It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 39-26.4-2 and 39-26.4-3 of the General Laws in Chapter 39-26.4 entitled "Net Metering" are hereby amended to read as follows:

39-26.4-2. Definitions. Terms not defined in this section herein shall have the same meaning as contained in chapter 26 of this title. When used in this chapter:

(1) "Community remote net-metering system" means a facility generating electricity using an eligible net-metering resource that allocates net-metering credits to a minimum of one account for a system associated with low- or moderate-income housing eligible credit recipients, or three eligible credit-recipient customer accounts, provided that no more than fifty percent (50%) of the credits produced by the system are allocated to one eligible credit recipient, and provided further at least fifty percent (50%) of the credits produced by the system are allocated to the remaining eligible credit recipients in an amount not to exceed that which is produced annually by twenty-five kilowatt (25 KW) AC capacity. The community remote net-metering system may transfer credits to eligible credit recipients in an amount that is equal to or less than the sum of the usage of the eligible credit recipient accounts measured by the three-year (3) average annual consumption of energy over the previous three (3) years. A projected annual consumption of energy may be used until the actual three-year (3) average annual consumption of energy over the previous three (3) years at the eligible credit recipient accounts becomes available for use in determining eligibility.
of the generating system. The community remote net-metering system may be owned by the same
entity that is the customer of record on the net-metered account or may be owned by a third party.

(2) "Electric distribution company" shall have the same meaning as § 39-1-2, but shall not
include Block Island Power Company or Pascoag Utility District, each of whom shall be required
to offer net metering to customers through a tariff approved by the public utilities commission after
a public hearing. Any tariff or policy on file with the public utilities commission on the date of
passage of this chapter shall remain in effect until the commission approves a new tariff.

(3) "Eligible credit recipient" means one of the following eligible recipients in the electric
distribution company's service territory whose electric service account or accounts may receive net-
metering credits from a community remote net-metering system. Eligible credit recipients include
the following definitions:

(i) Residential accounts in good standing.

(ii) "Low- or moderate-income housing eligible credit recipient" means an electric service
account or accounts in good standing 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:

(A) 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);

(B) 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;

(C) Has an original term of not less than thirty (30) years from initial occupancy.

Electric service account or accounts in good standing associated with housing
developments that are under common ownership or control may be considered a single low- or
moderate-income housing eligible credit recipient for purposes of this section. The value of the
credits shall be used to provide benefits to tenants.

(iii) "Educational institutions" means public and private schools at the primary, secondary,
and postsecondary levels.

(4) "Eligible net-metering resource" means eligible renewable energy resource, as defined
in § 39-26-5 including biogas created as a result of anaerobic digestion, but, specifically excluding all other listed eligible biomass fuels.

(5) "Eligible net-metering system" means a facility generating electricity using an eligible net-metering resource that is reasonably designed and sized to annually produce electricity in an amount that is equal to, or less than, the renewable self-generator's usage at the eligible net-metering system site measured by the three-year (3) average annual consumption of energy over the previous three (3) years at the electric distribution account(s) located at the eligible net-metering system site. A projected annual consumption of energy may be used until the actual three-year (3) average annual consumption of energy over the previous three (3) years at the electric distribution account(s) located at the eligible net-metering system site becomes available for use in determining eligibility of the generating system. The eligible net-metering system may be owned by the same entity that is the customer of record on the net-metered accounts or may be owned by a third party that is not the customer of record at the eligible net-metering system site and which may offer a third-party, net-metering financing arrangement or net-metering financing arrangement, as applicable. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, any eligible net-metering resource: (i) Owned by a public entity, educational institution, hospital, nonprofit, or multi-municipal collaborative or (ii) Owned and operated by a renewable-generation developer on behalf of a public entity, educational institution, hospital, nonprofit, or multi-municipal collaborative through a net-metering financing arrangement shall be treated as an eligible net-metering system and all accounts designated by the public entity, educational institution, hospital, nonprofit, or multi-municipal collaborative for net metering shall be treated as accounts eligible for net metering within an eligible net-metering system site.

