

<p>DOCKET NO. 524 – Greenskies Clean Energy, LLC application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a 4.625-megawatt-AC solar photovoltaic electric generating facility and associated equipment located at Fawn Meadow Lane (Parcel No. 029-018D), Woodbury, Connecticut and associated electrical interconnection.</p>	<p>} Connecticut } Siting } Council</p>
	<p>November 29, 2024</p>

DRAFT Opinion

Introduction

On July 11, 2024, Greenskies Clean Energy, LLC (GCE) submitted an application to the Connecticut Siting Council (Council), pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) §16-50k, for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need (Certificate) for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a 4.625 megawatt (MW) alternating current (AC) solar photovoltaic electric generating facility and associated equipment at Parcel No. 029-018D Fawn Meadow Lane, Woodbury, Connecticut, and associated electrical interconnection (Project).

The party to this proceeding is GCE.

Jurisdiction

Pursuant to CGS §16-50x, the Council has exclusive jurisdiction over the construction, maintenance and operation of the proposed solar photovoltaic electric generating facility.

Under the Public Utility Environmental Standards Act, the Council’s charge is to balance the need for adequate and reliable public utility services at the lowest reasonable cost to consumers with the need to protect the environment and ecology of the state. Pursuant to CGS §16-50p, for an application for an electric generating facility under CGS §16-50i(a)(3), the Council shall not grant a Certificate, either as proposed or modified by the Council, unless it shall find and determine:

- a) A public benefit for the facility and considers neighborhood concerns with respect to the nature of the probable environmental impacts of the facility, including public safety;
- b) the nature of the probable environmental impact of the facility alone and cumulatively with other existing facilities, including a specification of adverse effects relative to electric and magnetic fields, impact on and conflict with the policies of the state concerning the natural environment, ecological balance, public health and safety, scenic, historic and recreational values, agriculture, forests and parks, air and water purity and fish, aquaculture and wildlife; and
- c) why the adverse effects are not sufficient reason to deny the application.

Public Act 17-218

Under CGS §16-50k(a), for a solar electric generating facility with a capacity of more than 2 megawatts, the Council shall approve by declaratory ruling ... the construction or location of any customer-side distributed resources project or facility or grid-side distributed resources project or facility with a capacity of not more than sixty-five megawatts, as long as: (i) Such project meets air and water quality standards of Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), (ii) the Council does not find a substantial adverse environmental effect, and (iii) **for a solar photovoltaic facility with a capacity of two or more megawatts**, to be located on prime farmland or forestland, Connecticut Department of Agriculture (DOAG)

represents, in writing, to the Council that such project will not materially affect the status of such land as prime farmland or DEEP represents, in writing, to the Council that such project will not materially affect the status of such land as core forest (Public Act 17-218).

Public Act 17-218 does not confer the Council's exclusive jurisdiction over the construction, maintenance and operation of solar photovoltaic electric generating facilities throughout the state upon DOAG or DEEP. or permit DOAG or DEEP to impose any enforceable conditions on the construction, maintenance and operation of solar photovoltaic electric generating facilities under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Council. It also does not require agricultural activity at solar electric generating facility sites.

GCE initially planned to submit the Project to the Council as a Petition for a Declaratory Ruling (petition) pursuant to CGS §4-176 and §16-50k as it would have a generating capacity of more than 2 megawatts, but less than 65 megawatts. By letter dated April 16, 2024, and in accordance with Public Act 17-218, GCE secured written confirmation from DEEP's Bureau of Natural Resources that the proposed 4.625 MW solar facility would not materially affect the status of core forest.

On April 1, 2024, GCE submitted a proposed a crop production and sheep grazing plan to DOAG and requested a review of the Project to secure written confirmation that the proposed 4.625 MW solar facility would not have a material affect on the status of prime farmland. DOAG informed GCE that it would not process GCE's request because it did not adhere to DOAG's revised Agrivoltaics Requirements, Farm Plan, and Solar Grazing documents that were issued on December 30, 2023, even though other projects with similar plans obtained written determinations of no material affect to prime farmland from DOAG.

