules, we've talked a little bit about transition rules and the need for them. So what is 14 the process going to look like for projects that we 15 file from now until July 2026? And if we have 16 projects that haven't been reviewed and approved. 17 what's going to happen once July 1st comes around, 18 and how do we manage that transition? So that's something else to think about, and we look forward 19 20 to working with you on that.

We also, again, appreciate these draft 22 regulations and look forward to seeing the preliminary regulations on cumulative impacts 24 analysis as well as prefiling engagement.

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So thank you for the opportunity again. 2 I appreciate it, and look forward to the rest of the 3 session.

MS. MATTHEWS: I'm Diedre Matthews. 5 which I think most of you know, and I'm here on 6 behalf of National Grid, which is a member of the 7 CEISP. My comments today are going to be pretty 8 short and focused mostly on a first reading of the 9 documents that have been posted to the website over 10 the last week.

As you know, the Climate Act of 2024 11 12 established a one-stop process for permitting 13 certain clean energy projects, including some but 14 not the majority of electric utility projects. The 15 Act put the responsibility of creating this new 16 process on the Siting Board and its staff for the 17 most part. Since the law was passed, Siting Board 18 staff and their partners in the Department and EEA have worked tirelessly on implementation. We are grateful for their work. We hope you can get some 20 21 sleep soon.

I'd like to thank the Board for issuing early drafts of the rules and guidance for discussion.

Our biggest concern is really about

2 making this process work. To deliver the promise of

3 the Climate Act, you're going to have to develop a

practical, functional process for permitting clean

5 energy projects. The rules governing this process

6 need to be clear, they need to be flexible, they

7 need to be internally consistent, and really

importantly, they need to be consistent with the

9 explicit language of the Act.

10 I think we all know what happens when 11 the Board does not cling closely to their guiding 12 statute and end up on appeal.

13 It also needs to be ready -- the process 14 is going to need to be ready for projects that are going to come to you in 2026. We're developing the 15 applications for those projects now, and we're 17 looking for as much guidance as we possibly can get from you. 18

19 The advance proposals that we've seen up 20 until now are thoughtful, they're thorough. We 21 really appreciate the detailed focus on how things are going to work. They also do raise issues where 22 further stakeholder input might be important. I'm 23 going to just list a couple of these in no

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particular order.

2 First of all, completeness: I think we 3 all agree that the presiding officer's completeness determination is critical to the consolidated 5 process because it starts the Board's clock.

6 The draft rules on completeness right 7 now reference a guidance document which in its current form requires really detailed analyses on a 9 wide range of issues, many of which are not going to be relevant to a given project. So for avoidance of 10 confusion, we think that the final rules and 11 guidance should make it clear that you'll deem an 12 13 application complete if it addresses all material impacts of the project, recognizing that the Siting 14 15 Board is going to develop comprehensive records, so

16 it doesn't have to be the last word. 17 On the guidance documents generally, I 18 think they are really a great idea. We really do 19 appreciate that you are looking to incorporate 20 things into guidance so that we have some 21 flexibility. We do suggest holding some technical 22 sessions, so that we can ensure that all the filing 23 requirements, standard conditions, everything in the guidance documents are practical and technically

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Page 142

1 feasible.

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2 It may also make sense to limit the 3 scope of the guidance documents initially, get fewer things correct rather than a multiplicity of detail 5 that's maybe not quite correct.

6 On the cumulative impact analysis, the 7 Climate Act specifically requires applicants to 8 submit a written cumulative impact report with their 9 application that assesses existing impacts and 10 burdens on the project area and proposes remedial actions for any disproportionate adverse impacts. 11

To us, this means that under the Climate 13 Act the cumulative impact analysis is an impact 14 assessment and not really a route selection tool. I know there can be some discussion around that, but 16 for avoidance of appeals, we urge you to make sure 17 that whatever you do on the cumulative impact analysis is consistent with the Climate Act.

19 One topic that we have not discussed at 20 all, except some references in the guidance document, is a noticed-alternative requirement. We 21 22 suggest that the Board reconsider noticing 23 alternative routes or sites as part of a 24 consolidated permitting process. Practically

1 speaking, when you move a project like a

2 transmission line to an entirely different location,

3 it creates a different project, different impacts,

4 and necessarily different permitting requirements.

The Board, the applicant, the reviewing 6 agencies, and the public cannot pivot from one project to another in the middle of a consolidated proceeding, and I think we should stop pretending 9 they can.

10 Finally, just on site suitability: As Secretary Judge noted, the Climate Act requires EEA 11 to develop site suitability criteria for the very 12 13 small subset of clean T&D facilities that are

14 located in a newly established public right-of-way.

15 And I really appreciate the thoughtful approach 16 you've taken to that. There still are some

17 artifacts in drafting, I think, in both the draft

18 rules and the guidance that suggest all T&D projects

19 have to address site suitability criteria. Just

20 something to do in the next round.

So those are just a couple of thoughts 22 prompted by a first reading of the documents. We'll be filing substantially more detailed comments, and 24 we really look forward to working with you, with

1 other members of the CEISP, and all the interested

stakeholders on practical, functional consolidated

permitting for clean energy. 3

One thing in passing: This is not a

5 brand-new format that you are working with here. We

file this kind of application in New Hampshire

frequently. Don't be afraid of it; it's possible. 7

Thank you. 8

9 SECRETARY TEPPER: Anybody from the 10 lawyers group? Anyone online? Mr. Kaplan, you're

11 going to go next. We're going to have Mr.

12 Rosenzweig go first.

13 MR. ROSENZWEIG: David Rosenzweig, an 14 attorney at Keegan Werlin, and I was a member of SPAG throughout the development of the proposed 15 16 legislation that led to the 2024 Climate Act. I 17 also represent Eversource and National Grid on many

siting matters. I'm here really speaking on their 18

19 behalf and not as a SPAG member.

20 One of the issues, or the issue I wanted 21 to address was really relating to zoning. That's

22 come up in conversations. I think it requires

23 further consideration by the Board. I have a lot of

respect, tremendous respect, for the staff. They do

Page 143

Page 145 hard work. They really know their business. And I

think a closer look should be taken at the

3 particular statute involved and what the legislature

contemplated. 4

5 The operative language about Section 69T 6 authority appears in Section 74 of the Act. And the

7 last sentence of that section of the Act says, "A

consolidated permit, if issued, shall be in the form

9 of a composite of all individual permits, approvals,

or authorizations that would otherwise be necessary 10

for the construction and operation of the" large 11

12 clean energy infrastructure facility.

13 So the first task for an agency is what 14 do the words in the statute mean, to try to

15 interpret the statute in accordance with those plain

words. The staff has actually and the Board 16

17 actually has interpreted this language in analogous

18 circumstances, and that is certificate cases. The

19 language is precisely the same. And the only

20 limitation that the legislation put on the language

21 in the 2024 Climate Act is that the scope of

22 authority for the Siting Board to issue a

23 consolidated permit shall not include any State

permits that operate under delegated authority from

1 Federal agencies. Other than that, there was no 2 limitation.

3 This same language that I'm referring to 4 in the 2024 Climate Act has been interpreted by the 5 Siting Board on numerous occasions in certificate 6 proceedings and has been reviewed by the SJC. The 7 Siting Board has interpreted the language broadly 8 and interpreted it as a grant of authority by the 9 legislature to grant any and all permits that would 10 otherwise be required for a facility.

11 And indeed, in some of the certificate 12 cases that the Siting Board has litigated, it has included zoning relief. There are two cases. One 13 14 involved Footprint Power in 2014. One involved a 15 special permit authority under local zoning bylaws 16 for IEC Bellingham in 2001. Secretary Tepper may be familiar with that one. 17

18 So as a matter of consistency, not just 19 with the plain words, I see no basis for the Siting 20 Board taking a different interpretation with respect 21 to the scope of the consolidated permit for Section 22 69T than it has taken for certificate authority 23 under Section 69K or K1/2, for which it's granted 24 consolidated permits in the past.

Page 148 1 that. We've touched upon a couple of those already,

2 dealing with some of the local consolidated

permitting and what if some of that authority

reverts back to the Siting Board, would they have

the authority under their statute for 69U or 69T to

grant the zoning relief without a separate zoning 7

petition.

8 I think there's dangers to including a 9 separate requirement for zoning petitions to accompany Section 69T applications, because not only

is it unnecessary, but it does raise the issue of

under a constructive approval whether the Zoning

Act, Chapter 40A, Section 3, authorizes constructive

14 approvals.

15 So I think the better approach, the 16 clearer approach, consistent with your historical

interpretation of those words, is to ensure that the 17

consolidated permit you grant is comprehensive in 18

19 nature and includes zoning-related relief where it's

20 warranted under the facts, and as a matter of

21 authority, that you have the power to do so.

22 SECRETARY TEPPER: Can you just remind 23 us in the certificate proceedings, how is the zoning

24 dealt with in the application process?

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1 The SJC has also opined on this issue. 2 In one of the Cape Wind cases -- it's under the name 3 of Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound. And they 4 found that this language was an express delegation 5 of authority to the Siting Board to grant all 6 permits and to step into the shoes of those 7 agencies, and that the word "all" in the statute 8 means all. 9 There's no particular limitation that

10 was implied by the legislature where they intended to limit the authority of the Siting Board with 11 12 respect to the permits granted. They said so 13 explicitly. Otherwise it was comprehensive in 14 nature. The only limitation that I mention here is 15 the issue of delegated authority for State permits 16 that operate under Federal law.

So I think you have a very strong basis 18 to interpret the statute, the operative language for consolidated permits, consistent with how you've 20 interpreted in the past for certificates and consistently with how that language is stated in the 2024 Climate Act.

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23 I also think there could be some 24 unintended consequences if you didn't interpret

Page 149 MR. ROSENZWEIG: So when we file the

application -- I've done -- there's been about nine

or ten certificate cases. I've done the majority of

4 them. And what happens is, in the application that

you file, you file for all permits that are required

for a particular facility. You provide information 6

7 regarding the status of those permits. If one of

them lacked zoning relief or required zoning relief,

you would specify what individual or comprehensive

10 zoning exemptions you seek. You'd request them.

You'd say that this is one of these permits and 11

12 approvals that are within the scope of the

13 certificate authority. And it does not require a

14 separate 40A, Section 3 petition in order for the

15 Siting Board to grant that authority.

16 SECRETARY TEPPER: Questions for Mr.

17 Rosenzweig? Thank you.

18 Does staff want to talk about this at

19 all?

MS. EVANS: Thank you, Mr. Rosenzweig. 20

21 Yes. So it is a legal interpretation. I will note

that in the certificates in the past usually the

23 zoning exemption has been dealt with in the petition

to construct before you get to a filing for a

Page 150

1 certificate. So the zoning exemption isn't asked as part of the certificate; it was already granted

3 below by the Siting Board.

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4 So I think there are some differences. 5 SECRETARY TEPPER: The Chapter 40, 6 Section 3 petition?

MS. EVANS: That's correct. It was 8 filed and consolidated with the 69K and 69J order when the Board initially makes the decision on the 9 10 project.

So I think there are some differences 12 with the certificate statute. It is a legal 13 interpretation.

I will say that there is a memo that's pending right now that goes through staff's interpretation of the statute.

16 17 I think the bottom line is that the Act 18 does not address, explicitly address the situation of zoning exemptions. I think it's because it was 19 20 contentious below, it was contentious during the 21 certificate -- the Commission process and the 22 legislative process, and the staff and the Act 23 didn't end up actually addressing the problem of

1 separate authority. It moved it to the Siting 2 Board, and several of the provisions in the Act 3 treat facilities differently, timing and who reviews

24 what do you do with zoning. It left it as a

4 them, depending on whether or not they need a zoning 5 exemption.

The Act seems to anticipate that zoning remains a separate authority. And I do agree that it creates some practical considerations that need 9 to be worked out by staff, and we haven't worked all 10 of them out yet at this point in time.

But I think it is a legal interpretation 12 of the Act, and we have a little bit of a different point of view on the interpretation.

SECRETARY TEPPER: Just quickly stepping back from the legal interpretation: What is the benefit of having them be separate things? What makes it a better process or --

17 18 MS. EVANS: I don't think it necessarily 19 does make it a better process. This is simply a 20 legal interpretation of the way the Act is written 21 right now, is I think that the Act does not include 22 zoning exemptions in the consolidated permit. But 23 it doesn't necessarily make it a better process. At 24 times it makes it a more complicated process. But I Page 152

1 think this is the way the Act is written. 2 SECRETARY TEPPER: Okay. Do you want to

3 respond, Mr. Rosenzweig?

