

FACT SHEET



Affordable Solar Act



HB345

Charkoudian

SB341

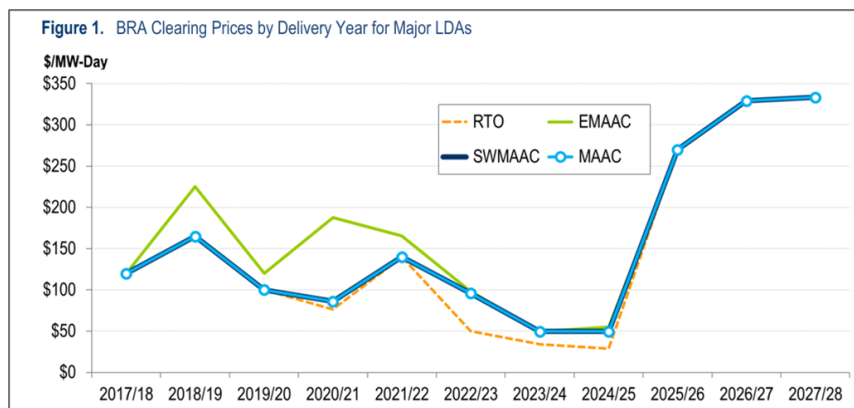
Brooks

Creating More Affordable Maryland Energy When Marylanders Need It the Most

New Solar/Storage Rapid Deployment Programs in Affordable Solar Act:

- **New Local Solar:** A new program designed to deploy at least 2 GW of new distributed solar, such as residential, commercial rooftop and parking canopies, and community solar, by 2035. This would speed up current rates of local solar adoption with lower ratepayer costs and exposure.
Outcome: Increases Maryland energy generation and decreases net demand and grid strain
- **New Large-Scale Solar:** A new competitive procurement to add at least 2 GW of Maryland solar to the grid by 2035. This would speed up current rates of large-scale solar construction.
Outcome: Increase Maryland energy generation

Not Enough Maryland Generation = Increasing Energy Prices



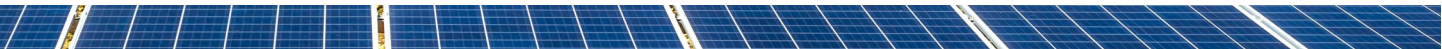
- ◇ **Importing Electricity:** Maryland relies on the PJM Interconnection to acquire most of its energy via capacity auctions. The latest auctions, from [PJM's 2027/28 Base Residual Auction Report](#), shows the price spikes.
- ◇ **Rising Electricity Demand:** The latest [PSC's 10-Year Plan for Electric Companies](#) shows Maryland electricity demand set to increase by 2.3 percent annually, revised up from 1.2 percent
- ◇ **Econ 101 – Supply & Demand:** Without producing more energy in Maryland during peak, high demand times, Maryland is on track for even higher electricity prices.

The Affordable Solar Act would leverage private capital and to deploy new, firm clean energy capacity in Maryland— creating downward pressure on electricity prices and lowering RPS costs.

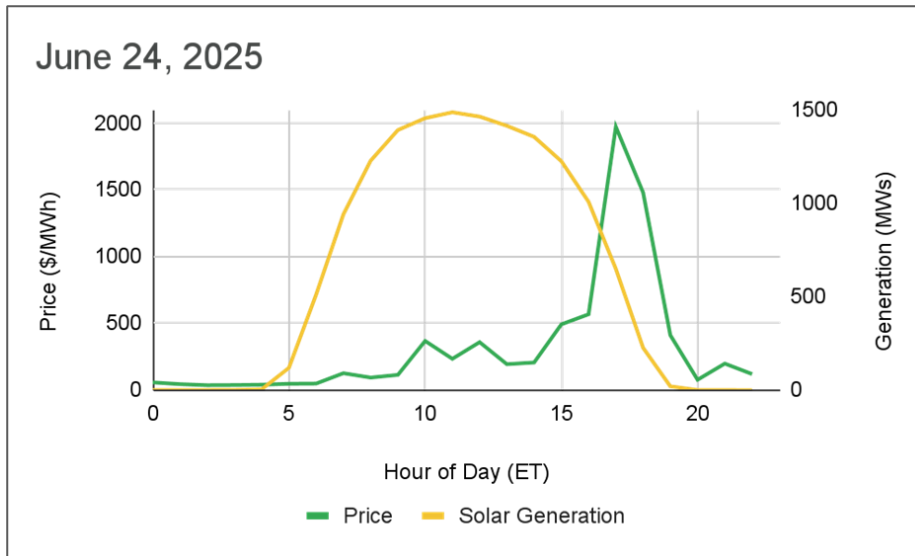
Have
questions?

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Solar and Storage Keep Costs Managed



Source: PJM BGE Real Time LMP v. PJM Mid Atlantic Solar Generation Profile

The grid grows as the size of peak demand grows. Reduce peak demand and grid strain, and the pressure to import expensive power and overbuild the grid with extra power lines goes down. The necessary demand in capacity auctions also goes down.

50 MW solar	➔	\$7 million/yr avoided capacity costs for utilities
2,628 MW in-state solar	➔	\$28-40 million/yr estimated reduced grid costs
2,628 MW solar + 4-hr storage pairing	➔	\$183 million/yr potential reduced grid costs

Source: Witness Aloo, Case No. 9820 and PJM’s ELCC Class Ratings for the 2026/27 Base Residual Auction and analysis of public utility data by Align Energy Advisors

Technologies such as rooftop solar, paired battery storage, energy efficiency can create the same resource adequacy benefits as a natural gas plant at 40-60% of the cost. (Source: [The Brattle Group](#))

Large-scale solar is now the cheapest forms of new power generation. (Source: [Lazard](#))

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