

Model Solar Energy Local Law Instructions

1. The sole siting authority for solar projects under 25 MW resides at the local level rather than the state level. One purpose of this Model Solar Energy Local Law (Model Law) is to inform and facilitate local efforts to expand solar energy generation in a sustainable way. This Model Solar Energy Local Law regulates the installation, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of solar energy systems. The Model Law is intended to be an “all-inclusive” ordinance to allow for a thorough review of all aspects of solar energy systems under typical zoning and land use regulations, including the State Environmental Quality Review Act. Municipalities are encouraged to review this Model Law, examine their local laws and regulations and the types, size range and number of solar energy projects proposed, and adopt a local law addressing the aspects of solar energy development that make the most sense for each municipality, deleting, modifying, or adding other provisions as appropriate.
2. In some cases, there may be multiple approaches to regulate a certain aspect of solar energy systems. The word “OR” has been placed in the text of the model law to indicate these options. Municipalities should choose the option that works best for their communities. The content provided in brackets and highlighted is optional. Depending on local circumstances, a municipality may want to include this content or choose to adopt a different standard.
3. This Model Law is not intended for adoption exactly as it is written. It is intended to be advisory only, and users should not rely upon it as legal advice. A municipality is not required to adopt this Model Law. Municipal officials are urged to seek legal advice from their attorneys before enacting a solar energy law. Municipalities must carefully consider how this language may be modified to suit local conditions, their comprehensive plan, and existing land use and zoning provisions.
4. Prior to drafting a local solar energy law, municipalities can assess the potential of the local electric distribution system to interconnect significant amounts of solar generating capacity. New York utilities have made several tools available, such as Hosting Capacity maps, to help customers and developers conduct initial assessments.
 - A. The “Hosting Capacity” is the utility’s estimate of the amount of new distributed generation (DG) resources that may be interconnected at a particular part of the distribution system without adversely impacting power quality or reliability under current configurations and without requiring expensive infrastructure upgrades.
 - B. Users should understand that the Hosting Capacity maps are not intended as a guarantee that a specific project can interconnect. A number of factors that Hosting Capacity maps cannot fully account for drive up the cost of interconnecting DG to the electric system, and actual interconnection requirements and costs will be determined following the respective utility’s study of individual interconnection applications.

However, the maps provide an assessment of the relative feasibility of pursuing projects on different parts of the utility's system and thus help define areas of higher and lower potential for development. Questions regarding Hosting Capacity maps can be directed to solarhelp@nyseda.ny.gov.

- C. If the electrical system within a municipality appears to have development potential, municipalities should review and, if necessary, amend their comprehensive plans to address solar energy development within the community and adopt policies to carry this goal forward.
5. Municipalities may consider taking action on the comprehensive plan update at the same time it considers adoption of local laws and/or regulations for solar energy projects. Suggestions on how municipalities can develop and adopt solar friendly policies and plans that provide protection for the municipality are listed below:
- A. Adopt a resolution or policy statement, or the mayor can issue an executive order or proclamation to outline a strategy for municipal-wide solar development.
 - B. Appoint a Solar Energy Task Force ("Task Force") that represents all interested stakeholders, including residents, businesses, interested non-profit organizations, the solar industry, utilities, and relevant municipal officials and staff to prepare an action plan, amend the comprehensive plan to include solar energy planning goals and actions, and develop local laws and/or regulations to ensure the orderly development of solar energy projects.
 - C. Charge the Task Force with conducting meetings on a communitywide basis to involve all key stakeholders, gather all available ideas, identify divergent groups and views, and secure support from the entire community. The Task Force also should conduct studies and should determine whether existing policies, plans, and land use regulations require amendments to remove barriers to and facilitate solar energy development goals.
 - D. Establish a training program for local staff and land use boards. Municipalities are encouraged to utilize State and Federal technical assistance and grants for training programs when available.
 - E. Partner with adjacent communities and/or county agencies to adopt compatible policies, plan components, and zoning provisions.

