AN ACT
RELATING TO PUBLIC UTILITIES AND CARRIERS -- DISTRIBUTED GENERATION INTERCONNECTION

Introduced By: Senators Sosnowski, McCaffrey, Conley, Lombardo, and Coyne

Date Introduced: March 21, 2019

Referred To: Senate Environment & Agriculture

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 39-3-7.1 of the General Laws in Chapter 39-3 entitled “Regulatory Powers of Administration” is hereby amended to read as follows:

39-3-7.1. Prohibited practices.

(a) The use of "master-meters," so-called, in apartment or tenement houses containing more than ten (10) apartments or dwelling units is hereby prohibited; provided, however, that this section shall only apply to apartment houses, construction of which is commenced after July 1, 1977. Each apartment or dwelling unit shall have a measuring device or meter for the purpose of measuring the electricity used only by that apartment. The commission shall promulgate all necessary rules and regulations to carry out the purposes and provisions of this section; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the multi-family dwellings constructed for the exclusive use of persons who are elderly and/or disabled through public financing, whenever the organization sponsoring the construction shall elect to use a single meter for all, or designated portions, of the housing.

(b) Effective April 30, 2020, the owner of any housing development, apartment or dwelling units may choose to, at the owner's cost, install or convert to a "master-meter," provided that either the housing development, apartment or dwelling units are served by:

(1) A facility that is a community remote net-metering system; or

(2) A facility that is an eligible net-metering system that is associated with any housing
development or developments owned or operated by a public agency, nonprofit organization, limited-equity housing cooperative, or private developer, that receives assistance under any federal, state, or municipal government program to assist the construction or rehabilitation of housing affordable to low- or moderate-income households, as defined in the applicable federal or state statute, or local ordinance, encumbered by a deed restriction or other covenant recorded in the land records of the municipality in which the housing is located, that:

(i) Restricts occupancy of no less than fifty percent (50%) of the housing to households with a gross, annual income that does not exceed eighty percent (80%) of the area median income as defined annually by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD);

(ii) Restricts the monthly rent, including a utility allowance, that may be charged to residents, to an amount that does not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the gross, monthly income of a household earning eighty percent (80%) of the area, median income as defined annually by HUD; and

(iii) That has an original term of not less than thirty (30) years from initial occupancy and at least twenty (20) years remain on that original term.

(c) The value of the net-metering credits shall be used to provide benefits to tenants. Terms and conditions for master metering with renewable energy systems shall be developed by the electric distribution company in consultation with the office of energy resources, Rhode Island housing and mortgage finance corporation, and the division of public utilities and carriers. On or before January 31, 2020, the electric distribution company shall file its terms and conditions with the public utilities commission for its consideration and decision thereon by March 30, 2020.

(d) All developers will be required to submit their renewable energy proposals to Rhode Island housing to review and verify that such proposals are providing benefits to the tenants of the property prior to submitting the net-metering application of credits documentation to the electric distribution company. Rhode Island housing shall notify the office of energy resources and electric distribution company of all proposals that have been reviewed and verified as providing benefits to tenants at the applicable property.

SECTION 2. Sections 39-26.3-1, 39-26.3-2 and 39-26.3-4.1 of the General Laws in Chapter 39-26.3 entitled "Distributed Generation Interconnection" are hereby amended to read as follows:

39-26.3-1, Policy objective.

The general assembly hereby finds and declares that the expeditious completion of the application process for renewable distributed generation is in the public interest. The general
assembly further finds that it is in the interest of the state to incentivize and promote development on brownfields, landfills, superfund sites, gravel pits, parking lots, and developed and previously disturbed lots and minimize impacts to environmental conservation and housing development. For this reason, certain standards and other provisions for the processing of applications and allocation of interconnection costs are hereby set forth to assure that the application process assists in the development of renewable generation resources in a timely manner.


The following terms shall have the meanings given below for purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Applicant" means an electric distribution customer or distributed-generation developer who submits an application to the electric distribution company for the installation of a renewable, distributed-generation interconnection to the distribution system for a renewable, distributed-generation project that, as contemplated, meets the eligibility requirements for net metering contained within title 39 or the eligibility requirements for a standard contract contained within title 39.

