



States with Community Solar Policy Updates and Capacity Growth Potential

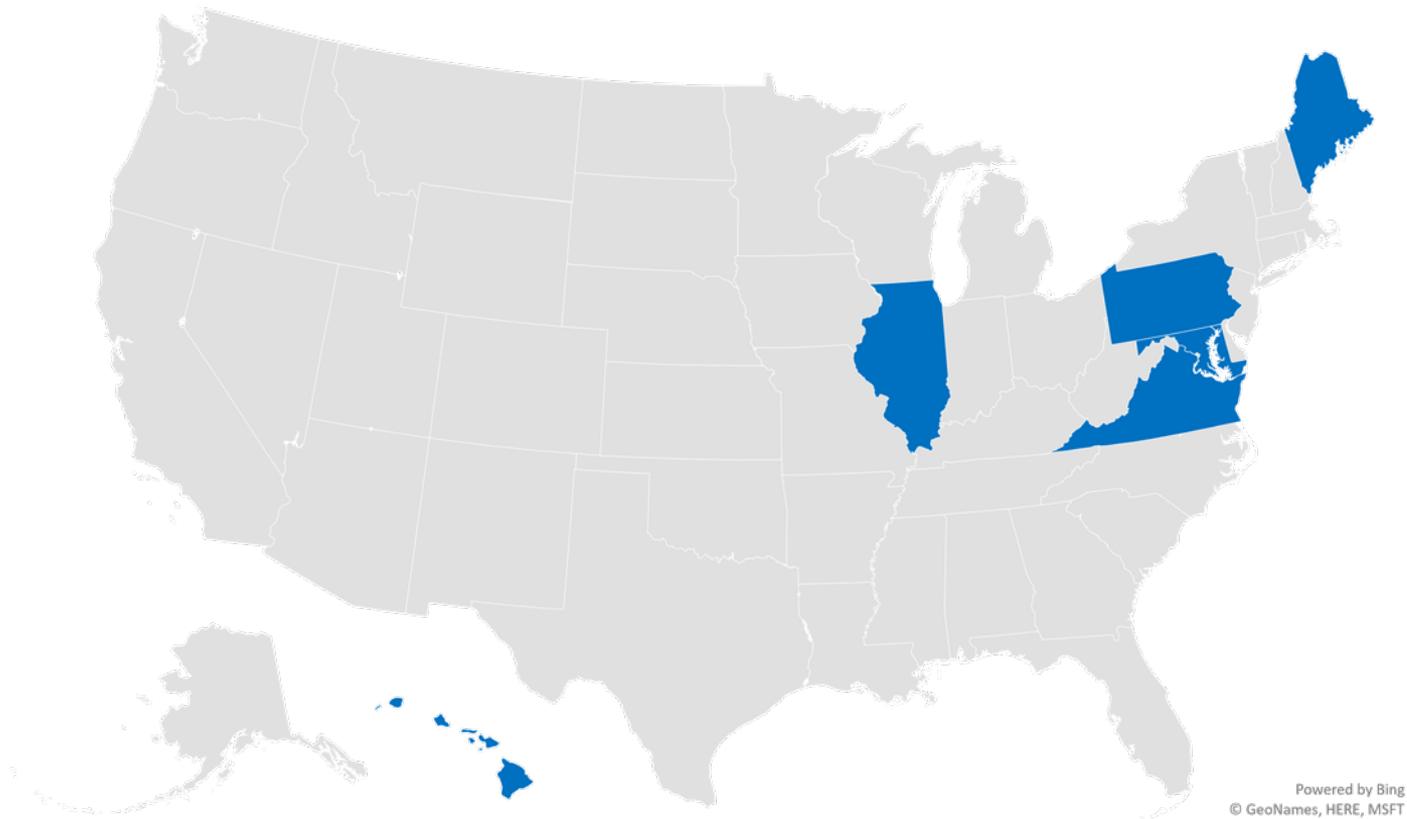
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Emily Fekete

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States with Potential to Expand Installed Capacity

This section highlights states with promising community solar programs or policies, but not many interconnected projects



