

HB1195_FAV_CCANAF.docx.pdf

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Position: FAV



TESTIMONY OF
BRITTANY BAKER
MARYLAND DIRECTOR

—
MIKE TIDWELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**HB1195- NET ENERGY METERING, SUNRISE PROGRAM, AND COMMUNITY SOLAR ENERGY
GENERATING SYSTEMS PROGRAM (SUNRISE ACT)**

FAVORABLE

MARCH 3, 2026

Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton, and Members of the Environment and Transportation Committee,

On behalf of the Chesapeake Climate Action Network (CCAN), I am writing in strong support of HB1195, the SUNRISE Act. This bill takes an important step toward making clean energy more affordable and accessible for all Maryland residents. This testimony focuses on the language in the bill that will enable OHEP to administer, either directly or through local administering agencies, registration and enrollment of LMI accounts for community solar projects.

Today, many low- and moderate-income families in Maryland pay a much higher share of their income on energy than wealthier households. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, low-income households often spend a proportion of their income on energy that is three times higher than higher-income households.¹ Community solar is one of the most effective tools we have to change this and HB1195 makes community solar work better for the people who need it most. Solar energy projects provide the cheapest electrons possible to the electric grid.

Maryland's current community solar program already requires that 40% of each project's output serve low- and moderate-income subscribers, and participating households can save up to 20% on their electricity bills.² HB1195 builds directly on this foundation. By creating an opt-out enrollment system, the bill removes one of the biggest barriers for those families: the burden, knowledge required, trust required, and hassle of actively signing up. Instead, this bill will allow eligible households to be automatically enrolled and opt out if they choose. This simple change can significantly increase participation among families who face language barriers, limited internet access, or lack of time to navigate complex programs.

The bill also guarantees at least 20% savings on electric bills for enrolled low- and moderate-income customers and allows community solar systems to meet their low- and moderate-income requirements

¹ U.S. Department of Energy, via Maryland Energy Administration. *Maryland announces \$25 million grant program to fund home energy efficiency and solar for income-qualified residents.*

<https://nottinghammd.com/2025/10/22/maryland-announces-25-million-grant-program-to-fund-home-energy-efficiency-and-solar-for-income-qualified-residents/>

² Maryland Energy Administration. *Community Solar LMI-PPA Grant Program.*

<https://news.maryland.gov/mea/2024/02/12/in-push-to-make-maryland-more-affordable-for-all-maryland-energy-administration-offers-new-community-solar-grants/>

by dedicating 8% of their output directly to eligible households at no cost. These are concrete, meaningful protections, not just goals.

Accessing the low costs of clean energy should not be a privilege. SB0843 makes our community solar program more fair, more accessible, and more effective.

I respectfully request a favorable report on HB1195.

HB1195 SUNRISE_Delegate Stein_Written Testimony.pdf

Uploaded by: Dana Stein

Position: FAV

DANA M. STEIN
Legislative District 11B
Baltimore County

Environment and Transportation
Committee

Chair
Environment Subcommittee

Joint Committee on Legislative Ethics



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The Maryland House of Delegates

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

Delegate Stein's Testimony in Support of House Bill 1195 Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generation Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)

Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton, and Fellow Members of the Environment and Transportation Committee:

House Bill 1195 seeks to address two issues.

- A. First, it seeks to devise a successor program to the current state law 3,000-megawatt (MW) net energy metering (NEM) limit.
- B. Second, it seeks to provide additional options to ensure that low- and moderate-income Marylanders have access to lower-cost electricity through the community solar program.

The legislation is the product of four solar trade associations' consensus (from developers and residential solar companies) – Chesapeake Solar and Storage Association (CHESSA), Coalition of Community Solar Access (CCSA), Solar Energy Industry Association (SEIA), and Maryland Residential Solar Coalition (MRSC) – over several months leading up to this General Assembly session.

As introduced, the bill does the following:

Devise and Modernize Maryland's Net Energy Metering (NEM) Program

It seeks to provide market stability for the community solar industry by improving tracking and transparency as the state approaches the 3,000 MW NEM limit. To that end, the bill as drafted would:

1. Direct the Public Service Commission (PSC) to develop and adopt a new compensation methodology based on grid value, including energy capacity, transmission, and other PSC-approved values.

It is expected that this NEM successor program for post-3,000 MW would lead to lower electricity bills for all ratepayers while striking a balance to ensure a robust community and residential solar market.

2. Create a capacity reservation system and NEM tracking system.

This is important because as the state continues to deploy more residential and community solar, developers and solar businesses need to know whether they will be within the current 3,000 MW NEM system or the NEM successor system. There are long lead times to develop a solar project.

Provide Additional Options to Ensure that Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) Marylanders Have Access to Lower-Cost Electricity

As introduced, the bill would create two additional mechanisms to assist community solar developers meet the current law 40% subscriber low- and moderate-income requirement. The provision would provide an option for greater bill credits on low-income ratepayers' electric bills and an option to provide more financial resources for the Maryland Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP), which provides energy assistance for low-income Maryland ratepayers.

Since agreeing to sponsor this legislation, as the Committee knows, Speaker Peña-Melnik has introduced *Public Service Commission – Net Energy Metering – Successor Program* (HB 1476), which proposes a slightly different approach to the first part of the SUNRISE Act.

Both bills have similar goals but have slightly different approaches to the NEM successor issue. Furthermore, the Speaker's bill does not address the second part of the SUNRISE Act concerning the LMI issue.

It is my understanding that the four solar trade associations have been meeting with their members and other stakeholders to bridge the differences between the SUNRISE Act and the Speaker's proposal. My panel will further elaborate on that progress and policy rationale to ensure that we meet the twin goals of ratepayer affordability and ensuring a continued robust community and residential solar market in Maryland.

HB1195_Stein_FAV.pdf

Uploaded by: David Murray

Position: FAV



March 3, 2025

Honorable Marc Korman, Chair
House Energy & Transportation Committee
House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

HB 1195 – FAVORABLE

Dear Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton and Members of the House Environment & Transportation Committee,

TurningPoint Energy ("TPE") is a solar and battery storage development and investment company, with over 1 gigawatt of community solar developed across the United States and 21 megawatts in Maryland alone. We were proud to participate in Maryland's community solar pilot program since its inception in 2015 and continue to invest heavily in the state's clean energy future.

Delegate Stein has been a longtime leader in the clean energy policy; the SUNRISE Act is another example of his forward-thinking approach to ensuring Maryland continues to grow in-state clean energy resources.

There are two critical goals achieved by this bill, outlined below:

A Clear Direction for the Future of Solar & Energy Storage

The development cycle is long: a kitchen table conversation with a prospective landowner to delivering the first electrons to neighbors takes at least three to five years. Without a clear line of sight on how a community solar project will be compensated for providing power to customers, we cannot begin project development.

SUNRISE tackles this issue head-on by implementing a fair process by which solar projects in development are placed on the current community solar tariff. A project must have invested in site control, interconnection, and started securing local or state permits in order to hold a place in a future net energy metering queue. This method balances the need to provide certainty to project developers without offering positions to earlier stage, more speculative projects.

In tandem, the bill kicks off a process at the Public Service Commission (PSC) to create a successor tariff to net energy metering, to be implemented after the state has hit the 3,000 MW goal set by the General Assembly in 2021. The timeline recommended by SUNRISE provides sufficient time to truly analyze the complex dynamics of distributed energy deployment and the variety of benefits these resources provide to Marylanders.

By establishing a clear, fair process for current projects – and starting the process to build the structure for future ones – the SUNRISE Act ensures Maryland does not lose a step on meeting its clean energy deployment goals.

Additional Tools to Reach Low to Moderate Income (LMI) Households

Delegate Stein is no stranger to mitigating high energy burdens for low to moderate income families in Maryland. The SUNRISE Act offers two new tools to leverage community solar projects to offset rising energy bills.

- (1) Section (O): Coordinating Community Solar Enrollment with the Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP)** When the General Assembly made the community solar program permanent in 2023, every new project was required to deliver 40% of its power to low to moderate income households, offering each subscriber to less than a 10% discount on their energy bills. This requirement ensures that all projects not only deliver clean, local energy – but bill savings to Maryland’s most vulnerable households.

At the same time, there have been challenges connecting LMI – particularly low-income – households with community solar savings. Many prospective households express skepticism or reluctance to signing up for a subscription, even though by statute they must receive at least 10% bill savings each month.

That is why SUNRISE coordinates community solar projects with local home energy offices. Section (P) ensures that agency staff can enroll households into community solar projects with a simple affirmative from the customer. Customers enrolling in community solar this method will need to save at least 20% on their energy bill. Once a customer has been enrolled by a subscription coordinator via OHEP or a local office, the coordinator remits \$100 to OHEP as a “thank you” for staff time.

- (2) Section (P): Direct Payments to OHEP**

At present, community solar project owners are spending resources to knock on doors or run digital advertisements to attract prospective low to moderate income customers to sign up for guaranteed bill savings. This piecemeal process invites the question: why not deliver resources meant for LMI customer acquisition directly to LMI customers?