(2) "Feasibility study" means a high-level project assessment that includes an estimate of the cost of interconnecting to the distribution system that would be assessed on the applicant for an interconnection. Such estimate is not based on any engineering study, but is based on past experience and judgment of the electric distribution company, taking into account the information in the application, the location of the interconnection, and general knowledge of the distribution and transmission system. Such estimate cannot be relied upon by the applicant for purposes of holding the electric distribution company liable or responsible for its accuracy as long as the electric distribution company has provided the estimate in good faith. The feasibility study estimate shall be a range within which the electric distribution company believes the interconnection costs are likely to be and shall include a disclaimer that explains the nature of the estimate.

(3) "Feasibility study fee" means a fee that shall be charged to the applicant to obtain a feasibility study as specified in § 39-26.3-4.

(4) "Impact study" means an engineering study that includes an estimate of the cost of interconnecting to the distribution system that would be assessed on the applicant for an interconnection that is based on an engineering study of the details of the proposed generation project. Such estimate generally will have a probability of accuracy of plus or minus twenty-five percent (25%). Such an estimate may be relied upon by the applicant for purposes of determining the expected cost of interconnection, but the distribution company may not be held liable or responsible if the actual costs exceed the estimate as long as the estimate was provided in good
faith and the interconnection was implemented prudently by the electric distribution company.

(5) "Impact study fee" means a fee that shall be charged to the applicant to obtain an impact study as specified in § 39-26.3-4.

(6) "Net siting benefits" means benefits that are created by situating a facility and support facilities in one location versus another, taking into consideration land use, housing development in residential zones, forest conservation, socio-economic, and environmental benefits, and specifically excluding power system and tax-related benefits.

(7) "Renewable energy resource" means those resources set forth in § 39-26-5.

39-26.3-4.1. Interconnection standards.

(a) The electric distribution company which shall not include Pascoag Utility District or Block Island Power Company, or its successor, may only charge an interconnecting, renewable-energy customer for any system modifications to its electric power system specifically necessary for and directly related to the interconnection, except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Commencing with completed interconnection applications submitted on and after June 30, 2019, interconnecting renewable-energy customers of eligible net-metering systems:

(1) Owned by a public entity, educational institution, hospital, nonprofit, or multi-municipal collaborative; or

(2) Owned and operated by a renewable-generation developer on behalf of a public entity, educational institution, hospital, nonprofit, or multi-municipal collaborative through net-metering financing arrangement that is qualified as an eligible net-metering system, as defined in § 39-26.4-2, or community remote net-metering system, as defined in § 39-26.4-2, shall be reimbursed for interconnecting costs up to a value as determined by the public utilities commission in accordance with subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section, if the eligible net-metering system is on land identified by the office of energy resources and department of environmental management pursuant to § 42-140-3.1.

(c) On or before March 30, 2020, and no less than once every two (2) years thereafter, the public utilities commission with participation of the office of energy resources, and the department of environmental management, shall determine an interconnection value reimbursement for facilities and support facilities that are developed on land identified by the office of energy resources and department of environmental management pursuant to § 42-140-3.1 not to exceed the net siting benefit associated with facility and support facilities and not to exceed a total value cap set by the public utilities commission based on interconnection costs for the net-metering systems in subsection (b) of this section for the prior five (5) year period, which
projects need not have achieved commercial operation.

(1) To determine net siting benefits, the public utilities commission will compare the
value of siting facilities and support facilities on land identified pursuant to § 42-140-3.1 to a
land-use baseline.

(2) The public utilities commission may determine different relative siting values for
different land-use types and conditions identified pursuant to § 42-140-3.1. The public utilities
commission may determine different relative siting values and interconnection value
reimbursements for different facility sizes, generation types, and technical characteristics. The
commission shall post the proposed determination and associated net siting benefit proposal for a
thirty (30) day public comment period to solicit feedback, prior to any final adoption.

(3) The costs of the net siting benefits value and associated reimbursement in promoting
renewable energy development in the preferred identified land use areas shall be recoverable in a
manner determined by the commission.