Model Solar Energy Local Law

1. Authority

This Solar Energy Local Law is adopted pursuant to [Select one: sections 261-263 of the Town Law / sections 7-700 through 7-704 of the Village Law / sections 19 and 20 of the City Law and section 20 of the Municipal Home Rule Law] of the State of New York, which authorize the [Village/Town/City] to adopt zoning provisions that advance and protect the health, safety and welfare of the community, and, in accordance with the [Village/Town/City] law of New York State, “to make provision for, so far as conditions may permit, the accommodation of solar energy systems and equipment and access to sunlight necessary therefor.”

2. Statement of Purpose

A. This Solar Energy Local Law is adopted to advance and protect the public health, safety, and welfare of [Village/Town/City] by creating regulations for the installation and use of solar energy generating systems and equipment, with the following objectives:

- 1) To take advantage of a safe, abundant, renewable and non-polluting energy resource;
- 2) To decrease the cost of electricity to the owners of residential and commercial properties, including single-family houses;
- 3) To increase employment and business development in the [Village/Town/City], to the extent reasonably practical, by furthering the installation of Solar Energy Systems;
- 4) To mitigate the impacts of Solar Energy Systems on environmental resources such as important agricultural lands, forests, wildlife and other protected resources, and;
- 5) To create synergy between solar and [other stated goals of the community pursuant to its Comprehensive Plan], [such as urban/downtown revitalization, vacant land management, creating a walkable, healthy community, etc.].

3. Definitions

BUILDING-INTEGRATED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: A combination of Solar Panels and Solar Energy Equipment integrated into any building envelope system such as vertical facades, semitransparent skylight systems, roofing materials, or shading over windows, which produce electricity for onsite consumption.

FARMLAND OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE: Land, designated as “Farmland of Statewide Importance” in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)’s Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database on Web Soil Survey, that is of state

wide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops as determined by the appropriate state agency or agencies. Farmland of Statewide Importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by state law.

GLARE: The effect by reflections of light with intensity sufficient as determined in a commercially reasonable manner to cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss in visual performance and visibility in any material respects.

GROUND-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: A Solar Energy System that is anchored to the ground via a pole or other mounting system, detached from any other structure, that generates electricity for onsite or offsite consumption.

NATIVE PERENNIAL VEGETATION: native wildflowers, forbs, and grasses that serve as habitat, forage, and migratory way stations for pollinators and shall not include any prohibited or regulated invasive species as determined by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

POLLINATOR: bees, birds, bats, and other insects or wildlife that pollinate flowering plants, and includes both wild and managed insects.

PRIME FARMLAND: Land, designated as “Prime Farmland” in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)’s Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database on Web Soil Survey, that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these land uses.

ROOF-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: A Solar Energy System located on the roof of any legally permitted building or structure that produces electricity for onsite or offsite consumption.

SOLAR ACCESS: Space open to the sun and clear of overhangs or shade so as to permit the use of active and/or passive Solar Energy Systems on individual properties.

SOLAR ENERGY EQUIPMENT: Electrical material, hardware, inverters, conduit, storage devices, or other electrical and photovoltaic equipment associated with the production of electricity.

SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: The components and subsystems required to convert solar energy into electric energy suitable for use. The term includes, but is not limited to, Solar Panels and Solar Energy Equipment. The area of a Solar Energy System includes all the land inside the perimeter of the Solar Energy System, which extends to any interconnection equipment. A Solar Energy System is classified as a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 Solar Energy System as follows.

A. Tier 1 Solar Energy Systems include the following:

- a. Roof-Mounted Solar Energy Systems
- b. Building-Integrated Solar Energy Systems

B. Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems include Ground-Mounted Solar Energy Systems with system capacity up to [25] kW AC and that generate no more than [110] % of the electricity consumed on the site over the previous [12] months.