Section (P) of SUNRISE assumes that if a community solar project dedicates 4% (40% of its customers at a 10% retail discount) of its energy output for free to LMI customers, the project could double that amount – to 8% - and deliver a monetary payment to the Office of Home Energy Programs or Strategic Energy Investment Fund (SEIF) for direct energy assistance programs. The project will still subscribe customers – some of whom may benefit through Option (O) as well – but it will meet its requirement to deliver value to low-to-moderate income customers.



Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to working with you and Members of the Committee on this and other energy legislation.

Thank you,

/s/

David Murray

dmurray[at]tpoint-e.com

HB1195_Nexamp_Springer_FAV.pdf

Uploaded by: Jake Springer

Position: FAV



**Testimony of
Jake Springer
Nexamp**

**Submitted to the
MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
House Environment and Transportation Committee
HB 1195 – Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems
Program (SUNRISE Act)**

Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton, and Members of the Committee:

On behalf of Nexamp, one of the nation’s leading distributed solar and energy storage providers, thank you for the opportunity to comment in strong support of HB 1195. We greatly appreciate Delegate Stein’s leadership on this bill and respectfully request a favorable report.

Nexamp is a developer, owner and operator of community solar projects in Maryland, has been an active participant in the Community Solar Pilot Program since 2017, and we are proud to have built the Program’s first LMI project, located in Queen Anne’s County, serving 51% low-and moderate-income customers. We now have 9 operating projects across the state, representing 22 MW of clean generation, which provide energy savings to more than 2500 customers statewide, including 1000 LMI customers. In addition to our operating portfolio, we have many projects that are actively in construction and in development here in MD that are planned for participation in net metering and community solar.

Supporting a thoughtful transition to value-based compensation

Maryland has been a national leader in community solar and distributed generation, and much of that success has been driven by the state’s net metering framework. At the same time, Nexamp recognizes and supports the policy imperative to evolve beyond legacy net metering toward a compensation structure that more explicitly reflects the value these projects create for the grid and for customers. In our view, HB 1195 strikes the right balance:

- It preserves stability for existing and near-term projects that were planned and financed under the current rules by defining how projects count against statewide capacity and how they will be queued; while

- Enabling the State and the Public Service Commission to design the next generation of value-based compensation, aligned with grid needs, customer benefits, and Maryland’s climate and equity goals.

For developers and financiers, the most important ingredients in this transition are predictability and lead time. HB 1195 provides the kind of structured, transparent pathway that allows us to plan new investments under a future framework, even as we honor commitments made under the current one.

This clarity is particularly important in light of the time-limited window for federal Investment Tax Credit (ITC) incentives. Developers, lenders, and tax equity investors need to know what compensation structure will apply over the life of a project in order to commit capital and keep projects moving through interconnection, construction, and subscription. Uncertainty or gaps between program regimes will strand projects, delay benefits to customers, and risk losing ITC value that will not return.

By locking in a workable path for projects that are already in operation or well advanced in the pipeline, HB 1195 helps ensure that Maryland can capture the full benefit of current federal support rather than letting those opportunities expire on the sidelines.

Centering LMI customers through OHEP and deeper, concentrated benefits

Nexamp also supports HB 1195’s focus on low- and moderate-income (LMI) households and the enhanced role of the Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP) in administering programs and activities related to community solar and energy benefits for LMI customers.

From our experience working in multiple states, creative, administratively efficient models are essential to ensure that LMI households actually receive and can rely on the promised benefits. We are particularly supportive of the concept in HB 1195 of:

- Using OHEP’s existing infrastructure and data to identify and enroll LMI customers, and
- Providing the option of free community solar bill credits to a smaller pool of eligible households, rather than more thinly spreading discounts over a larger group.

Concentrating benefits in this way can:

- Deliver meaningful, noticeable bill relief to participating LMI households, concentrating savings to make a significant economic impact for participants;
- Simplify program design and customer communications, because free credits are easier to explain and understand than variable percentage discounts; and
- Align community solar more closely with the core mission of OHEP and the bill assistance programs it already administers.

We view this approach—pairing OHEP’s expertise with deeper, free credits for a targeted group of LMI customers—as a promising model for maximizing the real-world impact of Maryland’s community solar investments.

HB 1195 provides the regulatory clarity and continuity needed to keep operational and in-development projects moving forward during a critical but closing window for federal ITC support, while also creating room for Maryland to transition thoughtfully to a more value-based compensation structure. At the same time, it advances a practical, impactful strategy for LMI participation by leveraging OHEP and concentrating benefits through free credits.

For these reasons, Nexamp respectfully urges a favorable report on HB 1195.

Thank you for your consideration.

Jake Springer
Policy Director, East Coast
Nexamp

MD EEE testimony on SB843 SUNRISE Act.pdf

Uploaded by: James Feinstein

Position: FAV

3 March 2026

**HB1195 -- Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy
Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)
449th Session of the General Assembly
Maryland House of Delegates
Environment and Transportation Committee
Position: Favorable**

Testimony of Perch Energy (formerly Arcadia) on HB1195

Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton, and members of the Environment & Transportation Committee, thank you for the opportunity to provide favorable testimony on HB1195, Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act).

Introduction to Perch Energy

Perch Energy is the nation's largest community solar subscriber manager. Having acquired Solstice in February 2026, Perch now manages over 3GW of solar capacity across 1,000+ solar projects in 16 states, serving over 430,000 residential customer equivalents with proprietary software technology and automation.

This acquisition comes after Perch and Arcadia announced a new venture combining both companies' industry-leading community solar businesses to create a new standalone company in March of 2025.

Perch remains focused on delivering utility bill savings for consumers and businesses at a time when energy savings are needed most. To-date, Perch has already saved an estimated \$100M for our customers.

Support for HB1195 and SB843

If enacted, the SUNRISE Act would enable new ways for projects to direct savings to low and moderate income households, which provides important optionality to the Community Solar Energy Generating Systems (CSEGS) program and program participants.

Importantly, this legislation would establish two new pathways for customers to receive savings from community solar programs. First, this would allow CSEGS projects to satisfy their Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) requirement by ensuring eight percent of project output goes to verified

LMI households at a 100% discount, meaning those participants will receive savings that far exceed the standard 10-20 percent savings common in the program today.

Second, this would enable projects to satisfy their LMI requirement by instead directing eight percent of output to Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP) for application on existing OHEP customer accounts. This will allow those customers to receive even more savings.

This increased optionality will ensure project financing and development may continue unhindered while meaningful savings continues to be directed to LMI households.

Conclusion

Perch asks the Committee for a favorable report on HB1195. I appreciate the opportunity to provide this testimony and would be happy to answer any questions you may have. Please do not hesitate to contact me at jfeinstein@perchenergy.com or 202 999 8916 if you would like to discuss further.

/s/James Feinstein

James Feinstein
Vice President, Policy
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HB1195_FAV_EconAction.pdf

Uploaded by: Jennifer Bevan-Dangel

Position: FAV



**HB1195: Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar
Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)**

Position: Favorable

March 3, 2026

The Honorable Marc Korman, Chair
Environment and Transportation Committee
250 Taylor House Office Building
Annapolis, MD 21401
Cc: Members of the Committee

Chair Korman and members of the Environment and Transportation Committee,

Economic Action Maryland Fund urges a favorable report on HB1195, which would provide cost-savings for low- to moderate-income households by creating new pathways to connect to community solar energy projects.

As the members of this committee are painfully aware, energy rates have risen dramatically in recent years due to a variety of factors. Thousands of Marylanders each year face shutoff notices due to nonpayment, while many others are forced to juggle multi-hundred-dollar utility bills alongside the ever-increasing costs of rent, groceries, and other necessities. In fact, when Economic Action Maryland Fund surveyed our members and other stakeholders this winter, 63% stated utility bills were their primary concern.

According to industry analysis, participants in community solar programs save between 5% and 25% on their energy bills every month.¹ By connecting with existing solar generation, there are no up-front costs to the ratepayer, which is a significant benefit for low-income households that do not have the capital to invest in household solar. However, there remain significant barriers to connecting LMI ratepayers with these projects. These households are increasingly wary of energy scams, and are less likely to trust community solar staff engaged in outreach. And the process of registering for community solar can be difficult.

HB1195 creates a streamlined process to proactively enroll LMI households in these programs, saving these families time and money. For these reasons, we urge a favorable report on HB1195.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Bevan-Dangel, Deputy Director

¹ <https://mdcommunitysolar.org/saving-money-with-maryland-community-solar-a-complete-guide/>

Economic Action (formerly the Maryland Consumer Rights Coalition) champions economic rights and housing justice through advocacy, research, consumer education, and direct service. Our 12,500 supporters include consumer advocates, practitioners, and low-income and working families throughout Maryland.