(d) If the public utilities commission determines that a specific system modification
benefiting other customers has been accelerated due to an interconnection request, it may order
the interconnecting customer to fund the modification subject to repayment of the depreciated
value of the modification as of the time the modification would have been necessary as
determined by the public utilities commission. Any system modifications benefiting other
customers shall be included in rates as determined by the public utilities commission.

e) If an interconnecting, renewable-energy customer is required to pay for system
modifications and a subsequent renewable-energy or commercial customer relies on those
modifications to connect to the distribution system within ten (10) years of the earlier
interconnecting, renewable-energy customer's payment, the subsequent customer will make a
prorated contribution toward the cost of the system modifications that will be credited to the
earlier interconnecting, renewable-energy customer as determined by the public utilities
commission.

f) An electric distribution company shall acknowledge to the interconnecting,
renewable-energy customer receipt of an application to initiate the interconnection process within
three (3) business days of receipt. The electric distribution company shall notify the
interconnecting, renewable-energy customer in writing within ten (10) business days of receipt
that the application is or is not complete and, if not, advise what is missing. Any disputes
regarding whether and when an application to initiate the interconnection process is complete
shall be resolved expeditiously at the public utilities commission. The maximum time allowed
between the date of the completed application and delivery of an executable interconnection
service agreement shall be one hundred seventy-five (175) calendar days or two hundred (200) calendar days if a detailed study is required. All electric distribution company system modifications must be completed by the date which is the later of: (1) No longer than two hundred seventy (270) calendar days, or three hundred sixty (360) calendar days if substation work is necessary, from the date of the electric distribution company’s receipt of the interconnecting, renewable-energy customer’s executed interconnection service agreement; or (2) The interconnecting, renewable-energy customer’s agreed upon extension of the time between the execution of the interconnection service agreement and interconnection as set forth in writing. All deadlines herein are subject to all payments being made in accordance with the distributed generation interconnection tariff on file with the public utilities commission and the interconnection service agreement. These system modification deadlines cannot be extended due to customer delays in providing required information, all of which must be requested and obtained before completion of the impact study. The deadlines for completion of system modifications will be extended only to the extent of events that are clearly not under the control of the electric distribution company, such as extended prohibitive weather, union work stoppage or force majeure, or third-party delays, including, without limitation, delays due to ISO-NE requirements not attributable to electric distribution company actions, and which cannot be resolved despite commercially reasonable efforts. The electric distribution company shall notify the customer of the start of any claimed deadline extension as soon as practicable, its cause and when it concludes, all in writing. Any actual damages that a court of competent jurisdiction orders the electric distribution company to pay to an interconnecting, renewable-energy customer as a direct result of the electric distribution company's failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be payable by its shareholders and may not be recovered from customers, provided that the total amount of damages awarded for any and all such claims shall not exceed, in the aggregate, an amount equal to the amount of the incentive the electric distribution company would have earned as provided for in §§ 39-26.6-12(j)(3) and 39-26.1-4 in the year in which the system modifications were required to be completed. In no event shall the electric distribution company be liable to the interconnecting, renewable-energy customer for any indirect, incidental, special, consequential, or punitive damages of any kind whatsoever as a result of the electric distribution company's failure to comply with this section.

On or before September 1, 2017, the public utilities commission shall initiate a docket to establish metrics for the electric distribution company's performance in meeting the time frames set forth herein and in the distributed generation interconnection standards approved by the public utilities commission. The public utilities commission may include incentives and
(h) The proposed interconnection of any new renewable energy resource that replaces the same existing renewable energy resource of the same or less nameplate capacity that has been in operation in the twelve (12) months preceding notification of such replacement shall be subject to a sixty-day (60) review. The purpose of such sixty-day (60) review is to allow the electric distribution company to determine whether any system modifications are required to support the interconnection of the replacement renewable energy resource. If there is a need for system modifications because of an interconnection policy change implemented by the electric distribution company, then the system modification may be included in rates as determined by the public utilities commission. If there is a need for system modifications only because of a change in the rating or utility disturbance response that adversely affects the impact of the facility on the distribution system, then the interconnecting, renewable-energy customer shall be responsible for the cost of the system modifications.

