

7/11/2017

Commissioner Judith Judson  
Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources  
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 1020  
Boston, MA 02116

**RE: Comments regarding SMART emergency regulations**

Dear Commissioner Judson:

Please accept these comments in response to the emergency regulations on the Solar Massachusetts Renewable Target (SMART) program. **Zero-Point** is a family-owned solar-development company committed to advancing the progress of renewable energy solutions as a viable and economically-competitive resource alternative for all consumers in the United States. Having successfully developed and installed over 75MW, DC of solar capacity in the Commonwealth since 2011, we believe strongly in the independent and sustainable energy production-capacity of the Commonwealth. Below, we suggest several critical improvements to the SMART program that we hope you will adopt in the final regulations and tariffs. Continued solar growth is critical to the Massachusetts economy and keeping our environment clean and safe for our families and future generations.

***The SMART program should be improved by:***

1. ***Setting the base compensation rates at a level that will encourage continued solar development and protect solar jobs in the Commonwealth.*** The competitive process to set these levels should be allowed a higher ceiling, \$0.175 per kilowatt-hour, to insure the entire program will work in the years to come. At the same time, additional support (adders) for community solar, low-income solar and other priority development should be protected from decline over time to ensure continued and accelerated growth of these types of projects given their relatively stable additional cost.
2. ***Removing the hard caps on these adders, so that community solar, low-income solar and solar with storage are encouraged as much as possible.*** Caps on the total capacity of projects that can qualify for these adders, proposed at 320 megawatts, conflict with the purpose of the legislation in promoting these important projects. The caps and decline in adder value should be eliminated, or modified to initiate a more gradual decline in adder value instead of a sharp cliff.
3. ***Encouraging the continued use of solar net metering to fairly compensate solar customers for their valuable solar power.*** The SMART program has not proposed an adequate replacement for net metering and will not be successful without the continued existence of fair and full compensation for solar customers in the Commonwealth. DOER needs to take action to ensure that the proposal for an alternative on-bill crediting mechanism can become a workable, complementary option for community shared and low-income solar projects. There needs to be an open, transparent process into the development of this mechanism before it is proposed to the Department of Public Utilities. In parallel, DOER should work with the legislature to raise net metering caps immediately.
4. ***Clarifying and improving new land use and siting criteria, performance standards, special provisions and greenfield subtractors.*** As written, the current regulations lack sufficient clarity and specificity regarding

land use performance standards for ground-mounted projects and special provisions related to agricultural tariff generating units. In general, performance standards and special provisions must be defined in such a way as to not unreasonably hinder the development of ground-mounted projects. The SMART program should also give deference to cities and towns that have gone through the time and effort to identify and zone areas as appropriate for solar/power generation, and projects in these areas should not be subject to a subcontractor.

In particular, we propose the following improvements:

- a. Modify Project Segmentation Restrictions. An exception must be made if an unrelated solar developer approaches a land owner and develops a generation unit on a particular parcel of land and then a second, unrelated solar developer proposes to develop and install a generation unit on a contiguous parcel of land owned by an unrelated landowner. This is because there is no way of knowing what parcels of land are currently under development until after an application is submitted for Qualification under the Program and after significant time and money has been invested to develop that generation unit.
- b. In Section 20.05 (5)(3)(b)., specify with the what is considered, “altered landscape.”
- c. In Section 20.05 (5)(e) 5., Performance Standards:
  - i. Specify that the temporary relocation of topsoil for grading should be allowed as long as topsoils are replaced and no topsoil or other soils are removed from the site.
  - ii. Include standard post-driven pilings along with ballasts and screw-type pilings.
- d. In Section 20.05(5)(e)(4)(b), specify with the what is considered authorization from “necessary regulatory bodies.”
- e. In Section 20.06 (1)(d), Special Provisions for Agricultural Tariff Generation Units:
  - i. Remove the 1 MW AC size cap for Agricultural Solar Tariff Generation Units
  - ii. Provide additional clarity on the meaning of the 50% shading requirement.
  - iii. Reduce the fixed-tilt minimum from six feet to three feet, as well as reduce the horizontal tracking canopy from ten feet to six feet.
- f. Remove performance standards and land based (including agriculture) special provisions from the emergency regulations and establish them as guidelines.
- g. Allow land that hasn’t been in agricultural use in the last 5 years to be eligible for the tariff if substantial agricultural benefits can be demonstrated.
- h. Allow a generation unit located on land contaminated with pesticides or other contaminants (for example, an apple orchard) to be exempt from the Agricultural Solar Tariff Generation Unit classification.
- i. Allow a generation unit located on land of a failed agricultural application to be exempt from the Agricultural Solar Tariff Generation Unit classification.
- j. Allow a generation unit proposed on land classified under 61A to be exempt as an Agricultural Solar Tariff Generation Unit if it can be demonstrated that a portion of the land required for solar does not reduce the amount of goods otherwise grown and sold from the property. For example, if a parcel of land is 50 acres, the entire parcel is zoned under 61A, only 1 acre is required to produce enough crops on an annual basis for the entire parcel to remain in 61A and the solar array requires less than 50% of the total acreage of that parcel, then that generation unit would be exempt as an Agricultural Solar Tariff Generation Unit.

Thank you for your work to continue Massachusetts' solar leadership. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the SMART program and hope you will make these much-needed changes.

Sincerely,



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