

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2021 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
First Reader

House Bill 954 (Delegate Washington)  
Ways and Means

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Property Tax – Solar Energy Systems

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This bill alters the assessment and taxation of specified solar energy personal property. **The bill takes effect June 1, 2021, and applies to taxable years beginning after June 30, 2021.**

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** None.

**Local Effect:** Local personal property tax revenues decrease by a significant amount beginning in FY 2022. Based on the existing accepted capacity of community solar generating systems, local revenues may decrease by approximately \$569,400 in FY 2022 and by \$3.5 million in future years once projects that are currently approved become operational. The potential revenue decrease in future years does not include the impact of any community solar generating system that may be approved in the future. Local expenditures are not significantly affected. **This bill imposes a mandate on a unit of local government.**

**Small Business Effect:** Minimal.

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Analysis

**Bill Summary:** The bill exempts a community solar energy generating system from the county or municipal personal property tax if the system is installed (1) on the rooftop of a structure; (2) over a parking garage, surface parking lot, or roadway; or (3) on property that has an existing nonparasitic electric load. The bill also establishes certain solar energy property as a new subclass of personal property and enables county governments to impose

a different personal property tax rate on solar energy property. In addition, the bill prohibits the State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) from considering the value of income, including income related to rights to use the underlying real property attributable to the installation of a community solar energy generating system when determining a real property assessment.

**Current Law:** Local governments have the authority to impose personal property taxes on solar photovoltaic property. SDAT indicates that local governments collected approximately \$3.1 million in personal property tax revenues from solar energy property in fiscal 2018.

Personal property is divided into the following subclasses: (1) stock in business; (2) distilled spirits; (3) operating personal property of a railroad; (4) operating personal property of a public utility that is machinery or equipment used to generate electricity or steam for sale; (5) all other operating personal property of a public utility; (6) machinery and equipment, other than operating personal property of a public utility, that is used to generate electricity or steam for sale or hot or chilled water for sale that is used to heat or cool a building; and (7) all other personal property that is to be assessed.

The county tax rate applicable to personal property and the operating real property of a public utility may not exceed 2.5 times the rate for real property.

#### *Community Solar Energy Generating System Pilot Program*

Chapters 346 and 347 of 2015 required the Public Service Commission (PSC) to establish a three-year Community Solar Energy Generating System Pilot Program, subject to specified conditions. Such a system, in addition to other requirements, must have at least two subscribers, but a subscriber limit is not specified in statute. Under PSC regulations, a system may have up to 350 accounts, unless the electric company has developed an automated billing function, in which case there is no limit. PSC regulations also increase authorized capacity additions each year. According to PSC, the program, if fully subscribed, would add about 200 megawatts under the existing 1,500-megawatt net metering cap. Chapters 461 and 462 of 2019 extended the Community Solar Energy Generating Systems Pilot Program through December 31, 2024.

**Local Fiscal Effect:** Local personal property tax revenues decrease by a significant amount beginning in fiscal 2022 due to the tax exemption for community solar energy generating systems and other assessment changes. The actual revenue decrease depends on the number of community solar generating systems located in each jurisdiction, the value of personal property, and local personal property tax rates.

### *Personal Property Tax Exemption*

PSC indicates that 139.92 megawatts of community solar generating system capacity has been approved in jurisdictions across Maryland. Of this amount, 22.57 megawatts was operational as of September 2020.

Data from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) indicates that the average cost to install a commercial solar generating system in Maryland totals \$1.77 per watt. NREL data also indicates that equipment and hardware make up approximately 45% of the total installation costs. Based on this information, the personal property base for each one megawatt community solar generating system would total approximately \$800,000.

Based on the approved megawatt capacity of community solar generating systems and cost data detailed above, it is estimated that construction costs for these projects when completed will total approximately \$247.7 million. Of this amount, equipment and hardware (personal property) will total \$111.4 million.

Assuming a weighted average local personal property tax rate of \$3.1675 per \$100 of assessment, local government revenues will decrease by approximately \$569,400 for community solar generating systems currently in operation and \$3.5 million in future years once the projects that are currently approved become operational. This potential revenue decrease does not include the impact of any community solar generating system that may be added in the future. As solar energy generating systems become more viable and utilized as a renewable energy source, the potential decrease in local property tax revenues from the personal property exemption will be substantially higher than currently estimated.

### *Personal Property Tax Rate Differential*

Under the bill, county governments are authorized to impose a personal property tax rate on solar energy property that is different than the rate imposed on other personal property. However, the tax rate cannot exceed 2.5 times the rate for real property. This provision may result in a decrease in local personal property tax revenues assuming that counties impose a lower personal property tax rate on solar energy generating systems.

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## **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Designated Cross File:** SB 841 (Senator Hershey, *et al.*) - Budget and Taxation.

**Information Source(s):** Baltimore and Frederick counties; State Department of Assessments and Taxation; Public Service Commission; National Renewable Energy Laboratory; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - February 12, 2021  
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