SECTION 3. Section 39-26.4-3 of the General Laws in Chapter 39-26.4 entitled “Net Metering” is hereby amended to read as follows:


(a) The following policies regarding net metering of electricity from eligible net-metering systems and community remote-net-metering systems and regarding any person that is a renewable self-generator shall apply:

(1)(i) The maximum, allowable capacity for eligible net-metering systems, based on nameplate capacity, shall be ten megawatts (10 MW), effective sixty (60) days after passage. The aggregate amount of net metering in the Block Island Power Company and the Pascoag Utility District shall not exceed three percent (3%) of peak load for each utility district; and

(ii) Through December 31, 2018, the maximum, aggregate amount of community remote-net-metering systems built shall be thirty megawatts (30 MW). Any of the unused MW amount after December 31, 2018, shall remain available to community remote-net-metering systems until the MW aggregate amount is interconnected. The office of energy resources shall, in consultation with Rhode Island housing and mortgage finance corporation, the electric and gas distribution company, and a working group, determine a recommended megawatt capacity expansion of the community remote-net-metering program and file such petition to the commission.

(iii) The office of energy resources shall provide the recommended annual megawatt capacity and period of years between 2020 and 2025 to achieve the target to the public utilities commission no later than September 30, 2019.

(iv) The public utilities commission shall issue a decision on the office of energy resources in the performance metrics.
resources recommendation within one hundred fifty days (150) days of the filing made to the commission, and shall base their decision on the criteria used pursuant to § 39-26.4-3(a)(ii), and any other relevant data deemed appropriate by the commission.

(v) If the public utilities commission approves the office of energy resources recommendation for the annual program capacity, or makes a modification to the annual program megawatt capacity, the program shall begin annually on March 15, 2020.

(vi) Any program capacity awarded to projects between 2020 and 2025 that is terminated by an applicant or electric distribution company, shall remain within the program and be awarded to other eligible projects.

After December 31, 2018, the commission may expand or modify the aggregate amount after a public hearing upon petition by the office of energy resources. The commission shall determine within six (6) months of such petition being docketed by the commission whether the benefits of the proposed expansion exceed the cost. This aggregate amount shall not apply to any net-metering financing arrangement involving public entity facilities, multi-municipal collaborative facilities, educational institutions, the federal government, hospitals, or nonprofits. By June 30, 2018, the commission shall conduct a study examining the cost and benefit to all customers of the inclusion of the distribution charge as a part of the net-metering calculation.

(b)(1) Effective January 1, 2020, the maximum allowable capacity for eligible net-metering systems, based on nameplate capacity, shall not exceed ten megawatts (10 MW) in residential areas within a municipality by any landowner of contiguous owned lot properties for any new interconnection applications submitted to the electric distribution company after December 31, 2019.

(2) The megawatt or contiguous lot restrictions shall not apply to any interconnection applications submitted to the electric distribution company by December 31, 2019. Any municipality shall have the discretion to waive the megawatt and contiguous lot restriction for any project, on a case by case basis, if the municipality makes that determination through an adopted municipal resolution. The municipality shall host a public hearing in accordance with the zoning enabling act on the matter prior to passage of a resolution. The municipality shall provide a copy of the approved resolution to the office of energy resources that shall be submitted to the electric distribution company. The office of energy resources shall notify the municipality when the filing is made to the electric distribution company. An applicant with a project shall not be allowed to submit any interconnection application to the electric distribution company until the resolution is submitted to the electric distribution company.

(3) This section shall not apply to projects sited on preferred siting areas previously
within residential zones as defined in § 42-140-3.1.

(4) This section shall not apply to non-residential zoned properties.

(c)(1) Effective January 1, 2020, the maximum, allowable capacity for eligible net-metering systems, based on nameplate capacity, shall not exceed four megawatts (4 MW) for any projects that are within identified areas of environmental concern. Projects in areas of environmental concern shall not be allowed on contiguous parcels for any new interconnection applications submitted to the electric distribution company after December 31, 2019. The megawatt or contiguous lot restrictions shall not apply to any interconnection applications submitted to the electric distribution company by December 31, 2019. Any municipality shall have the discretion to waive the megawatt and contiguous lot restriction for any project, on a case by case basis, if the municipality makes that determination through an adopted municipal resolution. The municipality shall host a public hearing in accordance with the zoning enabling act on the matter prior to passage of a resolution. The municipality shall provide a copy of the approved resolution to the office of energy resources that shall be submitted to the electric distribution company. The office of energy resources shall notify the municipality when the filing is made to the electric distribution company. An applicant with a project shall not be allowed to submit any interconnection application to the electric distribution company until the resolution is submitted to the electric distribution company.