At any time within the discretion of the applicant or under circumstances when a proposed solar photovoltaic facility with a capacity of two or more megawatts is unable to obtain written correspondence from DOAG or DEEP as to any material affects to the status of core forest or prime farmland, the proposed facility may be submitted as an application for a Certificate with the Council even if it has a generating capacity of less than 65 megawatts. Given the three-year deadline associated with its Non-Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (NRES) Program contract, GCE exercised its right to submit an application for a Certificate to the Council for the proposed 4.625 MW solar electric generating facility.

Public Act 23-163

Under CGS §16-50k(a), the Council shall not issue a Certificate for a solar electric generating facility with a capacity of more than 2 megawatts unless the applicant furnishes a bond to cover all costs associated with the decommissioning of the facility and the restoration of prime farmland soil (Public Act 23-163).

Public Act 23-163 does not require agricultural activity at solar electric generating facility sites. It also does not designate a timeframe or deadline for applicants to furnish a bond. However, implicitly, the Council must render a final decision on an application for a Certificate and approve a Development and Management (D&M) Plan for construction of the certificated facility that is consistent with the Council's final decision, including, but not limited to, modifications to the proposed facility and any upgrades to equipment, such as an increase in the wattage of the selected solar panels, prior to acknowledgment of compliance with the bond requirement associated with the decommissioning of the facility that is certificated by the Council and the restoration of prime farmland soil on the site where the certificated facility is located.

Pursuant to Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies §16-50j-2a(29), "Site" means a contiguous parcel of property with specified boundaries, including, but not limited to, the leased area, right-of-way, access and easements on which a facility and associated equipment is located, shall be located or is proposed to be located. The Council does not have jurisdiction or authority over any portion of the host parcel beyond the

boundaries of the facility “site.” This includes portions of the host parcel retained by the property owner and portions of the host parcel the property owner may lease to third parties. Once a facility is decommissioned, the Council no longer has jurisdiction or authority over the facility “site.”

Public Benefit

Pursuant to CGS §16-50p, a public benefit exists when a facility is necessary for the reliability of the electric power supply of the state or for the development of a competitive market for electricity. Public Act 05-1, An Act Concerning Energy Independence, portions of which were codified in CGS §16-50k, established a rebuttable presumption that there is a public benefit for electric generating facilities selected by the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) in Requests for Proposals.

The Project was selected in the PURA-sponsored NRES Program procurement in 2023. The electricity, capacity, and renewable energy credits (RECs) produced by the facility would be sold to Eversource in accordance with a 20-year Tariff Terms Agreement (TTA). A REC certifies that one megawatt-hour of renewable electrical energy has been generated.

GCE would not participate in an ISO-New England, Inc. (ISO-NE) Forward Capacity Auction during the term of the TTA.

In light of Governor Lamont’s Executive Order No. 3 to decarbonize the state’s electric generation fleet by 2040 and the Project’s participation and selection in the competitive NRES Program, the Project is necessary for the development of a competitive market for electricity.

Proposed Site

Under a lease agreement with the property owner, GCE would construct the solar facility on an approximate 20-acre site on a 36.8-acre host parcel located at Fawn Meadow Lane (Parcel No. 029-018D), Woodbury. It is zoned Open Space Residence District 100 and consists of a mix of fields and forest. The fields on the host parcel are currently used for hay production by a third-party farmer, subject to an annual lease.

The host parcel is at the end of Fawn Meadow Lane, a Town of Woodbury (Town) road. The Town approved a multi-lot subdivision on the host parcel in January 2005. A gravel road was constructed at the end of Fawn Meadow Lane into the host parcel, but no other work related to the subdivision has occurred. The subdivision approval has since expired.

The facility site is located mostly in an open field in the central portion of the host parcel.

Land use in the surrounding area consists of forested areas to the west, narrow open space parcels to the southwest, south and east, residential to the east and south, and an electric transmission line right-of-way and a farm to the north.

Proposed Facility and Associated Equipment

The Project consists of 9,906 non-reflective solar panels rated at 520-540 watts. The panels would be installed on a single-axis tracking system supported by posts. The panels would be approximately 10.5 feet above grade at the highest point and 3 feet above grade at the lowest point. The panels would be arranged in linear rows in a north-south direction, separated by six-foot wide vegetated aisles.

