

## Solar legislative comparison

### Baker legislation highlights, H. 3724

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- **Net metering caps:** Raises private and public caps 2% each and gives DPU discretion to raise net metering caps after that.
- **Net metering compensation:** For projects post-1600 MW, the legislation preserves retail net metering for small scale (10kW or less for single phase, 25 kW or less for three phase), e.g. residential, systems; for municipal, low income and community shared solar projects, net metering compensation is cut to basic service (i.e. retail minus distribution and transmission); and for everything else, compensation is cut to average monthly clearing price, which is lower than basic service.
- **Grandfathering:** 20 years of grandfathering for net metering credits; systems qualified under renewable energy incentive programs shall retain that qualification so long as it remains in compliance with program requirements
- **Minimum bill:** None
- **Post-1600 MW incentive:** Directs DOER to develop a post-1600 MW solar incentive program

### House legislation highlights, H. 3854

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- **Net metering caps:** Raises private and public caps 2% each.
- **Net metering compensation:** For projects post-1600 MW, the legislation preserves retail net metering for small scale (10kW or less for single phase, 25 kW or less for three phase), e.g. residential, systems; and for everything else, compensation is cut to average monthly clearing price, which is lower than basic service (NOTE: Baker bill paid basic service rates to municipal, community shared solar and low income solar projects).
- **Grandfathering:** 20 years of grandfathering for net metering credits (15 years in original version of legislation); systems qualified under renewable energy incentive programs shall continue to be subject to and receive benefits from said programs
- **Minimum bill:** Directs DPU to assess a minimum bill for electricity accounts that receive net metering credits. Minimum bill shall take effect no later than December 31, 2018. DPU may exempt low income ratepayers; existing projects may be exempted by DPU but only through 2020.
- **Post-1600 MW incentive:** Directs DOER to develop a lower cost post-1600 MW solar incentive program. Any such program shall be subject to the review and approval of DPU.

**BONUS provision:** Increased provisions allowing utility ownership of solar by 10 MW. (NOTE: You should read this as another way to increase ability for utility's to earn a profit by building things, because that's what it is.)

## Senate legislation highlights, S. 2058

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- **Net metering caps:** Raises private and public caps 2% each.
- **Net metering compensation:** For projects post-1600 MW, the legislation preserves retail net metering for small scale (10kW or less for single phase, 25 kW or less for three phase), e.g. residential, systems; compensation for municipal, low income, community shared solar projects, and projects that use less than 67% of the electricity generated by a solar system onsite, net metering compensation is cut to “retail lite” (i.e. retail minus distribution); and everything else gets basic service.
- **Grandfathering:** 30 years of grandfathering for net metering credits; systems qualified under renewable energy incentive programs shall retain that qualification so long as it remains in compliance with program requirements
- **Minimum bill:** None
- **Post-1600 MW incentive:** Directs DOER to develop a post-1600 MW solar incentive program. Any such program shall be subject to the review and approval of DPU.