(2) For ease of administering net-metered accounts and stabilizing net-metered account bills, the electric-distribution company may elect (but is not required) to estimate for any twelve-month (12) period:

(i) The production from the eligible net-metering system or community remote-net-metering system; and

(ii) Aggregate consumption of the net-metered accounts at the eligible net-metering-system site or the sum of the consumption of the eligible credit-recipient accounts associated with the community remote-net-metering system, and establish a monthly billing plan that reflects the expected credits that would be applied to the net-metered accounts over twelve (12) months. The billing plan would be designed to even out monthly billings over twelve (12) months, regardless of actual production and usage. If such election is made by the electric-distribution company, the electric-distribution company would reconcile payments and credits under the billing plan to actual production and consumption at the end of the twelve-month (12) period and apply any credits or charges to the net-metered accounts for any positive or negative difference, as applicable. Should there be a material change in circumstances at the eligible net-metering system site or associated accounts during the twelve-month (12) period, the estimates and credits may be
adjusted by the electric-distribution company during the reconciliation period. The electric-
distribution company also may elect (but is not required) to issue checks to any net-metering
customer in lieu of billing credits or carry-forward credits or charges to the next billing period.
For residential-eligible net-metering systems and community-remote-net-metering systems
twenty-five kilowatts (25 kw) or smaller, the electric-distribution company, at its option, may
administer renewable net-metering credits month to month allowing unused credits to carry
forward into the following billing period.

(3) If the electricity generated by an eligible net-metering system or community remote-
net-metering system during a billing period is equal to, or less than, the net-metering customer's
usage at the eligible net-metering-system site or the sum of the usage of the eligible credit-
recipient accounts associated with the community remote-net-metering system during the billing
period, the customer shall receive renewable net-metering credits, that shall be applied to offset
the net-metering customer's usage on accounts at the eligible net-metering-system site, or shall be
used to credit the eligible credit-recipient's electric account.

(4) If the electricity generated by an eligible net-metering system or community remote-
net-metering system during a billing period is greater than the net-metering customer's usage on
accounts at the eligible net-metering-system site or the sum of the usage of the eligible credit-
recipient accounts associated with the community remote-net-metering system during the billing
period, the customer shall be paid by excess renewable net-metering credits for the excess
electricity generated up to an additional twenty-five percent (25%) beyond the net-metering
customer's usage at the eligible net-metering-system site, or the sum of the usage of the eligible credit-recipient accounts associated with the community remote net-metering system during the billing period; unless the electric-distribution company and net-metering customer have agreed to
a billing plan pursuant to subdivision (2).

(5) The rates applicable to any net-metered account shall be the same as those that apply
to the rate classification that would be applicable to such account in the absence of net-metering,
including customer and demand charges, and no other charges may be imposed to offset net-
metering credits.

(b) The commission shall exempt electric-distribution company customer accounts
associated with an eligible, net-metering system from back-up or standby rates commensurate
with the size of the eligible net-metering system, provided that any revenue shortfall caused by
any such exemption shall be fully recovered by the electric-distribution company through rates.

(c) Any prudent and reasonable costs incurred by the electric-distribution company
pursuant to achieving compliance with subsection (a) and the annual amount of any renewable
net-metering credits or excess, renewable net-metering credits provided to accounts associated
with eligible net-metering systems or community remote-net-metering systems, shall be
aggregated by the distribution company and billed to all distribution customers on an annual basis
through a uniform, per-kilowatt-hour (kwh) surcharge embedded in the distribution component of
the rates reflected on customer bills.

(d) The billing process set out in this section shall be applicable to electric-distribution
companies thirty (30) days after the enactment of this chapter.

SECTION 4. Chapter 42-140 of the General Laws entitled "Rhode Island Energy
Resources Act" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:

42-140-3.1. Definitions.

When used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Areas of environmental concern" means areas where special management attention is
needed to protect important historical, cultural, and scenic values, or fish and wildlife or other
natural resources.

(2) "Brownfields" mean a currently, or formerly, contaminated site that has been
disclosed to the department of environmental management through formal notification pursuant
to the regulations promulgated pursuant to the industrial property remediation and reuse act.

(3) "Comprehensive solar siting ordinance" means an adopted ordinance by a
municipality that regulates and addresses solar energy installations for roof, ground mounted and
carport solar systems that balances different interests including climate change, housing
development, wildlife conservation and renewable development.

