MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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S.P. 499

In Senate, April 13, 2017

An Act Regarding Large-scale Community Solar Procurement

Reference to the Committee on Energy, Utilities and Technology suggested and ordered printed.

HEATHER J.R. PRIEST Secretary of the Senate

Heath Je Buit

Presented by Senator WOODSOME of York.

Cosponsored by Representative HARVELL of Farmington, Representative BERRY of Bowdoinham and

Senators: DION of Cumberland, SAVIELLO of Franklin, Representatives: GROHMAN of Biddeford, HARRINGTON of Sanford, HIGGINS of Dover-Foxcroft, SAMPSON of Alfred, SANBORN of Portland.

	71-A. Definitions
<u>hav</u>	As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms the following meanings.
dist the	1. Credit rate. "Credit rate" means the per kilowatt-hour rate used to calculate the netary value of a subscriber's share of the output of a large-scale community solar ributed generation resource. The credit rate is equal to the per kilowatt-hour rate in long-term contracts entered into between the standard buyer and the project sponsor suant to this chapter and must be the same for all subscribers of the large-scale
	munity solar distributed generation resource.
321	2. Distributed generation resource. "Distributed generation resource" means an tric generating facility that uses a renewable fuel or technology as specified in section 0, subsection 2, paragraph B-3 or is a microcombined heat and power system located the service territory of a transmission and distribution utility.
	3. Kilowatt. "Kilowatt" means 1,000 watts, measured in direct current.
reso con acc	4. Large-scale community solar distributed generation resource. "Large-scale munity solar distributed generation resource" means a solar distributed generation curve with a nameplate capacity of up to 5 megawatts, or other limit as determined by emission rule under section 3476, subsection 8, that is selected in a procurement in ordance with section 3476 and the beneficial use of the output of that solar distributed cration resource is owned by or allocated to subscribers.
	5. Megawatt. "Megawatt" means 1,000,000 watts, measured in direct current.
-	6. Microcombined heat and power system. "Microcombined heat and power em" means a system that produces heat and electricity in a manner as defined by
0011	mission rule.
othe	7. Output. "Output" means energy, capacity, renewable energy certificates and all er environmental attributes and market products that are available or may become lable from a distributed generation resource.
othe ava	7. Output. "Output" means energy, capacity, renewable energy certificates and all er environmental attributes and market products that are available or may become lable from a distributed generation resource.
othe ava that	7. Output. "Output" means energy, capacity, renewable energy certificates and all or environmental attributes and market products that are available or may become lable from a distributed generation resource. 8. Project sponsor. "Project sponsor" means an entity, its successor or its assignees.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 35-A MRSA §3471-A is enacted to read:

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11. Subscription. "Subscription" means a proportional interest in a large-scale community solar distributed generation resource. Each subscription must be sized to represent at least one kilowatt of the resource's generating capacity, and the total expected annual value of all of a customer's subscriptions may not exceed 120% of the customer's most recent annual electricity bill.

Sec. 2. 35-A MRSA §3473, sub-§§3 and 4 are enacted to read:

- 3. Participation in wholesale markets. The commission and investor-owned transmission and distribution utilities shall take all reasonable steps to promote the participation of distributed generation resources in the wholesale electricity market, capacity market and ancillary service market.
- 4. Change in tax treatment. If a change in federal tax laws, rules or policy materially modifies the burdens or costs to customers or utilities associated with the procurement under this chapter, the commission shall issue a report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over energy and utilities matters describing the impact of these changes and recommending any actions necessary to maintain the benefits of the procurements under this chapter.

Sec. 3. 35-A MRSA §§3475 to 3477 are enacted to read:

§3475. Standard buyer

The standard buyer designated pursuant to this section must aggregate the output of the portfolio of distributed generation resources procured pursuant to this chapter and sell or use the output of these resources in a manner that maximizes the value of this portfolio of resources to all ratepayers.