- Hawaii
- Illinois
- Maine
- Maryland
- Pennsylvania
- Virginia

States with Expanding Community Solar Policies

Hawaii



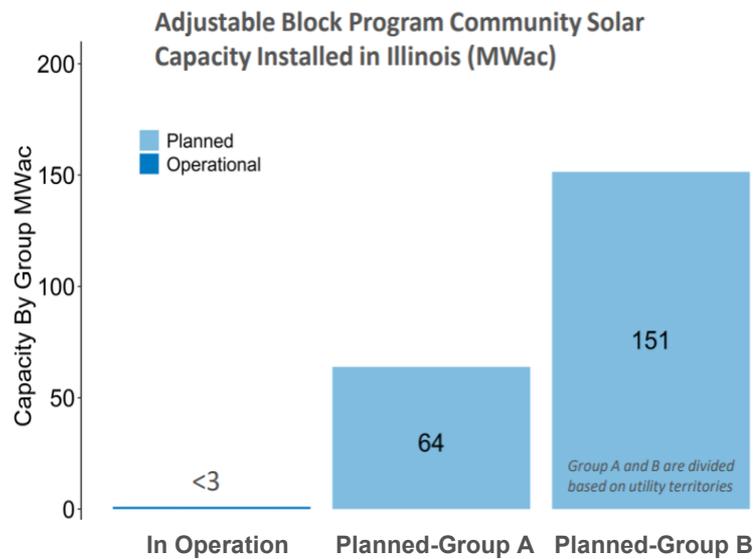
In April 2020, the Hawaii PUC approved a second phase for their Community-Based Solar program

- The first phase included 8 MW of community solar
- The recently approved second phase will allow 235 MW for new community solar projects
- Including both small- scale (<250 kW) and large-scale projects (≥250 kW)
- Focused on low-and-middle-income residential customers
- The PUC is recommending a pay-as-you-go or on-bill repayment options for customers who cannot make a large down-payment, and other financing options that will encourage broad participation

More Information on the Community- Based Renewable Energy expansion [Here](#)

For the most up to date information on Hawaiian Electric's Community-Based Renewable Energy Program [Here](#)

Illinois



Data Source: For community solar projects in operation: NREL/UMN Sharing the Sun Project List; for planned community solar: Illinois Power Agency Adjustable Block Program Lottery Results

The planned status in this figure represents community solar projects accepted through the lottery. The solid blue represents the cumulative nameplate capacity (MWac) for solar gardens in operation by 2019 in IL. The semitransparent blue represents the nameplate capacity (MWac) of planned solar gardens.

Illinois created its Solar for All program in December 2016, which includes incentives for low-income projects— however, very few of the accepted projects are in operation

- The lottery for projects to receive an incentive via the Illinois Power Agency’s Adjustable Block Program accepted more than 200 MW of community solar projects
- At the end of 2019, only 3 MW of community solar were in operation

Learn more about Illinois Solar for All [Here](#)

Illinois is currently not in the top 10 community solar states by capacity, but likely will be after the majority of planned projects come into operation

Maine



An Act to Promote Solar Energy Projects and Distributed Generation Resources in Maine (LD 1711) passed the state legislature in 2019

- Raised community solar project caps from 650 kW to 5 MW
- Directed the PUC to establish a commercial solar tariff program that will procure 250 MW of community solar projects
- The PUC published rules for competitive solicitation in early 2020 with a request for proposals
- The PUC will administer five procurement rounds, each for 20% of the expected total megawatts, each totaling 50 MW in community-shared capacity

More Information on LD 1711 [Here](#)

Learn more about Maine's Distributed Generation program and project procurement rounds [Here](#)

Maryland



Maryland commenced its community solar pilot program in 2017

- The program has a cap at 418 MW, including a 125 MW low-to-moderate income carve out
- Currently 2.34 MW of community solar are operational
- Utilities are still reviewing applications for projects

Maryland is also currently not in the top 10 community solar states by capacity, **but will** likely rise in ranking as more projects are accepted and become operational

Learn more about Maryland's community solar pilot program [Here](#)

Pennsylvania



- Pennsylvania does not currently have a community solar program or implemented policies
- Two bills have been introduced– House Bill 531 and Senate Bill 705– with bi-partisan support to initiate a community solar program in the state
 - The legislation would allow community solar projects, which are currently blocked by state utility laws
 - Subscribers would receive a credit on their monthly bills for the energy produced
 - Includes language to support low-income inclusion
 - The bills are being promoted as a means of economic recovery for the state