Two concrete pads would be installed; one in the eastern section of the site and one in the southwest corner of the site to support transformers, switchgear, and meter/monitoring equipment. Inverters would be installed on posts within a gravel area adjacent to each pad.

The Project would be enclosed by a 7-foot-tall chain link perimeter fence with a six-inch gap on the bottom to allow for small wildlife movement. If agricultural activities are implemented at the site, the fence would be lowered to ground level.

The nearest property line to the solar facility perimeter fence is approximately 79 feet to the west at Lot 029-015E, Fawn Meadow Lane. The nearest residence to the fence is approximately 510 feet to the south at 231 Church Hill Road.

Access to the facility would be from a 15-foot wide, 2,080-foot long gravel access drive extending from the existing gravel road on the host parcel. Part of the access drive ascends a steep hill with a grade of 16 percent. The Council will order GCE to consult with the Town to determine an acceptable access road slope.

At the request of the Town, GCE could pave a 240-foot long portion of the existing host parcel gravel drive and construct a hammerhead turnaround area at the base of the hill on the host parcel. The paved portion of the access drive on the host parcel would be designed to a width of 20 feet to comply with Town subdivision road design criteria and would require the filling of a wetland to accommodate road curbing. Paving this portion of the access road is of no benefit to the Project, would allow public access into the host parcel, and would cost approximately \$50,000.

Electrical Interconnection

The Project is comprised of one metered system that would interconnect to an Eversource 23-kV overhead electric distribution line located along Orchard Avenue. The interconnection requires a new feeder to be installed underground within Fawn Meadow Lane, extending to Orchard Avenue.

Both Eversource's and GCE's meter and recloser equipment would be pad mounted. No utility poles are proposed to support this equipment.

The facility interconnection impact study was reviewed and approved by Eversource. Eversource is currently reviewing the specific design of the interconnection.

Alternative Sites

GCE selected the site due to availability, suitability, environmental compatibility, and proximity to electrical utilities for interconnection. GCE bid other projects into the competitive NRES Program, but other projects were not selected.

GCE also examined alternative locations including but not limited to, carports, landfills, and other parcels, but these were not viable due to the lack of viable electrical infrastructure and other compatibility issues.

Pursuant to CGS §16-50p(g), the Council has no authority to compel a parcel owner to sell or lease property, or portions thereof, for the purpose of siting a facility¹.

¹ *Corcoran v. Conn. Siting Council*, 284 Conn. 455 (2007); CGS §16-50p(g) (2024).

Cost

The estimated construction cost of the Project is over \$8 million.

The Project is not proposed to be undertaken by state departments, institutions or agencies, and is not to be funded in whole or in part by the state through any contract or grant. GCE is a private entity.

Neighborhood Concerns

The Council held a public comment session via Zoom remote conferencing on October 3, 2024, commencing at 6:30 p.m. Four members of the public made oral limited appearance statements at the public comment session. The Council received nine written limited appearance statements regarding the proposed facility. Concerns relevant to the Council's statutory review criteria include, but are not limited to, the following: public benefit, noise, visibility, groundwater, Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF), agricultural activities, technological advancements, and access drive. These concerns are addressed in the Public Health and Safety and Environmental Effects and Mitigation Measures sections of the Council's Findings of Fact document, pursuant to CGS §16-50p.

Based on neighborhood concerns, GCE would examine relocating the southwest inverter/transformer pad to reduce noise and would conduct a post-construction noise study to ensure the Project meets state standards. GCE would examine the possibility of removing the northern access drive to preserve farmland soil.

Additionally, based on Town concerns regarding the lack of a turnaround area where Fawn Meadow Lane abuts the host parcel, site screening, site access, underground interconnection, noise attenuation, exterior lighting, and wetland mapping, GCE revised the Project to include a potential turnaround area on the host parcel, a universal key box for emergency responder access, an underground interconnection to avoid the installation of utility poles, a noise study, a visual analysis, a wetland survey, and no proposed exterior lighting.

Public Health and Safety

The Project would comply with the current National Electrical Code (NEC), the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) and the National Fire Protection Association code.