4 MR. ROSENZWEIG: Two quick points. One

5 is on the two instances that I mentioned that zoning

relief was granted in certificate cases. Those were

in instances where the applicant, power plants, 7

attempted to get zoning relief locally and either

failed to get it, a special permit for a tank, or in 9

10 one instance, they actually got zoning relief but it

11 was subject to local appeal and the certificate

12 process was used to negate the effect of the appeal.

13 So in both instances it was not an

14 instance in which 40A, Section 3 authority was

previously granted in order for the Siting Board to

issue a certificate. It was inclusive of zoning 16

relief. 17

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18 SECRETARY TEPPER: So they did or did

not get the 40A, Section 3 approval? 19

MR. ROSENZWEIG: At the first instance.

They did not get that from the Siting Board. They 21

22 applied locally for zoning relief.

23 SECRETARY TEPPER: They didn't have to 24 do a 40A, Section 3.

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MR. ROSENZWEIG: Correct.

SECRETARY TEPPER: So by the time it got

to the certificate, they then needed to get some 4

relief.

5 MR. ROSENZWEIG: Because they weren't 6 able to obtain that locally. So they needed zoning

relief. They tried to obtain it locally. They were

either unsuccessful or unduly delayed, and therefore

in the certificate requested that relief to be part

10 of the certificate.

The second point: I think General

Counsel Evans mentioned the issue of zoning is not 12

13 mentioned specifically in Section 69T, the section

of the Act that I read. And that is correct. But

15 neither is any other State or local permit. And the

16 fact that there's a separate statutory section that

17 would in some instances grant that authority, that's

true of every permit, frankly, every State and local

19 permit, whether it's conservation commission

20 approval, whether it's grants of location, whether

21 it's a Chapter 9 License. All of those things are

subject to their own statutory frameworks and normal

23 application by State or local agencies.

24 But that doesn't inhibit the ability of

Page 154

1 the Siting Board -- the authority of the Siting

2 Board to grant those types of approvals within the

3 scope of a certificate and by analogy with the same

language for the consolidated permit. Thank you.

5 SECRETARY TEPPER: Thank you.

6 Mr. Kaplan.

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MR. KAPLAN: Thank you so much, Madam 8 Secretary, and Board. My question sort of pertains to the application completeness determination 9 10 process. I'm concerned that the issue of gaming the system that we talked about earlier could actually 11

12 delay the process from even starting.

13 I didn't understand the consistency 14 between what Director Greene was talking about with respect to the application guidance points and the process that Mr. Tarr laid out with respect to input

17 from each agency. I thought that the completeness

18 process was just intended to be a 30-day time period

19 that I presumed would be some kind of a checklist

20 that could be easily reviewed by the EFSB. I

21 thought something Mr. Greene had discussed to

22 something that I now think I understand from

23 Mr. Tarr could actually take months by the time you

24 go to each agency, you fill out their application,

Page 155

1 you submit it to that agency, they have to ensure 2 completion, they could ask questions, they'll

3 probably get input from members of the public who

4 might be opposed to some of these projects. They

5 might come back and ask more questions before they

6 decide that the process is completed or the

7 application is completed.

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If my math is correct, that could expand 9 this 12-to-15-month process to 24, 26 months, which 10 I think is inconsistent with the Secretary's goals of streamlining the process. 11

So I just wanted to make sure, one, if I 13 understood that completely, that the completion determination process could actually go on much 14 longer than 30 days. I'm hoping we could sort of 16 figure something out that would cut down on that period. And if not, then I look forward to hearing that I misunderstood. So thank you.

19 SECRETARY TEPPER: Thank you, 20 Mr. Kaplan.

21 MR. TARR: Thank you, Mr. Kaplan. I want to clarify some of the completeness 22 23 determination timeline that I had originally issued.

So the vision that we have for an

1 application would be after the prefiling is

2 completed and the application is then submitted to

the Board, the hearing officer or the presiding

4 officer would have 30 days to review and make a

5 determination. The 30 days is a statutory

6 requirement for 30 days of review.

7 If the hearing officer determines that in that 30 days -- so this would include the 20 days needed to respond by a permitting agency or a local 9 10 government to indicate any deficiencies -- if within 11 that 30 days the hearing officer hears nothing and

indicates that everything has been included, the

13 application would be deemed complete.

14 We would potentially need to add some language. But if there are material deficiencies 15 16 that would prevent the application from being

17 effectively reviewed, then the applicant would be

18 notified by the presiding officer of the

deficiencies. They would need to provide additional 19

20 documentation and a cure. There would be a timeline

for that additional -- additional information to be 21

22 provided to the Board, typically probably 30 days,

or sooner, depending on the applicant's drive and 23

24 need to have a turnover and do it quickly.

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1 And then the presiding officer would 2 have an additional 30 days to review the new, cured

application. That doesn't mean that the presiding

officer would need to take 30 days to make that 4

completeness determination. That could be done

sooner. There's no requirement that the clock would 6

7 need to be waited out.

8 There are some provisions if the 9 applicant is unprepared -- because this is a long

process, and if the applicant continuously provides 10

incomplete applications, then we would essentially 11 12 prevent them from providing additional cures for a

certain period, so that they can get their ducks in 13

14 a row before they can come back to the Board.

15 because of the resources it takes to provide notice

to all of the agencies as well as review all of the 16

applications, depending on length. Again, some of 17

18 these applications I anticipate to be at least 500

19 pages or more, depending on the project and

20 depending on the complexity.

21 So I don't envision it being a year. If 22 it is a year, that would be by request from the 23 applicant, to have an extension of time to provide a

cure, or the applicant under Section 1 would have

Page 158

1 voluntarily withdrawn their application so that they 2 could correct any deficiencies long term that they 3 feel they couldn't make within the prescribed 4 timeline that the presiding officer provides.

5 MR. KAPLAN: But it does sound a little 6 bit to me, at least, that you're arguing your case 7 upfront to prove that your application is complete, as opposed to what I thought Director Greene was 9 saying, which was you have your table of contents, 10 and if you have a section on, you know, the overview and you have a section on need or whatever the 11 12 sections are, then you've completed your 13 application, and then the EFSB can ask discovery 14 requests and, you know, move on from there.

If you're having to demonstrate that 15 16 your application is complete substantively and 17 you've answered all the questions from various 18 agencies, I mean, then the 12 to 15 months doesn't 19 start -- which I understand 12 to 15 months is a 20 pretty short period of time to go through this 21 entire process, and I completely understand why the 22 Board would want as much information up front to 23 make sure that they could meet the 12-to-15-month 24 deadline.

Page 160 1 of arguing your case and trying to demonstrate that

2 your analysis is actually what's needed. I mean, if

your analysis is not correct during the actual

hearing, you're not going to get approved.

5 SECRETARY TEPPER: Can I just ask a quick question? Commissioner Heiple, when you're doing a completeness determination, what is it that you look for?

9 COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: I think part of

10 the major advantage to applicants here would be that

11 in this process, as I understand it, at least --

we're still obviously going through everything -- we

13 typically do at DEP administrative completeness

review. Did you check every form, did you give us

15 the maps, forms, whatever documents that you need?

16 And then a technical completeness review, which is

17 more substantive.

18 Under this process, as I understand it, those two completeness reviews would be combined in 19 20 record time, at least for us, to really make sure 21 that everything is set to start the clock here.

I don't think the point is to adjudicate 22 23 the project before the clock even starts, and I

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don't think the point is -- we as an agency would

Page 159

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But it seems like there's an easy way to game the system to have these projects never even get started at the EFSB.

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4 MR. TARR: And I understand the concern 5 that could be raised for that, for the indeterminant 6 amount of time that could end up happening and being 7 forlorn in the completeness determination process. That is not the intention. The intention is also 9 not to answer every substantive question that would 10 be needed for the project.

The question is more so is there enough 12 information to actually get started? So if there's, 13 for instance, a significant number of maps that are 14 missing and not provided, if there's an attachment 15 that's not included that should have been part of an 16 analysis, or analysis was done completely 17 incorrectly and we've determined that, we're going 18 to ask that you fix that before we start our 12-month-to-15-month timeline. It's not a comprehensive, substantive review.

21 MR. KAPLAN: I do understand that the 22 checklist of you missing a couple of maps is 23 different than your analysis is incorrect, because

once you're talking about your analysis, you're sort

not be going out -- Mr. Kaplan suggested there could

2 be some external component, getting some feedback from other stakeholders or the public. We would not

intend to do that at DEP as part of the completeness

determination, just to be clear on that point.

So I think that the advantage is it combines these processes and does so quite quickly.

MR. KAPLAN: Thank you.

9 SECRETARY TEPPER: I do think it's worth 10 us thinking about what exactly we think we're going

to be looking at in this process, in terms of your 11

12 sort of two processes, Commissioner -- you know,

13 what parts of that would you really be doing here.

I just think it's worth thinking about, if there's 14

15 an application that affects your agency or -- mostly

16 your agency, usually -- what would you want to see

17 ahead of time to say that it's complete? I think

18 it's worth maybe a chat with the Siting Board staff

19 on that.

20 MR. TARR: I would note as part of the 21 guidance documents that we've prepared, there's also

a completeness determination checklist that the

23 applicant would be requested to complete themselves.

24 So I believe that it was mentioned during earlier

Page 162

1 comments that there are some sections that didn't 2 apply.

3 There would also be a section that 4 indicates that this is not applicable to my project 5 so therefore it is not included in this application. 6 There's actually a specific section that indicates 7 that if zoning is not part of your project, 8 affirmatively say we are not asking for zoning in 9 this project.

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So that is part of the checklist. That is designed to be filled out by the applicant and then subsequently filled out by staff, so that we can all be in agreement on what sections are deficient and what sections need additional information or not, and make sure that they're included, so the administrative checklist portion of 17 it.

18 SECRETARY TEPPER: That's very helpful. MR. GREENE: Can I just add one other 19 point, which is that, as Presiding Officer Tarr was 20 saying, we do want to try and get early input from 21 22 the other permitting agencies at the ridiculously early 20-day mark and the 30-day completeness 23 period, to at least get a red flag if there is one

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1 want this to be a substantive review, but I think we

do need to figure out exactly what we're saying.

3 Anybody else online? Mr. Kaplan, are 4 you done?

5 MR. KAPLAN: Yes. Thank you.

6 SECRETARY TEPPER: Anyone else? 7 MR. WANG: I would interject that we're

20 minutes behind lunchtime.

9 SECRETARY TEPPER: Why don't we hear

10 from Mr. Long, and then we'll have lunch.

11 MR. LONG: Again, Steve Long, with The

12 Nature Conservancy, member of the Commission. 13 So I'm looking at the guidance document

14 on Pages 21 and 22 and trying to get a better

understanding of the approach to mitigation that the

16 Commonwealth typically takes.

17 I think the intent of the members of the 18 Commission was to have site suitability and

community engagement provide the science and the 19

20 lived experience to provide a more efficient and

21 equitable process. So communities and folks who are

concerned about the environment would see how the 22

23 developer had paid attention to these issues, and it

24 would enable things to move forward with less

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1 from DEP's perspective or any other agency, saying 2 that "this would not be deemed a complete

3 application if it were filed with us and here's

4 why," and that information will help inform the

5 hearing officer in making the determination at day 6 30.

Some of this does get to a bit of 8 subjectivity, unfortunately. It's not just a simple administrative check-off. There is a form that says 10 it's a summary; check that box. You're describing some technical-review components as well, and that 11 goes beyond just is there a document that has this 12 13 title on it.

SECRETARY TEPPER: I guess for me I think that we should be trying to figure out whether 16 we have the information we need in order to review the petition. To the extent that there are 18 questions about, you know -- I think there's a difference between trying to figure out whether somebody meets a standard or whether somebody is able to get a permit based on the substance.

22 So I do hear what Mr. Kaplan is saying. 23 I think we need to just think through -- I think we're all basically saying the same thing: We don't

conflict and fewer objections. 1

2 So when I think about mitigation, I

3 think about a no-net-loss or a nature-positive

4 approach, whereby if X number of acres of forest are

being converted for a development purpose, then

either x or x plus y number of acres of forest would

7 be mitigated and provided for in another area of

8 ecological value.

9 I just wanted to put that on the table in terms of I think how the Commission was thinking 10 about this -- or at least I was when I presented it 11

12 to the Commission.

13 I read through the pieces on mitigation here. So any clarification -- and I know you 14

15 haven't put out the site suitability pieces yet.

