

HB1273 - Crossover - FAV - Maryland Strategic Ener

Uploaded by: Landon Fahrig

Position: FAV



Maryland Energy Administration

TO: Chair Feldman, Vice Chair Kagan, and Members of the Education, Energy, and the Environment Committee

FROM: MEA

SUBJECT: HB 1273 - Maryland Strategic Energy Investment Fund and Customer-Sited Solar Program - Alterations

DATE: March 26, 2025

MEA Position: FAVORABLE

This bill will:

- add building and transportation sector electrification to the allowable uses of the Strategic Energy Investment Fund (SEIF),
- expand the use of non-solar carve-out alternative compliance payments (ACP) to include households with low to moderate income and clarify the definition of “households with low to moderate income”, and
- streamline reporting requirements while better aligning those requirements with state goals.

The inclusion of electrification

The state is moving to an electrified future. Through the CSNA in 2022, the General Assembly communicated its urgent intent to move the state towards electrification, in both transportation and buildings – and to do so equitably. Among other things, the bill tasked the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) with formulating a plan across all sectors¹ to achieve CSNA’s GHG reduction requirements, and to issue a Building Energy Performance Standards (BEPS) regulation.² The CSNA also mandated that all state agencies consider the likely impact of its decisions on disproportionately affected communities.³

Governor Moore’s Clean Energy Executive Order of 2024, among other things, directed the Maryland Department of the Environment to propose rules for a zero-emission heating equipment standard and a clean heat standard, and requires all State agencies to “address the disproportionate

¹ The MDE published Maryland’s Climate Pollution Reduction Plan on December 28, 2023, which concluded that, under the Plan, “fossil fuel use in Maryland will decrease around 80% between now and 2045.” (p.15)

² Issued September 6, 2024, the draft regulation COMAR 26.28 Building Energy Performance Standards, states that the CSNA requires MDE to develop BEPS for covered buildings that: achieve a 20% reduction in net direct GHG emissions on or before January 1, 2030, as compared with 2025 levels for average buildings of similar construction; attain net-zero direct GHG emissions on or before January 1, 2040; and include energy use intensity targets by building type.

³ Md. Code, Environ. Art. § 2-1305

impacts of climate change for underserved and overburdened communities, including the application of Justice40 goals, initiatives, and funding.”⁴

Additionally, the General Assembly now requires participating gas and electric utilities to incorporate customer-beneficial electrification measures (such as electric heating and cooling methods) into their EmPOWER programs.⁵

Low- to Moderate Income Households

Expanding the permissible uses of non-solar carve-out ACP to include low- to moderate-income (LMI) households is part of leaving no Marylander behind. Though, currently, this ACP can be used in LMI neighborhoods, there is no relief for LMI residents who do not live in a qualifying census tract. This small change will permit the Maryland Energy Administration (MEA) to reach more Marylanders who need assistance the most as the state transitions to becoming the greenest in the nation.

At the same time, MEA is seeking to clarify the definition of LMI within the SEIF statute. Currently, the definition requires MEA to utilize an “average median” income level to determine eligibility. The issue here is that “average” and “median” are two distinct mathematical functions. MEA would clarify that, instead, *area* median income should be used. This will also serve to better allocate funding for Marylanders who most need it based on income levels for different areas of the state, because the cost of living varies across the state. This will also align SEIF guidelines for usage with the federal standards for the US Department of Housing and Urban Development as well as Inflation Reduction Act rebate programs. This departmental bill would therefore align our state and federal residential programs.

MEA Reporting

HB1273 would limit the detailed accounting of amounts disbursed from the fund to those in excess of \$10,000. This would significantly reduce the administrative burden of producing the report –the appendices of which are currently hundreds of pages– while still including the great majority of MEA’s most significant grants. The bill also removes the requirement to identify persons or addresses receiving multiple grant awards. Lastly, the report is altered to require an estimate of greenhouse gas savings rather than electricity savings from programs, projects, activities, and investments.

