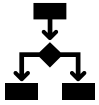
RESRFP25-1 Exhibit 3 to Appendix 2. Smart Solar Siting Scorecard Resources, Requirements, and Best Practices

Key:

Webpages or Blog Posts

Journal Articles or Studies

Best Management Practices or Guidance Documents



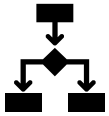
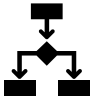
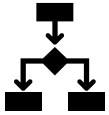
Decision-Making Tools, Software, or Forms

Case Studies or Project Examples

1. Resources and Best Practices

1.1 Vegetation Management and Array Design

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	The 5 Cs of Agrivoltaic Success Factors in the United States: Lessons From the InSPIRE Research Study	Agrivoltaic project success determinants and topic considerations. Provides information on site assessments and vegetation management plans. See tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
	McCall, et al; Vegetation Management Cost and Maintenance Implications of Different Ground Covers at Utility-Scale Solar Sites (March 28, 2023)	Review of O&M cost for vegetation management plan. See sections: *2.4. Literature Review—Vegetative O&M Costs;* *4.1. Cost Differences in O&M by Ground Cover;* *4.2. Individual Activity Costs by Ground Cover*
	The Nature Conservancy, Native Plant Installation and Maintenance for Solar Sites (May 2021)	Guidance for 1) proposed site evaluation including a pre-planting site assessment for soil condition, nearby pesticide activities, and existing native plant species on site; and 2) development of vegetation management plan for seeding and maintaining plants for pollinators that is compatible with native ecology (ex - high diversity native perennial seed mix) as well as grazing if applicable (review seed mix for toxicity). Species planted underneath the panels should include a mix of native forbs and grasses that will not grow taller than 3 feet to prevent interference with the solar panels, assuming the lowest edge of the panels is 3 feet from the ground. Species taller than 3 feet can be planted on the perimeter of the site and between panel rows.
	NREL - Vegetation Management Cost and Maintenance Implications of Different Ground Covers at Utility-Scale Solar Sites (March 2023)	Provides detailed background information on costs associated with vegetation management, including comparative analysis by vegetation type. Resource provides background on seed selection and plant function for solar farms.

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	The Biota of North America Program (BONAP) Maps by States and Provinces (December 2014)	Tool to search and identify if a plant is native, non-native, introduced, or a noxious plant in the county being considered for a project.
	Penn State Extension, Fescue Toxicity (November 4, 2020)	Background information on potential for toxicosis from fungal endophyte in tall fescue, a common pasture grass and recommendations on different, non-toxic grass species.
	AEM Tier 2 Worksheet, Farmstead Water Supply Evaluation (October 22, 2012)	NY AEM Tier II worksheet reference for farmstead water supply evaluation - related to preventing water supply contamination.
	NREL System Advisor Model (SAM) General Description (Version 2017.9.5) (May 2018)	SAM is a decision-making tool/software for modeling renewable energy systems. Panel spacing and tilt are two of the possible input variables. The link to the left goes to a general description report describing what the software does, but the software itself can be downloaded from here: https://sam.nrel.gov/download.html

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	Cornell Cooperative Extension, Native Plant Lists	Provides list of native plant species. Potential species listed below **Grasses, Sedges, Rushes, etc.** • *Bouteloua curtipendula*, Side-oats grama • *Tripsacum dactyloides,* Eastern gamagrass • *Juncus tenuis*, Path rush • *Sporobolus heterolepis*, Prairie dropseed • *Carex eburnea*, Bristle-leaved sedge • *Carex gracillima*, Graceful sedge • *Carex pensylvanica*, Pennsylvania sedge • *Carex rosea*, Rosy sedge • *Danthonia spicata*, Poverty oatgrass • *Elymus hystrix,* Bottle-brush grass • *Eragrostis spectabilis,* Purple love grass • *Sorghastrum nutans,* Indian grass • *Schizachyrium scoparium*, Little bluestem • *Andropogon gerardi,* Big bluestem • *Panicum virgatum*, Switchgrass **Forbs** • *Achillea millefolium*, Common yarrow • *Allium cernuum*, Nodding wild onion • *Aquilegia canadensis*, Wild columbine • *Asclepias tuberosa*, Butterfly milkweed • *Aster ericoides*, Heath aster • *Cassia fasciculata*, Partridge pea • *Lupinus perennis*, Lupine • *Potentilla arguta* (or *Drymocallis arguta*), Prairie cinquefoil • *Solidago nemoralis*, Old-field goldenrod • *Zizia aptera*, Heart-leaved alexander