But do you envision -- I guess this is a question 16

for the Board: Do you envision the site suitability 17

18 components or the guidance coming out providing

19 guidance about how mitigation would work? Is it a

fee? Is it the developer doing the project? What 20

21 does that look like? Or do I need to wait?

UNDERSECRETARY JUDGE: So we're still

23 finalizing this, obviously. It's still definitely

in draft form. I do think we provide some examples,

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1 though, of types of mitigation that could be 2 provided, so, you know, could be a fee, could be 3 conserving lands in some other area.

4 So we list out some options, and I think 5 discretion is provided to the permitting authority. 6 and it's designed to be sort of commensurate with 7 the level of impact; right? So you look at the 8 criteria-specific score. So a project scoring 9 really poorly on a biodiversity impact, then you'd 10 probably be looking at mitigation efforts that address that particular issue, or if it's carbon 11 12 sequestration, maybe you're looking at conserving 13 forestlands somewhere else.

14 So we're not superprescriptive, and I 15 think this is something where we internally shared this with the other agencies that are writing these 17 regs last week, and it's kind of a challenging 18 thing, because they're writing their regs, we're writing this, and I think we're now trying to weave 19 the two things together. 20

21 So hopefully we'll be able to share more 22 details publicly soon. But I think a lot of the 23 discretion on the type of mitigation is dependent on 24 how substantial the impact is and what the type of

Page 168 1 incorporates stakeholder suggestions as well as

feedback that was received on internal staff

3 proposals.

4 The proposal focuses on prefiling 5 outcomes and provides applicants with the

6 flexibility with the timing of meeting those

7 requirements. The 2024 Climate Act requires the

D.P.U. to establish prefiling requirements in

9 coordination with the Board for all facilities that

10 fall under the Board's purview.

The statute calls for prefiling 12 consultation with permitting agencies as well as the

Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act Office. It 13

14 requires applicants to use multiple outreach

15 channels, including public meetings, to inform

16 stakeholders about the project before filing an

17 application with the Board. Applicants will also be

18 required to provide evidence that prefiling

consultation with local as well as State and 19

regional agencies and community groups have been 20

satisfied. 21

22 The statute also creates the Division of

Public Participation, DPP, at the D.P.U. It tasks 23

24 DPP with assisting stakeholders navigating prefiling

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impact is. And then there's a few kind of options 2 listed as potential ways to address it.

3 MR. LONG: Thank you very much.

SECRETARY TEPPER: Why don't we break 4 for lunch and be back at 2:00 o'clock. 5

6 (Recess for lunch.)

7 SECRETARY TEPPER: Next on our agenda 8 for this morning is prefiling engagement.

9 MS. DHARMARAJ: My name is Veena

Dharmaraj. Good afternoon, members of the Board. 10

I'll be speaking about the prefiling consultation 11

12 and engagement requirements that are going to be a

13 part of the EFSB process.

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We received several oral as well as 15 written comments on the prefiling straw proposal 16 following the stakeholder sessions, and since then 17 we've had an opportunity to meet with several 18 stakeholders and get the perspective of different stakeholders, including understanding the project development process as well as meeting with community groups to understand, you know, how community engagement would tie in with the proposed prefiling requirements.

The proposal I'm sharing with you today

Page 169 engagement requirements in coordination with EEA's

Office of Environmental Justice and Equity, and

3 facilitating dialogue among stakeholders in the

4 permitting process.

At present the goals prefiling

6 requirements are not very prescriptive, and we don't

7 have any formal prefiling requirements. This means

that it can be read across projects. In some

9 projects there have been instances where outreach

10 has occurred later in the development process, when

it is harder to make changes. This also means that 11

often people hear about the project after it has 12

13 been filed and most of the details are already baked

14 in.

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15 So the objectives of the prefiling consultation as well as engagement process is to 16

make sure that there's consistency in outreach 17

18 practices across all of the different projects that

19 are filed with the EFSB, that the information

20 reaches those who might be potentially impacted

21 early, and stakeholders have an opportunity to

22 influence the project, as well as it will encourage

23 wider participation, community engagement.

24 The prefiling requirements apply to

Page 170

1 large and small clean energy infrastructure

2 facilities as well as all other facilities that fall

3 under EFSB purview.

During the prefiling outreach period,
the applicant -- what we want the applicant to do is
to endeavor to balance the goal of providing
information early on in the project as well as, you
know, making sure that the applicant has the time to
pursue all the due diligence on potential site
alternatives that they're looking at.

As a part of this process and prefiling
requirement, applicants will use the site
suitability criteria with cumulative impact analysis
tool as well as the guidance and describe how it
influenced the analysis that they used in the
selection of the preferred site option and how the
preferred option avoids -- minimizes

disproportionate impacts.
 The applicant will also document all
 efforts to inform as well as partner with key

21 stakeholders, and key stakeholders include abutters,

businesses, municipal officials, community-basedorganizations, Federal as well as State recognized

24 and acknowledged tribes, as well as the wider

Page 171

1 community.

We will maintain notes for meetings that
they hold with key stakeholders as well as agency
consultations and the public meetings. They will

5 summarize those comments that they have received and6 how those comments influenced their project design.

7 All through the prefiling outreach 8 period the applicant will publicize project 9 information using multiple outreach channels and 10 will create a Web page that is updated regularly all 11 through that process.

11 through that process.

12 At the start of the prefiling

13 consultation and engagement period, the applicant

14 will meet with DPP as well as OEJE to discussion

15 their proposed outreach plan and clarify any

16 prefiling engagement requirements. They will meet

17 with relevant key stakeholders early during the

18 process and add them to an email distribution list

and send quarterly updates that might include anynew project developments that have happened, any

20 new project developments that have happened, any21 changes to the site or project design, and the

22 contact details of the applicant's representatives.

They will be required to consult withthe MEPA office at least once -- this is required by

1 statute -- and complete relevant agency consultation

2 with local, regional, as well as State permitting

3 agencies to receive feedback on compliance with

4 regulatory requirements.

As part of broader public engagement,
the applicant will conduct at least two public
meetings for key stakeholders as well as the wider
community. The second meeting should be held no
less than two months prior to submitting the
prefiling notice to the board.

The prefiling notice itself should be submitted no less than 45 days and no more than 60 days prior to filing an application with the Board.

The applicant will be required to submit two checklists during the prefiling outreach period. The prefiling engagement status checklist and supporting documents will be submitted midway

18 through the prefiling outreach period.

The second one, which is the prefiling engagement completion checklist, as well as the supporting documentation will be submitted at the conclusion of the prefiling outreach period to both DPP as well as the Board, along with the prefiling notice.

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1 The next few slides provide some

2 additional details on the requirements for each of

 $3\,\,$  the steps that I just outlined. So the start of the

4 prefiling outreach period, the applicant will meet

5 with DPP as well as OEJE either individually or it

6 can be a joint meeting.

7 At least two weeks before the meeting 8 they will need to submit some basic level of 9 documentation. For example, they will need to

10 provide a plain-language description of the project,

the need of the project, with the location map, anyalternative sites and routes that are under

13 consideration, and any meetings that have already

14 been held or planned with key stakeholders and the

15 community.

The applicant will meet with MEPA and relevant State, local, and regional permitting agencies to receive feedback on compliance with

19 regulatory requirements as well as receive

20 recommendations on any studies or analysis that need

21 to be carried out to inform the Board's review

22 process.

At the meeting the applicant will provide basic details and list all of the

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- 1 anticipated permits if available. They will also
- 2 present copies of the draft project applications for
- 3 the application permits if that is available. I
- 4 know we had a discussion where we were discussing
- 5 13.0; and so based on what gets adjusted there, we
- 6 could adjust what gets included in the prefiling 7 requirements.

8 For transmission facilities the 9 applicant will present potential route and site alternatives considered as well as the associated environmental resource constraints, and they will 11 12 describe the alternative analysis that was used in 13 selecting the preferred option.

14 For generation and storage projects, the applicant will describe the alternative analysis 15 used in the selection of the preferred location; 17 will also present locations that were considered and any associated environmental resource constraints 19 that went along with those locations that were under consideration. 20

21 They will discuss how site suitability 22 criteria, the CIA guidance and tools were incorporated in the selection of the preferred route 23 24 or site, and include a map that identifies any

1 also share the estimated timeline for prefiling

- 2 notice, for submitting the prefiling notice with the
- Board, and share any future opportunities for public 3
- comment or input on the project. All through the
- 5 process they need to provide a link to the main
- project Web page, where information will be
- regularly updated to reflect what's happening on the 7 8 around.

9 The outreach requirements for all the 10 public meetings will be tailored to the project as

well as to the characteristics of the potentially 11

12 impacted populations. Project information will be

13 publicized using at least two outreach channels that

14 have wide reach within the community. Paper copies

of the outreach material will be available for

16 review at municipal buildings as well as at public

17 libraries.

18 Applicants will be required to provide a notice for the public meeting at least two weeks in 19 20 advance and hold hybrid meetings where possible at

21 reasonable times and at accessible locations. 22 Where possible, meeting locations should

23 be near public transit, and interpretation and

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interpretation should be provided as per the Board's

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unfairly burdened areas that are in proximity to 2 their location.

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And finally, they will share estimates of environmental impacts as well as potential 5 mitigation measures and discuss any decommissioning 6 and site restoration plans during the consultations

with the MEPA office as well as agency consultation.

For meetings with key stakeholders --9 for meetings both with the key stakeholders as well 10 as the public meetings, the applicant will present basic project-level information in plain language, 11 12 describe potential impacts in the proposed project, 13 and solicit input on the mitigation impacts.

For transmission facilities they will 15 present the alternatives under consideration, a 16 comparison of anticipated impacts, as well as the proposed mitigation measures, as well as identify the preferred alternative.

19 For generation and storage facilities, the applicant will present the alternative analysis 20 21 used in the selection of the preferred location, its anticipated impacts, as well as the proposed 23 mitigation measures.

During these meetings the applicant will

language access plan, and additional languages

should be provided -- interpretation and

translation -- additional languages should be

provided as requested.

5 The applicant will submit the prefiling 6 notice together with the prefiling engagement

completion checklist as well as the supporting 7

documentation to both DPP as well as the Board no 8

less than 45 days and no more than 60 days prior to 9

10 filing an application with the Board.

DPP will review the documentation

12 submitted and assess if all the prefiling

13 consultation as well as engagement requirements have

14 been either met or if they're insufficient or

15 incomplete, and then provide its opinion both to the

16 Board as well as to the applicant.

17 The prefiling notice will include basic 18 project details -- for example, the project name, a

19 plain language project summary, location map,

anticipated project filing date, as well as a link

21 to the project website, and any decommissioning and

22 site restoration plans.

23 This is a list of supporting

24 documentation that needs to be submitted along with

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1 a prefiling engagement completion checklist.

2 So the applicant would need to provide 3 an overview of the prefiling consultation as well as 4 engagement efforts. This includes a list of key 5 stakeholders, agency consultation and public 6 meetings that were held, including the date, time, 7 and location of those meetings; a description of the 8 outreach materials that were created and recipients, including the date and method of contact; notes for 9 10 meetings with key stakeholders as well as agency

consultation as well as the public meetings.

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A table summarizing the comments that 13 they received, how they've considered those comments, and if there were any changes that were made to the project design in response to the comments that were received.

17 They will also describe how site 18 suitability criteria, CIA tool, were incorporated into the selection of their preferred solution; 19 details of any partnerships that were developed with 20 21 either key stakeholders, including any advisory 22 boards that were formed to provide input; a copy of 23 the prefiling engagement status checklist that is 24 provided midway through the process; and an update 1 see that staff is attempting to balance these

2 various perspectives. There's a lot of details in

here about what's required, without specifying the 3

order that it should happen in or the exact timing.

5 So I just want to acknowledge that and appreciate

6 staff's work on that point.

7 And I would just say, if you want to 8 comment and give any more thoughts on how that

balancing is occurring, I welcome it. But I think 9

10 we would also welcome additional comments from

others about did we get that balance right, because 11

I think it's something that I can tell has been a

struggle throughout these conversations.

14 MS. DHARMARAJ: Thank you, Commissioner.

I would say yes, the effort has been to make sure 15

16 that we are prescriptive in what we are requiring,

17 and also keeping in mind what we want the outreach

requirements to look like and do, because the end 18

goal of the outreach requirement is to ensure that 19

community members are aware, as well as all the 20

21 other stakeholders engaged in the project, are aware

22 about the project, they have enough opportunity to

23 ask questions, to provide feedback, and to work with

the applicant to enhance maybe community -- what the

Page 179

1 on any ongoing discussions regarding community 2 benefit plans and community benefit engagements 3 many.