HB1195 - SUNRISE Act - Favorable.pdf

Uploaded by: Julia Lawrence

Position: FAV



HB1195

**Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy
Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)**

Testimony before the Environment and Transportation Committee

Hearing Date: March 3rd, 2026

Position: Favorable

Dear Chair Delegate Korman and Co-Chair Guyton, and members of the committee, my name is Julia Lawrence, and I represent the 1700+ members of Indivisible Howard County. Indivisible Howard County is an active member of the Maryland Legislative Coalition (with 30,000+ members). We are providing written testimony today **in support of HB1195**. We thank Delegate Stein for introducing this bill.

HB1195 (The Sunrise Act) supports Maryland's transition from a pilot community solar program to a permanent and more equitable statewide program thereby addressing Maryland's clean energy goals. It requires the Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP) to run or work with local agencies to run programs that help low- and moderate-income (LMI) households participate in the Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program. HB1195 helps ensure that the state's capacity calculations are accurate and that solar projects are not blocked or delayed due to outdated accounting rules. It is designed to help LMI households more easily manage community solar and net energy metering by changing the way rated generating capacity of solar projects is counted toward Maryland's net energy metering limit. HB1195 aids Maryland's ability to track renewable energy growth, improving grid planning and management of renewable energy.

We are supporting the Sunrise Act because it directly supports LMI households by increasing their ability to access community solar, empowering them by removing barriers and opening the door to savings. These families are more apt to have difficulty participating in renewable energy programs. This bill is a positive step toward an energy future in Maryland and provides for a future which is more equitable, affordable, and sustainable.

Thank you for your consideration of this important legislation.

We respectfully urge a favorable report.

Julia Lawrence
Columbia, MD 21044
Maryland Legislative District 12A

HB1195 ECA Solar Testimony.pdf

Uploaded by: Kaitlin Kelly O'Neill

Position: FAV

February 27, 2026

Delegate Marc Korman, Chair
Environment and Transportation Committee
Room 251, Taylor House Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

Written Testimony

HB1195: Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)

Position: Favorable

Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton, Members of the Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on HB1195, the SUNRISE Act. Independently owned and operated for over 11 years, ECA Solar develops community solar projects that provide significant benefits to the local economy, community, and environment. ECA Solar submits this testimony as Favorable for HB1195.

The SUNRISE Act Provides an Orderly Transition to a Successor Net Metering Program

Maryland's commitment to distributed energy resources like community solar has provided many direct benefits. Landowners receive steady leasing income for decades, municipalities receive tax benefits, all ratepayers benefit from the improvements to the local distribution network that developers fund, and of course community solar customers are receiving direct savings on their utility bills. Maryland's increase to the net metering cap to 3GW combined with making the community solar pilot program a permanent program has created business certainty for projects to be financed and built. That certainty has been a bedrock for ensuring successful project development in a time of turbulent federal changes.

In considering a transition to a successor program, economic certainty for developers is key. The market has weathered the turbulence of the changes brought by the One Big Beautiful Bill, and maintaining consistency in state programs is critical to ensuring a resilient market. The SUNRISE Act provides an orderly transition to a successor net metering program, while also ensuring the valuation of the successor program is a robust cost benefit analysis of distributed generation.

The SUNRISE Act Increases Low and Moderate Income Customer Participation

The Community Solar Energy Generating Systems program includes a requirement that projects must serve eligible low and moderate income customers with 40% of the project's output. The SUNRISE Act contains language to help support this programmatic goal by enabling customers that are already receiving energy assistance through state programs to be enrolled in community solar projects. Utilizing programs that already provide energy assistance will help streamline the process for customers- allowing them to receive all of the energy assistance they are entitled to

without duplicative proofs of eligibility. The changes will help ease the energy burden for those who need it most urgently, while continuing to support the goal of extending the benefits of solar to all ratepayers.

ECA Solar supports the passage of HB1195 and urges the Committee to issue a favorable report on this bill.

Thank you for your consideration and time.

Sincerely,

Kaitlin Kelly O'Neill
Director of Policy
ko@ecasolar.com

27.2.26 HB 1195 MDLCV SUPPORT_ SUNRISE Act.docx (2

Uploaded by: Kristen Harbeson

Position: FAV



**MARYLAND
LEAGUE OF
CONSERVATION
VOTERS**

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Executive Director

March 3, 2026

**Support: HB1195: Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and
Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)**

Mr. Chair and Members of the Committee:

Maryland LCV Supports HB 1195: Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act) and we thank Delegate Stein for his leadership on this issue.

Maryland LCV is working to Power Maryland Forward, supporting **energy affordability** through **deployment of solar and storage, defense against more fossil fuels** and **unchecked utility profits**, while **getting the most out of the electricity grid we have**. HB1195 supports these goals by offering one solution to support net metering and the state solar program beyond the existing net metering cap. This solution may be one considered by the Public Service Commission in an evaluation of potential successors to the net metering program as recommended by the Maryland Public Service Commission and mandated in other legislation being considered by this committee.

Maryland LCV's primary interest in HB1195 is in its adjustment to the Community Solar program as relates to low-and-moderate income (LMI) market enhancements. Maryland LCV was one of the leading voices in passing the Community Solar permanent program, as an important vehicle to both advancing our clean energy goals and supporting LMI households in reducing their energy bills. The Maryland program mandates that all community solar projects reserve at least 40% of their energy for LMI subscribers, who receive a guaranteed discount off of their energy bills.

We understand that developers, acting in good faith, may have difficulty meeting their mandated threshold in some markets, and HB1195 offers two new pathways to meet these requirements, working through the Office of Home Energy Programs (or local agencies) to serve LMI customers directly. Both of the proposed options ensure easier opportunities for LMI subscribers to benefit from the cost savings and clean energy, while overcoming the hurdles of trust, language barriers, among other impediments to success. We are supportive of an amendment to the bill to raise the dedicated low-income energy allocation from 8% to 10%, which is the recommendation of other advocates working in that space.

Maryland LCV urges a favorable report on these programmatic changes, as they are considering the future of Maryland's solar programs this legislative session.

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www.mdlc.org

LSE Comments - SUNRISE Act.pdf

Uploaded by: Oliver Sandreuter

Position: FAV



Date: March 3, 2026

Delegate Marc Korman, Chair
Environment & Transportation Committee
Room 251, Taylor House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

RE: HB1195: Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)

Position: Favorable

Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton, and members of the Environment & Transportation Committee, thank you for the opportunity to provide favorable testimony on HB 1195, Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act).

Lodestar Energy LLC (“Lodestar”) appreciates this opportunity to provide favorable testimony on HB1195, Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act). Lodestar is an East Coast-focused renewable energy developer with its development office located in New York. Lodestar has developed, owns and operates over 40 solar projects across its 10-year history, with an active pipeline of community solar projects in Maryland. We are committed to the continued success of renewable energy in the state and want to continue our investment in Maryland's economic development.

By doubling down on its commitment to local power, Maryland would recognize that distributed generation is essential to the State’s future. As regional electricity demand increases, Maryland has few tools in its toolbox to mitigate rapidly rising costs. These assets are uniquely valuable due to their small footprint and rapid ability to deploy - mitigating capacity price increases, keeping money in the pockets of Maryland ratepayers.

The SUNRISE Act recognizes that distributed solar helps to reduce homeowners’ and businesses’ bills while also bringing down grid costs. It sets up a transparent and predictable path to modernize the state’s net metering program. And, it establishes a new relationship between community solar projects and the Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP) in order to create a direct path of savings to low-and-moderate income households. Maryland residents are facing

Lodestar Energy

www.lodestarenergy.com • 18 North Main Street, 2nd Floor, West Hartford, CT 06107



extraordinary utility bill prices because of three main reasons:

1. We are primarily dependent on a natural gas heavy market
2. The infrastructure is old, and needs significant upkeep and capital investment
3. The PJM market is seeing historic prices due to projected capacity challenges as the region faces rising electricity demand, which is due to historic projected load growth

Clean, distributed generation helps to mitigate all of these costs. These projects are financed using private capital, and their role as grid assets bring unique benefits to the distribution grid that lowers consumer energy costs by lowering utility costs.

Service Territory	Capacity Deployed (MW)	Annual Impact	Estimated Capacity Value (current capped price)	NET RATEPAYER SAVINGS
BGE	524.2	\$8,918,119	\$73,388,000	\$64,469,881
Pepco	315.7	\$4,526,955	\$44,198,000	\$39,671,045
DPL	119.1	\$2,673,104	\$16,674,000	\$14,000,896
PE	127.1	\$1,314,842	\$17,794,000	\$16,479,158

Above is a snapshot of distributed solar currently operating in Maryland in each investor-owned utility territory. The net ratepayer savings is a component of the bill impacts net metering has for each utility, and the capacity value of that solar based on the last PJM auction. **Without this operating solar, Maryland utilities would have needed to procure an additional \$152 million in capacity in addition to the record capacity auction results that are causing electric bills to increase.**

It is essential to maximize how much distributed generation comes online. Hundreds of megawatts of capacity are currently under development within the current net metering program. Changes to existing rules could pull the rug out from this in-development capacity *and undermine investor confidence in future energy program buildouts in Maryland.*



In addition, coordinating the community solar program with OHEP would unlock direct solar benefits for low-income households. The energy affordability crisis has hurt those families the most who are eligible for energy assistance, Medicaid, food stamps and other public support programs. This program would allow community solar to augment the resources OHEP already has in place and enhance the ability of distributed solar to serve low-income households and communities.

