

SB0341-Support
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SB0341

Solar Energy Generating Systems and Solar Renewable Energy Credits

(Affordable Solar Act)

Education Energy and Transportation

Chair Feldman, Vice Chair Kagan, and Members of the Committee

My name is Robert Loubé. I live in Maryland legislative district 19. I am writing in support of SB 0341.

In 2021, taking advantage of existing federal tax credits, I was able to place 30 solar panels on my roof. Over the summer of 2025 I sold more electricity to PEPCO than I bought from it, even though I charged my electric vehicle at my house. I paid no kilowatt hour charges in the summer and had credits left over to reduce my November and December electricity bills.

However, the legislative and regulatory environments have substantially changed since 2021. The big bad ugly law has eliminated federal tax credits for residential customers and others. The US Environmental Protection Agency has declared that green house gases are not a threat to our health and the environment, and the Defense Department is required to purchase electricity from coal fired generators. These changes in federal policy make it imperative that Maryland establish a state system to encourage investment in solar facilities and that is exactly what the Affordable Solar Act will do.

First, the Affordable Solar Act provides a path for individuals and households living in apartments to invest in solar through the balcony solar initiative. Under this section of the Act, apartment dwellers will be able to hang solar panels from their balconies without interference from utilities as long as they meet Underwriters Laboratory standards.

Second, the Affordable Solar Act requires that 2,000 MW of industrial scale solar be constructed in Maryland. Industrial scale solar is the cheapest way to generate electricity,

much cheaper than natural gas or nuclear facilities.¹ Moreover, industrial scale solar can be in place before 2030 while natural gas and nuclear facilities cannot begin to generate electricity until many years into the future. In addition, industrial scale solar facilities combined with batteries are just as reliable as natural gas facilities.² Because industrial scale solar with batteries is reliable, investment in these facilities will increase the supply of reliable capacity and therefore reduce the price of capacity in the PJM capacity market.

Third, the Affordable Solar Act requires that 2,000 MW of distributed solar be constructed in Maryland. Most of this investment will be “Behind the Meter” solar on residential homes and commercial buildings. Behind the meter solar will reduce the demand for electricity that is generated by large power plants and shipped to Maryland via interstate transmission lines. In this way, it will reduce Maryland’s dependence on PJM and protect Maryland consumers from the duplicity of PJM’s rules and the impacts of large data centers on electricity rates. Furthermore, because PJM allocates capacity and transmission costs on the basis of relative peak demand, behind the meter solar, by reducing Maryland’s peak demand, will reduce the amount of revenue flowing from Maryland consumers to PJM vested interests.

For these reasons, I urge a favorable report on SB0341.

Thank you for your consideration.

¹ [lazards-lcoeplus-june-2025.pdf](#)

² PJM. “December 2023 Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) Report. Available at: [elcc-report-december-2023.ashx](#).