

Customer-Sited, Utility-Owned Solar or Battery Program Proposals

State	Utility	Docket No. (Year)	Program Name	Program Description	Current Status/Disposition
AZ	APS	E-01345A-14-0250 (2014)	Solar Communities Program	The Solar Communities program, which is currently fully subscribed and is no longer accepting applications, was proposed and approved as a part of APS's 2016 rate case. The rate case documents refer to AZ Sun II which is a broader solar program while Solar Communities is a connected, but distinct program targeting low to moderate income customers who wanted to install utility-owned solar on their rooftops.	Dependent on voluntary contributions, the program funded a single 3 kW system, receiving only \$825 from customers and \$11,000 from APS over a 2 year period. Maintaining the website and printed promotional materials cost \$1300/year.
AZ	TEP	E-01933A-14-0248 (2014)	Residential Solar-Company Owned Systems	This pilot program was proposed and approved as a part of TEP's 2015 RES Plan. The program was limited to 600 participants, had \$10 million in funding, and targeted 3.5 MW of new projects. As proposed, the program would charge the customers a fixed energy rate for the life of the system (up to 25 years) which would be deducted from the capital balance of the assets.	The order approving the program noted that non-residential predecessor (TEP's Bright Roofs Program) was discontinued for lack of participation. The Order approved the initial \$10M budget, but did not establish reasonableness of these costs for future prudence review. Docket was administratively closed for inactivity in May 2025.

CA	Liberty	A.22-02-008 (2022)	Customer Resiliency Program	As part of its Customer Resiliency Program (CRP), Liberty proposed a BTM BESS program type featuring the provision of utility-owned and operated energy storage to Medical Baseline/AFN, Critical Infrastructure Facilities, and Large Commercial customers. The program would have been a voluntary, opt-in program with a three-year enrollment duration beginning in 2023. Liberty withdrew the proposal as part of a settlement.	Decision 23-11-004 noted that the Cal Advocates opposed the proposal and it was withdrawn as part of negotiations.
CO	Xcel	22AL-0130E (2022)	Resiliency Service Program	Xcel proposed to own and operate Resiliency Service Assets for C&I customers, including technologies such as Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), on-site generation, switching and control equipment, and in some cases, diesel generators. After the systems depreciated, the C&I customer would own the systems. Customers enrolled in the tariff were expected to benefit from their participation in the form of back-up or alternative power service, peak demand reduction, energy arbitrage, reduced energy purchases, frequency or voltage regulation, and peak control rate eligibility. Xcel withdrew the proposal in 2022.	Withdrawn 2022 after opposition and inability to reach settlement with any parties.
FL	TECO	20200234-EI (2020)	DC Microgrid Pilot	TECO implemented a four-year DC microgrid pilot program that provided power to home lots via associated generating equipment known as the Block Energy System (BES). Each home was equipped with a "Block Box" containing battery storage and other necessary components such as communications and	Closed in 2025 after implementation partner became insolvent and could no longer provide support or monitoring services. TECO will decommission and

				<p>control equipment that delivered power to the home along with a rooftop solar PV array. Each home was considered its own "Nanogrid," and was interconnected to others in the BES to communicate in real time and deliver power where needed within the community.</p> <p>The pilot ran from 2021 - 2025.</p>	<p>remove company-owned equipment from the 37 participating homes, but will convert the rooftop solar systems to net metering systems.</p>
GA	Georgia Power	55378 (2023)	DER Colocation Program	<p>Georgia Power's DER Colocation Program (DCL) was proposed and approved as a part of its 2023 IRP Update. The program is designed to provide a utility-owned DER system of at least 10 MW at the customer's premises. This DER system will provide backup service to the customer and will be dispatched by Georgia Power to support both economic and reliability needs on its system. Participating customers will pay an upfront lump sum payment that is determined based on the total investment plus projected maintenance and operating costs less 75% of the system value.</p>	<p>https://www.georgiapower.com/business/products-programs/business-solutions/resiliency.html#dcl</p>
GA	Georgia Power	44846 (2022)	Power Resilience Asset Service	<p>Georgia Power's DER Customer Program Pilot is implemented under two tariffs: The Resiliency Asset Service Tariff (RAS-1) and The Demand Response Credit Tariff (DRC-1). The RAS-1 tariff targets C&I customers with a minimum annual peak load of 200 kW and it allows Georgia Power to provide "resiliency service" through installing and operating a utility-owned DER at the customer's premises behind the meter. Participating in RAS-1 is a</p>	