OR

Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems include Ground-Mounted Solar Energy Systems with a total surface area of all solar panels on the lot of up to [4,000] square feet and that generate up to [110] % of the electricity consumed on the site over the previous [12] months.

C. Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems are systems that are not included in the list for Tier 1 and Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems.

SOLAR PANEL: A photovoltaic device capable of collecting and converting solar energy into electricity.

STORAGE BATTERY: A device that stores energy and makes it available in an electrical form.

4. Applicability

A. The requirements of this Local Law shall apply to all Solar Energy Systems permitted, installed, or modified in [Village/Town/City] after the effective date of this Local Law, excluding general maintenance and repair.

B. Solar Energy Systems constructed or installed prior to the effective date of this Local Law shall not be required to meet the requirements of this Local Law.

C. Modifications to an existing Solar Energy System that increase the Solar Energy System area by more than [5] % of the original area of the Solar Energy System (exclusive of moving any fencing) shall be subject to this Local Law.

D. All Solar Energy Systems shall be designed, erected, and installed in accordance with all applicable codes, regulations, and industry standards as referenced in the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code ("Building Code"), the NYS Energy Conservation Code ("Energy Code"), and the [Village/Town/City] Code.

5. General Requirements

A. A Building permit shall be required for installation of all Solar Energy Systems.

B. Local land use boards are encouraged to condition their approval of proposed developments on sites adjacent to Solar Energy Systems so as to protect their access to sufficient sunlight to remain economically feasible over time.

C. Issuance of permits and approvals by the [Reviewing Board] shall include review pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act [ECL Article 8 and its implementing regulations at 6 NYCRR Part 617 (“SEQRA”)].

6. Permitting Requirements for Tier 1 Solar Energy Systems

All Tier 1 Solar Energy Systems shall be permitted in all zoning districts and shall be exempt from site plan review under the local zoning code or other land use regulation, subject to the following conditions for each type of Solar Energy Systems:

A. Roof-Mounted Solar Energy Systems

- 1) Roof-Mounted Solar Energy Systems shall incorporate, when feasible, the following design requirements:
 - a. Solar Panels on pitched roofs shall be mounted with a maximum distance of [8] inches between the roof surface the highest edge of the system.
 - b. Solar Panels on pitched roofs shall be installed parallel to the roof surface on which they are mounted or attached.
 - c. Solar Panels on pitched roofs shall not extend higher than the highest point of the roof surface on which they are mounted or attached.
 - d. Solar Panels on flat roofs shall not extend above the top of the surrounding parapet, or more than [24] inches above the flat surface of the roof, whichever is higher.
- 2) Glare: All Solar Panels shall have anti-reflective coating(s).
- 3) Height: All Roof-Mounted Solar Energy Systems shall comply with the height limitations in Appendix 3.

OR

All Roof-Mounted Solar Energy Systems shall be subject to the maximum height regulations specified for principal and accessory buildings within the underlying zoning district.

B. Building-Integrated Solar Energy Systems shall be shown on the plans submitted for the building permit application for the building containing the system.

7. Permitting Requirements for Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems

All Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems shall be permitted in all zoning districts as accessory structures and shall be exempt from site plan review under the local zoning code or other land use regulations, subject to the following conditions:

A. Glare: All Solar Panels shall have anti-reflective coating(s).

B. Setbacks: Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems shall be subject to the setback regulations specified for the accessory structures within the underlying zoning district. All Ground-Mounted Solar Energy Systems shall only be installed in the side or rear yards in residential districts.

C. Height: Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems shall be subject to the height limitations specified for accessory structures within the underlying zoning district.

OR

Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems shall comply with the height limitations in Appendix 3.

D. Screening and Visibility.

- 1) All Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems shall have views minimized from adjacent properties to the extent reasonably practicable.
- 2) Solar Energy Equipment shall be located in a manner to reasonably avoid and/or minimize blockage of views from surrounding properties and shading of property to the north, while still providing adequate solar access.