4 There are some questions that we have up 5 on the slide, but I'm happy to take any other questions as well. Thank you.

7 SECRETARY TEPPER: Thank you very much. 8 Any questions from the Board?

9 COMMISSIONER RUBIN: This is Staci Rubin. Thank you very much, Director Dharmaraj, for 10 11 this.

12 I just wanted to offer comments that 13 during the Commission on Energy Infrastructure Siting and Permitting we heard a lot of differing 14 15 views as to how to do this. I know there were some 16 community-based organizations and municipal

17 representatives who mentioned, you know, essentially 18 being involved at day zero, was the term we heard,

19 or as soon as possible. And then we heard on the

20 other end of the spectrum from developers and

21 utilities that very early input is essentially too

22 early, doesn't give enough time for the due 23 diligence.

24

So I want to recognize that I think -- I

community thinks is important to them. 1

2 So that has been the effort of the 3 proposal that we have shared with you today, but we welcome feedback from the Board as well as from the

5 Commission.

6 COMMISSIONER MAHONY: I just wanted to maybe layer on to that and pull this back into a bit of the conversation that we had this morning, too.

9 I think recognizing Commissioner Rubin's point about all the balancing that needs to happen, 10

I think another thing that I continue to be 11

concerned with is balancing the time that it takes 12

13 to do all of this, and also the connection between

what you're requiring in these prefiling meetings to

a lot of what we talked about this morning with

respect to what goes into the application, the 16

17 baseline standards.

So I think the more we can align those

19 two processes, the less work it is really for

20 everyone and yet we're still achieving what

21 Commissioner Rubin was highlighting about really

22 getting folks involved early and having meaningful

23 participation.

24 I think the other thing I think might be

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- 1 helpful once we kind of get through this day is --
- 2 and this is a general point, not just for you -- but
- 3 especially given the conversation we had this
- 4 morning about 30 days, 20 days, one month, a month,
- 5 a month, to have a timeline to understand really
- 6 with a pretend project, maybe, to explain this
- 7 process. I think it might be helpful, because
- 8 there's a lot of dense regulations here. So that
- just might be helpful given our goal of helping the

10 community understand what's going on.

11 MS. DHARMARAJ: Thank you so much.

12 In terms of your first comment about the

13 time that it might take to do all of the

14 requirements that we have in our proposal: When we

released our straw proposal, we had, you know, a 15

16 suggested timeline of 15 months for large projects

17 and 12 months for small projects. And then we did

18 hear a lot of feedback about not requiring, you

19 know, all of these steps to be done in a particular

20 time frame, because there might be certain

21 applicants who might be able to do all of this in a

relatively shorter timeline. Some others might take 22

23 a little bit longer.

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And so we have left that flexibility.

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- 1 So what we are requiring is that the applicant do all of the steps that are required but they have a 2
- 3 lot of flexibility in terms of how and when they
- 4 start. For example, if they start in month one and
- 5 in month four we think that they're already midway
- 6 through the project, they can start with their
- 7 status update checklist, and we'll get a sense that
- 8 they are midway through the project. We also
- 9 understand what they've complied with in that
- 10 duration, and we will get a sense of when they're
- planning to submit their prefiling notice to the 11
- 12 Board.

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13 So it provides a lot of flexibility, in terms of the timeline that an applicant can take to 14 15 conform with all the requirements.

I definitely like the suggestion of using a pretend project to lay out all of the timelines not only for prefiling but across the permitting process.

SECRETARY TEPPER: I just want to make 21 sure that I understand what projects would go through this process. So it would be large storage 23 projects, large solar projects, transmission and

distribution projects that choose to go through the

1 process?

2 MS. DHARMARAJ: Large transmission 3 projects and small transmission and distribution

projects.

7

5 SECRETARY TEPPER: Those projects that

6 choose to go through this process.

MS. DHARMARAJ: Yes.

8 SECRETARY TEPPER: And the smaller

storage and solar projects would be going through 9

10 the DOER process?

11 MS. DHARMARAJ: Yes. The other kind of 12 projects that will be going through this process are

13 legacy facilities that fall under the Board's

14 purview.

15 SECRETARY TEPPER: I, too, appreciate

16 the flexibility on the timing. You know, I do think

17 it would be very helpful in comments for people who

18 are developing these projects to really look at

these requirements and see, knowing their expertise 19

20 in this area, what we're talking about in terms --

21 generally in terms of time and whether, you know,

22 these requirements are going to allow -- whether

they will be able to complete these requirements in 23

24 a reasonable period of time. So I think that would

Page 185

be really helpful to hear from people who are doing 2 the work.

3 MS. DHARMARAJ: We wanted to use this

opportunity to get further comments from people who

are here today as well as I think the date that was

mentioned was the 28th -- by the 28th. And once we

have that, we'll definitely post the regulations on

8 our website as soon as possible, the draft

9 regulations.

10 SECRETARY TEPPER: Any questions from

11 the Commission members?

12 Any questions from SPAG?

13 Any questions from the public, or

14 comments?

15 Thank you. Let's move on to the

16 cumulative impact analysis.

17 MR. KELEHER: Daniel Keleher, attorney

18 with the Siting Division.

19 So cumulative impacts: The 2024 Climate

20 Act requires the Board to implement cumulative

21 impact analysis. A natural starting point is the

22 definition, our proposed definition, of cumulative

23 impact, which is the combined effect of past and

present projects, likely future projects, and the

Page 186

1 proposed energy project on, one, public health; two, 2 natural environment; three, resilience to climate 3 change; and four, the built environment, all within 4 a specific geographic area.

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is better than another.

So that definition combines a lot in 6 there. But the central feature that I want to point out is the combination. We're not just looking at the impact from the present project. We're considering impacts that already occurred from past 10 projects -- what's the cumulative impact.

So in essence, the cumulative impact 12 analysis is the process of assessing the cumulative impact and then appropriately responding to it.

14 The Board has to issue regulations by 15 March 1st, and it's based on guidance from the Office of Environmental Justice and Equity. That 17 process, their guidance is being formulated at the 18 same time as the draft regulations are being formulated, so they are both adjusting -- ours -the draft regulations are continuing to adjust as we 20 21 adapt to the guidance.

So the Act lays out -- at the heart of 23 the Act is the cumulative impact analysis report, a written report, and the Act defines what that report

Page 188 1 The first concept is this specific

2 geographical area, also known as SGA. And that is

3 that the Act indicates that this is the area around

the project that is expected to be impacted by the

5 project. We are contemplating, though the Act

6 doesn't specifically require this -- we are

7 contemplating that this area will be determined by

8 distances and those distances will vary from project

9 to project.

10 So right now we have some proposed 11 distances, but that's certainly an aspect that needs 12 to be further evaluated to determine the appropriate distances.

13 14 No. 2, existing environmental and public 15 health burden: So the Act requires that the 16 applicant assess the existing environmental burdens 17 and public health consequences, but it also gives 18 latitude for having the assessment go further than that. Right now we are proposing looking at two 19 20 other consequences. One was climate change,

21 essentially resiliency to climate change; and then

22 also pollution sources in the built environment.

23 But ultimately our proposal will need to match up

with the guidance that's provided from the OEJE.

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1 has to include. And that definition ends up creating the framework, essentially, for the 2 3 cumulative impact analysis.

The report at the beginning considers 5 unfairly burdened areas; baseline conditions in project areas; impacts of the project; whether the project impacts are disproportionate; and proposed mitigation of such disproportionate impacts.

So that's what's required by the Act. 10 The staff, the Board staff, is proposing also incorporating a scoring system, or applying a scoring system, to the cumulative impact analysis. 12 13 So the scoring system would quantitatively evaluate 14 each of the candidate routes or sites, and that 15 score would become part of the CIA report, and that 16 score would be a basis -- not a definitive basis, but a basis -- for determining which route or site

19 So in a lot of ways the Act, it provides 20 a framework. It provides a framework, and then a 21 lot of the details are left to be determined by the Board. This chart points out a number of concepts 23 that are critical to the framework laid out by the 24 Act.

1 No. 3 is this assessment looking at the potential impacts or consequences for the proposed project that would increase or reduce the effects of 4 climate change. So that's been covered.

5 Now I'm on Row 4. We've identified what types of characteristics -- or what kinds of burdens 6 7 we have to look at, and then the question is whether the existing burdens are unfair or not. And that 9 determination of unfairness is in the works as well, 10 but it looks like it has to do with the relative comparison essentially of how burdened is this area 11

13 And then finally here, another important 14 concept from the Act is disproportionate adverse 15 impact. This arises basically if you determine that the area around the project -- or around the 16 17 particular site that you're considering -- if you

18 determine that it is unfairly burdened, then there 19 has to be an analysis of whether the impact or

20 impacts from the proposed project will

compared to other parts of the state.

21 disproportionately affect that already unfairly

22 burdened area.

23 This chart, which takes up this slide 24 and the next slide, has a breakdown between the

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Page 193

Page 190

1 scope of the proposed CIA comparative scoring 2 process and the site suitability scoring process.

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3 This chart largely illustrates that when 4 the CIA scoring process applies, the site 5 suitability scoring process doesn't, and vice versa.

For this we really have to look at the chart S in the left-hand column -- so this chart is all about projects to which the CIA scoring applies. So in the left-hand column are the different types 10 of facilities that trigger CIA.

So the first one is clean transmission 12 and distribution. In the second column the question is, is a CIA report required? Yes is the answer, because that's what this chart has to do with, is CIA-required projects.

The third column asks is Board cumulative impact mitigation required? Yes if the project imposes a disproportionate impact.

So again, CIA, the full analysis is only triggered if the project is expected to impact an unfairly burdened area, and then if it is expected to impact that, then yes, you have to look at whether there will be a disproportionate impact.

So then we move over to the fourth

1 clean transmission and distribution site suitability

generally will not be required. And the reason is

3 that site suitability doesn't apply where the

project takes place in an established public right-

of-way, and that is the case most of the time with

6 clean transmission and distribution.

7 The next two rows, the clean energy 8 generation and the clean energy storage, yes,

9 generally there will be site suitability scoring

required, but the exception is if the site is near

11 one of these unfairly burdened areas. And I think

this is just what has been discussed between the two

13 different entities that are creating these

14 regulations, and they're making that -- we're

proposing that dividing line, where if a site is 15

16 near an unfairly burdened area, then the CIA scoring

17 will apply, and if it's not near an unfairly

18 burdened area, then the site suitability will apply.

19 This next slide is the same idea, and it 20 just deals with three other types of facilities.

21 They are all non-clean energy facilities. In none

of them does the site suitability scoring apply. 22

23 For all of them except generation, unless there's

more than one site being proposed, CIA comparative

Page 191

1 column, second from the right. This is the CIA

comparative scoring. The question is does it apply.

3 For the first row, clean transmission and distribution --4

I mean, I should just say in general the CIA comparative scoring is going to apply if you 6 have more than one proposed site or route. If there 8 is only one route or one site, which certainly may be the case, especially with sites, then there's not 9 going to be any comparative scoring. 10

So with clean transmission and 12 distribution, you normally would have multiple routes that you would be comparing. So in general, yes, CIA comparative scoring will apply. 14

On the other hand, with the clean energy 16 storage or clean energy generation, most of the time only one site is being proposed, so in that case 18 you're not going to have comparative scoring. And the chart indicates that there is an exception if 20 there is more than one site proposed.

And then finally, if we look at the last 22 column, that is about when site suitability scoring 23 is required.

And in the first instance, where the

scoring does apply. 1

2 I don't think I have another slide after 3 this, but can you go to the next slide just to be 4 sure?

5 So Tim Reilly, my colleague, is going to 6 give more details to this framework.

7 MR. REILLY: Hello, everybody. I hope you're doing well, and being on in the middle of the 9 afternoon is not an easy gig, so I will try to make

this informative and useful. Thank you, Daniel. 10 11 I'll discuss really the mechanics. This

12 is the how-to, how does this work, for CIA. It's

13 still very much a draft in the life cycle of

14 developing cumulative impact analysis, and this is a

15 unique tool. We looked around the world, how CIA

works. We are borrowing from a lot of what we 16

17 thought were the particularly good ideas, but there

18 are some new tools, too, and we wanted to talk a

19 little bit about that.

20 We see an opportunity, as Daniel pointed 21 out -- we see an opportunity to not only comply with

the requirements of the Act, the CIA report, but 22

23 also as a useful adjunct is to use a scoring tool

that helps us quantitatively compare different

Page 197

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1 sites. Why would we do that?