- 1. Designation of standard buyer. Each investor-owned transmission and distribution utility serves as the standard buyer in its service territory, except that the commission may designate another entity to serve as standard buyer if the commission determines that such a designation is in the best interest of ratepayers. The standard buyer is subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.
- 2. Obligations of the standard buyer. The standard buyer designated pursuant to subsection 1 shall:
- A. Serve as counterparty to and enforce long-term contracts with project sponsors pursuant to section 3476;
 - B. Reimburse, when the standard buyer is not an investor-owned transmission and distribution utility, the investor-owned transmission and distribution utility for any bill credit or payment to a subscriber or project sponsor pursuant to section 3476;
- C. Establish reasonable metering and measurement and verification requirements for
 distributed generation resources;
- D. Provide information needed to allocate eligible costs and benefits pursuant to subsection 3; and

- E. Provide to the commission aggregate data regarding the output of distributed generation resources.
 - 3. Standard buyer cost allocation. The commission and each standard buyer designated pursuant to subsection 1 shall implement a transparent mechanism to track and recover or distribute the eligible costs and benefits from procuring distributed generation resources pursuant to this chapter. These eligible costs and benefits must be reviewed by the commission annually and allocated to and recovered from ratepayers of the transmission and distribution utility in whose territory the distributed generation resource is located through a process established by the commission by rule. The process developed by the commission must be similar to the allocation of costs and benefits of long-term energy contracts in section 3210-F. Eligible costs and benefits include:
 - A. Incremental costs of serving as the standard buyer;

- B. All payments to customers, subscribers and project sponsors under each procurement pursuant to section 3476; and
- C. All revenue from sale of the output of distributed generation resources procured pursuant to this chapter.
- Customers receiving service at a transmission or subtransmission voltage level as defined in section 10110, subsection 6 are excluded from paying any costs or receiving benefits associated with the procurement of distributed generation resources pursuant to this chapter.
- **4. Rules.** The commission shall adopt rules to implement this section. Rules adopted under this subsection are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A. The commission shall ensure that the rules and procedures established under this chapter provide opportunities for entities other than the standard buyer to aggregate and sell the output of distributed generation resources in the applicable markets.

§3476. Large-scale community solar procurement

- 1. Procurement goal. The commission shall procure 120 megawatts of large-scale community solar distributed generation resources by January 1, 2022. In order to accomplish this goal, the commission shall conduct annual competitive solicitations, each for 30 megawatts of large-scale community solar distributed generation resources.
- 2. Initial procurement. On or before March 1, 2018, the commission shall conduct a competitive solicitation for an initial procurement of long-term contracts for the output of at least 30 megawatts of large-scale community solar distributed generation resources as part of the procurement goal in subsection 1. Bids must be accepted for 120 calendar days and reviewed based on the requirements set forth in subsections 7, 8 and 9. The highest awarded bid rate must be established as the standard solar rate for all awarded bids in the initial procurement. If there is more than one bid at that rate, preference will be given to the project that was submitted first, as determined by the time stamp showing when the bid was received by the commission. The commission shall select and notify successful bidders no later than 30 calendar days after the bid acceptance period has ended.

3. Declining block contract rate. For each subsequent procurement for long-term contracts for the output of 30 megawatts of large-scale community solar distributed generation resources after the initial procurement in subsection 2, the commission shall establish a declining block contract rate by reducing the rate awarded in the previous procurement by no more than 3%.

- 4. Subsequent procurements. To ensure competition for procurements after the initial procurement under subsection 2 for the output of 30 megawatts of large-scale community solar distributed generation resources, the following standards apply:
- 9 <u>A. Each procurement after the initial procurement must be open for 120 calendar</u> 10 days;
- B. In addition to a bidder's standard bid rate, a bidder must also provide a discounted bid rate;
- C. After the 120 calendar-day bid acceptance period ends, the commission shall review bids in accordance with subsections 7, 8 and 9;
- D. If the total bids received in the aggregate is for less than 30 megawatts, contracts must be awarded to all bidders at the applicable declining block contract rate;
- E. If the total bids received in the aggregate is for more than 30 megawatts, preference will be given to those bidders with the lowest discounted bid rate and contracts must be awarded to all selected bidders at the lowest qualified discounted bid rate;
- F. If there are multiple bids at the same discounted bid rate, preference will be given to the project that was submitted first, as determined by the time stamp showing when the bid was received by the commission; and
 - G. The commission shall select and notify successful bidders no later than 30 calendar days after the bid acceptance period has ended.
 - 5. Qualification for capacity allocation. The commission shall set standards for qualifications under the declining block contract rate. All qualified projects must complete construction within 2 years of being awarded a contract. The commission may by rule charge a capacity reservation fee to defray administrative costs.
 - 6. Standard contract. Prior to a solicitation, the commission shall develop, in consultation with the standard buyer, a standard contract that commits all parties to commercially reasonable behavior and includes provisions to ensure that projects proceed to commercial operation on a reasonable timeline.
 - 7. Bidder eligibility. The commission shall establish minimum requirements for bidders in a solicitation under this section, including, but not limited to, site control, development experience, completion of an interconnection application and provision of system details. Bidders must demonstrate development experience through relevant experience and expertise in successfully developing, financing, constructing, operating and maintaining a large-scale solar project and fulfilling its obligation to participating subscribers. The commission may by rule require bidders to pay a bidding fee to defray administrative costs.