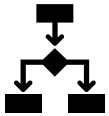
Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	Native Grass Forages for the Eastern US	Comprehensive guidance on native grass forages. Particularly important practices to consider for successful native forage establishment and maintenance include: • **Minimize the introduction and spread of invasive species** by including industry best management practices for invasive species control in the vegetation management plan, whether that utilizes mowing or grazing. • Develop a weed management and competition control plan that considers management history and weed pressure. If possible, avoid sites with Bermudagrass and high levels of annual grass coverage. Incorporate follow up weed control treatments for sites dominated by recalcitrant weeds. • Prep and manage the soil: Perform soil tests and amend with lime if needed to achieve a minimum soil pH of 5; ensure there is enough P and K in the soil to be in the medium category. • Make phosphorus and potassium amendments if soil tests indicate they are in the low category.

1.2 Grazing

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	Considerations for "Grazing-Ready" Solar Facilities: Planning for Integration of Sheep (May 2024)	Guidance document that identifies "recognized design and construction practices that support safely and securely hosting grazing animals at solar energy facilities." See section: *1 Fencing, 2 Exterior Gates, 3 Facility Access, 4 Wiring, 5 Racking, 6 Water, 7 Other Exclusion Areas, 8 Handling Systems, 9 Seeding*
 	AgriSolar Clearinghouse, Solar-Suitable Grazing Animals (n.d)	List of articles and guidance documents on grazing livestock under solar systems. Articles cover topics such as type of livestock, facility design, livestock growth, soil health, and more.

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	Agrivoltaic Solutions, Agricultural Integration Plan: Managed Sheep Grazing & Beekeeping, Morris Ridge Solar Energy Center Case No. 18-F-0440 (2020)	Example of sheep grazing management plan.
 	University of Idaho, American Sheep Industry Association, Targeted Grazing Handbook (December 2006)	This publication contains information on the principles and practices of using livestock grazing and browsing as a tool for weed management and fire fuels reduction. Being updated to specifically include "solar grazing."
	USDOT, Federal Highway Administration, Roadside Best Management Practices that Benefit Pollinators, [a] Handbook for Supporting Pollinators through Roadside Maintenance and Landscape Design (December 2015)	Provides some information on prescribed grazing to benefit pollinators. See pages 40-41
	H. Sardinas et al, Maintaining Diverse Stands of Wildflowers Planted for Pollinators: Long-Term Management of Planted Wildflower Habitat for Pollinator Conservation. 52 pp. Portland, OR: The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation (2018)	Addresses grazing, covering rotational grazing, patch-burn grazing, and grazing for broadleaf weed control with the intention of benefiting pollinator habitat. See section VIII
	Connecticut Department of Agriculture, Requirements for Solar Grazing Properties (n.d.)	Document includes requirements for solar grazing in Connecticut. Although these are not specific requirements in New York, the document offers considerations on site design, livestock needs, education, training to promote and sustain livestock health
	USDA Illinois Grazing Manual Fact Sheet, Forage Quality Testing (2000)	Brief fact sheet on forage quality testing.

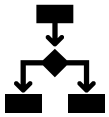
1.3 Crops

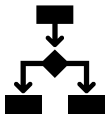
Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	NRDC, Regenerative Agriculture, Farm Policy for the 21st Century (March 2022)	Part 1 gives an overview of regenerative agriculture, the benefits of this practice (i.e., for carbon sequestration, water retention, biodiversity, etc.), principles, & practices. See pages 10-17
	Northeast Cover Crops Council Decision Tools (2023)	Species Selector Tool is a decision-making software for modeling different cover crop plant species. The *Cover Crop Explorer* allows you to explore different cover crop species by USDA hardiness zone. The *Cover Crop Nitrogen Calculator* is a decision-support tool that allows you to calculate nitrogen release, residue, and uptake to better plan for fertilizer needs and soil health.
	Umass Amherst, The Effect of Gap Spacing Between Solar Panel Clusters on Crop Biomass Yields, Nutrients and the Microenvironment in a Dual-Use Agrivoltaic System (April 2020)	This is a 138-page long thesis that has an extensive literature review on PV and crop yields. Thesis evaluates the effect of panel spacing on crop biomass and nutrient content on a variety of crop types. Resource is not specific to NYS but is located in the northeast (Massachusetts).
	Laub, M., et al, Contrasting yield responses at varying levels of shade suggest different suitability of crops for dual land-use systems: a meta-analysis. *Agron. Sustain. Dev.* 42, 51. (June 1, 2022)	Study conducts meta-analysis on how shade affects different crop types in temperate and subtropical regions. Analysis review 58 studies and 38 crop species including crop types such as berries, fruits, fruity vegetables, leafy vegetables, C_3 cereals, maize, tubers/root crops, grain legumes, and forages.