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2 The reason is that while things like the 3 environmental impact reports and all the various 4 things that we've gotten -- we get from applicants 5 are extremely useful, but what a lot of these 6 reports do is that they are -- implicit to the 7 report are scores and scores and scores of 8 assumptions that are implicit, that are not really 9 clearly articulated. And the quantification we 10 think helps us -- helps make transparent the prioritization, what issues are really important, 11 how important are they. And quantification helps us 13 understand that. So that is really kind of the gist 14 or the justification behind doing this.

The scoring therefore helps reduce the subjectivity and defines a clear threshold for defining adverse impacts, not least of what constitutes a disproportionate impact. We're going to talk about that in a moment.

As I said, scoring has been a long-time part of reviews, too. So this isn't new. This isn't new at all. We have for decades had what we now consider noncumulative impact indicators, such 24 as constructability. How hard is it to build this

Page 196 1 then looks at their project and the SGA, the buffer

- area, in relation to these unfairly burdened areas.
- 3 The idea is that eventually there will be before
- 4 July 1st next year a GIS that will have these
- 5 unfairly burdened areas and what the bases for the
- 6 unfairly burdened areas are, and then they'll also
- 7 be able to overlay their project with the SGA
- 8 buffer. They will determine does it overlap or not.
- 9 If it doesn't overlap, then they can terminate the
- 10 CIA report right there and issue a very quick and
- concise report. The CIA report is required with all 11
- 12 of these projects. If it doesn't overlap, they have
- 13 a little concise report that says, hey, look at
- 14 this, there's no overlap, and that's it for CIA.

15 However, if the project overlaps the unfairly burdened area, then a full CIA is

17 indicated. What that basically means is this: They

18 look at the baseline conditions of the resource,

19 they look at what the project impacts are, and they

put that together to form what is basically a 20

21 cumulative impact analysis. And we're going to talk

22 about what all of that is here in a moment.

23 Then they can score them, because a quantification, a number comes out of that. They

Page 195

1 mousetrap? Specific place-based resources, things 2 like that -- land use. 3

So those things are already there. What we're suggesting is, it's an adjunct, it's to add cumulative impacts to that, to make a holistic kind of comprehensive scoring strategy.

If that wasn't enough, what we're trying to do, as they say in developing software, the easier the front end, the harder the back end. And 10 what we're trying to do is, we are looking to make 11 this extremely efficient, cost-efficient and 12 effort-efficient, so as not to delay the production 13 and development of applications, or energy 14 facilities.

So how does this work? And now we're getting to the mechanics. How does the engine work.

The first thing is that the law says an applicant has to determine if their project overlaps the so-called unfairly burdened areas that we've been talking about all day long. And it's not just a part of the input. As Daniel indicates, it's also the associated buffer areas, the specific geographic areas. It's easier than that long phrase.

The very first thing is an applicant

can also then -- as we said, this is an adjunct to 1

2 already an ongoing route scoring rubric anyway with

3 noncumulative impact indicated. They can add those

4 two together, and they come up with an overall

score. And those scores go into a more fulsome CIA

report that the applicant would then, you know, 6

7 submit as part of their application.

8 So an important part of that, then, is 9 what are the indicators. We have right here the 10 types of indicators that are part and parcel to a

CIA. And the types of indicators are simply this: 11

12 In each one of these categories, like in Jeopardy

13 categories, each one of those categories has a lot

of population characteristics associated with it. 14

15 Population characteristics: What is the resilience

of the human population, the human aspects and the 16

17 socioeconomic aspects of a population? What

18 pollution is in the area, major pollution sources in

19 the built environment? What is the resiliency, the

indicators that give us an idea of the resiliency to 20

21 climate change, and also at a landscape level, what

22 are the ecological indicators that tell us the

23 robustness of the environment.

24 So that's different than saying we have

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Page 200

Page 198

1 a wetland area right here and it's part of the

2 Wetland Protection Act. This is more on a landscape

3 area sort of what are the impacts.

4 So all of this takes a lot of data.

5 When we first started doing this, we thought where

6 are we going to get all this data? Luckily, our

7 state has a lot of data. In fact, this state has

8 incredible data. And also the Federal Government to

some extent, to an ever lesser extent, the Federal 9

10 Government has data. But luckily Massachusetts has

a lot of data. 11

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So we use these data then to actually

13 put supporting information, quantitative

14 information, to each of those indicators. So we can

15 have indicators as an idea, and then we'll have all

16 those indicators basically in a one-stop information

17 system that will make it very easy, along with the

18 GIS, to compile it all for ease in conducting the

19 CIA. Again, the idea is how do we make this easy on

20 the front end for applicants?

21 How does it work? This is another

22 mechanics question.

23 Basically, in its elemental sort of

24 construct, a CIA is really composed of three things

Page 199

1 that are multiplied. The first is the baseline

conditions: what are all those indicators? What do 2

3 those indicators say a particular place in

4 Massachusetts is, how healthy is it? And part of

5 that -- that's quantitative.

There's also the qualitatively what are the major activities in the area? Is this a big

park? Is this an industrial site? What does that

9 area look like? Is it a residential development?

10 And then speaking of that, are there major future projects? We call them likely future 11

12 projects, that are already basically planned, that

are going -- that are likely -- is there going to be 13

14 a big residential development there? Is there going

15 to be another shopping mall? Is there going to be a

factory? Those things all will affect. How are 16

17 those affected by some big energy project? 18

The next thing, once we have kind of

19 characterized the baseline conditions, then we can

20 look at the population characteristics: again, how

21 resilient is the human population to a project. 22 Then we multiply those to give us an overall idea of

23 the resiliency of the environment, both biological

24 as well as human.

And then finally, we then multiply the 1

2 estimated project impacts. So we basically come up

3 with an integration of baseline conditions, human

resiliency, and project impact, to get us a

5 so-called cumulative impact. Next slide, please.

Just to give you an idea: We've been

7 talking about indicators. But you can see in the

8 built environment there's a lot of pollution sources

for climate change resiliency. There's flooding, 9

10 heat, wind. Then there's big landscape, ecological

integrity. Next slide, please. 11

And similarly for population

13 characteristics we have different types of health

14 states. Again, these data are available from the

15 State of Massachusetts that we can combine into a

system. Mass GIS has already done a great job.

17 Your agency has done a great job of that. And then,

of course, socioeconomic characteristics as well. 18

Next slide, please. 19

So that's sort of the baseline. Another

21 key ingredient is the so-called project impact. We

22 have something we call a project impact factor, or a

23 PIF.

So what we do is, we basically use them

Page 201

to describe the degree of impact. So it's not just

important to understand the nature of the impact,

but we have to know how bad is it, what's the

4 badness or goodness of it. That's what this does.

5 And we have various -- and we also

6 distinguish between construction phase and operation

7 phase, to give kind of more of a life-cycle

8 analysis. Eventually we might put in

decommissioning, too, but we are so early in this

phase and these projects go on for 50 years, that we 10

thought that was really kind of irrelevant at this 11

point. 12

13 But we add those together to get an

overall project impact factor. 14

15 You'll notice that some of them are

16 negative and some are positive. The reason is that,

17 again, the lower the number, just like site

18 suitability -- the lower the number, the less

19 impact. So basically we have negatives when there's

a benefit. Why would there ever be a benefit? 20

21 Well, if it's clean energy, that might stop some

22 smokestack somewhere. So that's a benefit to, for

23 example, air quality.

24 And there's also a definition of each of

Page 204

Page 202

- 1 these. Now, we actually borrowed this from the
- 2 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and they use the
- 3 same kind of system for siting renewable energy
- 4 offshore -- or at least they did. And we basically
- 5 are going to do it like they did. They do it for
- 6 every single indicator. So every single indicator
- 7 is going to have these levels of impacts here. What
- 8 that does is, it makes it easier for industry to
- 9 then look at this rubric in a very detailed way and
- 10 see where the level of impacts are for their
- facility. So it will help them. Again, the idea of
- 12 being very detailed in the back end will make it
- easier on the front end. 13

14 Next slide, please. So what's an

15 application of this? This is an example that we

16 have where we have the indicators and then we have

17 the baseline and vulnerable population levels that

18 we get from various Federal and State data sources.

19 These are in percentiles in this case. They don't

20 have to be, but they are in this case.

21 And the baseline value is an actual raw

22 number. The vulnerable population is an averaging

23 of all of those different socioeconomic and public

24 health indicators. So that gives us kind of a

Page 203

general idea of what the vulnerability of the 2 population is.

3 So we multiply the baseline that's

4 vulnerable, and then we have the project impact.

5 Again, the public impact uses that BOEM-like rubric

6 to factor in what impacts there are. And in some

7 cases we have adverse impacts in PM2.5 because it's

8 positive. We have no impacts for wastewater

9 discharge because it just didn't affect it. And in

10 this particular example, but if we're drinking water

11 not compliant because some sites are cleaned up,

12 that actually helped the environment in that case

13 because some hazardous waste sites were cleaned up

14 in the area, so that helped it.

15 Multiplying all those three -- the

16 baseline, the vulnerable population, and the project

17 impact -- gives us a so-called disproportionate

18 impact index. One of the things that the law says

19 is we have to figure out what's disproportionate.

20 So what this does is, it gives us a

21 value that we can then use to determine if it's

22 disproportionate or not. Right now what we're

working on is what level is that? Where's that line

24 for disproportion? We're working on that right now.

1 That's not quite finished.

2 Next slide, please. And also, this is

3 nuanced. This is really quite nuanced. We've given

4 a very simple example. But there are a number of

5 factors that are going to really affect sort of what

6 the weight of those factors are and the CIA factors.

7 For example, not everybody agrees on what's an

important indicator, and they change. Ptown might

9 care a lot about flooding, but, you know, inland in

10 some city may care more about cancer rates.

So different towns and different

12 locations and different projects will bring up

13 within people different priorities. The idea here

is that there would be -- during that outreach that

Veena was talking about, there could be a

facilitated discussion of what's a priority to you.

17 community x, and they can then basically come up

18 with, you know, what's a priority ranking?

19 And then we also, we averaged that, also 20 with subject matter expertise, so it's an arithmetic

21 average of community input and subject matter

22 expertise to give us an indicator weighting.

23 And then population and area are

important weighting factors because the basic unit

Page 205

is the census block group that we generally leave,

with some exceptions, in terms of a geographic unit that we look at, where routes go through. Well, not

all census blocks are created equal. Some are

really big in an area, some are really small. Some

have really high populations, some have 30 people in

7 them.

11

8 So we weight them accordingly to the

number of people and the areas, too. And that makes

10 the whole thing comparable for different routes.

And then we also have what we call a

shared total score. Remember that we have 12

13 cumulative and noncumulative impacts. So we need to

balance what is the relative proportion to the total 14

15 score, that we will talk about here in a moment, of

16 cumulative versus noncumulative indicators. That

17 could potentially happen through outreach efforts,

18 too.

19 So here we have a case study that we

20 did, and this is really useful in refining our

21 approach. We've done a couple of case studies so

22 far of sites as well as this is a linear route.

23 Just very briefly, this is an eight-, nine-mile

route between Sudbury and Hudson. It's actually a

Page 206

1 case that was approved in 2019 by the Board. 2 There are a couple of different routes,

3 just really quickly. They connect from a Sudbury 4 substation to a Hudson substation.

5 And the blue route is an old railroad, 6 the Mass. Central Railroad, that the preferred 7 alternative was to bury it. The noticed variation 8 was to put it overhead. And then there was also a 9 noticed alternative of just putting it all in the 10 street. This was evaluated. One of the big --11 there's a very interesting case because there were 12 really big human-use and recreational benefits. The 13 blue line would connect, then, a rail trail from 14 Metro Boston all the way out to Amherst. So this 15 had a lot of interest for a lot of reasons.

16 However, some of the people who lived 17 along that blue line were not happy about that idea. So it ended up in front of the Supreme Judicial 19 Court, who sided with the Board. So you guys won 20 that one.

21 So we wanted to look at -- we wanted to 22 try a linear route and determine, you know, how does 23 our process work. All we did was this: We

24 Balkanized all of the area where the routes are. We

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1 overlaid all the census blocks. Without showing it, 2 there's about two dozen census blocks that cover 3 this whole area basically.