(6) "Eligible net-metering system site" means the site where the eligible net-metering system or community remote net-metering system is located or is part of the same campus or complex of sites contiguous to one another and the site where the eligible net-metering system or community remote net-metering system is located or a farm in which the eligible net-metering system or community remote net-metering system is located. Except for an eligible net-metering system owned by or operated on behalf of a public entity, educational institution, hospital, nonprofit, or multi-municipal collaborative through a net-metering financing arrangement, the purpose of this definition is to reasonably assure that energy generated by the eligible net-metering system is consumed by net-metered electric service account(s) that are actually located in the same geographical location as the eligible net-metering system(s) that are actually located in the same net-metering system is, and will be considered, consumed at the meter where the renewable energy resource is interconnected for valuation purposes. Except for an eligible net-metering system
owned by, or operated on behalf of, a public entity, educational institution, hospital, nonprofit, or multi-municipal collaborative through a net-metering financing arrangement, or except for a community remote net-metering system, all of the net-metered accounts at the eligible net-metering system site must be the accounts of the same customer of record and customers are not permitted to enter into agreements or arrangements to change the name on accounts for the purpose of artificially expanding the eligible net-metering system site to contiguous sites in an attempt to avoid this restriction. However, a property owner may change the nature of the metered service at the accounts at the site to be master metered in the owner's name, or become the customer of record for each of the accounts, provided that the owner becoming the customer of record actually owns the property at which the account is located. As long as the net-metered accounts meet the requirements set forth in this definition, there is no limit on the number of accounts that may be net metered within the eligible net-metering system site.

(7) "Excess renewable net-metering credit" means a credit that applies to an eligible net-metering system or community remote net-metering system for that portion of the production of electrical energy beyond one hundred percent (100%) and no greater than one hundred twenty-five percent (125%) of the renewable self-generator's own consumption 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 applicable billing period. Such excess renewable net-metering credit shall be equal to the electric distribution company's avoided cost rate, which is hereby declared to be the electric distribution company's standard-offer service kilowatt hour (KWh) charge for the rate class and time-of-use billing period (if applicable) applicable to the customer of record for the eligible net-metering system or applicable to the customer of record for the community remote net-metering system. The commission shall have the authority to make determinations as to the applicability of this credit to specific generation facilities to the extent there is any uncertainty or disagreement.

(8) "Farm" shall be defined in accordance with § 44-27-2, except that all buildings associated with the farm shall be eligible for net-metering credits as long as: (i) The buildings are owned by the same entity operating the farm or persons associated with operating the farm; and (ii) The buildings are on the same farmland as the project on either a tract of land contiguous with, or reasonably proximate to, such farmland or across a public way from such farmland.

(9) "Hospital" means and shall be defined and established as set forth in chapter 17 of title 23.

(10) "Multi-municipal collaborative" means a group of towns and/or cities that enter into an agreement for the purpose of co-owning a renewable-generation facility or entering into a
financing arrangement pursuant to subsection (14).

(11) "Municipality" means any Rhode Island town or city, including any agency or instrumentality thereof, with the powers set forth in title 45.

(12) "Net metering" means using electrical energy generated by an eligible net-metering system for the purpose of self-supplying electrical energy and power at the eligible net-metering system site, or with respect to a community remote net-metering system, for the purpose of generating net-metering credits to be applied to the electric bills of the eligible credit recipients associated with the community net-metering system. The amount so generated will thereby offset consumption at the eligible net-metering system site through the netting process established in this chapter, or with respect to a community remote net-metering system, the amounts generated in excess of that amount will result in credits being applied to the eligible credit-recipient accounts associated with the community remote net-metering system.

(13) "Net-metering customer" means a customer of the electric distribution company receiving and being billed for distribution service whose distribution account(s) are being net metered.