1.4 Forests

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	PennState Extension: A Guide to Preserving Trees in Development Projects (August 30, 2022)	Resource provides specific management practice guidance in helping avoid damaging trees during construction. See sections: *Tree Protection Zone* and Table 1 distances from trunk depending on tree sensitivity and age; *Protecting Trees During Construction; After Construction*
	PennState Extension: A Guide to Preserving Trees in Development Projects (August 30, 2022)	See sections on *Tree Inventory* and *Suitability for Preservation*.
	PennState Extension: A Guide to Preserving Trees in Development Projects (August 30, 2022)	Discusses options such as replacing smaller trees, moving and transplanting larger trees that are of higher value, and high-level overview of cost implications. See section: *Consider Replacing or Moving Trees*

1.4 Pollinator Habitats

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	Xerces Society, Pollinator Habitat Installation Planning Form; Pollinator Habitat Management Log (n.d.)	Forms for planning and tracking pollinator-friendly solar installation and management. Vegetation management plan may consider incorporating the following forms: Pollinator Habitat Installation Planning Form; Pollinator Habitat Management Log. See sections: *Site assessment*: pages 1-5 *Vegetation management plan*: pages 5-6 *Seed mix*: Appendix 1

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources; Solar Site Pollinator Habitat Assessment Form for Project Planning (n.d.)	Form to help identify quality of pollinator habitat being created.
	AgriSolar Clearinghouse, Solar Pollinator Habitat (n.d.)	List of articles and guidance documents on creating pollinator habitat under solar energy systems.
 	NREL, Low Impact Solar Development Strategies Guidebook, (August 27, 2020)	Website includes information about co-locating native vegetation and pollinator habitat with solar arrays. See section: *Native Vegetation and Pollinator Habitat*
	Xerces Society, Planting for Pollinators and Beneficial Insects New York Wildflower Habitat Establishment Guide (January 2018)	See Appendix 1 *Recommended Plants for Pollinators* for a list of recommended pollinator plant species for New York. See section: *References and Resources* for additional pollinator-specific guidance. This guide also discusses site preparation, seeding dates, planting methods, and habitat management.
	Agrivoltaic Solutions, Agricultural Integration Plan: Managed Sheep Grazing & Beekeeping, Morris Ridge Solar Energy Center Case No. 18-F-0440 (2020)	Example of a beekeeping management plan.
	Mississippi State University Extension; Choosing an Apiary Location (2022)	Provides information on hive orientation, hive placement, food/water resources, etc. Helps identify where to place an apiary.

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	Xerces Society, Pollinator Habitat Installation Planning Form; Pollinator Habitat Management Log (n.d.)	Forms for planning and tracking pollinator-friendly solar installation and management. Vegetation management plan may consider incorporating the following forms: *Pollinator Habitat Installation Planning Form.* Pollinator Habitat Management Log. See sections: Site Assessment: pages 1-5 Vegetation Management Plan: pages 5-6 Seed Mix: Appendix 1
	Craig A. Hart, Strengthening Small Farms and Their Communities Through Solar Farming, Ridge View 350 MW Solar PV Project Social and Economic Impact Assessment (April 2022)	Document summarizes EDFR's Ridge View Solar Project in Niagara County, New York, and discusses co-utilization. The 'Beekeeping' section provides a brief analysis on the factors that affect profitability of beekeeping at solar installations. See pages 35, 36; section on *Beekeeping*

1.6 Community Engagement

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Public Participation Guide (July 5, 2022)	Website guide that identifies some of the best practices to help design and implement meaningful public participation. Although written for the perspective of governing bodies, the principles are still beneficial for developers engaging with the community and relevant stakeholders. See sections: *Public Participation Process Design*; *Public Participation Tools*; and *Foundational Skills, Knowledge, and Behaviors*
	Emerald Cities Collaborative, Anchor-Community Engagement Workbook: Strategies to Promote Community Health, Wealth and Climate Resilience (n.d.)	Community engagement guide and workbook. Document provides guidance on community engagement framework, and how to develop a workplan, while incorporating thought-provoking questions regarding strategies. Section 1: Background on community engagement Section 2: Guide for developing community engagement strategy and workplan. Section 3: Additional tools and resources to continue developing a workplan.