E. Lot Size: Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems shall comply with the existing lot size requirement specified for accessory structures within the underlying zoning district.

8. Permitting requirements for Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems

All Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems are permitted through the issuance of a [special use permit] within the [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, XXXXXXXXXXXX, XXXXXXXXXXXX] zoning districts, and subject to site plan application requirements set forth in this Section.

A. Applications for the installation of Tier 3 Solar Energy System shall be:

- 1) reviewed by the [Code Enforcement/Zoning Enforcement Officer or Reviewing Board] for completeness. Applicants shall be advised within [10] business days of the completeness of their application or any deficiencies that must be addressed prior to substantive review.
- 2) subject to a public hearing to hear all comments for and against the application. The [Reviewing Board] of the [Village/Town/City] shall have a notice printed in a newspaper of general circulation in the [Village/Town/City] at least [5] days in advance of such hearing. Applicants shall have delivered the notice by first class mail to adjoining landowners or landowners within [200] feet of the property at least [10] days prior to such a hearing. Proof of mailing shall be provided to the [Reviewing Board] at the public hearing.

- 3) referred to the [County Planning Department] pursuant to General Municipal Law § 239-m if required.
- 4) upon closing of the public hearing, the [Reviewing Board] shall take action on the application within 62 days of the public hearing, which can include approval, approval with conditions, or denial. The 62-day period may be extended upon consent by both the [Reviewing Board] and applicant.

B. Underground Requirements. All on-site utility lines shall be placed underground to the extent feasible and as permitted by the serving utility, with the exception of the main service connection at the utility company right-of-way and any new interconnection equipment, including without limitation any poles, with new easements and right-of-way.

C. Vehicular Paths. Vehicular paths within the site shall be designed to minimize the extent of impervious materials and soil compaction.

D. Signage.

- 1) No signage or graphic content shall be displayed on the Solar Energy Systems except the manufacturer's name, equipment specification information, safety information, and 24-hour emergency contact information. Said information shall be depicted within an area no more than [8] square feet.
- 2) As required by National Electric Code (NEC), disconnect and other emergency shutoff information shall be clearly displayed on a light reflective surface. A clearly visible warning sign concerning voltage shall be placed at the base of all pad-mounted transformers and substations.

E. Glare. All Solar Panels shall have anti-reflective coating(s).

F. Lighting. Lighting of the Solar Energy Systems shall be limited to that minimally required for safety and operational purposes and shall be reasonably shielded and downcast from abutting properties.

G. Tree-cutting. Removal of existing trees larger than [6] inches in diameter should be minimized to the extent possible.

H. Decommissioning.

- 1) Solar Energy Systems that have been abandoned and/or not producing electricity for a period of [1] year shall be removed at the Owner and/or Operators expense, which at the Owner's option may come from any security made with the [Village/Town/City] as set forth in Section 10(b) herein.
- 2) A decommissioning plan (see Appendix 4) signed by the owner and/or operator of the Solar Energy System shall be submitted by the applicant, addressing the following:
 - a. The cost of removing the Solar Energy System.

- b. The time required to decommission and remove the Solar Energy System any ancillary structures.
- c. The time required to repair any damage caused to the property by the installation and removal of the Solar Energy System.

3) Security.

- a. The deposit, executions, or filing with the [Village/Town/City] Clerk of cash, bond, or other form of security reasonably acceptable to the [Village/Town/City] attorney and/or engineer, shall be in an amount sufficient to ensure the good faith performance of the terms and conditions of the permit issued pursuant hereto and to provide for the removal and restorations of the site subsequent to removal. The amount of the bond or security shall be [125] % of the cost of removal of the Tier 3 Solar Energy System and restoration of the property with an escalator of [2] % annually for the life of the Solar Energy System. The decommissioning amount shall be reduced by the amount of the estimated salvage value of the Solar Energy System.
- b. In the event of default upon performance of such conditions, after proper notice and expiration of any cure periods, the cash deposit, bond, or security shall be forfeited to the [Village/Town/City], which shall be entitled to maintain an action thereon. The cash deposit, bond, or security shall remain in full force and effect until restoration of the property as set forth in the decommissioning plan is completed.
- c. In the event of default or abandonment of the Solar Energy System, the system shall be decommissioned as set forth in Section 10(b) and 10(c) herein.