				prerequisite for participating in the DRC-1 tariff which provides bill credits to RAS-1 customers who achieve at least 1,000 kW of demand reduction through a dispatchable DER. This reduction can come from multiple locations, but each location must meet the minimum peak demand requirement of 200 kW.	
HI	HECO	2015-0389 (2025)	Phase 3 CBRE	On October 31, 2025, Hawaiian Electric submitted its Phase 3 Community-Based Renewable Energy (CBRE) program model that includes utility-owned resources by October 31. The filing will include conceptual proposals for projects that could be implemented in the near, mid, and longer term. HECO will directly administer the program. In the utilities proposal: “[t]he proposed Phase 3 utility-resourced model addresses the Phase 1 and Phase 2 challenges by leveraging existing utility assets, land, and grid planning, to ensure that projects are efficiently and effectively launched. This leverage will improve affordability and accessibility, and create opportunities to integrate CBRE projects into broader grid planning and resilience strategies.”	Proposed, yet to be decided by the Hawaii PUC.
IL	ComEd	17-0331 (2018)	Bronzeville Community Microgrid	ComEd operates the Bronzeville Community Microgrid, approved in Docket 17-0331. The \$25 million utility-owned project was approved in 2018. The microgrid serves ~1,000 customers in Chicago and consists of 750 kW solar PV, a 500 kW/2 MWh BESS, and 5 MW of dispatchable natural gas (as of May 2024). ComEd stated that the project would be the	Approved and Operational. ComEd proposed to RFP for third-party owned DER to address concerns about utility-owned generation (i.e., non-batteries), withdrawing

				"first cluster of utility and third-party-owned microgrids." While the proposal itself is FTM, it contains BTM resources within the resource cluster.	it's proposal to own the DERs.
IN	Duke Energy	45145 (2018)	Solar Services Program	Duke's Solar Services Program is designed for non-residential customers. Under the program (Standard Contract Rider 26), Duke would install, operate, and maintain a solar facility on a customer's property. Participants were eligible for net metering and installed facilities will be in addition to and will not count against the system net metering cap. This program is available to four customer classes: commercial service, low load factor service, high load factor service, and water pumping/sewage disposal service. The aggregate of all participating generation is limited to 10 MW and Duke will work with third-party solar developers. Interested customers must enter Service Agreements with contract terms of up to 20 years and will have monthly payments. The program expired on June 5, 2024.	Program Closed with one participating customer and utility discontinued administering the program for that remaining customer through the billing system.
IA	Alliant Energy	RPU-2023-0002 (2023)	Customer Hosted Renewables Pilot	The Alliant CHR Program is available to non-residential general service or large general service customer for whom leases were signed before June 20, 2024, and allows the customer to host a utility-owned solar and/or battery system on the customer's land/rooftop. In addition to the announced projects, Alliant pursued additional CHR projects with a total approximate capacity of 10 MW. These projects were expected to have in-service dates by the end of 2024. The program is open to non-residential General Service and Large	Commission Order (9/17/24) approves settlement that would allow projects with existing leases to proceed, but close out the program. The consumer advocate opposed as it did not meet a cost-effectiveness standard.

				<p>General Service customers who want to host a company-owned energy system, which may include solar panels, battery storage, or both. Each installation must have a minimum size of 200 kWac and cannot exceed 2.25 MWac. Altogether, the program will allow up to 35 MWac of installed capacity. Out of this total, 10 MWac is specifically set aside for nonprofit organizations, such as school districts and local governments. Once enrolled, customers keep their current tariff terms at their existing locations.</p>	
KS	Evergy-Central	23-EKCE-775-RTS	Residential BTM Battery storage	<p>Every Kansas Central and Every Metro's Residential Battery Storage (RBES) Pilot Program is designed to evaluate the role of residential BESS in producing customer savings and benefiting Evergy's power system. The pilot included the installation of up to 100 BESSs at residential sites with capacities between 4.5 kW and 19.4 kW. Under the program, the BESS will include a smart home control system that can be programmed with Evergy's TOU or demand rate schedules. Evergy will own, install, operate, and maintain the battery storage systems at customer sites through 2026. At the end of the pilot the customer may (1) take ownership of the battery provided that the Company may dispatch the battery for its remaining useful life; (2) purchase the battery at a depreciated value with no future obligation to Evergy; or (3) request Evergy to remove the battery for re-deployment elsewhere.</p>	<p>Final report due in 2027, approved by order (11/11/23)</p>