Resource Type	Resource	Resource Description/Overview
	International Centre for Municipal Development, Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Local Government Participatory Practices Manual (July 1999)	Manual that shares tools and strategies to facilitate community collaboration and consultation. See section on *Participatory Toolkit* which covers focus groups, surveys, public meetings, public hearings, workshops, and more.
	Local Government Commission, Participation Tools for Better Community Planning, Second Edition (2013)	Overview of public participation tools such as focus groups, visual surveys, flyers, posters, etc. Identifies strategies for effective communication and attendance such as hosting multilingual events or considering event timing and location. See pages: 5-11, 30-34, 38-40, 48-49
	Solar@Scale, International City/County Management Association (ICMA), American Planning Association (APA), Solar@Scale: A Local Government Guidebook for Improving Large-Scale Solar Development Outcomes, Second Edition (December 2022)	Guidebook intended for government practitioners to help improve large-scale solar development outcomes. However, *Module 3: Community Planning for Large-Scale Solar Development* has an in-depth overview of fostering public participation, identifying stakeholders, and identifying public engagement tools. See pages: 56-62
	Rosa Gonzalez, Facilitating Power, The Spectrum of Community Engagement to Ownership (2019)	Overview of the developmental stages of community engagement such as informing, consulting, involving, collaborating, and deferring to the public in project development.
	Pascaris et al., Energy Research & Social Science, Integrating solar energy with agriculture: Industry perspectives on the market, community, and socio-political dimensions of agrivoltaics (Volume 75, 2021)	Study on solar development, agrivoltaics, public perception, and social acceptance issues by interviewing solar professionals. Findings intended to help solar developers successfully implement agrivoltaics projects, but also can more broadly apply to implementing solar projects in general. See sections: 4.2 *Community Acceptance*; 5.2 *Community Acceptance: Retaining Local Values*; Table 2: *Overview of key findings and recommendations*

2. Mandatory Strategies

These mandatory strategies, as applicable, are required for the Proposer to incorporate to the maximum extent possible should the Bid Proposal be awarded a REC Agreement through this RFP. Mandatory strategies have no Scorecard points associated with them. Mandatory strategies required as part of a separate permitting process or regulation must be implemented in accordance with those requirements. The following table only includes mandatory strategies specific to this Scorecard and should not be considered an exhaustive list of requirements for developers.

Agriculture Strategies Land Use and Operations: Soil Conservation			
ID#	**Strategy**	**Project Phase**	**Why It's Mandatory**
120	Develop an Agricultural Plan, consistent with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets Guidelines for Solar Energy Projects - Construction Mitigation for Agricultural Lands to the maximum extent practicable, to avoid, minimize, and mitigate agricultural impacts to active agricultural lands within NYS Agricultural Land Classified MSGs 1-4.	PreC	New York Office of Renewable Energy Siting and Electric Transmission (ORES)
121	To establish a benchmark for restoration activities, before any topsoil is stripped, conduct compaction tests, and soil sampling for pH, percent organic material, cation exchange capacity, Carbon (C), Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus/Phosphate (P), and Potassium/Potash (K).	PreC	New York Agriculture and Markets (AGM) Guidelines
122	Stockpile all topsoil disturbed during construction or modification of the solar project. Upon completion of disturbance, return topsoil to the site, and restore the surface.	Const	AGM Guidelines
123	If topsoil is removed permanently from any impacted areas, spread topsoil evenly in adjacent agricultural areas within the project Limits of Disturbance, without significantly altering the hydrology of the area.	Const	AGM Guidelines