4 Then the first question is, are there 5 unfairly burdened areas or not? And there were. 6 There were unfairly burdened areas in downtown 7 Hudson. So because of that, we couldn't just write 8 a little report that says no unfairly burdened 9 areas. We had to go through the whole analysis. We 10 did. We used State and Federal data and we looked at the baseline. We used the BOEM rubric to come up 11

13 And then next slide. We came up with 14 kind of what we call the cumulative indicators. We 15 have an index that adds all the indicators along the 16 route, and for each of the routes. And then we also 17 have the traditional noncumulative indicators --18 again, constructability, historic resources. Then 19 we simply add. The lowest score has the least 20 impacts, the highest score has the most impacts.

12 with project impacts.

21

23

24

So what we found was, you all did --22 were spot on in 2019, even when we added the cumulative impacts. So nicely done, Board.

Next slide. So again, the idea of more

1 effort on the back end to make things easier for

applicants and the public use. We're developing all

of these mapping tools, developing spreadsheets with

embedded algorithms to come up with the cumulative

5 and noncumulative impact indices.

6 The idea is that this is really a

7 desktop exercise. Once all the data are in, once

all the data are in, it can be readily used and

conducted. So it does not have to in any material 9

10 way delay the development of an application.

11 And also, one of the things that was 12 really helpful in doing the case studies, and that

13 is that we are also developing a detailed guidance

14 document. We're going to propose that training

should occur, too, for both the public as well as 15

16 the power industry.

17 Next slide, please. So the Act does

require this so-called CIA report. And again, if 18

there is no unfairly burdened areas in your project 19

20 footprint, in your SGA buffer area, it's a very

21 short report. "We did the analysis. No overlap."

22 However, again, if there there are

23 unfairly burdened areas, then we recommend that you

24 do that for the candidate routes, especially if it's

Page 209 a preferred alternative with noticed alternative

routes. And then you then evaluate the baseline

conditions, the processes and procedures, the

4 assumptions, and the results.

5 And again, as we're discussing, if

6 there's an exceedance of a threshold for

disproportionate adverse effects, we call that a

potentially disproportionate adverse effect, or a

PDAE. So we are currently working on that right

10 now. I didn't come up with that acronym.

Next slide please. And these are just 11

simply discussion questions. Again, we are early in 12

13 the life cycle of the development of this. We

actively solicit everybody's input, and we welcome 14

15 them. And these are just some example questions to

get the ball rolling. 16

17 I thank you and welcome any questions.

18 CHAIR VAN NOSTRAND: Thank you, Mr.

19 Reilly. Secretary Tepper had to leave and take a

20 phone call.

21 Any questions or comments from members

22 of the Board?

23 MR. GUTRO: Good afternoon. I'm Doug

24 Gutro, EOED.

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Page 210

1 Quick question: The special geographic

2 area -- or the buffer, you called it -- the

3 applicant proposes it?

MR. REILLY: No, no. In fact, to

5 clarify, we are in the midst of right now developing

6 energy-type-specific --

So a solar array may have a different buffer than a pipeline or a transmission line, for example. So we're making them more energy-type-

10 specific, and we're developing rationale for each one to sort of defend that, to put out for comment.

11 12 MR. GUTRO: That will all happen before

13 next --

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14 MR. REILLY: Well, I don't sleep much

15 any more. 16 MR. GUTRO: And if someone chooses to

17 appeal?

18 MR. REILLY: I think people are going to make a lot of comments. So this isn't cut in stone 19 20 in any way.

21 MR. GUTRO: So it's categorical,

basically. It will be around in a different 22

23 category?

24 MR. REILLY: Yes. 1 facilitated discussion of prioritization of what's

2 important to you kind of thing. It's almost like a

ranked-choice voting kind of a thing, that would

give then the applicant a good idea of what's

important in Ptown versus what's important in

6 Sprinafield.

7 So that's one of the big ways, besides the normal outreach -- that's one of the big points,

9 I think, where communities will have real input.

10 COMMISSIONER RUBIN: And I would like to 11 make sure that our materials are clear about the

12 fact that we want to be encouraging an applicant to

13 be engaging in community conversations to inform the

14 CIA process.

15 MR. REILLY: Right.

COMMISSIONER RUBIN: My second question 16

17 is just about the relationship between what's going

to be in regulations versus what's going to be in 18

guidance. I know we haven't put up on our website 19

20 our detailed materials yet. But we'd love to hear

21 staff's thinking about how we're making the

22 determination between what's in the regulations

versus what's going to be in our guidance documents

and subsequent tools.

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1

1 MR. GUTRO: Not the geography

2 necessarily.

3 MR. REILLY: It's not really geography.

4 I think applicants may come in and say, well, this

5 is supposed to be a quarter mile, because but

6 there's a cliff right there or something and we're

going to cap it -- we asked for a single SGA. I can

see that I would do that. 8

9 CHAIR VAN NOSTRAND: Any other questions or comments? 10

COMMISSIONER RUBIN: Thank you so much, 11

12 Mr. Reilly and Presenting Officer Keleher. 13

So a couple of questions: Can you just 14 talk about your thinking about how a community may

15 be involved in the early process of a cumulative

16 impact assessment?

17

MR. REILLY: Sure. What I see is.

18 pursuant to what Veena was talking about, there

19 obviously are always a lot of outreach efforts that

20 industry will make during the preapplication period.

21 One of the things that we were particularly

22 interested in -- this is something that Georgia

23 Power and EPRI, Electric Power Research Institute,

24 have developed over the years, which is kind of a

MR. REILLY: I think it's a very good

question. I think the things that are certainly

more quantum, that we can very clearly state will go

into the regulations --4

5 Most of the things that are regulations

6 will go into the guidance. The guestion is what goes into the guidance that doesn't go in the

regulations. I think that's the specific question.

9 So I think some of the things that are I 10 would call them squishier, that are a little more

difficult and involved to describe, those will

11

definitely go into the guidance document, because I 12

13 think it just becomes difficult to language -- I've

had difficulty with regulations in the past 14

15 languaging squishy stuff. I know that sounds a

16 little bit vague. But it's true, especially with

17 technical things like this. Some things are a

18 little bit more complicating that require more

19 discourse and discussion.

20 MS. EVANS: I'd like to just supplement,

21 because this is a question that is involved with all

the regulations we're putting out. Obviously you

23 need to find a balance. Being more prescriptive in

the regulation provides more transparency. However,

Page 214

1 as we all know, regulations are kind of set in

2 concrete and they're very difficult to change. So

3 you want to have the flexibility of being able to

4 have a lot of the details in a document that you can

5 more easily change maybe by a Board vote, changing

6 the guidance by a Board vote.

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I will say, there's also some added complications, because there was recently an SJC decision that talked about a particular agency that 10 put all of their work in guidance, because that's 11 what the legislature told them to do, and they did it, and then the SJC disagreed.

So we understand that there's a line 14 between the two. As a general matter, if it's a mandatory-type requirement, usually it's more in the regulations, the mandatory requirements, whereas the detail to help you decide how to comply with the mandatory requirement can be in the guidance.

18 19 So that's a generalistic way we're going 20 to split this up. Some of the regulations you've 21 seen already do not have guidance with them. For 22 instance, procedural regulations, there wasn't really a necessity to add guidance to them. But 23 24 certainly CIA will have guidance. The 13 regs that

1 analyses are done or not. So there are specific

ideas, specific requirements for should one conduct

3 a CIA or not. That's one thing.

4 In terms of the other thing, you know, 5 in terms -- what we're looking at doing, as I think

some of our slides were indicating, we are looking

7 at the baseline, what is the project's but-for --

what is the condition of the environmental quality

and the human population but for the project. And 9

10 by the way, that's not just at the very beginning.

That's not necessarily at time zero. That's really 11

12 through the pendency of the project.

13 So that's why you start caring about 14 things like what are likely future projects? These

projects go on for a long time. So you look at 15

16 what's going on for other projects in the area and

other major activities, too. So you look at that, 17

18 and then we -- again, we're suggesting borrowing

from the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, their 19

20 sort of impact rubric, where that's indicator-

21 specific, so that we can fit basically impacts

22 within this indicator-specific rubric of what's a

23 minor impact, what's a major impact. And then we

have an assigned numeric value to that.

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Connor presented earlier, because there's so many 2 details that go with the applications, there needs 3 to be guidance on those. Thank you.

MR. REILLY: In the past guidance is 4 5 particularly helpful where there's just the potential for wide interpretation to clarify. 7 That's one of the things I think will be very

important in this guidance for sure. 8 9

CHAIR VAN NOSTRAND: Any other questions from the Board? Commissioner Mahony?

11 COMMISSIONER MAHONY: Thanks. 12 Recognizing we don't have anything in writing 13 besides these slides, can you talk to us a little

bit about major future projects and how it is that 14 15 you intend to -- how projects can identify them?

16 Will guidelines identify them? How are we asking 17 projects to predict the future?

MR. REILLY: In terms of project impacts

19 or in terms of if they should do a CIA or not? 20 Let me address both of them. From a

21 should I -- I'm an applicant. Should I do a CIA? 22 There are specific -- and I think some of the slides

23 that Daniel was presenting kind of discussed, you

know, there are certain situations where full CIA

Page 217 1 MR. GREENE: Can I jump in, just to add a good example, perhaps, that might clarify this 3 concept?

4 We had a project that we actually had a Board meeting on about a year ago for the South

Coast wind project at Brayton Point. And one of the

7 interesting things happening at the site while we

8 were reviewing that project was that there was a

9 collocated major industrial facility proposed on the

10 Brayton Point site to manufacture cable for offshore

wind projects by Prysmian, an Italian cable company. 11

12 At our public comment hearings we heard 13 a lot more about the factory than we did about the actual project that we were reviewing. That's both 14 15 a good example of sort of the major future projects

and also a cautionary tale that you can't predict 16 the future, because that project has been canceled. 17

18 So if we had, let's say, incorporated 19 that into our analysis, we probably would have 20 gotten it wrong. And that's the danger of trying to 21 assume that you can predict the future.

22 MR. REILLY: Absolutely. It's fraught. 23 You try to do the best job you can do, and you try

it with things like having real discussion -- the

Page 218

1 applicant would have real discussion with the

2 planning department and say, "Really, what's on the

3 blocks? What is quite likely? What is really

4 squishy?"

4

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5 COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: Do we have the 6 ability to give folks some general direction on what might qualify as a major project, though -- like, for instance, something that would require MEPA review, certain types of permits to be granted by a 9 10 state agency? Just some sort of determinant -maybe not totally prescriptive criteria, but some 11 12 way of trying to cabin the universe, not just based

on the opinion of a planning board member, expert as 14 they may be, of what they need to be taking into

account in conducting this analysis? 15

16 MR. GREENE: Since you're looking in 17 this general direction, I'm going to answer your

question. I would think -- and this should

resonate, since you're the Commissioner for DEP --19

20 if the project we're talking about has gone through, 21 let's say -- a major future project has gone through

22 a DEP cumulative impact analysis because it is a

23 major air source, that probably is the sort of

24 facility that we need to be taking account of in

Page 219

1 terms of the cumulative impact for an energy project 2 that we might be reviewing. That is not the same 3 one that DEP might have looked at.

So major point sources, however you want

5 to define that, based on tons of emissions or 6 general emission levels of other kinds, I think 7 those are telltale signs of major future projects 8 that we should take note of, because they will 9 affect these baseline values that feed into the 10 whole cumulative impact quantification process.

But that's open to discussion and 12 something that we really do need to figure out in 13 any type of future regulation.

MR. REILLY: That's right. And that's an example of a thing that I think would most likely go into the guidance document, because I think that's going to take some discussion.

18 COMMISSIONER MAHONY: In developing the 19 cumulative impact analysis, you were talking about 20 the core concept and sort of the multiplication 21 table that you've got there to get to the 22 disproportionate impact index. But you noted that

you haven't gotten to the point where you have

24 decided what the sort of threshold cutoff for that

1 is.

2 MR. REILLY: That's right.

3 COMMISSIONER MAHONY: Do you intend to

offer a framework for what that cutoff will be in

regulations, or is that all going to happen in

auidelines?

7 MR. REILLY: I'm very happily handing the mike off.

9 MS. EVANS: He knows the details of the 10 mechanics better than I do. If I understand your question correctly, what is considered -- the kind 11

of cutoff that's considered disproportionate versus

13 what's not disproportionate?

14 My sense of that is that might be something that would go in regulations. That seems 15

16 to be a major point about what kind of analysis is

required, and it is a defined term in the statute. 17

I would guess that we would probably put that in

regulations. That is my sense of it. 19

20 CHAIR VAN NOSTRAND: Any other questions 21 from the Board? Any questions or comments from

22 members of the Commission?