I. Site plan application. For any Solar Energy system requiring a Special Use Permit, site plan approval shall be required. Any site plan application shall include the following information:

- 1) Property lines and physical features, including roads, for the project site
- 2) Proposed changes to the landscape of the site, grading, vegetation clearing and planting, exterior lighting, and screening vegetation or structures
- 3) A one- or three-line electrical diagram detailing the Solar Energy System layout, solar collector installation, associated components, and electrical interconnection methods, with all National Electrical Code compliant disconnects and over current devices.
- 4) A preliminary equipment specification sheet that documents all proposed solar panels, significant components, mounting systems, and inverters that are to be

installed. A final equipment specification sheet shall be submitted prior to the issuance of building permit.

- 5) Name, address, and contact information of proposed or potential system installer and the owner and/or operator of the Solar Energy System. Such information of the final system installer shall be submitted prior to the issuance of building permit.
- 6) Name, address, phone number, and signature of the project applicant, as well as all the property owners, demonstrating their consent to the application and the use of the property for the Solar Energy System.
- 7) Zoning district designation for the parcel(s) of land comprising the project site.
- 8) Property Operation and Maintenance Plan. Such plan shall describe continuing photovoltaic maintenance and property upkeep, such as mowing and trimming.
- 9) Erosion and sediment control and storm water management plans prepared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation standards, if applicable, and to such standards as may be established by the Planning Board.
- 10) Prior to the issuance of the building permit or final approval by the [Reviewing Board], but not required as part of the application, engineering documents must be signed and sealed by a New York State (NYS) Licensed Professional Engineer or NYS Registered Architect.

J. Special Use Permit Standards.

1) Lot size

- a. The property on which the Tier 3 Solar Energy System is placed shall meet the lot size requirements of the underlying zoning district.

OR

The property on which the Tier 3 Solar Energy System is placed shall meet the lot size requirements in Appendix 1.

2) Setbacks

- a. The Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems shall comply with the setback requirements of the underlying zoning district for principal structures.

OR

The Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems shall meet the setback requirements in Appendix 2.

3) Height

- a. The Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems shall comply with the building height limitations for principal structures of the underlying zoning district.

OR

- b. The Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems shall comply with the height limitations in Appendix 3 depending on the underlying zoning district.

4) Lot coverage

- a. The following components of a Tier 3 Solar Energy System shall be considered included in the calculations for lot coverage requirements:
 - I. Foundation systems, typically consisting of driven piles or monopoles or helical screws with or without small concrete collars.
 - II. All mechanical equipment of the Solar Energy System, including any pad mounted structure for batteries, switchboard, transformers, or storage cells.
 - III. Paved access roads servicing the Solar Energy System.
- b. Lot coverage of the Solar Energy System, as defined above, shall not exceed the maximum lot coverage requirement of the underlying zoning district.

5) Fencing Requirements. All mechanical equipment, including any structure for storage batteries, shall be enclosed by a [7-foot-high] fence, as required by NEC, with a self-locking gate to prevent unauthorized access.

6) Screening and Visibility.

- a. Solar Energy Systems smaller than [10] acres shall have views minimized from adjacent properties to the extent reasonably practicable using architectural features, earth berms, landscaping, or other screening methods that will harmonize with the character of the property and surrounding area.
- b. Solar Energy Systems larger than [10] acres shall be required to:
 - I. Conduct a visual assessment of the visual impacts of the Solar Energy System on public roadways and adjacent properties. At a minimum, a line-of-sight profile analysis shall be provided. Depending upon the scope and potential significance of the visual impacts, additional impact analyses, including for example a digital viewshed report, [shall/may] be required to be submitted by the applicant.