The facility would be remotely monitored on a 24/7 basis using a computer monitoring system which can detect production abnormalities. If abnormalities occur, the facility can be remotely shut down in its entirety.

Prior to commencement of operation, GCE would conduct outreach and coordinate training with Town emergency responders to provide information regarding facility operations and equipment. Site access would be provided via a universal key box at the entrance to the facility. In addition to training, the Council will order GCE to consult with emergency responders regarding adequate water supplies for any fire issues at the facility site.

The Project is not located within a Federal Emergency Management Agency designated 100-year or 500-year flood zone.

Noise

Noise generated during facility operations would comply with state standards. The southwest inverter/transformer pad is approximately 110 feet northeast of the nearest property line, an open space parcel. The Council will order GCE to relocate the southwest inverter/transformer pad to increase the distance to the abutting property line.

Additionally, the Council will order a post-construction operational noise study that documents compliance with state standards and the identification of any noise mitigation measures that are employed to adhere to the standards, if necessary.

Noise resulting from construction is exempt from DEEP Noise Control Standards.

Construction hours would be Monday through Friday from 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM

Electric and Magnetic Fields

Operation of the facility would result in electric and magnetic fields (EMF) derived from the solar panels, cables connecting the panels to the inverters, the inverters and the transformers. However, none of the equipment would increase pre-existing EMF levels outside the site boundaries.

Electric fields (EF) and magnetic fields (MF) are two forms of energy that surround an electrical device. Scientific evidence indicates that exposure to EF, beyond levels traditionally established for safety, does not cause adverse health effects, and as safety concerns for EF are sufficiently addressed by adherence to the National Electric Safety Code. Health concerns regarding EMF focus on MF rather than EF.

International health and safety agencies, including the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), have studied the scientific evidence regarding possible health effects from MF and have established maximum exposure guidelines of 9,040 mG, and 2,000 mG, respectively.

Due to the operational characteristics of the facility and the interconnection of the facility to the electric distribution system, the facility would not produce EF or MF above recommended guidelines, including those of the ICNIRP and IARC. Operation of the solar array equipment is not expected to increase pre-existing EMF levels beyond the site boundaries.

Decommissioning

The Project has an anticipated life of 40 years. At the end of the Project's lifespan, the facility components would be removed in accordance with the site lease agreement. The lease is a private agreement between GCE and the property owner. At the end of the lease term, control of the solar facility site reverts back to the property owner. The Council does not have the authority to supersede restoration provisions of the site lease or require additional site restoration conditions beyond those established by the site lease. The property owner would determine site restoration conditions at the time of Project decommissioning.

The site lease agreement includes provisions related to decommissioning and site restoration at the end of the Project's useful life. Under the terms of the lease, the Project shall be removed from the host property within 6 months after expiration of the full lease term and the site restored substantially to its preexisting condition.

Project components that cannot be recycled will be removed and disposed of in accordance with regulatory criteria. The selected solar panels for the Project meet current Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) criteria for characterization as nonhazardous waste in the event the solar panels are not recycled at the end of the Project's useful life.

In accordance with CGS §16-50k(a) and the site lease agreement, the Council will order GCE to furnish a bond for costs associated with decommissioning the facility and restoration of the prime farmland soils within the boundaries of the site as identified in Application Figure 7 at the end of the solar facility's useful life.

Environmental Effects and Mitigation Measures

Air and Water Quality

The Project would meet DEEP air quality standards. There would be no air emissions associated with facility operation.

Operation of the facility would not require water use. Water may be used to control dust during construction, if necessary.

The site is not located within a DEEP-designated Aquifer Protection Area or a Public Drinking Supply Watershed.

Groundwater is classified as "GA" which indicates it is presumed suitable for human consumption without treatment. The residences in the area are presumably served by private wells. Installation of the racking posts is not expected to impact groundwater quality.

GCE developed a Spill Prevention and Materials Storage Plan for the Project to protect groundwater and other resources.