8. Ensuring competition. The commission shall establish standards to ensure that each solicitation under this section has a sufficient number of unique bidders and quantity of offered capacity to be competitive. If the commission concludes based on these standards that a solicitation is not competitive, no bidders may be selected and the capacity available in that solicitation must be deferred to a subsequent solicitation. The commission may by rule adjust the maximum project size eligible for a solicitation to ensure that there is more than one bid selected.

- 9. Bid selection. Following review of bids in a solicitation under this section, if the commission determines that the solicitation is competitive pursuant to subsection 8, the commission shall select one or more winning bidders and direct the standard buyer to negotiate and enter into a contract with the winning bidder or bidders for a term of 20 years at a specified contract rate. The commission shall select bids that maximize benefits or minimize costs to all ratepayers.
- <u>10. Payment and minimum subscription.</u> The project sponsor and subscribers must receive the contract rate for the output of a large-scale community solar distributed generation resource that is fully subscribed. For any portion not subscribed, the project sponsor receives the wholesale rate.
- At least 50% of the subscriptions to a large-scale community solar distributed generation resource must be for 25 kilowatts or less, unless a municipality accounts for more than 50% of the subscriptions to a large-scale community solar distributed generation resource. A municipality may not account for more than 70% of the subscriptions to a large-scale community solar distributed generation resource.
- 11. Determination of subscriber bill credit. The bill credit to be allocated to each subscriber to a particular large-scale community solar distributed generation resource must be based on each subscriber's percentage interest of the total production of the large-scale community solar distributed generation resource for the previous month. Each billing month, the value of the credits allocated to each subscriber must be calculated by multiplying the number of kilowatt-hours equal to each subscriber's share by the credit rate. On a monthly basis, the project sponsor shall provide to the transmission and distribution utility in a standardized and electronic format the information required to calculate the bill credit to be provided to each subscriber. Credits to a subscriber must be applied against the subscriber's monthly electricity bill in accordance with section 3477. The transmission and distribution utility shall provide a record to the project sponsor of the credits applied to the transmission and distribution utility's associated subscribers each month after those credits are applied to the subscriber's bill.
- The monthly output available for allocation as subscribed or unsubscribed energy must be determined by a revenue-grade meter installed and paid for by the project sponsor.
- 12. Exemption. A project sponsor or subscriber is not considered a public utility or competitive electricity supplier solely as a result of the project sponsor's or subscriber's interest or participation in a large-scale community solar distributed generation resource.
- 13. Renewable energy credits. The commission shall develop a standard disclosure to be provided by the project sponsor to all participating subscribers prior to their entering

into a contract under this section that describes the effect of selling the renewable
 attributes of exported electricity to the standard buyer and explains how a subscriber may
 participate in the voluntary renewable energy credit market.

- 14. Consumer protection. The commission shall establish by rule consumer protection standards to protect subscribers from fraud and other unfair and deceptive business practices. The commission may impose administrative penalties upon a project sponsor in accordance with chapter 15 and may order restitution for any party injured by a violation for which a penalty may be assessed pursuant to chapter 15.
- The commission through its own counsel or through the Attorney General may apply to the Superior Court of any county of the State to enforce any lawful order made or action taken by the commission pursuant to this subsection. The court may issue such orders, preliminary or final, as it considers proper under the facts established before it.
 - 15. Disclosures. A project sponsor selling or reselling a subscription in a large-scale community solar distributed generation resource or proposed large-scale community solar distributed generation resource shall provide a disclosure to potential subscribers that includes the following prior to the sale or resale of that subscription:
 - A. A good faith estimate of the annual kilowatt-hours to be delivered by the large-scale community solar distributed generation resource based on the size of the subscriber's interest;
 - B. A plain language explanation of the terms under which the bill credits under section 3477 will be calculated;
- C. A plain language explanation of the contract provisions regulating the disposition
 or transfer of the subscription; and
 - D. A plain language explanation of the costs and benefits to the potential subscriber, based on the subscriber's current usage and applicable tariff, for the term of the proposed contract.
 - The commission may establish a standard disclosure to be provided to potential subscribers by a project sponsor to disclose this information or such other information as the commission may determine necessary to protect the interests of potential subscribers.
 - 16. Transfer of subscriptions. A subscriber may transfer or assign a subscription to the associated project sponsor or to any person or entity who qualifies to be a subscriber in the large-scale community solar distributed generation resource. A project sponsor must provide a process for assignment or transfer of a subscription. A project sponsor may not impose transfer fees on a subscriber who moves to a different location within the same utility service territory.
 - 17. Project sponsor report. One year after commercial operation of a large-scale community solar distributed generation resource commences, the project sponsor must submit to the commission a report detailing what percentage of subscribers earn less than the State's median income.

