DEFINITIONS:

By-Right: The siting of a development may proceed without the need for a special permit or other discretionary approval. However, development shall be subject to site plan review to determine conformance with local zoning ordinances, bylaws, federal and state building codes, and to protect the public health, safety and welfare. Siting of projects cannot be prohibited, but can be reasonably regulated by the local building inspector, local inspectors, and designated Site Plan Review Authority

Building Inspector: The lead person in a municipal building department. All other inspectors are deemed to be local inspectors in accordance with MGL, chapter 143, & section 3 & 3A. The building inspector is also the zoning enforcement officer.

Building Permit: A construction permit issued by an authorized building inspector; the building permit affirms that the project is consistent with the state and federal building codes as well as local zoning bylaws.

Project Proponent: The applicant, property owner, facility developer, operator and management entity, jointly and severally, of a project. Each of the responsible parties shall be responsible for adhering to the requirements set forth in this bylaw.

Rated Nameplate Capacity: The maximum rated output of electric power production of a Photovoltaic system in Direct Current (DC).

Site Plan Review: A review by the Site Plan Review Authority to determine conformance with local zoning ordinances and bylaws.

Site Plan Review Authority: The person or group designated as such by the applicable section of the bylaw to perform Site Plan Review is the Planning Board.

Solar Energy System Installation Ground Mounted: An Active Solar Energy System that is structurally mounted to the ground and is not roof mounted; may be of any size (small-, medium- or large scale).

Solar Energy System Installation Large Scale: An Active Solar Energy System that occupies 32,000 square feet or greater of surface area of solar panels.

Photovoltaic System: (also referred to as Photovoltaic Installation): An Active solar energy system that converts solar energy directly into electricity.

Solar Access: The access of a solar energy system to direct sunlight.

Solar Collector: A device, structure or a part of a device or structure for which the primary purpose is to transform solar radiant energy into thermal, mechanical, chemical, or electrical energy.

Solar Energy: Radiant energy received from the sun that can be collected in the form of heat or light by a solar collector.

Solar Energy System: A device or structural design feature, a substantial purpose of which is to provide daylight or interior lighting or provide for the collection, storage and distribution of solar energy for space hearing or cooling, electricity generation, or water heating.

Solar Energy System Active: A solar energy system whose primary purpose is to harvest energy by transforming solar energy into another form of energy or transferring heat from a collector to another medium using mechanical, electrical, or chemical means.

Solar Energy System, Grid-Intertie: A photovoltaic system that is connected to an electric circuit served by an electric utility.

Solar Energy System Installation Medium Scale: An Active Solar Energy System that occupies more than 2,100 but less than 32,000 square feet of surface area of solar panels.

Solar Energy System, Off Grid: A Solar Energy System in which the circuits energized by the solar energy system are not electrically connected in any way to electric circuits that are served by an electric utility.

Solar Energy System, Passive: A Solar Energy System that captures solar light or heat without transforming it to another form of energy or transferring the energy via a heat exchanger.

Solar Energy System Roof Mounted: An Active Solar Energy System that is structurally mounted to the roof of a building or structure, may be of any size (small-, medium-, or large scale).

Solar Energy System Installation Small Scale: An Active Solar Energy System that occupies 2,100 square feet or less of surface area of solar panels.

Solar Thermal System: An Active Solar Energy System that uses collectors to convert the sun’s rays into useful forms of energy for water heating, space heating, or save cooling.