Maryland should utilize distributed solar as a central tool to lowering consumer and utility energy costs with HB1195. We look forward to working with this Committee to ensure Maryland remains a national leader in local, reliable, and equitable power.

Lodestar asks the committee for a favorable report on HB1195.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "O. Sandreuter".

Oliver Sandreuter
Director of Business Development

Testimony in support of HB1195 - SUNRISE Act.pdf

Uploaded by: Richard KAP Kaplowitz

Position: FAV

HB1195_RichardKaplowitz_FAV

03/03/2026

Richard Keith Kaplowitz

Frederick, MD 21703

TESTIMONY ON HB#1195- POSITION: FAVORABLE

Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)

TO: Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton and members of the Environment and Transportation Committee

FROM: Richard Keith Kaplowitz

My name is Richard Keith Kaplowitz. I am a resident of District 3, Frederick County. I am submitting this testimony in support of HB#1195, **Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)**

The intent of this bill is to make solar energy generated electricity programs more available to low- and moderate-income households while increasing the statewide net energy to include the power from this program.

A statewide capacity reservation system for net energy metering (NEM) projects is a regulatory mechanism designed to manage the total amount of renewable energy capacity allowed on the grid under favorable NEM rates. It allows for the orderly development of solar and other distributed generation projects by enabling developers to "reserve" a portion of the state's total allowed NEM capacity, ensuring the project will be eligible for specific compensation rates even if the overall state cap is reached during the project's development.¹

This bill will require the Office of Home Energy Programs to administer, or through a local administering agency administer, certain programs and activities regarding low- and moderate-income households and the Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program; altering the method by which certain rated generating capacity is counted toward the statewide net energy metering limit; requiring the Public Service Commission to establish a certain statewide capacity reservation system for certain net energy metering projects; etc.

I respectfully urge this committee to return a favorable report on HB#1195.

¹ Google AI Search "what is a statewide capacity reservation system for net energy metering projects"

SolarTradesTestimony_ENT_HB 1195_20260303_FINAL.pd

Uploaded by: Robin Dutta

Position: FAV



3 March 2026

Delegate Marc Korman, Chair
Environment & Transportation Committee
Room 251, Taylor House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

HB1195: Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)

Position: Favorable

Chair Korman and Members of the House Environment and Transportation Committee,

The Coalition for Community Solar Access (CCSA), the Chesapeake Solar and Storage Association (CHESSA), the Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA), and the Maryland Rooftop Solar Coalition (MRSC) respectfully submit this joint **Favorable** testimony in support of House Bill 1195.

CCSA is a national, business-led trade organization, composed of over 100 member companies, that works to expand access to clean, local, affordable energy nationwide through the development of robust community solar programs. Community solar projects involve medium-scale solar facilities that are shared by multiple community subscribers who receive credit on their electricity bills for their share of the power produced.

CHESSA is a regional trade association representing solar installers, developers, manufacturers, and other solar workers in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. CHESSA's mission is to create a business and policy environment that encourages mainstream solar and energy storage adoption for the benefit of consumers, communities, and the electric grid. CHESSA is a recognized state affiliate of SEIA.

SEIA is the national trade association for the United States solar and energy storage industries. As the voice of the industry, SEIA works to support solar and energy storage as they become a mainstream and significant energy source by expanding markets, reducing costs, increasing reliability, removing market barriers, and providing education on the benefits of solar energy and energy storage. SEIA collaborates with its 1,200 member companies and other strategic partners to advocate for policies that create jobs and shape fair market rules that promote competition and the growth of reliable, low-cost solar power and energy storage.

MRSC is a coalition of national, regional, and local companies committed to growing Maryland's rooftop solar market. Our members create durable, family-supporting jobs and help Marylanders reduce and better manage their electricity bills through home solar and storage systems. MRSC

members have served Marylanders for well over a decade and hope to continue doing so for decades to come.

Our organizations represent the majority of distributed-generation companies operating in Maryland, including local installers, national developers, manufacturers, community solar providers, and residential contractors for whom the Maryland net metering program represents a necessary ingredient for them to operate in Maryland. These businesses account for hundreds of millions of dollars in private investment across the State. Solar energy, both customer-sited and community-based, is one of the most deployable and scalable energy resources available in Maryland today. It can be developed and interconnected quickly, attract private capital without long-term fuel risk, reduce peak demand, lower transmission congestion, and provide measurable system benefits to ratepayers. In the current environment of rising capacity costs and economic uncertainty, policies that provide clarity and stability for distributed generation are essential.

The SUNRISE Act acts proactively to:

- 1) Provide market stability through improved tracking and transparency as the State approaches the 3,000-megawatt (MW) net energy metering (NEM) cap;
- 2) Modernize Maryland net metering by directing the PSC to develop and implement a successor compensation program (SUNRISE) by July 1, 2027; and
- 3) Creates new, state-facilitated options for delivering community solar benefits to low-to moderate-income households to address related market challenges and affordability goals.

Over the past several months we've worked with our member companies and Delegate Stein to develop HB 1195, or the SUNRISE Act. This legislation responds directly to Public Service Commission recommendations and growing industry concerns with the market uncertainty tied to the NEM cap, which is currently limited to 3,000 MW of operational capacity. The net metering program supports several different types of distributed solar: Residential, Commercial & Industrial, Municipal/Public, and Community Solar. These types of solar directly serve energy consumers, whether the solar projects are located at the same location as the consumer, or a different location.

While the State is only halfway to reaching that cap, with 1,537 MW of installed capacity as of June 30, 2025, the PSC highlights roughly 2,900 MW of additional community solar capacity that is not yet installed but is in various stages of development.¹ As a result, the PSC correctly finds that “this situation creates market uncertainty for projects already in development and may impede the progress of a key component of Maryland's renewable energy strategy,” and recommends the General Assembly authorize the PSC to convene a formal proceeding to “create long-term program stability and protect ratepayer interests”.

¹ Public Service Commission. Net Energy Metering in the State of Maryland. November 2025. Found here: <https://www.pscmaryland.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-Net-Metering-Report-4.pdf>

The path laid out in the SUNRISE Act is meant to create an orderly closure and transition from the current net metering program to a successor program designed to support those different types of distributed solar serving their different consumer types in the most beneficial way possible. Those benefits can then be leveraged to reduce overall grid costs through lower PJM capacity demands, lower peak demand, and increased overall Maryland energy generation. It also cements a glide path within state policy for distributed solar amidst the chaotic tempest occurring with federal energy policy.

The creation of a community solar Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP) program is specifically designed to make solar benefits more readily available to low-income households who cannot otherwise access direct solar benefits. It is designed to augment and enhance the resources that OHEP already provides at a time when energy affordability is an increasing risk for these overburdened communities. This program would address persistent barriers to enrollment and strengthen the equity outcomes of Maryland's community solar program.

We appreciate Delegate Stein and the Committee for taking up this important issue and we look forward to continuing to work together in the coming weeks to establish a legislative direction that will maintain market momentum while evolving Maryland's distributed generation program to a more value-based structure.

While we support SUNRISE, there are refinements and technical corrections needed to address errors and updates relative to the version introduced. However, with SUNRISE as well as with HB 1476, we intend to continue discussions with key stakeholders and will provide the Committee amendments for consideration in the coming days as we strive for consensus among the parties.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

Charlie Coggeshall
Mid-Atlantic Director
Coalition for Community Solar Access

/s/

Robin Dutta
Executive Director
Chesapeake Solar & Storage Association

/s/

Georgina Arreola-Lennox
Director, State Affairs, Mid-Atlantic
Solar Energy Industries Association

/s/

Katie Rever
Treasurer
Maryland Residential Solar Coalition

SUNRISE Act of 2026.pdf

Uploaded by: Robin Dutta

Position: FAV



SUNRISE Program Act of 2026

The SUNRISE (Standard Utility Net-Export Rate for Integrated Solar and Energy) Program Act of 2026:

- **Provides solar market stability** by improving tracking and transparency as the State fast approaches a 3-gigawatt (GW) statutory cap on net energy metering (NEM);
- **Modernizes Maryland's NEM framework** by directing the Public Service Commission (PSC) to develop and implement a successor compensation program (SUNRISE) by July 1, 2027, which is expected to make electricity more affordable for all ratepayers by compensating exported electricity based on the actual value of solar generation to the grid; and
- **Creates new, state-facilitated options for delivering community solar benefits to low-to moderate-income (LMI) households, lowering electric bills and providing ratepayer assistance**, and addressing persistent enrollment barriers and regional market constraints.

These changes respond directly to PSC recommendations and growing industry concern with the market uncertainty tied to the NEM cap and its successor, while strengthening equity outcomes and addressing electricity affordability in the community solar program.

Capacity Reservation System (Effective July 1, 2027)

Statutory Change. The Act requires the PSC to establish a standardized, statewide capacity reservation system for mature NEM projects as Maryland approaches the 3GW NEM cap:

- Eligibility is based on defined development milestones, tailored by project type.
- Utilities must automatically grant reservations once milestones are met.
- Reserved capacity counts toward the NEM cap.