23 MS. MATTHEWS: I have two or three. The 24 first one was, you spoke earlier about how the CIA

Page 221 analysis would not be applied to clean transmission

and distribution if there was only one route being

proposed. Did you mean a noticed alternative route,

4 or did you mean candidate routes in a routing

5 analysis?

6 MR. KELEHER: Whatever the routes are 7 called. If it's a noticed alternative route,

8 however it's proposed, however it's labeled, if the

applicant proposes multiple routes for clean energy, 9

then the CIA comparative scoring would apply. 10 MR. GREENE: If I could just put a 11

12 little finer point on this, because I know exactly

13 where you're coming from in that question. We're

not talking about sort of early-stage analysis 14

15 candidate routes where you start off with a universe

of routes, there could be dozens and dozens of 16

17 possibilities and doing a cumulative impact analysis 18 on each and every one of those.

19 If at the end of the route selection and 20 development process the company feels that there's

21 really only one logical route to look at because

22 it's between two existing substations on an existing

23 corridor and there's really nothing even close that

has come out looking competitive, let's say, in that

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- 1 candidate evaluation process, then there would most
- 2 likely be one proposed route, and that would be the
- 3 one that gets the cumulative impact analysis --
- 4 which may still include quantification to answer the
- 5 question that Mr. Reilly was posing of this
- 6 disproportionate impact index, which is a measure of
- 7 these, quantified where it would be on some scale
- where we define hopefully what a disproportionate
- 9 impact is.
- 10 MR. REILLY: And adequacy of mitigation.
- MS. MATTHEWS: Because that seems to be 11
- 12 the key point of the cumulative impact analysis, at
- least as I read the statute, is the absence of 13
- 14 mitigation.
- 15 The second question is when do you
- 16 anticipate that this framework will be available?
- 17 And I ask this because we are currently working on at least two applications that will be filed under 18
- 19 69T.
- 20 MR. GREENE: Well, we have a case study,
- 21 and really the case study has given us an
- 22 understanding of the whole system and helped us
- refine the concepts and develop good data sources to 23
- 24 feed into the sort of calculations spreadsheet.

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- 1 So we're pretty close to being able to, 2 let's say, have a webinar or some kind of a tech
- 3 session where we could explain the methodology that
- 4 was summarized in brief today and get more in depth.
- 5 Some may not want that, but we can provide that
- 6 understanding, and we'd like to do that. We have
- 7 time constraints, obviously, because of the
- 8 regulatory calendar. But we know that this is very
- 9 important and very, you know, poorly understood
- 10 right now, because we haven't explained it yet,
- really. Today is almost the first serious 11
- 12 discussion of this whole system.
- 13
- MS. MATTHEWS: And then my third and 14 last question was: Would you consider looking at
- 15 future projects as a separate -- would you consider
- 16 first doing a CIA which does not require looking at
- future projects, because the statute doesn't require 17
- 18 that? And I have a question about which future
- 19 projects you should look at for a later date.
- 20 MR. GREENE: As I was saying with that 21 example of Prysmian down at Brayton Point, we
- 22 understand that this can be a very dangerous area.
- 23 It's very difficult to make sound judgments about
- 24 future projects that are not in the ground and are

- 1 not measurable.
- 2 So what you're suggesting might be a
- 3 reasonable intermediate strategy to not bog down the
  - whole approach with perhaps the most difficult part
- 5 of it.

6

20

- MR. REILLY: I'd like to add to that, if
- 7 that's okay. The other thing is that, again, the
- quantification takes into account the numeric value
- that's in the baseline, and then the project
- impacts. The idea of other major activities in the
- area -- is it industrial, is it residential, likely 11
- future projects, things like that -- those are more
- 13 qualitative discussions that go into the CIA part,
- 14 for the very reason that Mr. Greene is indicating,
- that it's really hard to tell the future. I wish I 15
- 16 could. I wouldn't probably be here right now.
- 17 So because of that, it's more
- 18 qualitative, and it's a consideration that goes in
- 19 the report -- not the quantitative analysis.
  - MS. MATTHEWS: That's useful
- 21 clarification. But I do kind of urge the Board to
- 22 stick to what you absolutely have to do between now
- 23 and next June and save some of the extras for later.
- 24 MS. EVANS: Just one followup on

Page 225

- Diedre's comment about currently putting together
- applications. We've heard a number of times that we
- need a transition plan. Quite frankly, we needed to
- get these regs off of our plates to be able to even
- 5 think about that. It's been a lot of work.
- 6 So these need to go up into interagency
- 7 review shortly, and then I think we will tee up a
- meeting or a proposal or something to address that
- question, about what to do with the projects that
- 10 are in the pipeline now and the projects that will
- be in the pipeline after July 1st, shortly after 11
- July 1st. So we've heard that request. Thank you. 12
- 13 CHAIR VAN NOSTRAND: Any other questions
- 14 or comments from members of the Commission?
- 15 MR. LONG: Steve Long, with The Nature
- 16 Conservancy. So this is a laudable effort and a
- 17 really big challenge. I just had a couple of
- 18 different thoughts that came to mind, and I'm
- 19 offering these in the spirit of getting to yes, and
- 20 not being difficult or confrontational.
- 21 So the first thing I want to offer is:
- 22 When we're talking about siting, I think we're
- 23 really talking about siting design and operation of
- a facility, because design and operation can really

Page 226

1 have an impact on a community, people, and nature.

2 So I think we just need to be a little more clear in

3 our language, all of us, the whole day today -- not

4 particularly your presentation.

I think also it's important to figure

6 out how we weave and knit all this together: the

7 community engagement, the site suitability criteria,

8 and the cumulative impact analysis. And my gut

9 reaction is that we kind of look at the site

10 suitability criteria first and then weave in the

11 cumulative impact analysis. It seemed like there

12 were some overlaps between the two, and I'd be

13 concerned about how those overlaps are influencing

14 the scoring.

5

15 And then finally, there are so many 16 chickens and eggs here. Really, where the

17 connection points go, where the substations go, is

18 going to influence where the energy generation goes.

19 So if there's any way to think about how we foster

20 the siting of that infrastructure, where we connect

21 to first, I think in the best ideal world that would

22 be the way to go.

So just a few random thoughts on the

24 CIA. I appreciate all the work that's going into

Page 227

1 this. It's not easy. It's a lot of science and a2 lot of social science.

3 MR. REILLY: Could you expand on that

last point? I'm not sure I understood that last

5 point.

6

13

MR. LONG: Solar developers are only going to put their solar arrays in places where they

8 can connect. So if we have the places to connect

9 sited first, it will help guide where the array is

10 going.

11 CHAIR VAN NOSTRAND: Thanks. Does staff

12 have any responses? One more from the Commission.

MS. BUCKLEY: Dierdre Buckley,

14 Eversource Energy. I'm not ashamed to say I did not

15 understand that presentation, so I'm looking forward

16 to walking through it again with you.

17 I just had a couple of questions. One

18 question is, when you did that, you basically took

19 what was proposed and you scored the different

20 alternatives?

21 MR. REILLY: Yes.

22 MS. BUCKLEY: But you didn't look -- you

3 probably did -- look at the scoring that was

24 included in the petition?

e. 1 MR. REILLY: Yeah. We did use the

2 scoring. In fact, those were the so-called

2 Sconing. In fact, those were the so-called

3 noncumulative indicators. So we expressly used that

4 as well. And we wanted to see -- it was kind of an

5 experiment. We wanted to see what did the Board say

6 in 2019 and what was their finding, what was their

7 ranking. And then, if we did it the way that the

8 law is asking us to plus this sort of ranking and

9 scoring, how did it change?

10 It actually turned out that it was

11 consistent. But it was kind of an experiment that

12 we were doing.

13 MS. BUCKLEY: Thank you. That's helpful

14 to know. So I'm kind of wondering just how you

15 weighed the different factors. We don't have to go

16 into this now, but these are questions I have in

17 terms of what specific factors did you look at based

18 on the unfairly burdened area, and then how did you

19 weight those? Obviously engagement is a really

20 significant consideration in all of the process.

21 So in Sudbury-Hudson I'm really curious:

22 How did you manage kind of getting feedback? If you

3 had gone back and got feedback, what kind of

24 feedback would you have gotten and how would you

Page 229

1 have handled that in terms of looking at community

2 impacts, community benefits? I'm trying to get a3 sense of where the community is on their concerns

4 and the project impacts, but also how did you

5 specifically kind of factor that in? Because you

specifically kills of factor that it: Decat

6 could get --

11

15

7 So I'm thinking of, you know, one

8 scenario in Sudbury: There were a lot of people who

had lots of concerns with the project, and they were

10 very vocal. And then there are other people --

This is my other question, is whether

12 you're really just looking at the scoring for the

13 overly burdened area, or are you looking across the

14 route in terms of evaluating the index?

MR. REILLY: Let me do the last one,

16 just because I will forget it before I answer the

17 first one. The last one is we looked -- the deal is

8 that if we find an overlap, an unburdened area

19 within this buffer, this project buffer, then we do

20 it for all the routes, especially if the route is a

21 preferred alternative or a noticed alternative, like

22 one of the main routes, that they overlapped, so

23 that we could rank them. So we didn't do it for all

24 of Sudbury, not just the little area of downtown

Page 230

1 Hudson. So that's that.

7

available.

2 It's a great question. In terms of the 3 indicators, what we did was, first of all, the law 4 is kind of specific of what environmental impacts 5 and climate change and public health states. So we 6 knew to do that, and we looked at what data were

8 And in terms of prioritization -- that's a great question -- what we did was, we read a lot 9 10 about what the testimonies are and the outreach, and the community was actually -- the community was 12 quite vocal as to what was important. So we had to do a little bit of assuming, basically, but based on 14 what the testimonies and the comments were by the community back in 2017 and 2018 and 2019, basically. 15

16 So we used that outreach information to 17 help guide our prioritization. In the real world and going forward, there would again be facilitated outreaches to find out what the community -- what 19 was important to the community, as well as the 20 subject matter experts.

21 22 MS. BUCKLEY: Thank you for humoring me. 23 But I look forward to talking about it more and understanding it a bit more. There's a lot in

1 administration of fees to support Siting Board

2 programs.

3 So the Act requires that we develop fees 4 through regulation. Right now our fees are in

5 statute, but that statute is no longer effective. So we are developing a regulatory approach to,

7 first, develop fees that represent more or less the

8 cost of administering the different kinds of cases.

9 They range from, as you've seen today, generation

facilities, storage facilities, traditional legacy

11 projects -- pipelines, power plants, and so forth. 12 So we're developing a whole menu of

13 fees, and that will be coming out in the coming

14 weeks. That's really about what there is to say. 15 There is also included in the statute a

16 new siting assessment to support the work of our efforts towards consolidated permitting of clean 17

energy facilities. The legislature did not use that 18

assessment in the budget for FY26 for EFSB, so we're 19

20 actually funded this year through general fund

21 revenues, not through utility assessment.

22 But they have included in the

23 legislation a specific assessment to support siting

as well as intervenor grant support, which my

Page 231

1 there.

2 MR. REILLY: There's a lot to unpack 3 there.

4 CHAIR VAN NOSTRAND: Any questions or 5 comments from members of the siting practitioners 6 group?

7 Members of the public? Please raise 8 your hand and we will move you up on the screen.

9 Now is a good time to take a break, so we'll come back at 3:45. 10

11 (Recess taken.)

12 SECRETARY TEPPER: Back on the record. 13 We are now going to talk about fees and intervenor

support. 14

15

17

MR. GREENE: I will do this one slide 16 that we have on application fees. This is a work in progress. We do not have a menu of fees at this 18 time. We are working on this in coordination with

19 the Department of Public Utilities. 20 As I think many people may know, the 21 EFSB is supported in its administrative 22 responsibilities and infrastructure by the D.P.U. 23 They handle budgeting and many other overhead

24 functions for the Siting Board, including the

Page 233 colleague, Veena Dharmaraj, will be talking about 2 momentarily. 3 So stay tuned, is all I can say. I can

give you a preview that it's probably unlikely that we're going to keep some of the \$50 and \$100

application fees for filing. They no longer cover

our costs. That I can say with 100 percent

8 confidence. I'll leave it at that.

9 MS. DHARMARAJ: Thank you, Director. 10 I'm Veena Dharmaraj. I'm the Director of

Environmental Justice and Public Participation at 11

the D.P.U., and I'll be speaking about the D.P.U. 12

13 and EFSB intervenor support grant program.