More information on [HB 531](#)

More information on [SB 705](#)

Virginia



In April of 2020, Virginia enacted HB 629 which requires the State Corporation Commission (SCC) to launch a shared solar program for customers of Dominion and Old Dominion Power

- The program is capped at 150 MW, and an additional 50 MW may be added if the utilities install 45 MW of solar for low-income customers
- Each project is capped at 5 MW, and can be owned by any for profit or nonprofit entity
- The program must be initiated after Dominion has implemented a new customer information platform, or by July 1, 2023
- The SCC is currently setting regulations for the program

Virginia is another state not currently in the top-ranked states by capacity, though this program gives Virginia the potential if implemented to its capacity cap. Read more about this legislation, and other community solar policy updates in Virginia on Slides 20-22 of this slide deck.

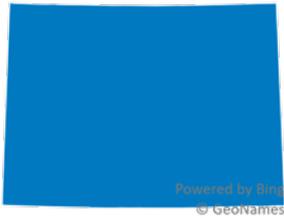
More information on [HB 629](#)

Virginia SCC Docket No. [PUR-2020-0125](#)

2019 Policies, Amendments, and Program Updates

This section highlights who updated their community solar policies or programs in 2019

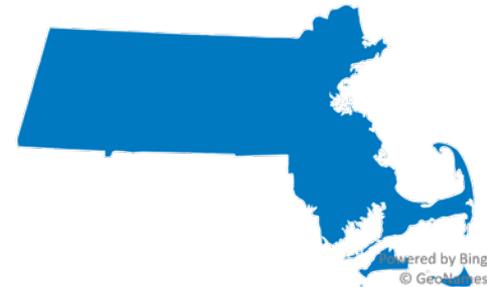
Colorado



HB19-1003 Colorado Solar Gardens Modernization Act

- 2019 Amendments to the Bill include:
 - Increases the maximum size of a community solar garden (CSG) from 2 megawatts to 5 megawatts, with the option for the public utilities commission (PUC) to authorize construction of a CSG up to 10 megawatts beginning July 1, 2023
 - Removes requirement that a CSG subscriber's identified physical location be in the same county as, or a county adjacent to, that of the CSG, but still requires it to be within the utility service territory

Massachusetts



Solar Massachusetts Renewable Target (SMART) Program

- SMART Program Launched in late 2018
- 400 MW review occurred in 2019, after 400 MW of eligible Solar Tariff Generation Units were generated
 - Expands the SMART program by 1600 MW
 - Broadens the definition of a Low-Income Customer to expand the benefits of the Low-Income Community Shared Solar Adder
 - Increases the Public Off-Taker Adder from \$0.02/kWh to \$0.04/kWh
 - Strengthens consumer protection standards
 - Changes implemented in April & May 2020

New Hampshire



Senate Bill 165-Relative to net energy metering by low-moderate income (LMI) community solar projects

Details on the bill:

- Sets rate at which credits can be given to each LMI community solar project host and participating members
- Requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to report on the costs and benefits of additional credit and the development of the market for LMI community solar projects
- Requires that the commission authorize at least 2 new LMI community solar projects each year in each utility's service territory beginning January 1, 2020
- No more than 15 percent of the projected load for each project can be attributable to non-residential end-user customers



19-M-0463-Consolidated Billing for Distributed Energy Resources

- Details of the bill:
 - Introducing consolidated billing for distributed energy resources
 - Implements net crediting model
 - Community distribution generation (CDG) savings rates for each project will be provided to members after the subscription charge is subtracted out
 - Allows developers to collect the costs directly from the utility

2020 Policies, Amendments, and Program Updates

This section highlights who updated their community solar policies or programs in 2020

