

Vermont's Single-Plant Definition

30 V.S.A. § 8002(18)

Purposes of the Single-Plant Definition

1. Determine program eligibility for financial incentives
 - Net-metering = 500 kW
 - Standard Offer = 2.2 MW)
2. Set rates or compensation structures
3. Screen size-based statutory distinctions

Changes to the Single-Plant Definition Have Significant Consequences

- Inability to assess evidence that a facility is larger than proposed
- Functional elimination of Section 248 criteria (natural resources, aesthetics)
- Cut people out of notice and opportunity to object
- Test screens for attempts to evade detailed review



The Commission would lose the ability to review size-based statutory distinctions.

- Section 248 setback requirement
- Section 8005 RES categories (5 MW)
- Section 8007
 - Small renewable energy facilities' simplified review (150 kW)
 - Simplified review procedures for facilities (150 kW to 2.2 MW)
 - Section 8010
 - Registration-sized facilities get very simplified review (15 kW)
 - Aesthetics analysis through the *Quechee* test (50 kW)
 - Application fees (§§ 248b/248c)
- Large facilities get more robust review because of potentially significant impacts

The Single-Plant Definition

- Never prevents solar facilities from being built.
- If all power generated is compensated at market rates, then a facility can be built anywhere at any size based if it meets the standards of Section 248.