124	In all agricultural lands immediately returning to agricultural use, where the topsoil was stripped, conduct soil decompaction prior to topsoil replacement.	Const	AGM Guidelines
125	Revegetate restored soil areas consistent with best management practices applicable to the land and soil type to optimize soil health and prevent soil erosion.	Const	AGM Guidelines & New York Solar Guidebook
126	Respect existing site topography by strategically locating stormwater runoff storage and recharge lines within vegetated drainage reserve areas.	PreC	AGM Guidelines
<u>Land Use and Operations:</u> Project Landscaping and Infrastructure			
ID#	**Strategy**	**Project Phase**	**Why It's Mandatory**
127	Construct access roads with materials appropriate for the site and designed to minimize impervious surfaces, maintain original surface drainage patterns, and minimize soil compaction.	PreC, Const	AGM Guidelines
128	Outside the security fence, where feasible, use existing roads or locate roads along the edge of agricultural fields, in areas next to hedgerows and field boundaries, and so that the roads do not fragment existing fields. Alternatively, show a plan signed off by the landowner approving the location of roads.	PreC, Const	AGM Guidelines
129	Outside the security fence, where feasible (considering, for example, bedrock), bury all underground electric conduits and direct buried conductors on lands in active cultivated crop production or hay land within MSGs 1-4 to a minimum depth of 48 inches; at this depth they can be left in place during decommissioning, with landowner approval, avoiding the need to disturb the soil. In areas where the depth of soil over bedrock is less than 48 inches, bury the electric conductors below the bedrock	PreC, Const	AGM Guidelines

	surface if friable/rippable, or as near as possible to the bedrock surface.		
130	Where necessary, locate structures for overhead collection lines along the edge of agricultural fields, in areas next to hedgerows and field boundaries, and so that the roads do not fragment existing fields.	PreC, Const	AGM Guidelines
<u>Land Use and Operations:</u> Monitoring, Maintenance, and Operations			
ID#	**Strategy**	**Project Phase**	**Why It's Mandatory**
131	For projects which exceed 50-acres of Active Agricultural Production within the Facility Area, appoint environmental monitor(s) with understanding of agricultural practices to oversee the construction, restoration, and follow-up monitoring of agricultural and environmental commitments.	Const	AGM Guidelines & ORES
132	On agricultural land needing restoration because of ground disturbance, postpone any restoration practices until favorable (workable, relatively dry) topsoil/subsoil conditions exist.	PostC	AGM Guidelines
133	Considering the understanding that arrays are proposed to be temporary impacts to agricultural lands, develop a Decommissioning and Site Restoration Plan in compliance with NYSDAM Guidelines for Solar Energy Projects – Construction Mitigation for Agricultural Lands.	PreC	AGM Guidelines
134	Include within the Decommissioning and Site Restoration Plan how to remediate soil and vegetation to return the impacted agricultural land to its original state prior to construction, pending landowner agreement.	PreC	AGM Guidelines
135	Use integrated pest management practices to refrain from/limit pesticide use (including herbicides) for long-term operation and site maintenance.	PostC	Vital Best Practice
136	Include within the Decommissioning and Site Restoration Plan how to remediate soil and vegetation to restore the impacted agricultural land	PreC	AGM Guidelines

	according to recommendations of current landowner or leasing agricultural producer, and as required by any applicable permit, the Soil and Water Conservation District, and NYSDAM .		
Co-Utilization: General			
ID#	**Strategy**	**Project Phase**	**Why It's Mandatory**
137	Prior to submitting the Bid Facility's permit application, conduct a site evaluation and engage landowners/farmers associated with the Facility Area to assess feasibility and land suitability for Co-Utilization.	PreC	ORES
138	If Co-Utilization is incorporated in project design and operational plans, then commence and maintain the respective Pollinator and Ecosystem Services, Livestock and Livestock Products, and/or Crop(s) Production initiatives for a minimum of 5 years. Such Co-Utilization initiatives must commence within 3 years of commercial operation of the Bid Facility. Annual Co-Utilization activity summaries must be prepared and made available to interested Potential Community Intervenors for the life of the initiative. If the Co-Utilization initiative is no longer operational after the 5-year period, then the final initiative summary must document the basis for the termination of the Co-Utilization initiative.	PostC	Vital Best Practice

Forested Land Strategies **Carbon Storage, Wildlife, and Wildlife Habitat**			
ID#	**Strategy**	**Project Phase**	**Why It's Mandatory**
139	Minimize the impact to carbon currently stored in and around the site by avoiding the disturbance of soil, downed trees, woody debris, and other vegetation to the maximum extent possible.	Const	Vital Best Practice
140	Avoid damaging residual trees and seedlings outside the limits of disturbance to the maximum extent possible.	Const	New York Solar Guidebook, ORES