- II. Submit a screening & landscaping plan to show adequate measures to screen through landscaping, grading, or other means so that views of Solar Panels and Solar Energy Equipment shall be minimized as reasonably practical from public roadways and adjacent properties to the extent feasible.
 - i. The screening & landscaping plan shall specify the locations, elevations, height, plant species, and/or materials that will comprise the structures, landscaping, and/or grading used to screen and/or mitigate any adverse aesthetic effects of the system. The landscaped screening shall be comprised of a minimum of [1] evergreen tree, at least [6] feet high at time of planning, plus [2] supplemental shrubs at the reasonable discretion of the [Village/Town/city] [Reviewing Board], all planted within each [10] linear feet of the Solar Energy System. Existing vegetation may be used to satisfy all or a portion of the required landscaped screening. A list of suitable evergreen tree and shrub species should be provided by the [Village/Town/city].

OR

The screening & landscaping plan shall specify the locations, elevations, height, plant species, and/or materials that will comprise the structures, landscaping, and/or grading used to screen and/or mitigate any adverse aesthetic effects of the system, following the applicable rules and standards established by the [Village/Town/County].

7) Agricultural Resources. For projects located on agricultural lands:

- 1) Any Tier 3 Solar Energy System located on the areas that consist of Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance shall not exceed [50] % of the area of Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance on the parcel.

OR

Any Tier 3 Solar Energy System located on the areas that consist of Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance shall not exceed [50] % of the entire lot.

AND/OR

Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems on Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance shall be required to seed [20] % of the total surface area of all solar panels on the lot with native perennial vegetation designed to attract pollinators.

- 2) To the maximum extent practicable, Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems located on Prime Farmland shall be constructed in accordance with the construction requirements of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.
- 3) Tier 3 Solar Energy System owners shall develop, implement, and maintain native vegetation to the extent practicable pursuant to a vegetation management plan by providing native perennial vegetation and foraging habitat beneficial to game birds, songbirds, and pollinators. To the extent practicable, when establishing perennial vegetation and beneficial foraging habitat, the owners shall use native plant species and seed mixes.

K. Ownership Changes. If the owner or operator of the Solar Energy System changes or the owner of the property changes, the special use permit shall remain in effect, provided that the successor owner or operator assumes in writing all of the obligations of the special use permit, site plan approval, and decommissioning plan. A new owner or operator of the Solar Energy System shall notify the zoning enforcement officer of such change in ownership or operator within [30] days of the ownership change.

9. Safety

A. Solar Energy Systems and Solar Energy Equipment shall be certified under the applicable electrical and/or building codes as required.

B. Solar Energy Systems shall be maintained in good working order and in accordance with industry standards. Site access shall be maintained, including snow removal at a level acceptable to the local fire department and, if the Tier 3 Solar Energy System is located in an ambulance district, the local ambulance corps.

C. If Storage Batteries are included as part of the Solar Energy System, they shall meet the requirements of any applicable fire prevention and building code when in use and, when no longer used, shall be disposed of in accordance with the laws and regulations of the [Village/Town/City] and any applicable federal, state, or county laws or regulations.

10. Permit Time Frame and Abandonment

A. The Special Use Permit and site plan approval for a Solar Energy System shall be valid for a period of [18] months, provided that a building permit is issued for construction [or] construction is commenced. In the event construction is not completed in accordance with the final site plan, as may have been amended and approved, as required by the [Reviewing Board], within [18] months after approval, the applicant or the

[Village/Town/City] may extend the time to complete construction for [180] days. If the owner and/or operator fails to perform substantial construction after [24] months, the approvals shall expire.