This is not a part of the EFSB

15 permitting and siting package, but the 2024 Climate

16 Act required the D.P.U. in coordination with EFSB to

17 set up this program. The Act requires us to

18 promulgate these regulations on the same timeline as

19 the siting and permitting regulations, which is

20 March 1st, 2026. The intervenor support grant

21 program will provide financial assistance to

eligible entities who are unable to participate in a

D.P.U. or Board proceeding because of financial

24 hardship or because they lack procedural knowledge.

14

The program will make it possible for 2 community groups and smaller municipalities that lack resources to meaningfully engage and participate.

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Through this program grantees will be able to cover fees for attorneys, expert witnesses, including community experts, and other eligible costs.

Up to 10 percent of the funding can be used to cover administrative costs associated with participation.

The Act also establishes the Division of Public Participation, or DPP, and thus helping stakeholders such as individual -- groups of individuals or community groups as well as municipalities to identify opportunities to intervene. It also requires the DPP to facilitate dialogue among parties to a proceeding.

The statute authorizes the director of DPP to also administer all aspects of the program.

21 Parties that are eligible for funding 22 are informed by the statute. It includes 23 organizations that advocate on behalf of residential 24 customers, low- and moderate-income residential

Page 236 1 of the program. Municipalities with a population of

less than 7,500 people applying for the grant are

exempt from the first two criteria that you see up 3 4 on the slide.

5 Staff propose the additional eligibility

6 criteria that's in 3 to 6. The applicant would be

7 required to describe how they propose to

substantially contribute to a proceeding; if they

have an achievable, clearly stated plan; and if they 9

have a unique perspective that's not adequately

represented by other parties to that proceeding. 11

12 Finally, they're required to provide an itemized

13 budget and explain why the proposed budget is 14 reasonable.

15 Next, please. This is an overview of 16 the grant application process as well as the funding

17 that's available. The grant application request

form will be required to be submitted to DPP no 18

later than the deadline to intervene either in a 19

D.P.U. docket or a Board proceeding as is specified 20

21 in the notice for that proceeding.

22 The Division -- that is, the DPP -- will 23 review the application for completeness within ten

24 business days and then notify the applicant in case

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- 1 populations, residents of historically marginalized
- 2 or overburdened and underserved communities.
- 3 Government bodies, such as Towns, Cities, boards,
- 4 and commissions, planning agencies, Federally
- 5 recognized tribes, State-acknowledged or State-
- 6 recognized tribes, are all eligible to receive
- 7 funding through the program.

8 A group of individuals that may be 9 specifically and substantially affected by a proceeding may also request funding to intervene in 10 a docket. 11

Receiving intervenor status is a prerequisite before funds can be disbursed to a grantee, both in the case of D.P.U. as well as a Board proceeding. And individuals are not eligible to receive grant funding. 16

Next, please. The first two eligibility 18 criteria that you see up on the screen are from the statute. It requires the applicant to demonstrate significant financial hardship and also demonstrate that they would not be able to participate without the availability of the funding.

The applicant needs to state if they've 24 previously intervened or intervened since creation

Page 237 there are any deficiencies or if they need any

additional information. All applicants will be

notified that the grant has been approved -- if the

grant has been approved, and the amount of funding 4

that is to be disbursed within 30 days after the

6 grant application deadline.

7 The director can make conditional grant awards provided the grant is not disbursed until the 9 intervenor status is granted.

10 The statute also specifies the grant 11 awards for a single proceeding. So it notes that for a single proceeding funding should not exceed 12 13 \$150,000 per applicant and \$500,000 for a single proceeding. 14

15 Funding can be increased on 16 demonstration of good cause or if there is a novel 17 or complex issue. And what we are considering to be 18 a new, novel, or complex issue potentially -- that 19 could potentially qualify for additional funding, it

20

could be multiyear proceedings or proceedings that 21 address multiple issues or have multiple tracks,

22 requirement for additional expert witnesses, for

23 example, or when a new issue that has not been

24 described in an additional petition are identified.

1 The statute also requires DPP to 2 consider the potential for intervenors that receive 3 funding to share costs when their positions align.

4 Next, please. The grant application

5 form seeks the following information that you see on

6 the slide from an applicant. So it looks at the

7 statement -- the applicant will need to provide a

8 statement about how they plan to participate and

9 make a substantial contribution; an itemized

10 estimate of the costs for participating in the

proceeding, such as fees for attorneys, expert 11

12 witnesses, as well as community experts. They need

13 to provide the background information on their

14 attorneys, consultants, and experts that they're

15 working with; a statement describing the applicant's

16 position and the nature of interest in the case, and

17 if they were a part of the prefiling process, if

18 they raised any questions or concerns during the

19 prefiling engagement meetings. 20

The amount of funding that they seek, 21 and information about the entity seeking a grant --22 for example, a description of the nature of the work

23 that they're doing, a narrative to demonstrate that,

24 you know, participation poses a financial hardship.

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1 An unincorporated group applying for a 2 grant would need to submit a self-attestation that 3 includes the names as well as addresses of all the 4 individuals in that group that are requesting 5 funding and the number of additional volunteers or 6 supporters they have, if it's applicable, and a 7 narrative to demonstrate the level of financial

Next, please. So this was a brief 10 overview about the program. Staff at the D.P.U., the Legal Division as well as the Siting Division, 12 have worked on this, and it's currently going

13 through internal review and will then go on to 14 interagency review.

15 I'm happy to take any questions. 16

SECRETARY TEPPER: Any questions from

17 the Board? Commissioner Mahony?

8 hardship.

9

11

18 COMMISSIONER MAHONY: Thanks. I know 19 this is partially a chicken-and-egg problem. But

20 I'm trying to align your rules here that say you

21 only qualify for funds if you've achieved intervenor

22 status, but you have to apply before you file to

23 intervene or make a statement. How do parties who

24 don't have funding get funding to apply for

Page 240 1 intervenor status? Because that's not -- you need

an attorney. You need a really good justification.

The D.P.U. or the EFSB in the past have denied

intervenor status, so you need a really good

5 justification.

6 So what was kind of your thought behind 7 that, and practically speaking, how do you think

8 that that would work for potential intervenors? 9 MS. DHARMARAJ: Something that I didn't

10 mention, but we have included: We understand that

there might be groups that face significant 11

12 financial hardship and might need to work with

13 others in order to apply for a grant itself. And in

14 those cases they will be -- if they are granted

intervenor status -- and I understand that it 15

16 doesn't completely address the question that you

17 raised. But if somebody is granted intervenor

status, they would be reimbursed some costs for 18

19 writing the application.

20 I think the other question was about the 21 timing. Would they be able to get the grant funding

22 when they're intervening, because there might be a

slight time lag between when they apply and when 23

24 they get the funding?

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1 I think when they intervene in a docket, they will be able to state that they are applying

for funding, and that could be taken into

4 consideration when the Board or in the case of a

D.P.U. docket the hearing officer and the Commission

are deciding if somebody needs to be granted

7 intervenor status.

10

8 Did that answer your question or did it add to more questions? 9

COMMISSIONER MAHONY: Well, that last

point gives me agita, because I don't think that 11

12 somebody's ability to pay to intervene should be 13 considered by the Board on whether or not they

should intervene. So I don't think there should be 14

15 a connection. That's why I was getting too

lawyerly. That's just my personal opinion. 16

17 I think there's still a challenge about 18 the money risk that it takes to intervene. But

19 parties I guess will have to -- I appreciate your

point about there might be funding available to 20

21 reimburse and go back in time. Parties are going to

22 have to take a leap still.

23 MS. DHARMARAJ: I misspoke about the

24 Board deciding on the intervenor status. It's not

Page 245

Page 242

1 the Board. It will be the presiding officer.

2 MS. EVANS: Maybe I could add to this

3 just for a moment. Your sense, Commissioner Mahony,

4 is correct as far as the intervention decision is

5 based on what's substantially and specifically

6 affected, and that has a long history, and that

7 would be where that decision is made.

8 There is a bit of a time lag. I will 9 see, one thing in the procedural regs that we've

10 indicated is, other than corporations, like

unincorporated associations, that type of thing, do 11

12 not need an attorney to intervene. So that takes

away some of the cost of going ahead and proceeding

14 with an intervention application.

15 But I will say, yes, there's a certain

16 legal standard, and they would need to meet that

legal standard. 17

18 CHAIR VAN NOSTRAND: I think it's worth

pointing out, I think that we anticipate the 19

20 Division of Public Participation, which Veena is

21 heading up, will be providing assistance and

22 guidance and templates and things to help folks

23 through this process, which perhaps they'll make

24 that showing to intervene without having to hire an

Page 243

attorney. I think that's part of the public 2 engagement.

3 MS. DHARMARAJ: That is also one of the

4 statutory requirements, that DPP will be creating

5 resources to help intervenors as well as members of

6 the public understand opportunities to intervene as

7 well as how to intervene and what the process would

look like and what they would need to submit to be

able to seek funding. 9

10 SECRETARY TEPPER: Any other questions?

11 Commissioner Heiple?

12 COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: I just have a

13 question related to the portion of this that

14 Director Greene covered, noting that the updated

15 fees will include portions of existing permitting

16 agency application fees.

17

I would put ourselves in the same

18 category as you, as not having raised our

19 application fees in decades. So they no longer

20 cover our costs, either. So I would just encourage

21 folks to, you know, do equitable treatment between

22 the application fees and considering that the

23 agencies will continue to support the same functions

24 that they do now, in terms of reviewing,

Page 244

1 recommending conditions, just on an expedited time

frame. I do think that has even increased 3 importance for us, to be able to do that.

MR. GREENE: I can speak to that a

5 little bit, which is to say that we have heard from

6 a number of State and local agencies that they're

7 concerned about no longer being the recipient of

8 applications and the fees that go along with the

applications, and yet they're still on task to 9

10 provide comments and to intervene or participate in

these proceedings to address their interests and 11

12 responsibilities.

13 So the idea has been suggested to us

14 that there should be some kind of at least partial

flow-through mechanism, that if we're collecting 15

16 fees at EFSB in applications, that the agencies who

17 are still very involved in their review and

18 adjudicatory process should have some ability to

collect or at least benefit from that portion of the 19

20 fees that relate to their function.

21 So it's a legal question. I know our

22 attorneys are looking into this to see how it could

be developed and incorporated. It wasn't 23

specifically dictated by the legislative language,

but it still may be within the possible scope of a

fee regulation. So it is on the table.

COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: Thank you. Not 3

looking for any benefits conferred, just covering 4

the costs. 5

6 MR. GREENE: Got it.

7 COMMISSIONER HEIPLE: Thanks.

8 SECRETARY TEPPER: Any comments from

anybody else? 9

10 MS. BUCKLEY: I just wanted to -- so not

on the topic, but I just wanted to note again how 11

much we appreciate everyone being here, spending an 12

13 entire day with the Board talking about these

14 issues.

18

22

15 So as I said, there's definitely -- you

16 know, we can see that you're taking an input and

17 vou're taking --

Thank you so much again for being here,

19 allowing us to participate in this process,

20 providing more information on topics that people are

21 really interested in and want to understand.

As I noted before, clearly people are

23 listening and trying to incorporate ideas and other

alternatives into proposals. I particularly wanted

Page 246  1 to flag the prefiling engagement, where that was a  Page 246  REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE	Pages 246248
1 to hag the preming engagement, where that was a	Page 248
2 significant issue we had about having flexibility in <sup>2</sup>	
2 Significant issue we had about having flexibility in	fficer before
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7 questions: Offinite arryone:	
o decing none, before we adjourn, ru into	
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To morning at 0.00 a.m. Horo and on 200m, barno min, to	
The take up the Eversource wild dupe remaining rifeject	
12 Grange Grant Goodson. In time permite, we may	
To be able to continue the discussion and take	
The additional commonte regulation package	
15 discussed today, but that would follow the vote on	
16 the mid-Cape tentative decision.  17 Any other matters we need to discuss	
7 Any other matters we need to discuss	
18 before we adjourn? Do I have a motion to adjourn,  19 please?	
10 picase:	
With BOTH TOLIG. GO MOVGG.	
21 COMMODICITED NO. GOODIG.	
22 OLONE TAIN TELL EN. A vote to adjourning	
25 meeting:	
24 MR. GREENE: I'd be happy to, if you'd	
Page 247	
1 like. All in favor?	
2 (All said aye.)	
3 MR. GREENE: It's approved.	
4 SECRETARY TEPPER: Thank you all very	
5 much. I appreciate it. It was a very helpful day.	
6 (4:16 p.m.)	
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