(4) "Developed and previously disturbed lots" means an existing cleared, disturbed or
contaminated property that was created prior to December 31, 2017.

(5) "Landfill" means for the purposes of this section, any parcel of property that was used
as a landfill as defined in § 23-19.1-4 or a sanitary landfill, dump or other disposal area where
more than thirty (30) cubic yards of solid waste was disposed that has been disclosed, through
formal notification, to the department of environmental management.

(6) "Preferred siting areas" means brownfields, landfills, superfund sites, gravel pits,
parking lots and developed and previously disturbed lots.

(7) "Renewable energy resources" means those resources set forth in § 39-26-5.

42-140-11. Comprehensive solar energy siting ordinances by municipalities.

(a) No later than April 30, 2020, all cities and towns shall each have adopted or updated
existing comprehensive solar siting ordinances addressing both roof, ground mounted and carport
solar systems.
(b) Municipalities shall provide their first-time or updated draft comprehensive solar siting ordinances to the office of energy resources and the division of statewide planning no later than January 31, 2020, for the state agencies to review. The office of energy resources shall notify the municipal official within five (5) business days of receipt of the drafted or updated ordinance and shall provide written feedback to the municipality within thirty (30) business days. The office of energy resources shall review drafted ordinances in coordination with the state building code commission and fire safety code board of appeal for review and consistency with state building, electric and fire codes law provided for in the state building code chapter 27.3 of title 23, and the state's renewable energy generation and interconnection laws as defined in chapters 26, 26.3, 26.4 and 26.6 of title 39.

c) If a municipality does not adopt a comprehensive solar siting ordinance by April 30, 2020, then the municipality and its residents shall not have access to the state renewable energy growth and renewable energy fund programs that are associated with solar systems that are twenty-five kilowatts (25 kw) or higher until the municipality has adopted a comprehensive solar siting ordinance.

d) The determination on access to the state renewable programs associated with solar systems shall be made by the commissioner of the office of energy resources in consultation with the associate director of the division of statewide planning. The determination by the office of energy resources shall be limited to whether the new or updated comprehensive solar siting ordinance is consistent with state building, electrical and fire codes and renewable generation laws and regulations. In order to avoid losing access to the state renewable energy programs associated with solar systems, the municipality shall submit an explanation for delay in adopting or updating its comprehensive solar siting ordinance to the office of energy resources and division of statewide planning within forty-five (45) business days of the April 30, 2020, deadline, with an actionable plan to adopt a comprehensive solar siting ordinance. This section shall not apply to any projects or active systems that have submitted interconnection applications or have been awarded tariffs or grants by the state or electric distribution company on or before April 30, 2020.

e) All adopted municipal comprehensive solar siting ordinances shall be posted on the office of energy resources' website. Any updates made by a municipality to its comprehensive solar siting ordinance in the future shall be provided to the office of energy resources for posting within thirty (30) days of passage of ordinance updates by the municipality.

(f) The office of energy resources shall maintain and publish a list of municipalities in compliance with this section and those that are not in compliance. The list shall be sent to the governor, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house by May 15, 2020.
42-140-11.3. Technical assistance to municipalities.
The office of energy resources and division of statewide planning shall provide technical assistance upon request to any municipality in the development of its renewable energy siting ordinances.

42-140-11.4. Renewable energy implementation plan.
The office of energy resources in consultation with the department of environmental management shall conduct a study and report on the renewable energy implementation and clean energy production opportunities from solar, offshore wind, land-based wind and small-scale hydropower across the state.

SECTION 5. Chapter 45-24 of the General Laws entitled "Zoning Ordinances" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

45-24-46.5. Special provision -- Residential density.
For all property upon which a municipality allows for conservation, industrial, commercial, or manufacturing use, including, but not limited to, solar installations to be constructed or situated on land suitable for development located within a residential zone, that municipality shall, within six (6) months of the final approval of that use, provide for the ability to replace the lost residential density of the property supplanted by the new use, by allowing increased residential density on other properties in the municipality in locations which the municipality determines are most suitable, with preference given to areas with supportive water, sewer, storm water, and environmentally protective infrastructure.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect upon passage.
This act would require municipalities to adopt comprehensive solar siting ordinances addressing both roof, ground mounted and carport solar systems. This act would take effect upon passage.