

As one who seeks to conserve energy by wisely using electricity while also producing extra electricity using solar PVs on our rooftop I strongly support the following two bills:

[HB 2228 – Net-Metering Bill](#)

Why I support this bill:

Creates uniform policy for net-metering among investor-owned utilities, cooperatives, and municipal territories no matter where you live in the state, the policies/rules are the same.

Ensures stability for businesses and homeowners installing solar; the rules won't change and it limits the risk of investment in self-generation technologies like solar and battery storage.

What does the bill do?

- Increases the 1 percent net-metering cap to 10 percent to ensure more Kansas businesses and homeowners can choose rooftop solar if they desire
- Removes the restrictive size limits that keep many businesses and homeowners from being able to install solar and battery storage on their premise
- Requires rooftop solar generators to pay their utility the monthly connection fee, even in months where they overproduce Credits the system owner 1-to-1 for the power they produce in a month and reduces by 25 percent per kilowatt hour their excess generation from month to month. Credits expire in March 31 of the following year
- Removes the 2030 expiration date of the net-metering act
- Requires adherence to appropriately sized systems, not to exceed 250 kilowatts of net-metering capacity
- Provides a formula for calculating the system export capacity

Why legislators should support this bill:

- Will ensure greater access and affordability of distributed generation systems utilizing solar and battery storage.
- Gives businesses and homeowners an immediate remedy to better manage their electric energy costs and reduce their monthly bills.
- Puts Kansas in line with surrounding states that offer net-metering access.
- Expands solar as a climate solution to reduce emissions.

Is this unusual legislation?

NO. Kansas has some of the more restrictive net-metering policies in the country, further restricting residents from choosing lower-cost options. *Enacting HB 2228 will foster greater customer choice and opportunities for immediate rate relief.*

HB 2227 – Third-Party Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) Bill

What is a PPA? A third-party power purchase agreement is a financing approach where a third party (either a utility or solar developer) installs, owns, and operates the new solar array. The end-user then buys the electricity produced from the panels at a fixed rate, usually at a cheaper cost than buying it from the grid. Crucially, third-party financing through PPAs enables school districts, businesses, churches, and military installations to install solar and battery storage and reap much-needed bill savings from day one, without facing the upfront cost of purchasing and installing the panels or paying ongoing maintenance costs.

Why I support this bill: Currently only a utility can enter into a PPA with a business entity. This legislation enables businesses to pursue energy negotiations with developers outside of the monopoly utility and choose the option that provides the best rate structure

What does the bill do?

- Permits third-party power purchase agreements in Kansas
- Kansas is one of only 7 states that doesn't allow PPAs by providers other than the monopoly utility; this bill puts Kansas in line with 43 other states.
- Imposes size limits to the PPA
- 25 kW or less for a residential customer
- 200 kW or less for a commercial customer
- 1.5 mW or less for a school, religious organization, or hospital
- Enables military installations to install what they need with no size limit

Why legislators should support this bill:

- Provides more choice in the marketplace for customers seeking ways to reduce their energy costs.
- Removes government-imposed restrictions on power generation options.
- Expands solar as a climate solution to reduce emissions.

Please support these two important bills.

Thank you.

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