Policy Rationale: Under current law, projects count towards the 3GW NEM cap when they become operational. As the cap nears, that approach becomes unworkable because projects can be under construction (or fully developed and financed) yet face the risk that the cap will be hit before energization. The proposed capacity reservation system addresses this risk by allowing mature projects to count towards the cap before they have started construction, all without increasing the cap beyond 3GW.

SUNRISE Program – Successor to Net Metering

Statutory Change. The Act directs the PSC to develop and adopt the SUNRISE Program by July 1, 2027 to compensate exported electricity based on actual grid value, including energy, capacity, transmission, and other PSC-approved values. If the NEM cap has not yet been reached, projects coming online after SUNRISE is available may choose between NEM and SUNRISE. It is expected that implementation of SUNRISE will reduce ratepayer impacts – lowering all ratepayers' electric bills – while striking the balance to ensure a robust community solar market in Maryland.

Policy Rationale: This establishes a clear, legislatively mandated transition beyond traditional net metering. NEM functioned as an intuitive proxy for solar's value by crediting exports at the full retail rate (effectively running the customer's electric meter backwards) at a time when more sophisticated valuation methods were not yet practical to implement. SUNRISE replaces that rule-of-thumb approach with compensation grounded in solar's measured value, as determined through a comprehensive public process.

Net Metering Cap Tracking

Statutory Change. The Act affirms the 3GW statewide NEM cap and revises how progress toward that cap is measured to both operational and reserved capacity held by mature, non-operational projects.

By October 1, 2026, the PSC must publish (or require utilities to publish) a monthly statewide NEM capacity tracker showing total operational capacity, remaining available capacity, and, beginning July 1, 2027, reserved capacity and queue order for qualified projects.

Policy Rationale: With a large share of the cap already subscribed and development expected to exceed remaining capacity, improved transparency is necessary for developers, utilities, and regulators to manage the transition to a successor compensation program and to reduce market disruption.

Community Solar and LMI Market Enhancements

Statutory Change. The Act creates two new pathways for projects to meet community solar LMI requirements, including lowering electric bills and providing ratepayer assistance:

1. OHEP-Facilitated Opt-Out Enrollment (Section p):
 - Enrollment coordinated by the Office of Home Energy Programs (or local agencies).
 - Guaranteed 20% electric utility bill savings making electricity more affordable.
 - No fees, no termination penalties, and no required subscriber contracts.
 - \$50 acquisition fee paid by subscriber organizations to support administration.
2. Dedicated Low-Income Energy Allocation (Section q):
 - Projects may dedicate 8% of entire project output for free allocation to low-income households;
 - Credits allocated by OHEP or the Maryland Energy Administration to provide ratepayer energy assistance.

Policy Rationale: These two options address persistent challenges in reaching LMI households through third-party marketing and contracting alone (including trust, paperwork, language barriers, and screening). These state-facilitated pathways reduce those barriers while preserving consumer protections and ensuring guaranteed savings making electricity more affordable.

Stakeholder Benefits

- **PSC:** Gains clear legislative direction and authority over cap accounting, queue management, successor program design, and LMI administration oversight.
- **LMI Customers:** Benefit from guaranteed ratepayer savings, simplified enrollment, and delivery through trusted public agencies rather than market-only approaches.
- **Utilities:** Must comply with uniform reservation, tracking, and transparency requirements, reducing discretion while increasing predictability.

Effective Date: July 1, 2026 (with capacity reservations and SUNRISE effective July 1, 2027).



Additional Policy Background on NEM Program

Net Metering – Behind the Meter (BTM)

NEM credits customer-sited solar by netting on-site production against on-site consumption over the billing period. When a customer exports excess generation, it is credited at the full retail rate - effectively running the meter backwards.

- A bidirectional meter records energy flowing to and from the grid, and the customer’s bill is based on net kWh for the period.
- Retail-rate credits from exports offset later consumption, making the customer’s savings easy to see directly on the bill.
- Because it was intuitive and administratively simple, NEM served as a practical rule-of-thumb proxy for solar value before more granular value-of-solar methods (such as SUNRISE) were feasible to implement.

Net Metering – Community Solar (CS)

Maryland’s Community Solar Energy Generating Systems (CSEGS) Program allows customers who cannot host rooftop solar to subscribe to a share of an off-site project and receive utility bill credits for that share’s generation (virtual net metering).

- The CSEGS Program allows multiple electric utility customers to subscribe to the output of an off-site solar project (often called a “solar farm”) and receive NEM credits on their utility bills, just as if the panels were on their own roof.
- The program began as a pilot in 2017 (authorized by a 2015 law) and, after several extensions, was made permanent in 2023 with the passage of House Bill 908.
- Each CSEGS must allocate at least 40% of its energy output to low- to moderate-income (LMI) subscribers at a minimum 10% discount.
- Because enrollment frequently depends on third-party marketing and contracts, LMI households can face barriers (trust, paperwork, language access, credit screening). The SUNRISE Program Act’s state-facilitated pathways are designed to reduce those barriers while preserving consumer protections and guaranteed savings.

Net Metering Capacity – Status

- As of June 30, 2025, there was 1,537 MW – consisting of 1,320 MW (BTM) and 216 MW (CS)
 - BG&E – 564 MW (BTM); 119 MW (CS)
 - Pepco – 360 MW (BTM); 41 MW (CS)
 - Potomac Edison – 140 MW (BTM); 40 MW (CS)
 - Delmarva – 128 MW (BTM); 16 MW (CS)
 - Other - SMECO – 90 MW (BTM) ; Choptank – 34 MW (BTM) ; Other – 4 MW (BTM)
- PSC estimates there is 2,911 MW of community solar pending projects, including:
 - 700 MW awaiting PSC authorization
 - 1,728 MW in the utility interconnection queue
 - 483 MW accepted into program but not yet operating



¹ Public Service Commission. Net Energy Metering In the State of Maryland. November 2025.

CleanCapital Testimony_House Bill No. 1195.pdf

Uploaded by: Scott Elias

Position: FAV



March 3, 2026

Delegate Marc Korman, Chair
Environment & Transportation Committee
Room 251, Taylor House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Written Testimony

HB1195: Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)

Position: Favorable

Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton, and members of the Environment & Transportation Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in strong support of the SUNRISE Act (HB 1195). My name is Scott Elias, and I am the Director of Policy and Market Development at CleanCapital, a leading independent power producer that develops, owns, operates, and invests in distributed solar and energy storage projects across the United States. I also serve as Vice President of the Chesapeake Solar & Storage Association (CHESSA) and as Co-Chair of SEIA's Mid-Atlantic Committee.

CleanCapital has invested more than \$1.5 billion in clean energy projects serving corporations, municipalities, universities, schools, hospitals, utilities, and community solar subscribers. In Maryland, we own and operate 20 projects totaling more than 26 megawatts, with more than a dozen additional projects in construction and various stages of development. Many of these projects will participate in the state's community solar program, delivering meaningful savings to low- and moderate- income (LMI) households and expanding access to clean energy for customers who otherwise would not be able to benefit.

At a time when Marylanders are facing significant increases in their utility bills, expanding access to community solar is one of the most immediate tools available to provide relief. Community solar subscribers receive consistent and considerable bill savings without the upfront costs of installing solar. For LMI households, these savings are both meaningful and predictable.

HB 1195 builds on the success of Maryland's community solar framework by creating new, practical pathways to ensure that additional LMI households can receive the full benefits of program participation. Under current law, community solar energy generating systems (CSEGs) must dedicate at least 40% of their kilowatt-hour output to LMI subscribers. The SUNRISE Act expands compliance flexibility by establishing two additional methods for satisfying this requirement:

1. Allowing CSEGs to dedicate 8% of annual output at no cost to eligible households through coordination with the Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP) or the Maryland Energy Administration (MEA); and
2. Enabling coordination with OHEP or another local administering agency to identify and enroll eligible households directly.

These additional pathways are both pragmatic and impactful. By leveraging existing state agencies that already serve income-qualified households, HB 1195 ensures that CSEG bill credits reach the Marylanders who need relief the most – including hard-to-reach and vulnerable ratepayers who may not otherwise enroll in the state’s community solar program.

The bill also appropriately recognizes the broader system value of distributed solar and the role it can play in mitigating rising ratepayer costs. Because it serves local load, reduces peak demand, and avoids certain transmission and distribution investments, distributed generation reduces strain on an already congested grid rather than adding to it. That makes distributed solar part of the affordability solution — not a cost driver.

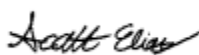
Equally important, HB 1195 also establishes a transparent and predictable pathway to modernize Maryland’s net metering framework and creates a structured transition to a successor program. For companies like CleanCapital — long-term owners and institutional capital providers to distributed generation developers nationwide — this regulatory certainty is essential. In Maryland, many projects currently under development are advancing with the expectation that capital providers like CleanCapital will acquire and own them upon completion. For those projects, clarity around transition rules is not academic — it is determinative. Regulatory uncertainty at the boundary between existing and successor programs directly affects whether capital can be committed to complete projects already in development.