(14) "Net-metering financing arrangement" means arrangements entered into by a public entity, educational institution, hospital, nonprofit, or multi-municipal collaborative with a private entity to facilitate the financing and operation of a net-metering resource, in which the private entity owns and operates an eligible net-metering resource on behalf of a public entity, educational institution, hospital, nonprofit, or multi-municipal collaborative, where: (i) The eligible net-metering resource is located on property owned or controlled by the public entity, educational institution, hospital, or one of the municipalities, as applicable; and (ii) The production from the eligible net-metering resource and primary compensation paid by the public entity, educational institution, hospital, nonprofit, or multi-municipal collaborative to the private entity for such production is directly tied to the consumption of electricity occurring at the designated net-metered accounts.

(15) "Nonprofit" means a nonprofit corporation as defined and established through chapter 6 of title 7, and shall include religious organizations that are tax exempt pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 501(d).

(16) "Person" means an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, farm, town or city of the state of Rhode Island, multi-municipal collaborative, or the state of Rhode Island or any department of the state government, governmental agency, or public instrumentality of the state.

(17) "Preferred siting locations" are landfills, gravel pits, brownfields, commercial and
industrial developed and undeveloped lots, parking lots and roof tops, as identified in the 2020
office of energy resources report, "Solar Siting Opportunities for Rhode Island."

(18) "Project" means a distinct installation of an eligible net-metering system or a
community remote net-metering system. An installation will be considered distinct if it is installed
in a different location, or at a different time, or involves a different type of renewable energy.

(19) "Public entity" means the federal government, the state of Rhode Island,
municipalities, wastewater treatment facilities, public transit agencies, or any water distributing
plant or system employed for the distribution of water to the consuming public within this state
including the water supply board of the city of Providence.

(20) "Renewable net-metering credit" means a credit that applies to an eligible net-
metering system or a community remote net-metering system up to one hundred percent (100%) of
either the renewable self-generator'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 over the applicable billing period. This credit shall be equal to the total kilowatt hours of
electrical energy generated up to the amount consumed on-site, and/or generated up to the sum of
the eligible credit-recipient account usage during the billing period multiplied by the sum of the
distribution company's:

(i) Standard-offer service kilowatt-hour charge for the rate class applicable to the net-
metering customer, except that for remote public entity and multi-municipality collaborative net-
metering systems that submit an application for an interconnection study on or after July 1, 2017,
and community remote net-metering systems, the standard-offer service kilowatt-hour charge shall
be net of the renewable energy standard charge or credit;

(ii) Distribution kilowatt-hour charge;

(iii) Transmission kilowatt-hour charge; and

(iv) Transition kilowatt-hour charge.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, except for systems that have requested an interconnection
study for which payment has been received by the distribution company, or if an interconnection
study is not required, a completed and paid interconnection application, by December 31, 2018, the
renewable net-metering credit for all remote public entity and multi-municipal collaborative net-
-metering systems shall not include the distribution kilowatt-hour charge commencing on January
1, 2050.

(21) "Renewable self-generator" means an electric distribution service customer of
record for the eligible net-metering system or community remote net-metering system at the eligible
net-metering system site which system is primarily designed to produce electrical energy for
consumption by that same customer at its distribution service account(s), and/or, with respect to community remote net-metering systems, electrical energy which generates net-metering credits to be applied to offset the eligible credit-recipient account usage.

(21)(22) "Third party" means and includes any person or entity, other than the renewable self-generator, who or that owns or operates the eligible net-metering system or community remote net-metering system on the eligible net-metering system site for the benefit of the renewable self-generator.

(22)(23) "Third-party, net-metering financing arrangement" means the financing of eligible net-metering systems or community remote net-metering systems through lease arrangements or power/credit purchase agreements between a third party and renewable self-generator, except for those entities under a public entity net-metering financing arrangement. A third party engaged in providing financing arrangements related to such net-metering systems with a public or private entity is not a public utility as defined in § 39-1-2.


(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. 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.

(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 subsection (a)(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.

(6) It is prohibited to co-locate multiple renewable energy resources on one or more
contiguous parcels, unless the total capacity of the co-located projects is less than ten megawatts
(10MW) in aggregate. This prohibition does not apply to projects that are wholly sited in preferred
siting locations.

entitled “The Renewable Energy Growth Program” are hereby amended to read as follows:

39-26.6-3, Definitions.