MI		U-20649 (2020)	Bring Your Own Brightfield Pilot	Consumers' Bring Your Own Bright Field Pilot Program, proposed in it's application to modify variable green pricing programs, was rejected by the Commission; however if it had been approved, the program would have been available to customers with at least 1 MW of demand. Consumers would use a competitive bid process in which a thrid-party would construct solar and solar-plus-storage facilities BTM at participants' locations, with BTM then owned by Consumers through a build-transfer agreement. A minimum 20-year contract term would have been required and participation would have been limited to a total spend of no more than \$15 million in system development.	Rejected in Order on 9/24/20, in part, due to anticompetitive concerns of allowing utility into BTM market.
MI		U-20963 (2020)	Residential Battery Pilot	DTE's Residential Battery Pilot, rejected by the Commission, was a proposal for to offer utility-owned, customer-sited, BTM residential batteries for up to 500 residential customers. At full enrollment the batteries would provide 5 MW of stored energy. The pilot would have been free for 250 income-eligible customers residing in single family homes. The remaining customers would have had a tiered monthly subscription fee. DTE had planned to issue an RFP to identify battery providers.	Rejected through Order on 11/18/22 ("The Commission agrees with the Staff's comment that customers would receive better price signals through third-party ownership of batteries because there would be no program costs subsidized by non-participants.")
MN	Minnesota Power	16-664 (2016)	Backup Generation Rider	Minnesota Power's Backup Generation Rider was proposed and approved as a part of its 2016 rate case. The rider is available to larger customers and allows Minnesota Power to install a network of distributed, utility-owned and operated diesel/natural gas generators at customers' sites as an alternative to adding	Approved (3/12/18) on condition that participating customers paid all costs incurred. ("The Company did not offer any projected, calculated, or

				<p>peaking capacity via large, centralized plants. Participating customers are required to contract for at least 50 kW of back-up generation service for a minimum period of 10 years and pay a monthly demand charge of \$6.00/kW which is intended to recover the difference in cost between a gas peaking generator and the customer-sited back-up generator.</p>	<p>identifiable cost-savings to non-participating customers that would justify recovering program costs from all ratepayers. Absent any quantification of cost-savings, the Commission will not approve the cost recovery request.”)</p>
NV	NV Energy	21-06001 (2021)	Distributed Solar+ Storage Residential Demand Management Trial	<p>As part of its 2021 IRP, NV Energy proposed the Distributed Solar + Storage Residential Demand Management Trial, which included deployment of 5.8 MW of distributed solar and 4.1 MW of energy storage into distribution constrained and low-income or historically underserved population areas for 3-years. NV Energy proposed a multi-family and single-family trial.</p> <p>1. Multi-family trial: NV Energy proposed to install utility-owned and operated solar PV + storage at multi-family properties that predominantly house LI customers in historically underserved communities. The systems would be installed as FTM systems and target implementation of solar sharing for parking. In return for the use of the rooftop, carport or other property, NV Energy would provide site host compensation.</p> <p>2. Single-family trial: NV Energy proposed to install utility-owned and operated solar PV + storage at single family homes. NV Energy would target customers served by the Beltway</p>	<p>The Commission rejected this proposal in its Final Order (12/28/21) on the 2021 IRP. The Commission stated that it would be best for NV Energy to propose and implement DER programs sequentially as it learns from trials and experimental programs. It also noted a lack of supporting program details in the proposal.</p>

				Substation to help moderate demand in a high growth area. These systems would be BTM systems but operated as a utility asset and netted out of customer bills with billing adjustments facilitated by dedicated generation and storage meters. In return for utilizing rooftop, garage or other property space, NV Energy would provide site host compensation.	
VT	GMP	25-0719-TF	Zero Outage Initiative/ Zone 4	GMP proposed to offer energy storage systems at no cost to customers in low reliability zone, but was opposed by the Department of Public Service on the grounds that benefits were overstated and would create an undue preference for targeted customers over other customers who have to pay a monthly lease to receive the same resilience service.	Withdrawn for further study (October 2025).