That is why it is critical that the SUNRISE Act’s transition provisions (a) protect projects that have made material investments under the current framework and (b) provide clear, predictable rules for projects moving into the successor program. A well-designed transition will ensure Maryland continues attracting private capital to deploy one of the few energy resources that can be built quickly, reduce peak pressure, and deliver savings directly to customers.

CleanCapital respectfully urges the Environment & Transportation Committee to issue a favorable report on HB 1195.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued leadership on advancing equitable clean energy policy in Maryland.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott Elias,

Director of Policy and Market Development
CleanCapital
selias@cleancapital.com

HB1195 - Favorable Testimony - Soltage.pdf

Uploaded by: Zac Meyer

Position: FAV



February 27, 2026

Delegate Marc Korman, Chair
Environment & Transportation Committee
Room 251, Taylor House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Written Testimony

HB1195: Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)

Position: Favorable

Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton, and members of the Environment & Transportation Committee, thank you for the opportunity to provide favorable testimony on HB 1195, Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act).

My name is Zac Meyer, and I am a Director of Development at Soltage. Soltage originates, develops, finances, owns, and operates solar energy facilities across the nation in 16 states and growing. We have been active in Maryland since 2021 with 3 operational facilities, 2 under construction, and a strong development pipeline of over 100 megawatts of solar in Maryland.

I am here to provide favorable testimony on HB1195, Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act).

By doubling down on its commitment to local power, Maryland would recognize that distributed generation is essential to the State's future. As regional electricity demand increases, Maryland has few tools in its toolbox to mitigate rapidly rising costs. These assets are uniquely valuable due to their small footprint and rapid ability to deploy- mitigating capacity price increases, keeping money in the pockets of Maryland ratepayers.

The SUNRISE Act recognizes that distributed solar helps to reduce homeowners' and businesses' bills while also bringing down grid costs. It sets up a transparent and predictable path to modernize the state's net metering program. And, it establishes a new relationship between community solar projects and the Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP) in order to create a direct path of savings to low-and-moderate income households.

Maryland residents are facing extraordinary utility bill prices because of three main reasons:

1. We are primarily dependent on a natural gas heavy market
2. The infrastructure is old, and needs significant upkeep and capital investment
3. The PJM market is seeing historic prices due to projected capacity challenges as the region faces rising electricity demand, which is due to historic projected load growth

Clean, distributed generation helps to mitigate all of these costs, period. These projects are primarily financed using private capital, and their role as grid assets bring unique benefits to the distribution grid that lowers consumer energy costs by lowering utility costs. It is in Maryland's best interests to double down on distributed generation because that local generation is created when Marylanders demand the most electricity (during the day). That is when capacity needs are greatest, and when demand peaks.

Service Territory	Capacity Deployed (MW)	Annual Impact	Estimated Capacity Value (current capped price)	NET RATEPAYER SAVINGS
BGE	524.2	\$8,918,119	\$73,388,000	\$64,469,881
Pepco	315.7	\$4,526,955	\$44,198,000	\$39,671,045
DPL	119.1	\$2,673,104	\$16,674,000	\$14,000,896
PE	127.1	\$1,314,842	\$17,794,000	\$16,479,158

Above is a snapshot of distributed solar currently operating in Maryland in each investor-owned utility territory. The net ratepayer savings is a component of the bill impacts net metering has for each utility, and the capacity value of that solar based on the last PJM auction. **Without this operating solar, Maryland utilities would have needed to procure an additional \$152 million in capacity in addition to the record capacity auction results that are causing electric bills to increase.**

It is essential to maximize how much distributed generation comes online. Hundreds of megawatts of capacity are currently under development within the current net metering program. Changes to existing rules could pull the rug out from this in-development capacity. It is important that any changes to the net metering program, and the creation of a successor program, protects such investments in the state. This legislation ensures that.

In addition, the community solar program at OHEP would unlock direct solar benefits for low-income households. The energy affordability crisis has hurt those families the most who are eligible for energy assistance, Medicaid, food stamps and other public support programs. There are not enough dollars available to help everyone, however this program would allow community solar to augment the resources OHEP already has in place. This also enhances the ability of distributed solar to serve low-income households and communities.

Maryland can utilize distributed solar as a central tool to lowering consumer and utility energy costs with HB1195. We look forward to working with this Committee to ensure Maryland remains a national leader in local, reliable, and equitable power.

Soltage asks the committee for a favorable report on HB1195.

Sincerely,



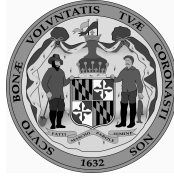
Zac Meyer
Director of Development
Soltage

HB 1195 Testimony PSC fav w amd.pdf

Uploaded by: Barve Barve

Position: FWA

KUMAR P. BARVE
CHAIR



FREDERICK H. HOOVER, JR.
BONNIE A. SUCHMAN
ODOGWU OBI LINTON
RYAN C. MCLEAN

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chair Marc Korman
Environment and Transportation Committee
250 Taylor House Office Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

RE: HB 1195 – Favorable with Amendments - Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)

Dear Chair Korman and Committee Members:

The Public Service Commission (“Commission”) supports HB 1195’s goal to create an orderly transition from traditional Net Energy Metering (NEM) to an updated and improved program. The Commission continues to work with representatives of the legislature and the solar industry to develop a process and program that are implementable and beneficial to Maryland’s ratepayers.

The Commission anticipates that the State will reach the statutory cap on generating capacity owned by net-energy metering customers or Community Solar operators within the next two years. While only 1,537 MW of the 3000 MW capacity cap is currently physically operational, the pipeline of pending Community Solar projects has increased to 2,911 MW. When combined, the total demand of 4,448 MW represents 148.3% of the statutory 3,000 MW limit, meaning the cap would be exceeded by nearly 1.5 gigawatts if all pending projects are realized.¹

The SUNRISE program seeks to move Maryland beyond its current 1:1 “kilowatt-hour netting” model and toward a more sophisticated value-based framework. The bill enables the Commission to determine the value of exported solar energy based on the benefits provided to the grid. If the bill were amended to ensure that appropriate factors would be considered as part of this valuation, this approach could help address concerns related to cost-shifting between solar and non-solar customers. The bill also provides the Commission with the needed authority to swiftly transition to a successor program once the NEM cap is reached to prevent a market freeze.

HB 1195 considers how to increase access to solar incentives by low-income residents. By authorizing "opt-out" enrollment and "dedicated blocks" of capacity, the legislation intends to treat community solar as an accessible public benefit for qualified households rather than a

¹ See the Commission’s November 2025 Net Energy Metering in the State of Maryland Report, <https://www.pscmaryland.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-Net-Metering-Report-4.pdf>.

private commercial product that requires a credit check or a signed contract. The bill also incorporates guaranteed consumer protections for low-income customers in tandem with the shift to “opt-out” enrollment. The Commission supports the exploration of these types of programs and will continue to work with the sponsor to shape the programs.

At the same time, the Commission acknowledges that a transition to the SUNRISE program will alter the financial profile of a rooftop solar investment and make fundamental changes to the deployment of rooftop solar by homeowners and small businesses. The bill’s approach to valuing solar exports may lengthen the time it takes customers to recoup their initial investment, potentially making rooftop solar less attractive to average homeowners. The Commission also notes that even with a waitlist protocol developed by the Commission for projects currently in the queue, HB 1195 contains provisions that may provide structural advantages to Community Solar over rooftop solar.

In general, allowing the Commission more discretion and flexibility in designing and implementing the SUNRISE program would allow the ultimate product to be holistically informed by stakeholder input, expert advice, and the Commission’s extensive experience deploying similar programs. The Commission has appreciated the opportunity to work with legislators and solar industry representatives to devise possible amendments to this bill and will continue to provide its input with the goal of achieving an effective, equitable, and implementable program.

Please contact the Commission’s Director of Legislative Affairs, Niki Wiggins, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kumar P. Barve', is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Kumar P. Barve
Chair, Maryland Public Service Commission

HB1195 Solar Landscape Written Testimony.pdf

Uploaded by: David Simins

Position: FWA

Dear Chair Korman,

Solar Landscape respectfully urges a favorable report with amendments on HB 1195, which would transition Maryland from its current net energy metering framework to a Standard Utility Net Export Rate for the Integrated Solar and Energy Resource (SUNRISE) program by July 1, 2027. The legislation would establish this new structure upon the state reaching its 3 GW net metering cap and create a capacity reservation system. While we appreciate the intent to plan for the program's long-term evolution, the proposed transition raises significant concerns for the continued development of commercial and industrial rooftop solar projects in both the near and long term.

Founded in 2012, Solar Landscape is a vertically integrated solar developer and national leader in community solar deployment. We focus on developing community solar projects on commercial and industrial rooftops using a roof-lease model in which we lease the rooftops of large warehouse and storage facilities to host solar installations that deliver power back to the grid through community solar in Maryland.