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

(1) "Board" shall mean the distributed-generation board as established pursuant to the
provisions of § 39-26.2-10 under the title distributed generation standard contract board, but shall
also fulfill the responsibilities set forth in this chapter.

(2) "Ceiling price" means the bidding price cap applicable to an enrollment for a given
distributed-generation class, that shall be approved annually for each renewable energy class
pursuant to the procedure established in this chapter. The ceiling price for each technology should be a price that would allow a private owner to invest in a given project at a reasonable rate of return, based on recently reported and forecast information on the cost of capital and the cost of generation equipment. The calculation of the reasonable rate of return for a project shall include, where applicable, any state or federal incentives, including, but not limited to, tax incentives.

(3) "Commercial-scale solar project" means a solar distributed-generation project with the nameplate capacity specified in § 39-26.6-7.

(4) "Commission" means the Rhode Island public utilities commission.

(5) "Community remote distributed-generation system" means a distributed-generation facility greater than two hundred fifty kilowatt (250 KW) nameplate direct current that allocates bill credits for each kilowatt hour (KWh) generated to a minimum of three (3), eligible recipient-customer accounts, provided that no more than fifty percent (50%) of the credits produced by the system are allocated to one eligible recipient-customer account, and provided further that at least fifty percent (50%) of the credits produced by the system are allocated to eligible recipients in an amount not to exceed that which is produced annually by twenty-five kilowatt (25 KW) AC capacity. The community remote distributed-generation system may transfer credits to eligible recipient-customer accounts in an amount that is equal to, or less than, the sum of the usage of the eligible recipient-customer accounts measured by the three-year-average (3) annual consumption of energy over the previous three (3) years. A projected, annual consumption of energy may be used until the actual three-year-average (3) annual consumption of energy over the previous three (3) years at the eligible recipient-customer accounts becomes available for use in determining eligibility of the generating system. The community remote distributed-generation system may be owned by the same entity that is the customer of record on the net-metered account or may be owned by a third party.

(6) "Distributed-generation facility" means an electrical-generation facility located in the electric distribution company's load zone with a nameplate capacity no greater than five megawatts (5 MW), using eligible renewable energy resources as defined by § 39-26-5, including biogas created as a result of anaerobic digestion, but, specifically excluding all other listed eligible biomass fuels, and connected to an electrical power system owned, controlled, or operated by the electric distribution company. For purposes of this chapter, a distributed-generation facility must be a new resource that:

(i) Has not begun operation;

(ii) Is not under construction, but excluding preparatory site work that is less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the estimated total project cost; and
(iii) Except for small-scale solar projects, does not have in place investment or lending agreements necessary to finance the construction of the facility prior to the submittal of an application or bid for which the payment of performance-based incentives is sought under this chapter except to the extent that such financing agreements are conditioned upon the project owner being awarded performance-based incentives under the provisions of this chapter. For purposes of this definition, preexisting hydro generation shall be exempt from the provisions of subsection (6)(i) regarding operation, if the hydro-generation facility will need a material investment to restore or maintain reliable and efficient operation and meet all regulatory, environmental, or operational requirements. For purposes of this provision, "material investment" shall mean investment necessary to allow the project to qualify as a new, renewable energy resource under § 39-26-2. To be eligible for this exemption, the hydro-project developer at the time of submitting a bid in the applicable procurement must provide reasonable evidence with its bid application showing the level of investment needed, along with any other facts that support a finding that the investment is material, the determination of which shall be a part of the bid review process set forth in § 39-26.6-16 for the award of bids.

(7) "Distributed-generation project" means a distinct installation of a distributed-generation facility. An installation will be considered distinct if it does not violate the segmentation prohibition set forth in § 39-26.6-9.

(8) "Electric distribution company" means a company defined in § 39-1-2(a)(12), supplying standard-offer service, last-resort service, or any successor service to end-use customers, but not including the Block Island Power Company or the Pascoag Utility District.


(10) "Large distributed-generation project" means a distributed-generation project that has a nameplate capacity that exceeds the size of a small distributed-generation project in a given year, but is no greater than five megawatts (5 MW) nameplate capacity.