1 18. Rules. The commission shall adopt rules to implement this section. Rules
2 adopted under this subsection are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter
3 375, subchapter 2-A.

§3477. Bill credits

This section applies to any credits assigned to a customer's bill under this chapter.

If the value of the credit to be applied to a customer's bill is less than the amount owed by the customer at the end of the applicable billing period, the customer must be billed for the difference between the amount shown on the bill and the value of the available credits.

If the value of the credits to be applied to a customer's bill is greater than the amount owed by the customer at the end of the billing period, the remaining value of the credit must carry over from month to month until a specified date each year. The commission shall establish a minimum of 2 standard credit expiration dates that provide customers the opportunity to use bill credits to the maximum extent practicable in a given 12-month period. Any remaining credits as of that date must be credited to the standard buyer and may not be applied against any future customer bill.

The commission shall adopt rules to implement this section. Rules adopted under this section are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

Sec. 4. Rules. The Public Utilities Commission shall adopt rules to implement the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 35-A, sections 3475 to 3477 by January 1, 2018.

21 SUMMARY

This bill directs the Public Utilities Commission to enter into long-term contracts with a duration of 20 years for the procurement of 120 megawatts of large-scale community solar distributed generation resources by 2022.

The bill designates a standard buyer, which the bill specifies is the investor-owned transmission and distribution utility in its service territory. The bill allows the commission to designate another entity as the standard buyer if the commission determines it is in the best interest of ratepayers to do so. The purpose of the standard buyer is to purchase the output of large-scale community solar distributed generation resources, aggregate the portfolio of distributed generation resources procured and sell or use the output of these resources in a manner that maximizes the value of this portfolio of resources to all ratepayers.

The bill directs the commission to conduct an initial competitive solicitation for 30 megawatts of output of large-scale community solar distributed generation by March 1, 2018. The bill directs the commission and standard buyer to develop a contract prior to a solicitation that will ensure that projects proceed to commercial operation on a reasonable timeline and commits all parties to commercially reasonable behavior.

The bill gives the commission authority to establish requirements for bidder eligibility and standards to ensure competition in the bidding process. The bill also specifies that if the solicitation is determined competitive the commission must select one or more winning bids and direct the standard buyer to negotiate and enter into a contract with the winning bidder or bidders. If the commission concludes the solicitation is not competitive, no bidders may be selected and the capacity available in that solicitation must be deferred to a subsequent solicitation. The bill requires the commission to select bids that maximize the benefits or minimize the costs to all ratepayers.

The bill requires after the first solicitation that the highest bid rate awarded a contract is the standard solar rate. For each subsequent procurement for 30 megawatts of large-scale community solar distributed generation resources, the commission must establish a declining block rate by reducing the rate awarded in the previous procurement by up to 3%. Bidders in subsequent procurement must submit both a standard bid rate and a discounted bid rate. The bill specifies that if the total bids received in the aggregate is for less than 30 megawatts in subsequent solicitations, contracts will be awarded to all bidders at the applicable declining block rate; however, if the total bids received in the aggregate is for more than 30 megawatts, preference will be given to those bidders with the lowest discounted bid rate and contracts must be awarded to all selected bidders at the lowest qualified discounted bid rate. The bill requires that if there are multiple bids at the same discounted bid rate, preference will be given to the project that was submitted first, as determined by the time stamp showing when the bid was received by the commission.

The bill specifies that the bill credit allocated to a subscriber to a particular large-scale community solar distributed generation resource must be based on each subscriber's percentage interest of the total production of the large-scale community solar distributed generation resource for the previous month. The bill requires the project sponsor to provide to the transmission and distribution utility, on a monthly basis, the information required to calculate the bill credit to be provided to each subscriber. The bill includes provisions on how payments to a subscriber must be credited against the subscriber's monthly electricity bill.

The bill requires the Public Utilities Commission to adopt routine technical rules regarding the procurement of large-scale community solar distributed generation resources by January 1, 2018.