Maryland is a central part of our portfolio, and our work aligns directly with the state's clean energy and equity priorities. Currently our portfolio consists of 82 projects, 45 of which have energized and are already delivering clean energy to Marylanders. The other 37 projects are currently under development. All our current projects have been awarded funding under the Maryland Energy Administration's Community Solar LMI PPA Grant and are committed to providing at least 51% of energy produced to either low-income or low-to-moderate-income households. Solar Landscape is ranked the #1 Maryland Commercial Solar Contractor, reflecting our sustained investment in the state's community solar program.¹ We remain committed to helping Maryland meet its renewable energy targets and advance energy equity.

Value of Commercial Rooftop Solar

Commercial and industrial rooftop solar provides unique and irreplaceable value to Maryland's electric grid. These projects interconnect at the distribution level, meaning they avoid the PJM queue, saving years of delays. These projects face no zoning or siting opposition—they are built on existing infrastructure, located where electricity demand already exists. Unlike any other form of generation available to Maryland, these projects can be developed and constructed in 12 to 24 months. Due to this speed, the Brattle Group found that one gigawatt of commercial and industrial rooftop solar over the next 5 years would save Maryland ratepayers \$300 million by reducing reliance on costly out-of-state power purchases, in addition to the guaranteed

¹ Solar Power World, 2025

savings for subscribers. Commercial and industrial rooftop community solar is the most effective tool Maryland has to meet near-term rising demand and deliver immediate ratepayer savings.

The General Assembly explicitly recognized the unique value of commercial and industrial rooftop solar in 2024 through the passage of the Brighter Tomorrow Act and the creation of the Small Solar Generator Incentive Program (SGI). The SGI created a 1.5x SREC multiplier for systems 5 megawatts and smaller that are located on rooftops, parking canopies, brownfields, and other previously disturbed lands, provided they meet specified in-service deadlines.

Net Energy Metering

There are two primary components to how distributed solar systems are compensated: renewable energy credits (RECs) and the rate paid for exported electricity. Under current Maryland law, eligible systems are compensated at a rate comparable to the retail rate, incorporating generation, supply, and distribution components.

HB 1195 would direct the Public Service Commission to establish a new compensation structure through rulemaking once the 3 GW cap is reached. This framework would create two significant potential challenges for the commercial and industrial rooftop solar segment of the market.

First, transitioning to an undefined compensation structure introduces material uncertainty for projects currently in development and for future investment in Maryland's distributed solar market. Commercial and industrial rooftop projects operate on 12- to 24-month development timelines. Financing partners must be able to model compensation over the life of the asset at the time financing is provided. Absent clear and predictable pricing, capital providers are unlikely to finance projects. This needed clarity will not be available until the Public Service Commission establishes the new compensation structure, effectively slowing or halting development during the transition period.

Second, even once clarified, the new compensation structure may be economically unviable for commercial and industrial rooftop projects, thereby halting development entirely. It is important to distinguish between market segments when evaluating net energy metering compensation. Perceived excess returns are typically associated with ground-mounted, greenfield projects that benefit from lower land acquisition costs, lower construction costs, and economies of scale. Commercial and industrial rooftop solar projects operate under materially different conditions. These projects require negotiated rooftop leases typically in higher cost urban areas, involve more complex engineering and construction, and are constrained by structural and physical characteristics of existing buildings. As a result, project margins are narrower and more sensitive to changes in compensation.



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As written, the SUNRISE rate puts approximately 40% of a system's energy value at risk.

If compensation is set by the Public Service Commission at a level that is financially non-viable for commercial and industrial rooftop solar projects, and which does not reflect the higher costs and system benefits of these projects, commercial and industrial rooftop solar projects will no longer be able to be built in Maryland. In recognition of the unique siting, reliability, and ratepayer benefits of commercial and industrial rooftop solar, we respectfully request that these projects be permitted to continue operating under the existing net energy metering framework or an equivalent structure that preserves economic viability.

Conclusion

As Maryland plans for the future of its distributed generation framework, it is critical that policy changes preserve market stability, protect projects already in development, and reflect the distinct economics and grid benefits of different solar market segments. With targeted amendments to ensure pricing clarity and recognize the value of commercial and industrial rooftop projects, HB 1195 can provide a durable path forward without disrupting ongoing investment.

Solar Landscape remains committed to partnering with the General Assembly, the Public Service Commission, and other stakeholders to ensure Maryland continues to lead in community solar deployment while maintaining a stable and investable policy environment. We respectfully urge a favorable with amendments report on HB 1195.

HB 1195-Favorable with Ammendments- MEAC .pdf

Uploaded by: Laurel Peltier

Position: FWA

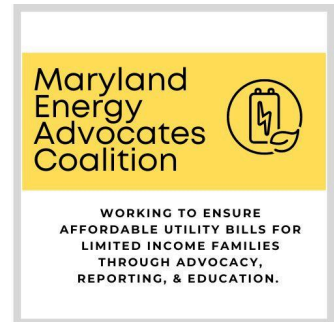
HB 1195 Net Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Programs (SUNRISE Act)

Environment and Transportation Committee

Hearing 3/3/26

Delegate Stein

Favorable with Amendment



Testimony from Laurel Peltier, Chair of Maryland Energy Advocates

Good afternoon, Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton, and members of the Environment and Transportation Committee. My name is Laurel Peltier, and I Chair the Maryland Energy Advocates Coalition. We work to ensure that limited-income families can afford their utility bills.

There are 2 tactical issues that the SB843 SUNRISE Act solves to maximize solar credits savings that truly hit limited income utility bills. We fully support Section O as it's written. Our request is to amend Section P to represent 10% of the total project's energy load, up from 8%, which will deliver more money to direct state energy assistance programs.

Section O allows for simpler account enrollment by Subscriber Organizations for limited and middle income (LMI) to access at least a 20% savings on their electricity bills. Section P offers another pathway to ensure that 40% of a solar project's generation offers direct savings to limited and middle income families.

Num. 1- Section O is a regulatory addition to allow for a Solar Subscriber Organization to enroll an account with a written or verbal approval. It's unclear in the current Public Service Commission regulations if a verbal agreement is legal. Section O clarifies this action. Getting an email signature for a limited income account may sound simple, but it's not. Many people are not tech savvy, don't use email, and the back and forth to have someone draw their signature on a mobile phone is unnecessary for a solar savings product that has only consumer upsides with no downsides. In today's environment, no email signature means no community solar enrollment and the LMI account loses out.

There is no downside to Community Solar, unlike previous retail energy contracts before SB1. Section O will allow LMI accounts to be automatically enrolled, and get solar

credits applied directly to their utility bills. SUNRISE also provides an incentive for a local energy assistance office to earn funds that can offset expenses and / or be distributed to recipients.

Num 2- Section P is the bigger fix and solves an issue in Maryland's less populated areas. The problem is that enrolling in LMI accounts is more difficult, particularly in rural areas. Section P was created for potential projects in the Potomac Edison and Delmarva territories.

Section P develops a process for a solar developer to make a yearly direct payment to the Department of Social Services Office of Home Energy Programs (OHEP). Each year, an interested developer sends a payment equal to 25% solar credit savings. Here's the math: 25% LMI savings of 40% of the farm's energy load equals 10% savings payment on 100% of the solar farm's energy load.

These funds can be added to the current OHEP grant fund budgets and give more grants to rural area OHEP recipients. Those grants are already in place along with the utility billing feeds.

- Section P's real benefit is that solar developers have no risk in meeting the state's required 40% LMI goal in rural areas. With this risk eliminated, solar developers will hopefully build more solar.
- Subscriber organizations still sell the product to middle and higher income accounts and have more subscriptions in total because more solar could be developed.
- Limited income families in these rural areas get more utility grants. Their energy burdens are higher than suburban and urban areas (they match Baltimore's 14% energy burden) and higher grants make utility bills more affordable.
- Reduces the limited income mechanism rate payer impact that will begin on 1/1/27. The limited income tiered discount is applied *after* community solar grants. Section P helps commercial and residential rate payers.

Thank you for a favorable with amendment Committee report.

HB1195 - FWA - Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Progr

Uploaded by: Megan Outten

Position: FWA



Maryland Energy Administration

TO: Chair Korman, Vice Chair Guyton, and Members of the Environment & Transportation Committee

FROM: MEA

SUBJECT: HB 1195 - Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)

DATE: March 3, 2026

MEA Position: FAVORABLE WITH AMENDMENTS

The Maryland Energy Administration (MEA) is generally supportive of adopting a new method of incentivising net metering beyond the current 3,000 MW cap that is enshrined in law. Net metering allows access to the benefits of solar for populations that cannot, for whatever reason, install solar on their rooftops through community solar. HB 1195 is largely focused on continuing the benefits of solar for these populations.

MEA would like to thank the sponsor of the bill for raising this important and timely issue, and for his historical concentration on energy and environmental issues.

MEA understands the need for certainty for community solar developers, and appreciates the bill's creation of a method of reserving capacity under the net metering scheme. However, MEA would seek changes to the proposed legislation to give the Public Service Commission (PSC) greater flexibility in determining the future incentive (beyond 3,000 MW) through an inclusive process and rulemaking.