Stormwater

Pursuant to CGS §22a-430b, DEEP retains final jurisdiction over stormwater management and administers permit programs to regulate stormwater pollution. DEEP regulations and guidelines set forth standards for erosion and sedimentation control, stormwater pollution control and best engineering practices. The DEEP Individual and General Permits for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities (Stormwater Permit) require implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) to prevent the movement of sediments off construction sites into nearby water bodies and to address the impacts of stormwater discharges from a Project after construction is complete. A DEEP-issued Stormwater Permit is required prior to commencement of construction.

DEEP has the authority to enforce Project compliance with its Stormwater Permit and the SWPCP, including, but not limited to, the installation of site-specific water quality protection measures in accordance with designs consistent with the applicable *Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control* (E&S Guidelines) and the *Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual*.

The Project has been designed to comply with DEEP Stormwater Permit Appendix I and E&S Guidelines. A stormwater analysis prepared by GCE concluded no permanent stormwater detention basins are necessary as the proposed meadow vegetation within the solar array area will improve stormwater infiltration over its existing condition as an agricultural field. Predevelopment drainage patterns would be maintained to the

extent feasible. The report concluded three temporary sediment traps would be required to maintain water quality discharge. The temporary sediment traps would be backfilled with native soil once the site has been stabilized.

The Stormwater Permit requires the designing qualified professional to conduct the SWPCP Implementation Inspection that confirms compliance with the General Permit and the initial implementation of all SWPCP control measures for the initial phase of construction. The SWPCP also requires the qualified professional or a qualified inspector to inspect the work area at least once per week and within 24-hours after a rain event that meets certain permit criteria. Once work is complete, the qualified soil erosion and sediment control professional or a qualified professional engineer would inspect the area and confirm stabilization and compliance with the post-construction stormwater management requirements. The regional conservation district would also conduct inspections of the site.

Wetlands and Watercourses

The Inland Wetland and Watercourses Act (IWWA) strikes a balance between economic activities and wetlands preservation. The impact of a proposed activity on the wetlands and watercourses that may come from outside the physical boundaries of the wetlands or watercourses is a major consideration. Defined upland review areas, such as 100 feet, provide a trigger for reviewing whether a regulated activity is likely to affect wetlands and watercourses. Under CGS §22a-41(d), regulatory agencies shall not deny or condition an application for a regulated activity in an area outside wetlands or watercourses on the basis of an impact or effect on aquatic, plant, or animal life *unless such activity will likely impact or affect the physical characteristics of such wetlands or watercourses*.

Six wetlands and three watercourses were identified on the host parcel. All of these resources are located towards the perimeter of the host parcel. Three of the wetlands are proximate to work areas, identified as Wetlands 1, 3 and 6 in the inspection report. Wetland 1, approximately 370 square feet in size, is adjacent to the existing gravel road at the end of Fawn Meadow Lane. At the request of the Town, GCE proposed to convert the existing gravel drive into a paved road with curbing and such improvement would require the filling of the adjacent wetland. Given that the wetland contains standing water and supports amphibian activity, it has biological value. Therefore, if GCE, elects to pave this portion of the access drive, the Council will order GCE not to fill in the wetland.

The other two wetlands would be 50 feet (Wetland 3) and 85 feet (Wetland 6) from the construction limit of disturbance. No trees would be removed within 100 feet of these wetlands and therefore no adverse effect to the wetlands is expected. The post-construction wetland buffer for the Project complies with the requirements of DEEP Stormwater Permit Appendix I.

No vernal pools were identified on the host parcel.

Forest and Parks

There are no state forests or parks within one mile of the site.

Development of the Project would require approximately 0.2 acre of tree clearing to construct the temporary sediment traps. After the temporary sediment traps are removed, these areas would be replanted with tree saplings.

Scenic, Historic and Recreational Values

The Project would have no effect on historic or archeologic resources listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places.

No state designated scenic roads are located within one mile of the site. Church Hill Road, approximately 0.15 mile south of the site and Orchard Road, approximately 0.2 mile east of the site, are Town-designated scenic roads. Due to intervening vegetation and buildings, views of the site from these roads are not expected.

There are no “blue-blazed” hiking trails maintained by the Connecticut Forest and Park Association within one mile of the site. The Project is consistent with the State Plan of Conservation and Development as it would be a Class I renewable zero emissions electric generation facility that is compatible with state goals for environmental protection and minimization of potential impacts to historic, agricultural and scenic resources. No comments were received from the Office of Policy and Management, DEEP, or the Town regarding impacts to scenic quality or resources.