141	Include within the Decommissioning and Site Restoration Plan how to remediate soil and vegetation to return the impacted Forest to its original state prior to construction, pending landowner agreement.	PreC	ORES
142	Throughout the siting and development process of the project instruct the engineering team to evaluate and to incrementally minimize tree cutting outside the fence and considering the types of trees and forest to be removed or impacted by construction, minimizing impact to Mature Forests, except when required as part of mitigation for protection of federal or State threatened or endangered species.	PreC	ORES
143	Maintain natural passageways for wildlife by designing the Facility Area to limit forest fragmentation and maintain forest connectivity to the maximum extent possible.	PreC	Vital Best Practice
Soils			
ID#	**Strategy**	**Project Phase**	**Why It's Mandatory**
144	Outside of areas dedicated to Co-utilization, restore and maintain land underneath solar panels with vegetation compatible with native ecology to achieve ground cover sufficient to control erosion and stormwater runoff. Consider deep-rooted native species such as side-oats grama, eastern gamagrass, prairie dropseed, Indian grass, little bluestem, big bluestem, and switchgrass.	Const	Model Solar Energy Local Law, ORES
145	Follow NYS Forestry Best Management Practices when removing trees. Avoid removing trees when soils are wet to minimize soil disturbance and erosion. Follow these Best Management Practices when removing trees outside the security fence.	Const	Vital Best Practice
146	Ensure utilization of wood removed during development for durable, long-lasting wood products such as lumber.	Const	Vital Best Practice
147	In Forests containing State jurisdictional stream(s), preserve existing forested areas by designing a 50' no-cut buffer along the State jurisdictional stream(s) border to prevent erosion and improve water filtration.	PreC, Const	Vital Best Practice

Community Benefits and Collaboration

ID#	Strategy	Project Phase	Why It's Mandatory
148	Create a publicly available Community Engagement Plan (CEP) that presents the overall public engagement, education, and collaboration efforts planned. This plan should explain how the public will be engaged, educated, and collaborated with on the project, including its benefits (e.g., solar, Co-Utilization) and minimization practices (e.g., farmland, wildlife, wetlands). This plan must align with the nine Community Engagement Plan requirements under RESRFP25-1 Section 4.3.9. and must include the following components at a minimum: • Project Proposal Information, Situation Analysis, and Community Context. • Significance, Principles, and Values. • Established Community Partnership(s). • Outreach Strategy and Plan. • Engagement Strategy and Plan. • Educational Programming Strategy and Plan.	PreC	New York Solar Guidebook, 2024 RES solicitation, ORES
149	Make the site's applicable management plan(s) (e.g., vegetation management plan, agricultural Co-Utilization plan, screening and landscaping plan, decommissioning plan, Community Engagement etc.) accessible and known to the public. Final plans should be made available within 30 days of completion, but drafts should be posted when appropriate. Plans should be updated and maintained when applicable for the life of the Bid Facility. Make the plans accessible and known to the public by completing ALL of the following mechanisms: • Make the plans easily accessible on a Project Website. • Share the plans through outreach, such as through Newsletters, social media, flyers, advertisements, etc. • Ask other groups, such as local agencies and community-based organizations, to share plans through their own outreach, such as through their Newsletters, social media, events, etc.	PostC	New York Solar Guidebook & Model Solar Energy Law, ORES

150	To the extent feasible, project is consistent with local (municipal/county) planning efforts (e.g., economic development, climate change mitigation, agricultural and environmental protection).	PreC	Model Solar Energy Local Law, ORES
151	Began community engagement and collaboration prior to participation in a NYSERDA Tier 1 procurement by completing at least **TWO** of the engagement mechanisms below. <u>Demonstrate early engagement by completing at least **ONE** of the following mechanisms:</u> • Hold One-on-One Meetings with local officials and adjacent property owners. • Hold a (or series of[52]) Public Forum(s) and/or Design Workshop(s) with interested stakeholders. <u>Demonstrate early engagement by completing at least **ONE** of the following mechanisms:</u> • Make the project public through an accessible Project Website and place flyers around the project in areas that the community regularly interacts with (e.g., supermarkets, schools, libraries, etc.). • Provide at least quarterly Newsletters to the community with updates, and place announcements with updates/ advertisements in media channels that the community regularly interacts with (e.g., the local newspaper, radio station, television, etc.).		Vital Best Practice