(11) "Large-scale solar project" means a solar distributed-generation project with the nameplate capacity specified in § 39-26.6-7.

(12) "Medium-scale solar project" means a solar distributed-generation project with the nameplate capacity specified in § 39-26.6-7.

(13) "Office" means the Rhode Island office of energy resources.

(14) "Preferred siting locations" are landfills, gravel pits, brownfields, commercial and industrial developed and undeveloped lots, parking lots and roof tops as identified in the 2020 office
of energy resources report, "Solar Siting Opportunities for Rhode Island."

(15) "Program year" means a year beginning April 1 and ending March 31, except for the first program year, that may commence after April 1, 2015, subject to commission approval.

(16) "Renewable energy certificate" means a New England Generation Information System renewable energy certificate as defined in § 39-26-2(13).

(17) "Renewable energy classes" means categories for different renewable energy technologies using eligible renewable energy resources as defined by § 39-26-5, including biogas created as a result of anaerobic digestion, but, specifically excluding all other listed eligible biomass fuels specified in § 39-26-2(6). For each program year, in addition to the classes of solar distributed generation specified in § 39-26.6-7, the board shall determine the renewable energy classes as are reasonably feasible for use in meeting distributed-generation objectives from renewable energy resources and are consistent with the goal of meeting the annual target for the program year. The board may make recommendations to the commission to add, eliminate, or adjust renewable energy classes for each program year, provided that the solar classifications set forth in § 39-26.6-7 shall remain in effect for at least the first two (2) program years and no distributed-generation project may exceed five megawatts (5 MW) of nameplate capacity.

(18) "Shared solar facility" means a single small-scale or medium-scale solar facility that must allocate bill credits to at least two (2), and no more than fifty (50), accounts in the same customer class and on the same or adjacent parcels of land. Public entities may allocate such bill credits to at least two (2), and up to fifty (50), accounts without regard to physical location so long as the facility and accounts are within the same municipality. In no case will the annual allocated credits in KWh exceed the prior three-year (3) annual average usage, less any reductions for verified energy-efficiency measures installed at the customer premises, of the customer account to which the bill credits are transferred.

(19) "Small distributed-generation project" means a distributed-generation renewable energy project that has a nameplate capacity within the following: Wind: fifty kilowatts (50 KW) to one and one-half megawatts (1.5 MW); small-scale solar projects and medium-scale solar projects with the capacity limits as specified in § 39-26.6-7. For technologies other than solar and wind, the board shall set the nameplate capacity-size limits, but such limits may not exceed one megawatt (1 MW).

(20) "Small-scale solar project" means a solar distributed-generation project with the nameplate capacity specified in § 39-26.6-7.

In no case may a project developer be allowed to segment a distributed-generation project on the same parcel or contiguous parcels into smaller-sized projects in order to fall under a smaller-size project classification. Notwithstanding this prohibition, for projects wholly sited on preferred siting locations, a project developer may designate a generation unit on the same parcel or contiguous parcel for net metering or other means of participating in electricity markets, provided that the unit, or portion of the unit, designated for net metering or other market participation is not receiving performance-based incentives under this chapter; is capable of being segregated electrically; is configured with the electrical segregation; and is separately metered. Further, a project shall not be considered to have been segmented if: the new project is a different renewable technology.

(1) There is a lapse of at least twenty-four (24) months between: (i) The commencement of construction of new distributed-generation units on a parcel that is the same as, or is contiguous with, a parcel upon which a distributed-generation project has already been constructed; and (ii) The operation date of the preexisting project; or

(2) The new project is a different renewable technology.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon passage.
EXPLANATION
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
AN ACT
RELATING TO PUBLIC UTILITIES AND CARRIERS -- RENEWAL ENERGY RESOURCE PROJECTS

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1 This act would prohibit the co-location of multiple renewable energy resources on one or
2 more contiguous parcels, unless the total capacity of the co-location is less than ten megawatts
3 (10MW) in total. This prohibition doesn’t apply to projects that are wholly sited in preferred siting
4 locations, like landfills, gravel pits, brownfields, parking lots and roof tops.
5 This act would take effect upon passage.

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