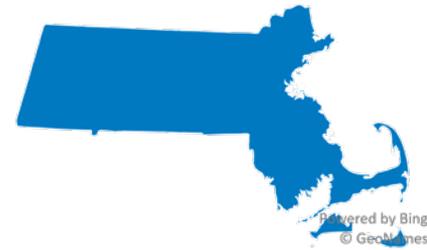
California



2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards

- On 2/20/20 the California Energy Commission approved Sacramento Municipal Utility District's (SMUD) Neighborhood SolarShares Program
- The approved program allows community solar to substitute for the solar panels to be installed on all newly constructed homes as mandated by the [2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards](#)
- This is the first program to be approved by the Commission under the 2019 Energy Code and sets a precedent for other utilities and home builders to utilize community solar as an alternative to rooftop solar panels on newly constructed homes

Massachusetts: Pending Legislation



Bill S. 2477/ Bill S. 2500: An Act setting next-generation climate policy

- Community Solar and LMI Components of the Bill:
 - Any incentive program developed must include solar tariff generation units that primarily serve low-income customers, including low-income community solar tariff generation units
 - An outreach program to educate and inform low-income customers and residents of LMI housing about the benefits and savings associated with participation in the solar incentive programs
- Current Status:
 - With House Committee as of 8/6/2020

More information on Bill S. 2477 [Here](#)

More Information on Bill S. 2500 [Here](#)

New Jersey



New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) approved transition from the previous SREC to the Transition Renewable Energy Credit (TREC)

New Jersey transitioned away from Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs) when 5.1% of electricity sold was sourced from solar, which occurred in May 2020

- The replacement for the SREC is the TREC, which was approved in late 2019, and will have a different value than the SREC
- Any project that has applied for SRECs after October 29, 2018, but was not fully operational by the time the 5.1% threshold was met (May 2020) will be eligible for TRECs
- The value of TRECs was set in Early March 2020 by the Board of Public Utilities
 - Fixed price of \$152 per TREC for 15 years determined by the type of solar installed
 - This is different from the SRECs, which were a variable price determined by market supply vs. demand
 - After 15 years of eligibility, projects may be eligible for a NJ Class I REC.

New York



Order Extending and Expanding Distributed Solar Incentives

Details on petition:

- In November 2019, NYSERDA filed a petition with the Public Service Commission (PSC) seeking \$573 million in additional funds to Extend the NY-Sun program through 2025. The petition was granted May 14, 2020
- \$111 million of the approved funds will be used to replenish “Community Adder” incentives for community solar projects
- An additional adder will be funded for projects paired with storage, and those that provide resiliency or financial benefits to LMI customers and affordable housing
- \$135 million of additional funds planned for LMI customers, including no cost community solar to LMI households, in addition to MW Block incentives, and Community Adder incentives

Virginia



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SB629: Distributed electric generation; community solar gardens

- Amendments to the Bill include:
 - Instructs State Corporation Commission (SCC) to initiate proceedings to establish a shared solar program for customers Dominion which allows customers to purchase electric power through a subscription in a shared solar facility and receive bill credits commensurate to their subscription
 - Program must take effect by July 1, 2023, or once Dominion has implemented a new customer information platform
 - SCC currently setting regulations for the program
 - Projects capped at 5 MW, and program capped at 150 MW with another 50 MW pending
 - Requires 40% capacity to be subscribed to by customers with subscriptions of 25 kilowatts or less (residential customers)
 - Establishes standards for bill crediting
 - Allows rollover to following month when bill credit is more than monthly bill
 - 25-year agreements
 - Utilities must provide a monthly report
 - Creates a stakeholder working group including low-income community representatives and community solar providers to facilitate low-income customer and low-income service organization participation in the program

Virginia



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House Bill 572: Community solar development pilot program; low-income communities

- Requires of investor-owned utilities (IOUs), excluding Appalachian Power, to initiate a multi-family shared solar program
 - The programs will allow eligible multi-family customers to purchase electric power through a subscription in a shared solar facility
 - Each utility's program will be executed after a new customer information platform has been implemented, or by July 1, 2023, whichever is sooner
 - The SCC is currently setting regulations for the program

Virginia



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House Bill 573: Community solar development pilot program; low-income communities

- Amends the existing 2017 community solar pilot program legislation:
 - Requires utility controlled and operated community solar programs to select a community solar project within a low-income community for every project that is selected outside of a low-income community
 - Each project selected in a low-income community must also be of equal or greater value to the project selected outside of a low-income communities to ensure that projects both in and outside of low-income communities are equally funded

Thank You

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