Furthermore, MEA would seek to remove itself from subsection 7-306.2(p) of the bill. While MEA is supportive of assigning community solar generation capacity to households experiencing low income, MEA does not have the capability to identify such households. This responsibility is best left to the Office of Home Energy Programs as otherwise outlined in the bill.

MEA urges the committee to adopt the proposed amendments and to issue a **favorable report with amendments**.

Our sincere thanks for your consideration of this testimony. For questions or additional information, please contact Megan Outten, Policy manager, at megan.outten@maryland.gov or 443.842.1780.

FirstEnergy UNFAV ENT - HB1195.pdf

Uploaded by: Timothy Troxell

Position: UNF

OPPOSE – House Bill 1195

HB1195 – Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)

**Environment and Transportation Committee
Tuesday, March 3, 2026**

Potomac Edison, a subsidiary of FirstEnergy Corp., serves approximately 293,000 customers in all or parts of seven Maryland counties (Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Montgomery, and Washington). FirstEnergy is dedicated to safety, reliability, and operational excellence. Its electric distribution companies form one of the nation's largest investor-owned electric systems, serving customers in Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia.

Unfavorable

Potomac Edison / FirstEnergy respectfully requests an Unfavorable report on HB-1195 - *Net Energy Metering, SUNRISE Program, and Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Program (SUNRISE Act)*, which proposes a complete overhaul of Maryland's net energy metering (NEM) and Community Solar programs.

While the stated intent of this legislation is to advance equitable clean-energy adoption and expand low-and moderate-income (LMI) customer access, as drafted HB-1195 would significantly increase costs for non-participating ratepayers, impose substantial administrative burdens on utilities, and expand existing inequities in the current NEM framework.

Despite presenting the SUNRISE Program as a successor to net metering, the bill effectively functions as an unrestricted expansion of NEM by tying export compensation to no-less than the Standard Offer Service (SOS) rate - including energy, capacity, and transmission value. While this would be a significant improvement from the current policy providing a full retail bill credit, this value still ensures that NEM credits exceed the actual value of the output provided to utilities which only includes the energy portion. This overvaluation of the generation received results in excessive compensation for output to the grid from Community Solar and NEM systems and shifts unrecovered costs directly onto non-participating residential customers. This effect is particularly harmful in Potomac Edison's service territory, where a disproportionately higher share of Community Solar projects are being developed, and NEM-related cost shifts are increasing customer bills.

A larger concern is that HB-1195 directs the Public Service Commission (Commission) to incorporate a wide range of environmental, societal, and reliability "benefits" into the credit-setting process - even though many of these values cannot logically be provided by Community Solar and NEM systems, are impossible to measure, or are unsupported by evidence. Embedding unquantifiable benefits into statute guarantees inflated export credits for the output of Community Solar and NEM systems and further entrenches inequitable cost allocation for customers. Credit-setting should be limited to the empirically measurable value of the energy provided to utilities.

The bill also mandates a statewide capacity reservation system with automatic acceptance and transferability, creating the potential for speculative resale markets, duplicative interconnection processes, and administrative inconsistencies with existing Commission regulations. Uniform interconnection timelines and new utility upgrade procedures can conflict with current rules, create operational inefficiencies, and risk project delays - undermining the very transparency and predictability the bill seeks to establish. To the extent a reservation process is needed, authority to create the process should be delegated to the Commission, which can engage a collaborative process of utilities and other stakeholders to consider and recommend an administratively appropriate process.

The LMI enrollment framework proposed in HB-1195 also raises practical and further equity-related concerns. The “Opt-Out” enrollment requirement would likely create customer confusion, increase utility call center volume, and reduce the programs transparency. “Opt-In” enrollment is preferred, as it is more transparent and more easily understood by customers. Additionally, geographically based eligibility risks automatically enrolling higher-income individuals into the program who simply reside in designated communities. These customers would not meet standard LMI definitions, so neither they nor a Community Solar developer should be able to reap the benefits of the LMI designation. Furthermore, the bill’s 20% minimum savings level for LMI customers falls below today’s typical community solar discount for qualifying LMI customers, and unless raised, may result in diminished real benefits for low-income customers.

Finally, HB-1195 assigns program design responsibilities to the utilities – responsibilities that traditionally fall under the duties of the Commission. Requesting utilities to develop statewide program architecture and regulatory frameworks is confusing. Utilities should provide operational expertise and system data, not lead regulatory design processes traditionally and appropriately overseen by the Commission.

Although Maryland’s NEM system needs reform, HB-1195 does not directly address the underlying cost-shifting inequities facing non-solar residential customers. Instead, this bill would further exacerbate the inequities while also creating new administrative complexity and programmatic uncertainty. Potomac Edison’s customers already bear one of the highest proportional NEM subsidy burdens in the state – and this bill would only further accelerate cost impacts with no corresponding system or ratepayer benefits.

Unless HB-1195 is significantly amended to align export credits with actual avoided costs, preserve existing interconnection processes, require opt-in LMI participation, and maintain PSC-led program development, this legislation offers little tangible benefit to either the company or its customers. For these reasons, **Potomac Edison / FirstEnergy respectfully requests an Unfavorable report on HB-1195.**

HB1195_DHS_INFO.pdf

Uploaded by: Gloria Brown-Burnett

Position: INFO



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Wes Moore, Governor · Aruna Miller, Lt. Governor · Gloria Brown Burnett, Interim Secretary

March 3, 2026

The Honorable Marc Korman
Environment and Transportation Committee
House Office Building, 6 Bladen Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

**RE: TESTIMONY ON HB 1195 - NET ENERGY METERING, SUNRISE PROGRAM, AND
COMMUNITY SOLAR ENERGY GENERATING SYSTEMS PROGRAM (SUNRISE ACT) -
POSITION: INFORMATION**

Dear Chair Korman and Members of the Environment and Transportation Committee:

The Maryland Department of Human Services (DHS) thanks the Committee for its consideration and opportunity to provide information on House Bill 1195 (HB 1195).

With offices in every one of Maryland's jurisdictions, DHS provides preventative and supportive services, economic assistance, and meaningful connections to employment development and career opportunities to assist Marylanders in reaching their full potential. Our Family Investment Administration's (FIA) Office of Home Energy Program (OHEP) administers energy assistance for low-income Marylanders whose access to affordable renewable energy under the Community Solar Energy Generating System Program (the "Program") is affected by HB 1195.

Generally, community solar energy generating systems constructed under the Program are required by current law to serve at least 40% of its kilowatt-hour (kWh) output to low- and moderate-income (LMI) subscribers. An LMI customer may subscribe to a generating system located in the same electric company service territory as the customer. LMI customers subscribed to a generating system are guaranteed an electric bill savings of at least 10% of the value of the applied bill credits. OHEP supports LMI customer participation in the Program by providing households with information about solar energy and the opportunity to automatically enroll, unless they prefer to opt-out. However, the Public Service Commission (PSC) is solely responsible for administering the Program. Please see the January [briefing](#) by OHEP and the Maryland Energy Administration (MEA) for more information on LMI community solar energy.

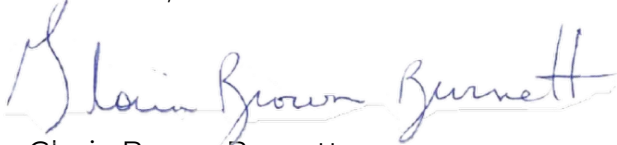
OHEP is in the very early stages of administering a community solar pilot in partnership with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). The pilot began in January 2026. OHEP is working with six local administering agencies (LAAs) to provide community solar program information to eligible households. OHEP will provide data about pilot-eligible households to enable subscription managers and partner organizations to launch community solar projects and connect with participating households. Under the pilot, OHEP is limited to referring eligible customers and securing sensitive customer information. As part of the pilot structure, LAAs receive \$50 for each referral they submit, and OHEP separately receives \$50 upon successful enrollment of the household. There is no outcome data yet available to evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot.

HB 1195 would add considerable new duties for OHEP under the Program. Under HB 1195, OHEP would be required to allocate a dedicated block of capacity among eligible low-income households, enabling enrolled customers to receive—at no cost—the benefits of 8% of kWh output designated by electric companies for OHEP customers. The bill also assigns OHEP primary responsibility for Program administration, including enrollment, customer communication, and ongoing subscription management for LMI participants.

Given the significant uncertainty in federal policy and the escalating fiscal shortfalls forecast through Fiscal Year 2028, the Department urges caution against legislation that increases expenditures or diverts revenue without sustainable funding offsets. In light of the current fiscal crisis, the State must remain disciplined and strategic in its funding decisions to protect essential services for all Marylanders.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide testimony for the Committee's consideration. If additional information is needed, please contact Justin Hayes, Acting Director of Government Affairs, at justin.hayes1@maryland.gov.

In service,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gloria Brown-Burnett". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "G".

Gloria Brown-Burnett
Interim Secretary