GCE examined the potential visibility of the site from properties to the east. Based on this review, no substantial views of the facility are expected when leaves are on the trees. To address concerns regarding visibility when leaves are off the trees, GCE intends to consult with these property owners to determine if the site is visible. The Council will order GCE to consult with these property owners regarding landscape plantings to mitigate views of the facility, if necessary.

Fish, Aquaculture and Wildlife

DEEP issued a Natural Diversity Data Base Determination for the facility that identified the eastern hognose snake, a special concern species, as potentially occurring at the site. DEEP recommends the implementation of protective measures to include, but not be limited to, isolation barriers, sweeps of the construction area, vehicle parking restrictions, and performing site construction from April 1 through October 31. The Council will order GCE to submit an Eastern Hognose Snake Protection Plan consistent with DEEP’s recommended protective measures.

The northern long-eared bat (NLEB), a federally-listed and state-listed Endangered Species occurs in Connecticut. However, there are no known occurrences of NLEB in Woodbury.

Although the site is within a DEEP-designated cold-water habitat area watershed associated with Nonnewaug River, a cold-water watercourse in eastern Woodbury, no impact to cold water habitat is expected given that there would be no forest clearing within 100 feet of any wetland or watercourse.

Agriculture

According to United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey mapping, approximately 1.1 acres of prime farmland soil are located within the 20-acre site. All of the prime farmland soil is located in the northern extent of the site.

GCE proposes to construct a gravel access drive across the prime farmland soil area to provide access to the northern portion of the site. GCE may be able to access the area using vegetated surfaces; therefore, the Council will order GCE to eliminate the northern access drive to avoid impacts to prime farmland soil.

The host parcel currently supports hay production by a third-party farmer under an informal annual agreement.

GCE is not required by Public Act 17-218, Public Act 23-163 or the NRES Program, to implement an agricultural activity on prime farmland soil at the site. GCE prefers not to implement an agricultural activity at the site but if an agricultural activity was implemented, GCE would confine the agricultural activity such as livestock grazing or crop production to the prime farmland soil area.

If GCE does not implement an agricultural activity at the site, it intends to protect prime farmland soils by seeding the area with deep rooted perennials to promote soil health.

The Council will order GCE to submit an agricultural activity plan for the site, if an agricultural activity is implemented, with a document that shall indemnify and hold harmless the Council, its agents, representatives and employees from any and all losses, claims, actions, costs and expenses, judgments, subrogations, or other damages resulting from any injury to a person or to property arising out of the presence of third-parties within the fenced solar facility site.

Conclusion

Based on the record of this proceeding, the Council finds and determines that there is a public benefit for the facility in accordance with C.G.S §16-50p(c). The Council also finds and determines that the proposed Project is not in conflict with the policies of the state concerning the natural environment, ecological balance, public health and safety, scenic, historic and recreational values, agriculture, forest and parks, air and water purity, and fish, aquaculture and wildlife, together with all other environmental concerns, including EMF, and balanced the interests in accordance with CGS §16-50p(a)(3)(A) to (C). The environmental effects that are the subject of CGS §16-50p(a)(3)(B) can be sufficiently mitigated and do not overcome the public benefit for the facility.

In addition to the conditions listed above, the Council will require GCE to submit a D&M Plan for the proposed Project to include, but not be limited to, a final site plan; an erosion and sediment control plan consistent with the applicable *Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control*, the *Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual* and the DEEP-issued Stormwater Permit, and site construction detail/phasing plan; final structural design for the racking system stamped by a Professional Engineer duly licensed in the State of Connecticut.

The proposed Project is a grid-side distributed resources facility with a capacity of less than 65 MW under CGS §16-50k, it was selected under the state's NRES Program, it is consistent with the state's energy policy under CGS §16a-35k, and with all of the conditions listed above, the Council will issue a Certificate for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a 4.625 MW AC solar photovoltaic electric generating facility and associated equipment located at Fawn Meadow Lane (Parcel No. 029-018D), Woodbury, Connecticut, and associated electrical interconnection.