B. Upon cessation of electricity generation of a Solar Energy System on a continuous basis for [12] months, the [Village/Town/City] may notify and instruct the owner and/or operator of the Solar Energy System to implement the decommissioning plan. The decommissioning plan must be completed within [360] days of notification.

C. If the owner and/or operator fails to comply with decommissioning upon any abandonment, the [Village/Town/City] may, at its discretion, utilize the bond and/or security for the removal of the Solar Energy System and restoration of the site in accordance with the decommissioning plan.

11. Enforcement

Any violation of this Solar Energy Law shall be subject to the same enforcement requirements, including the civil and criminal penalties, provided for in the zoning or land use regulations of [Village/Town/City].

12. Severability

The invalidity or unenforceability of any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, provision, or phrase of the aforementioned sections, as declared by the valid judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, provision, or phrase, which shall remain in full force and effect.

APPENDIX 1: LOT SIZE REQUIREMENTS

The following table displays the size requirements of the lot for Ground-Mounted Solar Energy Systems to be permitted.

Table 1: Lot Size Requirements

Zoning District	Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems
Residential Low Density	≥ 2 acres
Residential High Density	--
Commercial / Business	≥ 5 acres
Light Industrial	N/A
Heavy Industrial	N/A
Agricultural / Residential	≥ 5 acres

Key:

--: Not Allowed

N/A: Not Applicable

APPENDIX 2: PARCEL LINE SETBACKS

The following table provides parcel line setback requirements for Ground-Mounted Solar Energy Systems. Fencing, access roads and landscaping may occur within the setback.

Table 2: Parcel Line Setback Requirements

Zoning District	Tier 3 Ground-Mounted		
	Front	Side	Rear
Residential Low Density	100'	100'	100'
Residential High Density	--	--	--
Commercial / Business	30'	15'	25'
Light Industrial	30'	15'	25'
Heavy Industrial	30'	15'	25'
Agricultural / Residential	30'	15'	25'

Key:

--: Not Allowed

APPENDIX 3: HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS

The following table displays height requirements for each type of Solar Energy Systems. The height of systems will be measured from the highest natural grade below each solar panel.

Table 3: Height Requirements

	Tier 1 Roof-Mounted	Tier 2	Tier 3
Zoning District			
Residential Low Density	2' above roof	10'	15'
Residential High Density	2' above roof	10'	--
Commercial / Business	4' above roof	15'	20'
Light Industrial	4' above roof	15'	20'
Heavy Industrial	4' above roof	15'	20'
Agricultural / Residential	2' above roof	15'	20'

Key:

--: Not Allowed

APPENDIX 4: EXAMPLE DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

Date: [Date]

Decommissioning Plan for [Solar Project Name], located at:
[Solar Project Address]

Prepared and Submitted by [Solar Developer Name], the owner of [Solar Farm Name]

As required by [Town/Village/City], [Solar Developer Name] presents this decommissioning plan for [Solar Project Name] (the "Facility").

Decommissioning will occur as a result of any of the following conditions:

- 1. The land lease, if any, ends
- 2. The system does not produce power for [12] months
- 3. The system is damaged and will not be repaired or replaced

The owner of the Facility, as provided for in its lease with the landowner, shall restore the property to its condition as it existed before the Facility was installed, pursuant to which may include the following:

- 1. Removal of all operator-owned equipment, concrete, conduits, structures, fencing, and foundations to a depth of 36 inches below the soil surface.
- 2. Removal of any solid and hazardous waste caused by the Facility in accordance with local, state and federal waste disposal regulations.
- 3. Removal of all graveled areas and access roads unless the landowner requests in writing for it to remain.

All said removal and decommissioning shall occur within [12] months of the Facility ceasing to produce power for sale.

The owner of the Facility, currently [Solar Developer Name], is responsible for this decommissioning.

Facility Owner Signature: _____ Date: _____