The annual SEIF Report production has simply become extremely taxing to produce as the number of grants and rebates has climbed in recent years. Though MEA is committed to transparency, the level of detail required in the SEIF report detracts from the “big picture” of what the report should encompass. Removing relatively small grants and rebates from the reporting as well as removing the need to notate multiple award recipients will greatly reduce the voluminous nature of the appendices to

⁴ EXECUTIVE ORDER 01.01.2024.19 (June 2024)

⁵ Chapter 539, Laws of Maryland 2024; PUA 7-220. While Columbia Gas is exempt from this law, Potomac Edison, which provides electric service in parts of Columbia Gas’ Maryland service territory, is not. See Case No. 9705, Revised EmPOWER plans.

the report, instead allowing the individual program reviews including greenhouse gas emissions reductions to shine through. Switching the reporting to include an estimation of greenhouse gas reductions better aligns with current state goals overall, as electrification efforts are likely to cause increased demand in electricity, rather than “electricity savings”.

For these reasons, MEA urges the committee to issue a **favorable report**.

Our sincere thanks for your consideration of this testimony. For questions or additional information, please contact Landon Fahrig, Legislative Liaison, directly (landon.fahrig@maryland.gov, 410.931.1537).

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Uploaded by: Katherine Magruder

Position: FWA



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Maryland Clean Energy Center (MCEC) was created as a body politic and corporate instrumentality of state in 2008 through an act of the Maryland General Assembly.

MCEC focuses on an economic development mission to advance the adoption of clean energy and energy efficiency products, services, and technologies with associated jobs, wages, and tax revenue for Maryland. MCEC leverages private capital and private sector capabilities; facilitates the commercialization of innovative advanced energy technologies; implements climate justice initiatives, strives to reduce energy costs for consumers, and drives reductions in greenhouse gas emissions associated with the use of fossil fuels.

HB1273 – Maryland Strategic Energy Investment Fund and Customer-Sited Solar Program - Alterations

Hearing Date: Wednesday, March 26, 2025, 1 PM
Committee: Senate Education, Energy, and the Environment / Budget and Taxation Committees
Recommendation: FAVORABLE WITH AMENDMENT REPORT

MCEC supports the intent and purpose of this legislation and applauds efforts to provide a funding source for loans and grants intended to expand building and transportation electrification in Maryland through the Regional Greenhouse gas Initiative auction revenue.

MCEC launched the Maryland Energy Innovation Accelerator in 2019 to assist Climate Tech Innovators facing challenges when trying to get their technologies to market. The organization implemented a three-phase program that includes a Pre-Accelerator, Launchpad, and Climate Technology Founder’s Fund. Each phase offers tailored resources and services for each stage of the entrepreneurial journey.

The amendment, requested by the Maryland Energy Administration (MEA), authorizes the appropriation of funding approved with the passage of SB0960 and signed by the Governor in 2024. **The restrictive deadline for the funds to move per language in the bill prevented the transfer. The amendment adjusts the timeline to allow the funds to be deployed for the intended purpose in FY2026.**

MCEC appreciates your consideration and urges a favorable with amendment report on this legislation.

HB 1273 MDCC Maryland Strategic Energy Investment

Uploaded by: Hannah Allen

Position: INFO



House Bill 1273

Date: March 26, 2025

Committee: Senate Education, Energy and the Environment

Position: Information

Founded in 1968, the Maryland Chamber of Commerce (the Chamber) is the leading voice for business in Maryland. We are a statewide coalition of more than 7,000 members and federated partners working to develop and promote strong public policy that ensures sustained economic health and growth for Maryland businesses, employees, and families.

House Bill 1273 (HB 1273) expands the allowable uses of the Maryland Strategic Energy Investment Fund (SEIF) by authorizing grants and loans for building electrification and transportation electrification. It also modifies the distribution of Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) auction revenue and compliance fee revenue to support clean energy initiatives, including customer-sited solar programs. Additionally, the bill updates reporting requirements for fund expenditures and revises the definition of “low-to-moderate income”.

While we do not oppose directing compliance fee revenue into SEIF, we are mindful of the significant financial burden the state’s Building Energy Performance Standards (BEPS) regulation places on the broader building industry, particularly given the estimated \$15 billion in compliance costs. Although this bill appears to work in tandem with the Maryland Department of the Environment’s approach in HB 49, which directs alternative compliance fees that building owners pay for failing to meet BPES standards into SEIF, it remains unclear how building owners who pay these fees will receive financial support to assist them in complying.

We believe that any fees paid by building owners for failing to comply with BEPS and future standards that may place further stringent requirements on building owners should be reinvested into supporting those same building owners to help offset the significant cost of compliance. As introduced, this bill (along with HB 49) does not specify how the funds will be used once deposited into SEIF, or what percentage of the compliance fees will go back to those building owners for compliance assistance.

We appreciate your consideration of these comments on **HB 1273**.